



## **Full Length Research Article**

### **OCCUPATION STRUCTURE OF WORK FORCE IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**<sup>1</sup>Abdulhadi.A.Lamma, <sup>2</sup>Alhousein.I.Shaftar, <sup>3,\*</sup>Osama Asanousi Lamma and <sup>4</sup>Hamza.A.Alhadad**

<sup>1,2</sup>Student, Department of Economics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Andhra Pradesh

<sup>3</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Environmental Science, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Andhra Pradesh

<sup>4</sup>Student, Department of Commerce and Administration, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Andhra Pradesh

#### **ARTICLE INFO**

##### **Article History:**

Received 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2016  
Received in revised form  
21<sup>st</sup> February, 2016  
Accepted 09<sup>th</sup> March, 2016  
Published online 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2016

##### **Key Words:**

Andhra Pradesh,  
Geographical area,  
Population.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Andhra Pradesh (AP) is one of the biggest states in India. A.P is 8.4% out of India's total geographical area and 7.1% of population, ranking fourth in terms of geographical area and fifth in terms of population among the Indian states. This studies focus on the Review of Literature on 2013-2015. It explains the Growth of work force and occupation structure from 1983-84 to 2011-2015. This study exhibits the Distribution of population by occupation of House hold types of social groups in Andhra Pradesh. The occupation structure of this study has focused on the various sectors are Growth Sector, Population Index, Agriculture, Transport, fisheries and Information Technology.

*Copyright © 2016, Abdulhadi.A.Lamma et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.*

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Andhra Pradesh (AP) is one of the biggest states in India. A.P is 8.4% out of India's total geographical area and 7.1% of population, ranking fourth in terms of geographical area and fifth in terms of population among the Indian states. It is India's fourth largest state by area and fifth largest by population. Its capital and largest city by population is Hyderabad. The density of population at 308 per square km is lower than the density 382 at all - India level. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes account respectively for 16.2% and 6.6% of the total population in the state. The State has the second - longest coastline of 972 km. (604 mi) among all the States in India. The primary official language of Andhra Pradesh is Telugu; Urdu is the secondary official language in some places and other languages spoken in Andhra Pradesh are Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Kannada, and Oriya. According to 2011 census, at least 10281 persons have declared English as their first language in Andhra Pradesh. In the state one - tenth of the state population is belongs to religious minority community.

**\*Corresponding author: Osama Asanousi Lamma**  
Research Scholar, Department of Environmental Science, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Andhra Pradesh.

Together, the population belonging to disadvantaged castes and minority communities accounts to about one - third of the state population. About one - third of the state population is living in urban areas and the rest is in the rural areas of the state. Andhra Pradesh is predominantly agricultural, with more than three fourths of its workforce engaged directly in agriculture sector (CESS, 2012). Andhra Pradesh is the third largest economy in India in terms of GSDP. The total GDP of Andhra Pradesh is \$100 billion which is ranked third among all states in India. Andhra Pradesh's economic growth path has been commendable especially during the last three decades. Starting from a relatively lower per capita income, Andhra Pradesh has surpassed the national average about a decade ago. Although the state's performance is impressive in terms of economic growth when compared to its past and when compared to rest of the states in India, its overall development is judged as moderate. Its performance in terms of social sector indicators such as literacy and skills has not been impressive enough on a comparative scale

#### **Review of Literature**

Zurich Dharma Malik, CCS. (2013), the increased production and heavily arrivals of marketed surplus especially food grains forced to set up new modern markets to maintain buffer stock at national level<sup>91</sup>.

Further to increase in income of market committees and to incur expenditure on various development works in rural areas, there is need of incentives for producers to bring maximum production of their farm surpluses in regulated markets. Therefore, the investigation was carried out with the objective to examine the availability of amenities in regulated markets, incentives for producers and contribution of regulated markets in rural development in Haryana state of Indian Union. Ascham's Study, (2013), the 2011 census estimates that 83.3 crore people, about 69 percent of the country's total population of 121 crores, continue to live in rural India. A major challenge thus arises is, how to feed India's growing population with rising incomes with the given land and water resources.

The expansion of income opportunities in the farm sector and progressive absorption of people into non -agricultural activity have been identified as the most appropriate solutions to this challenge. For achieving rural development, the present government has been injecting resources at a massive scale to the rural and farms sector. Presently, seven major flagship programmes are being implemented to develop rural areas. They are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (JAY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSP), Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), Pradhan Mantri GrameenSadak Yojana (PMGSY) and rural electrification, including separation of agricultural feeders and Rajiv Gandhi GrameenVidyutikaranYojana (RTGVY). All these programmes are essentially meant for creating gainful employment opportunities and to improve the quality of lives of rural masses.

### The Growth Experience

The Andhra Pradesh state had the growth experience in the recent past, when compared to previous decades; the last decade's average growth rate of the state economy being substantially higher. The economy is growing at an average rate of 8.2% during last decade, 2002 - 2012. The last two year's average growth at 8.4% is even higher, but it is noteworthy that the state growth performance was better than that of national average during both the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan particularly in agriculture and industry sectors. According to 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan report (2012), the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Andhra Pradesh is growing at an average rate of 8.2% per annum, since the 2002 - 2012. There are major sectors -agriculture, industry, and services - recorded strong performance since the last decade. Therefore, the average growth rate in the 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan was 8.1% as against the national average of 7.6%. Global recession and drought brought down the GSDP growth from 12.0% in 2007 - 08 to about 6.9% during 2008 -09 and to 6.0% during 2009 - 10.

### Population

The population of 4.94 Crore which accounts for 4.08% of the country's population makes it the 10<sup>th</sup> most populous state in the country.

The Rate of Growth of population, as per 2011 Census, has come down to 9.21 percent compared to 11.89 per- cent in 2001. While 70.42% of the total population lives in rural areas 29.58% live in urban areas of the state. Of the total population, 2.47 crore (50.1%) are males and 2.46 Crore (49.9%) females. East Godavari district with 51.54 Lakh is the most populous district in the State while Vizianagaram ranks Occupational structure in a country depends on a number of economic, technological and geographical among various factors determining it, development of productive forces, specialization, level of per capita income and availability of natural resources are somewhat more important. The occupational distribution of population is often mentioned as an objective criterion to divide countries between developed and underdeveloped. No doubt it is a useful criterion at the same time from the point of view of analytical rigour, it is not completely reliable.

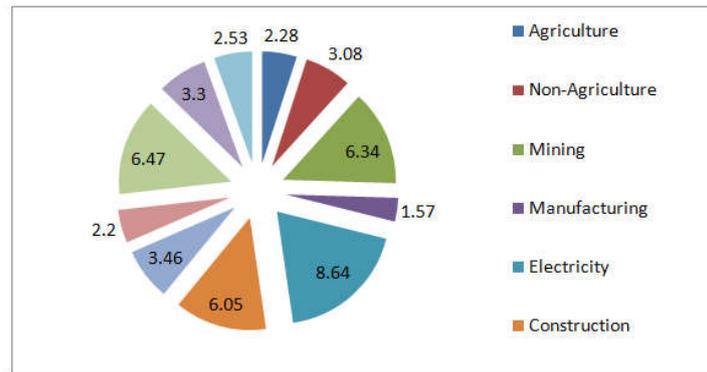
It is widely held that the countries, in which the primary sector provides employment to a larger proportion of labour force, are underdeveloped. This notion has certainly an objective basis. Most of the poor countries are essentially agricultural and even if some industries have been established in these countries, their impact is yet to be felt on the socio - economic life of the people. India, China, Pakistan, Nepal etc. fall in this category (Mishra and Puri, 1998). The size of working force depends upon a variety of demographic, social and economic factors. Generally it is the product of the total population base, but the age structure and the demographic regime are also equally important determinants. Demographically, the birth rate, the age structure, the longevity of life, the migration behavior and average size of the family are important. Numerous other social and economic factors also influence the magnitude of working force. Socially, levels of literacy and education, status of women in the society, age at marriage and general health slandered are significant. Economically, the type of economy, availability of employment opportunities and levels of income are vital. Contrary to the popular conception, rural population that is living mostly in places of less than 5000 population in India is no synonymous with agricultural population.

A small proportion of these rural but non- farm people can scarcely be separated from the agricultural population. Their subsistence is directly connected with the local farmers as for instance the carpenters and blacksmiths who make and repair farm implements, weavers, who make cloths for the local farming communities, potters who supply kitchen equipment, cobblers and water carriers. In addition to serving the farmers in these capacities, they also provide temporary labour at different stages of the crop seasons. Since their work at the farms is confined to only a small part of the year, the census does not include them among agricultural labourers. Instead they are listed by their primary occupations.

### Employment

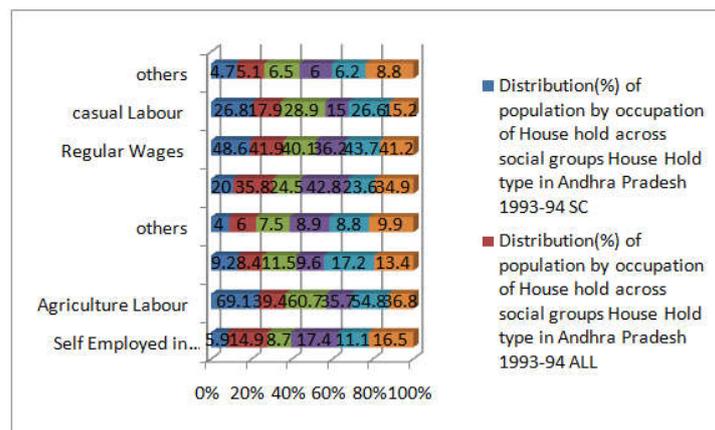
Andhra Pradesh had an embedded objective of the economic development that is to provide people opportunities for meaningful employment. It has have the highest (around 47.6%) work participation rate (WPR) duly contributed by higher female work participation in the state.

OCCUPATION STRUCTURE OF WORKERS 1983-2015								
SECTORS	1983-94	1994-2005	2005-10	2011-15	1983-84	1994-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture	2.28	0.37	1.32	0.786	0.936	0.122	0.248	1.22
Non-Agriculture	3.08	3.22	0.47	0.512	0.417	0.464	0.046	3.45
Mining	6.34	3.33	0.266	0.345	0.737	0.453	0.671	3.35
Manufacturing	1.57	2.56	1.35	0.292	0.161	0.44	0.135	0.57
Electricity	8.64	4.84	10.49	0.111	0.144	0.87	0.3522	9.67
Construction	6.05	5.21	11.9	1.89	1.833	0.575	0.845	7.9
Trade	3.46	4.21	0.74	0.512	0.433	0.667	0.076	2.45
Transport and Communication	2.2	6.47	1.12	0.654	-0.28	0.766	0.095	3.2
Banking	6.47	7.09	7.94	1.89	1.094	0.961	0.628	7.58
Public Administration	3.3	0.64	1.94	0.56	0.436	0.096	0.296	3.33
total	2.53	0.94	0.001	0.678	0.467	0.162	0.001	3.55



Distribution(%) of population by occupation of House hold across social groups

House Hold type in Andhra Pradesh						
OCCUPATION	1993-94		2004-05		2005-2015	
	SC	ALL	SC	ALL	SC	ALL
Self Employed in Non-Agriculture	5.9	14.9	8.7	17.4	11.1	16.5
Agriculture Labour	69.1	39.4	60.7	35.7	54.8	36.8
Self Employed in Agriculture	9.2	8.4	11.5	9.6	17.2	13.4
others	4	6	7.5	8.9	8.8	9.9
Self Employed in Agriculture	20	35.8	24.5	42.8	23.6	34.9
Regular Wages	48.6	41.9	40.1	36.2	43.7	41.2
casual Labour	26.8	17.9	28.9	15	26.6	15.2
others	4.7	5.1	6.5	6	6.2	8.8



A.P is the second highest female work participation rate (36.8%) among the major Indian states, then next to Himachal Pradesh. However, the majority of the population in Andhra Pradesh is found to be working in one or the other economically gainful activity. The overall working population is 83.6 million in the state for the year 2009 -10, Entire working population can be divide in to three parts i.e. employed, unemployed and under employed active population.

The employed active population consist of all those persons who are at work during the reference period of the census Including g those who are temporarily absent from work due to illness, industrial dispute, etc. The unemployed economically active population consists of those who were not at work during the reference period of the census but are seeking some work. Under employment refers to the difference between the amount of work performed by persons

in employment and the amount of work they would normally be able to and willing to perform. The conventional life tables can be converted into tables of working life by incorporating mortality and labour force participating rates and by describing the variations by age in the probability of entering or leaving the labour force (Shryock, 1976). Labour is a primary factor of production. It is considered to be important not only because it is productive but also because it activates other factors and makes them useful for production purposes. Therefore, the size of labour force in a country is of crucial importance for the level of economic activity.

### Literacy

Literacy Rate in Andhra Pradesh has witnessed up-ward trend and is 67.4 percent as per 2011 population census. While the literacy rate in rural area is 62.4 percent, in urban areas it is 79.2 percent. Male literacy stands at 74.8 percent while female literacy is at 60.0 percent. Among the districts West Godavari is at the top with 74.63 percent in 2013, and Vizianagaram is at the lowest with 58.89 percent

### Urbanization

The percentage of urban population to total population was 29.6 percent in 2011 compared to 24.2 percent in 2001 in the state. Among all districts, Visakhapatnam ranks first with 13.93 percent urban population followed by Krishna district with 12.62 percent urban population. Srikakulam district with 2.99 percent of urban population followed by Vizianagaram with 3.36 percent are the least urbanized districts. As per Census 2011, there are 112 statutory towns and 83 census towns in the State. Greater Visakhapatnam Corporation (GVMC) is the largest city with a population of 17.28 Lakh followed by Vijayawada Municipal Corporation with 10.34 Lakh. Other important cities include Tirupati, Guntur, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Nellore, Ongole & Kurnool. The State is an important tourist hub both for national and international travelers with several holy pilgrim centres, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations.

### Fisheries

Fisheries is one of the most promising sub-sector of the Agriculture sector.

This sub-sector occupies a predominant place in the socio-economic development of the State as it contributes substantially to economic growth and income generation to Lakhs of people. Sustainable development of Fisheries can only be achieved through improvement of the quality, technical skills and management of human resource in the Sector. It is a significant employment generator and a source of nutritious food and foreign exchange earner for the State. About 1.4 million people are directly or indirectly employed in the State in this sector with it recording faster growth than crop and livestock sectors. The Fisheries sector contributes 3.63 % to the GSDP 2013-14(PE)

### Information Technology

Andhra Pradesh accounts for only 2% of the IT Ex-port Turnover (of the combined State) and about 1.8% of

employment. Information Technology (IT) sector in Andhra Pradesh reported a total exports turnover of Rs.1628.73 crores, besides providing additional employment to 22,644 IT professionals during 2014-15.

### APSRTC

The corporation has 4 Zones, 12 Regions and 122 Depots with a total fleet strength of 12,126 buses and 60,310 employees on rolls as on May, 2014. All the 122 depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked through a dial up network. It recorded fuel efficiency of 5.23 per litre up to May, 2014. It operates on about 46.22 lakh kms and transports about 64.22 lakh passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 381 kms and the corporation achieved 99.49% fleet utilization up to May 2014 of the occupation structure of human resources in AP.

The performance of sub-sectors in terms of sector specific growth of workforce has shown a negative growth in agriculture. As a matter of fact Andhra Pradesh is the only major Indian state that has experienced such a situation. In non-agriculture growth of employment was 3.2% per annum between 1993-94 and 2004-05 and but thereafter it declined to 0.47% per between 2004-05 and 2009-10 3.55% in 2014-2015.

According to Labour Minister Report the major percentage SC population depended only as wage labours, and agriculture labours. This is not much of self-employment among SCs population. Though the agricultural labour and self employment in agriculture is decreasing, the share of agriculture sector of SCs is dominating with 63 per cent for their livelihood. The predominant occupation of SCs continues to be agricultural labourers.

### Conclusion and Recommendations

Andhra Pradesh is third largest economy in India, in terms of GSDP. Andhra Pradesh's economic growth was measurable with comparisons of other states of India especially during the last three decades. While starting from a relatively lower per capita income, Andhra Pradesh has surpassed the national average about a decade ago. Even though, A.P state's performance is impressive in terms of economic growth, in terms of social sector indicators such as literacy and skills it has not been impressive enough on a comparative scale.

The Status of financial inclusion in Andhra Pradesh required a better strategy, for overall growth and to include all sectors of the societies which are affected by exclusion.

### REFERENCES

- Haimondorf Furor seasonal nomadism and Economics of the chaenchu of Hyderabad, Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol., 1941
- Aiyappam, A —Report on the socio-economic condition of the Aboriginal tribes of the province of Madras, Govt. of Madras, 1948.
- BRGF, Manual for Integrated District Planning, published by Planning Commission, New Delhi, 2010
- District Statists, Vijayanagarm district statistical report 2011-12, district planning department, 2012

MSME, Brief Industrial Profile of Vizianagaram District,  
published by MSME-Development Institute e (Branch),  
Visakhapatnam, 2012. District Lead Bank,  
Consolidated Statement Of Bank Wish <http://www.slbcap.nic.in/pages/financialinclusion.aspx>

Vijayanagarm, Vijayanagarm district profile, <http://vizianagaram.nic.in/AboutVZM.html>  
Wikipedia, Vijayanagarm district, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vizianagaram\\_district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vizianagaram_district)

\*\*\*\*\*