

Literacy, Labour Force and Migration Situation in Haryana: A Geographical Interpretation

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ABSTRACT

Migration in Haryana is moderate in comparison to the scenario at all India level, with only 8 out of 1000 households reporting migration activity in 2009-10 as against 19 at India level. Haryana has a significantly higher migration in urban areas in comparison to rural areas, which is similar to the trend observed at a national level. Within urban areas, Gurgaon, Manesar and Faridabad have emerged as industrial agglomerate over the years and have been a historical destination for in-ward migration both within state and from other states.

Keywords: Labour Force, Migration, Population Growth, Population pyramid, Literacy rate, Work Participation rate.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is evident from the estimated population pyramid of Haryana that by the year 2026, there will be growth in both working age population as well as female population in the district. Therefore, skilling of these two sections of the population will be a critical factor in determining the economic benefits of the demographic dividend. Also, since the state is undergoing significant demographic changes, it is important to achieve inclusive growth across gender, age, castes and regions to sustain the growth momentum.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The basic objective of the present study is to study the Literacy, Labour Force and Migration situation in Haryana

III. DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The present study shows the change in population growth and impact on literacy, labour force and migration situation in Haryana by using graphs and tables. The data is collected from various secondary sources for the years from 2011 to 2017.

IV. POPULATION GROWTH IN HARYANA

In line with the trend as observed in most parts of Northern India, it is expected that Haryana will experience a huge bulge in its working age population between the years 2012-22. This makes the task of skilling even more important and challenging in order to reap benefits of the state's demographic dividend. It is estimated that between 2012 and 2017, Haryana will add 1.73 million people to its working age population and a further 1.51 million during the period 2017-2022.

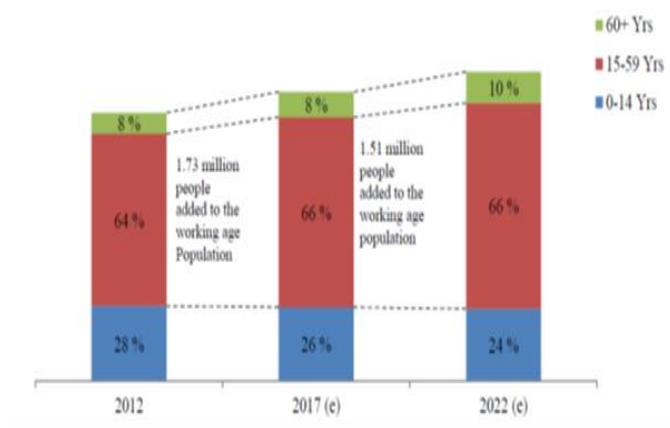


Figure 1. Age Wise Haryana Demographics Projections

Source: KPMG Analysis

The availability of working age group population in a district is an indication of human resource potential in the district economy. Further, migration is expected to play a crucial role in determining the exact composition of the population, since Haryana is home to an ever increasing migrant population. Ensuring adequate skilling of the available workforce is necessary to increase their productivity and thus propel the state towards economic growth.

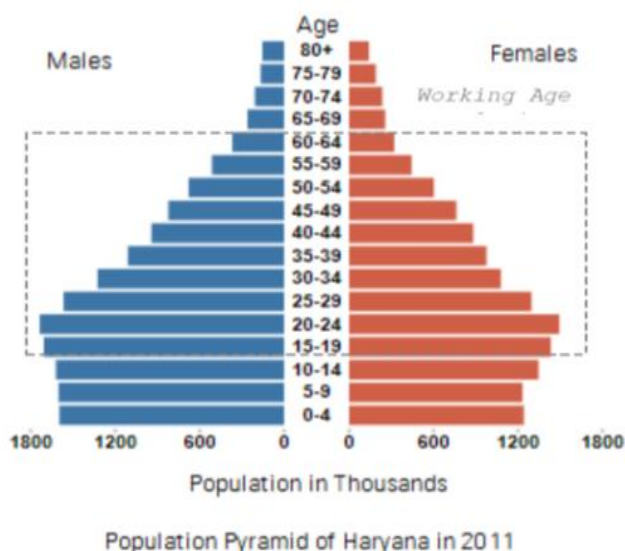


Figure 2. Population Pyramid of Haryana, 2011

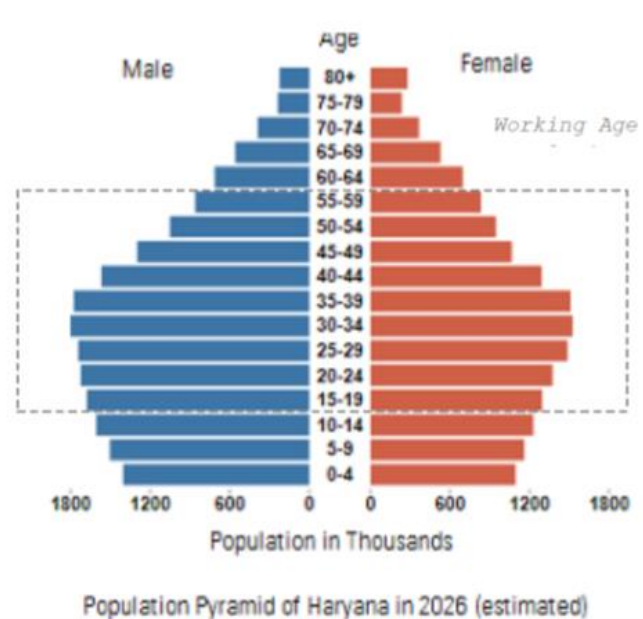


Figure 3. Estimated Population Pyramid of Haryana, 2026 (Estimated)

It is evident from the estimated population pyramid of Haryana that by the year 2026, there will be growth in both working age population as well as female population in the district. Therefore, skilling of these two sections of the population will be a critical factor in determining the economic benefits of the demographic dividend. Also, since the state is undergoing significant demographic changes, it is important to achieve inclusive growth across gender, age, castes and regions to sustain the growth momentum.

V. LITERACY

According to the census 2011, the total literacy rate of Haryana is 75.55 per cent, which is higher than the national level rate of 74.02 per cent¹⁴. There are various programs pertaining to the cause of improvement in literacy rate that are running in the state like Total Literacy Campaign, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and scholarships at various levels funded by the state government.

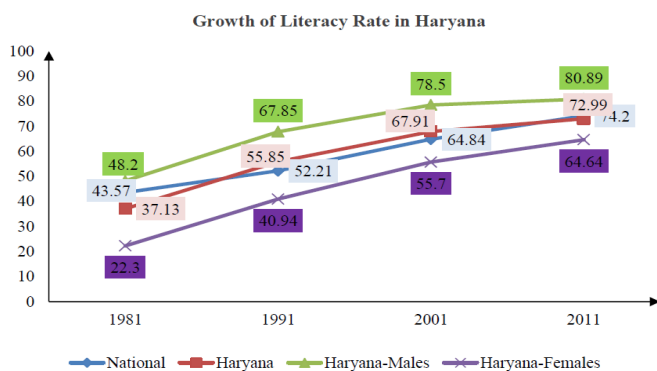


Figure 4. Growth of Literacy Rate in Haryana
Source: Census of India, 2011

The female literacy in Haryana has grown at a faster rate than male literacy over the last three decades, but owing to small base it still lags behind the male literacy rate by a margin of more than 18 per cent.

Further, the drop-out rate amongst females remains high. The government needs to adopt a focused approach to bring the female literacy levels at par with the male literacy level and reduce the drop outs. The literacy schemes in the state have had a huge impact on specific districts like Palwal, Mewat, Fatehabad and Kaithal. The growth in these districts can also be attributed to small base effect, as the literacy rates in these districts were quite low compared to the overall for the state in 2001.

In future, emphasis needs to be laid on the rural parts of Haryana, where the literacy rates are still much lower than state average. Strengthening of primary education infrastructure and monitoring of mass education schemes will be crucial in these pockets.

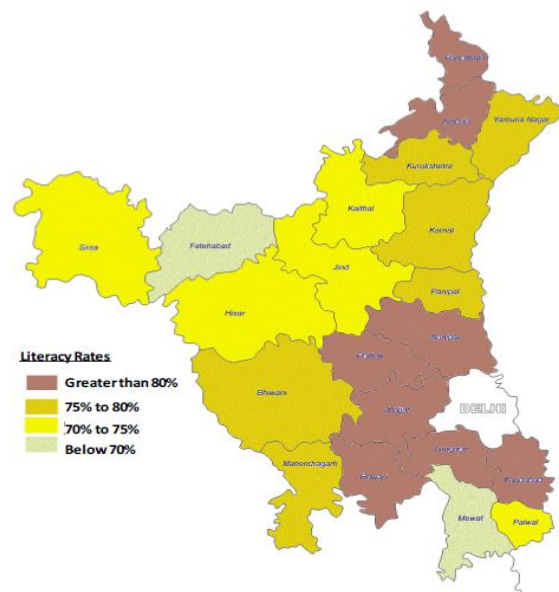


Figure 5. Literacy Rate

Source: Census of India, 2011

Like with most other sectors in Haryana, there is high gender inequity in education too. Only 56.91 per cent of the females have attained literacy, compared to 84.06 per cent of the males. Further, the number of girls going for higher or professional education is still very small.

Special efforts need to be made to increase the access of higher education for this section. There is also a significant gap between rural and urban literacy (71.42 per cent and 83.14 per cent respectively).

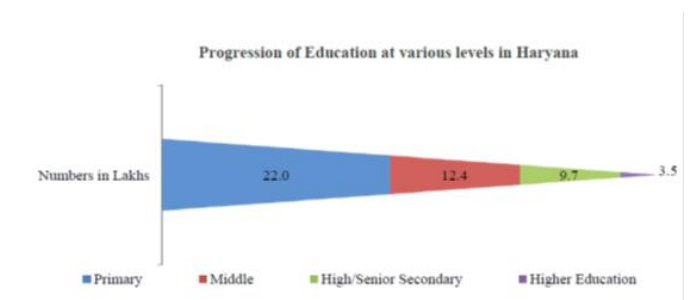


Figure 6. Progression of Education at Various levels in Haryana

Source: Haryana Statistical Abstract 2011-12

In terms of senior secondary level, the state is now targeting to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio from 60 per cent to 65 per cent by 2017.

While the State has progressed towards providing universal access to all regions and ensuring high enrolment, further efforts are required to increase retention of students across higher levels of education. The main reasons for the high dropout rate were limited access to higher educational institutes and poor quality of the colleges in Haryana. However, in the last decade, the state government has taken major steps towards the proliferation of higher education resulting in an increase in both quality and quantity of the higher education in the state.

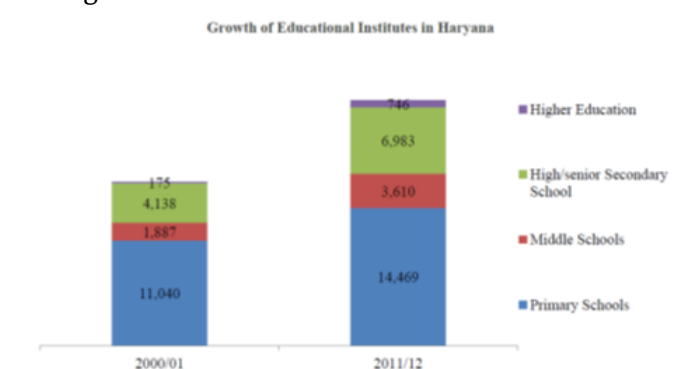


Figure 7. Growth of Educational Institutes in Haryana

Source: Haryana Statistical Abstract 2011-12

VI. LABOUR FORCE DISTRIBUTION IN THE STATE

As per the NSSO 66th Round Employment Survey, Worker Participation Ratio (WPR) per 1000 persons in the 15-59 age group based on current daily status is 503 compared to 509 for an all India level. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) per thousand persons in the 15-59 age group based on current daily status for both Rural and Urban Haryana is 533 and in comparison the National averages are 563 and 506 for rural and urban areas respectively. The parity in rural and urban figures of LFPR shows that dependence on agriculture for employment is lower in Haryana, than most other states of the country. The development of the service sector combined with high economic

growth in Haryana has created more Urban Jobs in industrial centres like Faridabad and Gurgaon. Haryana attracts one of the highest investments for any state in India. Subsequently, Haryana has a low unemployment in the age group 15-59 (based on current daily status) of 56 against the national average of 67.

As of 2004, Haryana has 44.4 per cent of its working population employed in the Agriculture sector. This figure has in fact come down from 53.4 per cent in 1991 and is much lower than the national average of 53.2 per cent. Around 27 per cent of the working population is employed in the Secondary sector, which is higher than the national average of 21 per cent. The corresponding fractions for the tertiary sector are 28 per cent and 21 per cent for Haryana and India respectively. The distribution of workers in the primary and secondary sectors is as depicted in Figure 8.

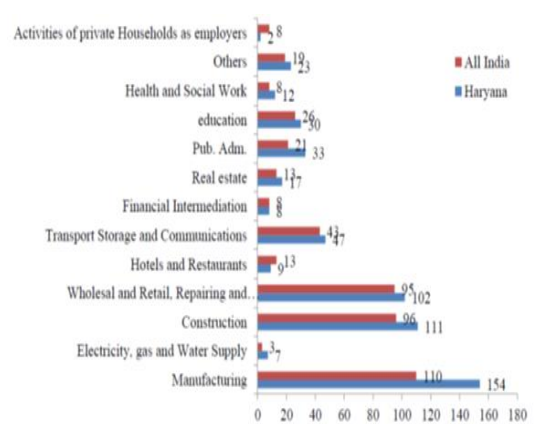


Figure 8. Comparison of workers working in the secondary and tertiary sectors (per thousand)

Source: Haryana Development Report, Planning Commission

It is evident that the most secondary and tertiary sectors have more workers per thousand, than the national average with the manufacturing sector performing particularly well. Haryana Labour force and Workforce for 2011, 2016 and 2021, are estimated considering the LFPR, WPR from NSSO 66th Round Employment Survey and applying it over the

estimated population in the 15-59 age group for these periods. Overall labour force and workforce would change because of the change in working age group population (15-59 age groups).

Availability of working age population measured from 15-59 year age group is estimated to grow from 159 lakh in 2012 to 195 lakh by 2022. While the period

between 2012 and 2017 is estimated to witness an addition of 17 lakh to the working age group, further addition is expected to drop to 13 lakh during 2017-22. Labour force measured from the population employed, is expected to increase from 73 lakh in 2012 to 84 lakh by 2022 Table 1 and Figure 9.

Table 1. Haryana Work Force Estimations

Haryana Work Force Estimations (in Lakhs)				
Year	Population	Working Age Population	Labour Force	Work Force
2012	258	159	76	73
2017	277	182	84	80
2022	296	195	88	84

Source: KPMG Estimates, Registrar General and Census Commissioner (2006); Population Projection for India and States 2001-26; National Commission on Population, Govt .of India



Figure 9. Demographics Transformation in Haryana

Source: Source: KPMG Analysis, Registrar General and Census Commissioner (2006); Population Projection for India and States 2001-26; National Commission on Population, Govt .of India

In order to sustain current levels of worker participation rates, there is a need to create additional jobs in the state. To realize the additional employment opportunities over the next decade, incremental labour force has to be equipped with specific skills suiting the needs of industry creating the employment.

VII. ESTIMATED LABOUR FORCE COMPOSITION IN 2017 & 2022

District wise Labour force for 2012, 2017 and 2022 are estimated considering the district level participation rates based on census 2001 data along with LFPR, WPR from NSSO 68th Round Employment Survey and Census 2001, by apportioning participation rates on a pro rata basis.

During 2012-22, the top five districts contributing to incremental labour force in the state will be Fatehabad, Jind, Sirsa, Bhiwani and Hisar. Meanwhile, the districts with lowest expected contribution to

incremental workforce in the state during 2012-22 are Ambala, Gurgaon, Yamunanagar, Panchkula and Mahendragarh (Table 2).

Table 2. Projected district wise labour force (2017)

District	Estimated Population 2017	Estimated Working Age Population 2017	Estimated Labour Force 2017
Ambala	1,235,054	772,686	378,501
Bhiwani	1,789,008	1,119,256	501,379
Faridabad	1,980,872	1,239,292	480,424
Fatehabad	1,031,093	645,082	487,339
Gurgaon	1,657,646	1,037,072	324,819
Hisar	1,908,848	1,194,231	745,267
Jhajjar	1,049,038	656,309	417,147
Jind	1,460,318	913,618	570,477
Kaithal	1,175,897	735,676	366,450
Karnal	1,647,677	1,030,835	376,095
Kurukshetra	1,055,879	660,589	293,179
Mahendragarh	1,009,286	631,439	223,089
Mewat	1,192,270	745,920	294,675
Palwal	1,141,313	714,039	309,365
Panchkula	614,372	384,369	175,937
Panipat	1,319,430	825,475	379,834
Rewari	985,473	616,541	297,347
Rohtak	1,161,558	726,705	307,228

Source: KPMG Analysis, Registrar General and Census Commissioner (2006); Population Projection for India and States 2001-26; National Commission on Population, Govt .of India

VIII. MIGRATION SITUATION IN THE STATE

The male migration rate is far lower than female migration rate, in both rural and urban areas. In rural Haryana, nearly 59.3 per cent of the females are migrants, while the male migration rate is only 4.1 per cent. In urban Haryana, the male migration rate is

nearly 28 per cent compared to female migration rate of 58 per cent. Based on interactions with migrants, it can be inferred that seeking better livelihood and employment opportunities has been the key driver for migration amongst male population in Haryana. While for female population in the state, marriage has been the key driver for migration.

Around 49.3 per cent of the male migrant population migrates for employment related reasons and only 2.8 per cent migrate for education related reasons, while 86.2 per cent of the female migrant population migrates due to marriage reasons.

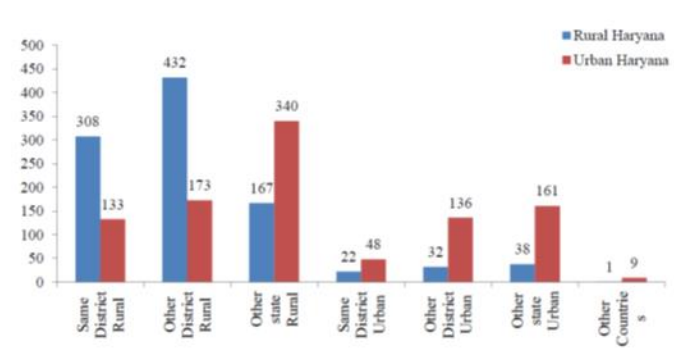


Figure 10. Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by location

Source: NSSO 64th Round Survey

Analyzing the pattern of migration in the state, 31 per cent of the migration in rural Haryana happens within nearby villages in the same district. Interactions with rural migrants revealed that most of them were unwilling to part from their families and villages for a long period of time.

Further, there are a substantial number of livelihood activities that the migrant population gets to engage in, within a 50-100 km radius – which the movement to a distant urban cluster in a different district might not guarantee, given the associated cost factors. Migration from urban to rural areas is predominantly due to female migration associated with marriage reasons.

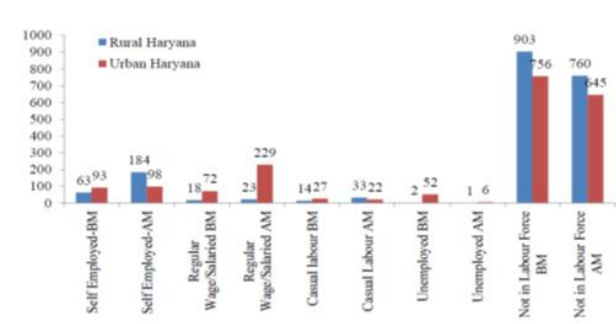


Figure 11. Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by their usual principal activity status before and after migration

Source: NSSO 64th Round Survey

IX. CONCLUSION

Migration offers better economic prospects for individuals in the state as there is significant increase in number of people engaged in economic activities. Non-work related aspects form the prominent reason for migration. A significant increase in self employment has been observed due to migration, especially in rural parts of Haryana, while casual labour composition shows marginal increase in comparison to other activities, in rural Haryana and a decrease in urban Haryana. There is a marked increase in the salaried class post migration in urban Haryana.

X. REFERENCES

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