Analysis of Worker's Participation Rates in Local Governments of India – A Study Based on Several Census Years

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Abstract: Over the last four decades, workers participation has emerged as a major marker of democracy around India. This article engages the ratio of the different types of workers participation using by the rural as well as urban institutions. The research paper primarily based on secondary source of data adopted from census report of government. The finding from the analysis reveals that the marginal workers are the important indicator of the less developing economy.

Keywords: Main Worker, Marginal Worker, Non-worker, Census, Decades.

INTRODUCTION

Local government (such as municipalities and panchayats) is a broader concept which formulates and executes the collective action at the local level. As per the provisions of article 243W and 243G of the constitution the state legislature devolution of powers and responsibilities to the municipalities and panchayats, as specified below:

1) They prepare the plan for economic development and social justice.

2) They perform the several functions and implementation of schemes which has been assigned by the state and central government.

Time to time government consulting with various stakeholders at all levels, how to develop the economic conditions at country level to engage the workers as much as possible. Many scholars, researchers and policy maker working for the state as well as central government across the world toreach the people both in rural and urban area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Younis Ahmed Sheikh (2014) observed that the decentralized governance can lead to more flexible, innovative and creative administrative setup. He also observed thatin India majority of population resides in villages and a type of environment is required which make this large section involve in the process of rural development and democracy. Much attention should be given to the people's participation in the political and development process at grassroots level. There felt the need for sensitizing elected representatives at the local level. 73rd amendment has widened the democratic base of the Indian polity. The main theme of the paper is to highlight the people's participation, accountability and transparency at the grassroots level and also to emphasize the significance of 73rd Amendment act.

Sreevidya Kalaramadam (2018) explains the women's 'political participation' has emerged as a major marker of democracy around the world. This is frequently operationalized through the policy of 'gender quotas' that seek to enhance women's presence within national and subnational institutions of governance. Since 1993, India has implemented a large program of decentralization (panchayati raj) and gender quotas, which enabled more than a million elected women representatives (EWRs) to become part of the political process. This article engages feminist theorizations of gender quotas using the Indian context.

Sanskriti Menon and Janette Hartz-Karp (2019) feel that improving urban governance is an imperative for India, with its accelerated rate of urbanization, distrust of government, and inadequate public involvement in policy development and decision-making. Deliberative democracy initiatives in other parts of the world, and similar experiences in rural India have demonstrated their effectiveness at resolving complex issues with decisions that are acceptable to constituents, and are seen to be in the public good.

OBJECTIVES

1) To study the impact of workers on increase of population.
2) To examine the workforce in rural as well as urban area.
3) To analyze the position of various workers in a census year.

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on mainly secondary data. The required data have been collected from census report of Indian government. The present study covers a period of four decades starting from 1981 to 2011. In order to analyze the

collected data the statistical tools like multiple regression OLS is used in SPSS software, also correlation coefficient is used to describe the relationship between variables. The multiple regression analysis is used to evaluate the effects of independent variables on dependent variables. Here also used descriptive statistics to analyze the periodical effect of data.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In India, strengthening the local institutions of democracy has remained a challenge. The involvement of different kinds of workers in the different sectors in local government areas are a challenging task. In the local government area, there are mainly two kinds of workers who are participating in a several work field. Main worker is a person who is engaged in work more than 183 days in year, whereas marginal worker is a person who is engaged in a work less than 183 days. Marginal workers percentage reflects the economic condition of a country. This worker mainly engaged in the field of cultivating process, agricultural process and household industry. It has been show from our analysis that during last four decades the main worker and marginal worker are severally increased in both rural and urban area, non-worker rate also significantly increasing during our study period also.

The following table: 1 represents the flow of population, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in India during last four decades from 1981 to 2011. An increasing trend in the flow of population as well as different workers has been shown during the period of 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Table 1: Flow of Population and Workers

Year	Total Population	Total Main Workers	Total Marginal Workers	Total Non Workers
1981	683329097	222590537	22014449	420682863
1991	846427039	285859547	28271823	529016899
2001	1028737436	312938615	89296109	626375604
2011	1210193422	362380429	119508439	728966109

Source: Data collected from census reports of Central Government of India.

Table 2 represent the percentage of changes of main workers and marginal workers in rural areas for four decades starting from 1981 to 2011. In the year 1981, the main workers and marginal workers in rural areas were 176393610 and 20914679, whereas in the year 1991, these were 222382847 and 26646097, which were 20.68 and 21.51 percent higher than the previous years. In the year 2001, the percentage of increase was 2.91 in

case of main workers and 67.06 percent in case of marginal workers. In 2011, the percentage has been increased by 6.84 and 21.37 in case of main workers and marginal workers respectively compared to previous year.

Table 2: Percentage of Changes of Main Workers and Marginal Workers in Rural Area

Year	Rural Main Workers	% of Change	Rural Marginal Workers	% of Change
1981	176393610	0	20914679	0
1991	222382847	20.68	26646097	21.51
2001	229057536	2.91	80898434	67.06
2011	245863880	6.84	102879212	21.37

Source: Data collected from census reports of Central Government of India.

Table: 3 represent the percentage of changes of main workers and marginal workers in urban areas for four decades starting from 1981 to 2011. In the year 1981, the main workers and marginal workers in urban areas were 46066983 and 1229714, whereas in the year 1991, these were 63670173 and 1432253, which were 27.65 and 14.14 percent higher than the previous years. In the year 2001, the percentage of increase was 24.01 in case of main workers and 83.13 percent in case of marginal workers compare to previous year. In 2011, the percentage has been increased by 28.16 and 48.58 in case of main workers and marginal workers respectively compared to previous year.

Table 3: Percentage of Changes of Main Workers and Marginal Workers in Urban Area

Year	Rural Main Workers	% of Change	Rural Marginal Workers	% of Change
1981	46066983	0	1229714	0
1991	63670173	27.65	1432253	14.14
2001	83789018	24.01	8489636	83.13
2011	116635700	28.16	16510076	48.58

Source: Data collected from census reports of Central Government of India.

Table: 4 represent the output of correlation by considering the four decades census data as given in table: 1. Correlation is applied to study the relationship between the variables. Based on the result it can be concluded that there is a very strong positive correlation between population and various worker i.e. main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, and the correlation is found to be significant at 5 percent level of significance.

Table 5 show the strength of the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables. Marginal workers and non-workers are considered as independent variables and population is considered as dependent variable. R value indicates the multiple correlation coefficient

Table 4: Correlations Coefficient

		Population	*Main Workers*	*Marginal Workers*	*Non Workers*
Pearson Correlation	POPULATION	1.000	.986	.967	.999
	MAIN WORKERS	.986	1.000	.911	.992
	MARGINAL WORKERS	.967	.911	1.000	.956
	NON WORKERS	.999	.992	.956	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	POPULATION	.	.007	.016	.001
	MAIN WORKERS	.007	.	.045	.004
	MARGINAL WORKERS	.016	.045	.	.022
	NON WORKERS	.001	.004	.022	.
N	POPULATION	4	4	4	4
	MAIN WORKERS	4	4	4	4
	MARGINAL WORKERS	4	4	4	4
	NON WORKERS	4	4	4	4

Source: Result calculated by the researcher

and strong relationship between observed and predicted value. R square value also determine coefficient of multiple correlation. Its large value indicates a strong relationship. The Adjusted R square shows that the model explains 99 percent of the variation. Durbin-Watson value between 1.5 to 2.5 is the better and for the data it was 2.404

Table 5: Model Summary

R	1.000
R SQUARE	1.000
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	.999
SIG. F CHANGE	.016
DURBIN-WATSON	2.404

a. Predictors: (Constant), NON WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS
b. Dependent Variable: POPULATION
Source: Result calculated by the researcher.

The ANOVA table 6 test the acceptability of the model from a Statistical perspective. The regression row displays information about the variation accounted for the model. Here F statistics is found significant; Since P value (0.016) is less than 0.05.

Table 6: ANOVA[b]

Model		*Sum of Squares*	*df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
1	Regression	1.555E17	2	7.773E16	2048.156	.016[a]
	Residual	3.795E13	1	3.795E13		
	Total	1.555E17	3			

a. Predictors: (Constant), NON WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS
b. Dependent Variable: : POPULATION
Source: Result calculated by the researcher

CONCLUSIONS

From the current study it is concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between population and workers engaged in a local governments. It may be evident that changes in population have positive impact on workers participation in an urban as well as rural area. The population flow has shown increasing trend during the selected period of study. There is a strong positive correlation between population and main workers, marginal workers and non-workers at 5 percent level of significance. In the regression analysis it has been shown that there is a positive impact between independent variables i.e. marginal workers and non-workers on dependent variable i.e. population, when population are increased then marginal workers and non-workers are also increased. So percentage of increase of marginal workers reflects a less developing economy as well as growing poverty. Government should focus on the structure of marginal workers.

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