

VARIATIONS IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AMONG SELECT CLANS OF THE CHURA CASTE IN RURAL AREAS OF JHAJJAR DISTRICT OF HARYANA

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Abstract: *The present study analyzes the variations in occupational structure among select clans of the Chura caste in rural areas of Jhajjar district of Haryana. Based on four parameters such as percentage of the scheduled caste population, literacy rate, work participation rate, and the number of Chura community households, 15 villages have been selected using stratified random sampling. From these villages, a sample of 460 households has been chosen for data collection. Data obtained through a primary survey, 12 clans (gotras) have been identified in the study area. The study revealed that workers constituted nearly two-fifths of the sampled population and has been engaged in 12 different types of economic activities. More than three-fifths of the total workforce has been employed in primary activities, nearly four percent in secondary activities, and little more than one-third in various tertiary activities. The highest proportion of workers in primary activities has been observed in agricultural labour, while brick kiln work dominated the secondary sector, and sweeping has been the most common occupation in tertiary activities. The overall difference in the work participation rate between the Bagri and Pihwar clans has been observed 23 per cent in the study area. Within primary activities, the widest gap of 73.52 per cent has been recorded between the Kangda and Lauth clans. Similarly, in the sweeping profession, a remarkable difference of 56.4 per cent has been noted between the Deeka and Kangda clans within tertiary activities. Finally, it is suggested that the government should introduce skill-based training programs to improve better employment opportunities for the Chura caste in the study area.*

Key Words: Clans of Chura Caste, Occupational Structure, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Activities.

Introduction

Caste is a fundamental attribute of India's social structure, functioning as a system of social stratification (Berreman, 1972). The dominant Brahminical cultural code has historically marginalized the so-called lower castes, or '*Dalits*' as they prefer to be called, forcing them to remain confined to menial, birth-based occupations' (Chitkara 1999). Since scheduled castes have historically been considered impure and polluted, and they represent the most socio-economically and politically disadvantaged segments of society. The working population is a key driver of economic growth and regional development, playing a crucial role in socio-cultural and demographic transformation (Trewartha, 1953). The term 'occupational structure' refers to the distribution of the working population across various economic sectors. An occupation is defined as an economic activity that provides a means of livelihood for those engaged in it. It significantly influences the socio-economic, cultural, and demographic aspects of any area or region (Tiwari and Sharma, 2009). Economic activities are generally categorized into three groups viz; primary, secondary, and tertiary. The percentage distribution of the workforce among these categories is referred to as the 'occupational' or 'workforce structure' of a population.

The Chura caste is widely distributed across the rural areas of Haryana. The overall literacy rate among the Chura community in rural of Haryana has increased more than fourfold, from 13 per cent in 1991 to 61 per cent in 2011. Growing urbanization and increasing awareness among rural population about modern ways of life, declining interest among youth in traditional economic activities and increasing occupational mobility, have played a pivotal role in the overall transformation of society. Among the Chura caste in Jhajjar district, more than 94 per cent of the total educated persons have attained education up to the secondary levels (Rekha and Chamar, 2018). However, access to educational opportunities remains limited, and poverty is still widespread among the Chura caste, a marginalized group within the scheduled castes in rural Haryana. Over the past two decades, significant improvements have been observed in literacy rates, educational attainment, and the occupational structure of the Chura caste in the Jhajjar district of Haryana. Consequently, their participation in various economic activities has also improved to some extent. However, considerable variations still exist among different clans of the Chura caste in Jhajjar district. Therefore, the study analyzes the variations in occupational structure across the select clans of the Chura caste in rural areas of Jhajjar district of Haryana.

Objective of the Study

The main objectives of the present research work are;

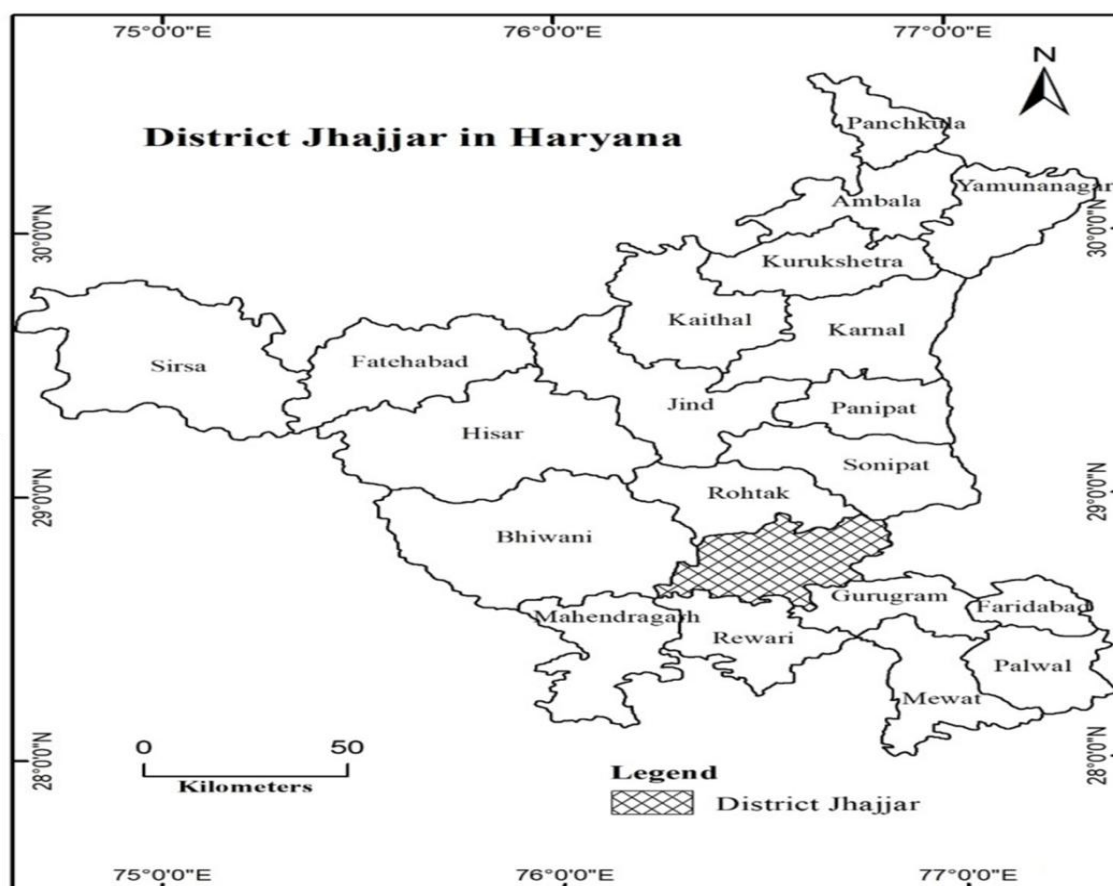
- (i) To examine the select clan-wise work participation rate among Chura caste in Jhajjar district,
- (ii) To analyze 'variations in occupational structure among the select clans of the Chura caste in Jhajjar district of Haryana'.

Study Area

Jhajjar district extends between 28° 2' 31" to 28° 50'19" north latitude and 76° 17' 06" to 76° 58' 15" east longitude. It is bounded by the districts of Rohtak and Sonapat in the north, Gurgaon and Rewari districts in the south, Bhiwani district in the west and NCT of Delhi in the east (Fig. 1). The district headquarter is situated in Jhajjar town. According to the 2011 Census, Jhajjar district comprises 260 villages, including 13 uninhabited villages. The total rural scheduled caste population in the district is 1, 30,913 persons, accounting for 18.30 per cent of the rural population. Among the Scheduled Castes, there are three major castes such as the Chamar, the Chura/Balmiki and the Dhanak. In terms of numerical strength, the Chura

caste is the second most dominant after the Chamars. With a total Chura population of 24,372 persons, the Chura caste accounts for 18.62 per cent of the total rural scheduled caste population in the district.

Figure 01: Key Map



Database and Research Methodology

The present research work is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The secondary data has been obtained from Primary Census Abstracts, while primary data has been collected in 2016, through well-structured schedules and personal interviews conducted with the heads of households. On the basis of four key parameters such as 'percentage of scheduled caste population', 'literacy rate', 'work participation rate' and 'number of households of Chura community in a village', 15 villages across five blocks of the Jhajjar district have been selected using stratified random sampling. Data for the first three parameters have been directly obtained from the 2011 Primary Census Abstract, whereas information regarding the fourth parameter has been gathered from the village head (Sarpanch) of each respective village.

A total of 460 sample households have been surveyed across 15 selected villages (Fig. 2). Based on the availability of households belonging to the Chura caste in each selected village, 20 households have been selected from each of the five villages; Daryapur, Kharhar, Girawar, Sikenderpur, and Dhakla. Likewise, 30 households have been selected from each of the seven villages; Badli, Chhudani, Nuna Majra, Kablana, Khatiwas, Akheri Madanpur, and Salhawas. Similarly, 50 households have been chosen from each of the three villages namely Bhaproda, Birohar, and Dighal for field survey (Table 1). After collecting primary data through field surveys, the surveyed households have been bifurcated based on clan affiliation, leading to the identification of twelve clans (*gotras*) within the Chura caste. Subsequently, data has

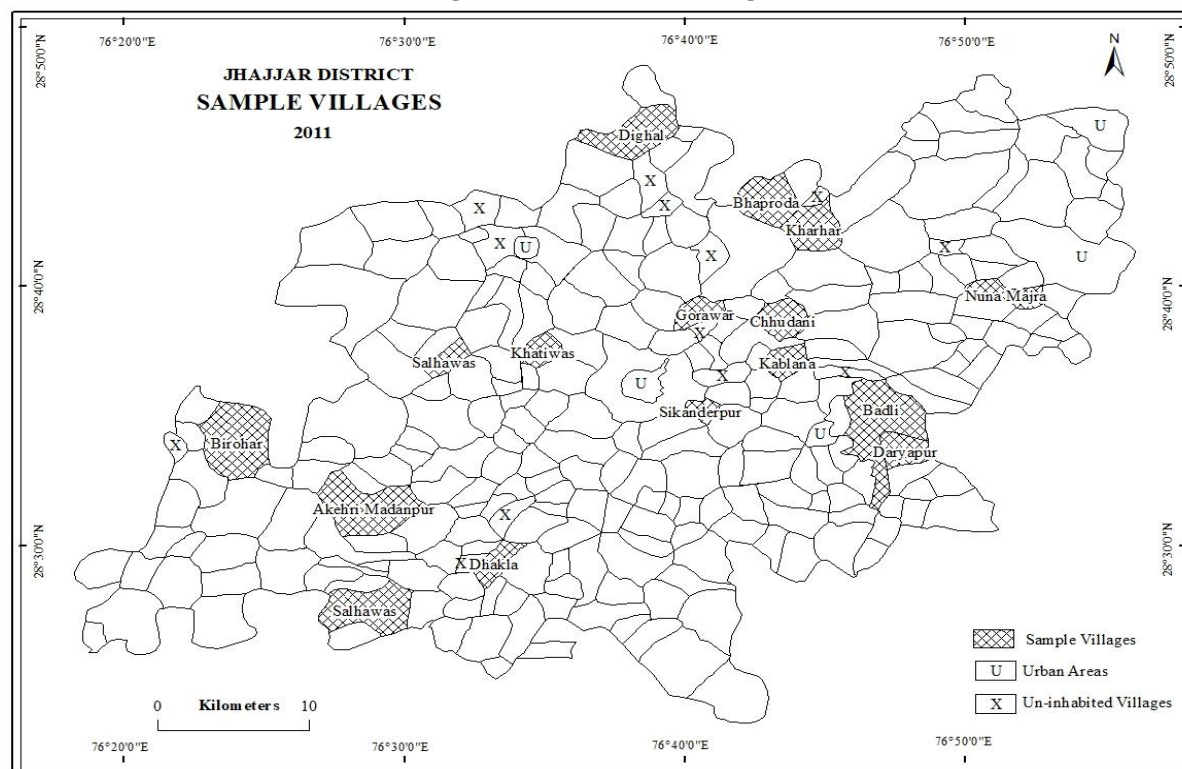
been used to calculate clan-wise total work participation rates as a percentage of the respective population. Furthermore, economic activities have been classified into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors and analyzed to determine their distribution among the Chura caste in Jhajjar district. The major findings have been interpreted using tables and diagrams with the help of suitable cartographic techniques.

Table 01: Sample Villages

Selected Blocks	Selected Villages	Sample Households
Bahadurgarh	Bhaproda	50
	Badli	30
	Chhudani	30
	Nuna Majra	30
	Daryapur	20
	Kharhar	20
Sample Households		180
Jhajjar	Kablana	30
	Khatiwas	30
	Girawar	20
	Sikenderpur	20
Sample Households		100
Matanhail	Birohar	50
	Akheri Madanpur	30
Sample Households		80
Beri	Dighal	50
Sample Households		50
Salhawas	Salhawas	30
	Dhakla	20
Sample Households		50
Total Sample Households		460

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 02: Sample Villages



Results and Discussions

Proportion of Sample Population of Chura Caste

Based on data from 460 sampled households, the total population of the 15 selected villages in the study area is 2,248, consisting of 1,232 males (54.80 %) and 1,016 females (45.20 %). Table 2 reveals the select clan-wise number of sample households, population size, work participation rate and workers engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary economic sectors among the Chura caste in rural areas of Jhajjar district of Haryana. Based on sample survey, the Bidhlan, Kangda, Sarser and Pihwar clans emerge as the dominant groups in terms of population and collectively accounting for more than three-fifths (60.23 per cent) of the total Chura population in the study area. The Bidhlan clan alone comprising nearly one-fourth of the total population, followed by the clans like Kangda (15 per cent), the Sarser (11 per cent) and the Pihwar (10.6 per cent). These are closely followed by the Dulgach, Bohat, Geychand and Chandalia clans. The remaining clans, including the Bagri, the Deeka, the Lauth and the Tank together contribute about 11 per cent of the total sample population.

Work Participation Rate

Based on sample data, nearly two-fifths of the population has been engaged in economic activities. However, significant variations in the work participation rate have been observed across the different select clans within the Chura caste in the study area (Table 2, Fig. 3). The Bagri clan has the highest work participation rate at 55.42 per cent, followed by the Gaychand (47.50 per cent) and the Bohat (47.02 per cent) clans. In contrast, the Pihwar clan has been recorded the lowest work participation rate at 31.93 per cent. The Bidhlan clan, which alone constitutes nearly one-fourth of the sample population, reports a work participation rate of 38 per cent. Interestingly, the four numerically dominant clans like the Bidhlan, Kangda, Sarser, and Pihwar exhibit lower work participation rate than the overall average for the Chura caste. The Dalgach clan has recorded the work participation rate very close to the average rate of 38 per cent. Overall no significant correlation has been found between the relative population size of a clan and its work participation rate.

Table 02: Clan-wise Number of Households, Population and Workforce among Chura Caste

Select Clans/ Gotras	Sample HHs	Total Population	Total Workers	Primary Activities	Secondary activities	Tertiary Activities
		(Percent)				
Bidhlan	106	23.35	38.10	62.50	05.00	32.50
Kangda	71	15.26	39.16	82.22	01.48	16.30
Sarser	50	11.03	37.50	53.76	-	46.24
Pihwar	50	10.59	31.93	56.58	02.63	40.79
Dulgach	37	07.87	39.55	48.57	-	51.43
Bohat	34	07.47	47.02	74.68	12.66	12.66
Geychand	30	07.12	47.50	52.63	11.84	35.53
Chandalia	30	06.36	39.16	62.50	-	37.50
Bagri	18	03.69	55.42	65.22	-	34.78
Deeka	13	02.94	33.33	54.55	-	45.45
Lauth	12	02.67	38.33	08.70	17.39	73.91
Tank	09	01.65	37.84	42.86	-	57.14
Jhajjar District	460	100.0	39.59	61.46	04.16	34.38

Source: Field Survey, 2016. Compiled by Authors

Occupational Structure of the Chura Caste

As mentioned earlier, economic activities are generally classified into three broad categories viz; primary, secondary and tertiary. The percentage distribution of the workforce across these sectors is referred to as occupational or workforce structure' of a population. Among the total

workforce, more than three-fifths of the workers have been engaged in primary activities. This large dependence on the primary activities clearly reflects the poor living conditions of the Chura caste in the study area. Notably, a very large variations ranging from nearly 9 per cent to 82 per cent have been identified among the different clans of the Chura caste in the rural areas of Jhajjar district. The Kangda clan has the largest share of its workforce engaged in primary activities (82.22 per cent), followed by the Bohat clan which nearly three-fourths of the total workforce employed in this sector. On the other hand, the smallest share of workers engaged in primary activities has been observed in the Lauth clan (8.70 per cent), followed by the Tank and the Dulgach clans. The Geychand, Sarser, Deeka and Pihwar clans also have workforce percentage below the average in primary activities.

As seen in table 2, secondary activities play a negligible role as a source of livelihood for the Chura caste in the study area. At the time of survey, only four per cent of the workers have been engaged in secondary activities. It may be noted that not a single worker from the Sarser, Dulgach, Chandalia, Bagri, Deeka and Tank clans has been engaged in secondary activities. The highest share of workers in this sector has been observed in the Lauth clan (17.39 per cent), whereas the lowest participation has been recorded in the Kangda clan (1.48 per cent). Referring again to table 2, just over one-third of the workers of the Chura caste have been engaged in tertiary activities in Jhajjar district. The highest percentage of workforce participation in tertiary activities has been observed in the Lauth clan (73.91 per cent), followed by the Tank and Dulgach clans. On the other extreme, the Bohat clan (12.66 per cent) reports the lowest share of workforce in tertiary sector, followed by the Kangda (16.30 per cent) and Bidhlan (32.50 per cent) clans, both of which fall below the average level.

The occupational structure of the Chura caste also provides valuable insights into their socio-economic conditions. Based on data from the sample households, workers from the Chura caste have been engaged in 12 different types of economic activities in Jhajjar district. A detailed clan-wise analysis of economic activities classified under the three broad sectors has been presented in the following sections.

Primary Economic Activities

It may be noted that three types of occupations have been identified within primary activities among the various clans of the Chura caste like agricultural labour, livestock rearing and pig farming at the time of field survey (Table 3A). It has been recorded that more than half of the workers engaged as agricultural labourers (53.5 per cent) in primary activities. This has been followed by 'livestock rearing' that provides employment to another one-third of workforce. The remaining 13 per cent have been involved in pig farming, a traditional occupation of the Chura caste. Among the different clans, Lauth clan, the entire workforce engaged in primary activities earns its livelihood as agricultural labourers. It has been followed by the clans like the Pihwar (88.4 per cent), Sarser (68.0 per cent), Deeka and Tank (67.0 per cent) and Kangda (62.2 per cent), all of which have above the average level. In contrast, the Bohat clan has the lowest proportion of agricultural laborers (22.0 per cent), followed by the Dulgach clan. Other clans such as the Bagri, Bidhlan, Chandalia, and Geychand also have below the average participation in this occupation. A significant proportion of the Dulgach clan (61.8 per cent) has been engaged in livestock rearing, followed by the Geychand (47.5 per cent), Bagri (46.7%), and Bohat (44.1per cent) clans. Notably, none of the workers from the Lauth clan has been involved in livestock rearing. Likewise, the Bohat clan has been significantly involved in their traditional occupation of pig farming, with nearly one-third of its workforce employed in this particular occupation. Further, the Bidhlan, Deeka and Chandalia clans still have above the average participation in the traditional occupation of pig farming. All other clans, except the

Geychand, Lauth and Tank clans have been engaged in this occupation to some extent. It is important to note that none of surveyed workers has been engaged in cultivation, hunting and forestry activities.

Figure 03: Clan-wise Work Participation Rate

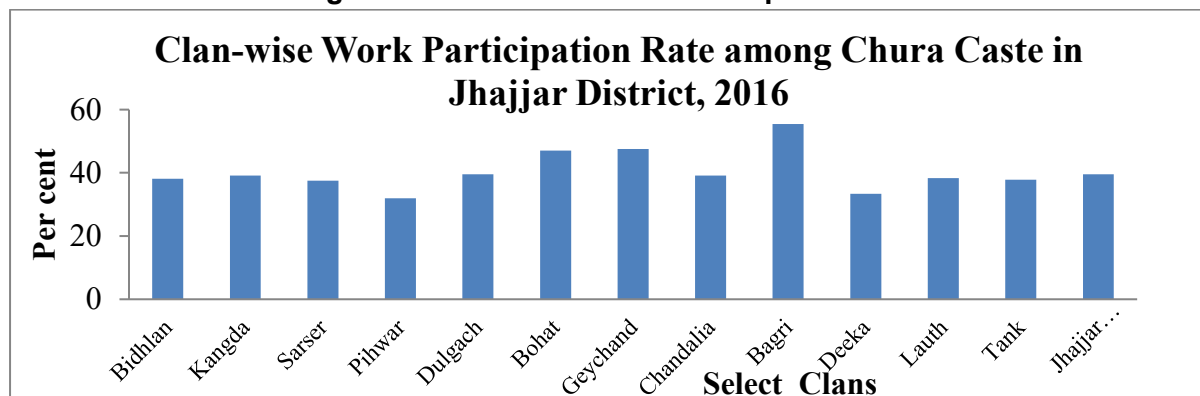


Figure 04: Clan-wise Economic Activities

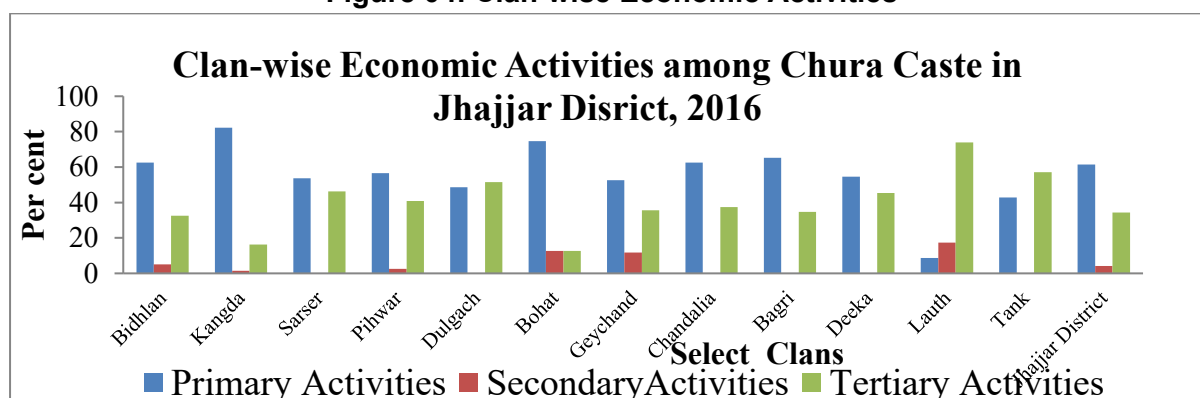


Table 03: Clan-wise Workers Engaged in Primary and Secondary Activities among Chura Caste

Clans/ Gotras	Primary Activities (A)			Secondary Activities (B)		
	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock Rearing	Pig Farming	Construction Work	Factory Work	Brick Kiln Work
	(Percent)					
Bidhlan	50.4	32.8	16.8	-	-	100.0
Kangda	62.2	28.8	09.0	-	100.0	-
Sarser	68.0	24.0	08.0	-	-	-
Pihwar	88.4	02.3	09.3	50.0	-	50.0
Dulgach	26.5	61.8	11.8	-	-	-
Bohat	22.0	44.1	33.9	-	-	100.0
Geychand	52.5	47.5	-	-	-	100.0
Chandalia	51.4	34.3	14.3	-	-	-
Bagri	46.7	46.7	06.7	-	-	-
Deeka	66.7	16.7	16.7	-	-	-
Lauth	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-
Tank	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	-
Jhajjar District	53.5	33.3	13.2	02.7	16.2	81.1

Source: Field survey, 2016. Compiled by Authors

Secondary Economic Activities

Based on primary survey, workers engaged in the secondary activities also distributed across three occupations like (i) Construction work (ii) Factory work, and (iii) Brick Kiln work (Table 3B). Among these, 'brick kiln work' is the dominant sector, employing over 80 per cent of the workers engaged in secondary activities. This has been followed by 'factory work' which accounts for 16 per cent workforce, while 'construction work' provides employment to less than 3 per cent of the works. Further, the entire workforce engaged in secondary activities among the Bidhlan, Bohat and Geychand clans have been engaged in brick kiln. Similarly, all secondary workers from the Kangda and the Lauth clans have been engaged in 'factory work'. Overall, the numerical strength of workers engaged in secondary activities has been very low in the study area.

Tertiary Economic Activities

As in many parts of the country, the Chura caste, a very deprived and highly marginalized caste among the scheduled castes, does not own land in rural areas. Most of them earn their livelihood as daily wage laborers, primarily engaged in menial jobs that require minimal skills and offer little social prestige. However, those who have benefited from government incentives and received education have been able to secure employment opportunities in other sectors with relatively higher remuneration and greater social prestige. As a result, some members of the community have obtained jobs as teachers in schools and colleges, while others have been employed in clerical positions across government and semi-government organizations.

Based on the primary survey, the Chura workforce in Jhajjar district has been engaged in a variety of tertiary sector activities. For the present purpose, these activities have been regrouped into the following six broad types of professions;

- (a) Teaching; Employed as government and private teachers,
- (b) Peon/Chokidaar/Security Guard; Working in schools, offices, and other institutions.
- (c) Driver; Employed in public and private transport services.
- (d) Sweeping Services; Working in MCD/Army/Air India/Hospitals/Schools/Banks and Post Offices,
- (e) Clerical and Others Jobs; employed in water supply/thermal power plant/corporation/private company/railways and Police services,
- (f) Self Employment; Running small business such as band services, meat shop and barber shop.

As shown in table 4, more than two-fifths (42.5 per cent) of the total workers in the tertiary sector have been engaged as sweepers. They work in various departments and organizations including Municipal Corporation Delhi (MCD), Army, Air India, hospitals, schools, banks and post offices. Obviously this profession is generally associated with very low wages and little to no social prestige. With 28 per cent of the tertiary workforce, 'clerical and other jobs' which require some basic educational qualification form the next most important employment sector for the Chura community in Jhajjar district. These jobs have been found in the various departments such as water supply, thermal power plants, corporations, private company, railways and police force. Among the others, about one-tenths of tertiary workers have been employed as drivers, and another nine per cent has been either self-employed in occupations like band masters, barbers and meat sellers and other similar professions. Peons, watchmen (chokidaars) and security guards collectively account for seven per cent of the tertiary workforce in the Chura community.

Thus, altogether these professions constitute as much as 96 per cent of the total tertiary workforce. However, it is noteworthy that only 4 per cent of the tertiary workforce in the sample population has been engaged in the profession of teaching in government as well as private schools. The profession of teaching requires a minimum educational qualification along with specific skills, and hence is attached with higher social prestige. As elsewhere in the country, scheduled castes continue to lag behind other social groups in the field of education, limiting their access to more prestigious and well-paid employment opportunities. The above discussion pertains to aggregate level scenario of the Chura community, as a whole, the surveyed population of Chura community has been represented by various clans, each at different stages of social and economic progress. This variation has been reflected in clan-wise distribution of tertiary workforce across different occupations. Table 4 also revealed that the Deeka clan ranks the lowest among all clans, with 70 per cent of its tertiary workforce employed as sweepers. This has been followed by the Bagri and Bohat clans, which also have high proportion of workers engaged in sweeping. On the other hand, the smallest share has been recorded in Kangda clan (13.6 per cent), followed by the Geychand clan with 25.9 per cent.

As noted earlier, 'clerical jobs' rank second only to 'sweeping and cleaning' among the Chura community in the surveyed population. These jobs have been associated with some social prestige and require some basic educational qualifications. More than half of the tertiary workers from the Kangda clan (54.6 per cent) have been engaged in clerical and other related jobs across various departments. The Kangda clan has been followed by the Pihwar, Lauth, Bidhlan and Chandalia clans, all of which have above the average representation in this profession. Driving is another important profession within the tertiary sector, exclusively dominated by male workers due to the nature of the job. Among the Geychand clan more than two-fifths of the workforce has been engaged as drivers. However, certain clans such as the Bagri, Deeka, Lauth and Tank have no representation in this profession. With lack of education and land resources, many members of the community have turned to various forms of 'self-employment' including occupations like meat selling, hair cutting, dressing and bandmasters services etc. It can be seen that members of all the clans except the Bohat and Lauth have been engaged in 'self-employed' professions. This trend is particularly evident

Another male dominated profession within the tertiary sector includes services of peons, watchmen (chokidaars) or security guards. However, no worker from the Geychand, Chandalia, Bagri and Deeka clans has been found in these occupations. Nevertheless, for the Tank, Sarser, Dulgach and Bohat this profession holds significant importance. Lastly, let us examine the share of tertiary workers engaged in teaching profession among the clans of the Chura caste in the study area. It may be noted that teaching has been confined to schools only, as no one has been found working as a teacher at college or university level. The study reveals that at the aggregate level, only 3.6 per cent of the tertiary workforce has been engaged in teaching in government or private schools. This included workers from the clans such as the Bidhlan, Sarser, Pihwar, Dulgach, Geychand and Chandalia. Overall, it has been evident that Chura caste has limited access to education due to poverty and other socio-economic barriers. Despite several incentives by the government, they continue to occupy the lowest rung of the society.

Table 04: Clan-wise Workers Engaged in Tertiary Activities among Chura Caste

Select Clans/ (Gotras)	Govt./ Private School Teachers (a)	Peon/ Chokidaar/ Security Guard (b)	Driver (c)	Sweepers	Clerical and Others Jobs	Self Employed
				MCD/Army/Air India/Hospital/ School/Bank/ Post Office (d)	Water Supply/ Thermal Power Plant/Corporation/ Private Company/ Railways/ Police (e)	Band/ Meat/ Barber Shops (f)
Bidhlan	01.5	09.3	15.4	38.4	33.9	01.5
Kangda	-	04.5	09.1	13.6	54.6	18.2
Sarser	02.3	11.7	04.7	58.2	18.6	04.7
Pihwar	03.2	06.4	03.2	38.8	38.7	09.7
Dulgach	13.9	11.1	05.6	41.7	13.9	13.9
Bohat	-	10.0	20.0	60.0	10.0	-
Geychand	07.4	-	40.8	25.9	22.2	03.7
Chandalia	04.8	-	04.8	33.3	33.3	23.8
Bagri	-	-	-	62.5	25.0	12.5
Deeka	-	-	-	70.0	10.0	20.0
Lauth	-	05.9	-	58.8	35.3	-
Tank	-	12.5	-	37.5	25.0	25.0
J. District	03.6	06.9	10.1	42.5	28.1	08.8

Source: Field survey, 2016. Compiled by Authors.

Variations in Workforce Engaged in Economic Activities

The variations in workforce participation of highest and lowest percentage across the select clans of the Chura caste have also been analyzed in the rural areas of Jhajjar district of Haryana (Table 5). The overall difference in the work participation rate between the Bagri and Pihwar clans has been observed 23 per cent in the study area. A remarkable difference of 73.52 per cent has been recorded between the Kangda and Lauth clans in the primary activities. The vice versa trend has been observed among the same clans in secondary activities with a difference 15.91 per cent between the highest and lowest percentages. Similarly, a significant variation of 61.25 per cent has been noted in tertiary activities between the Lauth and Bohat clans. Likewise, the smallest variation has been recorded in pig farming with a difference of 27.2 per cent between the Bohat and Bagri clans. In contrast, the widest gap in the sweeping profession has been observed between the Deeka and Kangda clans, with a difference of 56.4 per cent in tertiary activities. It has been followed by the profession of clerical and other jobs, where a substantial difference of 44.6 per cent has been found among the Kangda; and Bohat, and Deeka clans. Finally, it has also been recorded that only the Pihwar clan has been engaged in construction work among the Chura caste in the study area, The Sarser and Lauth clans have been employed as factory workers, while the entire workforce of the Bidhlan, Bohat, and Geychand clans engaged in the brick kiln profession within secondary activities in the study area.

Conclusions

Caste is a basic attribute of the Indian social structure. Indian society has traditionally been governed by the institution of caste. The Chura caste, one of the most deprived and highly marginalized caste among the scheduled castes, does not own land in rural areas and occupies the lowest rung of the society. Based on sample survey, it is concluded that nearly two-fifths of the population in Jhajjar district has been engaged in 12 different types of economic activities. A significant variation in the work participation rate has been observed across the different select clans within the Chura caste in the study area. Among the select clans, the highest work participation rate has been found in Bagri clan, while the lowest has been recorded in the Pihwar clan. Further, more than three-fifths of the workforce engaged in primary activities, while nearly 4 per cent workers get employment in secondary activities. Consequently, a little more than one-third workers have been employed in tertiary activities. So far as primary activities are concerned, the highest share of employment has been

observed in 'agricultural labourers', followed by 'livestock-rearing' and 'pig farming'. Likewise, in secondary activities the proportion of workforce in 'brick kiln work' has been found larger than in 'factory work' and 'construction work'. Similarly, workers have been employed in a variety of tertiary sector activities like teaching; peon/watchmen/security guard; driver; sweeping; clerical and others jobs; and self-employment.

Table 05: Variations in Workforce Engaged in Economic Activities among the Chura

Type of Activity	Difference between Highest and Lowest Value (Per cent)		
	Highest	Lowest	Difference
Total Workforce	Bagri (55.42)	Pihwar (31.93)	23.49
Primary Activities	Kangda (82.22)	Lauth (08.70)	73.52
Secondary Activities	Lauth (17.39)	Kangda (01.48)	15.91
Tertiary Activities	Lauth (73.91)	Bohat (12.66)	61.25
Primary Activities			
Agricultural Labourers	Lauth (100.0)	Bohat (22.0)	(78.0)
Livestock Rearing	Dulgach (61.8)	Pihwar (02.3)	59.5
Pig Farming	Bohat (33.9)	Bagri (06.7)	27.2
Secondary Activities			
Construction Work	Pihwar (50.0)	Rest of Clans (Nil)	50.0
Factory Work	Sarser and Lauth (100.0)	Rest of Clans (Nil)	100.0
Brick Kiln Work	Bidhlan, Bohat and Geychand (100.0)	Pihwar (50.0)	50.0
Tertiary Activities			
Teaching	Dulgach (13.9)	Bidhlan (01.5)	12.4
Peon and Others	Tank (12.5)	Kangda (04.5)	08.0
Driving	Geychand (40.8)	Pihwar (03.2)	37.6
Sweeping	Deeka (70.0)	Kangda (13.6)	56.4
Clerical and Other Jobs	Kangda (54.6)	Bohat and Deeka (10.0)	44.6
Self-Employment	Tank (25.0)	Bidhlan (01.5)	23.5

Source: Compiled by Authors

The overall difference in the work participation rate between the Bagri and Pihwar clans has been observed 23 per cent in the study area. A remarkable difference of 73.52 per cent has been recorded between the Kangda and Lauth clans in the primary activities. The widest gap with a difference of 56.4 per cent has been observed particularly in the sweeping profession between the Deeka and Kangda clans in tertiary activities. Finally, it is suggested that the government should introduce skill-based training programs to improve better employment opportunities for the Chura caste in the study area.

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