

GENDER DISPARITY IN EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION: A CASE STUDY OF JAMMU PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The present study is a generous attempt to find out the gender disparity in education and occupation in Jammu Province. For the said paper secondary data has been utilized from District Census Handbook 2011 and also from numerous published research articles. It is found that Jammu district has the highest literacy rate (83.98%) in 2011 whereas the lowest literacy rate has been found in Ramban district (56.90%). Among male and female Jammu district has the highest male (89.77%) and female (77.41%) literacy rate in 2011 but male literacy rate was still higher than the female literacy rate which shows a male and female literacy gap of 12.36% whereas the lowest male and female literacy rate has been recorded in Reasi district i.e. 69.93% and 47.55% respectively which shows a male and female literacy gap of 22.38%. It has also been observed that in 2011 Jammu district has the largest number of total workers (410344) whereas the lowest number of total workers has been found in Punch (14204). Among male and female total workers, the highest number of total male and female workers has been found in Jammu district i.e. 351974 and 58370 respectively where about 293604 total male workers outnumbered the female in Jammu district in 2011 whereas the lowest number of total male and female workers has been recorded in Punch district (11615 total male workers and 2589 total female workers) which also shows a total male and female workers gap of 9026. In case of cultivators, Rajouri district has the highest number of male cultivators (81754) than the female cultivators (54774) in 2011 where 26981 male cultivators outnumbered the female cultivators whereas the lowest number of male and female cultivators has been recorded in Samba district i.e. 14726 and 5059 respectively where also 9667 male cultivators outnumbered the female cultivators. In case of agricultural labourer, Punch district has the largest number of male agricultural labourer (24695) than the female agricultural labourer (6888) where 17807 male agricultural labourer outnumbered the female agricultural labourer in 2011 whereas the lowest number of male and female agricultural labourer has been found in Reasi (1782 male agricultural labourer and 2227 female agricultural labourer). In case of household industrial workers Jammu district has the largest number of male and female household industrial workers i.e. 6403 male household industrial workers and 4286 female household industrial workers whereas the lowest number of male and female household industrial workers has been found in Reasi district where the number of female household industrial workers (291) outnumbered the male household industrial workers (243). In case of other workers, Udhampur district has the largest number of other male (91345) and female (25270) other workers in 2011 whereas the lowest number of total male and female workers has been found in Kishtwar district i.e. 22154 and 4067 respectively. After the examination of the complete scenario various suggestions have also been recommended such as organisation of programmes to educate parents on the topics of gender imbalance, establishing a school within the walking distance to educate the females who are denied of education because of society and family restriction, providing teachers in remote areas, recognising the issues of working girls and providing facilities with a flexible calendar and scheduling, introducing bridge programme facilities to allow dropouts to re-enter school institutions, providing incentives such as uniforms, textbooks and special buses for female students, creating village level education committees with at least 50% female members to organise, promote, encourage and monitor basic education and so on.

Keywords: Literacy rate, Male and Female literacy rate, Districts, Total Workers, Male and Female Workers, Cultivators, Agricultural labourer, Household industrial workers, other workers.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Disparities in general refer to inequalities in some quantity between two or more groups. Gender disparities refer to statistical differences in the position, status, and opportunities between men and women (Usha N. 2004). Gender is a biological divide of male and female. However, over the period of time women has been discriminated in all socio economic fronts, which made her inferior in the so-called democratic, socialistic, and economic system. Hitherto, gender disparity is the result of incomplete information about women's work at home and market place (Bose, 2004). Women and men share their time between family and work place. It is found from the vast human development literature that men spend more time in the work places whereas, women spend more time at home. All empirical analysis found, work place engagements are paid works; mean time the works at home are not paid (Anand, 1993). Women work at least 70 percent more at home compared to men (Davis & Marks, 2007). Women comprise almost 50 percent of population. As outlined below, a high proportion of women are illiterate, and they experience high fertility and maternal mortality rates. A significant proportion of women's work is in subsistence cultivation and the informal sector and notably in small-scale trading and home-based industries. Women generally earn less than men do. Their ability to participate in productive work outside the household is restricted by the amount of time they have to spend inside the home on domestic tasks; cooking, cleaning and child care. The division of labour between men and women has been legitimized strongly by traditional patriarchal values, norms and practices, particularly in the rural sector. Successive women's parliamentary caucuses have reiterated women's concerns highlighting that they are constrained from realizing their potential and participating in the development process because their views are not taken into account adequately in the design and implementation of policies and programmes, due largely to the persistence of gender stereotypes (Nussabaum, 2000). 2 In most of the cases, women work is not at all considered as work. In the estimation of national income most of women work is neglected and not considered for national income accounting (Mahbub ul Haq, 1995). The work allocation difference between men and women at home are being closely associated with work place salary differences where in a competitive environment, the efficiency of male is more at work place (Liliane & Asma, 2009). In general, wages have been determined based on the skills and productivity of the labour. Eventually, men get more wages for their work and women get less. These tendencies further increase the gap between men and women and reduce the bargaining capacities of women. Hence, in the open competitive economic world women have been treated as a second-degree citizen. The difference between men and women in terms of work allocation and wages are considered rationale for discrimination. This argument is undesirable because, this is always kept the women inferior to men. Here, specialization is not at all considered necessary for asserting efficiency. Hence, women and men can share the work equally at home and work place and paid equally. This leads to higher level of output productivity (Becker, 1985). Education is prerequisite for equal treatment of women and men. The level of education determines the nature of work. The differences in the level of education lead to the differential occupational structure and thereby result in differential wages and salaries between men and women. The level of earning determines the decision making power of women. Since, the earnings of women are comparatively less, she hardly participates in decision-making process and empowerment of women may not be realized. Empirically women spend their earnings more on family welfare activities compared to men (Parmajit & Sharma, 2003). Hence, more equitable wages to women leads to human development of her family in particular and society in general. Therefore, the level of women education determines the nature of women work, wage, and decision-making power of women and the economic and social empowerment of women. Thus Gender refers to social differences and relations between men and women which are learned very widely among societies and cultures and change over time, on the other hand sex refers exclusively to biological differences between men and women. Gender discrimination in the world can be seen in different religions, communities and societies. There is a popular saying in Nepali "chhora pae khasi, chorri pae farsi" which literally means a delivered women will get goat and pumpkin to eat if she gives birth to boy and daughter respectively

1.2. STUDY AREA

The Jammu region is a transitional area between the Himalayan range in the north and Punjab's arid plains in the south. The province of Jammu covers the longitude range of 32°17'N to 34°47'E. Study area is a part of beautiful union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu area is the southernmost unit of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. The province of Jammu spans 26689 square kilometres. The province is situated between the "outer hills" region bordering Kashmir's valley in the north and the mountainous tract en route to the Punjab plains. The region ranges in altitude from over 5000 metres in the centre Himalayas to 300 metres above mean sea level in the outer plains. Administratively Jammu province is divided into ten districts viz. Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Doda, Rajouri, Poonch, Samba, Reasi, Kishtwar, and Ramban. The "outer hills" and "middle mountains" are covered in lush flora, most of which is of a tropical species. The entire Jammu region is made up of a complex mosaic of hills and mountain ranges that are distinguished by gorges, valleys, and river terraces.

1.3. METHODOLOGY

The current study is based on secondary data acquired from the 2011 District Census Handbook as well as numerous published research articles. After obtaining data from the 2011 District Census Handbook, we found a need to analyse the data. A simple percentage technique is employed to examine the obtained data. ArcGIS 10.5 software is used to create maps by georeferencing and digitising the entire Jammu Province into multiple districts and then projecting the data into it to create maps with pie charts, bar graphs, and dots.

1.4. OBJECTIVES

1. To analyse and examine gender disparities in terms of education in the study area.
2. To analyse and examine gender disparity in job opportunities in the study area.
3. To make policy suggestions based on the study.

Table1 : Literacy rate district wise and male and female literacy in the respective districts

S.No	District	Total	Males	Females
1	Kathua	73.50%	81.40%	64.56%
2	Samba	82.48%	89.76%	74.39%
3	Udhampur	69.90%	79.93%	58.22%
4	Reasi	59.42%	69.93%	47.55%
5	Rajauri	68.58%	78.38%	57.20%
6	Punch	68.69%	81.04%	54.80%
7	Doda	65.97%	80.36%	50.34%
8	Ramban	56.90%	71.97%	40.04%
9	Kishtwar	58.54%	71.75%	44.13%
10	Jammu	83.98%	89.77%	77.41%

Source: District Census Handbook, 2011

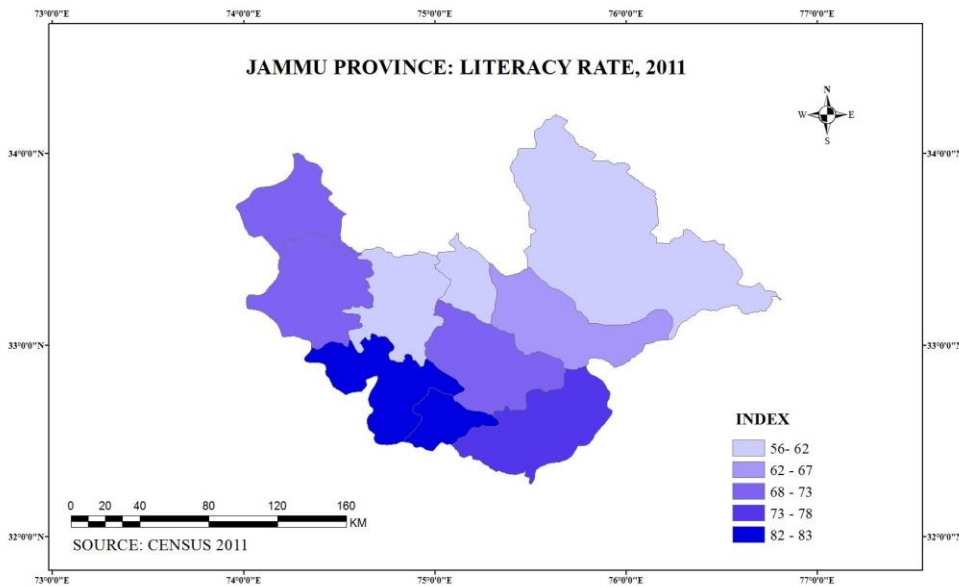


Plate no 1. Jammu Province Literacy Rate, 2011

INTERPRETATION

It has been concluded from table No. 1, the literary rate in the province of Jammu was 59.95% as of the 2011 Census, which was considerably lower than the national average of 74.04%. Jammu district had the greatest literary rate among all the districts of Jammu province in 2011 (83.98%), followed by Samba (82.48%), Kathua (73.50%), Udhampur (69.90%), and so on. Ramban had the lowest literary rate, followed by Kishtwar (58.54%), Reasi (59.42%), and so forth.

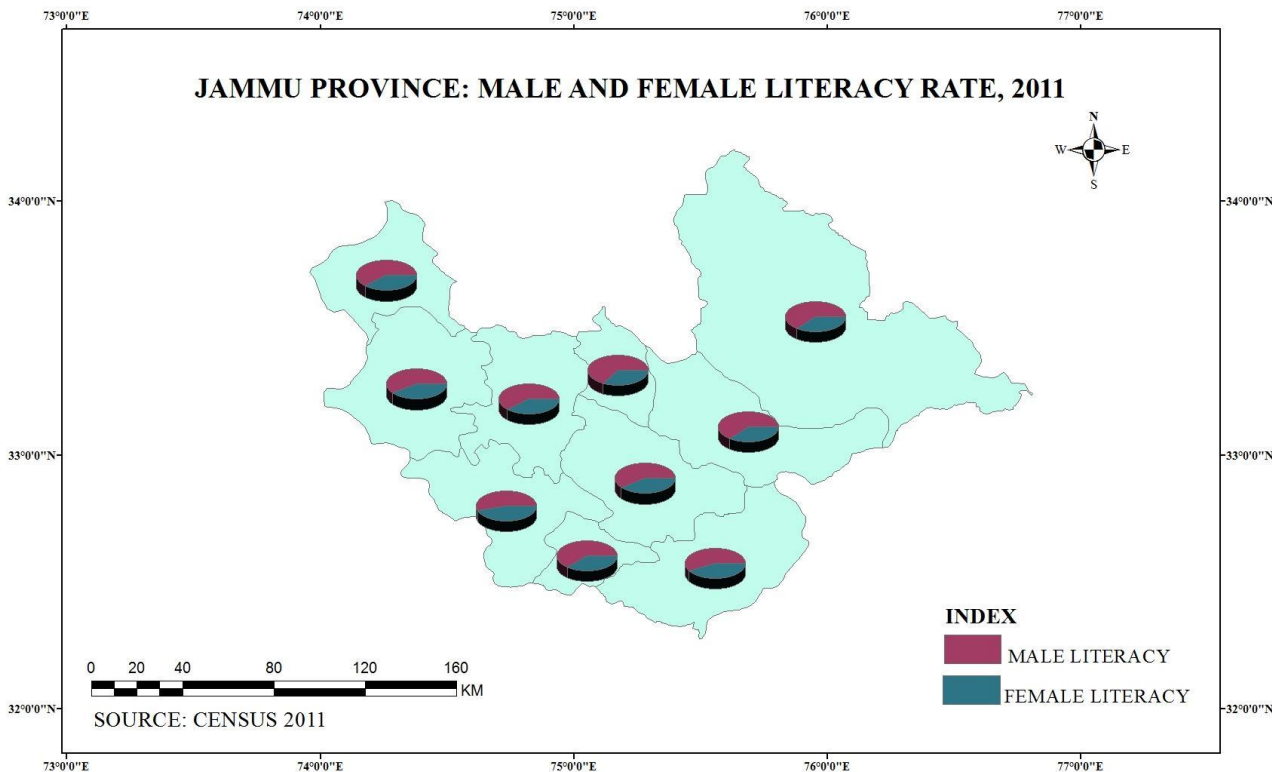


Plate no. 2 Jammu Province Male/Female literacy rate, 2011

INTERPRETATION

From Table No. 1, it has been concluded that at district level, Jammu district had the highest male (89.77%) and female (77.41%) literacy rates in 2011, but the male literacy rate was still higher than the female literacy rate, which showed a male and female literacy gap of 12.36%, followed by Samba (male literacy 89.74% and female literacy 74.39%), Punch (male literacy 81.04% and female literacy 54.80%), and Doda (male literacy rate 80.36% and female literacy rate 50.34%). Shamba district showed a male and female literacy gap of 15.35%; similarly, Punch and Doda districts showed a male and female literacy gap of 26.24% and 30.02%, respectively. The lowest literacy rate among males has been recorded in Reasi district, i.e., 69.93%, and the female literacy rate was 47.55%, followed by Ramban (male literacy rate 71.97% and female literacy rate 40.04%) and Kishtwar (male literacy rate 71.75% and female literacy rate 44.13%). Although the male literacy rate was lower in Reasi than in Ramban and Kishtwar districts, the female literacy rate was still higher in both districts. Reasi district showed a male and female literacy gap of 22.38%, while Ramban and Kishtwar districts showed a male and female literacy gap of 31.93% and 27.62%, respectively.

Table 2 : Total number of workers district wise and male and female workers

S.No	District	Total	Male	Female
1	Kathua	142847	123404	19443
2	Samba	92526	81957	10574
3	Udhampur	152442	127825	24617
4	Reasi	88462	74819	13643
5	Rajauri	130377	110114	20263
6	Punch	14204	11615	2589
7	Doda	79377	68349	11028
8	Ramban	52051	46507	5544
9	Kishtwar	44718	36110	8608
10	Jammu	410344	351974	58370

Source : District Census Handbook, 2011

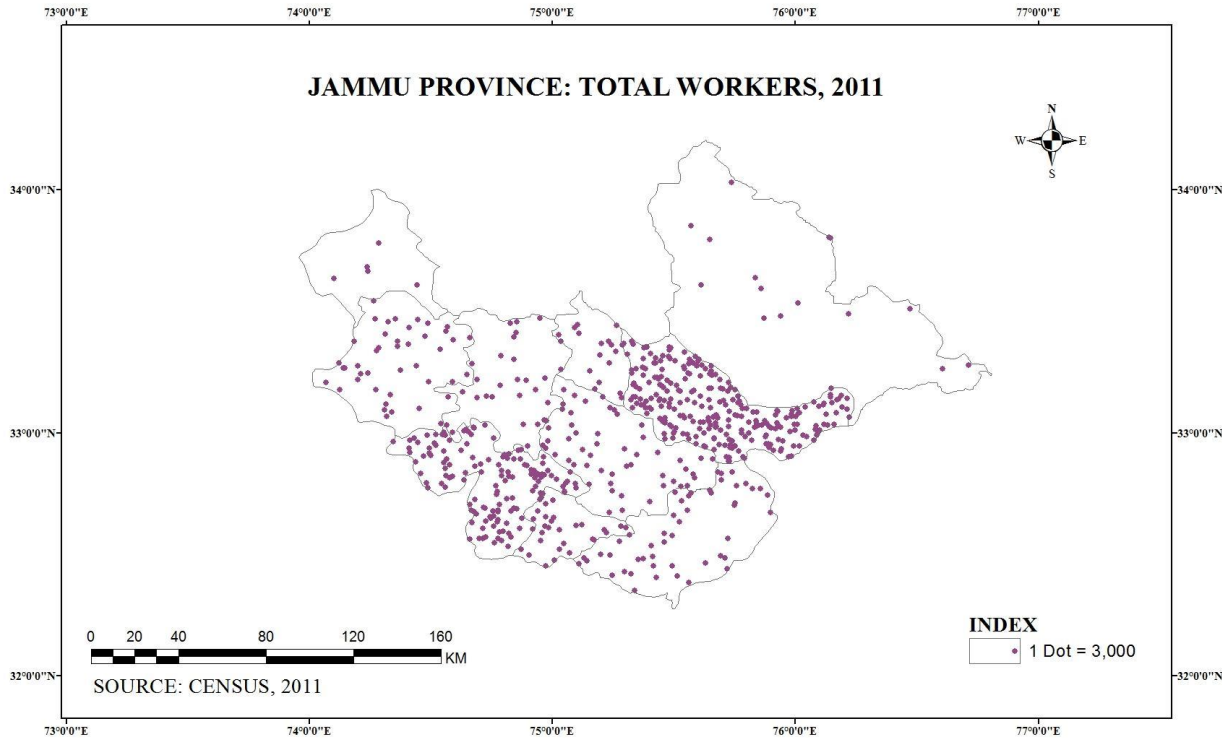


Plate no. 3 Working population in Jammu Province, 2011

INTERPRETATION

From Table 2, it has been inferred that in 2011, the total number of workers in Jammu Province was 1925,348, which constituted only 0.4% of the total workers in the country. Among districts, the highest total number of workers has been recorded in Jammu district, i.e., 410344, followed by Udhampur (152442), Kathua (142847), and Rajouri (130377), whereas the lowest number of total workers has been found in Punch (14204), followed by Kishtwar (44718), Ramban (52051), and Reasi (88462).

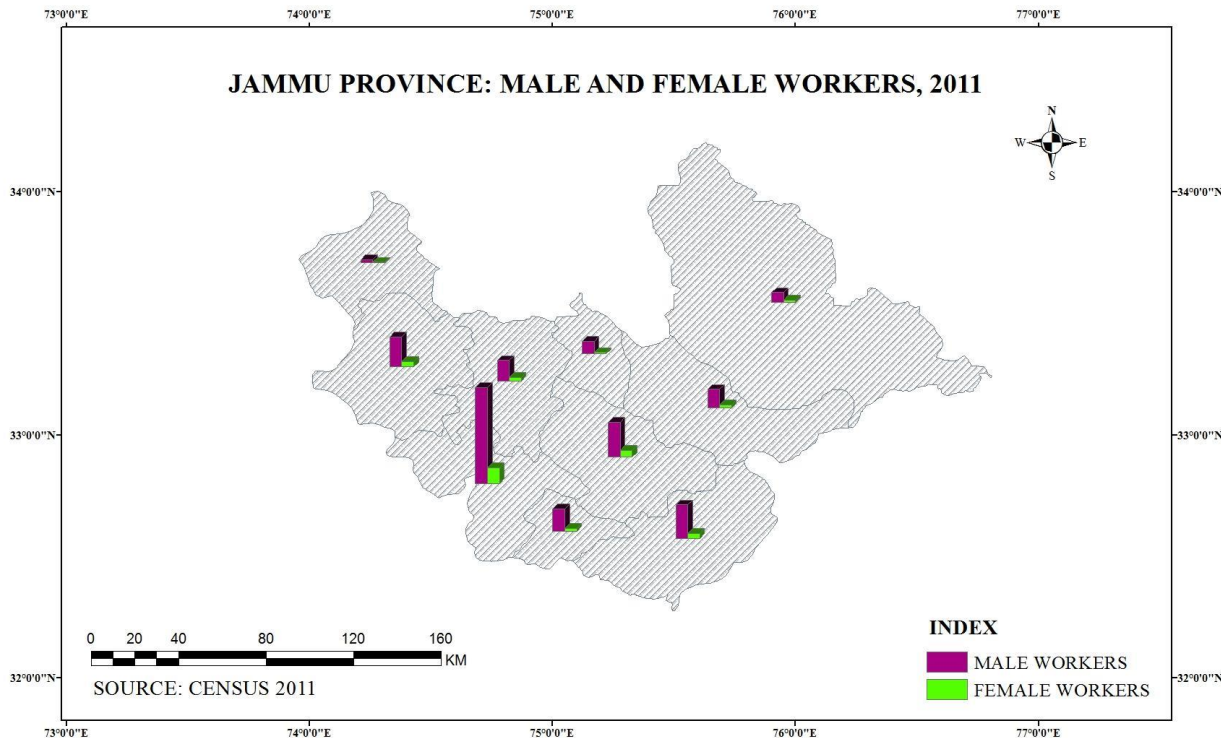


Plate no.4 Working population (male/female) in Jammu Province, 2011

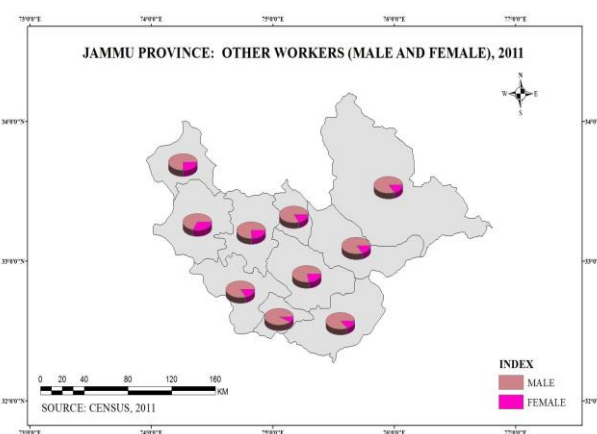
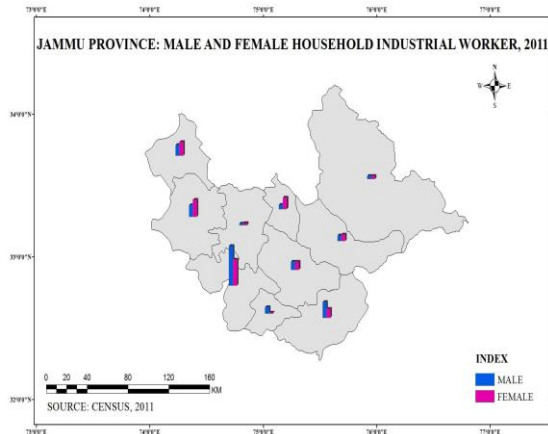
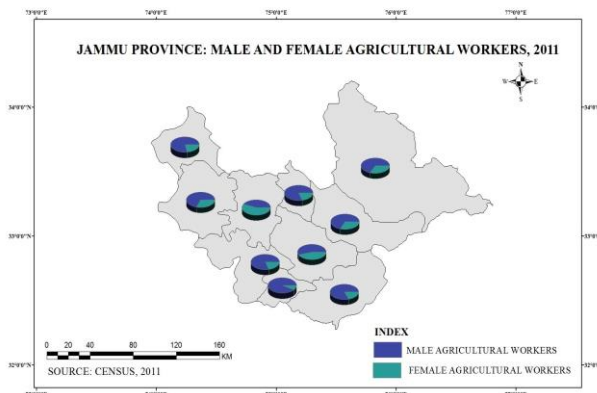
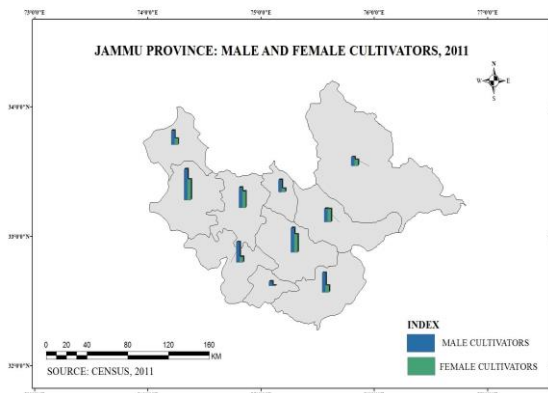
Interpretation

From the table no.2 it has been concluded that in 2011 the total number of male and female workers in Jammu province were 1032674 and 174679 respectively. The male workers constituted 53.6% of the total number of workers in Jammu Province whereas the female workers constituted only 9.07 % of the total number of workers in the province. Among districts Jammu district has the highest number of male (351974) and female (58370) workers in Jammu province in 2011 but the number of male workers outnumbered the female workers followed by Udhampur (male workers 127825 female 24617 female workers), Kathua (male workers 123404 male workers and 19443 female workers), Rajouri (110114 male and 20263 female workers) etc. whereas the lowest number of male as well as female workers has been recorded in the district of Punch i.e. 11615 male workers and 2589 female workers followed by Kishtwar (36110 male workers and 8608 female workers), Ramban (46507 male workers and 5544 female workers), Doda (68349 male workers and 11028 female workers) and so on. In the above analysis, we have found that in all the districts of Jammu province, male workers outnumbered the female workers such as in Jammu district 293604 male workers outnumbered the female workers, similarly in Udhampur district 103208 male workers outnumbered the female workers, in Kathua district 103,961 male workers outnumbered the female workers, in Rajouri district 89851 male workers outnumbered the female workers. Also in the least working population districts male workers outnumbered the female workers such as in Punch district 9026 male workers outnumbered the female workers, in Kishtwar district 27502 male workers outnumbered the female workers, in Ramban district 40963 male workers outnumbered the female workers and in Doda district 57321 male workers outnumbered the female workers.

Table 3: Distribution of male/female workers (Cultivators, Agricultural labourer, Household Industrial workers and Other workers) in Jammu province

S.No	District	Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household Industrial Workers		Other Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Kathua	51601	17932	17598	3968	2513	1439	89836	15544
2	Samba	14726	2168	5059	1046	1313	207	52524	5152
3	Udhampur	64995	48025	6169	5227	1336	1305	91345	25270
4	Reasi	53400	42747	1782	2227	243	291	33330	10747
5	Rajauri	81754	54773	16358	7658	1904	2752	84736	40977
6	Punch	37642	16622	24695	6888	1723	2207	53617	17999
7	Doda	35056	34891	8214	3985	871	961	57003	10831
8	Ramban	32184	9210	7068	1742	696	1842	28528	5942
9	Kishtwar	23285	15986	10874	5422	466	720	22154	4067
10	Jammu	54090	14523	29777	7096	6403	4186	327186	65361

Source: District Census Handbook, 2011



INTERPRETATION

From the table no. 3 it has been concluded that in 2011 Jammu province has 705610 cultivators out of which 448733 were male and 256877 were female cultivators which constituted 63.60% and 36.40% of the total cultivators in Jammu province. Among districts Rajouri has the highest number of male (81754) and female (54773) cultivators followed by Udhampur where male cultivators were 64995 and the female cultivators were 48025, Reasi (53400 male cultivators and 42747 female cultivators), Kathua (51601 male cultivators and 17932 female cultivators and so on whereas the lowest number of male and female cultivators were found in Samba district where male cultivators were 14726 and the female cultivators were (5059) followed by Kishtwar (23285 male cultivators and 15986 female cultivators), Ramban (32184 male cultivators and 9210 female cultivators) and so on. From the above discussion it has been analysed that in all the districts the number of male cultivators outnumbered the number of female cultivators such as in Rajouri district 26981 male cultivators were more than the of female cultivators in 2011, likewise in Udhampur district 16970 male cultivators were more than the female cultivators, in Reasi district 10653 cultivators outnumbered the female cultivators, Kathua district 33669 male cultivators outnumbered the female cultivators, also in Samba and Kishtwar districts 9667 and 7299 male cultivators were more than the female cultivators respectively.

Again from the table no.3 it has been inferred that in 2011 Jammu Province has 175817 agricultural labourers out of which 127558 were male and 48259 were female which constituted 72.55 % male agricultural labourers and 25.7% female agricultural labourers. Among districts Punch has the largest number of male and female agricultural labourers i.e. 24695 and 6888 respectively followed by Kathua (17598 male agricultural labourers and 3968 female agricultural labourers), Rajouri (16358 male agricultural labourers and 7658 female agricultural labourers) whereas the lowest male and female agricultural labourers has been found in Reasi (1782 male agricultural labourers and 2227 female agricultural labourers) followed by Samba (5059 male agricultural labourers and 1046 female agricultural labourers), Udhampur 6169 male agricultural labourers and 5227 female agricultural labourers) and so on. It has been confirmed from the above discussion

that in almost all the districts of Jammu province male agricultural labourers outnumbered the female agricultural labourers except Reasi where female agricultural labourers outnumbered the male agricultural labourers. In Punch district 6888 male agricultural labourers were more than the female agricultural labourers, similarly in Kathua district 13630 male agricultural labourers were more than the female agricultural labourers, in Rajouri district 8700 male agricultural labourers were more than the female agricultural labourers. It is the only Reasi district in whole Jammu province where female agricultural labourers outnumbered the male agricultural labourers i.e. 445. Again in Samba and Udhampur districts the male agricultural labourers outnumbered the female agricultural labourers i.e. 4013 and 942 respectively.

Again from the table no.3 it has been concluded that in 2011 Jammu province has 33378 household industrial workers out of which 17468 male household industrial workers and 15910 female household industrial workers which constituted 52.33% and 47.66% female household industrial workers. Among districts, Jammu district has the largest number of male and female household industrial workers i.e. 6403 and 4186 respectively followed by Kathua (2513 household industrial workers and 1439 household industrial workers), Rajouri (1904 male household industrial workers and 2752 female household industrial workers), Punch (1723 male household industrial workers and 2207 female household industrial workers) whereas the lowest number of male and female household industrial workers has been found in Reasi (243 male household industrial workers and 291 female industrial workers) followed by Kishtwar (466 male household industrial workers and 720 female household industrial workers), Ramban (696 male household industrial workers and 1842 female household industrial workers), Doda (871 male household industrial workers and 961 household industrial workers). It has been concluded from the above discussion that in case of household industrial workers the number of women outnumbered the men in most of the districts of Jammu province. For example in Rajouri district 848 female household industrial workers were more than the male, similarly in Punch district 484 female household industrial workers outnumbered the male household industrial workers, in Reasi district 48 female household industrial workers were more than the male household industrial workers, in Kishtwar district 254 female household industrial workers outnumbered the male household industrial workers, in Ramban district 1146 female household industrial workers outnumbered the male household industrial workers, in Doda district 90 female household industrial workers were more than the male household industrial workers and so on.

Again from the table no.3 it has been inferred that in 2011 the total number of other workers in Jammu province were 1042149 out of which 840259 male were other workers and 201890 female were other workers which constituted 80.62% of male and 19.4% female other workers. Among the districts, Udhampur has the largest number of male other workers i.e. 91345 and the female other workers were 251270 followed by Kathua (89836 male other workers and 15544 female other workers), Rajouri (84736 male other workers and 40977 female other workers) whereas the lowest number of male and female other workers were found in Kishtwar i.e. 22154 and 4067 respectively followed by Ramban (28528 male other workers and 5942 female other workers), Reasi (33330 male other workers and 10747 female other workers) and so on. From the above interpretation it has been inferred that in almost all the districts of Jammu province the number of male other workers outnumbered the number of female other workers.

1.5 SUGGESTIONS

Following an examination of the complete scenario, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Programmes can be organised to further educate parents on the topic of gender imbalance.
2. Putting a school within walking distance so that females who are denied education because they are not allowed to leave their homes for school can be helped
3. Provide more female teachers in remote areas, as well as safe housing.
4. Recognise the issues that working girls face and provide unique facilities with a flexible calendar and scheduling.
5. Introduce "Bridge Programme" facilities to allow dropouts to re-enter school institutions.
6. Incentives such as uniforms, textbooks, exercise books, attendance, scholarships, free bus passes, and special buses for female students are available.
7. Create village-level education committees with at least 50% female members to organise, promote, encourage, and monitor basic education.

8. Decentralise education planning and administration; bring it closer to people so that it represents the community's unique needs and goals.
9. Raising community awareness through debates and seminars to address the issue of gender imbalance
10. Addresses discriminatory gender stereotypes and harmful practises that prevent girls from attending school and learning.
11. Assist the government in creating gender-responsive budgets and national educational plans and policies that prioritise gender equality.
12. Gender-responsive pedagogies are the focus of teacher training and professional development.
13. Gender stereotypes are removed from instructional materials.
14. Aids schools and governments in using assessment data to eliminate gender learning gaps.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Concluding, in this report we have analysed that in 2011 Jammu Province has 59.95% literacy rate which was considerably lower than the national average of 74.04%. In 2011 the total number of workers in Jammu Province was 1925348 which constituted only 0.4% of the total workers in the country. The total number of male and female workers in Jammu Province was 1032674 and 174679 respectively which of male constituted 53.6% and female constituted 9.07% of total workers in Jammu Province. According to 2011 census, Jammu Province has 705610 cultivators out of which 448733 were male cultivators and 256877 were female cultivators of which male constituted 63.60% and female constituted 36.40% of the total cultivators in Jammu Province. In case of agricultural labourers, Jammu Province has 175817 agricultural labourer in 2011 out of which 127558 were male agricultural labourer and 48259 were female agricultural labourer of which male constituted 72.55% and female constituted 25.7% of the total agricultural labourer in Jammu Province. In case of household industrial workers, Jammu Province has 33378 household industrial workers out of which 17468 were male household industrial workers and 15910 were female household industrial workers of which male constituted 52.33% and female constituted 47.66% of the total household industrial workers in Jammu Province. In 2011 Jammu Province has 1042149 other workers out of which 8402597 were male other workers and 201890 were female other workers of which male other workers constituted 80.62% and female other workers constituted 19.4% of the total other workers in Jammu Province.

Among districts, the following trends have been observed with regard to gender disparity in education and occupation opportunities.

- In 2011 Jammu Province has a literacy rate of 59.95%. Among districts, Jammu district has the highest male (89.77%) and female(77.41%) literacy rate but followed by Samba (89.74% male literacy rate and 74.39% female literacy rate), Punch (81.04% male literacy rate and 54.80% female literacy rate) and Doda district (80.36% male literacy rate and 50.34% female literacy rate)
- Jammu district shows a male and female literacy gap of 12.36% followed by Samba which shows a male and female literacy gap of 15.35%, similarly Punch and Doda district shows a male and female literacy gap of 26.24% and 30.02% respectively.
- In 2011, the lowest male and female literacy rate among all the districts of Jammu Province has been found in Reasi district (69.93% male literacy rate and 47.55% female literacy rate) followed by Ramban (71.75% male literacy rate and 40.04% female literacy rate) and Kishtwar (71.75% male literacy rate and 44.13% female literacy rate).
- Reasi district shows a male and female literacy gap of 22.38% while Ramban and Kishtwar shows a male and female literacy gap of 31.93% and 27.62% respectively.
- In 2011 Jammu district has the highest number of total workers i.e. 410344 followed by Udampur (152442), Kathua (142847), and Rajouri (130377) whereas the lowest number of total workers has been found in Punch district (14204), followed by Kishtwar (44718), Ramban (52051) and Reasi (88462).

- In 2011 Jammu district has the highest number of total male (351974) and female (246170) workers followed by Udhampur (127825 total male workers and 24617 total female workers), Kathua (123404 total male workers and 19443 total female workers, Rajouri (110114 total male workers and 20263 total female workers) whereas the lowest number of total male and female workers has been found in Punch district (11615 total male workers and 2589 total female workers) followed by Kishtwar (36110 total male workers and 8608 total female workers), Doda (68349 total male workers and 11028 total female workers) and so on
- In Jammu district 293604 total male workers outnumbered the female total workers in 2011 followed by Udhampur where 103208 total male workers outnumbered the female workers, Kathua (103961), Rajouri (89851), Punch (9026) and so on.
- In 2011 Rajouri district has the largest number of male and female cultivators (81754 male cultivators and 17932 female cultivators) followed by Udhampur (64995 male cultivators and 48025 female cultivators) and Reasi (53400 male cultivators and 42747 female cultivators) whereas the lowest number of male and female cultivators has been found in Samba district (14726 male cultivators and 15986 female cultivators) and Ramban (32184 male cultivators and 9210 female cultivators)
- In 2011 Rajouri district has 26981 male cultivators more than the female female cultivators followed by Udhampur where about 16970 male cultivators outnumbered the female cultivators, Reasi (10653), Kathua (33669), Samba (9667) and so on.
- In 2011 Punch district has the largest number of male and female agricultural labourer (24695 male agricultural labourer and 6888 female agricultural labourer) followed by Kathua (17598 male agricultural labourer and 3968 female agricultural labourer) and Rajouri (16358 male agricultural labourer and 7658 female agricultural labourer) whereas the lowest number of male and female agricultural labourer has been recorded in Reasi (1782 male agricultural labourer and 2227 female agricultural labourer) followed by Samba (5059 male agricultural labourer and 1046 female agricultural labourer), Udhampur (6169 male agricultural labourer and 5227 female agricultural labourer) and so on.
- In all districts of Jammu Province male agricultural labourer outnumbered the female agricultural labourer except Reasi where 445 female agricultural labourer outnumbered the male agricultural labourer whereas in Punch 17807 male agricultural labourer outnumbered the female agricultural labourer, similarly in Kathua district 13630 male agricultural labourer outnumbered the female agricultural labourer, Rajouri (8700), Samba (4014) and Udhampur (942)
- In 2011 Jammu district has the highest number of male and female household industrial workers (6403 male household industrial workers and 4186 female household industrial workers) followed by Kathua (2513 male household industrial workers and 1439 female household industrial workers), Rajouri (1904 male household industrial workers and 2207 female household industrial workers) whereas the lowest number of male and female household industrial workers has been recorded in Reasi district (243 male household industrial workers and 291 female household industrial workers) followed by Kishtwar (466 male household industrial workers and 720 female household industrial workers), Ramban (696 male household industrial workers and 1842 female household industrial workers) and Doda district (871 male household industrial workers and 961 female household industrial workers).
- It has been inferred from the above discussion that in Jammu Province the number of female household industrial workers outnumbered the female household industrial workers such as in Rajouri district about 848 female household industrial workers outnumbered the female household industrial workers followed by Punch (484), Kishtwar (254), Ramban (1146), Doda (90) and Reasi (48).
- In 2011 Udhampur district has the highest number of male and female other workers in Jammu Province (91345 male other workers and 15544 female other workers) followed by Kathua (89836 male other workers and 40977 female other workers) and Rajouri (84736 male other workers and 40977 female other workers) whereas the lowest number of other male and female workers has been found in Kishtwar district (22154 male other workers and 4067 female other workers) followed by Reasi (33330 male other workers and 10747 female other workers), Ramban (28528 male other workers and 5942 female other workers) and so on.

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