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Geographical Study Of Occupational Structure In Belagavi District Of Karnataka State

Dr. C.Mallanna

Assistant Professor in Geography
K.L.E.Society's, Lingaraj College,
(Autonomous) Belagavi- Karnataka

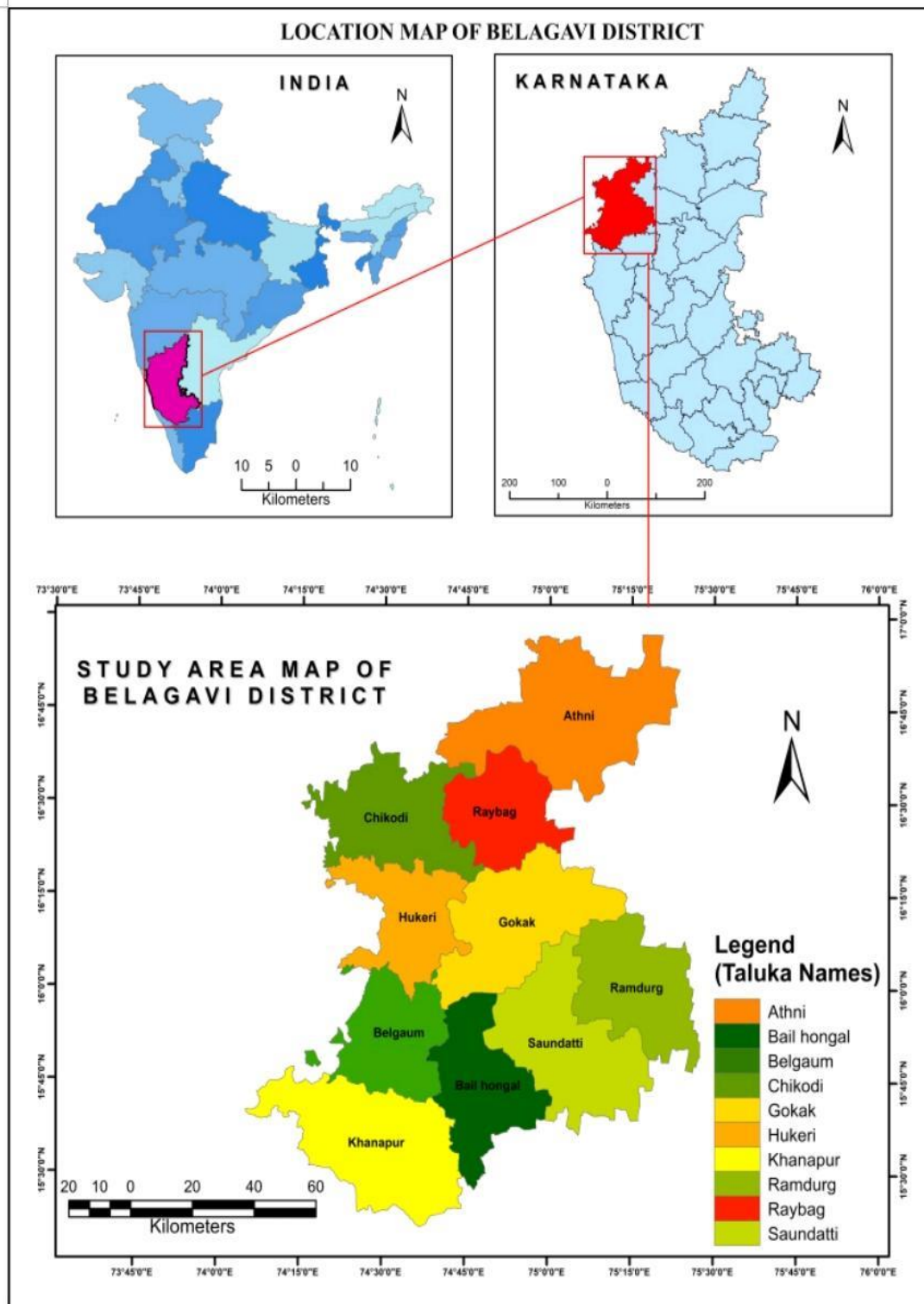
The term "Occupation" itself is indefinite as to both meaning and scope. It has a varying intellectual content and emotional association. Generally, an 'Occupation' of an individual refers to his trade, profession, type of work. Occupation is related to agriculture, industry and services. Occupations depend upon the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. Occupational structure influences many aspects of population in a region. The occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency load, employment and unemployment. The proportion of workers engaged in various occupations highlights economic and cultural surfaces of the society. In India, especially the cultural moorings have strong bearing on man's livelihood. Further, economic power of a country depends, largely on the proportion in which the productive workers are prudently engaged in various economic activities.

This paper is denotes that, the decreasing trend of total workers in the district during 2001 and 2011. But the percentage of main workers was increased in all the ten talucks of the study region between 2001 and 2011.

Key words: - Occupation, Worker, Total Worker, Main worker.

I. INTRODUCTION: - The term “Occupation” itself is indefinite as to both meaning and scope. It has a varying intellectual content and emotional association. Generally, an ‘Occupation’ of an individual refers to his trade, profession, type of work. Occupation is related to agriculture, industry and services. Occupations depend upon the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. Occupational structure influences many aspects of population in a region. The occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency load, employment and unemployment. The proportion of workers engaged in various occupations highlights economic and cultural surfaces of the society. In India, especially the cultural moorings have strong bearing on man’s livelihood. Further, economic power of a country depends, largely on the proportion in which the productive workers are prudently engaged in various economic activities.

II. STUDY AREA: - Belagavi District is also known as Belgaum District. The district is known as Sugar Bowl of Karnataka with 1.5 lakh hectares being used for commercial production and it has displaced Mandya district in sugar cane production over the last decade. It houses the second legislative building, where the Karnataka Legislature will meet once in a year. According to 2011 census, it has a population of 47, 79,661 of which 24.03% live in urban areas making it second most populous district in Karnataka, after Bangalore. The district has an area of 13,415 km² (5,190 sq miles). (See Map No: - 01).



The district lies between 15° and 17° north latitudes and between 74° and 75° east longitudes. It covers an area of 13,444 Sq. Km. It's in the 752 meters to 547 meters elevation range. The district is primarily located on the eastern side of the Western Ghats and its topography is predominantly undulating.

III. METHODOLOGY: - The Project work is particularly concerned with the analysis of Occupational Structure in Belagavi District. Hence the required data and information is mainly collected from secondary sections like District Statistical department, Belagavi district census hand books and also from internet. The collected data will be analyzed with the help of tables, diagrams and graphs also.

IV. OBJECTIVES: - Following are the specific objectives of this paper

This project work covers the following objectives.

- ❖ To Know the Distribution of Total Workers in the Study area.
- ❖ To Find out the Gender Disparities of Total Workers
- ❖ To Know the Changing Trend of Main Workers
- ❖ To Know the Gender Disparities of Main Workers

V. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS: - (2001 & 2011)

The total work participation rate or the percentage of the total workers to the total population has been changing in all the taluks of Belagavi district. The percentage of total workers to the total population of Belagavi district was 44.55 percent during 2001, and further it decreased to 44.05 percent in 2011. This shows 0.5 percent decrease in total workers.

The taluk-wise analysis of working population indicates that, amongst the ten taluks of area under study, the highest percentage of total workers was recorded with 51.35 percent in Athani taluk during 2001, which is more than the district average. Ramdurg (49.99%) and Savadatti (48.34%) occupied next positions. The lowest percentage of total workers was found in Belagavi taluk i.e with 37.65 percent. In 2011 the highest percentage of total workers was found in Chikkodi taluk with 49.13 percentages next with Ramdurg taluk with 47.61 percentages. Again in 2011 also Belagavi taluk recorded with lowest percentage of total workers with 38.41 percentages in 2011 also. (See Table No.01 and Graph No.01).

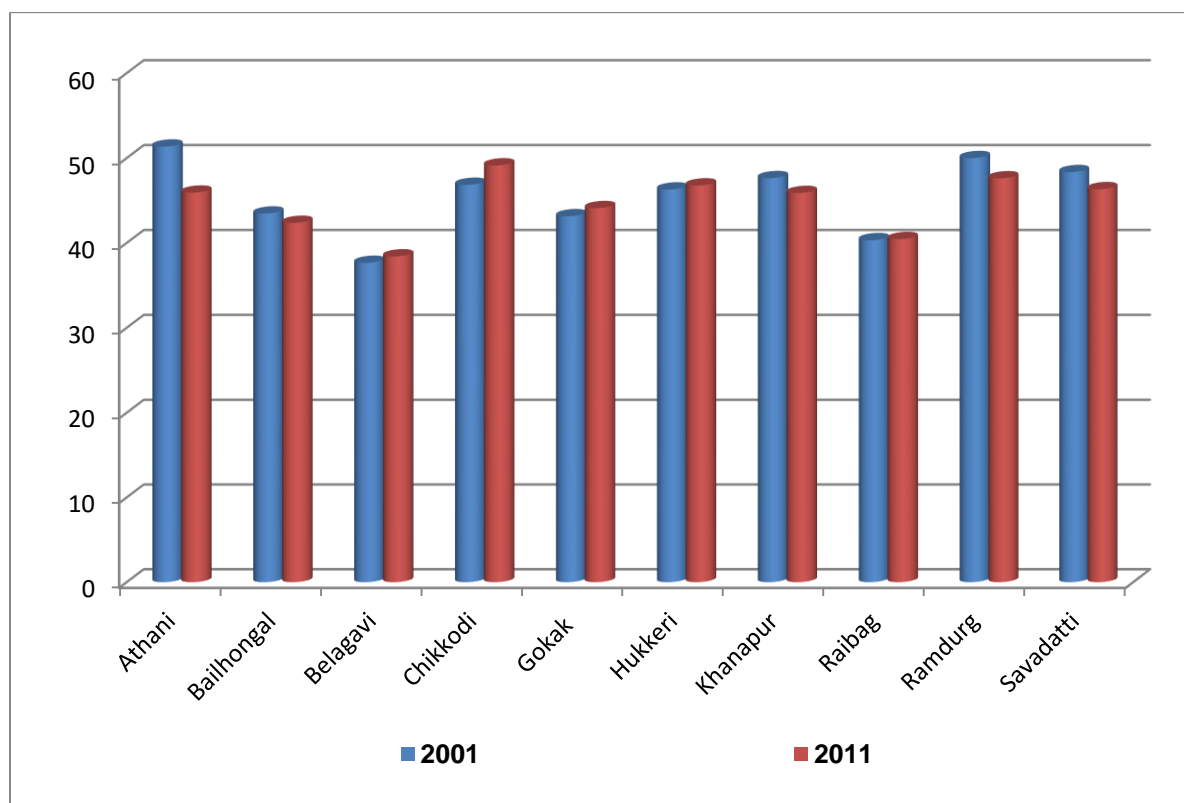
Table No: - 01

Total Workers of Belagavi District (2001 & 2011)

Sl No	Taluks	2001			2011		
		Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage of Total (Workers)	Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage of Total (Workers)
1	Athani	461862	237170	51.35	525832	241504	45.92
2	Bailhongal	356286	154845	43.46	381189	161498	42.36
3	Belagavi	815581	307119	37.65	957373	367775	38.41
4	Chikkodi	567601	265896	46.84	628800	308983	49.13
5	Gokak	526092	227005	43.14	612163	270057	44.12
6	Hukkeri	357193	165354	46.29	399270	186758	46.77
7	Khanapur	243185	115830	47.63	258089	118424	45.88
8	Raibag	347600	140161	40.32	405489	164034	40.45
9	Ramdurg	227412	113705	49.99	258527	123092	47.61
10	Savadatti	311693	150689	48.34	352929	163543	46.33
District Average		4214505	1877774	44.55	4779661	2105668	44.05

Source: Belagavi District at a Glance 2005-06 & 2020-21 (As per 2011 Census)

GraphNo.01
Percentage of Total Workers of Belagavi District (2001 & 2011)



VI. SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS (2001 & 2011)

Table no - 02 and Graph No – 02 denote the increasing trend of male working population during the period of 2001 and 2011. In 2001 64 percent of working population belongs to male and in 2011 it has increased to 65.18 percent. During these two decades 1.18 percent male working population has increased in the district. Against to it, female working population has decreased from 36 percent to 34.82 percent. Among all the Ten taluks the highest percent of total male working population was found in Belagavi taluk (74.7 and 74.9 %) in 2001 and 2011 followed by Raibag (67.9 and 67.75 %)and Bailhongal taluks. The lowest male working population was found in Ramdurg taluk i.e, 57.9 % in 2001. During the same period the highest female working population was recorded in Ramdurg taluk i.e, 42.1percent. and lowest female total working population was found in Belagavi (25.3%)taluk next by Bailhongal (35.9%) taluk. The same trend has been continued in2011 also.

Table No:-02

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS (2001 & 2011)

Sl No	Taluks	2001			2011		
		Total Workers	% of Male Workers	% of Female Workers	Total Workers	% of Male Workers	% of Female Workers
1	Athani	237170	59.1	40.87	241504	63.76	36.24
2	Bailhongal	154845	64.09	35.9	161498	67.29	32.71
3	Belagavi	307119	74.7	25.3	367775	74.90	25.10
4	Chikkodi	265896	63.39	36.6	308983	62.15	37.85
5	Gokak	227005	62.8	37.2	270057	61.07	38.93
6	Hukkeri	165354	61.8	38.2	186758	61.28	38.72
7	Khanapur	115830	58.6	41.4	118424	64.32	35.68
8	Raibag	140161	67.9	32.1	164034	67.75	32.25
9	Ramdurg	113705	57.9	42.1	123092	59.96	40.04
10	Savadatti	150689	60	40	163543	62.24	37.76
	District Average	1877774	64	36	2105668	65.18	34.82

Source: Belagavi District at a Glance 2020-21 (As per 2011 Census).

GraphNo.02

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS (2001 & 2011)

VII. DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS: - (2001 & 2011)

The main workers groups as defined in the 2001 census consists of cultivators, agricultural laborers, household industry workers and others. Others four main workers groups, the agricultural laborers account to be more than 78 percent of the total workers. This clearly illustrates that the agricultural working population related to household industry such as processing, servicing, repairing etc., is in small proportion as compared to the other category of workers.

If we observe Table and Graph No - 03, we can come to know that, the district records 81.89 percent of main workers in 2001 out of total workers in study area and it is increased to 82.37 percent in 2011. Among all the ten taluks of the district, highest percent of main workers found in Belagavi taluk (88.99%) next by Ramdurg taluck (83.12%). In 2001 Athani taluk recorded the lowest percent of main workers, i.e, with 74.72 %. During 2011 also Belagavi taluck records highest percent of main works in the district.

Table No:-03
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS: - (2001 & 2011)

Sl No	2001				2011		
	Taluks	Total Workers	Total Main Workers	% of Main Workers to total workers	Total Workers	Total Main Workers	% of Main Workers to total workers
1	Athani	237170	177224	74.72	241504	196204	81.24
2	Bailhongal	154845	123821	79.96	161498	131312	81.31
3	Belagavi	307119	273302	88.99	367775	316777	86.13
4	Chikkodi	265896	217695	81.87	308983	245285	79.38
5	Gokak	227005	187015	82.38	270057	228128	84.47
6	Hukkeri	165354	136332	82.45	186758	146540	78.47
7	Khanapur	115830	89790	77.52	118424	94063	79.43
8	Raibag	140161	114212	81.49	164034	141026	85.97
9	Ramdurg	113705	94511	83.12	123092	101201	82.22
10	Savadatti	150689	123743	82.12	163543	133965	81.91
	District Average	1877774	1537645	81.89	2105668	1734501	82.37

Source: Belagavi District at a Glance 2020-21 (As per 2011 Census)

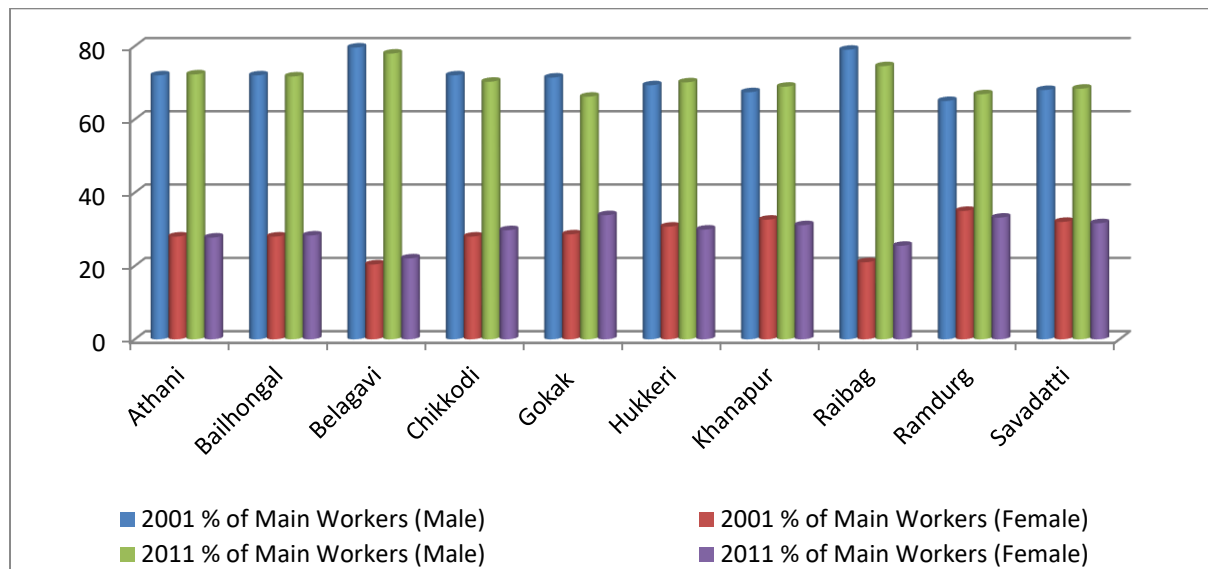
GraphNo.03**DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS: - (2001 & 2011)****VIII. SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS: - (2001 & 2011)**

In 2001, the study area registered 72.6 percent of male main workers and 27.4 percent of female main workers. Among all the ten taluks Belagavi taluk records highest percent of male main workers with 79.2 percent, and Ramdurg records lowest percent of male main workers in the district. The percentage of female main workers is more in Ramdurg taluk with 35 percentages. But in 2011 the trend has been slightly changed. During this period percentage of male main workers has decreased from 72.6 percent to 71.38 percent and female main workers percentage has been increased by 27.4 percent to 28.6 percent in the district. (See Table and Graph no:- 04)

Table No:-04**SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS (2001 & 2011)**

Sl No	Taluks	2001			2011		
		Total Main Workers	% of Main Workers (Male)	% of Main Workers (Female)	Total Main Workers	% of Main Workers (Male)	% of Main Workers (Female)
1	Athani	177224	72	28	196204	72.27	27.73
2	Bailhongal	123821	72	28	131312	71.70	28.30
3	Belagavi	273302	79.6	20.4	316777	77.95	22.05
4	Chikkodi	217695	72	28	245285	70.26	29.74
5	Gokak	187015	71.4	28.6	228128	66.17	33.83
6	Hukkeri	136332	69.3	30.7	146540	70.10	29.90
7	Khanapur	89790	67.4	32.6	94063	68.90	31.10
8	Raibag	114212	79	21	141026	74.51	25.49
9	Ramdurg	94511	65	35	101201	66.84	33.16
10	Savadatti	123743	68	32	133965	68.36	31.64
District Average		1537645	72.6	27.4	1734501	71.38	28.62

Source: Belagavi District at a Glance 2020-21 (As per 2011 Census)

GraphNo.04**SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS (2001 & 2011)**

IX.CONCLUSION:- The study denotes that, the decreasing trend of total workers in the district during 2001 and 2011. But the percentage of main workers was increased in all the ten taluks of the study region between 2001 and 2011.

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