



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514

VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 9 | JUNE - 2019



## OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TUMKUR DISTRICT

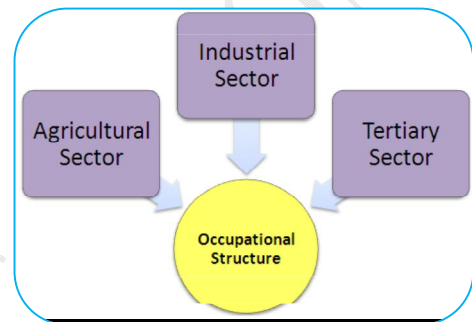
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### ABSTRACT:

The term occupational structure refers to the different types of occupation (economical activity) found in a region / country. Occupational structure influences on the socio-economic development of a country. Thus the analysis of occupational structure, its pattern and trends is immense significance. Tumkur district has the population of 26.8 lakh. Of which 13.5 lakh persons are workers, accounting overall workforce to the tune of 50 percent as per 2011 census. The workers and non workers ratio of the district is better than the national average. The workers are not uniformly distributed among the gender and activities. Among the total population about 61% of males and 39% of females are engaged in economical activities. Of the total workers cultivators and agricultural labourers combined together accounting an overall workforce to the tune of more than 63 percent in the district. Occupational structure of population of Tumkur district is varies significantly among males and females and also rural & urban areas at taluk level. Due to the slow growth rate of Industrialization and Urbanisation more than 60% of the workers are engaged in primary activities in all the taluks of the district.



**KEYWORDS:** Occupational structure, workers, male, female, population.

### INTRODUCTION

The study of occupational structure occupies an important position in the field of population geography. Occupational structure of population determines the socio-economic development of a region/society. Occupational structure is also essential to understand the sex wise participation in different economic activities. The size of a working population depends upon a variety of demographic, social and economic factors. The proportion of economically

active population in various occupations indicates the economic profile of various groups of society.

### MEANING

Occupational structure refers to the aggregate distribution of occupations in a society, classification according to the level of skill, economic function or social status. Occupation refers to doing a certain type of work. The term 'work' may be defined as a participation in economically productive activity. The participation is physical or

mental in nature.

The census of India has adopted this definition. Keeping this concept in the background an attempt has made to analyse occupational structure and pattern at taluk level in Tumkur district in Karnataka.

### STUDY AREA:

Tumkur district covered east central part of Karnataka it is located between 12° 45' & 14° 20' North Latitude and 76° 20' and 77° 31' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Ananthapuram District of

Andhrapradesh, on the east by Kolar and Bangalore Districts, on the south by Mandya district, west by Chitradurga, Chikamagalur and Hassan districts.

**METHODOLOGY & MATERIALS**

In this study an attempt has been made to analyse the occupational structure in Tumkur district. Relevant data has been analysed to get meaningful interpretation & collaboration the relevant information. Simple statistical techniques like mean, median, etc are used. Tables and graphs are used to bring out spatial variation at deferent areas and area levels.

The present study is primarily based on secondary data collected from decennial Primary Census Abstract of Census of India publication 2001 & 2011.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- 1) To assess the spatial variations of occupational structure population at different areas & area levels.
- 2) To assess the gender wise participation in different economic activities.
- 3) To compare the participation in different economic activities of the district with state and national Literacy rate.

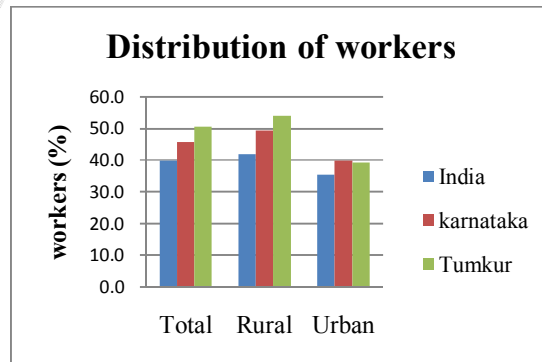
**OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN TUMKUR DISTRICT**

Tumkur district has the population of 26.8 lakh, of which 13.5 lakh workers and 13.3 lakh are non workers. The sex Ratio is worked out to the tune of 983 females per thousand males. Of the total population, 10.1 lakh males and 8.1 lakh females are literates. It is accounting for an overall literacy level to the tune of 75.1% as per 2011 census.

The workers and dependents ratio of Karnataka state is 46:54. Of the total population, workers and non workers (dependents) are almost same proportion in the district. It is better, when compared to state as well as national average. Further finding revealed that, about 31.3% of males and just 19.3% of females are workers. The proportion of male & female workers works out to the tune of 62:38. The working population and dependents ratio at taluk level varies significantly.

Distribution of workers

		Workers		
		Total	Male	Females
India	Total	39.8	68.9	31.1
	Rural	41.8	65.0	35.0
	Urban	35.3	78.9	21.1
Karnataka	Total	45.6	65.5	34.5
	Rural	49.4	61.1	38.9
	Urban	39.7	74.3	25.7
Tumkur	Total	50.6	61.8	38.2
	Rural	53.9	59.4	40.6
	Urban	39.1	73.6	26.4



Source: Census of India 2011.

Tumkur district has ten taluks in its fold. Among the taluks workers and non workers ratio is better in Koratagere taluk with the ratio 57:43. More dependents are found in Tumkur taluk with 44:56 ratios. Usually urban centres and head quarters have more economic activities, so that workers should be more in these areas. In case of Tumkur taluk, the workers may commute daily from the neighbour areas.

Sustained analysis of the data revealed that, workers and non workers ratio among the males & females at taluk level varies considerably. The closer look at intra district proportion of male & female workers reveals that highest percentage of male workers is found in Turuvekere taluk(64.3%), and

least found in Tumkur taluk 58.6%. Female workers are more in Koratagere taluk 50.1% and Chikkanayakanahalli taluk has least percentage (32.8) of female workers.

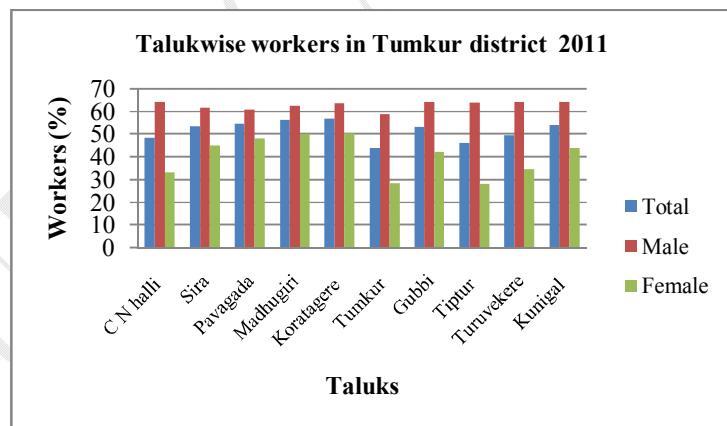
**WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS**

Workers and non workers ratio in the rural area of Tumkur district is 54:46. This ratio varies considerably among males and females. About 64%of rural males and nearly 44% of rural females are engaged in economic activities. The closer look at taluk level reveals that more than 60% of males are workers in all the taluks and more than 50 % of female of Madhugiri, Koratagere and Pavagada taluks are engaged in economic activities. Around 40% of rural female workers were observed in the taluks, which have better irrigation facility.

**WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS**

Urban areas are characterised by the centre of non-agricultural activities. Around 40% of the urban population engaged in economic activities in Tumkur district. It indicates that urban centres are suffering from unemployment problem or workers may commute daily from the neighbouring rural areas. There is wide gap between the percentage of male & female workers. About 57 % of males and only21 % of females are workers in the urban areas of the district. Among the taluks, Sira taluk recorded highest percentage (44.9) of urban workers. Between 55 and 60 percentage of male workers were observed in 9 taluks and Chikkanayakanahalli taluk has highest percentage (61.4) of male workers. Less than 25% of females are engaged in economic activities in all the taluks, except Sira taluk.

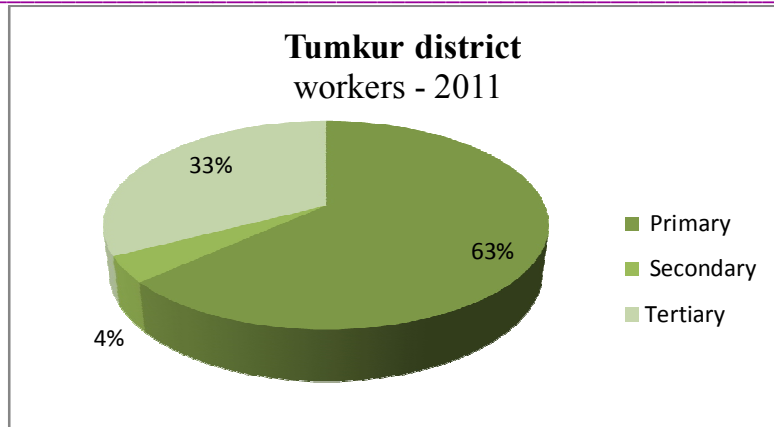
		Workers (%)		
Sl no	Taluks	Total	Male	Female
1	C N halli	48	64	33
2	Sira	53	61	45
3	Pavagada	54	61	48
4	Madhugiri	56	62	50
5	Koratagere	57	63	50
6	Tumkur	44	59	28
7	Gubbi	53	64	42
8	Tiptur	46	64	28
9	Turuvekere	49	64	35
10	Kunigal	54	64	44



Source: Census of India 2011.

**Occupational composition**

The occupation has been divided into three categories, Agriculture and its related activity, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery etc., are collectively known as “primary” activities. Manufacturing industries, both small and large scale, are known as “secondary” activities. Transport, communications, banking and finance and services etc., are “tertiary/other activities” in the country.



Source: Census of India 2011

The work force of Tumkur district is overwhelmingly determined by the primary activity. As per 2011 census data 63 percent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural activities, it includes cultivators and agricultural labourers. The female workers participation is more than that of male workers in agricultural activities. About 59% of male workers and nearly 70% of female workers are involved in primary sector jobs.

**Talukwise distribution of workers in Tumkur district 2011**

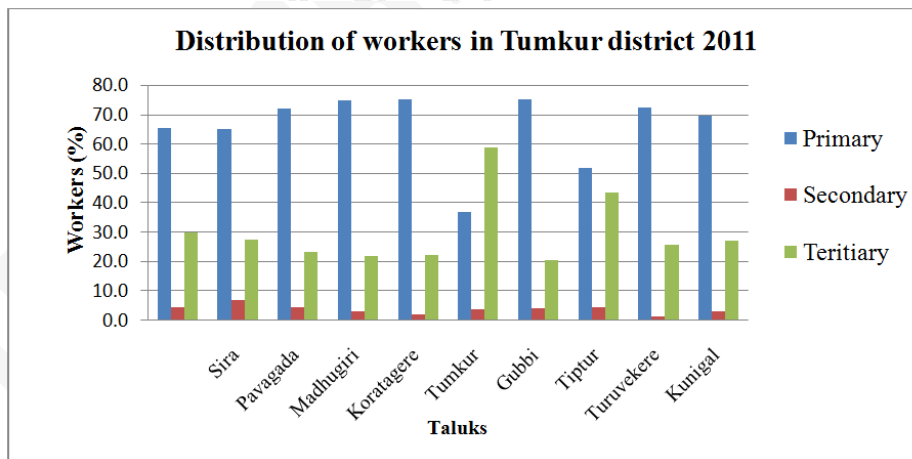
	Taluk		Primary Workers (%)			Secondary Workers (%)			Others Workers (%)		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Chiknayakanahalli	Total	65.7	65.5	65.9	4.4	2.6	7.9	29.9	31.9	26.1
		Rural	74.8	75.6	73.2	3.4	1.9	6.0	21.9	22.5	20.8
		Urban	14.6	15.7	11.4	10.3	5.9	22.5	75.1	78.3	66.1
2	Sira	Total	65.5	63.7	68.1	7.1	3.5	12.2	27.4	32.9	19.7
		Rural	76.5	75.5	77.8	4.2	2.4	6.6	19.4	22.1	15.7
		Urban	5.4	6.0	4.2	23.0	8.7	49.1	71.6	85.3	46.7
3	Pavagada	Total	72.3	67.1	78.9	4.5	4.0	5.1	23.3	28.9	16.0
		Rural	77.5	73.9	81.7	4.5	4.1	5.0	18.0	22.0	13.3
		Urban	11.4	10.4	14.7	4.2	3.2	7.6	84.4	86.4	77.6
4	Madhugiri	Total	75.0	71.4	79.5	3.2	2.2	4.4	21.9	26.4	16.1
		Rural	80.2	77.9	83.0	2.9	2.1	3.8	16.9	20.0	13.1
		Urban	12.4	11.1	15.3	6.2	2.7	14.6	81.4	86.2	70.1
5	Koratagere	Total	75.6	71.3	81.1	2.2	1.7	2.9	22.2	27.0	16.0
		Rural	80.0	76.6	84.1	1.8	1.4	2.2	18.2	22.0	13.7
		Urban	9.6	8.9	11.4	8.5	4.9	17.2	81.8	86.1	71.4
6	Tumkur	Total	37.1	32.7	46.7	4.0	2.5	7.2	58.9	64.8	46.1
		Rural	62.8	59.0	69.4	3.5	2.2	5.7	33.7	38.8	24.9
		Urban	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.6	2.8	9.9	90.3	92.2	84.7
7	Gubbi	Total	75.4	73.1	79.1	4.1	2.9	6.0	20.5	24.1	15.0
		Rural	78.7	77.2	80.9	4.0	2.7	5.9	17.3	20.1	13.2

		Urban	14.1	12.3	20.3	5.9	5.8	6.3	79.9	81.9	73.3
8	Tiptur	Total	52.0	51.1	53.9	4.4	3.8	5.7	43.6	45.0	40.4
		Rural	65.6	66.2	64.2	4.0	3.4	5.1	30.5	30.4	30.7
		Urban	4.3	4.9	2.4	5.9	5.1	8.6	89.8	90.1	89.0
9	Turuveker e	Total	72.7	70.5	76.7	1.5	1.3	2.0	25.8	28.2	21.3
		Rural	77.8	76.7	79.8	1.6	1.3	2.0	20.6	22.0	18.2
		Urban	8.0	9.0	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	91.0	90.2	94.1
10	Kunigal	Total	69.9	66.2	75.1	3.0	2.1	4.2	27.2	31.7	20.6
		Rural	77.7	75.3	80.9	1.9	1.5	2.4	20.4	23.2	16.7
		Urban	9.8	9.6	10.3	11.3	5.9	24.7	78.9	84.6	65.0
District	District	Total	63.4	59.4	69.8	4.0	2.7	6.2	32.6	37.9	24.1
		Rural	75.1	73.0	78.3	3.3	2.3	4.6	21.6	24.7	17.1
		Urban	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.6	4.1	17.5	85.3	88.9	75.3

Source: Census of India 2011

Cultivation is the most prominent occupation in all the taluks, Koratagere taluk ranking first with 75.6% primary workers. With the impact of urbanisation and industrialisation Tumkur taluk has less (37.1%) primary workers.

The disparities in the distribution of workers between rural and urban area in the district is much glaring. Three out of four workers in the rural area of the district are engaged in primary activity. Almost 80 percent of workers of Madugiri & Koratagere taluks are engaged in this sector. An average 7 % of urban workers are deployed in primary activity in the district as a whole, at the taluk level it varies from 4.3 to 14.6 percent, depending upon the urbanisation.



Source: Census of India 2011

Further analysis reveal that very less amount of workers (4%) are engaged in the industrial activities. The industrial activities are concentrated more in the urban areas. At the taluk level it has come down to less than two percent. One of the significant feature observed is, female workers are more than the males in the secondary occupation. It shows medium and large scale industries are yet to be established in the district.

Tertiary occupation occupies second place with 32 percent of workers in the district. Usually, the tertiary activities are centralised in the urban areas. With the impact of urbanisation, around 85 percent of workers in the urban areas are engaged in tertiary activities.

Continued analysis down to the taluk level recorded fascinating results. More than 90 percent of workers in the urban areas of Tumkur & Turuvekere taluk are involved in tertiary activities; Sira taluk is in the last place having 71 percent tertiary workers. Tertiary occupation represents the level of urbanisation.

## CONCLUSION

Analysis of the data brought to light that the occupational structure at different area levels varied significantly. The uneven distribution of workers in different sectors is reflecting the socio-economic condition of the population in these taluks, which in turn related to infrastructural development. The analysis bring to light that the taluks lagging behind in the secondary activity need to be given priority to uplift the infrastructure through integrated approach.

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