

## **Geographical Study of Occupational Structure in Haveri District of Karnataka State**

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### ***INTRODUCTION: -***

The term 'occupation' itself is indefinite as to both meaning and scope. It has a varying intellectual content and emotional association. In all modern languages, it has a number of synonyms and the range of their meanings indicates as to how much the specific content of this term has shifted through historical epochs (Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, 1965). Thus the meaning of 'occupation' has undergone continuous changes from the time immemorial. So, its contents can be fixed definitely only for a short period of time. Generally, an 'occupation' of an individual refers to his trade, profession, type of work. In the census, the term 'Work' is used in special sense and therefore stress should be applied to understand it correctly. 'Work may be defined as participation in any economic productive activity'. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. 'Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise (Census of India 1991). The concept of 'worker' was introduced for the first time in India in 1961. According to that, any person whose main activity is participation in any economic productive work either by his physical or by his mental activity was classified as worker (Census of India, 1971). Thus, work involved not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction. The definition of worker in India has been changing from census to census. In 1961, any person who had worked at least one hour a day on an average during the reference period was classified as worker. In 1971, if a person worked on any one of the days during the reference period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, he was considered as a worker. In 1981, it was considered desirable to obtain a detailed profile of the working characteristics of population as possible, without losing the possibility of comparison with 1961 and 1971 census results. There has been no conceptual change in defining the workers between 1981 and 1991 census. At the 1981 Census, there has been mainly a three-fold classification of population namely main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, which was adopted for 1991 also. In addition to this, the main workers of 1991 were distributed in nine

industrial categories of economic activities, but in the earlier census of 1981, this presentation was up to four industrial categories only (Fig.8.1). In 2001, there has been no further classification made in the main and marginal workers. It means, the 2001, Census of India, divided the population into as aforesaid three-fold classification. As per the occupation of the total population, census authorities have been adopted three-fold classification of population, viz, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. According to the Census of India, all those who had worked for the major part of the preceding year (at least 6months or 183 days) were recorded as main workers, while those who worked for some time during the preceding year but not for the major part, have been treated as marginal workers. All those who had not worked at all during the last year, were recorded as non-workers. Persons engaged in household duties, students, dependents, retired persons, renters, beggars are some of the categories grouped into non-workers.

## ***II. STUDY AREA: -***

Haveri district was formed on 24<sup>th</sup> august 1997 by dividing the earlier Dharwad district, into Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag districts. The district comprising seven taluks viz Bydagi, Hangal, Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranebennur, Savanur and Shiggaon and two revenue divisions, i.e, Haveri and Savanur. The total geographical area of the district is 4851 sq. kms. It shares to the total geographical area to the Karnataka State is hardly 2.52 percent. Haveri district is located exactly in the center of Karnataka State with equal distance from Bidar in the far north to Kollegal in the far south. It is also known as the gateway district to the northern districts of Karnataka State. It extends between north latitudes 14<sup>o</sup> 17' 02" to 15<sup>o</sup> 5' 55" and east longitudes 75<sup>o</sup> 0' 35" to 75<sup>o</sup> 49' 23". The length of the district from north to south is 82 kms and width from east to west is 72 kms. As shown in the map no – 01 it is bounded by Dharwad and Gadag districts on north, Bellary and Davanagere districts on east, Shimogga district on south and UttaraKannada district on the west. The district is generally a gently undulating plain except of the hilly area on the western most part. The landmass of the district is situated between the elevations of 515 to 732 above from msl. Tungabhadra, Varada, Kumadvati and Dharma are the major rivers and tributaries of the district. In the major part of the district red sandy soil is occurring followed by the medium black soil and deep black soil. The district enjoys sub tropical climate with temperature ranging in between 18<sup>o</sup> and 40<sup>o</sup> c. The rainfall in the district varies from over 903 in west (Hangal) to less than 592 mm in east (Ranebennur). (Ref Map No:- 01).

**III.OBJECTIVES:-** The main objectives of the present study are:

- To study the geographical personality and physical phenomena of the Haveri district.
- To Know the Total Workers.(2001 & 2011)
- To find out the Taluk-wise distribution of Agricultural Laborers ( 2001 & 2011)
- To Know the Taluk-wise distribution of Household Industrial Workers ( 2001 & 2011)

**IV.DATA METHODOLOGY: -**

The present study is particularly concerned with the analysis of Occupational Structure in Haveri District. Hence the required data and information is mainly collected from secondary sections like District Statistical department, Haveri district census hand books and also from internet. The collected data will be analyzed with the help of formulas, diagrams and charts also.

**V.DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS: - (2001 & 2011):-** The total work participation rate or the percentage of the total workers to the total population has all the time been changing in taluks of Haveri district. The percentage of total workers to the total population of Haveri district was 46.32 percent during 2001, and further it decreased to 45.69 percent in 2011. This shows 0.63 percent decrease in total workers. The taluk-wise analysis of working population indicates that , amongst seven taluks of area under study, the highest percentage of total workers was 48.11percent in Bydagi taluk during 2001, which is more than the district average.Shiggaon(47.69%),Savanur(47.32%) and Hirekerur(46.98%) taluks occupied next positions. The lowest percentage of total workers was found in Hangaland Haveri taluks i.e, 44.83 % and 45.5 % respectively. (Ref Table & Graph No: - 01)

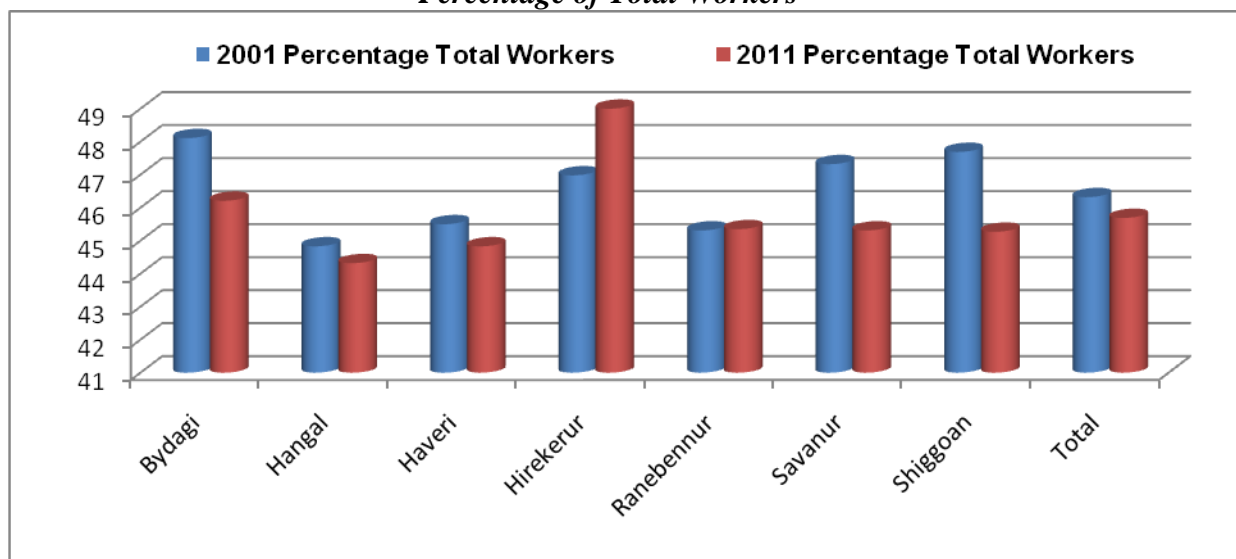
**Table No: - 01**  
**Total Workers of 2001 & 2011**

Sl No	Taluks	2001			2011		
		Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage Total Workers	Total Population	Total Workers	Percentage Total Workers
1	Bydagi	127944	61565	48.11	141024	65178	46.21
2	Hangal	230750	103459	44.83	260455	115459	44.32
3	Haveri	252347	114825	45.5	280362	125687	44.83
4	Hirekerur	212458	99830	46.98	231115	113395	49
5	Ranebennur	304990	139412	45.31	335281	152081	45.35
6	Savanur	143885	68092	47.32	161521	73186	45.31

7	Shiggoan	166742	79532	47.69	187910	85080	45.27
	Total	1439116	666715	46.32	1597668	730066	45.69

Source: - Haveri District Census Hand Books (2001 & 2011)

**Graph No: - 01**  
**Percentage of Total Workers**



**VI. TALUK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS : - (2001 & 2011).** Agricultural laborers are a group of land less workers who assist the cultivators by getting their daily or weekly wages by cash. The study area recorded a proportion of 54.83 percent of agricultural laborers in 2001 and 51.7 percent in 2011. Among all the seven taluks of the district Savanur taluk was recorded with highest i.e 60.97 percent of agricultural laborers, followed by Shiggaon (59.99%), Hangal(59.8%) and Byadagi(57.14%) taluks in 2001. During 2011 the highest percentage of agricultural laborers was found in Hirekerur taluk i.e, 60.48 percent followed by Hangal(54.91%), Savanur(53.27%) and Haveri (53.2%) taluks. During the period of 2001 and 2011 the proportion of agricultural laborers has been decreased by 3.13 percent in the district. It shows the occupational structure of people in the study area was slightly changed from agricultural laborers to other economic activities. It reveals that the shortage of agricultural laborers in the agricultural field. (Ref Table & Graph no – 02).

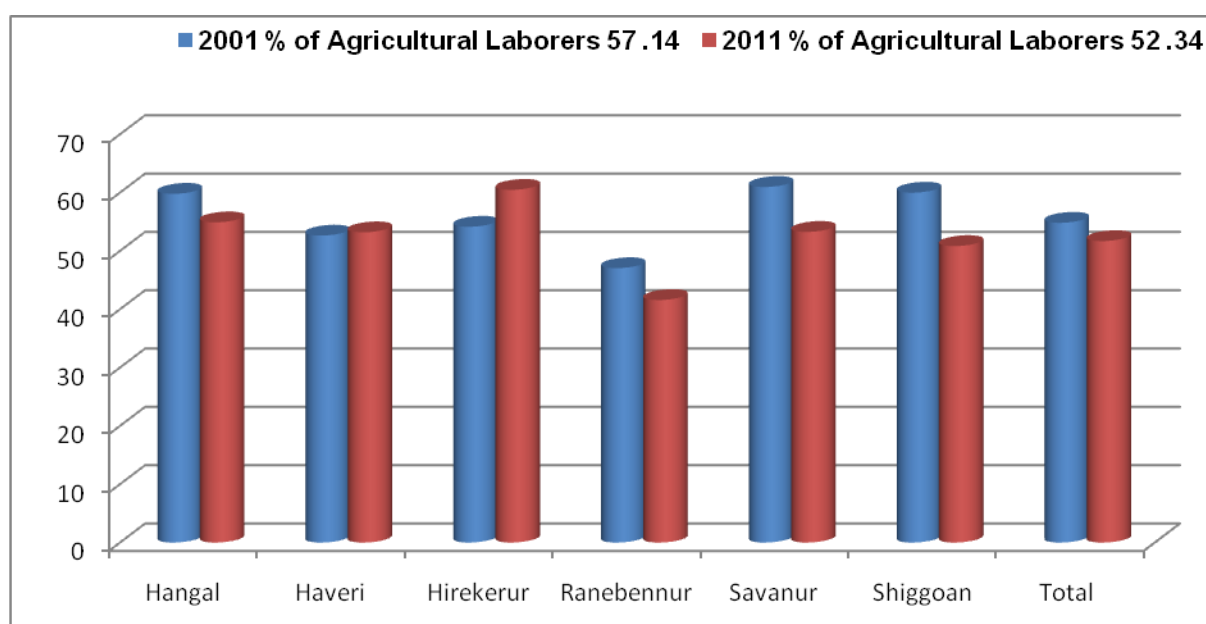
**Table No:-02**  
**TALUK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS : - (2001 & 2011)**

Sl No	Taluks	2001			2011		
		Main Workers	Agricultural Laborers	% of Agricultural Laborers	Main Worker	Agricultural Laborers	% of Agricultural Laborers

1	Bydagi	45523	26013	57.14	54316	28431	52.34
2	Hangal	78973	47228	59.8	95059	52204	54.91
3	Haveri	97518	51343	52.64	105401	56076	53.2
4	Hirekerur	78737	42640	54.15	86663	52416	60.48
5	Ranebennur	114054	53663	47.05	127880	53190	41.59
6	Savanur	55120	33611	60.97	62289	33182	53.27
7	Shiggoan	61296	36777	59.99	70343	35764	50.84
	Total	531221	291275	54.83	601951	311263	51.7

Source: - Haveri District Census Hand Books (2001 & 2011)

**Graph No: - 02**  
**Percentage of Agricultural Laborers**



**VII. TALUK-WISE DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIAL WORKERS:- (2001 & 2011)** Household industry was defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself, and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas. Household industry is one that is engaged in production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. In the study area, the proportions of household industrial workers are negligible as compared to other working groups. In 2001 the district records just 4.14 percent of household industrial workers and it was decreased to 2.76percent in 2011(1.38 percent decreased). In 2001 Ranebennur and Savanur taluks recorded the highest percent of household industrial workers with 7.09percent and 6.89

percent. In 2011 also these two taluks registered the highest percent of household industrial workers in Haveri district (Ref Table & Graph no – 03).

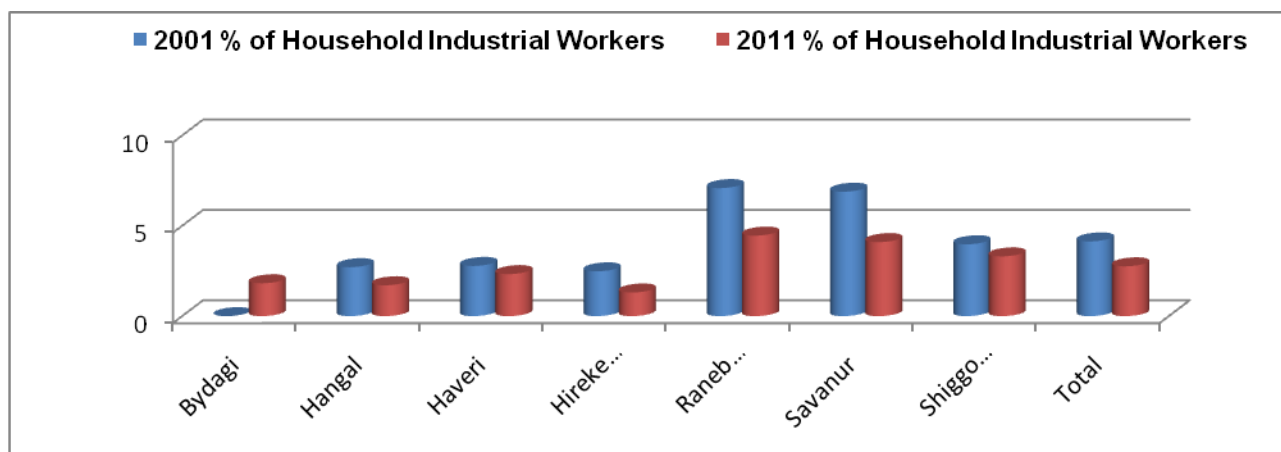
**Table No:-03**

**TALUK-WISE DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIAL WORKERS: - (2001 & 2011)**

Sl No	Taluku	2001			2011		
		Total Workers	Household Industrial Workers	% of Household Industrial Workers	Total Workers	Household Industrial Workers	% of Household Industrial Workers
1	Bydagi	61565	1412	2.29	65178	1187	1.82
2	Hangal	103459	2805	2.71	115459	1983	1.71
3	Haveri	114825	3194	2.78	125687	2983	2.33
4	Hirekerur	99830	2477	2.48	113395	1493	1.31
5	Ranebennur	139412	9887	7.09	152081	6794	4.46
6	Savanur	68092	4695	6.89	73186	3003	4.1
7	Shiggoan	79532	3170	3.98	85080	2819	3.31
	Total	666715	27640	4.14	730066	20217	2.76

**Source:** - Haveri District Census Hand Books (2001 & 2011)

**Graph No: - 02**  
**Percentage of Household Industrial Workers**



**VIII. REFERENCES:-**

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