

**CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING
POPULATION IN BAGALKOT DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY**

Mustaq L Jamadar. Ph.D Research Scholar Department of Studies and Research in Geography,
Rani Channamma University Belagavi, Karnataka, India.

Dr.S.M. Hurakadli. Research Guide, Department of Studies and Research in Geography, Rani
Channamma University Belagavi, Karnataka, India.

Abstract

The term "occupation" refers to all economic activities done for a living. The occupational structure of any region is made up of individuals engaged in various forms of economic activity. Any population's primary activity is its occupation, which has an impact on a region's economic, social, cultural, and demographic features. The number of people who are employed in a variety of vocations reveals the economic makeup of various societal groupings in that area. This occupational structure has chronological and spatial variations, which explains how much society and people's quality of life have advanced. The Bagalkot District is the basis for the current study. The district is divided administratively into six Talukas, which are used as study units. The study compares the working and non-working populations, and geographic changes that occurred in the district between 2001 and 2011. The district's occupational structure is shown using statistical methods and maps. The spatial variation in the various vocations in the research area will be highlighted by this comparative exploration. This paper examines the spatial distribution of the working and non-working population and changes in the district of Bagalkot. In 2001 Bagalkot district has a 708457 (42.88%) working population and it slightly decreased to 804982 (42.59%) working population in 2011. The growth rate of the working population in the district was about (-0.29) percent from 2001 to 2011. And again The census report of 2001, Bagalkot district has a 932233 (56.43%) Non-working population and it has slightly decreased to 1048715 (55.49%) Non-working population during 2011. The growth rate of the Non-working population in the district was about (-0.94) percent from 2001 to 2011.

Keywords: occupation, working population, non-working population.

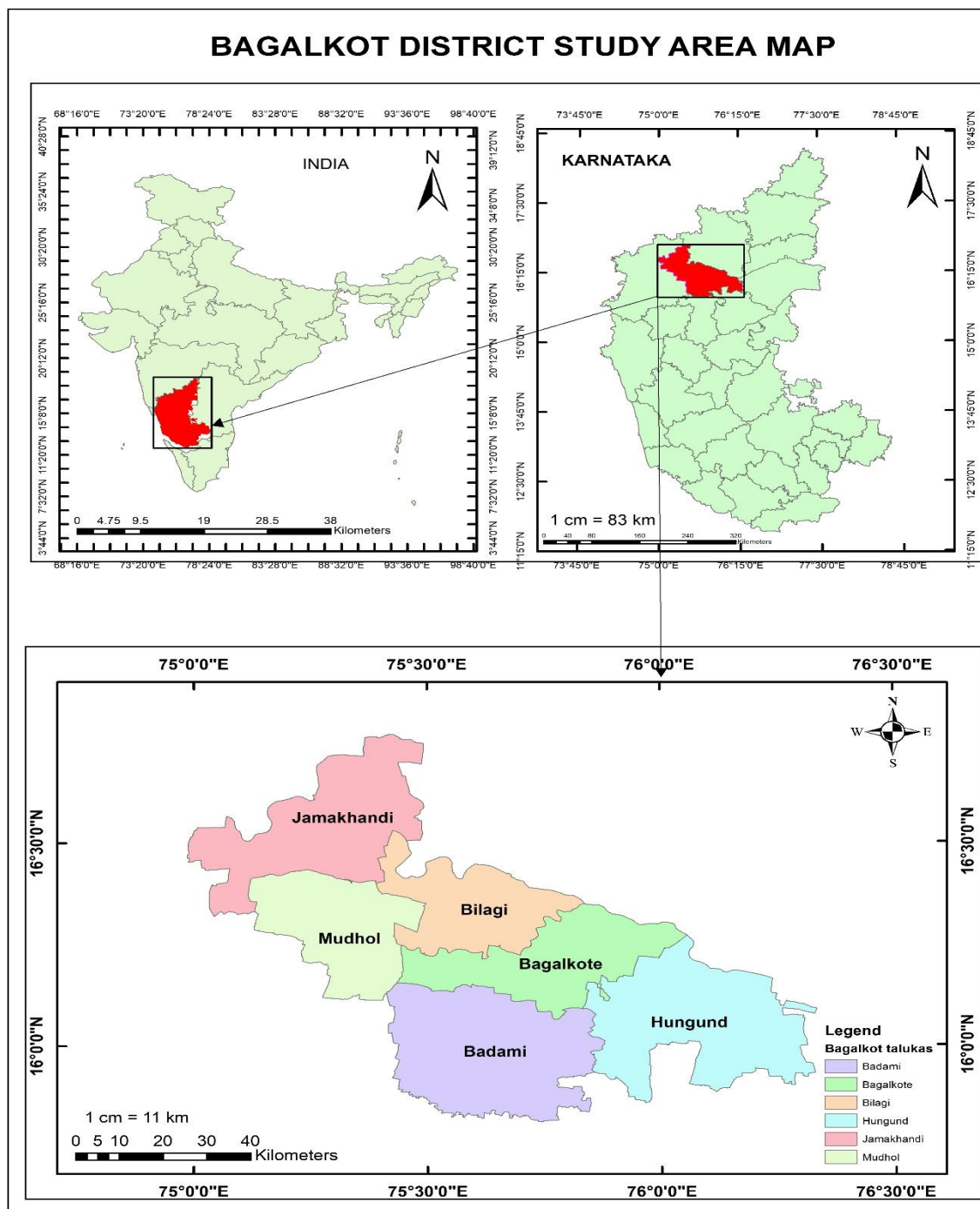
INTRODUCTION:

In the field of population geography, the investigation of occupational structure holds an important place. Any population's occupation is connected to its economic activities. The term "economically active population" refers to the group of people who engage in paid occupational activity and get their income from these activities. The district is divided administratively into six Talukas, which are used as study units. The study compares the working and non-working populations, and geographic changes that occurred in the district between 2001 and 2011. The district's occupational structure is shown using statistical methods and maps. The spatial variation in the various vocations in the research area will be highlighted by this comparative exploration. This essay examines the spatial distribution of the working population and non-working population and their changes in the district of Bagalkot.

STUDY AREA:

The Bagalkot district is one of the most historically, culturally, and mythologically rich areas in the state. Geographically, the district is situated in the northern region of the Deccan plateau; it consists of six taluks, namely Badami, Bagalkot, Bilgi, Hungund, Mudhol, and Jamkhandi; Bagalkot is the district's administrative center, and the district is consequently called after the administrative center. Bagalkot, the district capital, is a commercial center and a significant regional hub, and the district

has 18 revenue circles. It stretches 101 kilometers from north to south and 138 kilometers from east to west, encompassing a total land area of 6,552 square kilometers. In terms of land area, Bagalkot ranks 12th among districts. The district is located between north latitude $15^{\circ}48'$ minutes and north latitude $16^{\circ}46'$ minutes, an east longitude $74^{\circ}58'$ minutes, and east longitude $76^{\circ}18'$ minutes. The district is surrounded by the Bijapur district to the north, the Gadag and Koppal districts to the south, the Raichur district to the east, and the Belgaum district to the west.



Source: Author digitized using the shape files downloaded from USGS and KRS.

1. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The current study examines changes of the occupational structure of working and non-working population in the district of Bagalkot. Numerous eminent academics from various fields have stressed the significance of measuring and describing changes in the occupational structure of

the population. The current study investigates the impact of the district of Bagalkot's occupational structure on society.

Kamlesh Verma and V.K Rai (2020) defined “Changes in occupational Structure of Population in Ballia District: A Geographical Study” the research aims to compare the working population, occupational structure, and its spatial change existing in the district from the period of 2001-2011.

Victor Aguirregabiria. Analysis of the “Occupational Structure, technology innovation, and reorganization of production” in this study is concerned with the phenomenon of technological change biased toward certain white-collar occupations that occurred in most OESD countries during the 1980s.

Silpi Sikha Hazarika and Pompei Bora (2022) defined “An Analysis of Occupation Disparity and Work Participation in Nagaon District, Assam” in this present paper attempt to understand the spatial pattern of occupation structure along with male and work participation rate in Nagaon district with spatial special emphases on its circles for the year 2001 and 2011. The main objective of this paper is to analyze the presence of the occupation structure of the region including its revenue circle and understand the occupation disparity of men and women in the district.

Dr. Rina Godara (2021) defines “An Analysis of Occupational Structure: A Case Study of Panchkula District” it reveals the nature of the economic progress of a country. The occupational structure is a key component in the manifestation of the population composition of a region. The objective of the study in this paper is to evaluate the changes in the occupational structure of the district during 2001-2011. And to gauge the shift in occupation from agriculture to non-agricultural sectors.

Arvind Kumar and Dr. Surendra Meher (2018) observe that “Trends of Occupational Pattern in India an Analysis NSSO” This paper explains the trends of occupational distribution in India. The occupation has been divided into primary activities, secondary activities, and tertiary activities. research main findings of the study reveal structural change with a decline in agriculture employment for both males and female’s employment.

2. OBJECTIVES:

The major objective of the study was to examine the changes in occupational structure of working and non-working population and their decadal change in the district of Bagalkot..

3. METHODOLOGY:

The current study is based on secondary data from the Bagalkot district between the years 2001 and 2011 on the working and unemployed population, variation, and analysis. The census data was assessed and presented using basic math operations like percentages and ratios. The data were calculated as the basis for the analysis of the percentage change in the working and non-working population over a ten-year period.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The current study is based on secondary data on the working and non-working population, variation, and analysis from the Bagalkot area between 2001 and 2011. Basic mathematical operations like percentages and ratios were used to analyze and show the census data. In order to analyze the percentage, change in the working and unemployed population over ten years, the data were calculated.

BAGALKOT DISTRICT

TALUKA WISE WORKING POPULATION, AND DECADAL CHANGE 2001-2011

Table No. 1

Sl No	Talukas	Working population		Decadal change (%)
		2001	2011	2001-2011

1	Badami	132369	152321	0.69
		(45.34)	(46.03)	
2	Bagalkot	101466	118075	0.38
		(41.03)	(41.41)	
3	Bilagi	68114	74968	-1.2
		(47.96)	(46.76)	
4	Hunagund	123771	140894	0.73
		(43.11)	(43.84)	
5	Jamakhandi	166444	189471	-0.46
		(40.75)	(40.29)	
6	Mudhol	116293	129253	-2.12
		(42.26)	(40.14)	
Total		708457	804982	-0.29
		(42.88)	(42.59)	

Source: District Census Handbook of 2001, 2011.

4.1 Working Population:

The census report of 2001, Bagalkot district has a 708457 (42.88%) working population and it slightly decreased to 804982 (42.59%) working population in 2011. The growth rate of the working population in the district was about -0.29 percent from 2001 to 2011.

Current pattern:

Figure No.1 exposes the taluka-wise section of the working population in the Bagalkot district during 2011. The high working population was observed in the talukas of Badami (46.03%) and Bilagi (46.76%), talukas. Whereas the medium concentration of the working population was only confined to Hunagund (43.84%). Because where the agricultural activity is less as compared to other talukas of the district. The low percentage of the working population was in the district of Mudhol (40.14%), Jamakhandi (40.29%), and Bagalkot (41.41%) talukas of the district.

BAGALKOT DISTRICT WORKING POPULATION 2001-2011

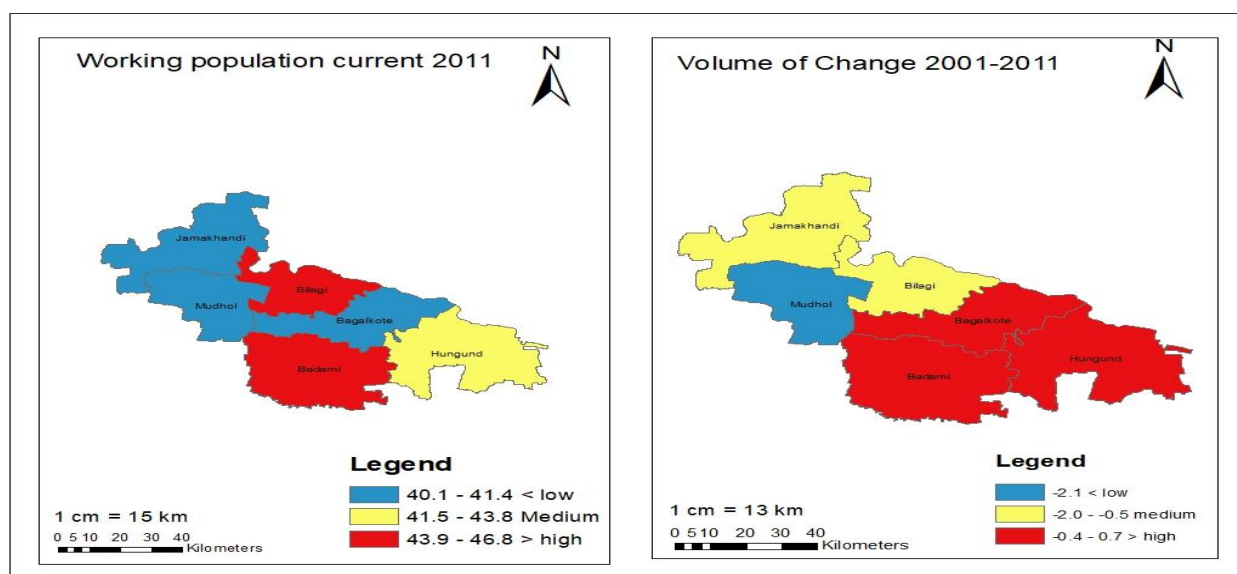


Figure no.1

The volume of change 2001-2011

Table No.1 also explains the taluka-wise analysis of the volume of change in the working population from 2001 to 2011. The high (-0.4%-0.7%) working population was observed in the talukas of Bagalkot (0.38%), Badami (0.69%), and Hunagund (0.73%) talukas. Whereas the medium (-2.0%--0.5%) concentration of the working population was observed in Bilagi (-1.2%) and Jamakhandi (-0.38%), Mudhol (0.04%). The low (-2.1%) percentage of the working population was only observed in the district of Mudhol (-2.12%). It is because of more percentage of the working population engaged in agricultural activity during 2001.

4.2 Non-working population:

The census report of 2001, Bagalkot district has a 932233 (56.43%) Non-working population and it has slightly decreased to 1048715 (55.49%) working population during 2011. The growth rate of the working population in the district was about -0.94 percent from 2001 to 2011.

BAGALKOT DISTRICT
TALUKA WISE NON-WORKING POPULATION AND DECADAL CHANGE 2001-2011

Table No. 2

Sl No	Talukas	Non-Working population		Decadal change (%)
		2001	2011	2001-2011
1	Badami	159555	178539	-0.69
		(54.65)	(53.96)	
2	Bagalkot	145805	167039	-0.38
		(58.96)	(58.58)	
3	Bilagi	73882	85326	1.2
		(52.03)	(53.23)	
4	Hunagund	163315	180444	-0.73
		(56.88)	(56.15)	
5	Jamakhandi	241997	280705	0.46
		(59.24)	(59.70)	
6	Mudhol	147679	156662	-5.01
		(53.66)	(48.65)	
Total		932233	1048715	-0.94
		(56.43)	(55.49)	

Source: District Census Handbook of 2001, 2011.

BAGALKOT DISTRICT NON WORKING POPULATION 2001-2011

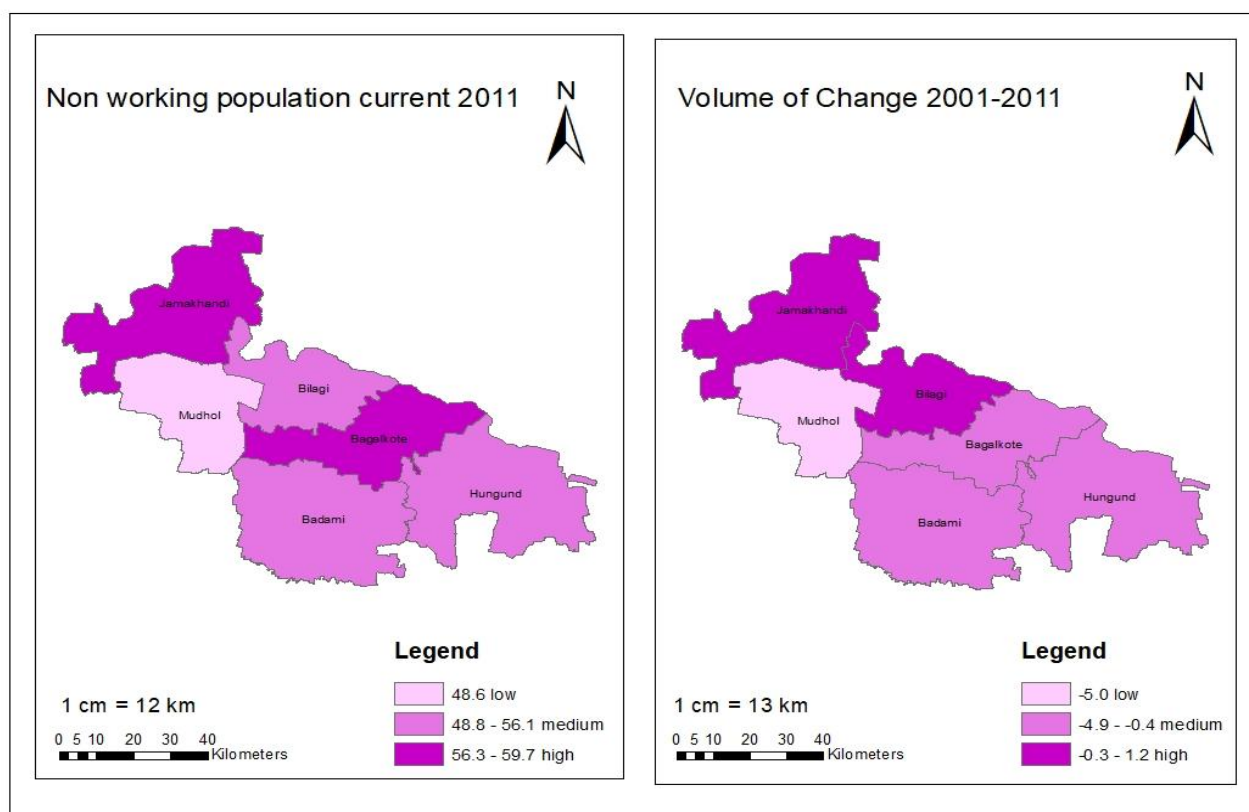


Figure No. 2

Current pattern:

Figure No.2 exposes the taluka-wise section of the Non-working population in the Bagalkot district during 2011. A high Non-working population was observed in the talukas of Bagalkot (58.58%) and Jamakhandi (59.70%), talukas. Whereas a medium concentration of the Non-working population was observed in the districts of Bilagi (53.23%), Badami (53.96%), and Hunagund (56.15). The low percentage of the Non-working population was only observed in the district of Mudhol (48.65%).

The volume of change 2001-2011:

Table No.2 also explains the taluka-wise analysis of the volume of change in the Non-working population from 2001 to 2011. The high (-0.3%-1.2%) Non-working population was observed in the talukas of Jamakhandi (0.46%), and Bilagi (1.2%). Whereas the medium (-4.9%--0.4%) concentration of the working population was observed in Bagalkot (-0.38%), Badami (-0.69%), and Hunagund (-0.73%). The low (-5.0%) percentage of the non-working population was only observed in the district of Mudhol (-5.01%).

5. CONCLUSION:

When the changes of occupational structure of working population and non-working population in the Bagalkot district were analyzed for this study, we discovered that the working population, which was 42.88 percent in 2001, had decreased to 42.59 percent by 2011. It is evident that fewer people are working because a significant portion of small cottage industries have shut down or are not operating in optimal conditions. As a result, the duration of work is decreasing, and the percentage of people who are not working has decreased as well, dropping from 56.43 percent in 2001 to 55.49 percent in 2011. because the majority of people work a few days a week in industries including building construction, fishing, poultry farming, retail, and tailoring. Although the district's

total population is increasing, the ratio of working to non-working residents has been falling during the past ten years.

REFERENCE:

1. Chandana, R.C., 2010, *Geography of Population: Concepts, Determinants and Patterns*, Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi, pp. 308- 331.
2. District Census Handbook of Ballia District, 2001 and 2011, Village and Town Wise Primary Census Abstract, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Reddy, A. A., and Kumar, P. (2009). Occupational Structure of Workers in Rural Andhra Pradesh, *Journal of Indian School of Political Economy*, 18(1&2), pp.77-91.
4. Kumar, A., & Meher, S. (2018). Trends of occupational pattern in India: An analysis NSSO. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 8(1), 463-476.
5. Godara, R. AN ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE: A CASE STUDY OF PANCHKULA DISTRICT.
6. Hazarika, S. S., Bora, P., & Devi, E. (2022). An Analysis of Occupational Disparity and Work Participation in Nagaon District, Assam. *Webology*, 19(2), 4015-4021.
7. Verma, K., & Rai, V. K. (2022). Changes in Occupational Structure of Population in Ballia district: A Geographical study. *National Geographical Journal of India*, 66(2), 136-149.
8. Jana M.M. (1990). Occupational pattern and socio-economic characteristics of Jaldhalca area” handscope system and ecological study Journal vol-13.
9. Chand and Sidhu (1980). The study of occupational structure holds immense significance” Kalyani publisher Ludhiyana New Delhi PP No. 76.
10. Gurudev Singh and Gosal K. (1985.) Occupational structure of Panjab’s rural population Indian geographical journal vol-XL.