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Geographical Study of Occupational Structural Changes in Karnataka

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Abstract

The occupational changes of a nation refer to the percentage of its work force employed in various economic ventures. To put it in other words, articulating the number of the total working populations employed in agriculture and associated activities and the number of them involved in the manufacturing and service sectors can be identified from the occupational changes of the nation. 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. Since the region is predominantly dependent upon primary activities especially agriculture and allied activities, engagement of large section of population in this sector was observed, however with the constant socio-economic changes the proportion of population share in the primary activities have been constantly declining. Improved access to education and growing dominance of the service sector have diverted the occupational engagement especially millennial population from primary sector directly to tertiary sector specifically. The occupational engagement in the secondary sector was observed to be least in the region. The concept of occupational changes creates the environmental problems and is studied at present. The situation linked to each other in the type of problems, so it is necessary to investigate the occupational structure in the study area.

Keywords: Occupational; Access; Dominance

1. Introduction

The occupational structure can be defined as the distribution or division of workers according to different occupations. There are at least ten occupational categories existing in Karnataka as per the Census of India report, 1991-2021. These include cultivators, agricultural labour-

ers, livestock, forestry, fishing and allied activities, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and processing in household industry, manufacturing and processing other than in household industry, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage, and communication; other services in both private or state owned

formal and informal sectors. Among these ten categories, the first three categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, livestock, forestry, fishing, and allied activities are considered as agriculture-based occupations while as others are considered as non-agricultural occupations. All the ten categories of occupations can be divided into three broad structures such as primary, secondary, and tertiary. Economic development or growth is related to improvement of the secondary and tertiary sectors. Development of industries and Urbanization causes more per capita income, and it is the main reason for the creation of skilled workers. Regional development helps to change the people socially and culturally. Occupational changes improve the education and technology⁽¹⁻³⁾.

Objectives

- To understand the changing spatio-temporal occupational Structure in Karnataka from 1991-2011.
- To study the causes for occupational change.

2. Database and Methodology

The Present study is based on Secondary source data to describe occupational changes, a meaningful cartographic presentation of all aspects. The secondary data collected from various reports, article, and books. The data analysis was done on computers with the help of various statistical packages including the software (SPSS), excel and ArcGIS. Descriptive statistics and cross stratification data is used for building the information data from 1991 to 2011.

Study Area

Karnataka State is located in Southwestern part of India. Originally known as the State of Mysore, it was renamed Karnataka on the first of November 1973. It covers an area of 191,976 sq.Kms of the total geographical area of India. It is situated in the western part of the Deccan peninsula of the Indian union. Karnataka state is located within 11°30' North and 18° 30' North latitudes and 74° East and 78° 30' East longitudes. The state is bound by the Maharashtra state in the North, Goa and Arabian Sea on the West. It has common boundaries with Andhra Pradesh on the East, with the Tamil Nadu and Kerala on the South. The state consists of 31 districts and 240 taluks (Figure 1).

3. Results and Discussions

The occupational structure of any country is defined by the segment at a country's population that is engaged in economic ventures and various professions to define occupational structure more simply. The different demographic sections of a state who are employed in different sectors like among many others constitute the occupational structure of a state. Population plays an important role in depicting the

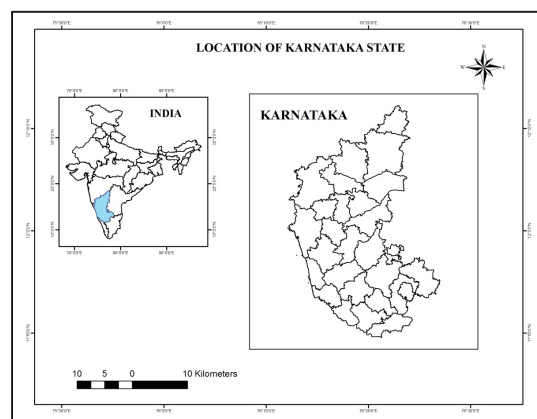


Fig. 1. Location of Study Area

occupation changes. Population growth from the year 1991-2011 can be seen in the Table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1. Population Growth of Karnataka from 1991 to 2011

Year	Population	Growth Rates %
2011	61095297	15.60
2001	52850562	17.51
1991	44977201	21.12

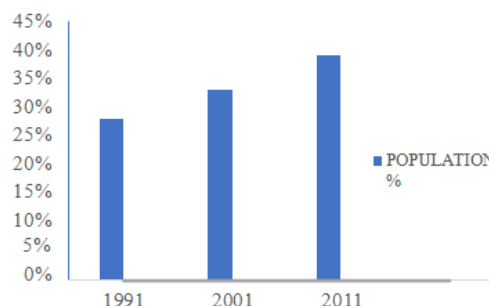


Fig. 2. Population growth from the year 1991-2011

The above graph and table show how the population has grown in Karnataka from 1991 to 2011. In 1991 the population growth was 21.12% and in 2001 it was 17.51% and by 2011 it reached 15.60%. The importance of population is seen between 1991-2011. Through the map we can see the changes in the population in 1991. Karnataka consists of 19 districts in which Bengaluru is having the highest population (4839162) and least population in Kodagu (488455). In 2001 Karnataka consisted of 26 districts. Bengaluru is having the highest population and Kodagu was having the lowest compared to 1991. From the year 1991 to 2011 Bengaluru had the highest population and Kodagu had the lowest population. This can be shown through the Arc GIS

Karnataka bar graph (Figure 3).

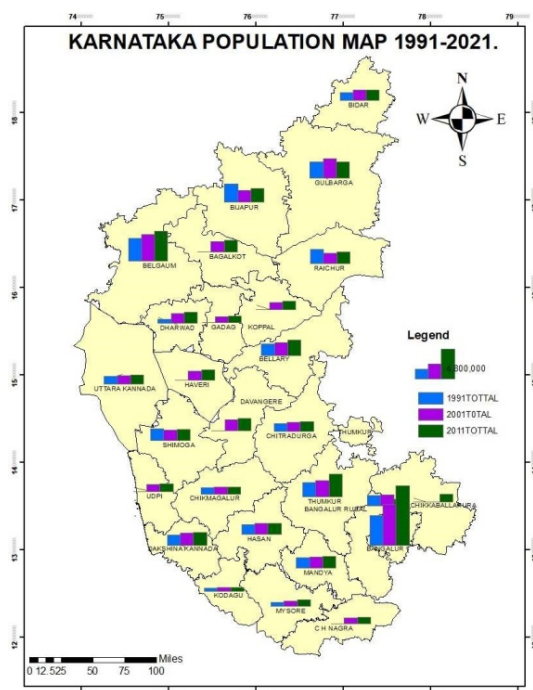


Fig. 3. Population Growth of Karnataka from 1991 to 2011

Table 2. Percentage of Population in Different Occupation 1991-2011

Sectors	Percentage of Population in Different Occupation 1991-2001	Percentage of Population in Different Occupation 2001-2011	Percentage of Population in Different Occupation 2011-2021
Primary Sector	75%	73%	51%
Secondary Sector	21%	21%	27%
Tertiary Sector	4%	6%	22%

The Table 2 and Figure 4 show the percentage of primary, secondary and tertiary employment in Karnataka from 1991 to 2011. In 1991 primary activity was high whereas secondary and tertiary activity was low. Even in 2001, it can be seen that primary activity has increased but compared to 1991 primary activity has decreased and secondary, tertiary activity has increased. Overall, primary occupation has decreased over the three decades, while secondary and tertiary occupation has increased.

The bar graph map of Karnataka (Figure 5) shows how primary occupation has changed district wise over three

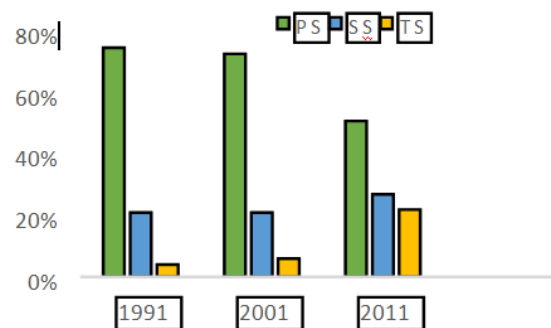


Fig. 4. Percentage of Population in Different Occupation from 1991-2011

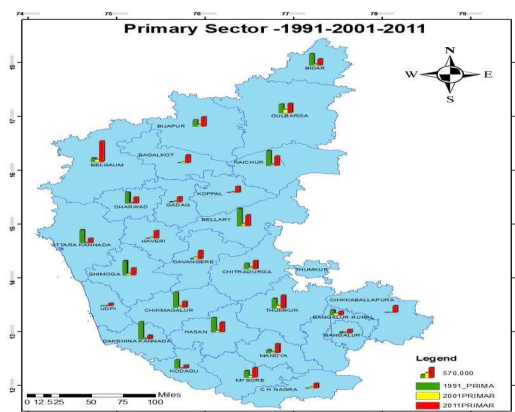


Fig. 5. District Wise Primary Occupation from 1991-2011

decades. In 1991 primary occupation was higher in all districts of Karnataka and in 2001 and 2011 the same primary occupation was low. It shows an ascending to descending order in primary occupation over three decades.

The below Karnataka map (Figure 6) shows the district-wise distribution of secondary occupation from 1991 to 2011. It can be seen that secondary employment has gradually increased in these three decades. In 1991 secondary occupation is not found in all districts of Karnataka but it can be seen that secondary occupation is high in all districts of Karnataka for 2001 and 2011. It shows the development of Karnataka districts.

The below map of Karnataka (Figure 7) shows that tertiary occupation was mostly increased in 2011 in all districts of Karnataka during these 30 years. In 1991, tertiary occupation was found in only five districts in Karnataka namely Bengaluru, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore. In 2001 tertiary occupation was found in some other districts such as Mysore, Dharwad, Bidar, Uttar Kannada, Mandya etc. The above map shows tertiary occupation in all districts of Karnataka in 2011. Districts like Bengaluru, Belgaum, Chithradurga have the highest tertiary occupation.

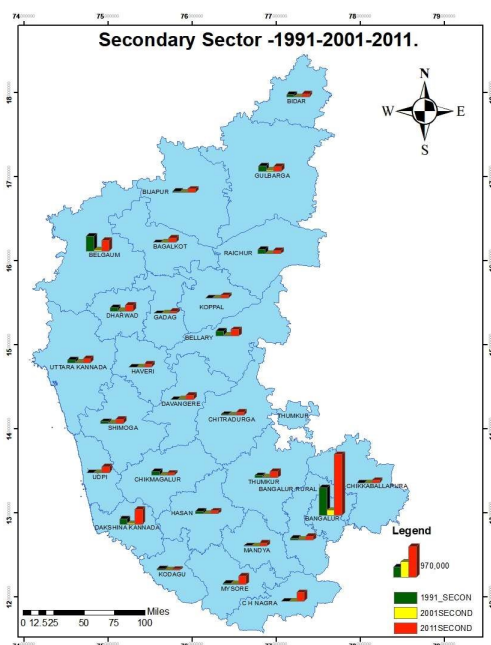


Fig. 6. District Wise Secondary Occupation from 1991-2011

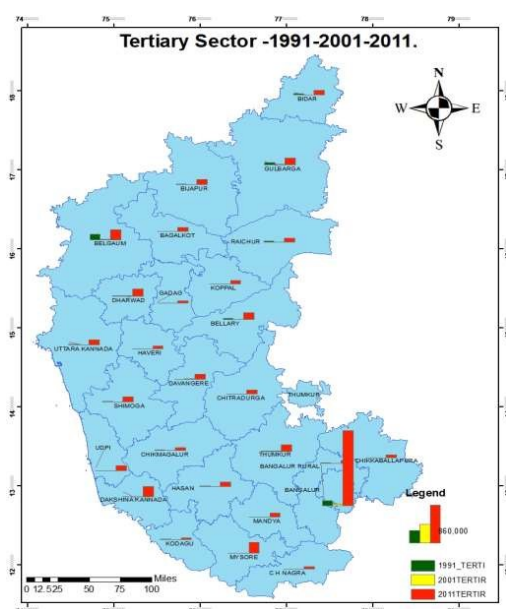


Fig. 7. District Wise Tertiary Occupation from 1991-2011

Causes for Occupational Change

To seek more challenges, in search of a better-paying job, have a lack of motivation, desire to be appreciated, pursuing a stronger working relationship with management, looking for professional growth opportunities, need more structure or input, having a desire to work in a new setting, in search of a new place close to home, unworkable rules and regulations, perceiving their position as having shifted, desiring a clearer vision, for better work-life balance, in search of a more stable position, looking for more self-reliance.

4. Conclusion

The present analysis discusses changes in the workforce participation structure, occupational structure at the state level. With economic development there has been a positive change/shift in occupational structure in Karnataka from primary to secondary and to tertiary sector. There has been a decline in the percentage of population dependent on agriculture, increase in the percentage of population dependent on industry and increase in the percentage of population dependent on services.

The growing importance of non-agricultural sector in the India is due to numerous factors: flow of FDI and domestic investment primarily in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the district, modernization of the industries with the use of labour-saving techniques in production, privatization of public sector undertakings, growing importance of capital based exports, policies of international institutions like WTO, World Bank, IMF and others, declining importance of small and cottage industries and changing cultural values. Thus, the above analysis shows that what is true for global trends is also the same for Karnataka with respect to changes in workforce participation and occupational structure.

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