Original Research Paper

Geography

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RANEBENNUR TOWN

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ABSTRACT Ranebennur town is the focal point, where all the economic activities flourish excluding agriculture. A town irrespective of its size becomes a service center while performing a range of activities on an adequate scale. Consequent treatment of this town as growth generator in regional is the subject matter of many theoretical and empirical studies (Piore 1969; Swaminathan 1971 and Illeris 1994). A variety of higher order functions and services performed by town not only fulfill the functional requirements of countryside but also provide the market for products of countryside. In the present study an attempt has been made to understand the occupational structure and function nature of Ranebennur town. The study is purely based on secondary data collected from different government offices. It has been observed that large ward working population and population engaged in primary activities is negative as in the case of Ward No. 14 and 19. In the study area high percentage of working population are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

Introduction

It is believed that the process of development and economic growth of a region largely depends on human resources, functions and services of town. An urban center gains significance due to its size, specialized economic activity and service providing to its surrounding areas. These centers not only fulfill the functional requirements of countryside but also provide the market for products of countryside. This concept was first envisaged by M. Jefferson (1939) who stated that "Cities do not grow by themselves, countryside sets them up to do tasks and they must be performed as central places".
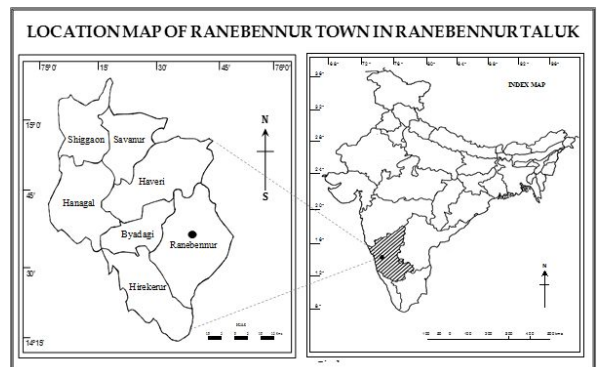
The main activity of a person of town is determined on the basis of time he spends in processing of goods and services (Census of India, 1991), persons who are engaged in productive economy for more than six months during entire reference period are related as marginal works. The category of marginal workers forms in itself a separate group which may be present in any of the four categories. Other workers who are engaged in non-economic activity are regarded as non-workers. The working groups are sub-divided into following categories such as primary activities are primarily concerned with activities of agriculture, fishing, hunting, mining and quarrying and exploitation of forest products (Primary activities constitute the total first four categories of 2011 census).

Secondary workers are mainly concerned with manufacturing including production of energy and construction. Thus secondary work involves changing the raw materials derived from the earth into more useful products thereby increasing utility and value of the material.

The tertiary activity mainly involves transport and trade and also being that profession, personal services, government and administration.

Study Area

Ranebennur town is located between 14 24 and 14 48 north latitude and 75 29 and 75 50 east longitude. Ranebennur town is spread across 42.32 sq.kms. This town is well served by a network of roads and railways connecting to the state capital as well as other important towns of Karnataka, Maharashtra state in the north, Andhra Pradesh state in the east. The National Highway No. 4 passes through this town with Pune and Bombay in the North and Bengaluru in the South.

LOCATION MAP OF RANEBENNUR TOWN IN RANEBENNUR TALUK

Ranebennur is surrounded by Hadagali and Harapanahalli talukas in the north-east, Harihara taluk in the south-east, Hirekerur taluk in the south-west, Byadgi and Haveri talukas in the north-west.

Ranebennur town is the taluka headquarters in Haveri district of Karnataka. The town is divided into 31 Wards. Tungabhadra river flows along the border of Ranebennur taluk in the south. Another river Kumudvati which originates from Madagh Masur lake flows all the way from Hirekerur taluk and passes through Ranebennur taluk and finally joins river Tungabhadra in Ranebennur taluk.

According to 2011 census Ranebennur town consists of 31 Wards and 8 declared Slum and 3 undeclared Slum with population of 106406.

Objectives

The present study covers mainly the following objectives-
1) To examine the ward-wise workers engaged in various occupations.
2) To analyze the occupational structure of the Ranebennur Town.

Data Base and Methodology

The present investigation is purely based on secondary data collected from census of India 2011 and economic abstract 2011. The Government of India has classified working population into three major groups in 2011; they are main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

To arrive at meaningful conclusions, both quantitative as well as qualitative techniques have been employed. Spearmen's rank order correlation coefficient method has been used for measuring the relationship between population and its occupational components.

Result and Discussion

The relationship between the urban population, working population and its three sub components namely primary, secondary and tertiary activities of Ranebennur town is calculated with the help of Spearman's rank order correlation for 2011 by following formula.

$$P = 1 - \frac{6\varepsilon D^2}{N\left(N^2 - 1\right)}$$

Whereas, P (rho) is the Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient
D is the difference in range and
N is the number of observation

Table-1 : Spearman's Rank Order Correlation Coefficient of Town Population, Working Population and its Components

Factor	rho
Total Population and Working Population	0.43
Total Population and Population in Primary Activities	0.30
Total Population and Population in Secondary Activities	0.32
Total Population and Population in Tertiary Activities	0.92
Working Population and Population in Primary Activities	0.057
Working Population and Population in Secondary Activities	0.42
Working Population and Population in Tertiary Activities	0.89

Source: Data computed by the Authors

It can be observed from the fact that there is high positive with various demographic components and the total population of town, except primary population with total population and working population. The values are less due to the fact that primary activities are essentially rural oriented i.e. agriculture and hence does not compete with urban activities. Among the three categories of working population tertiary activities have high relationship with working population whereas secondary activities have medium relationship with working population. It reveals that the high proportion of manufacturing, traders, transportation and services in the working population, while the value for primary population with working population is little stronger.

The common features of number of wards are the relationship between the working population and population engaged in primary activities as in the case of Ward No. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31. There is high positive relationship between tertiary population on one hand and working population on other. The irregularity of the distribution of the secondary and tertiary population shows the variations in the functional nature of town. Thirty one wards of area under study are plotted on triangular graph based on their proportions of primary, secondary and tertiary activities the rank-wise of wards is used to find out the relationship between size and occupational pattern.

Table-2 : Total Population, Total Working Population and its Components of the Ranebennur Town (2011)

Sl. No.	Ward No	Total Population	Working Population and its % to the Total Population		Primary Activities and its % to the Working Population		Secondary Activities and its % to the Working Population		Tertiary Activities and its % to the Working Population	
1	1	3748	1409	37.59	125	8.87	104	7.38	1180	83.74
2	2	2448	1009	41.21	136	13.47	29	2.87	844	83.64
3	3	2396	971	40.52	83	8.54	03	0.30	885	91.14
4	4	4272	1785	41.78	259	14.50	103	5.77	1423	79.71
5	5	5907	1943	32.89	66	3.39	14	0.72	1863	95.88
6	6	4069	1597	39.24	451	28.24	11	0.68	1135	71.07
7	7	2600	775	29.80	36	4.64	27	3.48	712	91.87
8	8	2346	781	33.29	51	6.53	20	2.56	710	90.99
9	9	2168	835	38.51	42	5.02	36	4.31	757	90.65
10	10	2476	899	36.30	329	36.59	16	1.77	554	61.62
11	11	1881	643	34.18	257	39.96	06	0.93	380	59.09
12	12	2521	917	36.37	14	1.52	10	1.09	893	97.38
13	13	2403	982	40.86	21	2.13	168	17.10	793	80.75
14	14	3751	1381	36.81	10	0.72	98	7.09	1273	91.45
15	15	3032	1197	39.47	71	5.93	258	21.55	868	72.51
16	16	3568	1565	43.86	107	6.83	169	10.79	1289	82.36
17	17	1722	608	35.30	08	1.31	18	2.96	582	95.72
18	18	1306	467	35.75	84	17.98	02	0.42	381	81.58
19	19	2835	1156	40.77	09	0.77	317	27.42	830	71.79
20	20	2866	1177	41.06	46	3.90	93	7.91	1038	88.19
21	21	3454	1580	45.74	39	2.46	606	38.35	935	59.17
22	22	2278	706	30.99	34	4.81	52	7.36	620	87.81
23	23	5546	1777	32.04	64	3.60	48	2.70	1665	93.69
24	24	4200	1406	33.47	40	2.84	134	9.53	1222	86.91
25	25	3909	1282	32.79	22	1.71	19	1.48	1241	96.80
26	26	3866	1589	41.10	173	10.88	66	4.15	1350	84.95
27	27	3669	1634	44.53	743	45.47	54	3.30	837	51.22
28	28	4916	1779	36.18	62	3.48	29	1.63	1688	94.88
29	29	4857	1844	37.96	106	5.74	251	13.61	1487	80.63
30	30	4715	1979	41.97	553	27.94	279	14.09	1147	57.95
31	31	6681	2032	30.41	135	6.64	21	1.03	1876	92.32
	Total	106406	39705	37.31	4176	10.51	3061	7.70	31458	79.22

Source: Census data-2011

Table-3 : Relative Importance of Wards

Range	Category
Less than 1	Very Low
1-25	Low
25-50	Medium
50-75	High
75 & above	Very High

Primary Activity

The organized data of primary activity of Ranebennur town as shown in Table-IV indicates that 5 wards namely Ward No. 6 (28.24%), 10 (36%), 11 (39%), 27 (45%), 30 (27%) exists under medium range with 25-50 percentage of primary activities and 2 wards such as Ward No. 14 (0.72%) and 19 (0.77%) are in less than 1 percent of primary activity.

Remaining 24 wards – Ward No. 1 (8%), 2 (13%), 3 (8%), 4 (14%), 5 (3%), 7 (4%), 8 (6%), 9 (5%), 12 (1%) comes under low range with 1-25 percentage of primary activity in the study area. In all these wards, no wards come under high and very high range of primary activity.

Table-4 : Primary Activity under Five Groups

Status of Wards (Class)	Percentage Range of Primary Occupation					Total
	Very Low (< 1%)	Low (1-25%)	Medium (25-50%)	High (50-75%)	Very High (> 75%)	
I	2	24	5	–	–	31
II	–	–	–	–	–	–
III	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of Class	2	24	5	–	–	31

Source: Authors computed from the table No 3.

Secondary Activity

The distribution of secondary activities of town of the study is presented in Table-V, which indicates that 4 wards are having very low and 25 wards are having low proportion of secondary activities i.e. less than 25 percent. There are two wards namely Ward No. 19 (27%) and 21 (38%) which comes under medium range with 25-50 percent of secondary activity. Of these Ward No. 21 (38.35%) and Ward No. 3 (0.30%) are found in high and very low percent of secondary activities respectively. It is pertinent to mention that only two wards have registered in secondary activities.

Table-5 : Secondary Activity under Five Groups

Status of Wards (Class)	Percentage Range of Secondary Occupation					Total
	Very Low (< 1%)	Low (1-25%)	Medium (25-50%)	High (50-75%)	Very High (> 75%)	
I	4	25	2	–	–	31
II	–	–	–	–	–	–
III	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of Class	4	25	2	–	–	31

Source: Authors computed from the table No 3.

Tertiary Activity

The proportion of population engaged in tertiary activities is predominant in town. Among the 31 wards, 8 wards namely Ward No. 6 (71%), 10 (61%), 11 (59%), 15 (72%), 19 (71%), 21 (59%), 27 (51%) and 30 (57%) are located in high range with 50-75 percent of tertiary activity. the remaining 23 wards namely Ward No. 5 (95%), 7 (91%), 12 (97%), 14 (91%), 17 (95%), 23 (93%), 25 (96%), 28 (94%) and 31 (95%) are located in very high range with more than 75 percentage of tertiary activities. The Table-VI indicates that all wards are engaged in administrative, manufacturing, trade and commercial activities.

Table-6 : Tertiary Activity under Five Groups

Status of Wards (Class)	Percentage Range of Tertiary Occupation					Total
	Very Low (< 1%)	Low (1-25%)	Medium (25-50%)	High (50-75%)	Very High (> 75%)	
I	–	–	–	8	23	31
II	–	–	–	–	–	–
III	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of Class	–	–	–	8	23	31

Source: Authors computed from the table No 3.

Conclusion

The present study clearly indicates between total population and working population as well as total population and population engaged in tertiary activity, it shows that people are actively involved in manufacturing, trade, commerce and administrative services. Again this shows how weak industrially and stand thus seek strategies for development. Town having low level of primary activity, to minimize the disparity in functional activity in the town it is essential to encourage the activities of household industries and manufacturing.

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