

Chapter 7

Population and Work Force

7.1 Demographic Trends and Development

1. The study of population is important since various demographic characteristics are interlinked to socio-economic development. There is striking demographic diversity across the Country / State or region. These characteristics may explain to some extent the cause and effect factors in the regional imbalances in socio-economic development. UNDP's Human Development Reports emphasized that people are the real wealth of a country and further stressed that the development is not only growth in income, wealth or consumption, but the expansion of human capabilities. Thus, investment in people would result in increasing the knowledge, skill and capabilities of the people which are essential for building the nation. In this context it is important to aim at reducing the regional imbalances in human development.

2. The main source of data in respect of various characteristics of the population is the Population Census. Many times Censuses also fail to provide information on important demographic aspects like life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, child mortality, fertility etc. at district or taluka level. Though 1981 and 1991 Censuses provided information at district level for some of the above characteristics, the time lag was eight to ten years. The data of 1991 Census showed that South Karnataka is better placed as compared to the North Karnataka, in demographic aspects. For example; the total fertility rate was in the range of 2.90 in Hassan district to 3.89 in Kolar district in South Karnataka whereas it was in the range of 3.57 in Belgaum district to 4.85 in Bellary district in North Karnataka. The mean age at marriage of women was in the range of 18 to 20 years in the districts of North Karnataka (with the exception of about 22 years in Uttar Kannada district), whereas it varied in the range of 20 to 23 years in the districts of South Karnataka. The infant mortality was in the range of 29 to 69 in the districts of South Karnataka whereas it was in the range of 59 to 79 in the districts of North Karnataka (with the exception of 49 in Uttar Kannada district). The literacy rate was lower than the State average of 67.04% (2001 Census) in almost all districts except Dharwad, Haveri and Uttar Kannada districts, in North Karnataka. It was above the State average in almost all districts except Chamarajnagar, Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore Rural and Kolar districts in South Karnataka.

3. The analysis of data with regard to important characteristics of population namely, population growth, density, sex ratio and urban ratio is presented below.

4. Karnataka with an area of 1,91,791 sq. km and total population of 5,27,33,958 (as per 2001 Census) accounts for 5.83 percent of the total geographical area and 5.13% of the total population of the country. Among different states, Karnataka occupies the eighth rank both in respect of area and population as per 2001 Census. Out of total geographical area of the state, South Karnataka comprising of Bangalore and Mysore revenue divisions accounts for 48.58 percent, whereas North Karnataka comprising of Belgaum and Gulbarga revenue divisions accounts for 51.42 percent. In area, Bangalore (Urban) district is the smallest district sharing 1.14 percent of the State's area preceded by district of Kodagu (2.14 Percent) and Dharwad (2.21 percent). Gulbarga district is the biggest district sharing 8.46 per cent of

the total area of the State, followed by districts of Belgaum (6.99 percent) and Tumkur (5.53%).

5. Out of the total population of the state, South Karnataka and North Karnataka account for 57.28 percent and 42.72 percent respectively. Bangalore (Urban) district which is the smallest in area, is the biggest district in population, sharing 12.37 percent of the total population of the State followed by districts of Belgaum (7.98 percent) and Gulbarga (5.93 percent). Kodagu is the smallest district sharing 1.03 percent of State's population preceded by district of Chamarajnar (1.83 percent) and Gadag (1.84 percent). Three districts namely Gadag, Chamarajnar and Kodagu have recorded each less than 10 lakh population.

6. Three taluks viz., Bangalore (South), Bangalore (North) and Mysore in the State are the most populous taluks having a population more than 10 lakhs. On the other hand, three taluks viz. Sringeri, Supa and Gudibanda have recorded less than 50,000 population. On classifying taluks according to the size of population, 10 taluks (6 in south and 4 in north karnataka) out of 175 taluks in the State fall in the category of less than 1 lakh population. 82 taluks (48 in south and 34 in north karnataka) have population in the range of 1 lakh to 2.5 lakh. Further 68 taluks (34 in south and 34 in north karnataka) come in the range of 2.5 lakh to 5 lakh population, whereas 12 taluks (4 in south and 8 in north karnataka) fall in the range of 5 lakh to 10 lakh population. The names of taluks according to the size of population are given at Annexure - 7.1.

7.2 Density and Growth of Population

7. Population density in the State has risen from 235 in 1991 to 275 in 2001. The corresponding figures for the country are 267 and 324 respectively. Among the districts of the state, the highest density of population is found in Bangalore district i.e., 2210. It is due to the high density of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration area, which comprises 85.16% of the total population of Bangalore district. The other districts which have higher density next to Bangalore are Dakshina Kannada (416), Mysore (383) and Dharwad (376). Uttara Kannada has the lowest density of 132 preceded by the districts of Kodagu (133), Chikmagalur (158) and Koppal (166).

8. The population of Karnataka has increased from 13.05 million to 52.73 million in 2001, i.e., by four times. Out of the total increase in population in the State during 100 years (i.e., in between 1901 and 2001), about 84 percent was observed in the last 50 years i.e., since 1951. The growth of population in Karnataka since the beginning of 20th century exhibits near stationary population during 1901-21, steady growth during 1921-41, rapid high growth during 1941-81 and declining trend with high growth during 1981-2001. In the state, the decadal growth rate of population which reached the highest level of 26.75 percent during 1971-81 since the beginning of the century, slowed down to 21.12 percent during 1981-91 and further declined to 17.25 percent during 1991-2001. This pattern of decadal growth i.e., generally reaching the highest growth during 1971-81 and more or less slowing down in the subsequent two decades has been observed in 15 districts comprising all districts of Bangalore division except Chitradurga and Shimoga districts; Chamarajnar and Udupi districts of Mysore division; all districts of Belgaum Division except Bijapur district and only one district i.e., Bellary of Gulbarga division. However in the case of Chikmagalur district, the growth rate reached the highest during 1971-81, then drastically declined during 1981-91 and again increased marginally, whereas the growth rate reached the highest during 1961-71

and declined during subsequent decades in the case of Mandya, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada districts. The decadal growth rate reached the highest during 1951-61 and slowed down in subsequent decades in the case of Chitradurga, Shimoga and Hassan districts. In the case of Kodagu district, the highest growth reached during 1951-61, but drastically reduced during 1981-91 and again increased moderately during 1999-2001. Only in the case of districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka viz., Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal, the decadal growth rate went on increasing upto 1981-91 and slowed down in 1991-2001.

9. During 1991-2001, among regions, North Karnataka (21.39 percent) registered higher growth compared to South Karnataka (16.45 percent) as against 17.25 percent for the state. Among Divisions, Gulbarga division (21.65 percent) and Bangalore division (20.08 percent) registered higher growth rate as compared to the State average. Bangalore district which comprises of capital city of the State registered the highest growth rate (34.8 percent) whereas Udupi district registered the lowest growth rate (6.9 percent). All districts of Gulbarga division, Bagalkot, Belgaum and Bijapur districts of Belgaum division and Bangalore district of Bangalore division and none of the districts in Mysore division registered growth rates higher than that of the State.

10. The decadal growth rate of taluks during 1991-2001 was above that of the state in the case of Anekal, Bangalore (south), Bangalore (north), Doddaballapur, Hosakote, Nelamangala, Molakalmuru, Kolar, Malur, Shimoga, Sira and Tumkur of Bangalore Division, Mangalore and Mysore in Mysore Division, Bagalkot, Bilagi, Mudhol, Athani, Belgaum, Gokak, Raibagh, Bijapur, Indi, Hubli, Dharwad and Mundagol in Belgaum division, all taluks of Gulbarga division except Hadagali, Aurad, Aland and Deodurga taluks. The highest decadal growth rate of 41.40 percent was recorded in Mudhol taluk and the lowest growth rate of 0.06 percent in Kundagol taluk.

7.3 Sex Ratio

11. In 2001, the sex ratio of Karnataka (964) is much better than that of all India (933). Never the less the sex ratio in Karnataka as in the case of many Indian states is quite adverse to women. The position of women has been worsening over the years since the beginning of the twentieth century. The sex ratio of Karnataka which was at 983 in 1901 declined steadily upto 1941, thereafter showed mixed trend and reached the level of 960 in 1991 and it slightly improved in 2001. The sex ratio has improved in 2001 as compared to 1991 in almost all districts except in Bagalkot, Bidar, Gadag and Udupi where it has declined. No change in the sex ratio between 1991 and 2001 is observed in the Bijapur district.

12. In 2001 among regions, South Karnataka has sex ratio of 965, as against 962 in North Karnataka. Among divisions, Mysore division has the highest sex ratio of 1001 and Bangalore division has the lowest sex ratio of 942. The sex ratio of 967 in Gulbarga division has been higher than the state level, whereas Belgaum division has lower sex-ratio (958) than the state level. Most districts have un-favourable sex ratios in 2001. Only three districts namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Hassan have a favourable sex ratio. The districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Dharwad, Haveri, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Bangalore and Bangalore (rural) have sex ratios lower than that of state.

13. As far as sex ratio in taluks is concerned, Channapatna and Magadi in Bangalore (rural) district, Hosadurga in Chitradurga district, all taluks except Chintamani and Gowribidanur in Kolar district, all taluks except Shimoga taluk in Shimoga district, C.N. Halli, Gubbi, Kortigere, Kunigal, Tiptur and Turuvekere of Tumkur district, all taluks except Jamakhandi of Bagalkot district, all taluks of Belgaum district, Mudhebihal taluk in Bijapur district, Gadag and Ron taluks in Gadag district, all taluks except Haliyal, Mundagod and Yellapur in Uttara Kannada district, Chamarajnar and Gundalpet in Chamarajnar district, all taluks of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu and Mandya districts, H.D.Kote, Hunsur, K.R. Nagar and Mysore taluks in Mysore district, all taluks of Udupi district, all taluks except Kudligi and Sandur of Bellary district, all taluks except Afzalpur, Aland and Gulbarga of Gulbarga district, all taluks of Koppal and Raichur districts have sex ratio above the state's sex ratio. The highest sex ratio is in Kundapur taluk (1163) followed by Karkala (1115) and Udupi (1107) and the lowest in Mundagod taluk (855) preceded by taluks of Anekal (880), Bangalore-North (907) and Bangalore-South (907). The sex ratio was more than thousand in 23 taluks in the State i.e, Hosanagara of Shimoga district, Turuvekere and Kunigal of Tumkur district, Bhatkal and Honnavar of Uttara Kannada district, Narasimharajapura of Chickmagalur district, all taluks except Sulya taluk of Dakshina Kannada district, all taluks except Arasikere and Holenarasipura of Hassan district, all taluks except Somwarpet of Kodagu district, K.R.Pet and Nagamangala of Mandya district, all taluks of Udupi district and Sedam taluk of Gulbarga district.

7.4 Urbanization

14. The urban population of Karnataka which was about 1.6 million in 1901 has increased to 17.9 million in 2001 i.e, by about 11 times in 100 years. There is a rapid increase in urban population since 1951. Out of the total increase in urban population in 100 years i.e, between 1901 and 2001, about 83 per cent increase was in the last 50 years.

15. The proportion of urban population in Karnataka was always higher than that in the country as a whole since 1901. The urban population in Karnataka in 2001 was 34 percent as against 31 percent in the country. Among the regions, the proportion of urban population was 38 percent in South Karnataka as compared to 28 percent in North Karnataka. Among divisions Bangalore division had the highest proportion of 47 per cent followed by 29 percent in Belgaum division and 26 percent in Gulbarga division, whereas Mysore division had the lowest proportion of 25 percent. Among districts, the proportion of urban population in Bangalore district was the highest (88 percent), due to rapid growth of Capital City i.e, Bangalore. The next higher growth of urban population is observed in Dharwad district (55 per cent). The lowest proportion of urban population (i.e, 14 percent) is found in Kodagu district. The proportion of urban population was higher than that of State in 7 districts viz., Bangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad, Gadag, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Bellary.

16. Among taluks, a high concentration of urban population was in Bangalore-North (92 percent) followed by Bangalore-South (90 percent), Mysore (77 percent), Hubli (76 percent), Mangalore (68 percent), Dharwad (66 percent), Shimoga (62 percent), Belgaum (62 percent) and Davanagere (60 percent). The taluks other than those mentioned above which have higher urban population than the State are Harihar, Bangarpet, Tumkur, Bagalkote, Jamakhandi, Bijapur, Naragund, Gadag, Haliyal, Karwar, Sirsi, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Bellary, Hospet, Bidar, Chitapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. Thus, 28 taluks have higher

proportion of urban population than that of State. It is interesting to note that there is no urban population in only one taluka in the State i.e, Joida (Supa) taluka of Uttar Kannada district. The lowest proportion of urban population is in Soraba taluk (4 percent) preceded by Hosanagar (4.38 percent) and Hunsur (5 percent) taluks.

7.5 Work force

17. The Workforce in Karnataka has increased from 10.73 million in 1961 to 14.94 million in 1981, 18.89 million in 1991 and 23.52 millions in 2001. The growth rate in work force, which was 1.96 percent per annum during 1961-81 has grown to 2.64 percent per annum between 1981 and 1991 and declined marginally to register annual growth rate of 2.45 percent during 1991-2001. It is interesting to note that the growth rate among male work force that was about 2.35 percent per annum during 1961-81 has declined to 2.01 per cent per annum during 1981-91 and further increased to 2.30 percent during 1991-2001, whereas female work force has increased from 1.23 percent per annum to 4.03 percent per annum and again declined to 2.74 percent during the same period.

18. The rural work force has increased from 11.6 million in 1981 to 14.4 million in 1991 and 18.0 million in 2001 registering growth rate of 2.4% per annum during 1981-91 and 2.5% during 1991-01, while the urban work force increased from 3.3 million in 1981 to 4.5 million in 1991 and 5.96 million in 2001 registering growth rate of 3.5% per annum during 1981-1991 and 3.64% during 1991-01. The share of male work force has marginally declined from 54.6% in 1981 to 54.1% in 1991 and further increased to 56.9% in 2001, whereas the share of female work force has increased from 25.3% to 29.4% during 1981-91 and further increased to 31.9% in 2001.

7.6 Work Participation Rate

19. The work participation rate which was 42.0 percent has risen to 44.6 percent in 2001. But the work participation rate was much higher in rural areas (49.2%) as compared to urban areas (35.7%). The male work participation rate has increased from 54.1% to 56.9%, while the female work participation rate has increased from 29.4% to 31.9% during 1991 to 2001. The work participation rates by sex reveal that Chamarajnagar, a newly formed district from erstwhile Mysore district has registered the highest male work participation rate of 61.7%, while Bidar district has the lowest male work participation rate of 47.6%. In the case of female work participation rate, Dakshina Kannada occupies the first place with 41.7%, while Bangalore district the last place with 18.3%.

20. As per 2001 Census, the proportion of workers to total population or work participation rate was marginally higher in South Karnataka (45.35%) as compared to that in North Karnataka(43.60%). Among divisions, the work participation rate was higher in Mysore division (46.55%) and Bangalore division (44.59%) as compared to 44.60% at the State level. Tumkur district has registered the highest work participation rate of 51.0%, while Bidar district has registered the lowest work participation rate of 37.2%. This rate was higher than the state average in 14 districts viz., Bangalore (Rural), Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur in Bangalore division; Chickmagalur, Chamarajnagar, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu and Mandya in Mysore division; Gadag and Haveri in Belgaum division and Koppal and Bellary in Gulbarga division. The details about work participation rate, by sex, districtwise and regionwise are given in Annexure 7.2.

21. At the time of writing this chapter, details about work participation rates at taluk level were not available from the census results of 2001, the following analysis is based on 1991 Census data. Among taluks, the work participation rate varies from 30.46% in Bhatkal taluk of Uttar Kannada district to 53.00% in Koratagere taluk of Tumkur district. However, the work participation rate was 50.00% or more in Jagalur taluk of Davanagere district, Bagepalli taluk of Kolar district, Chiknayakanahalli, Koratagere, Kunigal, Madhugiri and Turuvekere taluks of Tumkur district, Kalghatgi taluk of Dharwad district, Bantwal taluk of Dakshina Kannada district and Hagari Bommanahalli taluk of Bellary district. It is noticed that the work participation rates in district headquarter taluks were generally lower than the work participation rates in other taluks of the respective districts. Out of 175 taluks in the state, in 126 taluks or 72% of total number of taluks, the participation rate is above that of the state. The proportion of taluks which have work participation rate higher than that of state is higher in South Karnataka (74%) as compared to North Karnataka (70%). Among divisions Mysore has the highest proportion of taluks (75%) and Belgaum the lowest proportion of taluks (67%), while it is 74% in Gulbarga division and 72% in Bangalore Division.

22. In the state, the proportion of workers among males was 56.9% as against 31.9% among females as per 2001 Census. This pattern i.e., the proportion of male workers being much higher to that among female workers was prevalent in all taluks and districts as well as in rural and urban areas.

7.7 Main and Marginal Workers

23. The workers comprise of main workers and marginal workers in the proportion of 82.3% and 17.7% respectively in the State in 2001. The proportion of main workers to the population is (36.7%), whereas the proportion of marginal workers is (7.9%). As per the Census 2001, the proportion of main workers is the highest in Kodagu district (45.2%) followed by Dakshina Kannada district (44.4%) and Hassan district (40.8%), whereas it is the lowest in Bidar district (28.2%) preceded by Bijapur district (30.6%) and Gulbarga district (32.4%). Out of 27 districts in the state, 13 districts have proportion of main workers higher than that of the State. Those districts are Bangalore (Rural), Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur in Bangalore division; Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya and Udupi in Mysore division; Gadag and Haveri in Belgaum division and Bellary in Gulbarga division.

24. The proportion of main workers among males and females is 51.9% and 20.9% respectively in the state showing wide gap in employment among males and females. However, the number of women joining the labour force as main workers has increased during 1981-2001. The number of main workers in the state has increased at an annual rate of 1.19% as compared to growth rates of 1.35% for males and 0.81% for females during 1991 to 2001. Annual growth rate was the highest in Bangalore district (4.54%), whereas it was the highest for males in Mandya district (5.0%) and for females in Bangalore district (7.09%) during the same period as above. However, four districts namely Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bijapur have registered negative growth in the range of (-2.7% to -9.1%) during 1991-2001 period. The negative growth was observed only in the case of female main workers in the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal; Bijapur, Bagalkot, Haveri, Davanagere, Chickmagalur, Udupi and Chamarajnar.

25. The proportion of males as the main workers has declined from 53.5% to 51.9%, whereas the proportion of female main workers has decreased from 22.7% to 20.9% in between 1991 and 2001. It is to be noted that majority of both male and female workers are found in rural areas. The proportion of main workers among males was higher in South Karnataka (54.6%) than in North Karnataka (48.91%). Similarly the proportion of main workers among females was higher in South Karnataka (21.6%) than in North Karnataka (19.9%). This proportion among females was the highest in Dakshina Kannada district (34.9%) and the lowest in Bidar district (14.7%).

26. Contrary to main workers, there has been a spectacular increase in marginal workers in 2001. The proportion of marginal workers which stood at 3.5% in 1991 has reached the level of 7.9% in 2001, showing more than two fold increase. It is worth noting that proportion of marginal workers among females (11.0%) is more than double that of males (5%). Among female marginal workers, the proportion is more than 5 times in rural (15.2%), as compared to that in urban areas (2.6%). There is a wide variation in the proportion of marginal workers in the districts. This proportion was the highest in Chamarajnagar district (11.6%) and the lowest in Bangalore district (2.8%). Among districts only two districts namely Kodagu and Bangalore have registered less than 5% of marginal workers to total population of the respective districts.

27. Out of 27 districts, 10 districts namely Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Gadag, Mysore, Udupi, Dharwad, Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Bangalore have the proportion of marginal workers less than that of State.

28. It is interesting to note that the districts i.e, all districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka except Koppal, Bijapur of Bombay-Karnataka; Chamarajnagar newly formed district of Old Mysore Karnataka, which have registered a negative growth in respect of main workers have registered a higher proportion of marginal workers. The proportions of marginal workers among males and females are higher in North Karnataka than South Karnataka. But this proportion for females is more pronounced in North Karnataka than in South Karnataka. The details are furnished at Annexure 7.2.

29. The proportion of marginal workers is significantly higher in rural areas (10.5%) as compared to that in urban areas (2.8%). In rural areas, the proportion of female marginal workers is higher than that of male marginal workers, while in urban areas, the proportion of female marginal workers is slightly lower than that of male marginal workers.

30. The above analysis reveals that there is an increasing tendency among females to enter the work force as main workers as well as marginal workers in rural and urban areas despite the fact that men dominate in main work force. The proportion of men and women in main work force is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas whereas the proportion of men is higher than that of women in both areas. The female work participation rate though increased, is considerably lower than the corresponding rate for males. More women are found as marginal workers especially in rural areas where the works are seasonal in nature and also low paid. This phenomenon is not particular to North or South Karnataka but it is throughout the State. As against the common belief that urban areas provide more employment opportunities, the work participation is generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

7.8 Sectorwise Employment

31. The Population Census provides data for three sectors, in respect of main workers only but not for total work force. Primary sector covers cultivators, agricultural labourers, engaged in caring for livestock, forestry, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities. The secondary sector includes mining and quarrying, household industry, manufacturing other than household and construction. The tertiary sector covers trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services. The growth in the employment in all the sectors put together was 2.6% per annum which was higher than the growth rate in population between 1981 and 1991. The growth in main workers was 2.3% in primary sector, 2.0% in secondary sector and 5.0% in tertiary sector. Since break-up of work force sectorwise is not available yet from the results of Census 2001, analysis is done on the basis of 1991 Census data only.

32. The share in work force was 66.7% in the primary sector, 11.4% in the secondary sector and 21.9% in tertiary sector. The share of primary sector in work force was higher in North Karnataka (75%) than that in South Karnataka (62%). Gulbarga division accounts for the highest share of 77.6% followed by 71.9% in Belgaum division, 66.4% in Mysore division and 57.0% in Bangalore division. Among districts, the share of primary sector ranges from 11.5% in Bangalore district to 81.9% in Koppal district. The share of primary sector was higher than that of the state share in all districts of Bangalore division except Bangalore district, all districts of Mysore division except Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Mysore districts, all districts of Belgaum division except Dharwad and Uttar Kannada districts and all districts of Gulbarga division.

33. The share of secondary sector in work force was higher in South Karnataka than that in North Karnataka. Among divisions, Bangalore division accounts for the highest share (15.2%) followed by Mysore division (12.8%), Belgaum division (9.0%) and Gulbarga division (5.8%). The share of secondary sector varies from 3.5% in Raichur district to 36.1% in Dakshina Kannada district. The districts which are above the state share are Bangalore(urban), Bangalore(rural), Bagalkot, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. None of the districts in Gulbarga division crossed the state share.

34. Again, the share of tertiary sector was higher in South Karnataka than that in North Karnataka. Among divisions, the highest share was in Bangalore division (27.8%) followed by Mysore division (20.9%), Belgaum division (19.0%) and Gulbarga division (16.6%). The share of tertiary sector was the highest (56.3%) in Bangalore district and the lowest (12.3%) in Chamarajnagar district. Out of 27 districts, the share of tertiary sector was above the state average in 6 districts namely, Bangalore(urban), Dharwar, Uttar Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Mysore. The share in Kodagu (21.8%) was around state average (21.9%). None of the districts in Gulbarga division was above the state average.

35. From the above, the predominant share of the primary sector and lower shares of the secondary and tertiary sectors in employment in all districts of Gulbarga division evidently show the backwardness of these districts.

7.9 Agricultural Labourers

36. The predominance of agricultural labourers in a region generally indicates the low level of literacy, low level of income, malnutrition, under nutrition and poverty among labourers.

37. Number of agricultural labourers has grown from 4.96 million in 1981 to 5.65 million in 1991 and 6.21 million in 2001. The growth rate in agricultural labourers which was 1.4% per annum between 1981 and 1991 has come down to 0.98% per annum during 1991-2001. Similarly the growth has been reduced among both males and females but the reduction in growth rate among males was sharper than that among females.

38. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers has increased from 26.4% in 1981 to 29.9% in 1991 and again declined to 26.4% in 2001. As per 2001 Census this proportion was almost double in North Karnataka (36.2%) as compared to South Karnataka (19.4%). Among divisions, the highest proportion of agricultural labourers was in Gulbarga division (40.6%) followed by Belgaum division (33.0%), Mysore division (18.7%) and Bangalore division (19.8%). The proportion of agricultural labourers varies significantly among districts. It is as high as 45.0 percent in Raichur district followed by Haveri district with 43.6 percent and Chamarajnar district with 42.9%. The proportion of agricultural labourers was less than 5 percent in Bangalore (2.5%), Dakshina Kannada (4.4%) and Kodagu (4.2%). This proportion was higher than that of State in 16 districts namely Chitradurga, Davanagere, Kolar and Shimoga in Bangalore division; Chamarajnar in Mysore division, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gadag, Dharwad and Haveri in Belgaum division and Bidar, Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal in Gulbarga division.

39. The proportion of agricultural labourers was higher among female workers (43.8%) than among male workers (17.0%) in the state. This proportion was quite high among males as well as females in North Karnataka as compared to South Karnataka. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers by sex are furnished District / Division and region-wise in Annexure 7.3.

40. Since data at taluka level were not available, the following analysis is based on 1991 Census data. Among taluks, the proportion of agricultural labourers was the highest in Sirguppa taluk (57.06%) and the lowest in Bangalore(north) taluk (1.65%). In the state out of 175 taluks, 99 taluks or 57% taluks have higher proportion of agricultural labourers than the state proportion. This proportion of agricultural labourers was higher than the state level proportion in 80% of taluks in North Karnataka, as against 37% of taluks in South Karnataka. It is to be noted that all taluks in Gulbarga division have the proportion of agricultural labourers higher than the state proportion. This proportion was higher than the state proportion in 67% taluks of Belgaum division, 43% of taluks in Bangalore division, 29% taluks in Mysore division.

41. Agricultural labour is more predominant in North Karnataka especially in Gulbarga division. The higher participation in agricultural labour may be attributed to the poverty and illiteracy among the people. It may be noted that half of the agricultural labourers are women and that SC/ST women account for 33% of the total female agricultural labourers in the state.

7.10 Industrial Workers

42. As per Census definition, people engaged in manufacturing in household industries and in manufacturing units other than house hold units form industrial workers. Number of Industrial workers in the State increased from 1.66 million in 1981 to 1.85 million in 1991, and 2.05 million in 2001 (estimated) registering annual growth rate of 1.1% between 1981 and 1991 and 1.0% between 1991 and 2001. The reduction in annual growth of industrial workers is a matter of much concern. Since data on industrial workers districtwise / talukawise is not available as yet from 2001 census, analysis is based on 1991 Census data.

43. The share of industrial workers in total main workers which was 10.5% in 1961 increased to 12.1% in 1981 and again reduced to 10.7% in 1991 and 10.5% in 2001 (estimated). The proportion of industrial workers to total workers was almost double in South Karnataka (13.7%) as compared to North Karnataka (6.9%). Among divisions, the highest proportion was in Bangalore division (14.50%) followed by Mysore division (12.3%) and the lowest proportion was in Gulbarga division (4.6%) preceded by Belgaum division (8.7%). The share of industrial workers to the total workers was the highest in Dakshina Kannada district (35.7%) followed by Bangalore district (31.4%) whereas the lowest share was in Raichur district (2.5%) preceded by Chikmagalur district (3.9%) and Hassan district (3.9%). One may expect, the proportion of industrial workers to be the highest in Bangalore district. However, the fact of high proportion of workers engaged in beedi rolling work in Dakshina Kannada district has pushed Bangalore to the second position. The districts which are above the state average are Bangalore (U), Bangalore (R), Bagalkot, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. None of the districts in Gulbarga division was above the State average.

44. Among taluks, the proportion of industrial workers to total workers was the highest in Bantwal taluk (42.36%) followed by Mangalore taluk (38.03%), Bangalore north taluk (32.19%) and Bangalore south taluk (29.78%), whereas it was the lowest in Manvi taluk (1.54%) preceded by H.D.Kote (1.82%), Deodurg (1.90%) and Jagalur taluk (1.91%). The 29 taluks in the state which have got the proportion higher than the state proportion are Anekal, Bangalore(north), Bangalore(south), Doddaballapur, Ramnagaram, Davanagere, Harihar, Bangarpet, Siddalghatta, Shimoga and Tumkur in Bangalore division, Yelandur, Belthangadi, Bantwal, Mangalore, Puttur, Sullya, Mysore, Karkala and Udupi in Mysore division; Badami, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Belgaum, Hubli, Gadag, Ranebennur, Haliyal and Karwar in Belgaum division and none of the taluks in Gulbarga division.

45. As a matter of fact, the higher proportion of workers should be in industries and service sector to achieve better progress in economic development of a region.

7.11 Employment

46. It is rather difficult to obtain a reliable and precise estimate of the employment generation in the state. No doubt organized sector provides employment opportunities, but it accounts for about 10% of the total employment, whereas unorganized sector accounts for about 90% of the total employment. The National Sample Survey (NSS) however, throws light on employment and unemployment situation at state level quinquennially based on thick samples. Distribution of persons employed by residence and sex per thousand population for Karnataka as per 55th round (1992-2000) and 50th round (1993-94) is presented in the following Table.

Table 7.1: Per thousand distribution of employed persons

Status	Rural						Urban					
	1993-94			1990-00			1993-94			1999-00		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1. Usual principal status	604	430	518	595	380	487	543	181	366	545	178	366
2. Current weekly status	583	365	473	581	341	461	530	161	350	536	172	358
3. Current daily status	549	303	427	542	292	417	511	141	331	517	156	340

Source : Key Results on Employment and Unemployment NSSO, July 1993-June 1994, Pp 27,28 and 29.

47. Employment in rural areas declined while urban employment remained constant under usual principal status. Employment of men and women has come down in the five years (i.e., from 1993-94 to 1999-00) but the decline has been more pronounced in the case of women. Employment in current weekly and current daily status has declined in rural areas, whereas it has increased in urban areas.

48. Economic Census undertaken generally once in ten years in the country provides information on employment for both organized and unorganized sectors. But the coverage is confined to all units/enterprises of economic activities in the state excluding those engaged in crop production/plantation. Thus it excludes major chunk of employment i.e., agricultural workers. Economic Census takes into account all non-agricultural enterprises and agricultural enterprises engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, tapping and game propagation, forestry, logging and fishing. As per the latest Economic Census conducted during 1998, total number of persons usually working in the state is of the order of 52.53 lakh and that of hired workers (engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural establishments) comes to about 27.28 lakh. District-wise details are presented in the following table.

Table 7.2: District wise number of persons usually working and hired workers, 1998

Sl. No.	District	Persons usually working	Percentage	Hired workers (Agricultural establishments)	Hired workers (Non-Agricultural Establishments)	Total hired workers	Percentage
1	Bangalore (U)	975482	18.57	4554	667005	671559	24.61
2	Bangalore (R)	296643	5.65	36767	73455	110222	4.04
3	Bagalkote	136351	2.60	1113	51047	52160	1.91
4	Belgaum	345841	6.58	2543	150015	152558	5.59
5	Bellary	129590	2.47	969	53670	54639	2.00
6	Bidar	78836	1.50	1104	37779	38883	1.43
7	Bijapur	89269	1.70	209	38744	38953	1.43
8	Chamarjanagar	130448	2.48	9770	34249	44019	1.61
9	Chikamagalore	77509	1.48	5860	35191	41051	1.50

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Sl. No.	District	Persons usually working	Percentage	Hired workers(Agricultural establishments)	Hired workers (Non-Agricultural Establishments)	Total hired workers	Percentage
10	Chitradurga	100413	1.91	1650	50329	51979	1.91
11	Davanagere	104070	1.98	239	50252	50491	1.85
12	D.Kannada	271894	5.18	1376	119983	121359	4.45
13	Dharwad	144121	2.74	608	75466	76074	2.79
14	Gadag	79433	1.51	838	32991	33829	1.24
15	Gulbarga	174172	3.32	884	79016	79900	2.93
16	Hassan	159142	3.03	1293	90884	92177	3.38
17	Haveri	90289	1.72	774	38302	39076	1.43
18	Kodagu	39045	0.74	338	22737	23075	0.85
19	Kolar	348516	6.63	51074	72338	123412	4.52
20	Koppal	93295	1.78	148	38538	38686	1.42
21	Mandya	197833	3.77	17337	63556	80893	2.96
22	Mysore	372187	7.08	6490	185907	192397	7.05
23	Raichur	100664	1.92	147	43361	43508	1.59
24	Shimoga	203874	3.88	8095	108454	116549	4.27
25	Tumkur	251461	4.79	52540	171701	224241	8.22
26	Udupi	130091	2.48	3031	66102	69133	2.53
27	Uttara Kannada	132970	2.53	2893	64656	67549	2.48
	Bangalore Division	2280459	43.41	154919	1193534	1348453	49.42
	Mysore Division	1378149	26.24	45495	618609	664104	24.34
	Gulbarga Division	576557	10.97	3252	252364	255616	9.37
	Belgaum Division	1018274	19.38	8978	451221	460199	16.87
	South Karnataka	3658608	69.65	200414	1812143	2012557	73.76
	North Karnataka	1594831	30.35	12230	703585	715815	26.24
	State	5253439	100.00	212644	2515728	2728372	100.00

Source : Economic Census For Karnataka, 1998

49. Out of total number of persons usually working in the state, South Karnataka accounts for lion's share (about 70%) where as North Karnataka accounts for only about 30%. Among divisions, Bangalore Division accounts for the highest share (43%) and Gulbarga for the lowest share (11%). Out of total hired workers, South Karnataka's share is about 74% as against North Karnataka's share of 26%. Bangalore division accounts for the highest share of about 49% and Gulbarga division accounts for the lowest share of about 11%.

7.12 Employment in organized sector

50. Employment in organized sector has increased from 14.47 lakh in 1991 to 18.80 in 2001, registering decadal growth of 29.92% or annual growth rate of 2.99%. During the same period employment in public sector increased from 10.28 lakh to 11.13 lakh registering annual growth rate of 0.82% whereas employment in private sector increased from 4.51 lakhs to 7.67 lakh registering annual growth rate of 7.0%. Though the share of public sector in

total employment forms about 60% the decadal growth of employment in public sector was rather sluggish and tardy.

51. Employment in public and private organized sectors in 2001 district wise and region wise is given in the following Table. It shows wide disparities in employment in the districts, divisions and regions. South-Karnataka accounts for 72% where as North Karnataka accounts for 28% in total employment. Disparities in private sector employment between the regions are relatively quite high compared to the disparities in public sector employment. Among districts, Bangalore district (undivided) claims the highest share of about 31% followed by Dakshina Kannada district (about 13%) and Mysore district (5.3%) districts in total employment. The lowest share of 1.02% is accounted by Chamarajanagar preceded by Koppal (1.04%) , Kodagu (1.21%) and Haveri (1.26%) districts.

Table 7.3: Employment in Public and Private organized Sectors 2001, districtwise

Sl. No.	Districts	Public Sector	% Share of Public Sector	Private Sector	% Share of Private Sector	Total	% Share of Total Sectors
1	Bangalore Urban	297281	26.96	286953	37.41	584234	31.25
2	Bangalore Rural						
3	Chitradurga	24671	2.24	4395	0.57	29066	1.55
4	Davanagere	27745	2.52	8972	1.17	36717	1.96
5	Kolar	50196	4.55	6360	0.83	56556	3.02
6	Shimoga	38871	3.53	7376	0.96	46247	2.47
7	Tumkur	39967	3.62	10403	1.36	50370	2.69
8	Bagalkote	24139	2.19	7872	1.03	32011	1.71
9	Belgaum	53984	4.90	37274	4.86	91258	4.88
10	Bijapur	28444	2.58	6185	0.81	34629	1.85
11	Dharwad	56812	5.15	24842	3.24	81654	4.37
12	Gadag	18807	1.71	6078	0.79	24885	1.33
13	Haveri	16923	1.53	6639	0.87	23562	1.26
14	Uttara Kannada	35416	3.21	12624	1.65	48040	2.57
15	Chamarajanagar	16772	1.52	2323	0.30	19095	1.02
16	Chickmagalur	16229	1.47	12204	1.59	28433	1.52
17	Dakshina Kannada	39862	3.62	202639	26.42	242501	12.97
18	Hassan	33472	3.04	7784	1.01	41256	2.21
19	Kodagu	12318	1.12	10399	1.36	22717	1.21
20	Mandya	34433	3.12	4072	0.53	38505	2.06
21	Mysore	70645	6.41	28927	3.77	99572	5.33
22	Udupi	15982	1.45	33119	4.32	49101	2.63

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Sl. No.	Districts	Public Sector	% Share of Public Sector	Private Sector	% Share of Private Sector	Total	% Share of Total Sectors
23	Bellary	33896	3.07	14635	1.91	48531	2.60
24	Bidar	22878	2.07	7307	0.95	30185	1.61
25	Gulbarga	49773	4.51	11425	1.49	61198	3.27
26	Koppal	15726	1.43	3764	0.49	19490	1.04
27	Raichur	27378	2.48	2554	0.33	29932	1.60
	Bangalore Division	478731	43.42	324459	42.30	803190	42.96
	Mysore Division	239713	21.74	301467	39.30	541180	28.94
	Belgaum Division	234525	21.27	101514	13.23	336039	17.97
	Gulbarga Division	149651	13.57	39685	5.17	189336	10.13
	South Karnataka	718444	65.16	625926	81.59	1344370	71.90
	North Karnataka	384176	34.84	141199	18.41	525375	28.10
	Karnataka State	1102620	100.00	767125	100.00	1869745	100.00

Source: Director, Employment and Training, G.O.K., Bangalore.

7.13 Unemployment

52. On comparing the data on unemployment of 55th round (1999-2000) with that of 50th round (1993-94), of National Sample Survey, it emerges that chronic, intermittent and seasonal unemployment have declined in the state between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 both in rural and urban areas except intermittent unemployment for rural which was constant. But, the unemployment situation is not available from the NSS data, below the state level i.e, for regions/divisions / districts. Hence the data available from the Employment Exchanges on the registrants in the Live Registers are made use of as a proxy measure for unemployment. The details of registrants on the Live Registers, as per qualification is given for the years 1991-2001 in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Registrants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka

Registrants	31-03-1991	31-03-2001	%age increase
1. Post-Graduates	10358	14730	42
2. Graduates	112712	164110	46
3. Diploma Holders	24312	42670	76
4. I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate holders	38530	78940	105
5. Matriculates and Stenographers	779593	1311350	68
6. Below Matriculation	362254	340620	-6
Grand Total	1327759	1952420	47

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training

53. An analysis of data on registrants according to qualification shows wide variation in the decadal growth. Total number of Registrants which was 13,27,759 as on 31-3-1991 has increased to 19,52,42 showing decadal increase of 47% or 4.7% annually. Among all registrants, ITI and other certificate holders increased by 105 %, followed by diploma holders by 76% matriculates 68%, graduates 46% and postgraduates 42%. Only in the case of below matriculation, there is a decline in the registration. The details of registrants according to divisions and regions are presented for the year 2001 in the following Table.

Table 7.5: Registrants on the live Registers of Employment Exchange in Karnataka, Qualificationwise & Distric wise, 2000-01

Sl. No.	District	Post Graduates	Graduates	Dip. Holders	I.T.I. / ATS / Certificate holders	Matriculates & Stenographers	Below Matriculation	Total
1	Bangalore(U)	7366.5	24968.5	8955	12658	154730	42888	251566
2	Bangalore (R)	7366.5	24968.5	8955	12658	154730	42888	251566
3	Chitradurga	-	3662	397	1540	43190	7068	55857
4	avanagere	-	2970	982	2092	52673	8021	66738
5	Kolar	-	4567	1622	6886	69334	13048	95457
6	Shimoga	-	4570	1699	1576	36465	12228	56538
7	Tumkur	-	6240	1368	2134	72694	10315	92751
	Bangalore Division	14733	71946	23978	39544	583816	136455	870472
8	Bagalkote	-	2653	583	1897	31759	8142	45034
9	Belgaum	-	8542	1925	2105	83864	13791	110227
10	Bijapur	-	2905	556	1679	33709	9239	48088
11	Dharwad	-	4334	1031	2026	32422	16130	55943
12	Gadag	-	2105	353	1354	25857	5029	34698
13	Haveri	-	3173	429	1698	29548	4009	38857
14	Uttarakannada	-	4202	2071	2127	34395	11380	54175
	Belgaum Division	-	27914	6948	12886	271554	67720	387022
15	Chamarajanagar	-	2306	287	713	23077	3525	29908

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Sl. No.	District	Post Graduates	Graduates	Dip. Holders	I.T.I. / ATS / Certificate holders	Matriculates & Stenographers	Below Matriculation	Total
16	Chickamagalur	-	3685	487	990	24896	8384	38442
17	D.Kannada	-	6656	1551	2855	24819	10517	46398
18	Hassan	-	11140	687	1913	33787	27760	75287
19	Kodagu	-	1352	195	418	10297	2995	15257
20	Mandya	-	4558	933	1648	43434	12776	63349
21	Mysore	-	5615	1308	2851	57469	18702	85945
22	Udupi	-	3169	1135	753	15790	4333	25180
	Mysore Division	-	38481	6583	12141	233569	88992	379766
23	Bellary	-	7756	1414	4863	42702	14926	71661
24	Bidar	-	3762	743	1208	49999	3824	59536
25	Gulbarga	-	8099	1607	4237	71832	16564	102339
26	Koppal	-	2432	302	1410	18712	3141	25997
27	Raichur	-	3721	1092	2646	39168	8999	55626
	Gulbarga Division	-	25770	5158	14364	222413	47454	315159
	Bangalore Division	14733	71946	23978	39544	583816	136455	870472
	Mysore Division	-	38481	6583	12141	233569	88992	379766
	Belgaum Division	-	27914	6948	12886	271554	67720	387022
	Gulbarga Division	-	25770	5158	14364	222413	47454	315159
	South Karnataka	14733	110427	30561	51685	817385	225447	1250238
	Percentage Share	100.00	67.29	71.63	65.48	62.33	66.19	64.02
	North Karnataka	-	53684	12106	27250	493967	115174	702181
	Percentage Share	0	32.70	28.33	34.49	37.67	33.81	35.95
	Karnataka State	14833	164211	42767	79034.97	1311452	340721	1953019

Note : Figures in the parenthesis represent percentage share to the total of the State.

Source: Director, Employment and Training, G.O.K., Bangalore.

54. It is interesting to note that South Karnataka accounts for lion's share even in the case of job seekers in various categories, as can be seen from the above table.

55. Thus it can be seen from the analysis in the foregoing paragraphs that growth in employment is not commensurate with the growth in labour force in the last decade. It is to be noted that unemployment especially of educated and technical personnel has been growing fast in the recent past. The slow growth in employment generation can be attributed to the structural adjustments that are being effected consequent to the reforms brought in the economy in 1990s and also due to industrial recession all over the world. A policy to rehabilitate viable sick units, austerity measures in expenditure to manage the deficits, cuts in the posts of government employment and public undertakings resulted in large scale retrenchment of staff in industry and services and reduced employment growth. Thus growing unemployment of educated persons throughout the State, especially those belonging to North Karnataka region may pose a big problem. Unless more industries including IT industries are set up in private and public sectors in North Karnataka, the regional imbalances in employment would be widened. This may give scope for unrest and discontent among educated youths.

Annexure 7.1

Taluks according to size of Population in Karnataka

District	Less than 1 Lakh	1 Lakh to 2.5 Lakh	2.5 Lakh to 5 Lakh	5 Lakh to 10 Lakh	Above 10 Lakh
1. Bangalore (U)	-	-	1. Anekal	-	1. Bangalore(N) 2. Bangalore(S)
2. Bangalore (R)	-	1. Devanahalli 2. Hosakote 3. Magadi 4. Nelamangala 5. Ramanagara	1. Channapatna 2. Doddaballapur 3. Kanakapura	-	-
3. Chitradurga	-	1. Holalkere 2. Hosadurga 3. Molkalmuru	1. Challakere 2. Chitradurga 3. Hiriya	-	-
4. Davanagere	-	1. Harihar 2. Jagalur 3. Honnali	1. Channagiri 2. Harappanahalli	1. Davanagere	-
5. Kolar	1. Gudibande	1. Bagepalli 2. Chikkaballapur 3. Malur 4. Mulbagil 5. Siddalghatta 6. Srinivasapura	1. Bangarpet 2. Chintamani 3. Gowribidanur 4. Kolar	-	-
6. Shimoga	-	1. Hosanagar 2. Sagara 3. Shikaripura 4. Sorapa 5. Thirthahalli	1. Bhadravathi 2. Shimoga	-	-
7. Tumkur	-	1. C.N. Halli 2. Kortagere 3. Kunigal 4. Pavagada 5. Tiptur 6. Turuvekere	1. Gubbi 2. Madhugiri 3. Sira	1. Tumkur	-
Bangalore Division	1	28	18	2	2
1. Chamarajanagar	1. Yelandur	1. Gundlupet	1. Chamarajanagar 2. Kollegal	-	-
2. Chickmagalur	1. Koppa 2. N.R. Pura 3. Sringeri	1. Mudigere 2. Tarikere	1. Chickmagalur 2. Kadur	-	-
3. Dakshina Kannada	-	1. Belthangadi 2. Sulya	1. Bantwal 2. Puttur	1. Mangalore	-
4. Hassan	1. Alur	1. Arakalgud 2. Belur 3. Holenarasipura 4. Sakaleshpura	1. Arasikere 2. Channarayapatna 3. Hassan	-	-
5. Kodagu	-	1. Madikeri 2. Somwarpet 3. Virajpet	-	-	-
6. Mandya	-	1. K.R. Pet 2. Nagamangala 3. Pandavapura 4. Srirangapatna	1. Maddur 2. Malavalli 3. Mandya	-	-

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District	Less than 1 Lakh	1 Lakh to 2.5 Lakh	2.5 Lakh to 5 Lakh	5 Lakh to 10 Lakh	Above 10 Lakh
7. Mysore	-	1. H.D. Kote 2. K.R. Nagar 3. Periyapatna	1. Hunsur 2. Nanjanagud 3. T. Narasipura	-	1. Mysore
8. Udupi	-	1. Karkala	1. Kundapura	1. Udupi	-
Mysore Division	5	20	16	2	1
1. Bagalkote	-	1. Bilagi	1. Badami 2. Bagalkote 3. Hunagund 4. Jamakhandi 5. Mudhol	-	-
2. Belgaum	-	1. Khanapur 2. Ramdurga	1. Athani 2. Bailhongal 3. Hukkeri 4. Raibagh 5. Soundatti	1. Belgaum 2. Chikkodi 3. Gokak	-
3. Bijapur	-	-	1. Bagewadi 2. Indi 3. Muddebihal 4. Sindagi	1. Bijapur	-
4. Dharwad	-	1. Kalghatgi 2. Kundagol 3. Navalgund		1. Dharwad 2. Hubli	-
5. Gadag	1. Naragund	1. Mundargi 2. Ron 3. Shirahatti	1. Gadag	-	-
6. Haveri	-	1. Byadagi 2. Hanagal 3. Hirekerur 4. Savanur 5. Shiggaon	1. Gadag	-	-
7. Uttara Kannada	1. Mundagod 2. Supa 3. Yellapur	1. Ankola 2. Bhatkal 3. Haliyal 4. Honnavar 5. Karwar 6. Kumta 7. Siddapur 8. Sirsi	-	-	-
Belgaum Division	4	22	17	6	-
1. Bellary	-	1. Hadagali 2. H.B. Halli 3. Sandur 4. Siriguppa	1. Hospet 2. Kudlagi	1. Bellary	-
2. Bidar	-	1. Aurad	1. Basavakalyan 2. Bhalki 3. Bidar 4. Humnabad	-	-
3. Gulbarga	-	1. Afzalpur 2. Chincholi 3. Jevagi 4. Sedam	1. Alur 2. Chitapur 3. Shahapur 4. Shorapur 5. Yadgiri	1. Gulbarga	-

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District	Less than 1 Lakh	1 Lakh to 2.5 Lakh	2.5 Lakh to 5 Lakh	5 Lakh to 10 Lakh	Above 10 Lakh	
4. Koppal	-	1. Kustagi 2. Yelburga	1. Gangavathi 2. Koppal	-	-	
5. Raichur	-	1. Deodurga	1. Lingsugur 2. Manavi 3. Raichur 4. Sindhanur	-	-	
Gulbarga Division	-	12	17	2	-	
South Karnataka	6	48	34	4	3	95
North Karnataka	4	34	34	8	-	80
State	10	82	68	12	3	175

Annexure 7.2

**Work Participation Rates of total workers, main workers and marginal workers by sex,
district / division / regionwise, 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Percentage to Total Population 2001								
		Total Workers			Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1.	Bangalore (U)	39.3	58.3	18.3	36.5	55.2	15.8	2.8	3.1	2.5
2.	Bangalore (R)	47.5	59.8	34.5	38.7	54.4	22.1	8.8	5.4	12.4
3.	Chitradurga	47.8	57.4	37.7	38.1	51.9	23.7	9.7	5.5	14.0
4.	Davanagere	43.8	57.0	30.0	35.3	51.2	18.7	8.5	5.8	11.3
5.	Kolar	48.9	58.4	39.0	40.2	53.2	26.6	8.7	5.2	12.4
6.	Shimoga	4.35	58.8	27.9	35.7	53.9	17.2	7.8	4.9	10.7
7.	Tumkur	51.0	60.4	41.3	40.7	55.2	25.8	10.3	5.2	15.5
8.	Bagalkote	43.6	53.8	33.2	34.1	48.7	19.1	9.5	5.1	14.1
9.	Belgaum	44.6	56.1	32.7	36.5	52.2	20.3	8.1	3.9	12.4
10.	Bijapur	39.8	50.7	20.3	30.6	45.0	15.5	58.9	50.1	68.1
11.	Dharwad	42.7	56.2	28.5	36.6	52.5	19.9	6.1	3.7	8.6
12.	Gadag	47.1	56.3	37.7	40.0	52.9	26.8	7.1	3.4	10.9
13.	Haveri	46.4	58.4	33.6	37.0	52.8	20.1	9.4	5.6	13.5
14.	Uttara Kannada	42.9	57.7	27.7	33.6	51.2	15.6	9.3	6.5	12.1
15.	Chamarajanagar	46.5	61.7	30.8	34.9	51.6	17.7	11.6	10.1	13.1
16.	Chickmagalore	45.3	59.6	30.7	37.6	54.6	20.4	7.7	5.0	10.3
17.	Dakshina Kannada	50.0	58.4	41.7	44.4	54.0	34.9	5.6	4.4	6.8
18.	Hassan	50.3	60.9	39.7	40.8	56.6	25.1	9.5	4.3	14.6
19.	Kodagu	48.6	61.1	36.1	45.2	58.1	32.2	3.4	3.0	3.9
20.	Mandya	47.7	61.5	33.7	38.7	56.3	20.9	9.0	5.2	12.8
21.	Mysore	42.1	58.5	25.1	35.1	53.2	16.2	7.0	5.3	8.9
22.	Udupi	44.0	55.3	33.9	37.6	50.6	26.1	6.4	4.7	7.8
23.	Bellary	45.5	54.9	35.8	39.6	51.5	27.4	5.9	3.4	8.4
24.	Bidar	37.2	47.6	26.3	28.2	41.1	14.7	9.0	6.5	11.6
25.	Gulbarga	43.2	51.2	34.9	32.4	45.0	19.3	10.8	6.2	15.6
26.	Koppal	46.5	54.0	38.9	35.4	47.8	22.8	11.1	6.2	16.1
27.	Raichur	44.1	53.1	34.9	32.8	46.3	19.0	11.3	6.8	15.9
	Bangalore Division	44.6	58.6	29.7	37.7	54.1	20.4	6.8	4.5	9.28
	Mysore Division	46.6	59.5	33.6	38.9	54.3	23.5	7.6	5.2	10.1
	Belgaum Division	43.8	55.5	31.6	35.4	50.7	19.3	8.3	4.7	12.1
	Gulbarga Division	43.3	52.1	34.3	33.7	46.3	20.7	9.6	5.7	13.5
	South Karnataka	45.4	59.0	31.3	38.2	54.1	21.6	7.1	4.7	9.6
	North Karnataka	43.6	54.1	32.7	34.7	48.9	19.9	8.8	5.1	12.7
	Karnataka State	44.6	56.9	31.9	36.7	51.9	20.9	7.9	5.0	11.0

Annexure 7.3

Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers by Sex, district-wise 2001.

1	State/District	Total Workers			Agriculture labourers			Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore	2563853	1995885	567968	63198	32630	30568	2.465	1.635	5.382
2	Bangalore Rural	891390	575339	316051	182433	78042	104391	20.466	13.565	33.030
3	Chitradurga	722082	443859	278223	240942	94281	146661	33.368	21.241	52.713
4	Davanagere	783838	522548	261290	271009	121807	149202	34.575	23.310	57.102
5	Kolar	1232925	748623	484302	335653	139777	195876	27.224	18.671	40.445
6	Shimoga	713852	488080	225772	223908	105148	118760	31.366	21.543	52.602
7	Tumkur	1315397	792308	523089	313217	115856	197361	23.812	14.623	37.730
8	Bagalkot	721083	449632	271451	272149	104653	167496	37.742	23.275	61.704
9	Belgaum	1876617	1204163	672454	585326	243107	342219	31.190	20.189	50.891
10	Bijapur	719643	470597	249046	287778	122131	165647	39.989	25.952	66.513
11	Dharwad	685191	463081	222110	185509	74920	110589	27.074	16.179	49.790
12	Gadag	458226	278198	180028	179077	67736	111341	39.080	24.348	61.846
13	Haveri	666714	432503	234211	290709	132925	157784	43.603	30.734	67.368
14	Uttara Kannada	581228	396517	184711	84267	37516	46751	14.498	9.461	25.310
15	Chamarajanagar	448624	302372	146252	192384	104715	87669	42.883	34.631	59.944
16	Chickmagalur	515761	342343	173418	108453	49660	58793	21.028	14.506	33.902
17	Dakshina Kannada	947257	54263	399994	41993	27963	14030	4.433	51.532	3.508
18	Hassan	865644	523122	342522	127955	44183	83772	14.781	8.446	24.457
19	Kodagu	265145	166985	98160	11100	5819	5281	4.186	3.485	5.380
20	Mandya	840757	545955	294802	205350	91254	114096	24.424	16.715	38.703
21	Mysore	1104702	781283	323419	249592	125853	123739	22.594	16.109	38.260
22	Udupi	487888	288330	199558	87405	37132	50273	17.915	12.878	25.192
23	Bellary	921930	564659	357271	360429	142867	217562	39.095	25.301	60.896
24	Bidar	559091	366783	192308	209301	95212	7712	37.436	25.959	4.010
25	Gulbarga	1350730	815381	535349	539362	190381	348981	39.931	23.349	65.188
26	Koppal	555391	325024	230367	233636	86286	147350	42.067	26.548	63.963
27	Raichur	726574	441892	284682	327018	124017	203001	45.008	28.065	71.308
	Bangalore Division	8223337	5566642	2656695	1630360	687541	942819	19.826	12.351	35.488
	Mysore Division	5475778	3004653	1978125	1024232	486579	537653	18.705	16.194	27.180
	Gulbarga Division	4113716	2513739	1599977	1669746	638763	924606	40.590	25.411	57.789
	Belgaum Division	5708702	3694691	2014011	1884815	782988	1101827	33.017	21.192	54.708
	South Karnataka	13699115	8571295	4634820	2654592	1174120	1480472	19.378	13.698	31.942
	North Karnataka	9822418	6208430	3613988	3554561	1421751	2026433	36.188	22.900	56.072
	Karnataka State	23521533	15272725	8248808	6209153	2595871	3613282	26.398	16.997	43.804