



SPATIAL PATTERN OF MARGINAL WORKING POPULATION IN KARNATAKA (INDIA)

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ABSTRACT

The total working population of Karnataka state can be divided into main workers and marginal workers. For this study the total marginal workers has been selected. During 1991 census, Karnataka state had 15,94,681 total marginal workers which was 8.44% of total working population. During 2001 census, this number increased to 41,70,032 which was 17.72% of the total marginal working population.

KEYWORDS : Karnataka, Marginal Worker, Talukawise, Total Workers

Introduction

The marginal workers are those who work any time of the year. Preceding the data of enumeration but did not work for a major part of the year. In other words those who worked for less than 183 days or 6 months were classified as marginal workers.

Study Area

Karnataka state is located between 11°35' North Latitudes to 18° 30' North Latitudes and 74°50' East Longitudes to 78°35' East Longitudes. The state is bounded by Maharashtra state and Goa state in the North and North West respectively; Kerala and Tamil Nadu states in the South; Andhra Pradesh state in the East while Arabian Sea in the West. (Fig. 1)

LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA

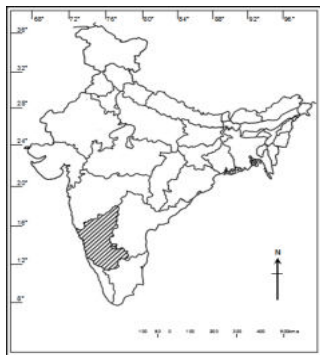


Fig1

Objectives

The main objective of the present study is to deal with marginal workers, the talukawise analysis of marginal working population data of 1991 and 2001 census.

Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data. The data is collected from Census of India, Karnataka State and District at a Glance. By using LQI, Mean and S.D. method five classifications are done for marginal workers. The Karl Pearson's correlation method is used.

Total Marginal Working Population

According to 2001 census the marginal workers are those who worked any time in the year. Preceding the date of enumeration but did not work for a major part of the year. In other words those who worked for less than 183 days or 6 months were classified as marginal workers. The marginal workers might have worked in different capacities or had different economic activities during the year and the time spent in performing each different spells of a economic activity might not be the same and there could even be breaks in between different types of work performed. The details

regarding marginal workers are explained in the beginning of chapter three.

During 1991 census Karnataka state had 15,94,681 total marginal workers, which was 8.44% of total working population (Table-1 & Fig. 2). During 2001 census this number increased to 41,70,032 which was 17.72%. The increase of marginal worker is a natural feature due to increase in total population (Table-2 & Fig. 3).

I. Very High Range of Total Marginal Working Population

During 1991 census very high range of marginal workers in the range of 20.29% and above were noticed in 6 taluks namely Bellary in the Tungabhadra basin, while Chikkanyakanahalli, Krishnarajpet, Turuvikere, Holenarasipur and Channarayapattana in south Karnataka. During 2001 period in very high range of 31.99% and above 4 taluks are noticed in the total marginal workers category. These 4 taluks are Devadurg and Lingasur in north Karnataka, Siddapur in the north western ghat and Yaladur in the southern most boundary of Karnataka.

Table-1 : Karnataka State - Total Marginal Working Population (Percentage to the Total Workers) As per the data of 1991 Census (Total Marginal Working Population = 1594681 (8.44%))

Table with 4 columns (District, Taluk, 1991 Marginal Workers, 1991 % of Total Workers) listing data for various districts and taluks in Karnataka for the year 1991.

NOTE: 1 = TALUK, 2 = TALKES CODE NO., 3 = NAME OF TALUKS, 4 = TOTAL MARGINAL WORKING POPULATION, 5 = PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MARGINAL WORKING POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

Table-2 : Karnataka State - Total Marginal Working Population (Percentage to the Total Workers) As per the data of 2001 Census (Total Marginal Working Population = 4170032 (17.42%))

Table with 4 columns (District, Taluk, 2001 Marginal Workers, 2001 % of Total Workers) listing data for various districts and taluks in Karnataka for the year 2001.

NOTE: 1 = TALUK, 2 = TALKES CODE NO., 3 = NAME OF TALUKS, 4 = TOTAL MARGINAL WORKING POPULATION, 5 = PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MARGINAL WORKING POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

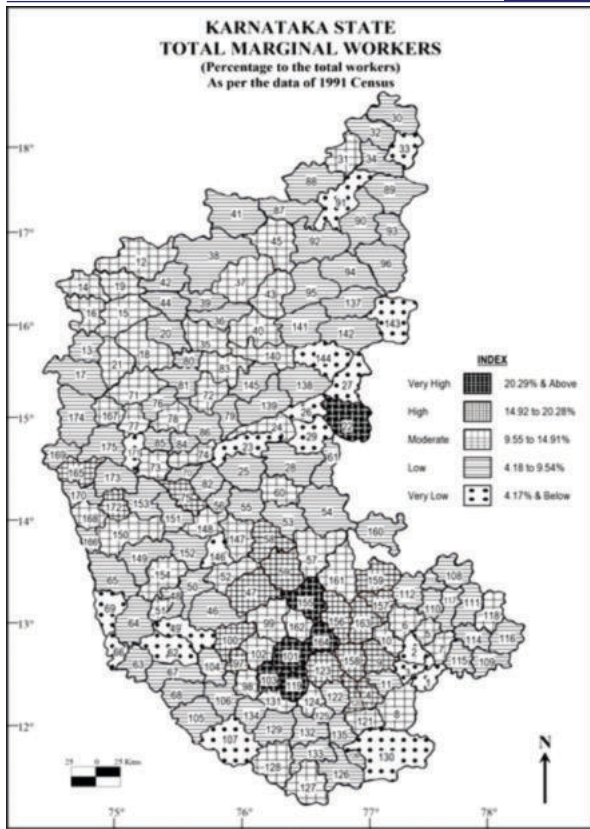


Fig. 2

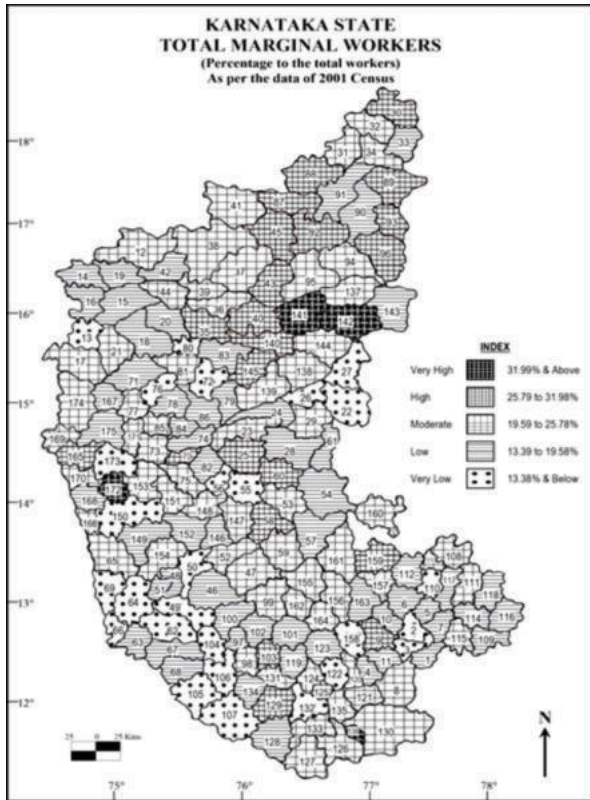


Fig. 3

II. High Range of Total Marginal Working Population

In the high range of total marginal workers, 17 taluks are observed during 1991 census, in the range of 14.92% to 20.28%. These taluks are found in south Karnataka that too in extreme south. Out of 17 taluks, 3 taluks are Ankola and Siddapur in north-western coast and western ghat region respectively, while Hirekerur in the central Karnataka. During

2001 census, 23 taluks are noticed in high range of total marginal workers i.e. 25.79% to 31.98%. Out of these taluks, 13 taluks are located in north-east Karnataka, 4 taluks in central Karnataka, 5 taluks in south Karnataka and one taluk i.e. Ankola in north coast.

III. Moderate Range of Total Marginal Working Population

During 1991 period, 47 taluks are observed in the moderate range of marginal workers with 9.55% to 14.91%. These are located in 2 bunches in north Karnataka and in 6 bunches in south Karnataka. During 2001 census marginal workers are noticed in 63 taluks in moderate range of 19.59% to 25.78%. These taluks are located in north and south Karnataka, in different bunches/clusters.

IV. Low Range of Total Marginal Working Population

In low range of marginal workers 85 taluks are observed during 1991 census in the range of 4.18% to 9.54%. These 58 taluks are distributed in different geographical regions of Karnataka. During 2001 period, 58 taluks are observed in low range of total marginal workers with 13.39% to 19.58%. These taluks are distributed in different bunches in different parts of Karnataka.

V. Very Low Range of Total Marginal Working Population

The total marginal workers during 1991 period, in very low range of 4.17% and below are noticed in 20 taluks. Of them, 6 taluks are noticed in the Tungabhadra basin, 3 taluks in the north-eastern part, another 2 taluks in the south coast, another 2 taluks in the mid of the western ghat, 4 taluks in south margins of Karnataka and one taluk i.e. Virajpet in south-west Karnataka and one taluk i.e. Bhadravati in the western ghat part of Karnataka. During 2001 census, 27 taluks are seen on the map in the very low range of marginal workers with 13.38% and below. These are distributed in south Karnataka in majority, while 3 taluks are in the eastern boundary of Tungabhadra basin and 4 taluks in north-western part of Karnataka.

Correlation Analysis

The Karl Pearson correlation method has been used to analyse the number of total marginal workers and other variables. In this study, variables of marginal workers development variables are considered for correlation. The following variables show the strength and direction of correlation. The positive and very high significant correlation is observed with density ($r=0.89$), number of literates ($r=0.81$). The positive with significant correlation is noticed with rural literates ($r=0.53$), and net sown area ($r=0.48$). A positive with low significant correlation is noticed with rural workers ($r=0.38$).

CONCLUSION

The marginal workers are not uniform in all the 175 taluks of Karnataka. Further, this research shows that the marginal workers in Karnataka have increased to 16.10%. This is a natural phenomenon, because the growing number of adults that fall under the age group of 18 and above are in search of work. As a result such population if they don't get main works, then they will have to be accommodated in marginal works.

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