



Spatial Analysis of Rural Male Working Population in Karnataka (India)

KEYWORDS

Rural, Male, Total Working Population, Talukawise

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ABSTRACT *The rural total population of Karnataka can be divided into male and female to understand the role of working population. During 1991 census, the total rural population of Karnataka was 3,10,69,403 (60.07%), while its population was 4,49,77,201. During 2001 census, the total rural population increased to 3,48,89,033 (66.01%), while its total population was 5,28,50,562. During 1991 period the total rural working population in Karnataka was 1,44,31,584 (40%). This rural working population during 2001 census increased to 1,71,27,803 (50%).*

During 1991 census 88,23,044 (61.13%) people are identified as rural male total working population in Karnataka. During 2001 census their number increased to 1,02,54,252 (59.87%).

Introduction

The main occupation in the rural males is agriculture. Next in importance are handicraft production and exchange of commodities between the rural or with the urban areas. There are also other occupations concerned with the administration, public facilities and general needs of the rural male people. Although the rural persons in the last category follow a variety of works, the total number so engaged is insignificant compared to those living on agriculture. Similarly, the total number of rural persons engaged under the second category of crafts and trade is also very small compared to first. The reason is that agriculture is the basis of the economy and the artisans, trade, and all the remaining people serve some interests of the agricultural population.

Study Area

The state of Karnataka with its territorial content as it exists now was formed on 1st November 1956 under the States' Registration Act. However, it was known as Mysore state until 1st November 1973. It is located in the western part of the Deccan Peninsular region of India and lies between 11° 35' North Latitudes to 18° 30' North Latitudes and 74° 50' East Longitudes to 78° 35' East Longitudes.

The total geographical areas of Karnataka is 1,91,773 sq.kms. For administrative purpose the state is divided into 30 districts consisting of 175 taluks. As per 2011 census the total population is 6.11 crores (Fig. 1).

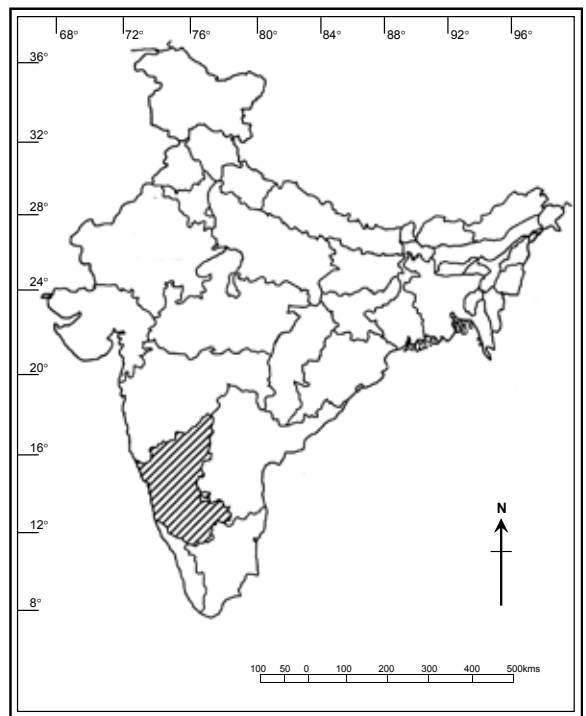
Objectives

The main objective of the study is to make taluka-wise analysis of rural male working population of Karnataka state with its classifications such as rural male working population.

Data Base and Methodology

The rural male working population investigation is based on secondary data of 175 taluks. During 1991 and 2001 census data is collected from census of India and Karnataka state at a glance. By using Mean and S.D. Method five class interval classifications are done for rural male total working population. The Karl Pearson's correlation method is used.

LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA



(Fig. 1)

Taluka-wise Rural Male Working Population

The total rural working population can be divided into male and female working population to understand the role of male working population. The taluka-wise rural male working population data is analysed by using mean and standard deviation method, whereby 5 class intervals are made such as very high, high, moderate, low and very low. By doing this classification, we can understand variational pattern of distribution of rural male working population in 175 taluks of Karnataka.

During 1991 census 88,23,044 (61.13%) people are identified as rural male total working population in Karnataka (Table-1 & Fig. 2). During 2001 census their number increased to 1,02,54,252 (59.87%) (Table-2 & Fig. 3).

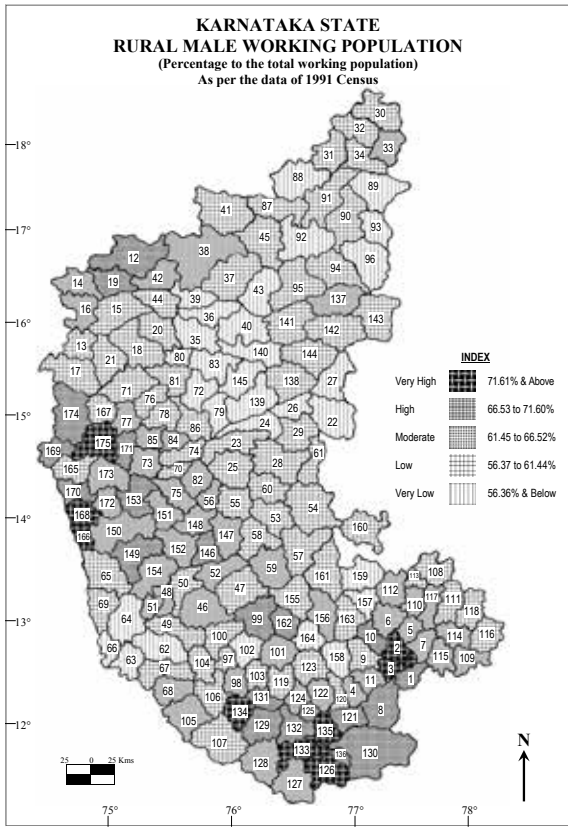
I. Very High Range of Rural Male Working Population

In the very high range of rural male working population with 71.61% and above, 9 taluks are noticed during 1991 census. Out of 9 taluks, 6 are located in the down south Karnataka viz. Piryapattana, T.Narsipur, Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar, Bangalore North and Bangalore South. Another 3 taluks viz. Supa, Karwar and Kumta are in north-west part of Karnataka. During 2001 period 9 taluks are noticed in very high range of rural male working population with 70.19% and above. The location of these taluks is same as that of 1991 period.

Table-1 : Karnataka State : Rural Male Working Population (1991)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Male Working Population	Percentage of Rural Male Working Population to Rural Total Working Population
1	Adarpet	21093	66.53
2	Ahmednagar	16851	66.53
3	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
4	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
5	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
6	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
7	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
8	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
9	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
10	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
11	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
12	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
13	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
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41	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
42	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
43	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
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46	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
47	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
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64	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
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80	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
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89	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
90	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
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92	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
93	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
94	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
95	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
96	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
97	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
98	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
99	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53
100	Ajmerpet	15642	66.53

NOTE: 1 - SL. NO. 2 - TALUK CODE NO. 3 - NAME OF TALUKS. 4 - RURAL MALE WORKING POPULATION. 5 - PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE WORKING POPULATION TO RURAL TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
MAP INDEX: VERY HIGH - 71.61 and Above (9 Taluks), HIGH - 66.53 - 71.60 (21 Taluks), MODERATE - 61.45 - 66.52 (46 Taluks), LOW - 56.37 - 61.44 (37 Taluks), VERY LOW - 56.36 and Below (21 Taluks)

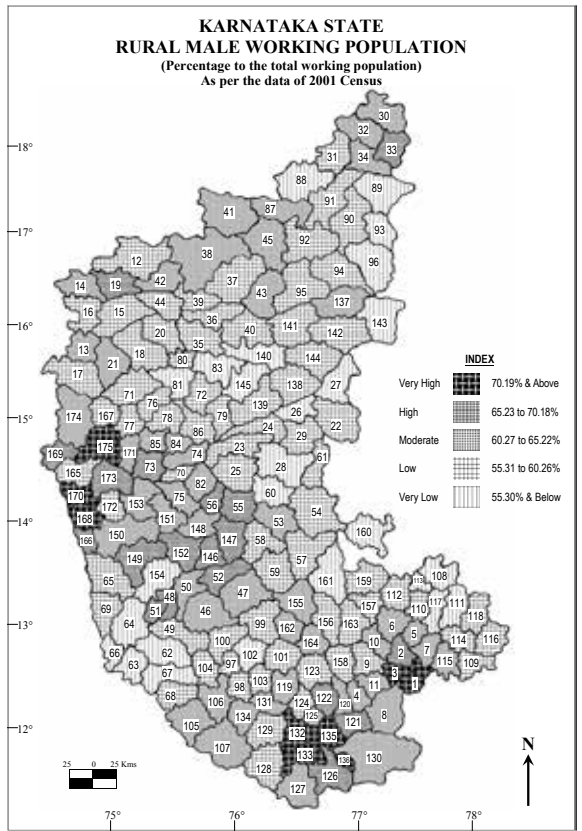


(Fig. 2)

Table-2 : Karnataka State : Rural Male Working Population (2001)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Male Working Population	Percentage of Rural Male Working Population to Rural Total Working Population
1	Adarpet	21093	70.19
2	Ahmednagar	16851	70.19
3	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
4	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
5	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
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66	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
67	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
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79	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
80	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
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92	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
93	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
94	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
95	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
96	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
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99	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19
100	Ajmerpet	15642	70.19

NOTE: 1 - SL. NO. 2 - TALUK CODE NO. 3 - NAME OF TALUKS. 4 - RURAL MALE WORKING POPULATION. 5 - PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE WORKING POPULATION TO RURAL TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
MAP INDEX: VERY HIGH - 70.19 and Above (9 Taluks), HIGH - 65.23 - 70.18 (19 Taluks), MODERATE - 60.27 - 65.22 (49 Taluks), LOW - 55.31 - 60.26 (27 Taluks), VERY LOW - 55.30 and Below (21 Taluks)



(Fig. 3)

II. High Range of Rural Male Working Population

During 1991 census in the high range of rural male working population, 21 taluks are noticed with 66.53% to 71.60%. These 21 taluks are distributed in southern part of Karnataka, western ghat region of central part and 2 taluks viz. Athani and Raibag in the north-west Karnataka. During 2001 census, 19 taluks are noticed in high range with 65.23% to 70.18%. Majority of 19 taluks are located in the central-west part, south-western parts of western ghat, southern most parts of Karnataka and northern fringe taluks i.e. at Bidar tip and around Bijapur.

III. Moderate Range of Rural Male Working Population

In the moderate range of rural male working population with 61.45% to 66.52%, 46 taluks are identified during 1991 census. Most of these taluks are located in the central-west part, southern-east part and southern part, while 6 taluks in north Karnataka in separate bunches viz. Chikkodi, Hukkeri, Jamkhandi, Bijapur, Devadurg and Bidar. During 2001 census in moderate range with 60.27%, 49 taluks are noticed as rural male working popu-

lation. The distributional pattern is almost same as that of 1991 census pattern.

IV. Low Range of Rural Male Working Population

In the low range with 56.37% to 61.44%, 69 taluks are noticed during 1991 census. These 69 taluks of rural male working population are distributed in the north-western part, north-eastern part, eastern parts of central and south-eastern Karnataka and south-western parts of Karnataka including western ghat. During 2001 period, 72 taluks are seen on the map in low range of rural male total working population with 55.31% to 60.26%. These 72 taluks are similar in distributional pattern as that of 1991 period.

V. Very Low Range of Rural Male Working Population

During 1991 census in the very low range of rural male working population, 30 taluks are noticed with 56.36% and below. Same of these taluks are glaringly seen in the northern-central Karnataka including north-east part. 4 taluks in south-west part including coastal and western ghat, 5 taluks in southern part of Karnataka viz. Hassan, Turvikere, Kunigal, Madhugiri and Koratageri. During 2001 census, 26 taluks are observed in the very low range of rural male total working population with 56.30% and below. The distribution of these taluks shows one bunch in south-west Karnataka consisting of south coast and adjoining western ghats, another bunch in northern-southern part consisting of Navalgund, Ron, Kustagi and Yelburga taluks, while there is a row of taluks along the eastern boundary of Karnataka stretching from Chincholi in the north to Chintamani in the south-east.

Results and Discussion

Correlation analysis of number of rural male workers with those variables: It is observed that there is a **positive and very significant** correlation with decadal growth of population ($r=0.95$), number of rural male literates ($r=0.91$), number of rural workers ($r=0.97$). **The high significant correlation** is found with number of cultivators ($r=0.69$), number of agriculture labourers ($r=0.65$). **The positive with low significant correlation** is observed with total population ($r=0.25$), number of secondary workers ($r=0.22$) and number of tertiary workers ($r=0.35$). **The positive with very low significant** correlation is noticed only with number of urban population ($r=0.19$).

Conclusion

The rural working population is 40% in Karnataka. Agricultural sector is even though capable of absorbing more working population, yet it has only provided 40% work opportunity to rural population. During 2001 census the rural male working population has reached 59.87%.

The poor performances of arable land, fragmentation of lands, non adopting of available technologies in farming process and non control of prices of agricultural productions and shortage of basic infrastructure to the farming system like electricity, roads, etc. in rural areas has made agriculture system in Karnataka to remain in the not well developed system. This study reveals that in order to increase work opportunities in moderate to very low rural male working population taluks.

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