ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Volume - 12 | Issue - 02 | February - 2023 | PRINT ISSN No. 2277 - 8179 | DOI : 10.36106/ijsr

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

TALUKAWISE ANALYSIS OF MAIN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIAL WORKING POPULATION IN KARNATAKA STATE (INDIA)

Geography

Dr. G.N. Kummur Associate Professor, Dept. of Geography, Karnatak Science College, Dharwad Karnataka State

ABSTRACT

Main household workers were those who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e. those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days or more, or six months or more during the reference period of one year. Main Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in the household industry consists of members of the household. The industry is not run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

KEYWORDS

Karnataka, Talukawise, Main Household, Industrial, Working Population

Introduction

Household industry related to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods.

Some of the typical industries that can be conducted on a household industry basis are – Foodstuffs: such as products of flour, milking, grinding of herbs, production of pickles, etc. Beverages: such as ice cream, soda, water, etc. Tobacco products: such as bedi, cigars, etc. Textile: such as cotton, jute, wool or silk, manufacture of wood & wood products, paper & paper products, leather products, petroleum & coal products, chemical products, etc.

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

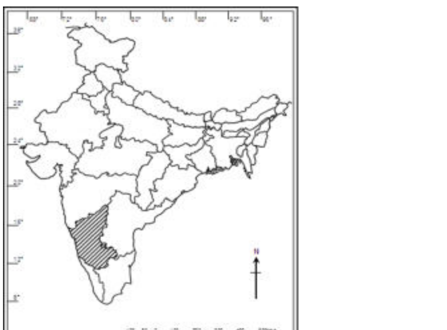

Fig. 1

Objectives

The present research paper is to make talukawise analysis of total main household industrial workers of Karnataka state with its five classifications such as rural and urban main household industrial working population.

Methodology

The talukawise total main household industrial workers are based on secondary data collected from census of India and Karnataka state at a glance. By using Mean and S.D. method five classifications are done. The correlation method is used.

Total Main Household Industrial Workers

The household industry as defined in the beginning pages of this third chapter includes all such industries as defined.

In the household industry in rural areas is confined to the house of an industrial worker and are within the premises of that village. In urban areas also, it is confined to a house. It can include one or more workers. In urban area if the household industry is located outside the house, then it is not considered as household industry.

During 1991 census, the total household industrial main workers in Karnataka were 3,22,151 (1.86%) (Table-1 & Fig. 2). During 2001 census, the total number of total household industrial main workers increased to 7,95,212 (4.11%) (Table-2 & Fig. 3).

Table-1 : Karnataka State : Total Main Household Industrial Workers (Percentage to the Total Main Working Population) As per the data of 1991 Census [Total Main Household Industrial Workers = 322151 (1.86%)]

1	2	3	4	5
1	40	Hungund	12000	12.78
2	6	Doddaballapur	8354	9.96
3	20	Ramdurg	5979	6.88
4	161	Sira	5499	5.39
5	7	Hoskot	3374	4.81
6	61	Molkalmur	2058	4.73
7	169	Karwar	1882	4.24
8	139	Koppal	4459	4.14
9	82	Ranebennur	3940	3.87
10	54	Challkeri	4478	3.83
11	35	Badami	3741	3.75
12	72	Gadag	3946	3.72
13	155	Chikkanayakanahalli	2741	3.7
14	4	Channapa Patna	3203	3.65
15	86	Shirahatti	2496	3.6
16	162	Tiptur	2593	3.56
17	9	Magadi	2351	3.27
18	12	Athani	4326	3.14
19	126	Chaamarajnagar	3692	3.1
20	13	Belgaum	7114	3.06
21	37	Basavan Bagevadi	3116	3.06
22	168	Honnavar	1405	3.04
23	21	Sampgaon (Ballhongal)	3697	3.01
24	14	Chikkodi	5404	2.99
25	15	Gokak	4857	2.94
26	116	Mulbagalu	2508	2.94
27	140	Kushatagi	2288	2.92
28	42	Jamakandi	3411	2.84
29	56	Harihar	2260	2.82
30	83	Ron	2499	2.75
31	36	Bagalkot	2043	2.72
32	57	Hiriyur	2533	2.67
33	163	Tumkur	4036	2.65
34	79	Mundargi	1158	2.61
35	16	Hukkeri	2935	2.58
36	156	Gubbi	2239	2.49
37	160	Pavagad	2290	2.47
38	18	Parasgad	2769	2.46
39	44	Mudhol	2030	2.45
40	17	Khanapur	2263	2.44
41	151	Shikaripur	1736	2.43
42	167	Haliyal	939	2.43
43	10	Nelamangal	1167	2.38
44	85	Shiggaon	1452	2.37
45	43	Muddebihal	1938	2.32
46	71	Dharwad	1876	2.3
47	28	Kudaligi	2053	2.25
48	145	Yalaburga	1893	2.15
49	80	Nargund	818	2.1
50	165	Ankola	699	2.1
51	96	Yadgir	2553	2.05
52	76	Hubli	4736	2.04
53	94	Shapur	1837	2.04
54	52	Turvekeri	1582	2.03
55	59	Hosadurga	1462	2
56	170	Kumata	917	1.99
57	132	Mysore	5443	1.98
58	74	Haveri	1740	1.97
59	93	Sedam	1401	1.97
60	75	Hirekerur	1411	1.93
61	130	Kollegal	2416	1.9
62	146	Bhadravati	2205	1.9
63	8	Kanakpur	2117	1.82
64	152	Shivamoga	2367	1.81
65	141	Lingsugur	1807	1.77
66	84	Savanur	861	1.76
67	77	Kalhgatagi	924	1.75
68	89	Chincholi	1509	1.75
69	55	Davanageri	3240	1.74
70	95	Shorapur	2052	1.73
71	25	Harapanahalli	1738	1.71
72	171	Mundagod	529	1.71
73	24	Hagaribomman Halli	1028	1.69
74	133	Nanjanagudd	2095	1.69
75	31	Basavakalyan	1533	1.66
76	125	Srirangapatna	1000	1.66
77	127	Gundlupet	1385	1.63
78	19	Rayabag	1598	1.62
79	39	Bilagi	851	1.61
80	33	Bidar	1803	1.6
81	153	Sorab	995	1.6
82	157	Koratagere	1025	1.6
83	38	Bijapur	2564	1.59
84	69	Udupi	2976	1.59
85	88	Aland	1795	1.58
86	64	Karkal	1873	1.57
87	65	Kundapur	2001	1.57
88	23	Hadagali	1021	1.56
89	81	Navalgund	1060	1.5
90	117	Sidlgatta	1035	1.49
91	41	Indi	1785	1.46
92	1	Anekal	1288	1.44
93	137	Devadurga	1019	1.44
94	99	Arasikeri	1426	1.43
95	11	Ramnagar	1136	1.4
96	73	Hangal	1120	1.4
97	111	Chintamani	1401	1.39
98	150	Sagar	933	1.39
99	45	Sindagi	1462	1.35
100	92	Jevargi	1119	1.35
101	136	Yalandur	405	1.35
102	122	Mandya	1951	1.33
103	166	Bhatkal	481	1.33
104	53	Chitradurga	1622	1.32
105	148	Honnali	1062	1.32
106	30	Aurad	1110	1.3
107	87	Afzalpur	804	1.3
108	91	Gulbarga	2132	1.3
109	114	Kolar	1365	1.3
110	164	Turuvekeri	880	1.3
111	112	Gouribidanur	1292	1.28
112	119	Madhugiri	1332	1.25
113	5	Devanahalli	780	1.23
114	158	Kunigal	1164	1.23
115	149	Hosanagara	488	1.22
116	103	Hole Narsipur	711	1.21
117	110	Chikballapur	818	1.21
118	22	Bellary	2469	1.2
119	27	Siraguppa	1065	1.2
120	70	Byadgi	567	1.2
121	32	Balki	996	1.19
122	90	Chitapur	1383	1.19
123	173	Sirsi	720	1.19
124	34	Homanabad	1074	1.16
125	78	Kundgol	717	1.14
126	26	Hospet	1435	1.13
127	47	Kadur	1109	1.13
128	50	Narasimharajapura	280	1.12
129	58	Holalkere	759	1.12
130	147	Channagiri	1077	1.1
131	120	Maddur	1279	1.09
132	115	Malur	771	1.08
133	97	Alur	323	1.06
134	3	Bangalore South	3678	1.04
135	138	Gangavati	1464	1.04
136	143	Raichur	1413	1.04
137	62	Beltangadi	1026	1.03
138	67	Puttur	1023	1.03
139	128	Heggadadevanakote	917	1.03
140	124	Pandavapur	661	1.02
141	121	Malavalli	950	1
142	154	Tirthalli	545	1
143	131	Krishnarajana	804	0.98
144	98	Arkalgud	675	0.97
145	123	Nagamandla	650	0.96
146	142	Manvi	1146	0.94
147	29	Sandur	646	0.93
148	172	Siddapur	344	0.93
149	51	Sringeri	122	0.91
150	134	Piriyapatna	594	0.89
151	48	Koppa	307	0.86
152	135	Tirumakudal Narsipur	852	0.84
153	118	Srinivaspur	560	0.83
154	129	Hunasur	707	0.83
155	119	Krishnarajpet	675	0.82
156	66	Mangalore	2200	0.78
157	105	Mdikeri	393	0.77
158	60	Jagalur	449	0.76
159	100	Belur	509	0.75
160	144	Sindhanur	937	0.75
161	2	Bangalore North	2547	0.73
162	106	Somavarpet	598	0.72
163	46	Chikmangalor	721	0.71
164	102	Hasan	855	0.71
165	109	Bangarpet	895	0.7
166	174	Supa	120	0.7
167	101	Channarayapatna	591	0.67
168	68	Sulya	327	0.66
169	108	Bagepalli	417	0.63
170	113	Gudibanda	128	0.62
171	175	Yallapur	145	0.59
172	104	Sakleshpur	290	0.53
173	63	Bantval (DK)	726	0.49
174	107	Virajpet	269	0.31
175	49	Mudgeri	147	0.24

NOTE: 1 = SL.NO., 2 = TALUKS CODE NO., 3 = NAME OF TALUKS, 4 = TOTAL MAIN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 5 = PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MAIN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIAL WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKING POPULATION

MAP INDEX: VERY HIGH = 4.80 and Above (05 Taluks), HIGH = 3.35 – 4.79 (11 Taluks), MODERATE = 1.90 – 3.34 (46 Taluks), LOW = 0.45 – 1.89 (111 Taluks), VERY LOW = 0.44 and Below (02 Taluks)

Table-2 : Karnataka State : Total Main Household Industrial Workers (Percentage to the Total Main Working Population) As per the data of 2001 Census [Total Main Household Industrial Workers = 795212 (4.11%)]

1	2	3	4	5
1	62	Beltangadi	35140	31.77
2	67	Puttur	31529	25.62
3	66	Mangalore	90169	24.64
4	64	Karkal	20498	23.05
5	40	Hungund	15399	16.77
6	69	Udupi	25236	12.34
7	68	Sulya	6221	10.08
8	42	Jamkhandi	13664	9.75
9	6	Dod Ballapur	9973	9.41
10	35	Badami	8502	8.86
11	161	Sira	10594	8.23
12	61	Molakalmuru	3485	7.4
13	65	Kundapura	9047	7.31
14	82	Ranibennur	8065	7.07
15	9	Magadi	5072	6.95
16	20	Ramdurg	6410	6.78
17	4	Channapatna	6186	6.28
18	25	Harapanhall	6012	6.28
19	169	Karwar	2704	6.1
20	116	Mulbagal	5420	5.89
21	155	Chiknayakanhalli	4626	5.77
22	136	Yelandur	1141	5.66
23	84	Savanur	3105	5.63
24	63	Bantval	9753	5.41
25	127	Gundlupet	4276	5.31
26	56	Harihar	4514	5.28
27	10	Nelamangala	3394	5.26
28	96	Yadgir	6073	5.12
29	114	Kolar	6767	4.96
30	162	Tiptur	4256	4.91
31	54	Challakere	6427	4.87
32	86	Shirhatti	3753	4.78
33	139	Koppal	5423	4.78
34	160	Pavagada	4500	4.6
35	156	Gubbi	4801	4.54
36	1	Anekal	4980	4.53
37	140	Kushtagi	3709	4.45
38	13	Belgaum	12018	4.4
39	55	Davanagere	8818	4.32
40	126	Chamarajanagar	4710	4.24
41	37	Basavana Bagevadi	4217	4.23
42	163	Tumkur	8174	4.19
43	21	Sampgaon	5150	4.16
44	111	Chintamani	4421	4.03
45	16	Hukeri	5167	3.79
46	83	Ron	3685	3.79
47	43	Muddebihal	2709	3.75
48	85	Shiggaon	2291	3.74
49	7	Hosakote	3214	3.73
50	72	Gadag	4662	3.73
51	158	Kunigal	4089	3.62
52	28	Kudligi	4020	3.59
53	39	Bilgi	1898	3.58
54	14	Chikodi	7657	3.52
55	15	Gokak	6502	3.48
56	36	Bagalkot	2822	3.48
57	57	Hiriyur	3583	3.44
58	18	Parasgad	4143	3.35
59	141	Lingsugur	2951	3.33
60	130	Kollegal	4154	3.32
61	23	Hadagalli	2209	3.31
62	80	Nargund	1320	3.3
63	24	Hagaribommanahalli	1912	3.27
64	76	Hubli	9258	3.24
65	159	Madhugiri	3306	3.2
66	2	Bangalore North	10037	3.19
67	115	Malur	2384	3.16
68	117	Sidlaghatta	2677	3.09
69	145	Yelbarga	2802	3.07
70	87	Afzalpur	1677	3.06
71	34	Homnabad	2421	3.03
72	44	Mudhol	2676	2.99
73	89	Chincholi	2425	2.99
74	157	Koratagere	2161	2.96
75	45	Sindgi	2807	2.95
76	52	Tarikere	2312	2.95
77	71	Dharwad	2779	2.93
78	8	Kanakapura	3749	2.92
79	88	Aland	3070	2.89
80	147	Channagiri	2644	2.86
81	22	Bellary	6824	2.85
82	132	Mysore	9662	2.84
83	74	Haveri	2731	2.8
84	50	Narasimharajapura	730	2.78
85	77	Kalghatgi	1634	2.78
86	38	Bijapur	4601	2.75
87	73	Hangal	2175	2.75
88	167	Haliyal	1203	2.73
89	26	Hospet	3895	2.71
90	41	Indi	3163	2.7
91	152	Shimoga	4047	2.7
92	95	Shorapur	2944	2.68
93	17	Khanapur	2399	2.67
94	146	Bhadravati	3007	2.66
95	112	Gauribidanur	3142	2.64
96	11	Ramanagaram	2487	2.61
97	31	Basavakalyan	2324	2.59
98	120	Maddur	2785	2.59
99	79	Mundargi	1240	2.58
100	151	Shikarpur	1955	2.54
101	148	Honnali	2132	2.52
102	153	Sorab	1760	2.52
103	75	Hirekerur	1962	2.49
104	47	Kadur	2530	2.47
105	171	Mundgod	792	2.46
106	93	Sedam	1614	2.43
107	138	Gangawati	3232	2.41
108	30	Aurad	1675	2.38
109	19	Raybag	2706	2.37
110	99	Arsikere	2777	2.37
111	121	Malavalli	2329	2.36
112	149	Hosanagara	950	2.36
113	154	Tirthahalli	1430	2.36
114	110	Chik Ballapur	1908	2.33
115	3	Bangalore South	8802	2.3
116	137	Devadurga	1258	2.27
117	12	Athni	4000	2.26
118	59	Hosadurga	1933	2.26
119	51	Sringeri	319	2.25
120	168	Honavar	1157	2.23
121	70	Byadgi	985	2.16
122	90	Chitapur	2395	2.11
123	48	Koppa	697	2.09
124	78	Kundgol	1425	2.08
125	94	Shahpur	2063	2.08
126	32	Bhalki	1569	2.06
127	122	Mandya	3229	2.04
128	164	Turuvekere	1358	2.04
129	5	Devanahalli	1520	2.03
130	165	Ankola	733	2.01
131	33	Bidar	2151	1.98
132	119	Krishnarajpet	1907	1.94
133	173	Sirsi	1276	1.9
134	58	Holalkere	1423	1.88
135	91	Gulbarga	3425	1.88
136	92	Jevargi	1476	1.87
137	150	Sagar	1422	1.87
138	170	Kumta	825	1.86
139	174	Supa	317	1.84
140	144	Sindhnur	2286	1.83
141	29	Sandur	1232	1.81
142	108	Bagepalli	1310	1.8
143	143	Raichur	2683	1.8
144	142	Manvi	2265	1.79
145	125	Shrirangapattana	1136	1.78
146	27	Siruguppa	1993	1.77
147	118	Srinivaspur	1337	1.68
148	109	Bangarapet	2339	1.67
149	98	Arkalgud	1279	1.66
150	81	Navalgund	1303	1.65
151	123	Nagamangala	1341	1.65
152	53	Chitradurga	2147	1.63
153	103	Hole Narsipur	1001	1.57
154	100	Belur	1221	1.54
155	46	Chikmagalur	1651	1.52
156	124	Pandavapura	1051	1.45
157	113	Gudibanda	296	1.43
158	133	Nanjangud	1745	1.41
159	129	Hunsur	1412	1.4
160	135	Tirumakudal Narsipur	1109	1.35
161	49	Mudigere	867	1.32
162	101	Channarayapatna	1621	1.32
163	105	Madikeri	789	1.31
164	102	Hassan	1844	1.28
165	60	Jagalur	877	1.26
166	131	Krishnarajanagara	1066	1.21
167	97	Alur	407	1.13
168	172	Siddapur	407	1.08
169	134	Piriyapatna	943	1.07
170	175	Yellapur	271	1.02
171	166	Bhatkal	403	1.01
172	128	Heggadadevankote	1022	0.99
173	104	Sakleshpur	566	0.9
174	106	Somvarpet	822	0.89
175	107	Virajpet	591	0.62

NOTE: 1 = SL.NO., 2 = TALUKS CODE NO., 3 = NAME OF TALUKS, 4 = TOTAL MAIN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 5 = PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MAIN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIAL WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKING POPULATION

MAP INDEX: VERY HIGH = 11.69 and Above (06 Taluks), HIGH = 7.89 – 11.68 (05 Taluks), MODERATE = 4.09 – 7.88 (32 Taluks), LOW = 0.29 – 4.08 (132 Taluks), VERY LOW = 0.28 and Below (00 Taluks)

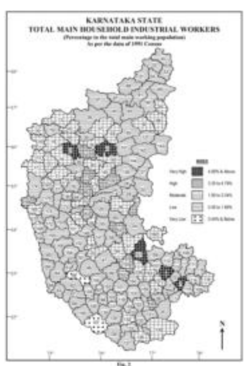

Fig. 2

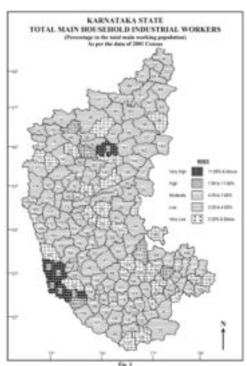

Fig. 3

1. Very High Range of Main Household Industrial Workers

During 1991 period, in the very high range of household industrial main workers in the range of 4.80% and above, were found in 5 taluks viz. Ramdurg, Hunagund, Sira, Doddaballapur and Hosakote. During 2001 census, 6 taluks are identified in very high range i.e. 11.69% and above. Out of 6 taluks, 6 are located in the taluks of Udupi, Karkal, Mangalore, Puttur, which are located in the south-west coast and adjoining western ghat areas, while Hunagund is in the northern central Karnataka. In case of Hunagund taluk handloom weaving industry is very dominant household industry, while in 5 taluks fish based, coconut based and other plantation based industries are prevailing.

II. High Range of Main Household Industrial Workers

During 1991 period in the high range of 3.35% to 4.79% of total household industrial workers are noticed in 11 taluks. These are scattered in the eastern half of Karnataka, while one taluk Karwar is located in the north coast. During 2001 census, only 5 taluks are noticed in the high range of 7.89% to 11.68%. Of them, Doddaballapur and Sira are in south-east Karnataka, Sulya in south-west part of western ghat, while 2 taluks i.e. Badami and Jamkhandi are in north Karnataka.

III. Moderate Range of Main Household Industrial Workers

In the moderate range of total household main industrial workers, during 1991 census 46 taluks are observed in the range of 1.90% to 3.34%. Majority of them are located in the north-western part of Karnataka and some are distributed in south-east central Karnataka and 3 taluks in the northern coast. During 2001 census, 32 taluks are identified in the range of 4.09% to 7.88%. These 32 taluks are located in different parts of Karnataka.

IV. Low Range of Main Household Industrial Workers

During 1991 period, 111 taluks are noticed in the low range of total household industrial workers, in the range of 0.45% to 1.89%. Except in north-western Karnataka, these 111 taluks are spread over the entire Karnataka. During 2001 period in low range of 0.29% to 4.08%, 132 taluks are observed where except south-western coastal and western ghat taluks in the rest of the Karnataka these 132 taluks are distributed.

V. Very Low Range of Main Household Industrial Workers

During 1991 period, 2 taluks namely Virajpet and Mudageri are noticed in this class of household industrial workers in the range of 0.44% and below. During 2001 census, no taluk is identified in the very low range.

Result Analysis

The correlation analysis with those variables shows there is a positive with high significant correlation only with number of rural female literates (r=0.63). The positive with significant correlation is found with the total population (r=0.44), number of literates (r=0.41), number of female literates (r=0.40), number of rural literates (r=0.56), number of rural male literates to male population (r=0.49), number of female literates to female population (r=0.43).

Conclusion

Household Industry are an important component of working population in Karnataka state.

During 1991 census, very high range of household industrial main workers in the range of 4.80% and above were found in 5 taluks viz. Ramdurg, Hungund, Sira, Doddaballapur and Hosakote. During 2001 census, 6 taluks are identified in very high range i.e. 11.69% and above. Out of 6 taluks Udupi, Karkal, Mangalore, Puttur, which are located in the South-West coast and adjoining western ghat areas, while Hungund is in the Northern Central Karnataka. In case of Hungund taluk handloom weaving industry is very dominant household industry, while in 5 taluks fish based, coconut based and other plantation based industries are prevailing.

During 1991 period 2 taluks namely Virajpet and Mundargi are noticed in this class of household industrial workers in the range of 0.44% and below. During 2001 census, no taluks are identified in the very low range.

In case of household industrial workers there is increasing trend in Karnataka, where it is recorded to 2.25% increase. This is a good sign of population development in the state.

REFERENCES

1) A.V. Arunkumar, B.P. Vani and Vinod Vyasulu (1996). Employment structure in Karnataka. pp. 145-199.
2) A.V. Shashikala (1989). Growth of workers and population in Andhra Pradesh.
3) Baker, C.J. (1984). An Indian rural economy 1880-1955: The Tamil Nadu countryside. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4) Chand, R. (1979). Wooden industry and village Seepu, Khadi Gramudyog. Journal of Rural Economy, Vol. xxvi (3), pp. 144-148.
5) Harpal Singh (1993). Non agricultural working force in rural Haryana. Manpower Journal, Vol. XXIX, No. 2, July-Sept. 1993.
6) R.N. Mathur. Population in developing economics. Population Analysis and Studies, Chugh Publications, Allahabad, pp. 1-13.
7) Swaminathan, Padmini (1992). State intervention in industrialization: A case study of the Madras Presidency. Indian Economy on Social History Review, Vol. XXIX, No. 4.