



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Geography

SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF RURAL FEMALE WORKING POPULATION IN KARNATAKA – A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

KEY WORDS: Talukawise, Rural, Female, Working Population, Karnataka

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ABSTRACT

The rural population of Karnataka can be divided in to 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 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 1,71,27,813 (50%). During 1991 census 56,08,540 (38.87%) people are identified as rural total female working population in Karnataka. During 2001 census their number increased to 68,73,551 (40.13%).

Introduction

As per Indian census the workers are those who had participated in any economically productive activity during the reference period irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. The rural population of Karnataka can be divided in to male and female to understand the role of working population.

The rural female main occupation is agriculture and look after their family domestic work. Next in importance 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 female population. 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.

Study Area

The total geographical areas of Karnataka is 1,91,773 sq.kms., which shares 5.83% of the total area of India and lies between 11 35 North Latitudes to 18 30 North Latitudes and 74 50 East Longitudes to 78 35 East Longitudes.

For administrative purpose the state is divided into 30 districts consisting of 176 taluks, 496 towns and 29483 inhabited villages. As per 2011 census the total population is 6.11 crores, which shows 318.60 persons density per sq.kms. (Fig. 1)

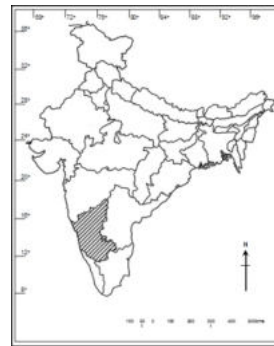
Objectives

The main objective of the study area is to make talukawise analysis of rural female working population of Karnataka state with its classifications such as rural female working population.

Data Base and Methodology

The rural female 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 standard Deviation five class interval classifications are done from rural female total working population. The correlation method is used.

LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA



(Fig. 1)

Rural Female Total Working Population

The rural female working population in Karnataka during 1991 census was 56,08,540 (38.87%) (Table-1 & Fig. 2). During 2001 census this number increased to 68,73,551 (40.13%) (Table-2 & Fig. 3). When compared to rural male working population certainly the female working population is lesser. This is mainly due to female population having to look after their family/domestic work.

- I. Very High Range of Rural Female Total Working Population
During 1991 census, only one taluk is noticed i.e. Karkal under very high range of female total working population with 49.58%. During 2001 census no taluk is noticed under very high range.
- II. High Range of Rural Female Total Working Population
The high range of rural female working population during 1991 census was identified in 29 taluks in the range of 43.65% to 48.72%. These 29 taluks are distributed in north Karnataka in more number, while 3 taluks in south-west Karnataka including western ghat taluks, 3 taluks viz. Hassan, Turvikere and Kunigal in south-central Karnataka and 2 taluks viz. Madhugiri and Koratageri in south-east boundary. During 2001 census, 26 taluks are seen on the map in the high range of female working population with 44.71% to 49.66%. These taluks are found in bunches such as south-western part, south-eastern part, central part of north Karnataka and eastern margins of Karnataka from Chincholi to Pavagad.

Table-1 : Karnataka State : Rural Female Working Population (Percentage to the Rural Total Working Population) As per the data of 1991 Census [Rural Female Working Population = 5608540 (38.87%)]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	64	Karkal	54830	49.58	36	25	Harapanahalli	43163	43.11	71	94	Shapur	39973	40.79	106	4	Channarayana	32553	38.17	141	85	Shilgaon	29018	34.45
2	66	Mangalore	51461	47.46	37	60	Jaisalur	27863	43	72	15	Gokak	64591	40.78	107	101	Channarayana	39045	38.13	142	73	Hanoal	28534	34.37
3	22	Bellary	62929	46.4	38	31	Basavakalyan	40356	42.97	73	41	Indi	51565	40.78	108	150	Sagar	22522	37.9	143	124	Pandavapur	22110	33.88
4	62	Beltangadi	49065	46.19	39	160	Pavagad	39496	42.94	74	53	Chitradurga	42492	40.78	109	137	Devadurga	26802	37.84	144	42	Janakandi	30008	33.48
5	35	Badami	42448	45.83	40	37	Basavan Bagevadi	49547	42.82	75	135	Chikkarayakanahalli	37443	40.76	110	33	Bidar	31812	37.81	145	122	Mandya	40659	33.48
6	63	Bantval (DK)	60933	45.32	41	123	Macanandia	32332	42.79	76	100	Belur	30641	40.72	111	75	Hirekerur	33538	37.75	146	131	Krishnarajana	26250	33.47
7	36	Baalkot	28117	45.24	42	86	Shirahatti	23960	42.44	77	141	Linosaur	36787	40.63	112	114	Kolar	33743	37.43	147	12	Athani	56312	33.37
8	96	Yadgir	51184	45.24	43	113	Gudibanda	8490	42.28	78	34	Hosangabad	34454	40.53	113	98	Arkalgaud	29590	37.42	148	149	Hosangara	13322	32.93
9	79	Mundargi	19707	45.23	44	91	Gubbarga	49135	42.23	79	57	Hiriyur	37365	40.52	114	148	Hovalli	30912	37.37	149	138	Yalander	9643	32.89
10	80	Nargund	13176	45.19	45	89	Udupi	58596	42.11	80	67	Puttur	37399	40.28	115	156	Gubbi	38289	37.15	150	171	Mundagod	16370	32.59
11	89	Chincholi	39245	44.84	46	138	Ganavati	50294	42.91	81	167	Kalyal	14394	40.17	116	82	Ranebennur	32904	37.84	151	174	Supa	5809	32.46
12	157	Koratageri	32573	44.82	47	142	Mamvi	49991	41.98	82	119	Krishnarajpet	39366	40.07	117	38	Bilalur	44593	36.95	152	170	Kumata	13704	32.4
13	92	Jevargi	40750	44.7	48	97	Alur	15094	41.9	83	161	Sira	42589	40	118	115	Malur	26400	36.93	153	162	Tiptur	23197	32.21
14	43	Muddebihal	36301	44.5	49	23	Hadaqalli	25274	41.84	84	49	Mudgeri	22731	39.91	119	16	Hukkari	42240	36.89	154	129	Hunasur	26281	32.2
15	27	Siracuppa	31840	44.47	50	108	Bapepalli	29111	41.83	85	9	Maqadi	32784	39.9	120	110	Chikballapur	20957	36.8	155	146	Bhadravati	24155	32.17
16	159	Madhugiri	53312	44.46	51	29	Sandur	29184	41.74	86	76	Hubi	22328	39.88	121	117	Sidlagatta	24600	36.77	156	130	Kollegal	36681	31.97
17	72	Gadag	31185	44.37	52	90	Chitaur	40576	41.74	87	141	Siddhanur	44895	39.79	122	51	Srineroi	50961	36.74	157	8	Kanakur	37664	31.57

Table with 5 columns: SL.No, Taluk Code, Taluk Name, Rural Female Working Population, Percentage of Rural Female Working Population. It lists 50 taluks in Karnataka.

NOTE: 1 = SL.NO., 2 = TALUKS CODE NO., 3 = NAME OF TALUKS, 4 = RURAL FEMALE WORKING POPULATION, 5 = PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE WORKING POPULATION TO RURAL TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

MAP INDEX: VERY HIGH = 48.73 and Above (91 Taluks), HIGH = 43.05 - 48.72 (29 Taluks), MODERATE = 38.57 - 43.04 (69 Taluks), LOW = 33.49 - 38.56 (44 Taluks), VERY LOW = 33.48 and Below (32 Taluks)

Table-2 : Karnataka State : Rural Female Working Population (Percentage to the Rural Total Working Population) As per the data of 2001 Census [Rural Female Working Population = 6873551 (40.13%)]

Table with 5 columns: Taluk Name, Rural Female Working Population, Percentage of Rural Female Working Population. It lists 91 taluks in Karnataka.

NOTE: 1 = SL.NO., 2 = TALUKS CODE NO., 3 = NAME OF TALUKS, 4 = RURAL FEMALE WORKING POPULATION, 5 = PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE WORKING POPULATION TO RURAL TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

MAP INDEX: VERY HIGH = 48.67 and Above (90 Taluks), HIGH = 44.71 - 48.66 (26 Taluks), MODERATE = 38.75 - 44.70 (72 Taluks), LOW = 34.79 - 38.74 (49 Taluks), VERY LOW = 34.78 and Below (28 Taluks)

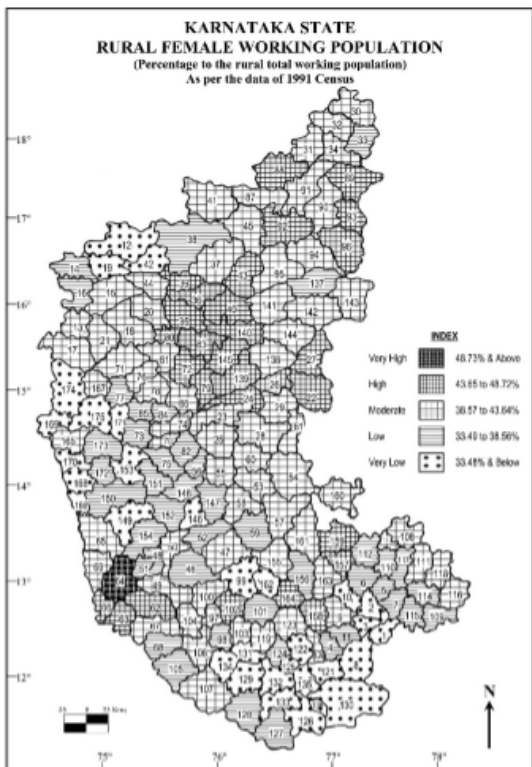


Fig : 2

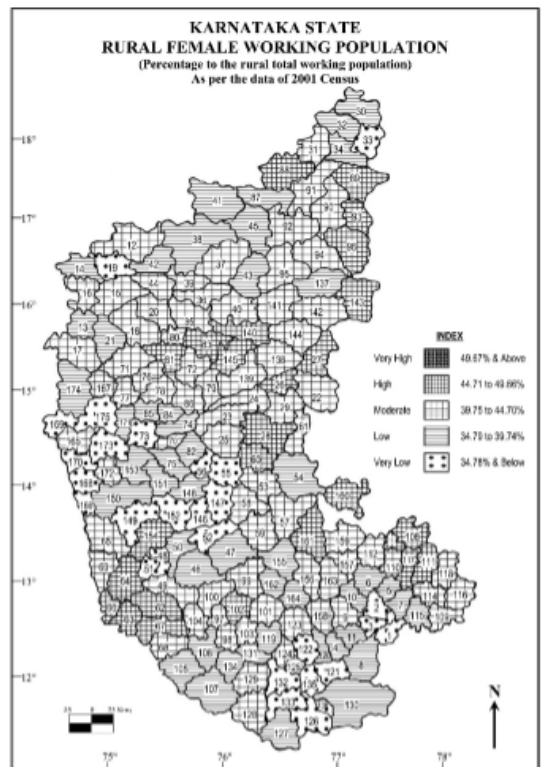


Fig : 3

III. Moderate Range of Rural Female Total Working Population

During 1991 census in moderate range, 69 taluks are seen in the range of 38.57% to 43.64%. These taluks are distributed in north-western part, north-eastern part, central-eastern part, south-eastern part, south-central part and south-western parts of western ghats. During 2001 census the rural female working population in moderate range with 39.75% to 44.70% is noticed in 72 taluks of Karnataka. The distribution pattern of these 72 taluks is almost similar to that of 1991 to year.

IV. Low Range of Rural Female Total Working Population

In the low range of rural female total working population 44 taluks are noticed with 33.49% to 38.56% during 1991 period. These are found distinctly in two bunches and also scattered pattern. During 2001 census, 49 taluks are found in the low range with 34.79% to 39.74%. Their distributional pattern is almost same as that of 1991 census pattern.

V. Very Low Range of Rural Female Total Working Population

In the very low range of rural female working population, 32 taluks are seen on the map with 33.48% and below, during 1991 census. These 32 taluks are distributed in 4 bunches i.e. north-western boundary of Karnataka, northern boundary near Athani, southern most part of Karnataka, while 4 taluks viz. Hosanagar, Bhadravati, Arasikeri and Tiptur in south-central Karnataka. During 2001 period the rural female working population in very low range with 34.78% and below is noticed in 28 taluks. The distributional pattern of these 28 taluks is almost same as that of 1991 pattern.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis of number of rural female working population with those variables. The following variables show positive with very high significant correlation with decadal growth of population ($r=0.82$), number of rural population ($r=0.82$), and number of rural workers ($r=0.81$), the positive with high significant correlation is observed with number of rural literates ($r=0.73$), number of rural female literates ($r=0.64$), number of cultivators ($r=0.62$), number of agricultural labourers ($r=0.61$), and number of primary workers ($r=0.60$), a positive with low significant correlation is found with general density ($r=0.21$), number of rural female workers ($r=0.20$), number of secondary workers ($r=0.19$), the positive with very low significant correlation is observed with total population ($r=0.10$), agricultural density ($r=0.12$), the positive with insignificant correlation is noticed with physiological density ($r=0.11$), and number of urban population ($r=0.10$).

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. The rural female working population in Karnataka during 1991 census was 38.87% female. During 2001 census this number increased to 40.13% female. When compared to rural male working population certainly the female working population is lesser. This is mainly due to female population is lesser this is mainly due to female population have to look after family/domestic workers.

The rural female main household industrial workers during 1991 period in Karnataka were 1.46 percentage. During 2001 census this number was increased to 6.07 percentage. This increase of female industrial workers in the rural house hold industries is good sign of self employment and economic production.

The rural female main other workers during 1991 census were 13.30 percentage. During 2001 period this number was increased 18.70 percentage. Good sign of work opportunity this study reveals that in order to increase work opportunities in moderate to very low rural working population talukas.

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