



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL PROFILE OF WORKING WOMEN OF THREE DISTRICTS OF KARNATAK STATE : A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT	This paper deals with a brief profile of working women of three districts viz: Bagalakot, Belagavi and Vijayapur districts of Karnataka state. The profile includes population, literacy rate, area wise work participation rate; main and marginal workers etc. Frequency and percentage distribution of above factors are presented and graphically represented. The preliminary statistical analysis was done.
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KEYWORDS	Working Women, Work Participation Rate, Main and Marginal Workers,Literacy, Population.
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1.Introduction : Working Women in Karnataka
In the history of civilization, women have played a vital role in the history making. Even in the modern age also, women are playing vital role in uplifting the living standard of their households. Karnataka is one of the four southern states of India. There are 31 districts in Karnataka state, among them we have selected three districts viz; Vijayapur Belagavi and Bagalkote for the present study. Demography of Karnataka state as per census 2011 is as follows.

Table1 : Demography of Karnataka State

Population	6,11,30,704
Population Growth	15.67 %
Population Density/sq. km	319
Male population	3,10,057,742
Female population	3,00,72,962
Sex Ratio (per 1000 male)	968
Percentage of total population	5.05 %
Literacy	76.50 %

(Source:Registrar Office,Population Census–2011, Karnataka)

Karnataka Map



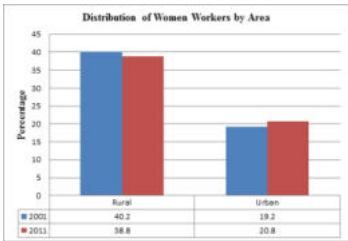
According to Census of India work is defined as “ a person engaged in any gainful activity are considered worker or employed”. Work is an activity done by person that brings remuneration or income or payment or salary or wage or honorarium. The percentage of work participation rate of women in Karnataka state is shown in the following table.

Table 2 : Work Participation Rate of Women in the Karnataka State

Year	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
2001	40.2	19.2
2011	38.8	20.8

(Source : Office of Registrar General, Census of India)

Fig- 2



From the above table it reveals that The percentage of work participation rate in urban area in 2001 is 19.2 % and in 2011 it is 20.8 % , which shows increase trend and in rural 2001 is 40.2 % and in 2011 it is 38.8 % , which shows decreasing trend.

According to census those who are employed for 183 days in a year for 8 hours per day are called main workers. Those who work for 4 hours/day for 186 days in a year are considered as marginal workers. The rest are classified as non-workers. The statistical data of work participation rate (in percentage) of main and marginal workers in Karnataka state as per the census 1991, 2001 and 2011 are presented in the following table.

Table 3 : Work Participation Rate of Main and Marginal Workers in Karnataka State

Census Year	Main workers (%)		Marginal workers (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1991	53.5	22.7	0.6	6.7
2001	51.92	20.92	10.96	4.95
2011	55.63	24.31	16.35	9.68

(Source : Office of Registrar General , Census of India)

Fig - 3



From the above table it reveals that The percentage of female work participation rate is 6.7 % in 1991, 4.95% in 2001 and 9.68 % in 2011.Marginal is successively increases with respect to Census year 2001 to 2011.

In many developed and developing countries, education has played an important role in providing women with access to better and higher level jobs . Women have employed in large number in the areas such as Banks, LIC, Medical , Law , Accountancy and Business. Educational attainment also appears to have helped women to maintain continuity of employment. One of the major risks that women face is the loss of occupational status when they withdraw from labour market to have children or attend to other family responsibilities. Economic theory states that historically there has been U – shaped relationship between Women Labour Force Participation (**WLFP**) and economic development. For every poor country WLFP is high[50].

1. Review of study

Dr. N S Mugadar [1] : In the paper “Socio-Economic Condition of Agriculture Women labour : A case study, author found that women in India are major producer of food in terms of value and number of hours worked nearly 63 per cent of all economical activities. Among the total women labours in their study 46.67 percent have their monthly income is less than Rs. 5000, 63 percent women labours have low economic status and 76 percent of women labours have illiterates/Primary status.

Dr. R. L. Hyderabad [2] : In the paper “State and Institutional Support for Women

Entrepreneurship Development: A study of Dharwad District in Karnataka State, India”. This paper examines the state and institutional support for women entrepreneurship development using a sample of 136 women entrepreneurs from Dharwad district of Karnataka byadministering interview schedule. The study finds poor awareness level among sample women entrepreneurs on availability of various schemes. The analysis reveals that women entrepreneurs receiving institutional support and not receiving support have earned the same rate of profit.

DR. A. S. Shiralashetti [3]: In the paper entitled “Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs – A Study of Districts of North Karnataka(India)”. the study is based on primary data and the primary data 1250 women entrepreneurs were collected randomly from Dharwad, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gadag and Belgaum district of north Karnataka area. The study reveals that more than 66% of respondents after taking entrepreneurial activities, majority of respondents that is nearly 46% shows that their income level has increased after undertaking entrepreneurial activities. 17% savings has risen due to rise in their income level of women entrepreneurs after taking entrepreneurial activities. Hence it concludes that women economic empowerment depends on women entrepreneurship.

2. A Brief Profile of Working Women of Three Districts Vijayapur, Belagavi and Bagalkote of Karnataka state

Vijayapur , Belagavi and Bagalkote are the three districts in north Karnataka. The brief profile of these three districts are as follows.

- **Vijayapur** : The foundation of this historic city was laid during the regime of the chalukya dynasty of Kalyan between 10th to 11th centuries. They called it 'VIJAYAPURA' or City of Victory.
- **Belagavi** : Earlier this was known as 'VENUGRAM' or Bamboo of Village , it is one of the oldest, strong, prominent and well cultured historical district place nestling high in the Western Ghats. This is also known as 'Malenadu ' This district is famous with Sugar cane, Cotton, vegetables, silk weavers, fruits, animal husbandry.
- **Bagalkote** : Initially it was in Vijayapur district. Bagalkote districts has been formed bifurcating

Vijayapur district in the year 1997. Now it is independent district

with six talukas, the district is located in the northern part of Karnataka. Historically, it is home land of great chalukya dynasty.

3.1 Population

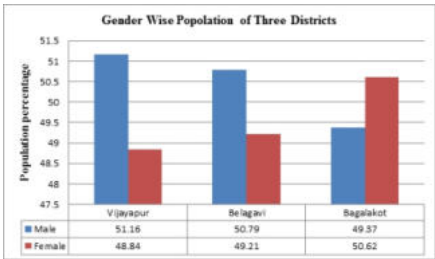
The gender wise distribution of population of the three districts of Karnataka state as per census – 2011 is shown in the following table.

Table 4 : Distribution of Population in the Three Districts of Karnataka by Gender

Districts	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Vijayapur	21,75,102	11,12,953 (51.16)	10,62,149 (48.84)
Belagavi	47,78,439	24,27,104 (50.79)	23,51,335 (49.21)
Bagalkote	18,75,102	9,52,902 (49.37)	10,62,149 (50.62)

(Source : Office of Registrar General , Census India)

Fig – 4



From the above table it reveals that the female population of three districts Vijayapur is 48.84%, Belagavi is 49.21 % and Bagalakote is 50.62% , which shows female population in Bagalakot is more than Belagavi and Vijayapur districts.

3.2 Literacy Rate

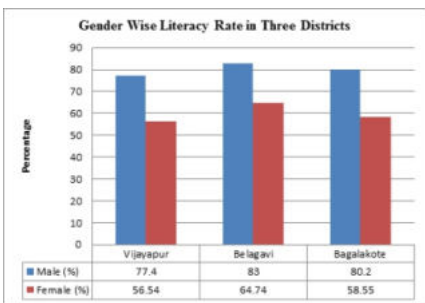
The distribution of gender wise literacy rate in the three districts of Karnataka state according to census – 2011 is represented in the following table.

Table 5 : Gender Wise Distribution of Literacy Rate in the Three Districts.

Districts	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Vijayapur	67	77.4	56.54
Belagavi	73	83	64.74
Bagalkote	69	80.2	58.55

(Source : Office of Registrar General, Census India)

Fig- 5



From the above table it reveals that the percentage of literacy rate of female population of Belagavi is 67.74%, followed Bagalkote is 58.55% and Vijayapur is 56.54%, which indicates that awareness of female education is high in Belagavi and Bagalkote districts when compared to Vijayapur district.

3.3 Area Wise Women Work Participation Rate in the Three Districts

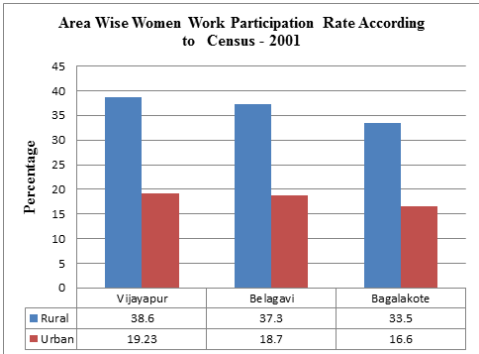
Area wise distribution of women work participation rate (in percentage) in the three districts of Karnataka is given in the following table.

Table 6 : Women Work Participation Rate in the Three Districts

Districts	2001 (%)		2011(%)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Vijayapur	33.5	16.6	32.4	18.4
Belagavi	38.6	19.23	36.8	22.8
Bagalkote	37.3	18.7	35.4	21.3

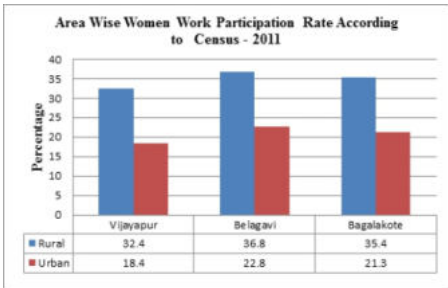
(Source : District Statistical office)

Fig- 6



The above table reveals that as per the census 2001 to 2011 the women work participation rate in urban areas Vijayapur is 16.6% to 18.4%, in Belagavi 19.23% to 22.8 % and in Bagalakot 18.7% to 21.3% which shows increasing trend of three districts.

Fig- 7



3.4 Main and Marginal Workers

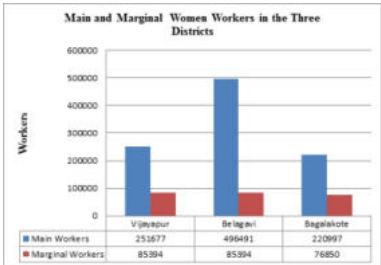
The distribution of number of main and marginal workers in the three districts of Karnataka is as follows.

Table 7: Distribution of Types of Workers in the Three Districts

District	Main workers		Marginal workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Vijayapur	508406	251677	62589	85394
Belagavi	1238010	496491	65589	85494
Bagalkote	455410	220997	55157	76850

(Source : Dist Statistical Office)

Fig - 8



From the above table it reveals that women main workers are more in Belagavi (4,96,491) when compared with Vijayapur (2,51,677) and Bagalakote (2,20,997) district. The marginal workers in Vijayapur and Belagavi are almost same.

Conclusion

Agriculture and its allied activities provides occupations to every working women in India, in particular the three districts of Karnataka state. Belagavi and Bagalakot district are completely irrigated areas as compared to Vijayapur district, and hence their socio-economic level or profile is better than Vijayapur district. There is more awareness about women (literacy) education, consciousness and women work participation rate in various types of occupations in two districts Belagavi and Bagalakot. From the above all tables we conclude that there is active participation of women in economic activities and hence their families economic profile or level is good in three districts of Karnataka state, India.

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