

ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Geography

ANALYSIS OF RURAL MALE MAIN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN KARNATAKA (INDIA)

KEY WORDS: Karnataka, Rural, Male, Agricultural, Labourers.

Dr. G.N. Kummur

 $Associate\ Professor, Dept.\ of\ Geography, Karnatak\ Science\ College, Dharwad\ Karnatak\ State$

ABSTRAC

During 1991 census the rural total main agricultural labourers was 46,42,907 (35.93%). During 2001 census rural main agricultural labourers decreased to 35,50,288 (26.37%). During 1991 census, Karnataka state had 25,12,301 total male main agricultural labourers. This was 50.25% to the total main agricultural labourers. During 2001 census, this number was 19,61,368 i.e. 51.84% of the total main agricultural labourers. During 1991 census the total rural male main agricultural labourers in Karnataka were 23,03,813 (49.62%), while during 2001 census their number decreased to 18,27,634 (51.48%).

Introduction

The rural main agricultural labourers are not marginal workers, instead they are doing labour works in the agricultural lands of other owners, yet they can work throughout the year. He has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labour has no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

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

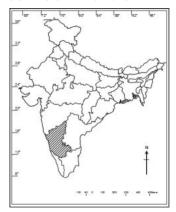


Fig. 1

Objectives

- ${\bf l}$. Working population provides bread and butter to the entire population.
- 2. The present data deals with working population data of Karnataka.
- 3. The talukawise analysis of male main agricultural labourers population data of 1991 and 2001 census.

Methodology

The secondary data required for the study were collected from Census of India and Karnataka State at a Glance. By using Mean and Standard Deviation Method five classifications are done. The data of total 175 taluks were collected.

$\textbf{Rural\,Male\,Main\,Agricultural\,Labourers}$

During 1991 census the total rural male main agricultural labourers in Karnataka were 23,03,813 (49.62%) (Table-1 & Fig. 2), while during 2001 census their number decreased to 18,27,634 (51.48%).

I. Very High Range of Rural Male Main Agricultural Labourers

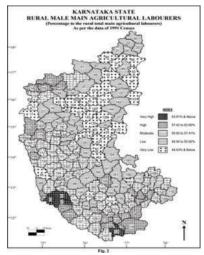
There were 4 taluks during 1991 census in very high range of rural male main agricultural labourers with 63.91% and above. Out of these 4 taluks, 3 taluks viz. Balthangadi, Bantaval and Puttur are in south-western parts of western ghats, while one taluk i.e. Chamarajnagar is located in down south of Karnataka. During 2001 census in very high range with 67.62% and above, 7 taluks are noticed. These are located in south-west part of southern most part and one taluk i.e. Kumta in the north-west coast (Table-2 & Fig. 3).

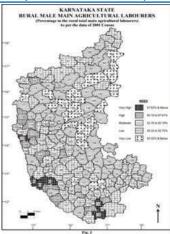


MAP INDEX; VERY HIGH = 63.91 and Above (64 Tables), HIGH = 57.42 - 63.91 (64 Tables), MODERATE = 59.03 - 57.41 (69 Tables), LOW = 44.45 - 59.02 (54 Tables), VERY LOW = 44.45 and Below (64 Tables)



LND, 2 - TALUKS CODE ND, 3 - NAME OF TALLKS, 4 - RUPAL MALE MAN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 5 - PERCENTAGE OF RUPAL MALE MAN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO RUPAL TOTAL MAN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TOTAL MAN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TOTAL MAN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TOTAL TOTAL MAN AGRICULTURAL LABOURER TOTAL MAN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TOTAL TOTAL MAN AGRICULTURAL





II. High Range of Rural Male Main Agricultural Labourers

In the high range of rural male main agricultural labourers with 57.42% to 63.90%, 24 taluks are noticed during 1991 census. The taluks are in 5 bunches and 3 isolated taluks. The one bunch consisting of 4 taluks is located around Raibag in the north-west part, 2 taluks bunch consisting of Supa and Yellapur in Uttara Kannada district, 9 taluks around T.Narsipur in down south of Karnataka, 4 taluks including Bangalore North and Bangalore South in south-east, while 3 taluks viz. Honnavar, Mangalore and C.N.Halli (Tumkur district) in south-east part of Karnataka. During 2001 census in high range, 14 taluks with 60.19% to 67.61% are noticed. These 14 taluks are found in the western half of Karnataka. These are found in one cluster consisting of 5 taluks at the north-west part, while remaining taluks like Raibag, Hosanagar, Bhadravati, Puttur, Madikeri, K.R. Nagar, Nanjangud, Malavalli and Anekal are located isolatedly.

III. Moderate Range of Rural Male Main Agricultural Labourers

In the moderate range, 59 taluks are found in the range of 50.93% to 57.41% during 1991 census. These 59 taluks are found in 3 bunches. One bunch starts from Karwar in the north and ends at down south with Gundlupet, stretching along western ghats and central part of Karnataka. This bunch consisting of 38 taluks is glaringly seen in the western half of Karnataka. Another bunch in south-central part of Karnataka consisting of 10 taluks looks like a crescent moon, another cluster consisting of 8 taluks is at south-east corner, while another 3 taluks in north Karnataka viz. Bijapur, Hukkeri and Gokak are isolatedly located with rural male main agricultural labourers. During 2001 census in moderate range of 52.76% to 60.18%, 65 taluks are located. These are found in western half of Karnataka including down south of Karnataka and taluks in end around Bangalore. Another bunch is in the northern most part of Karnataka consists of 8 taluks and third bunch with 4 taluks is at north east tip of Karnataka. However, 2 taluks viz. Bailhongal and Devadurg are found isolatedly.

IV. Low Range of Rural Male Main Agricultural Labourers

In the low range with 44.44% to 50.92% during 1991 census, 54 taluks are observed. These are spread in eastern half of Karnataka, while one taluk i.e. Udupi is isolatedly found at south coast. During 2001 census 63 taluks are found in low range with 45.33% to 52.75%. The location pattern of these taluks is almost similar to that of 1991 period.

V. Very Low Range of Rural Male Main Agricultural Labourers

During 1991 census in very low range with 44.43% and below, 34 taluks are seen on the map (Fig. 2) consisting of rural male main agricultural labourers. Except 7 taluks the remaining 27 taluks are located in the north-eastern parts of Karnataka in

the river basins of Krishna, Malaprabha, Bhima and Tungabhadra rivers, while 7 taluks viz. Belgaum, Khanapur, Kundapur, Hassan, Nagamangala, Koratageri and Gudibande are isolatedly located. During 2001 census in the very low range with 45.32% and below, 26 taluks are found. There are distributed almost in the same pattern of 1991 period.

Correlation Analysis

The correlation analysis with those variables shows that there is a positive with very high significant correlation only with number of primary male workers (r=0.81). The positive with high significant correlation is noticed with rural male workers (r=0.71). A negative with significant correlation is found in male literacy (r=0.53).

Conclusion

The rural male main agricultural labourers are not the marginal workers. Such workers during 1991 census were male main agricultural labourers in Karnataka 23,03,813 (49.62%). While during 2001 census their number decreased to 18,27,634. However, the decrease of rural male main agricultural labourers can be due to reduction of male main agricultural labourers for the entire year or shifting such works to some other works i.e. other than agricultural works even by out migration to urban areas even due to discontinuity of agricultural work.

REFERENCES

- Aral Yogesh (1971). Some aspects of employment and unemployment. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., Delhi & Bombay, pp. 233-234.
- Arora R.C. (1981). Integrated rural development. Chand and Company Ltd., Ramnagar, New Delhi, pp. 250-251.
- Gosal G.S. and Krishna G. (1965). Occupational structure of Punjab rural population. The Indian Geographical Journal, Vol. 15.
- Government of India (1990). Indian Agriculture in Brief (23rd ed). Directorial
 of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation,
 Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.