



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF TOTAL MAIN CULTIVATORS IN KARNATAKA STATE – A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Geography

KEY WORDS: Talukawise, Workers, Cultivators, Karnataka

Dr. G.N. Kummur

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

ABSTRACT

The total main cultivators are an important component of main working population in India context. In Karnataka like any other state in India the main cultivators are land owners who are engaged in agricultural activities of their own land. During 1991 census, Karnataka state had 59,15,633 total main cultivators which being 34.21% of the total main workers. During 2001 census, the number of total main cultivators were 61,86,932 i.e. 31.95% of the total main working population.

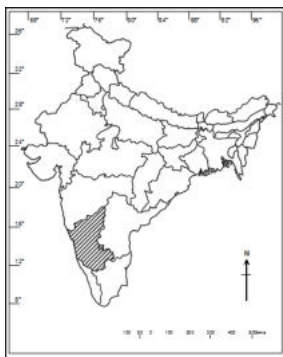
Introduction

For purpose of the census a person is classified as “cultivator” if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision of direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

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 cultivators of Karnataka state with its five classifications such as rural and urban working population.

Methodology

The talukawise total cultivators 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 Cultivators

The total main cultivators are an important component of main working population in Indian context. In Karnataka like any other state in India the main cultivators are land owners who are engaged in agricultural activities of their own land.

During 1991 census, Karnataka state had 59,15,633 total main cultivators which being 34.21% of the total main workers (Table-1 & Fig. 2). During 2001 census, the number of total main cultivators were 61,86,932 i.e. 31.95% of the total main working population (Table-2 & Fig. 3).

Table-1 : Karnataka State - Total Main Cultivators
(Percentage to the Total Main Working Population, As per the date of 1991 Census
[Total Main Cultivators = 5915633 (34.21%)])

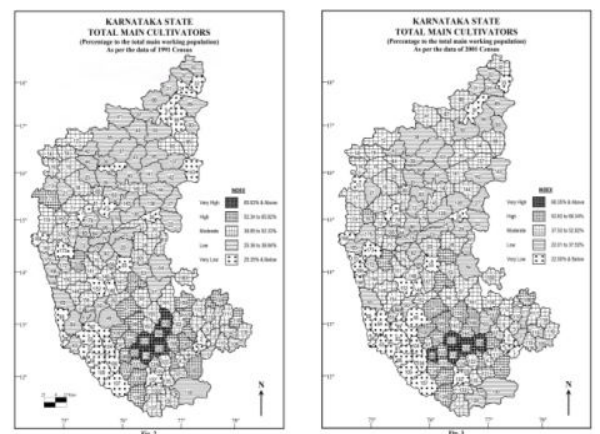
Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Main Cultivators	Total Main Working Population	Percentage (%)
1	Bijapur	4,69,247	13,11,307	35.77
2	Bidar	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
3	Bhadravathi	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
4	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
5	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
6	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
7	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
8	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
9	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
10	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
11	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
12	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
13	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
14	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
15	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
16	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
17	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
18	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
19	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99
20	Channarayana	4,68,116	12,64,267	36.99

NOTE: * SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA (INDIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH) ** PERCENTAGE CALCULATED FROM TOTAL MAIN WORKING POPULATION OF EACH TALUK.
*** STATE TOTALS: TOTAL MAIN CULTIVATORS = 59,15,633 (34.21%)

Table-2 : Karnataka State - Total Main Cultivators
(Percentage to the Total Main Working Population, As per the date of 2001 Census
[Total Main Cultivators = 6186932 (31.95%)])

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Main Cultivators	Total Main Working Population	Percentage (%)
1	Bijapur	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
2	Bidar	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
3	Bhadravathi	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
4	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
5	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
6	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
7	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
8	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
9	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
10	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
11	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
12	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
13	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
14	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
15	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
16	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
17	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
18	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
19	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54
20	Channarayana	4,87,116	13,34,267	36.54

NOTE: * SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA (INDIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH) ** PERCENTAGE CALCULATED FROM TOTAL MAIN WORKING POPULATION OF EACH TALUK.
*** STATE TOTALS: TOTAL MAIN CULTIVATORS = 61,86,932 (31.95%)



I. Very High Range of Total Main Cultivators
During 1991 there were 6 taluks under very high group of total

main cultivators in the range of 65.83% and above. The 6 taluks are located in southern Karnataka in contiguous manner and they have less than 40% of net sown area under irrigation. Due to dry land agriculture and irrigated land available to the farmers in these 6 taluks, the diversification of agricultural activity makes the farmers to be more active and produce more income and hence agriculture becomes an important main activity in these taluks. These 6 taluks are viz. Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala, Turuvikere, Channarayapattana, Hole Narasipur and Gubbi. The further development of agricultural land use system with reference to watershed management (rain harvesting), bio-fertilizer use and modernization of land management and crop management can usher the farmers to not only development of crop land use system but also increase in employment opportunities both in agriculture as well as agro-based secondary entorsory system.

During 2001 census, only 5 taluks are identified in very high range of total main cultivators i.e. more than 68.35%. These taluks are located in southern Karnataka where 4 taluks are of 1991 period namely Channarayapattana, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala and Gubbi, while 1 taluk i.e. Arkalgud is a new taluk during 2001.

II. High Range of Total Main Cultivators

During 1991 census, 23 taluks are noticed in high range of total main cultivators with a range of 52.34% to 65.82%. One taluk i.e. Sorab is located in south-western part of malnad region and another one taluk i.e. Kanapur is also located in malnad region of north-west Karnataka, while remaining 21 taluks are located in south Karnataka. During 2001 census period, 22 taluks are identified in high range of total main cultivators (52.83% to 68.34%) where one taluk i.e. Haliyal is located in malnad region of north-west Karnataka and another taluk Sorab is also from the malnad region, while remaining 20 taluks are located in south Karnataka, where irrigation in some taluks is available even at 50% of net sown area. Therefore, these 22 taluks are potential areas for expansion and development of primary activities besides agro-based secondary activities. Consequently, we can foresee work opportunities for future growing population.

III. Moderate Range of Total Main Cultivators

During 1991 period, 56 taluks are noticed as total main cultivators in the range of 38.85% to 52.33%. These taluks are noticed in north-western part of Karnataka, central Karnataka and southern Karnataka and 2 taluks namely Shahapur and Yadgiri in north-east Karnataka. During 2001 census, 67 taluks are noticed in the moderate range of 37.53% to 52.82%. These taluks of total main cultivators are distributed over Karnataka except coastal region.

IV. Low Range of Total Main Cultivators

In the low range 62 taluks are noticed during 1991 census, in the range of 25.36% to 38.84% of total main cultivators. The majority of these taluks are found in northern Karnataka where due to less irrigation and drought conditions number of cultivators are in low range. Therefore the development of irrigation and crop land use pattern have to be improved and strengthened, in order to increase the involvement of cultivation activities.

During 2001 census, 50 taluks are found in low range of total main cultivators in the range of 22.01% to 37.52%. The majority of these taluks are located in north Karnataka. For the development of these taluks what is said for 62 taluks of 1991 period is also applicable for the 50 taluks of 2001 period.

V. Very Low Range of Total Main Cultivators

In the very low range of the total main cultivators, 28 taluks are observed during 1991 period in the range of 25.35% and below. Out of these taluks, 9 taluks are noticed in the south-western part of western ghats of Karnataka, 2 taluks are in

south coast, one taluk in the north coast (Karwar), 2 taluks are Bangalore North and Bangalore South, 4 taluks are in the north-eastern region, 3 taluks in central Karnataka and 6 taluks in north Karnataka.

During 2001 census, 31 taluks are noticed in very low range of total main cultivators i.e. 22.00% and below. Majority of these taluks are located in the western ghat region, where there is little scope for agricultural activities due to forest cover.

Correlation Analysis

In this study the correlation of number of total cultivators is done with variables. The following variables show positive with very high significant correlation with number of rural workers ($r=0.81$), number of cultivators ($r=0.86$) and number of agricultural labourers ($r=0.84$). The positive with significant correlation is noticed with decadal growth of population ($r=0.74$), number of rural population ($r=0.76$), number of rural male literates ($r=0.61$), number of rural male workers ($r=0.78$) and number of rural female workers ($r=0.77$). A positive with significant correlation is observed with number of rural literates ($r=0.50$) and number of male literates to male population ($r=0.48$).

Conclusion

Total cultivators are an important component of working population in India context. In Karnataka like any other state in India the total cultivators are land owners who are engaged in agricultural activities of their own land. During 1991 census, Karnataka state had 59,15,633 total main cultivators which being 34.21% of the total main workers. During 2001 census, the number of total main cultivators were 61,86,932 i.e. 31.95% of the total main working population.

The talukawise distributional pattern of main cultivators in Karnataka during 1991 and 2001 periods is with less variation. The very high concentration of total main cultivators found in 22 taluks are identified in high range of total main cultivators (52.83% to 68.34%) where one taluk i.e. Haliyal located in malnad region of North-West Karnataka and another taluk Sorab is also from the malnad region, while remaining 20 taluks are located in South Karnataka, where irrigation in some taluks is available even at 50% of net sown area.

During 2001 census, 31 taluks are noticed in very low range of total main cultivators i.e. 22.00% and below. Majority of these taluks are located in the western ghat region, where there is little scope for agricultural activities due to forest cover.

REFERENCES

- 1) Aherao, D.Y. (1987). Impact of irrigation in agriculture and socio-economic change a case study of Ahmednagar district (Maharashtra) – A geographical analysis. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis submitted to Karnatak University, Dharwad. Guided by S.S.Naregal.
- 2) Chandana, R.C. (1994). A geography of population. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- 3) Mehta and Others (1983). An action plan for removal of unemployment in rural India. Navjeevan Press, Ahmedabad.
- 4) Mishra Shiv Pujari (1985). Integrated rural area development and planning: A geographical study of Karnataka tehsil. Rathan Publishers.
- 5) Nadkarni, M.V. & Deshpande, R.S. (1979). Underutilization of land, climate and institutions factors. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 34, No. 2.
- 6) Sharma, R.K. & Rana, H.R. (1989). Population analysis of Mandi and Bilaspur district. NIGI, Vol. 4.