

**DES NO/1/2020**

***Men and Women in Karnataka  
2019-20***

Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division  
***Directorate of Economics & Statistics,***  
***Bengaluru***



## PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has brought out the Annual Publication of “*Men and Women in Karnataka*” for the year **2019-20**. The publication is intended to provide a bird’s eye view of the present status of Women in the State. I am confident that planners, administrators, research scholars and other stakeholders working in the area of women’s empowerment would find this document a useful tool for improving the status of women in Karnataka.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Departments/Organizations of Central and State Government who have extended their whole hearted co-operation in furnishing the required data, on the basis of which the report has been brought out.

I congratulate the officers and staff of the Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division, who are responsible to bring out this Publication. Suggestions for the improvement of this Publication are most welcome.

  
( N. Madhuran )  
Director

Bengaluru  
Date:29.6.2021



<b>SL. NO.</b>	<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
1	Introduction	1-3
2	Rights and Privileges of women in India	4-6
3	Special initiatives for women	7-8
4	Demography and Vital Statistics	9-11
5	Child Development	12-17
6	Early Marriage	18-19
7	Child Labour	20-22
8	Health and Nutrition	23-25
9	Education	26-27
10	Women and Economy	28-31
11	Support services to women	32-34
12	Crime against women and children	35-36
13	Political participation of women and women in decision making	37
14	Tables	38-100

/



### **INTRODUCTION**

**1.1** Women and men do not play identical roles in any society. Women are deprived of equal access to education, work, career opportunities and economic resources. This means that political and economic leaderships are also unequally shared, which leads to gender disparities in enjoyment of benefits from economic and social developments. In recent decades, advocates of women's rights have drawn attention to these facts and this has amplified the need to consider women in policy and programme formulations.

**1.2** Gender discrimination is an issue or a concern, determined by gender based and/or sex based differences among women and men. Gender issues pertain to all aspects and concerns on how women and men inter-relate during their differences to access and use of resources, their activities and how they react to various changes, interventions and policies.

**1.3** The principles of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers them. Within the framework of a democratic policy, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes aimed for development of women in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards, there has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues starting from their welfare to development. In recent years, empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women.

**1.4** The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1992 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India had provided for reservation of

seats for women in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities, thus laying the strong foundation for participation in decision making at the local body levels. The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence with deep insight into women's concerns, have also contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

**1.5** Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms. The most obvious of them being, the continuous trend of declining sex ratio among the female population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and social levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against the girl child, adolescent girls and women still prevails in parts of the State.

**1.6** Social development indices viz., nutrition, health and education are being recognized as important pre-requisites for development of human resources of a country. The nutritional status of vulnerable section of the community i.e., children, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls is considered as an important indicator for national development

**1.7** The status of women is a key factor for determining the development of any society. In the area of gender and development, the Common Wealth Summit had given a blue print for action to all its Member Countries and in turn to the States to transform the Common wealth vision for women into reality. Efforts will surely bring about the day, when women and men will take equal positions in all walks of life.

**1.8** Gender based budgeting is felt essential nowadays for the upliftment of women, both socially and economically. Gender budgeting is required to create separate budgets for Men and Women. Attempts are in place to segregate the budget by gender with an intention to assess gender distribution on resource

benefits. It has highlighted the different needs of men and women warranting differential allocation of expenditure

### ***New announcements in 2021-22 Karnataka state budget***

Women entrepreneurs in hospital, wellness and other service sectors will be provided with loan facility upto rupees 2 crore at a subsidized rate of 4% through woman development board/Karnataka state financial corporation to encourage women entrepreneurs.

Support will be provided under state rural livelihood mission 'Sanjeevini' covering rural women self help groups to start 6,000 micro enterprises in catering, cleanliness work, poultry, sheep rearing, solid waste management, hygiene, construction and other sectors through panchayat raj institutions. with this 60,000 women are expected to get the opportunity of self employment.

Though 'Vanitha sangathi' programme for providing BMTC bus passes at concessional rate to women labourers of garment sector who are in highest number in Bengaluru was announced in 2019-20 budget it was not implemented due to covid 19 pandemic. hence, this programme will be implemented by BMTC in partnership with labour department at a cost of Rs 30 crore during 2021-22

Women employees of the state government will be given a total of 6 months child care leave along with maternity leave which is already in existence. this will be a supplementary step towards the welfare of women who are a very important part of the administrative machinery.

## **RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN IN INDIA**

### **A. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

**2.1** The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the States to adopt measures for positive discrimination in favour of women in order to neutralize the existing socio-economic, educational and political disparities being faced by them. Fundamental rights, among others, ensures equality before the law, equal protection by law, prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard.

#### **Constitutional Privileges:**

- (i) Equality before law (**Article 14**)
- (ii) The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them (**Article 15(i)**)
- (iii) The State to make any special provision in favour of women and children (**Article 15 (3)**)
- (iv) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (**Article 16**)
- (v) The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (**Article 39 (a)**); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (**Article 39 (d)**)
- (vi) To promote justice, on the basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that

opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities **(Article 39 A)**

- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief **(Article 42)**
- (viii) The State to promote with special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation **(Article 46)**
- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health **(Article 47)**
- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women **(Articles 51 (A) (e))**
- (xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat **(Article 243 D(3))**
- (xii) Not less than one third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women **(Article 243 D(4))**
- (xiii) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality **(Article 243 T(3))**
- (xiv) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide **(Article 243 T (4))**

## **B. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**

**2.2** To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislations intended to ensure equal rights to counter social discrimination, various forms of violence, atrocities and provide support services especially for working women.

**2.3** Important social legislations relating to women are:

- (i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- (ii) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- (iii) The Family Courts Act, 1954
- (iv) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (v) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
- (vi) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Rules 1989
- (vii) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 with amendments of 1984 & 1986 and Rules 2004
- (viii) The Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of Lists of Presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules, 1985
- (ix) The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1982
- (x) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- (xi) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- (xii) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
- (xiii) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- (xiv) The Karnataka Marriage Act, 1976 and Rules 2006
- (xv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- (xvi) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (xvii) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and Rules 1987
- (xviii) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- (xix) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 Rules 2006.
- (xx) Equal right for women in parental property (Amendment) Bill 2004.

**SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN**

**3.1 National Commission for Women:**

In January 1992, the Government had set-up “National Commission for Women” a statutory body with specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women and review the existing legislations to suggest amendments wherever necessary.

**3.2 Reservation for Women in Local Self-Government:**

The 72nd and 73rd Constitution Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensures one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

**3.3 The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991 –2000):**

The Plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.

**3.4 National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001:**

The Department of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a “National Policy for the Empowerment of Women” in the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

**3.5 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):**

This programme comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

**i) Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):**

The Government of India has reduced the age limit of the beneficiaries under **IGNOAPS** from 65 years to 60 years and is contributing Rs.200 towards this scheme. The Government of Karnataka is paying an amount of Rs.400 per person under this category (60 to 64 years). Further, a total of Rs.1000 per month is

being paid to the beneficiaries aged between 65 to 79 years, of which Rs.200 per month is paid by Government of India and Rs.800 by Government of Karnataka. For beneficiaries aged above 80 years Rs.1000 per month is being paid with equal share of Rs.500 contributed by the Government of India and Government of Karnataka.

#### **ii) National Family Benefits Scheme (NFBS):**

NFBS is initiated to help the families below poverty line during the time of distress caused due to death of principal bread earner aged between 18 to 59 years of the family. Rs.20,000 (one time payment) is paid to the surviving family member.

#### **iii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)**

Widows holding Priority Cards and aged between 18-39 years, a pension of Rs.600 is being paid by Government of Karnataka. For beneficiaries aged between 40-79 years, Rs.600 per month is paid, of which Rs.300 by Government of Karnataka and Rs.300 by Government of India will be paid till she remarries or her income limit crosses Rs.12,000 in rural areas and Rs.17,000 in urban areas per annum or till her death.

#### **iv) Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):**

Persons aged between 0-17 years, with physical disabilities up to 75%, an amount of Rs.600 per month is paid by Government of Karnataka for those holding priority cards. Similarly Rs.1100 per month is paid by Government of Karnataka and Rs.300 is paid by Government of India for persons affected with more than 75% disability and aged between 18 to 79 years.

**DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS**

**4.1** It is a widely known fact that women live longer than men. At the same time, it is also a fact that there are less number of women than men. The sex ratio having declined continuously tends to move up since 1991. Details on population and percentage share of female population, literacy rate and density as per 2011 census are given in Table-1 and 2. Age wise population by sex, along with details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the five-year-age groups in Karnataka, are given in Table-3, 4 & 5 respectively. The number of females per 1000 males as per 2011 census is 973 and as per 2001 census it was 965. Therefore it may be noted that there is a slight increase in the number of females during the reported decade. These details are given in Table-6.

**4.2** The Child Population in the age group (0-6 years) as per Census of India 2001 and 2011 are given in Table-7. On comparing child population figures of 2001 with that of 2011 census, there was an overall decline in both, male and female child population. The sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 had declined sharply from 960 in 1991 to 946 in 2001 and again there was marginal raise from 946 in 2001 to 948 as per 2011 Census. These details are given in Table-8.

**4.3** Details of Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate from 1971 to 2018 are given in Table-9.

**4.4** As per Human Development Report of 2005, the Life Expectancy at Birth during 1991-92 in Karnataka was 62.1 years, whereas it was 65.8 years in 2001-02. District-wise life expectancy at birth, for the years 1991-92 and 2001-02 is given in Table-10.

**4.5** The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 2.4 in 2001 to 2.0 in 2011. This decline is on account of improved social structure, economic prosperity, urbanization, increased knowledge on acceptance of contraceptives and declining

child mortality. The economic reasons for the decline in fertility rates include: high rates of urbanization, increase in the cost of living and increased education to women. These have raised their earning power and enhanced the "opportunity cost" of child bearing and child rearing. Rapid technological changes have raised the rate of return to human capital through education. High rates of return to human capital and education have raised the incentives of parents to invest in their children's education in order to substitute quality for quantity of family size decisions. The district wise details of total fertility rate are given in Table-11. While the general fertility rate stood at 31.7 and the total fertility rate was 1.8 among illiterate women, the corresponding rates were 59.5 and 1.7 among educated women. Age specific fertility indicators by level of education for the year 2018 are given in Table-12.

**4.6** The Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status of all age groups during 2018 with respect to never married women stood at 40.4, 51.1 with respect to married women and 8.5 with respect to widowed/divorced and separated women. These details are given in Table-13.

**4.7** Total marital fertility rate is 3.3 . However this figure remained at 3.4 in Rural and 3.1 in Urban. The Age specific marital fertility rate and age specific fertility rate, for the year 2018, are given in Table-14 and 15.

**4.8** The combined crude Death rate of all ages for 2018 is 6.3 in total. While it is 6.8 in case of males, it is 5.8 in case of females. Age specific death rates for male & female is given in Table-16.

**4.9** District wise Birth rate and Death rate for the year 2019 are given in Table-17.

**4.10** During the year 2019, the registered number of live births in Karnataka was 10.47 lakhs. While still births were 3156, deaths were 5.08 lakh and maternal

deaths were 201. Live births, still births, Birth rate, Deaths, Death rate and Infant deaths are given in Table-18.

**4.11** The State average percentage of live births by order of birth for the year 2018, for 5<sup>th</sup> birth order was 0.8 in rural areas and 0.6 in urban areas. These details are given in the Table-19.

### CHILD DEVELOPMENT

As per 2011 Census, Karnataka's total population was 61.09 millions, of which children in the age group 0-6 constitute 11.72 percent. The programmes, policies and schemes for the department are aimed at a holistic development of children in terms of tackling declining sex ratio, infant mortality, health and nutrition issues, early childhood education, in addition to providing protection of rights of children, prevention of child abuse and exploitation, provision of care and protection etc.

#### 5.1 Day Care Centers (Creeches)

Assistance is provided through Zilla Panchayats to Mahila Mandals and voluntary organisations to start creeches for children of working women who are engaged in agriculture and other occupations in rural areas. The scheme provides day care services for children in the age group 0-3 years. Services include health care supplementary nutrition, facilities for children to sleep, immunization, play and recreation. Number of day care centers in Karnataka for the year 2019-20 were 21 and the district-wise information is given in Table-20.

#### 5.2 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored flagship programme, which provides a package of services viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, health and nutrition, education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between age of 3-6 years. Eligible beneficiaries covered under the scheme are children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The package of services is provided to beneficiaries through Anganwadi Centers managed by an Anganwadi Worker and a Helper, at the Village Level as also in Urban Slums. At present 66015 Anganwadi Centres are functioning under ICDS

projects, covering all 227 Taluks. 45.11 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited. .  
During 2019-20, under this scheme.

Source:Karnataka at glance 2019-20

### **5.3 Supplementary Nutrition Programme:**

Supplementary nutrition program launched since inception is given to the beneficiaries under ICDS programme with an objective to provide 500 calories and 12–15 grams of protein per day, as a supplement to their normal intake as envisaged in the scheme guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year at a cost of Rs. 8.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs.9.50 per beneficiary per day for pregnant and nursing mothers as well as adolescent girls and Rs.12.00 per severely malnourished child per day. Beneficiaries are provided with local food for all the 6 days in a week. Children in the age group of 3 -6 years, attending the AWC are provided cooked food for 6 days in a week. A total expenditure of Rs 147736.28 lakhs was incurred during the year 2019-20. From 2005-06 the Government of India has been sharing 50% of the cost on supplementary nutrition and 50% share is borne the State Government. The district-wise details are given in Table-21.

### **5.4 Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG).**

Government of India formulated a new scheme called Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) which is a merger of ‘Kishori Shakti Yojana’ (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). This scheme is implemented in all 30 districts of the State for out of school girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years. Under the scheme, Nutrition component and non nutrition component services are being provided. Supplementary nutrition is provided to Adolescent Girls as take home ration on an average of 300days in a year at a cost of Rs.9.50 per beneficiary per day the sharing pattern is 50:50 by Government of India and Government of Karnataka. About 73181 Adolescent Girls were identified during 2018-19 and out of these 43723 are provided supplementary nutrition programme.

An amount of Rs. 1742.12 lakhs have been released and spent up to the end of March 2019.

Budgetary provisions for non nutrition component are Rs.1.10 lakhs per ICDS project. Adolescent Girls will receive life skill education, nutrition and health education, awareness about socio-legal issues, vocational training, etc. Under non nutrition component, adolescent girls are provided with services like training on life skills, nutrition and health education (NHED), knowledge about family planning, child care practices, home management, reproductive and sexual health and vocational skill training. During the year 2019, an amount of Rs.44.37 lakhs has been released, of which Rs.12.66 lakhs have been spent.

Physical and financial progress for supplementary nutrition programme and scheme for adolescent girls for the year 2019-20 are given in Table 21.

## **5.5 Bhagyalakshmi**

Bhagyalakshmi scheme was launched during the year 2006-07 with an objective to promote birth of girl children in the below the poverty line families and to raise the status of the girl child within the family in particular and the society in general.

### **Objectives:**

- To promote Birth of girl children and build confidence into below poverty-line families;
- To prevent social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage and child trafficking;
- To promote overall development of the girl child by improving the status of health, education and nutrition;
- Promote empowerment of the girl child in the society by way of financial assistance.

## **Eligibility Criteria for availing benefit under the Scheme**

- The first two girl children born in the family having BPL/Priority House hold card, issued by the Food and Civil Supplies Department are eligible to enroll under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme;

- The father or mother of the beneficiary girl child should have undergone terminal family planning method and the total number of children should not exceed three;
- All girl children born into the below poverty line families after 31.03.2006 are eligible to be enrolled as beneficiaries under the scheme;
- The Child should be enrolled before completion of one year by producing the birth certificate of the child;
- The beneficiaries will be registered after complete verification and an amount of Rs.10,000/- will be deposited in the name of each eligible beneficiary born up to 31.07.2008 with the financial partner institution;
- When the girl attains the age of 18 years, the maturity amount along with the accrued interest i.e. an amount of Rs.34,751/- and if the second child in the same family is also enrolled under the scheme, a total amount of Rs.40,918/- will be paid to the beneficiary. Interim benefits such as scholarship and insurance will be provided on fulfillment of the conditions specified in the scheme.

This scheme was modified vide GO Dated 20-01.2009 (applicable for children born from 01.08.2008) the features of modified scheme are:

- An amount of Rs.19, 300/- in the name of the first beneficiary of family and an amount of Rs.18, 350/- in the name of the second beneficiary of the same family will be deposited with the financial partner institution as initial deposit. On attaining 18 years of age maturity amount of;
- Rs.1, 00,000/- will be made available to the beneficiary;
- Scholarship and Health Insurance benefit is withdrawn for the beneficiary.

### **Bhagyalakshmi Software-Baanangaladatha Bale.**

From the year 2010-11 Bhagyalakshmi Application Software has been developed in Collaboration with the NIC and registration, sanctioning and other process are being done online. **Bhagyalakshmi Scheme was simplified as per the Government Order dated: 06-03-2015.** (This order is applicable to the children born after 01.04.2015) and as per this order:

- The number of children in the family is limited to two and all the other conditions of 2006 Government order is applicable;

- The scheme was further modified vide Gov.No.MAMAE/67/MAMAA/2017 Dated: 24.02.2018 and as per this new order, the eligibility criteria to enroll under the scheme is extended to two years after birth of the child;
- Submission of Family Planning Certificate is not compulsory while enrolling the second child under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme.

### **Conditions to avail Maturity Amount:**

- In order to avail the maturity amount, the child should have studied upto minimum of 8<sup>th</sup> Std. This condition is relaxed to differently abled children. The said children should have studied from 1 to 5<sup>th</sup> Standard. If the child is suffering from sever disability, the concerned District Deputy Director, has been vested with power to look into the pros and cons of the case and can further relax this condition;
- The Child should produce 5<sup>th</sup> Standard and 8<sup>th</sup> Standard passed Certificate issued by the School Head Master;
- The child should not be a child labour as per the child labour Act,1986;
- The child should not marry until she completes 18 years age;
- If the selected beneficiary does not fulfil any one of the above conditions the benefit will be forfeited;
- The Children born from 01.06.2006 to 31.07.2008 and registered under the scheme, the child should have passed every year in each class to avail the scholarship;
- The scheme is implemented in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India;
- Total number of beneficiaries covered under this scheme during 2019-20 were 1,49,570.

The district-wise beneficiaries covered during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Table-22.

### **5.6 GIRL CHILD**

Government of India has declared January 24<sup>th</sup> as the “**National Girl Child Day**” with a focus on the upliftment of the Girl Child. Although the Constitution of India guarantees equality to all citizens, the status of women and girls is not on par with that of males in some sections of society. The skewed sex ratio in the 0-6 years age group is an indicator of this fact. The Government of India has launched

several schemes and programmes for the welfare of the girl child, which reduce discrimination against the girl child. Some of these are:-

### **A. Girl Child Scheme/Adolescent Girl Scheme**

1. Integrated Child Development Services (1975)
2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (2000)

### **B. Legislative Measures**

Various legislations have been enacted for the protection of children. These are:

1. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Karnataka Rules, 2010.
2. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Rules 2008.
3. Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012 and Rules 2012.

**5.7** Discrimination against girls is evident from indicators such as enrolment and dropout rates of girls in schools. Dropout rates from 2000-2001 to 2019-20 are given in Table-24 which reveals that the drop out ratio in case of girls and boys of 9th and 10th standards were 7.70 and 12.16, respectively.

**5.8** The National Family Health Survey 2006 found that the two child norm is gradually being accepted in the country, but this is more prominent among women who have two living sons.

### EARLY MARRIAGE

#### Implementation of Prohibition of Child Act-2006

**6.1** All children have right for care and protection to develop and grow into a complete and full individual. Child Marriage is a blatant violation of all these rights as child marriages deny children their basic rights to good health, nutrition, education and freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation. Child marriage resulting in early motherhood means placing both the young mother and her baby at risk. This leads to increase in infant and maternal mortality.

**6.2** Under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006, child marriage means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a child. Child under this act is defined as a female who has not completed 18 years and a male who has not completed 21 years.

#### **6.3 Punishment under prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006.**

- a) Whoever, being a male adult below 21 years of age, contracts a child marriage,
- b) Whoever performs, conducts, directs or abets any child marriage,
- c) Parents or guardian or any other person having charge of child fails to prevent child marriage, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment of not less one year which may extend up to 2 years or with fine may extend to 1 lakh rupees or both.

The High Court of Karnataka while disposing of the Writ Petition No.11156/6 on 10.11.2010 directed the State Government to set up a Core Committee in order to prepare an action plan to implement the Prohibition of Child marriage Act 2006 effectively. The Core Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr.Shivaraj V.Patil former Supreme Court Judge of India submitted its report to Government. Child

Marriage Prohibition Monitoring Cell has been created at Directorate on Committee's recommendation to implement the Prohibition of Child marriage Act-2006.

As per Core Committee recommendations, awareness about consequences of Child Marriage has been created through Electronic media, Advertisements and Trainings, with IEC Materials.

**CHILD LABOUR**

**Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.**

**1. Introduction:**

Every child is an asset of the family and nation who deserves everyone's love, care, respect, protection and security. Child labour system is one of the worst form of violation of human rights. Child labour system exploits children physically, morally, psychologically economically and blocks their access to education. Employment of children is against the mandate contained in various Articles of the Constitution of India. Eradication of child labour is an imminent necessity in the context of various child right protection laws such as the Right to Education Act 2009, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 and the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 etc.,

Government of Karnataka has been taking various pro-active measures to tackle this problem. However, considering the magnitude and extent of the problem and that it is essentially a socio-economic problem inextricably linked to poverty and illiteracy, it requires concerted efforts from all sections of the society to make a dent in the problem.

**Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication Project Society, Bengaluru**

Government of India vide its Gazette Notification dated 30.07.2016 has published the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (Amendment) Act-1986 with the object of bringing within its scope even adolescent labour and thereby regulate and prohibit child and adolescent labour. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act - 2015, the Right to Education Act, 2009 and other legislations which are meant for protection of the rights of the children are also in force supplementing the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The harmonious and effective enforcement of the laws concerned helps in containing the child and adolescent labour problem in the state. In this regard, the State Government has taken mainly following activities;

1. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is being implemented in the State of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka has published the Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation) (Karnataka) (Amendment) Rules, 2017 vide Notification No. LD 113CLC 2017 (P1) Bengaluru, Dated: 04/10/2018 in Volume 153, Issue 44 of the Karnataka Gazette dated: 08/11/2018.

2. Government of Karnataka has issued Notification No. LD 124 CLC 2016, Bengaluru, Dated: 01/03/2019 under Section 14-B of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 constituting "Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund" Scheme.
3. In the year 2018-19, the State Government by involving Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department, Department of Women and Child Development, Department of Primary and Secondary Education, Department of Labour and the relevant stakeholders has conducted a joint survey of Out-of-School Children(OoSC), in which 95 child and adolescent working children were identified.
4. The Government of Karnataka through its Department of Primary and Secondary Education has started Students Achievement Tracking System (SATS)- Karnataka Portal, which provides opportunities to upload information of all the children enrolled in educational institutions. All the District Child Labour Project Societies are instructed to upload all information of the children enrolled in Special Training Center (STCs) working as per the National Child Labour Project (NCLP)/State Child Labour Project (SCLP) scheme in Karnataka State.
5. Government of India has started National Child Labour Projects Scheme (NCLPS) in 1988 to rehabilitate rescued child labourers. Through this scheme, opportunities for rehabilitation and learning to the rescued child labourers in Special Training Centers (STCs) are provided.
6. Government of Karnataka has launched State Child Labour Project (SCLP) as a supplement to the National Child Labour Projects Scheme (NCLPS) to extend beneficial support system in non-NCLP districts.
7. Generating awareness about the problems and remedies to the child and adolescent labour system is being taken-up on priority basis. The task is being implemented by using traditional media and modern electronic / print media in the districts under the leadership of Deputy Commissioners throughout the state.
8. The Child Helpline No. 1098 and Helpline No. 080-29752833 are being used to receive complaints about the child labour. The complaints received through Helplines are scrutinised and appropriate legal actions are initiated for rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of the working child, as per law.

### **Awareness Generation Programmes:**

1. On 12<sup>th</sup> of June of every year, “**World Day Against Child Labour**” (WDACL) is organized at the State level and District levels in collaboration with Legal Service Authorities, District Administration, NGO’s, Trade Unions, Employer Organizations, etc.
2. Similarly, various **Awareness Generation Programmes (AGPs)** are also being organized in collaboration with NGOs and other Stakeholders.
3. Capacity Development Programmes (Training) are being organized to provide training to the notified inspectors and other Stakeholders.
4. Jathas and Street plays are conducted at State, District and Taluk levels to create awareness amongst public.
5. Stickers, Pamphlets, wall paintings, are distributed among general public.
6. Flex and Hoardings are also being displayed to create awareness among general public.
7. The details of various awareness programmes conducted during the last 2 years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Nature of the programme	Year wise details of awareness programmes	
		2018-19	2019-20
1	Street Plays	218	557
2	Wall Paintings	1200	1976
3	Hand bills & Posters	81270	185307
4	Auto-rickshaw Canvassing	266	283
5	Legal Awareness & support Programmes conducted	185	298
6	Workshops & Trainings	74	59
7	Jathas/Processions	49630	57201
8	Flexes & Hoardings	2006	942

The State of Karnataka is initiating all possible steps for complete elimination of this problem and to declare the State as a “Child and Adolescent Labour Free Zone”, as early as possible.

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

**8.1** For a nation's progress it is essential that the health and nutrition of women and girls, mothers of the new generation are adequately cared for. A majority of women go through life in a state of nutritional stress; they are anemic and malnourished. Poverty, early marriage, malnutrition and lack of health care, during pregnancy are the major reasons for both maternal and infant mortality. The average Indian woman bears her first child before 22 years of her age and has little control over her own fertility and reproductive health. In Karnataka, almost 21.3 percent of girls are married before they attain 18 years of age as per NFHS-5, 2019-20. Nearly 9.6 percent of married girls bear children before they turn 19 year. Almost one third of all babies born to these girls are found to be born low birth-weight.

**8.2** As per Sample Registration System, the overall Infant mortality rate in Karnataka, which was 95 during 1971 declined to 23 in 2018. During 2001-02, the expectation of life at birth was 67.0 and 64.5 for females and males respectively. Details are shown in Table-9 and Table-10.

**8.3** Rural health infrastructure in Karnataka is often plagued with inadequate resources of trained manpower, medicines, equipment, electricity and transport. To reduce the high maternal mortality rate, rural health infrastructure needs strengthening. The number of health centers available in rural areas as on 2019-20 is given below

Sub centers	8871
Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	2359
Community Health Centers (CHCs)	207

(Source:-Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka)

**8.4 International Institute for Population Sciences** conducted the NFHS-5 survey on maternal health services during 2019-20. The percentage of mothers receiving antenatal and post natal care is given below.

	(Percentage)		
<b>Mothers Receiving Antenatal and Post Natal Care</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Mothers who had at least 4 Antenatal visits (%)	70.9	71.2	70.6
Mothers who consumed IFA Tablet for 180 days when they were pregnant (%)	26.7	31.5	23.7
Mothers who received postnatal care within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.4	87.4	87.4

**Note:** IFA- Iron and folic acid

Source: National Family Health Survey-5 2019-20

**8.5 Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome** has emerged as a major killer in Karnataka. The incidence of AIDS is spreading from the high risk population to the general population, and the infection has spread even to new born babies. The district-wise details about the percentage of women having awareness about AIDS in Karnataka during 2019-20 is shown in Table-25.

**8.6** The nutritional status of women and children in Karnataka is not quite satisfactory and requires intervention to bring improvement to the current situation. Although programmes have targeted vulnerable sections of the population, a more concerted effort is required to bring about tangible change in the situation. In spite of programmes like Public Distribution System and Targeted Public Distribution Systems (TPDS), poverty alleviation programme and rural and urban employment programmes, the nutritional status of 31% of women and 26%, of men is below normal. The benefits of programme do not seem to reached above 30% of the population. Hence a different approach is required.

**8.7** The incidence of anemia among married women is quite high in Karnataka. Incidence of anemia among pregnant and married women are depicted below:

	(Percentage)		
<b>Nutritional Status of Adults(age 15-49)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal	17.2	12.9	19.9
Men whose Body Mass Index is below normal	14.3	11.5	16.2
Women who are overweight or obese	30.1	37.1	25.6
Men who are overweight or obese	30.9	39.4	25.0

<b>Anemia among Children and Adults</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Children age 6-59 months who are anemic	65.5	62.8	67.1
All women age 15-49 who are anemic	47.8	43.9	50.3
Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anemic	45.7	37.3	50.6
Men age 15-49 who are anemic	19.6	17.3	21.2

**Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-20**

### **8.8 Safe Drinking Water**

A vast section of the Population of Karnataka does not have access to safe drinking water, which is the cause of many diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery, jaundice, etc., The status of rural habitations access to safe drinking water and those yet to be covered is given below:

#### **Rural Habitations having safe Drinking water**

Partially Covered	Fully Covered	Total
33683	26371	60054

Source: Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Dept.

**8.9** Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in Karnataka is programmed to provide 40 to 55 liters of drinking water to each person every day as per Government of India. Potable drinking water is supplied to rural areas through bore wells fitted to hand pumps, Mini water supply schemes and Piped water schemes.

### EDUCATION

**9.1** Education is a critical input in Human Resources Development and is essential for the country's economic growth. A high literacy rate, especially in the case of women, correlates with improvement in several socio-economic indicators, namely low birth rate, low infant mortality rate and increase in life expectancy. The recognition of this fact has created awareness on the need to focus on improving literacy and universalizing the elementary education programme. The task of providing basic education for all, with a concrete plan of action, gained greater momentum only after the National Policy of Education (NPE) was adopted in 1986 and revised in 1992.

**9.2** Constitution of India guarantees free primary education for both boys and girls up to the age 14. Females continue to lag behind males on the literacy front. Census 2011 indicates that only 68.08 percent women are literate as compared to 82.47 percent men. As per the NFHS Survey the main reasons of females never attending schools are 'expensive cost of education', not interested in studies, education is not 'considered necessary' and 'required for household work'

**9.3** Nonetheless, literacy rate has been going up steadily. The 2011 census revealed that while the total literacy rate was 75.36 percent, with respect to females, this was 68.08 percent. The literacy rate by sex, in rural and urban areas from 1951 to 2011 and The district wise percentage of literacy rate 2011 is furnished in Table 26.

**9.4** During 2019-20, the number of girls enrolled in lower primary, higher primary and high schools are 26,20,264 (48.15%), 15,24,776 (48.63%) and 8,79,953 (47.90%) respectively to the total enrolled. The total percentage enrolment of girls for lower primary, higher primary, and high schools was 48.25 percent. District-

wise share of girls' enrolment lower primary, higher primary & high school for the year 2019-20 is given in Table-27.

**9.5** The Government of Karnataka has distributed bicycles to government school and aided school students who are studying in VIII standard to improve the quality of attendance in high schools. District-wise details of The number of bicycles distributed during the year 2019-20 is given in Table-28, which shows that out of 4,98,184 bicycles 2,48,617 were distributed to girls.

**9.6** The percentage of Female teachers in Bengaluru urban district is the highest compared to all other districts. Percentage of female teachers in Primary & High Schools was 50 and 36 %, respectively. District-wise information is given in Table-29.

**9.7** Gender parity index for 2019-20 for Lower Primary is 0.99, Higher Primary is 1.03 & High School is 1.0. District-wise details are given in Table-30.

**9.8** During 2019-20, number of girls enrolled for first year Pre-University and Second Year Pre-University are 3,35,449 and 2,98,111 respectively. The district-wise details are given in Table-31. students who had appeared and qualified Pre-university examination during 2020 are furnished in table 31(a).

**9.9** During 2019-20 the student strength in Government and Private aided degree colleges were 3,45,622 and 1,68,695 respectively of which 1,99,033 and 93,994 are female students. The district-wise details are given in Table-32.

### WOMEN AND ECONOMY

**10.1** Marriage and kinship systems preserves the structures of patriarchy. Most societies are “Patriarchal” with women moving from their parents to their husband’s homes after marriage. Marriage can therefore be thought of, as a framework that serves to exchange women between households and marriage decisions are made with a view to ensure that such exchange of women promises maximum gain to both the households. The man’s household is the point of reference while the woman is simply an input in the process for households controlled by men, in order to generate economic and social returns. However, in some coastal districts of Karnataka, there is also a system of “Matriarchal” marriages still exists.

**10.2** As per 2011 Census, in urban area, the total population of workers is 278.72 lakhs of which only 24.11 lakhs are females. In rural areas, out of 185.01 lakhs, 113.11 lakhs are males and 71.90 lakhs are females. As per the report of National Sample Survey 69<sup>th</sup> round, (Central Sample) the worker population ratio of females in rural areas for principal sector was 1000 while that for males was also 1000. In urban areas too, it is 1000 for females and 1000 for males, the details of which are given in Table-33. According to Employment and Training Department, Bengaluru, the total employment of women in organized sector as on 31st March 2020 was 7,88,728 of which 2,80,171 were in public sector and 5,08,557 were in private sector. The district-wise details are given in Table-37.

**10.3** Women’s work is under-valued and unrecognized. Women work longer hours than men and carry the major share of household as well as community work that is unpaid and invisible. There are far fewer women in paid workforce than men. There are more unemployed women than unemployed men.

**10.4** Women generally earn lower wages than men, performing the same activity. It has been estimated that women's wage rates on the average are only 75% of men's wage rates and constitute only one fourth of the family income. In no State in India, do women and men earn equal wages in agriculture. Further, women generally work in the informal sector where wages are lower and they are not even covered by labour laws. Within organizations, women workers are also engaged in piece-work and subcontracting at exploitative rates.

**10.5** The percentage of work participation of main and marginal workers and non workers by sex as per 2011 census is given below:

**Work participation Rate of Main and Marginal Workers by sex (Percentage) in Karnataka, 2001 and 2011**

Main Workers		Marginal Workers				Non-Workers					
2001		2011		2001		2011		2001		2011	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
20.63	51.66	30.12	69.87	10.91	4.97	57.10	42.90	68.01	43.36	0.61	0.38

(Source: Census of India)

**10.6** To increase employment among women, several initiatives have been taken by Government of India and programmes have been launched for their economic empowerment. Some of these are STEP and Hostels for Working Women, along with day care centers for their children.

**10.7** As per 2011 Census, total male and female main workers in all age groups are 2.34 crores, of which 1.63 crores are male workers and 0.70 crores are female workers. In case of marginal workers, out of the total of 44.75 lakhs, 19.20 lakhs are males and 25.55 lakhs are females. The details of male and female workers of various age groups are given in Table-38.

Details on education specific status, worker population ratio, educational composition of the usually employed, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate are given in Tables-33, 34, 35 and 36.

## **10.8 Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**

**10.8** Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) was launched in 1987 to develop skills and knowledge to poor as well as, asset-less women in traditional occupations such as agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handloom, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development for enhancing their productivity in addition to income generation. This would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities including self-employment and development of entrepreneurship skills. Women in the dairying sector have been receiving maximum support, keeping in view, the nature of demands. This is followed by handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and poultry.

**10.8.1** During 2019-20, 1118.77 lakh person-days were generated under MGNREGA, of which the person-days generated by women were 549.52 lakhs which constitute 49.11% of total mandays generated. The district-wise total number of person-days generated under MGNREGA during 2019-20 of which, the total number of person-days generated by women is given in Table-39.

**10.8.2** The public sector has higher number of women employed in community social and personal services, whereas in private sector majority of employed women are in manufacturing industries. District-wise and qualification-wise applicants registered in employment exchanges as on 31.3.2020 are given in Table-40.

**10.8.3** According to 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census, there were 6.91 lakh agricultural establishments employing 13.41 lakh persons in the State of which, 5.24 lakhs are females who work out to 39.1%. Details are given in Table-41. In all Non-Agricultural establishments which are 21.89 lakh in number, the female

employment was 16.56 lakhs for 58.05 lakh total employment which constitute 28.53%. The details are given in Table-42.

**10.8.4** As per 2015-16 Agricultural Census, the total number of agricultural holders in the state are 86.81 lakhs covering an area of 118.05 lakh hectares which, women land holders are 17.43 lakhs (20%), covering an area of 21.02 hectares. The district-wise details are given in Table-43.

### SUPPORT SERVICES TO WOMEN

**11.1** The Department of Women and Child Development has undertaken several programmes with the assistance of voluntary organizations providing services to various groups of women. Working women, widows, women in distress and women from vulnerable backgrounds are in need of special services to create enabling environment to enhance the self confidence and autonomy of women so that they can get their rightful place in the mainstream of the nation's social, political and economic life.

**11.2** Some of the supportive measures for women initiated by the State Government are given below.

#### 11.2.1 Hostels for working women:

With progressive change in the economic structure, more and more women are moving out of their homes in search of employment in big cities. These women are exposed to risks due to lack of suitable and safe accommodation. The Government acknowledging the difficulties faced by such women and decided to introduce a scheme called construction/expansion of hostels for working women. Under the scheme, for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for working women, financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations, local bodies and cooperative institutions in order to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical trainings. The objective of the scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to working women living out of their homes. The targeted beneficiaries are: single working women, widows, divorcees, separated women and working women whose husbands are out of town. The district-wise number of working women hostels, number of women benefited and number of day care centers for the year 2019-20 are given in Table-20.

### **11.2.2 Stree Shakthi**

Stree Shakthi Project was launched throughout the State during 2000-2001. The aim of the project is to empower women economically and socially by organizing them in Urban and Rural Self Help Groups. As on March 2020, 1.66 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in the State, 25.82 lakh women members have been enrolled in these groups and the members have saved an amount of Rs.6155.13 crores. A total of 1.45 lakh groups have availed bank loans to the extent of Rs.8203.48 crores to take up various income generating activities.

### **11.2.3 Santhwana**

Women who are victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc. are subjected to physical and mental torture besides having to face social & financial problems. With a view to console these women and rehabilitate them, the scheme “Santhwana” was launched during the year 2000-01. Santhwana Centers are run through NGOs and each center is provided with a toll free number. The helpline receives call from women in distress round the clock. Facilities and rehabilitative services are provided to such women depending upon the merits of the case. There are 194 Santhwana centers in the State. During 2019-20, 66401 beneficiaries were covered under Santhwana programme. The district-wise physical and financial progress is given in Table-44.

### **11.2.4 Swadhar Gruha – A Scheme for Women in difficult Circumstances:**

This is Central sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances such as destitute widows, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters; trafficked women/girls rescued from brothels or other such places or victims of sexual crime, mentally challenged women who are without any support, etc. The package of services made available include provision for food, clothing,

shelter, health care, counselling and legal support including social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skill up-gradation, etc.

The scheme is implemented through voluntary organizations which have the required experience and expertise in the rehabilitation of such women. The scheme also supports a helpline for women in distress, counselling centre, training center and medical center.

There are 52 Swadhar Gruha centers in the State. 1398 women were benefitted under this scheme during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs 310.33 crores. District wise physical and financial progress is given in Table-44.

#### **11.2.5 Family Counselling Centers:**

The incidence of dowry death and other atrocities on women and children have been increasing in the State. This has become a matter of great concern to all, demanding immediate attention from Government and voluntary organizations to eradicate such social evils. In order to meet the new social changes, the Central Social Welfare Board has been operating 39 Family Counselling Centers in all the districts of Karnataka, since 1982.

Number of beneficiaries covered and funds (De-centralised and centralised) released for Family Counselling Centers (FCC) in Karnataka during 2019-20 are as given below:

<b>Family counselling Centers</b>	<b>No. of Institutions</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in lakhs)</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>
De-centralised	30	90,72,000	30	6356
Centralised	09	25,92,000	09	

**CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

**12.1** Crimes against women have been increasing over the years. As per the data of 2019-20, total number of police stations in Karnataka are 1036 including 36 Women Police Stations and Railway Police Station. District wise information is given in Table-45.

According to State Crime Record Bureau, among crimes committed against women, under molestation, cases recorded are 4937 in 2019 as against 4976 in 2018. Similarly, there were 2128 victims of rape in 2019 when compared with 487 victims in 2018. Number of dowry deaths recorded are 194 in 2019 as compared to 199 in 2018. The district wise details are given in Table-46.

**12.2 Punishment for Rape**

As per IPC 376, whoever, except in the cases provided for in sub-section (2), commits rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to pay fine.

**12.2 a. Punishment for Causing Death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of victim**

As per IPC 376A, whoever, commits an offence punishable under sub-section (1) of sub-section (2) of section 376 and in the course of such commission inflicts an injury which causes the death of woman or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state, the offender shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

## **Gang Rape:-**

As per IPC 376D, where a woman is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with rigorous imprisonments for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine:

Provided, that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim;

Provided, further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.

## **Punishment for repeat offenders.**

As per IPC 376E, whoever has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 376 or section 376A or section 376D and is subsequently convicted of an offence punishable under any of the said sections shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

**12.3** As per the report received from State for the years 2019, the total number of suicides were, 11286, of which 2873 pertains to women. District-wise information is given in Table-47.

### **POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING**

**13.1** The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution ensured that 33 percent representation for Panchayats in rural areas and urban local bodies are to be reserved for women. This ensures the direct involvement of women in positions of decision making. Elected women representatives are slowly bringing about a change in the rural countryside and urban areas, by bringing social development issues to the forefront. The representation of women candidates contested and elected to the Parliament and Legislative Assembly seats are given in Table-48 and 49.

**13.2** Although women have entered into many male dominated professions, their representations in the higher classes of society and in positions of decision making, is far below that of men.

**13.3** The total number of Judges in Karnataka during (in the subordinate Judiciary) the year 2019-20 was 1074 of which the number of women judges recorded was 341, whereas male judges were 733. Details of gender-wise and district-wise number of judges are given in Table-50.

**13.4** The percentage of women working in Karnataka State as on 31.3.2019 is 34.61 and the group-wise data is given in the Table-51. The number of women IAS, IPS and IFS officers in Karnataka is given in Table-52.

**13.5** The percentage representation of women in the three levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions viz. Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat are 53%, 51% and 51% and the district wise details are given in the Tables- 53, 54 & 55 respectively.

\* \* \* \* \*



# ***TABLES***



<b>TABLE NO.</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
<b>1</b>	Population and Percentage share of female Population, Literacy Rate and Density : 2011 Census	38
<b>2</b>	Population and Percentage share of female population from 1951 to 2011 Census	39
<b>3</b>	Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka : 2011 Census	39
<b>4</b>	Age group wise Scheduled Caste Population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census	40
<b>5</b>	Age group wise Scheduled Tribes population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census	40
<b>6</b>	Sex Ratio (Number of Female per 1000 Males)	41
<b>7</b>	Child Population (0-6 Years) 2001 and 2011	42
<b>8</b>	Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)	43
<b>9</b>	Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate – Karnataka from 1971 to 2018.	44
<b>10</b>	Life Expectancy at Birth: 1991-92 and 2001-02	45-46
<b>11</b>	Total Fertility Rate	47
<b>12</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rates by Level of Education of Women -2018	48
<b>13</b>	Percentage distribution of Population by sex, marital status and age group: 2018	49
<b>14</b>	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates: 2018	50
<b>15</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rate: 2018	50
<b>16</b>	Age Specific Death Rate: 2018	51
<b>17</b>	Birth Rate and Death Rate: 2019	52
<b>18</b>	Registered Number of Births, Deaths, Still Births in Karnataka - 2019	53

<b>TABLE NO.</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
<b>19</b>	Percentage of Live Births by order of Birth in Karnataka: 2018	53
<b>20</b>	Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited, No. of day care centers: 2019-20	54
<b>21</b>	Physical and Financial Progress for Supplementary Nutrition Programme & Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG): 2019-20	55
<b>22</b>	No. of Beneficiaries under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme	56
<b>22(a)</b>	Number of Child labourers brought to Mainstream in last three years	57
<b>23</b>	Class-wise Enrolment from 2000-2001 to 2019-20	58
<b>24</b>	Drop-out rate at Different Stages of School Education in Karnataka from 2000-2001 to 2019-20	59
<b>25</b>	Percentage of Women aware of HIV/AIDS : 2019-20	60
<b>26</b>	Literacy rates by sex in rural and urban areas (Percentage): 2011	61-62
<b>27</b>	Student Enrolment in all management schools in Karnataka: 2019-20	63
<b>28</b>	No. of Bicycles distributed for VIII Standard Students: 2019-20	64
<b>29</b>	No. of of total teachers and Female Teachers Ratio in all Management Schools in Karnataka (Primary & High Schools): 2019-20	65
<b>30</b>	District-wise Gender Parity Index: 2019-20	66
<b>31</b>	Student Strength in Pre-University: 2019-20	67
<b>31 (a)</b>	Number of students attended and passed in II PUC examination during March 2020	68
<b>32</b>	Student Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree Colleges: 2019-20	69

<b>TABLE NO.</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
<b>33</b>	Distribution of Persons (per 1000) by broad usual Principal Activity Status	70
<b>34</b>	Distribution of Persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (Principal + Subsidiary) Status.	70
<b>35</b>	Education-specific Worker Population Ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal + subsidiary)	71
<b>36</b>	Usual Principal Status and Adjusted Unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years)	71
<b>36(a)</b>	Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual principal status approach	72
<b>36(b)</b>	Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status (adjusted) (PS+SS) approach	72
<b>36(c)</b>	Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status approach for person of age 15 year and above	72
<b>36(d)</b>	Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status adjusted (Ps+ss) approach for Educated persons of age 15 years and above	72
<b>37</b>	Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Karnataka: 2019-20 (as on 31.03.2020)	73
<b>38</b>	Male and Female workers as per 2011 Census	74
<b>39</b>	No. of days generated under MGNREGS: 2019-20	75
<b>40</b>	Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31.3.2020	76-81
<b>41</b>	Distribution of Agricultural Establishments and Employment - As per 6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census.	82
<b>42</b>	Distribution of Non Agricultural Establishments and Employment - As per 6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census.	83
<b>43</b>	Agricultural Land Holdings and Area as per 2015 -16 Census	84-89

<b>TABLE NO.</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
<b>44</b>	No. of Santhwana and Swadhar centers, Financial & Physical Progress during : 2019-20	90
<b>45</b>	Police Stations as on 31.3.2020.	91
<b>46</b>	Crimes Against women in Karnataka during : 2018 and 2019	92
<b>47</b>	Number of suicides in Karnataka during : 2019	93
<b>48</b>	Number of Women candidates contested and elected to Loksabha seats	94
<b>49</b>	Number of Women candidates contested and elected to Vidhana Sabha seats	94
<b>50</b>	Number of Judges, gender wise in Karnataka : 2019-20	95
<b>51</b>	Employees working in Karnataka State Government as on 31.3.2020	96
<b>52</b>	Women in Bureaucracy	97
<b>53</b>	District-wise representation of women in Grama Panchayats (General Election : 2015)	98
<b>54</b>	District wise representation of women in Taluk Panchayats (General Election : 2016)	99
<b>55</b>	District wise representation of women in Zilla Panchayats (General Election : 2016)	100

TABLE-1

*1.Population and Percentage Share of Female Population, Literacy Rate and Density: 2011 Census*

Sl.No	District	Population			% Share of Female	Literacy Rate				Density Per Sq.Km.
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Persons	Rank	
1	Belagavi	2423063	2356598	4779661	49.30	82.2	64.54	73.48	17	356
2	Bagalkote	950111	939641	1889752	49.72	79.23	58.4	68.82	23	288
3	Vijayapura	1111022	1066309	2177331	48.97	77.21	56.72	67.15	26	207
4	Bidar	870665	832635	1703300	48.88	79.09	61.55	70.51	19	313
5	Raichur	964511	964301	1928812	49.99	70.47	48.73	59.56	29	228
6	Koppal	699926	689994	1389920	49.64	78.54	57.55	68.09	24	250
7	Gadag	537147	527423	1064570	49.54	84.66	65.44	75.12	14	229
8	Dharwad	937206	909817	1847023	49.26	86.37	73.46	80	7	434
9	Uttara Kannada	726256	710913	1437169	49.47	89.63	78.39	84.06	4	140
10	Haveri	819128	778540	1597668	48.73	84	70.46	77.4	10	331
11	Bellary	1236954	1215641	2452595	49.57	76.64	58.09	67.43	25	290
12	Chitradurga	840843	818613	1659456	49.33	81.37	65.88	73.71	16	197
13	Davanagere	986400	959097	1945497	49.30	82.4	68.91	75.74	12	328
14	Shimoga	877415	875338	1752753	49.94	86.07	74.84	80.45	6	207
15	Udupi	562131	615230	1177361	52.26	91.41	81.58	86.24	3	329
16	Chikmagalur	566622	571339	1137961	50.21	85.41	73.16	79.25	8	158
17	Tumakuru	1350594	1328386	2678980	49.59	82.81	67.38	75.14	13	253
18	Bengaluru	5022661	4598890	9621551	47.80	91.01	84.01	87.67	2	4381
19	Mandya	905085	900684	1805769	49.88	78.27	62.54	70.4	20	364
20	Hassan	883667	892754	1776421	50.26	83.64	68.6	76.07	11	261
21	Dakshina Kannada	1034714	1054935	2089649	50.48	93.13	84.13	88.57	1	430
22	Kodagu	274608	279911	554519	50.48	87.19	78.14	82.61	5	135
23	Mysuru	1511600	1489527	3001127	49.63	78.46	67.06	72.79	18	476
24	Chamarajanagar	512231	508560	1020791	49.82	67.93	54.92	61.43	28	181
25	Kalaburagi	1301755	1264571	2566326	49.28	74.38	55.09	64.85	27	234
26	Yadgir	590329	583942	1174271	49.73	62.25	41.38	51.83	30	223
27	Kolar	776396	760005	1536401	49.47	81.81	66.84	74.39	15	386
28	Chikkaballapura	636437	618667	1255104	49.29	77.75	61.55	69.76	21	296
29	Bengaluru (R)	509172	481751	990923	48.62	84.82	70.63	77.93	9	431
30	Ramanagara	548008	534628	1082636	49.38	76.76	61.5	69.22	22	308
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		<b>30966657</b>	<b>30128640</b>	<b>61095297</b>	<b>49.31</b>	<b>82.47</b>	<b>68.08</b>	<b>75.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319</b>

Source: As per 2011 Census.

**TABLE-2***Population and Percentage share of female population over last 6 decades*

Year	Population ( 000's)			% share of female population
	Males	Females	Total	
1951	9866	9536	19402	49.15
1961	12041	11546	23587	48.95
1971	14972	14327	29299	48.90
1981	18923	18213	37136	49.04
1991	22952	22025	44977	48.97
2001	26899	25952	52851	49.10
2011	30966	30128	61094	49.31

Source: As per Population Census.

**TABLE-3***Age group wise population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 Census*

(in numbers)

Age group	Male	Female	Persons	% to All age Group	Rank
0-4	2582024	2464695	5046719	8.26	6
5-9	2696670	2544839	5241509	8.58	5
10-14	2955287	2781359	5736646	9.39	4
15-19	3042048	2785229	5827277	9.54	2
20-24	3109586	2942972	6052558	9.91	1
25-29	2879254	2892352	5771606	9.45	3
30-34	2389594	2308786	4698380	7.69	7
35-39	2319088	2376363	4695451	7.69	8
40-44	1977768	1848944	3826712	6.26	9
45-49	1804833	1714949	3519782	5.76	10
50-54	1381969	1317301	2699270	4.42	11
55-59	1056054	1086450	2142504	3.51	12
60-64	994630	1065422	2060052	3.37	13
65-69	723687	796432	1520119	2.49	14
70-74	510419	550706	1061125	1.74	15
75-79	249834	274592	524426	0.86	16
80-84	156766	205258	362024	0.59	17
85-89	58153	75585	133738	0.22	18
90-94	30770	43764	74534	0.12	19
95-99	13387	18870	32257	0.05	21
100+	9426	13331	22757	0.04	22
Age not stated	25410	20441	45851	0.08	20
All ages	30966657	30128640	61095297	100.00	-

Source: As per 2011 Population Census.

TABLE-4

Age group wise Scheduled Caste Population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census

(in Numbers)

Age group	Male	Female	Total Persons	% to All age Group	Rank
0-4	483987	469054	953041	9.10	6
5-9	513941	492709	1006650	9.61	4
10-14	566883	536850	1103733	10.54	1
15-19	570010	517812	1087822	10.38	2
20-24	534926	523959	1058885	10.11	3
25-29	485125	491995	977120	9.33	5
30-34	376559	371694	748253	7.14	8
35-39	369125	390581	759706	7.25	7
40-44	308321	294563	602884	5.76	9
45-49	280307	271710	552017	5.27	10
50-54	206646	204953	411599	3.93	11
55-59	151984	165865	317849	3.03	13
60-64	151590	171898	323488	3.09	12
65-69	109618	124401	234019	2.23	14
70-74	78553	87499	166052	1.59	15
75-79	33741	38455	72196	0.69	17
80+	38874	52815	91689	0.88	16
Age not stated	4355	3634	7989	0.08	18
<b>All ages</b>	<b>5264545</b>	<b>5210447</b>	<b>10474992</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

TABLE-5

Age group wise Scheduled Tribes population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census

(in Numbers)

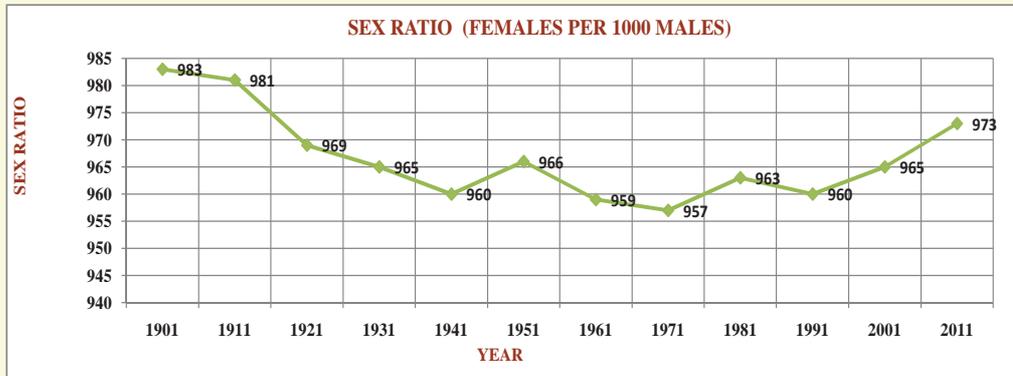
Age group	Male	Female	Total Persons	% to All age Group	Rank
0-4	199365	193350	392715	9.24	5
5-9	209059	201247	410306	9.66	4
10-14	228616	218748	447364	10.53	1
15-19	234606	212516	447122	10.52	2
20-24	215390	206431	421821	9.93	3
25-29	192109	195948	388057	9.13	6
30-34	152401	151800	304201	7.16	8
35-39	149504	159726	309230	7.28	7
40-44	127729	121187	248916	5.86	9
45-49	114539	110066	224605	5.29	10
50-54	84918	84010	168928	3.98	11
55-59	61083	67748	128831	3.03	13
60-64	62300	70047	132347	3.11	12
65-69	43867	49964	93831	2.21	14
70-74	30782	34909	65691	1.55	15
75-79	12559	15099	27658	0.65	17
80+	14143	20128	34271	0.81	16
Age not stated	1784	1309	3093	0.07	18
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2134754</b>	<b>2114233</b>	<b>4248987</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: As per 2011 Population Census.

**TABLE-6**  
**Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)**

Sl. No.	District	Decadal Sex Ratio											
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Bagalkote	999	995	974	984	977	997	987	987	997	982	980	989
2	Bengaluru (u)	982	958	931	928	922	895	890	886	900	903	908	916
3	Bengaluru (R)	996	990	972	970	964	970	960	954	955	945	945	946
4	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964	976
5	Belagavi	980	9647	957	952	947	956	952	947	957	954	960	973
6	Bellary	968	975	967	970	970	956	960	966	975	966	969	983
7	Bidar	990	979	968	959	949	980	971	963	968	952	949	956
8	Vijayapura	996	986	957	962	951	963	967	963	970	948	950	960
9	Chamarajnar	1024	1015	1007	998	975	978	968	955	956	953	971	993
10	Chikmagalur	907	911	910	886	892	896	903	937	953	977	984	1008
11	Chitradurga	967	968	947	952	937	942	942	946	952	951	955	974
12	Dakshina Kannada	1029	1041	1030	1042	1049	1048	1027	1006	1015	1020	1022	1020
13	Davanagere	971	977	957	949	952	956	948	947	944	942	952	972
14	Dharwad	983	970	956	939	936	858	941	928	938	935	949	971
15	Gadag	995	976	993	981	973	987	981	983	981	969	969	982
16	Kalaburagi	974	975	973	970	960	993	989	981	981	962	958	971
17	Yadagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982	989
18	Hassan	1010	1019	998	985	977	970	969	974	987	999	1004	1010
19	Haveri	973	973	942	945	944	938	939	938	937	936	944	950
20	Kodagu	801	799	931	803	827	830	862	910	933	979	996	1019
21	Kolar	968	968	957	955	949	973	968	961	971	965	977	979
22	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	966	972
23	Koppal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	968	973	979	989	981	983	986
24	Mandya	1032	1028	999	995	982	990	967	960	960	963	986	995
25	Mysuru	1009	1007	989	976	961	966	942	936	948	953	964	985
26	Raichur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1004	994	982	988	978	983	1000
27	Shimoga	894	897	892	860	869	878	879	919	944	964	978	998
28	Tumakuru	985	977	958	962	951	958	956	957	961	959	967	984
29	Udupi	1125	1112	1099	1120	1123	1150	1165	1140	1130	1134	1130	1094
30	Uttara Kannada	925	956	968	952	965	967	946	957	958	966	971	979
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		<b>983</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>973</b>

Source: As per population Census



**Table -7**  
**Child population (0-6 years) 2001 and 2011**

Sl. No.	State/ District	Child Population (0-6 years) 2001			Child Population (0-6 years) 2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Bagalkote	264872	136564	128308	271908	140551	131357
2	Bengaluru (u)	772540	397648	374892	1052837	541656	511181
3	Bengaluru (R)	225618	116172	109446	107062	54908	52154
4	Ramanagara	-	-	-	107841	54963	52878
5	Belagavi	624031	324816	299215	626269	323761	302508
6	Bellary	319086	163892	155194	344152	175543	168609
7	Bidar	241517	124401	117116	224442	115550	108892
8	Vijayapura	286831	148750	138081	318406	164856	153550
9	Chamarajnagar	114937	58511	56426	100648	51529	49119
10	Chikmagalur	138644	70779	67865	105328	53493	51835
11	Chitradurga	199535	102512	97023	184280	94629	89651
12	Dakshina Kannada	228060	116854	111206	208297	106985	101312
13	Davanagere	240275	123496	116779	217731	111793	105938
14	Dharwad	218262	112335	105927	219942	113127	106815
15	Gadag	137835	70627	67208	132442	68025	64417
16	Kalaburagi	536454	276843	259611	365372	188076	177296
17	Yadagiri	-	-	-	190279	97522	92757
18	Hassan	199665	101971	97694	165637	83971	81666
19	Haveri	203712	104119	99593	195317	100369	94948
20	Kodagu	69574	35192	34382	54733	27676	27057
21	Kolar	336469	171728	164741	170423	86845	83578
22	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	132286	67734	64552
23	Koppal	208004	106499	101505	201654	103016	98638
24	Mandya	205147	106058	99089	172685	89063	83622
25	Mysuru	323555	164934	158621	305561	155807	149754
26	Raichur	283068	144097	138971	283733	145468	138265
27	Shimoga	208163	106423	101740	182751	93221	89530
28	Tumakuru	308162	158079	150083	265742	135671	130071
29	Udupi	114581	58509	56072	103160	52689	50471
30	Uttara Kannada	173503	89149	84354	150115	76794	73321
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		<b>7182100</b>	<b>3690958</b>	<b>3491142</b>	<b>7161033</b>	<b>3675291</b>	<b>3485742</b>

Source: As per population Census 2001 & 2011.

*Table 8. Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)*

Sl.No.	District	1991	2001	2011	Rank*
1	Bagalkote	960	940	935	28
2	Bengaluru (U)	957	943	944	23
3	Bengaluru (R)	950	939	950	16
4	Ramanagara		945	962	4
5	Belagavi	955	921	934	29
6	Bellary	956	947	960	7
7	Bidar	962	941	942	26
8	Vijayapura	952	928	931	30
9	Chamarajnagar	961	964	953	13
10	Chikmagalur	978	959	969	3
11	Chitradurga	967	946	947	19
12	Dakshina Kannada	962	952	947	19
13	Davanagere	953	946	948	18
14	Dharwad	947	943	944	23
15	Gadag	955	952	947	19
16	Kalaburagi	959	931	943	25
17	Yadagiri		952	951	15
18	Hassan	967	958	973	2
19	Haveri	954	957	946	22
20	Kodagu	957	977	978	1
21	Kolar	971	965	962	4
22	Chikkaballapur		952	953	13
23	Koppal	961	953	958	10
24	Mandya	959	934	939	27
25	Mysuru	967	962	961	6
26	Raichur	968		950	16
27	Shimoga	964	956	960	7
28	Tumakuru	970	949	959	9
29	Udupi	972	958	958	10
30	Uttara Kannada	949	946	955	12
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		<b>960</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>948</b>	-

Note:\*Rank for 2011 census

Source: As per population Census.

**Table-9. Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate - Karnataka, 1971-2018**

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1971	31.7	34.6	25.3	12.1	14.0	7.2	95	105	54
1972	31.5	32.8	28.0	12.7	14.3	8.7	95	102	68
1973	28.9	30.1	26.1	12.4	14.3	7.7	90	96	68
1974	28.0	29.5	24.3	10.8	12.4	7.0	86	98	52
1975	27.7	29.7	22.5	11.1	12.5	7.5	80	86	60
1976	29.4	31.1	25.2	11.7	13.4	7.7	89	99	60
1977	26.3	27.2	24.0	11.1	12.5	7.8	83	89	64
1978	29.2	30.2	26.4	12.0	13.6	8.2	82	90	58
1979	28.1	29.0	25.9	10.4	11.8	6.4	83	94	51
1980	27.6	28.9	24.1	9.3	10.3	6.5	71	79	45
1981	28.3	29.2	25.7	9.1	10.2	6.3	69	77	45
1982	27.9	28.8	25.7	9.2	10.2	6.3	65	71	47
1983	29.1	30.2	26.0	9.3	10.6	6.0	71	80	41
1984	30.3	30.9	28.5	9.6	10.7	6.6	74	84	43
1985	29.6	30.9	26.2	8.8	9.8	6.1	69	80	41
1986	29.0	29.9	26.8	8.7	9.4	6.8	73	82	47
1987	28.9	29.9	26.9	8.5	9.7	6.1	75	86	41
1988	28.7	30.1	24.9	8.8	9.5	7.0	74	83	46
1989	28.0	29.1	25.1	8.8	9.6	6.5	80	89	53
1990	28.0	29.0	25.0	8.1	8.8	6.1	70	80	39
1991	26.9	27.9	24.0	9.0	9.8	6.9	77	87	47
1992	26.3	27.4	23.3	8.5	9.4	6.0	73	82	41
1993	25.5	26.7	23.1	8.0	9.5	5.2	67	79	42
1994	25.0	26.0	22.7	8.3	9.3	6.0	67	73	50
1995	24.1	25.1	22.1	7.6	8.5	5.6	62	69	43
1996	23.0	24.2	20.3	7.6	8.6	5.4	53	63	25
1997	22.7	23.9	20.1	7.6	8.5	5.4	53	63	24
1998	22.0	23.1	19.4	7.9	8.9	5.6	58	70	25
1999	22.3	23.7	19.2	7.7	8.7	5.5	58	69	24
2000	22.0	23.3	19.1	7.8	8.6	5.8	57	68	24
2001	22.2	23.6	19.0	7.6	8.2	6.4	58	8.2	6.4
2002	22.1	23.5	18.8	7.2	7.9	5.7	55	65	25
2003	21.8	23.2	18.6	7.2	7.8	5.6	52	61	24
2004	20.9	22.5	17.9	6.9	7.8	5.3	49	54	38
2005	20.6	22.1	17.9	7.1	7.9	5.6	50	54	39
2006	20.1	21.5	17.7	7.1	8.0	5.5	48	53	36
2007	19.9	21.2	17.5	7.3	8.3	5.4	47	52	35
2008	19.8	20.9	17.9	7.4	8.5	5.5	45	50	33
2009	19.5	20.6	17.6	7.2	8.3	5.3	41	47	31
2010	19.2	20.2	17.5	7.1	8.1	5.4	38	43	28
2011	18.8	19.7	17.2	7.1	8.0	5.4	35	39	26
2012	18.5	19.4	16.9	7.1	8.1	5.3	32	36	25
2013	18.3	19.1	16.7	7.0	8.0	5.2	31	34	24
2014	18.1	19	16.6	6.8	7.8	5.1	29	31	24
2015	17.9	18.8	16.5	6.6	7.7	5.0	28	30	23
2016	17.6	18.5	16.2	6.7	7.9	4.9	24	27	19
2017	17.4	18.2	16.1	6.5	7.6	4.9	25	27	22
2018	17.2	18.1	15.9	6.3	7.2	4.8	23	25	20

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Office of the Registrar General, India

**Table 10. Life Expectancy at Birth : 1991-92 and 2001-02**

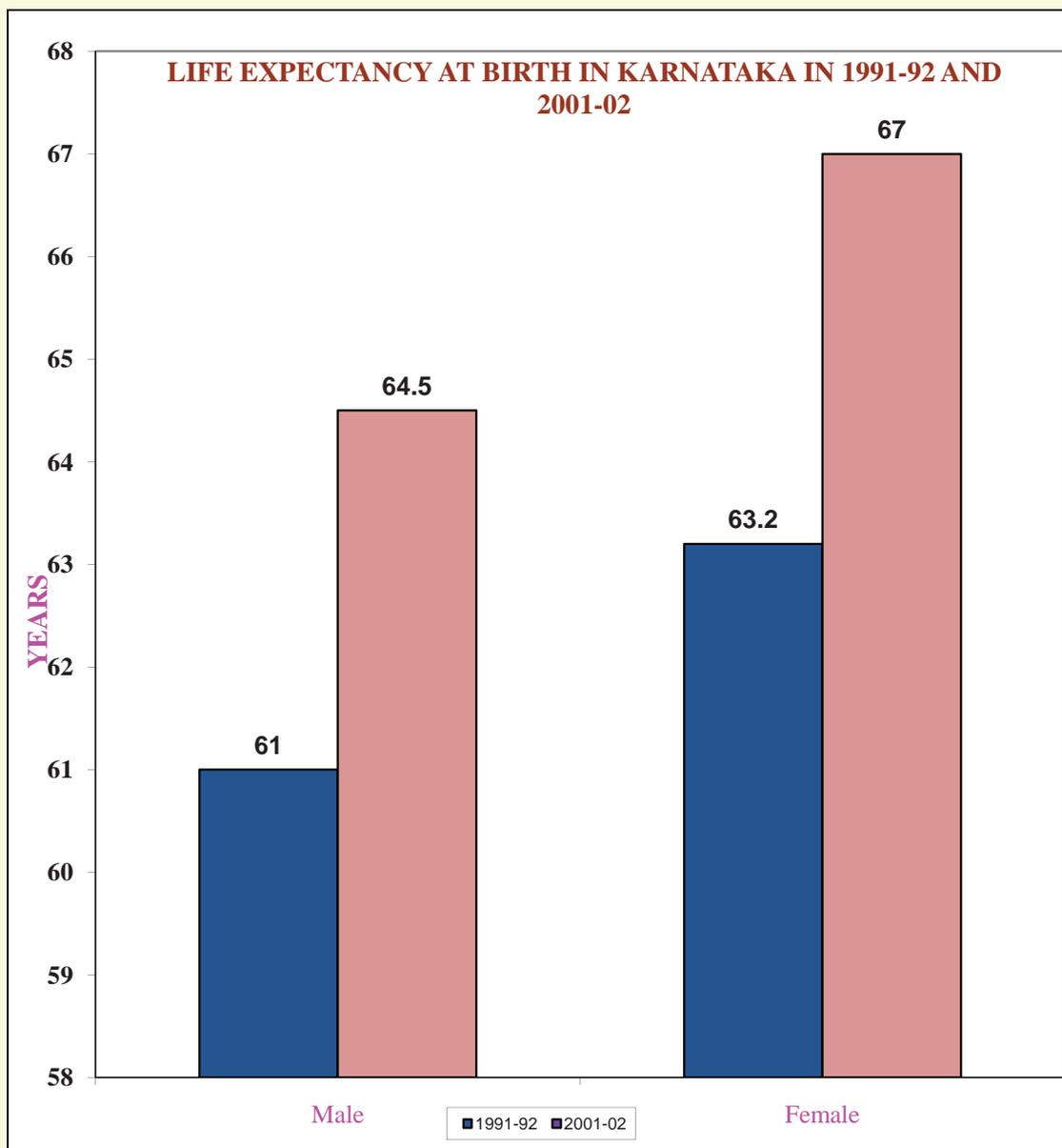
SI No	District	1991-92			2001-02		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	Bagalkot	59.0	58.0	60.0	60.8	60.3	61.3
2	Bengaluru(U)	64.4	63	65.8	66.5	65	68
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Ramanagara	64.8	63.3	66.3	67.3	65.9	68.7
5	Belagavi	64.4	63.4	65.4	67.7	66.2	69.2
6	Bellary	62.8	61.8	63.7	66.1	64.6	67.6
7	Bidar	61.0	60.0	62.0	63.3	62.3	64.3
8	Vijayapura	59.2	58.3	60.0	62.6	61.6	63.6
9	Chamarajnaragar	62.5	61.5	63.5	63.5	62.5	64.5
10	Chikmagalur	60.0	59.0	61.1	63.2	62.2	64.2
11	Chitradurga	62.8	61.8	63.8	64.6	63.6	65.6
12	Dakshina Kannada	66.0	64.5	67.5	67.4	65.9	68.5
13	Davanagere	63.0	62.0	64.0	65.8	64.3	67.3
14	Dharwad	59.1	58.2	60.0	61.9	61.4	62.4
15	Gadag	60.0	59.0	61.0	62.7	61.7	63.7
16	Kalaburagi	59.5	58.5	60.4	62.9	61.9	63.9
17	Yadagiri						
18	Hassan	59.5	58.6	60.3	65.2	63.7	66.7
19	Haveri	59.6	58.5	60.7	62.2	61.2	63.2
20	Kodagu	61.0	60.0	62.0	63.3	62.3	64.3
21	Kolar	62	61	63	64.2	63.2	65.2
22	Chikkaballapur						
23	Koppal	60.0	59.0	61.0	63.5	62.5	64.5
24	Mandya	60.9	59.9	61.8	62.9	61.9	63.9
25	Mysuru	62.9	61.8	63.9	64.8	62.8	66.3
26	Raichur	60.0	59.5	61.2	63.9	62.9	64.9
27	Shimoga	65.8	64.3	67.3	67.4	65.9	68.9
28	Tumakuru	63.0	62.0	64.0	65.3	63.8	66.8
29	Udupi	66.1	64.6	67.6	67.8	66.3	69.3
30	Uttara Kannada	60.9	59.9	61.8	62.9	61.9	63.9
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		<b>62.1</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>67.0</b>

Source: Human Development Report 2005

**Life Expectancy in Karnataka, 1981-85 to 2010-2014**

Years	Total			Male		Female	
	Karnataka	India	Difference in Years	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
1981-85	60.7	55.5	5.2	59.7	55.4	62	55.7
1991-95	62.5	60.3	2.2	60.6	59.7	63.9	60.9
2001-05	65.1	63.2	1.9	63.4	62.3	66.9	63.9
2006-10	67.2	66.1	1.1	64.9	64.6	69.7	67.7
2010-14	68.8	67.9	0.9	66.9	66.4	70.8	69.6

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Various Years, Abridged Life Tables.



**Table 11. Total Fertility Rate**

SI No	State/District	2001	2011
1	Bagalkote	3.1	2.7
2	Bengaluru (U)	1.9	1.7
3	Bengaluru (R)	2.2	1.9
4	Ramanagara	2.2	1.6
5	Belagavi	2.7	2.4
6	Bellary	3.1	2.7
7	Bidar	3.4	2.7
8	Vijayapura	3.0	3.0
9	Chamarajnagar	2.0	1.6
10	Chikmagalur	1.9	1.4
11	Chitradurga	2.3	2.0
12	Dakshina Kannada	1.7	1.5
13	Davanagere	2.4	1.9
14	Dharwad	2.5	2.1
15	Gadag	2.6	2.3
16	Kalaburagi	3.5	3.0
17	Yadagiri	3.5	3.5
18	Hassan	1.9	1.5
19	Haveri	2.6	2.2
20	Kodagu	2.0	1.5
21	Kolar	2.5	1.9
22	Chikkaballapur	2.5	1.8
23	Koppal	3.4	2.9
24	Mandya	1.9	1.5
25	Mysuru	2.1	1.7
26	Raichur	3.3	2.9
27	Shimoga	2.0	1.7
28	Tumakuru	2.2	1.7
29	Udupi	1.5	1.2
30	Uttara Kannada	2.2	1.7
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Source: District Level Estimates of Fertility from India, 2011 Census

**Table 12. Age Specific Fertility Rates by Level of Education of Women-2018.**

Age group (Year)	Illiterate	Education Level of Women - Year - 2018							
		Literate							
		Total literate	Without Formal Educatio	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate & Above
15-19	24.2	7.9	0.0	1.9	13.7	11.1	6.6	5	0.0
20-24	121.7	102.7	80.3	189.2	205.9	152.1	105.2	52.6	54.1
25-29	145.4	120.4	119.8	141	123.6	148.4	130.4	119.6	76.5
30-34	56.7	78	106.9	65.3	50	94	62.4	79.5	113.6
35-39	13.4	23.8	14.4	31.2	16.8	18	27.7	33.6	25.3
40-44	6.4	6.1	4.9	7.4	7.6	4.6	6.5	9.4	0.4
45-49	0	3.8	0.0	17.8	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.0
General Fertility	31.7	59.5	33.4	51.5	58.4	70.7	57.8	55.0	61.7
Total Fertility	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3

Source: Table 4, SRS Statistical Report 2018, ORGI.

*Table 13. Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status and age group : 2018*

Age group	Total				Males				Females			
	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Total	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Total	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Total
<10 Years	15.1	0.0	0.0	15.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	15.4	14.8	0.0	0.0	14.8
10-14	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.9
15-19	8.9	0.2	0.0	9.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	8.5	0.4	0.0	8.9
20-24	7.9	3.1	0.0	11.0	9.9	0.7	0.0	10.6	5.7	5.6	0.0	11.4
25-29	4.8	6.1	0.1	11	7.2	3.5	0.0	10.8	2.2	8.8	0.1	11.2
30-34	1.6	7.4	0.2	9.2	2.6	6.6	0.1	9.3	0.6	8.2	0.3	9.1
35-39	0.5	6.9	0.3	7.6	0.7	6.9	0.1	7.7	0.2	6.9	0.5	7.6
40-44	0.2	6.3	0.4	6.8	0.3	6.5	0.1	6.8	0.1	6	0.6	6.8
45-49	0.1	5.2	0.4	5.7	0.1	5.4	0.1	5.7	0.1	4.9	0.7	5.8
50-54	0.1	4.1	0.5	4.7	0.1	4.6	0.2	4.9	0.1	3.5	0.9	4.5
55-59	0.0	3.1	0.5	3.7	0.1	3.5	0.2	3.7	0.0	2.7	0.9	3.7
60-64	0.0	2.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	3	0.0	2	1.1	3.2
65-69	0.0	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.0	2	0.2	2.2	0	1.2	1.1	2.3
70-74	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.4
75-79	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0
80-84	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
85+	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
All ages	47.4	47.7	4.9	100	54.1	44.4	1.5	100	40.4	51.1	8.5	100

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2018. Table-2

Note: W/D/S= Widowed, Divorced, Separated

**Table 14. Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates : 2018**

Age group (Year)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	191.0	160.3	180.5
20-24	221.8	176.3	207.3
25-29	159.7	142.7	153.0
30-34	79.4	92.7	85.0
35-39	20.2	32.1	25.1
40-44	6.5	6.9	6.7
45-49	1.7	7.0	3.8
Crude Birth Rate	18.1	15.9	17.2
General Fertility Rate	61.4	52.4	57.8
Total Fertility Rate	1.8	1.6	1.7
Gross Reproduction Rate	0.9	0.7	0.8
General Marital Fertility Rate	90.3	79.1	85.9
Total Marital Fertility Rate	3.4	3.1	3.3

Source: Table -3 SRS Report 2018, ORGI

**Table 15. Age Specific Fertility Rate : 2018**

Age group of mother ( in Years)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	8.8	6.4	7.9
20-24	122.5	70.5	102.2
25-29	129.1	108.7	120.7
30-34	71.7	83.8	76.7
35-39	18.3	29.2	22.8
40-44	5.7	6.2	5.9
45-49	1.4	6.1	3.2

Source: Table -3 SRS Report 2018, ORGI

**Table 16. Age Specific Death Rates : 2018**

Age group years	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 year	25.3	28.7	26.9
1-4	1.2	1.4	1.3
0-4	6.2	6.9	6.5
5-9	0.6	0.4	0.5
10-14	0.3	0.6	0.4
15-19	0.8	0.7	0.7
20-24	1.1	1.1	1.1
25-29	2.8	1.3	2.0
30-34	2.1	1.3	1.7
35-39	3.2	1.6	2.4
40-44	4.4	2.3	3.4
45-49	5.8	3.6	4.7
50-54	8.7	6.0	7.4
55-59	14.1	14.3	14.2
60-64	26.8	15.8	21.3
65-69	36.6	26.3	31.4
70-74	74.8	49.3	60.7
75-79	71.8	58.9	64.9
80-84	103.4	107.7	105.8
85+	199.2	241.2	222.3
All ages(Crude Death Rate)	6.8	5.8	6.3

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2018-Table-8. ORGI.

**Table 17. Birth Rate and Death Rate : 2019**

Sl.No	District	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1	Bagalkote	19.18	7.22
2	Bengaluru (U)	10.83	4.90
3	Bengaluru (R)	12.26	6.83
4	Ramanagara	11.26	9.39
5	Belagavi	14.62	6.98
6	Bellary	19.76	7.92
7	Bidar	20.37	6.22
8	Vijayapura	21.65	6.90
9	Chamarajnar	11.12	10.15
10	Chikmagalur	12.05	9.36
11	Chitradurga	14.66	9.05
12	Dakshina Kannada	13.70	7.64
13	Davanagere	15.35	7.33
14	Dharwad	17.45	7.58
15	Gadag	15.43	8.70
16	Kalaburagi	19.18	6.05
17	Yadagiri	20.81	5.85
18	Hassan	12.32	9.86
19	Haveri	14.45	7.62
20	Kodagu	11.37	8.75
21	Kolar	13.69	6.73
22	Chikkaballapur	11.95	7.41
23	Koppal	18.81	6.34
24	Mandya	11.29	9.46
25	Mysuru	11.37	8.60
26	Raichur	21.15	5.70
27	Shimoga	12.93	8.31
28	Tumakuru	11.83	9.66
29	Udupi	11.54	8.53
30	Uttara Kannada	12.90	7.80
<b>STATE</b>		<b>14.51</b>	<b>7.18</b>

Source:2019- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

**Table 18. REGISTERED NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS IN KARNATAKA : 2019**

*(Jan. to Dec. 2019)*

Year	Live births ('000s)	Still births (No.)	Birth rate	Deaths ('000s)	Death rate	Infant death (No.)	Maternal death (No.)
2019	1047877	3156	14.51	508584	7.18	10648	201

Source:2019- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

**Table 19. PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS BY ORDER OF BIRTH IN KARNATAKA : 2018**

*(Jan. to Dec. 2018)*

Birth order	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Avg	Male	Female	Avg
1	46.9	49.5	48.1	52.4	52.0	52.2
2	36.2	35.1	35.7	37.3	38.3	37.8
3	13.3	10.5	12.0	8.2	7.8	8.0
4	3.0	3.9	3.4	1.1	1.7	1.4
5+	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Sample registration system statistical report 2018 table-5. ORGI

**Table 20. Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited and number of day care centres : 2019-20**

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of working women Hostels (WWH)	Working women benefited	No. of Day Care Centres (DCC)
1	Bagalkot	2	16	0
2	Bengaluru(U)	13	173	0
3	Bengaluru(R)	0	0	0
4	Belagavi	8	216	0
5	Bellari	0	0	0
6	Bidar	4	35	0
7	Vijayapura	3	160	0
8	Chamarajnar	1	25	3
9	Chikkaballapur	0	0	0
10	Chikmagalur	2	38	0
11	Chitradurga	1	24	0
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	65	0
13	Davanagere	1	16	0
14	Dharwad	3	22	0
15	Gadag	2	42	0
16	Kalaburgi	3	65	0
17	Hassan	1	50	2
18	Haveri	0	0	0
19	Kodagu	1	38	0
20	Kolar	1	50	0
21	Koppal	0	0	0
22	Mandya	4	349	0
23	Mysuru	4	126	2
24	Raichur	2	33	0
25	Ramanagara	0	0	0
26	Shivamogga	1	196	0
27	Tumakuru	2	181	0
28	Udupi	1	88	0
29	Uttara Kannada	2	40	14
30	Yadagiri	0	0	0
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2048</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

**Table - 21**

**Physical and Financial Progress for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Scheme for  
Adolescen Girls (SAG): 2019-20**

**(Rs.in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	District	Supplementary Nutrition Programme		No.of Adolescent Girls trained	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	
		Physical (in Nos)	Financial		Amount Released	Expenditure incurred
1	Bagalkot	218539	6467.27	6	2.28	0.00
2	Bengaluru (U)	246611	6063.05	6	2.28	0.00
3	Bengaluru(R)	70311	2196.32	4	1.52	0.00
4	Ramanagara	67560	2043.85	5	1.90	0.00
5	Belagavi	510611	14330.08	14	5.32	0.04
6	Bellari	298650	9061.95	9	3.42	0.00
7	Bidar	188613	4921.89	5	1.90	0.00
8	Vijayapura	247590	7140.99	7	2.66	0.00
9	Chamarajnagar	78083	2456.12	5	1.90	0.00
10	Chikmagalur	66145	1867.54	7	2.66	0.00
11	Chitradurga	161612	5074.44	7	2.66	0.02
12	Dakshina Kannada	133744	3518.55	7	0.00	0.00
13	Davanagere	143195	4560.87	5	1.90	0.31
14	Dharwad	149195	3738.53	6	2.28	0.00
15	Gadag	109077	4005.71	5	1.90	0.00
16	Kalaburagi	252911	9661.85	9	3.42	0.00
17	Yadagiri	147113	5696.28	4	1.52	13.31
18	Hassan	97817	2714.5	8	3.04	0.20
19	Haveri	160253	5000.29	7	2.66	0.00
20	Kodagu	35849	895.88	3	1.12	0.00
21	Kolar	122290	3825.27	6	2.28	0.00
22	Chikkaballapura	99018	3354.23	6	2.28	0.00
23	Koppal	188472	5457.61	5	1.90	0.00
24	Mandya	110784	3625.77	8	3.04	12.00
25	Mysuru	168799	5312.56	9	3.42	0.00
26	Raichur	263577	8893.47	8	3.04	0.00
27	Shivamogga	121862	4151.95	7	2.66	0.00
28	Tumakuru	172706	6052.43	11	4.18	0.00
29	Udupi	66441	1878.27	4	1.48	0.00
30	Uttara Kannada	114767	3768.76	11	4.18	0.00
<b>STATE</b>		<b>4812195</b>	<b>147736.28</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>74.80</b>	<b>13.90</b>

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

**Table 22. No. of Beneficiaries under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme**

Sl.No	District	2018-19	2019-20
1	Bagalkot	3914	4841
2	Bengaluru (U)	7364	7448
3	Bengaluru(R)	1936	2355
4	Ramanagara	2990	3746
5	Belagavi	12312	12309
6	Bellari	5788	3868
7	Bidar	4501	4978
8	Vijayapura	5600	5361
9	Chamarajnar	2804	2707
10	Chikmagalur	3630	3385
11	Chitradurga	5372	5096
12	Dakshina Kannada	2352	3647
13	Davanagere	5884	5592
14	Dharwad	5320	5879
15	Gadag	2835	3723
16	Kalaburagi	5029	6621
17	Yadagiri	1726	3134
18	Hassan	4679	5352
19	Haveri	5654	6060
20	Kodagu	599	866
21	Kolar	3515	3026
22	Chikkaballapura	3898	4100
23	Koppal	2568	2059
24	Mandya	5850	5917
25	Mysuru	7819	7527
26	Raichur	5320	5878
27	Shivamogga	5947	5325
28	Tumakuru	8447	9891
29	Udupi	2747	3413
30	Uttara Kannada	5112	5466
<b>STATE</b>		<b>141512</b>	<b>149570</b>

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

**Table 22(a). No. of Child Labourers brought to mainstream during the last three years.**

( In Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bagalkot	0	0	0	0	2	1
2	Bengaluru (U)	127	115	0	0	0	0
3	Bengaluru (R)	18	8	19	9	33	15
4	Ramanagara	12	0	6	3	5	0
5	Belagavi	15	7	1	3	11	6
6	Bellari	130	44	149	39	139	47
7	Bidar	6	8	0	0	14	0
8	Vijayapura	0	0	4	5	5	0
9	Chamarajnar	0	0	1	0	7	0
10	Chikmagalur	0	0	1	0	2	0
11	Chitradurga	0	0	1	2	5	0
12	Dakshina Kannada	0	2	2	0	3	2
13	Davanagere	0	0	1	0	0	0
14	Dharwad	0	0	0	3	0	0
15	Gadag	0	0	5	0	5	1
16	Kalaburagi	0	0	8	0	3	0
17	Yadagiri	32	5	12	14	26	117
18	Hassan	1	1	2	2	0	0
19	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kodagu	0	0	6	0	4	2
21	Kolar	0	0	3	1	0	1
22	Chikkaballapura	1	0	1	0	0	0
23	Koppal	0	0	9	6	24	5
24	Mandya	3	0	3	2	0	0
25	Mysuru	4	0	3	0	26	0
26	Raichur	106	88	183	181	47	41
27	Shivamogga	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Tumakuru	0	0	0	0	7	0
29	Udupi	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Uttara Kannada	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>STATE</b>		<b>455</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>238</b>

Source:Labour Department, GOK.

**Table 23. Class wise Enrolment from 2000-2001 to 2019-20**

Year	(I-V classes)			(VI-VIII classes)			(IX-X classes)			Total
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	(I-X)
2000-01	3195821	3463202	6659023	1260660	1443587	2704247	496445	625330	1121775	10485045
2001-02	3163286	3424999	6588285	1288766	1455802	2744568	504474	630061	1134535	10467388
2002-03	3209952	3423109	6633061	1320444	1463450	2783894	563589	656748	1220337	10637292
2003-04	2853180	3025247	5878427	1259363	1409336	2668699	472387	560111	1032498	9579624
2004-05	2816824	3003460	5820284	1357882	1525523	2883405	577129	655793	1232922	9936611
2005-06	2790668	2967111	5757779	1383496	1502794	2886290	623501	692374	1315875	9959944
2006-07	2769823	2955183	5725006	1431702	1564940	2996642	718916	797526	1516442	10238090
2007-08	2885736	2710964	5596700	1554686	1441561	2996247	808755	743962	1552447	10145394
2008-09	2682420	2859996	5542416	1441210	1550766	2991976	747660	810049	1557709	10092101
2009-10	2639555	2820488	5460043	1416574	1528585	2945159	783919	845972	1629891	10035093
2010-11	2613045	2801529	5414574	1430580	1536864	2967444	795930	851421	1647351	10029369
2011-12	2609406	2808432	5417838	1447951	1559068	3007019	807814	868371	1676185	10101042
2012-13	2588225	2790256	5378481	1449861	1567247	3017108	800870	865624	1666494	10062083
2013-14	2762510	2589196	5351706	1540468	1430060	2970528	874814	809890	1684704	10006938
2014-15	2770607	2602818	5373425	1537156	1434416	2971572	920506	846424	1766930	10111927
2015-16	2618699	2787221	5405920	1415591	1518511	2934102	849979	924285	1774264	10114286
2016-17	2626528	2821627	5448155	1397797	1527930	2925727	855438	938931	1794369	10168251
2017-18	2598295	2806439	5404734	1424375	1535578	2959953	842943	916794	1759737	10124424
2018-19	2640107	2863763	5503870	1481931	1590905	3072836	862846	937828	1800674	10377380
2019-20	2839264	2620264	5459528	1611669	1524776	3136445	959080	879953	1839033	10435006

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

**Table 24. Drop-out rate at different stages of School Education in Karnataka from 2000- 2001 to 2019-20**

Year	(I-V classes)			(I-VII/VIII classes)			(IX-X classes)*		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2000-01	13.22	16.42	14.92	25.54	26.64	26.12	34.28	33.75	34.00
2001-02	12.34	14.72	13.60	24.77	26.10	25.47	33.87	33.72	33.79
2002-03	7.62	10.41	9.08	22.33	24.69	23.57	31.04	32.41	31.76
2003-04	15.82	18.13	17.02	28.15	29.88	29.06	29.04	30.11	29.60
2004-05	12.82	13.66	13.26	24.00	24.78	24.40	32.60	33.35	32.99
2005-06	10.96	12.14	11.57	21.34	22.63	22.01	30.46	31.96	31.25
2006-07	8.11	8.78	8.46	18.01	18.50	18.26	26.37	27.17	26.79
2007-08	7.62	6.52	7.09	14.19	13.32	13.77	24.48	23.63	24.71
2008-09	6.41	7.40	6.92	11.67	12.30	12.00	22.26	22.93	22.61
2009-10	7.27	7.96	7.63	9.95	10.49	10.23	20.55	20.66	20.61
*2010-11	6.35	6.86	6.62	9.33	9.89	9.62	18.49	18.77	18.64
*2011-12	1.21	1.17	1.19	2.79	3.01	2.90	9.51	6.56	8.11
*2012-13	2.33	2.81	2.56	3.75	4.24	3.98	7.64	7.09	7.38
*2013-14	3.39	2.50	2.96	4.96	5.15	5.05	9.20	7.72	8.49
2014-15	2.26	2.48	2.37	2.76	2.34	2.54	4.58	5.22	4.92
2015-16	1.89	2.03	2.02	5.90	5.10	5.49	5.80	7.56	6.73
2016-17	0.12	1.25	0.67	2.70	4.23	3.44	1.49	1.98	1.72
2017-18	1.38	1.85	1.62	2.77	2.38	2.56	4.51	7.92	6.30
2018-19	0.99	0.85	0.92	1.21	1.97	1.58	9.74	6.23	8.08
2019-20	1.73	2.33	2.04	2.91	3.06	2.98	7.70	12.16	10.05

\*Calculated according to Annual Average drop out Rate 2010-11

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

*Table 25. Percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS : 2019-20*

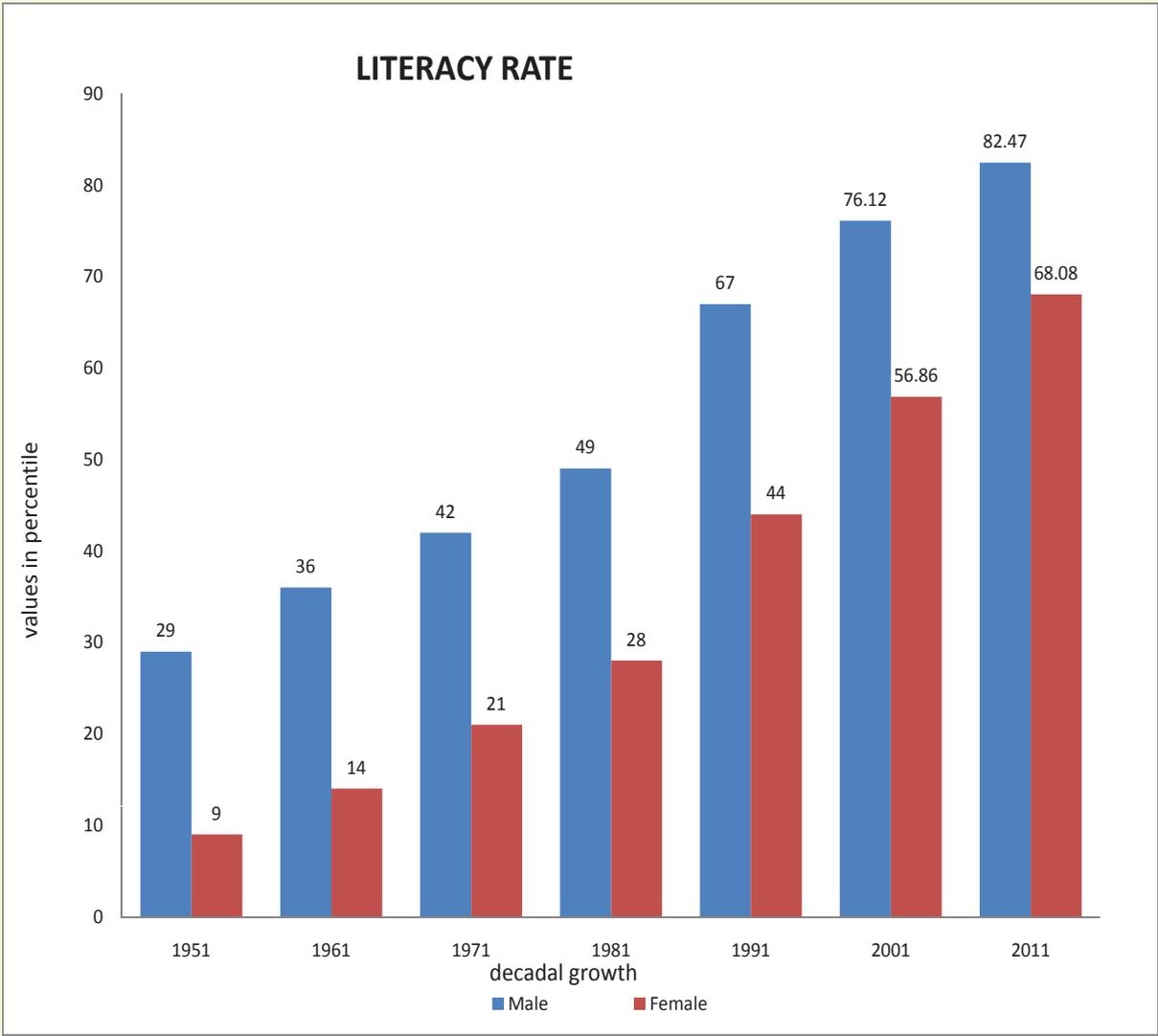
Sl. No.	District	KSAPS awareness on HIV/AIDS % of women
1	Bagalkot	58
2	Bengaluru (U)	37
3	Bengaluru(R)	41
4	Ramanagara	38
5	Belagavi	54
6	Bellari	44
7	Bidar	43
8	Vijayapura	50
9	Chamarajnar	54
10	Chikmagalur	39
11	Chitradurga	93
12	Dakshina Kannada	57
13	Davanagere	50
14	Dharwad	0
15	Gadag	42
16	Kalaburagi	55
17	Yadagiri	73
18	Hassan	46
19	Haveri	54
20	Kodagu	48
21	Kolar	50
22	Chikkaballapura	44
23	Koppal	54
24	Mandya	80
25	Mysuru	83
26	Raichur	53
27	Shivamogga	53
28	Tumakuru	61
29	Udupi	58
30	Uttara Kannada	63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

Source: Karnataka state Aids Prevention Society, Bangalore

**Table 26. Literacy rates by sex in rural and urban areas (Percentage) : 2011**

Year	Rural			Urban			Total			
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	
1951	24.00	5.00	14.00	47.00	23.00	35.00	29.00	9.00	19.00	
1961	-	-	20.00	-	-	44.00	36.00	14.00	25.00	
1971	35.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	42.00	51.00	42.00	21.00	32.00	
1981	42.00	20.00	31.00	65.00	48.00	57.00	49.00	28.00	38.00	
1991	60.00	35.00	48.00	82.00	66.00	74.00	67.00	44.00	56.00	
2001	70.47	48.01	59.34	86.65	74.08	80.55	76.12	56.86	66.64	
2011	77.61	59.71	68.73	90.04	81.36	85.78	82.47	68.08	75.36	
Sl.No.	District	Year : 2011								
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Bagalkot	75.77	52.58	64.20	86.55	70.65	78.58	79.23	58.40	68.82
2	Bengaluru (U)	84.54	70.92	78.21	91.66	85.27	88.61	91.01	84.01	87.67
3	Bengaluru(R)	83.06	66.80	75.16	89.57	80.95	85.37	84.82	70.63	77.93
4	Ramanagara	73.96	56.36	65.26	85.47	77.51	81.54	76.76	61.50	69.22
5	Belagavi	79.12	59.20	69.28	91.10	79.95	85.56	82.20	64.58	73.48
6	Bellari	72.42	51.02	61.81	83.58	69.62	76.63	76.64	58.09	67.43
7	Bidar	76.28	56.82	66.73	87.42	75.88	81.81	79.09	61.55	70.51
8	Vijayapura	74.03	51.10	62.81	87.80	74.79	81.33	77.21	56.72	67.15
9	Chamarajnar	64.80	51.06	57.95	83.29	73.54	78.39	67.93	54.92	61.43
10	Chikmagalur	83.82	70.15	76.95	91.40	84.51	87.93	85.41	73.16	79.25
11	Chitradurga	79.19	61.91	70.68	90.22	81.55	85.89	81.37	65.88	73.71
12	Dakshina Kannada	90.97	79.83	85.33	95.50	88.83	92.12	93.13	84.13	88.57
13	Davanagere	79.63	63.69	71.77	88.19	79.77	84.02	82.40	68.91	75.74
14	Dharwad	80.98	62.72	72.09	90.49	81.31	85.92	86.37	73.46	80.00
15	Gadag	82.83	60.62	71.86	88.01	73.92	80.94	84.66	65.44	75.12
16	Kalaburagi	69.08	46.86	58.09	85.12	71.91	78.61	74.38	55.09	64.85
17	Yadagiri	58.02	36.05	47.05	80.03	63.92	72.01	62.25	41.38	51.83
18	Hassan	81.41	64.29	72.79	91.94	84.81	88.36	83.64	68.60	76.07
19	Haveri	83.05	67.89	75.69	87.39	79.29	83.39	84.00	70.46	77.40
20	Kodagu	85.94	76.37	81.09	94.41	88.58	91.48	87.19	78.14	82.61
21	Kolar	78.11	59.82	69.08	90.05	82.18	86.13	81.81	66.84	74.39
22	Chikkaballapura	75.41	57.10	66.39	86.01	77.06	81.57	77.75	61.55	69.76
23	Koppal	77.12	54.85	66.05	85.48	70.59	78.03	78.54	57.55	68.09
24	Mandya	76.34	59.21	67.78	87.78	78.75	83.24	78.27	62.54	70.40
25	Mysuru	70.64	55.78	63.29	89.50	82.67	86.09	78.46	67.06	72.79
26	Raichur	66.01	42.37	54.11	83.10	67.10	75.12	70.47	48.73	59.56
27	Shivamogga	83.14	69.60	76.37	91.35	84.24	87.79	86.07	74.84	80.45
28	Tumakuru	80.48	62.71	71.66	90.93	83.67	87.32	82.81	67.38	75.14
29	Udupi	89.85	78.65	83.91	95.22	89.21	92.13	91.41	81.58	86.24
30	Uttara Kannada	87.63	74.87	81.31	94.49	86.91	90.73	89.63	78.39	84.06

Source: As per 2011 population Census.



**Table 27. Student Enrolment in all management schools in Karnataka :2019-20**

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School			Higher Primary School			High School			Total(I-X)									
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys %	Girls %	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys %	Girls %	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys %	Girls %	Total	
1	Bagalgot	105744	95223	200967	47.38	49.10	117104	59607	57497	117104	49.10	3364	32855	68219	200715	185575	386290	48.16	48.16	386290
2	Bengaluru(U)	510927	467449	978376	47.78	48.32	509405	263312	246093	509405	48.32	147541	141209	288750	921780	854751	1776531	48.86	48.86	1776531
3	Bengaluru (R)	41020	37749	78769	47.92	47.91	48967	25507	23460	48967	47.91	15225	13882	29107	81752	75091	156843	47.69	47.69	156843
4	Belagavi	242013	223233	465246	48.02	49.06	267730	136489	131241	267730	49.06	84497	76729	161226	462999	431203	894202	47.68	47.68	894202
5	Bellari	148051	137871	285922	48.22	48.98	161479	82393.00	79086	161479	48.98	46812	41268	88080	277256	258225	535481	46.85	46.85	535481
6	Bidar	96183	86372	182555	47.31	48.60	101236	52031	49205	101236	48.60	29421	27072	56493	177635	162649	340284	47.92	47.92	340284
7	Vijayapura	146061	129791	275852	47.05	48.96	147351	75212	72139	147351	48.96	41717	35208	76925	262990	237138	500128	45.77	45.77	500128
8	Chamarajnagar	32333	30634	62967	48.65	48.67	39589	20323	19266	39589	48.67	12165	11718	23883	64821	61618	126439	49.06	49.06	126439
9	Chikkaballapura	45029	42353	87382	48.47	48.78	54970	28157	26813	54970	48.78	17965	16605	34570	91151	85771	176922	48.03	48.03	176922
10	Chikmagalur	36613	34804	71417	48.73	48.23	45066	23331	21735	45066	48.23	14485	13860	28345	74429	70399	144828	48.90	48.90	144828
11	Chiradurga	65163	60707	125870	48.23	48.93	76879	39259	37620	76879	48.93	25007	22897	47904	129429	121224	250653	47.80	47.80	250653
12	Dakshina Kannada	81142	76115	157257	48.40	47.61	98913	51822	47091	98913	47.61	34619	31637	66256	167583	154843	322426	47.75	47.75	322426
13	Davanagere	69593	63948	133541	47.89	48.78	78401	40158	38243	78401	48.78	25235	24028	49263	134986	126219	261205	48.77	48.77	261205
14	Dharwad	89354	82420	171774	47.98	48.66	99903	51290	48613	99903	48.66	30963	28702	59665	171607	159735	331342	48.11	48.11	331342
15	Gadag	50055	46530	96585	48.18	49.39	55916	28301	27615	55916	49.39	16228	15480	31708	94584	89625	184209	48.82	48.82	184209
16	Kalaburagi	150236	138524	288760	47.97	48.56	160965	82797	78168	160965	48.56	46578	39947	86525	279611	256639	536250	46.17	46.17	536250
17	Hassan	55305	52114	107419	48.51	49.59	67053	33803	33250	67053	49.59	22008	21348	43356	111116	106712	217828	49.24	49.24	217828
18	Haveri	73765	69537	143302	48.52	48.98	81734	41699	40035	81734	48.98	24676	23992	48668	140140	133564	273704	49.30	49.30	273704
19	Kodagu	19040	18107	37147	48.74	49.28	23118	11726	11392	23118	49.28	7706	7406	15112	38472	36905	75377	49.01	49.01	75377
20	Kolar	59242	54799	114041	48.05	48.71	69369	35582	33787	69369	48.71	21974	21035	43009	116798	109621	226419	48.91	48.91	226419
21	Koppal	79922	74290	154212	48.17	48.61	85719	44050	41669	85719	48.61	24409	21723	46132	148381	137682	286063	47.09	47.09	286063
22	Mandya	54472	49635	104107	47.68	48.06	66471	34522	31949	66471	48.06	22304	20246	42550	111298	101830	213128	47.58	47.58	213128
23	Mysuru	110779	104104	214883	48.45	49.06	135718	69140	66578	135718	49.06	43746	41161	84907	223665	211843	435508	48.48	48.48	435508
24	Raichur	112728	104218	216946	48.04	49.12	114057	58029	56028	114057	49.12	32258	28148	60406	203015	188394	391409	46.60	46.60	391409
25	Ramanagara	35660	33478	69138	48.42	48.66	44654	22924	21730	44654	48.66	14296	13180	27476	72880	68388	141268	47.97	47.97	141268
26	Shivamogga	68303	64075	132378	48.40	48.40	80124	41342	38782	80124	48.40	25909	24223	50132	135554	127080	262634	48.32	48.32	262634
27	Tumakuru	92275	85556	177831	48.16	47.41	115464	61076	54388	115464	47.41	40491	34403	74894	193842	174347	368189	46.32	46.32	368189
28	Udupi	40389	37961	78350	48.45	47.36	49638	26127	23511	49638	47.36	16844	15299	32143	83360	76771	160131	47.60	47.60	160131
29	Uttara Kannada	52643	51502	104145	49.47	48.45	65055	33546	31509	65055	48.45	21350	20284	41634	107539	103295	210834	48.73	48.73	210834
30	Yadagiri	75224	67165	142389	47.17	48.77	74397	38114	36283	74397	48.77	17287	14408	31695	130625	117856	248481	45.46	45.46	248481
<b>STATE</b>		<b>2839264</b>	<b>2620264</b>	<b>5459528</b>	<b>48.15</b>	<b>48.63</b>	<b>3136445</b>	<b>1611669</b>	<b>1524776</b>	<b>3136445</b>	<b>48.63</b>	<b>959080</b>	<b>879953</b>	<b>1839033</b>	<b>5410013</b>	<b>5024993</b>	<b>10435006</b>	<b>47.90</b>	<b>47.90</b>	<b>10435006</b>

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions

**Table 28. No.of Bicycles distributed for VIII standard Students :2019-20**

Sl.No.	District	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Bagalkot	12953	13266	26219
2	Bengaluru (U)	3339	3120	6459
3	Bengaluru (R)	3743	3679	7422
4	Belagavi	28342	29381	57723
5	Bellari	12801	13503	26304
6	Bidar	8982	9832	18814
7	Vijayapura	13555	14343	27898
8	Chamarajanagar	4669	4336	9005
9	Chikkaballapur	5047	4783	9830
10	Chikmagalur	4349	4172	8521
11	Chitradurga	8359	8171	16530
12	Dakshina Kannada	7133	6766	13899
13	Davanagere	8352	8030	16382
14	Dharwad	5904	5970	11874
15	Gadag	5840	6258	12098
16	Kalaburagi	12170	13097	25267
17	Hassan	6274	6447	12721
18	Haveri	9919	9892	19811
19	Kodagu	1755	1858	3613
20	Kolar	5883	6277	12160
21	Koppal	9896	9241	19137
22	Mandya	6055	6116	12171
23	Mysuru	8973	9337	18310
24	Raichur	12001	11613	23614
25	Ramanagara	4079	4099	8178
26	Shivamogga	7152	6765	13917
27	Tumakuru	11007	10181	21188
28	Udupi	4535	4257	8792
29	Uttara Kannada	7761	7388	15149
30	Yadagiri	7789	7389	15178
<b>STATE</b>		<b>248617</b>	<b>249567</b>	<b>498184</b>

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions

**Table 29. Percentage of female teachers ratio in all Government and Aided schools in Karnataka  
(Primary and High Schools) : 2019-20**

Sl.No	District	Primary School				Higher School			
		Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)	Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)
1	Bagalkot	3950	2765	6715	41.00	1840	722	2562	28.00
2	Bengaluru (U)	1395	5756	7151	80.50	1624	1870	3494	53.50
3	Bengaluru (R)	1394	1754	3148	56.00	532	398	930	43.00
4	Belagavi	8320	6904	15224	46.00	3651	1536	5187	30.00
5	Bellari	4517	3599	8116	44.00	1540	830	2370	35.00
6	Bidar	3801	2884	6685	43.00	1562	755	2317	33.00
7	Vijayapura	5744	3673	9417	39.00	2103	635	2738	23.00
8	Chamarajanagar	1432	1344	2776	48.00	699	274	973	28.00
9	Chikkaballapur	2343	1807	4150	44.00	798	439	1237	35.00
10	Chikmagalur	2218	2051	4269	48.00	1173	537	1710	31.00
11	Chitradurga	3259	2903	6162	47.00	1736	587	2323	25.00
12	Dakshina Kannada	987	3172	4159	76.00	832	1151	1983	58.00
13	Davanagere	2934	2403	5337	45.00	1718	662	2380	28.00
14	Dharwad	1954	2960	4914	60.00	1147	861	2008	43.00
15	Gadag	1960	1643	3603	46.00	1094	481	1575	31.00
16	Kalaburagi	4696	4312	9008	48.00	1792	1185	2977	40.00
17	Hassan	3125	3084	6209	50.00	1806	1016	2822	36.00
18	Haveri	3357	2568	5925	43.00	1623	609	2232	27.00
19	Kodagu	316	1026	1342	76.00	353	315	668	47.00
20	Kolar	2306	2858	5164	55.00	930	603	1533	30.00
21	Koppal	2893	1967	4860	40.00	1035	424	1459	29.00
22	Mandya	2376	2169	4545	48.00	1480	831	2311	36.00
23	Mysuru	3080	3760	6840	55.00	1681	1228	2909	42.00
24	Raichur	3608	2863	6471	44.00	1139	657	1796	37.00
25	Ramanagara	1535	1759	3294	53.00	821	499	1320	38.00
26	Shivamogga	2960	3429	6389	54.00	1646	845	2491	34.00
27	Tumakuru	4401	4909	9310	51.50	2560	1149	3709	30.00
28	Udupi	835	1610	2445	66.00	713	738	1451	51.00
29	Uttara Kannada	2230	4013	6243	64.50	1257	841	2098	40.50
30	Yadagiri	2349	1353	3702	37.00	741	304	1045	29.00
<b>STATE</b>		<b>86275</b>	<b>87298</b>	<b>173573</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>41626</b>	<b>22982</b>	<b>64608</b>	<b>36.00</b>

Source:-Commissioner of Public Instructions,

Note: The Male and Female teacher information is only from Govt. and Aided Schools this year.

*Table 30. Districtwise Gender Parity Index : 2019-20*

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School	Higher Primary School	High School
1	Bagalkot	0.97	1.05	1.00
2	Bengaluru (U)	1.0	1.0	1.0
3	Bengaluru (R)	0.97	1.01	0.99
4	Belagavi	0.99	1.08	1.02
5	Bellari	0.98	1.04	1.00
6	Bidar	0.96	1.03	0.99
7	Vijayapura	0.96	1.07	1.00
8	Chamarajanagar	1.01	1.03	1.02
9	Chikkaballapur	1.00	1.03	1.01
10	Chikmagalur	1.00	1.02	1.00
11	Chitradurga	0.99	1.05	1.01
12	Dakshina Kannada	1.00	0.98	0.99
13	Davanagere	0.98	1.03	1.00
14	Dharwad	0.98	1.04	1.00
15	Gadag	0.99	1.06	1.01
16	Kalaburagi	1.00	1.06	1.02
17	Hassan	0.97	1.06	1.02
18	Haveri	1.01	1.03	1.02
19	Kodagu	0.97	1.05	1.00
20	Kolar	0.98	1.03	1.00
21	Koppal	0.99	1.02	1.00
22	Mandya	0.98	1.03	1.00
23	Mysuru	0.99	1.03	1.01
24	Raichur	0.98	1.05	1.00
25	Ramanagara	1.00	1.05	1.02
26	Shivamogga	0.98	1.01	0.99
27	Tumakuru	0.98	0.98	0.98
28	Udupi	0.99	0.97	0.98
29	Uttara Kannada	1.04	1.05	1.05
30	Yadagiri	0.95	1.04	0.98
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions,

**Table 31. The Students' Strength in Pre-University : 2019-20**

Sl.No.	District	No. of Colleges	Number of I PUC Students			Number of II PUC Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bagalkot	148	11487	11534	23021	8756	9632	18388
2	Bengaluru (U)	850	52930	55497	108427	45821	51112	96933
3	Bengaluru (R)	81	4579	5297	9876	3358	4563	7921
4	Belagavi	362	25430	23903	49333	20866	21761	42627
5	Bellari	172	13405	13729	27134	11263	12302	23565
6	Bidar	190	8307	9410	17717	6550	7735	14285
7	Vijayapura	242	14610	11710	26320	13181	10426	23607
8	Chamarajanagar	67	3511	4056	7567	2434	3252	5686
9	Chikkaballapur	96	6658	7092	13750	5282	5970	11252
10	Chikmagalur	118	4680	5096	9776	3532	4689	8221
11	Chitradurga	147	7335	8498	15833	5737	7286	13023
12	Dakshina Kannada	217	16796	16451	33247	14839	15996	30835
13	Davanagere	160	9116	10818	19934	7120	9099	16219
14	Dharwad	188	12064	12292	24356	10323	11516	21839
15	Gadag	106	5399	5950	11349	4373	5160	9533
16	Kalaburagi	289	13088	13565	26653	11037	11598	22635
17	Hassan	186	7942	9628	17570	6126	8639	14765
18	Haveri	136	6510	7679	14189	5113	7065	12178
19	Kodagu	72	2738	3022	5760	2217	2780	4997
20	Kolar	127	7276	8023	15299	6122	7255	13377
21	Koppal	101	6062	6731	12793	4778	5703	10481
22	Mandya	168	7210	8695	15905	5316	7285	12601
23	Mysuru	278	16795	18649	35444	12540	15580	28120
24	Raichur	175	9163	8344	17507	7453	7164	14617
25	Ramanagara	90	4240	4923	9163	3075	4430	7505
26	Shivamogga	137	8163	10861	19024	6737	10125	16862
27	Tumakuru	269	12783	14431	27214	9998	13136	23134
28	Udupi	113	7589	7693	15282	6470	7305	13775
29	Uttara Kannada	101	6541	7848	14389	5082	7294	12376
30	Yadagiri	92	5359	4024	9383	2653	2253	4906
<b>STATE</b>		<b>5478</b>	<b>317766</b>	<b>335449</b>	<b>653215</b>	<b>258152</b>	<b>298111</b>	<b>556263</b>

Source: Pre-University Board

**Table 31(a). Number of students attended and passed in II PUC examination during March 2020**

Sl.No.	District	Students appeared March 2019			Students passed March 2019			Rank
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Bagalkot	8756	9632	18388	6180	7545	13725	7
2	Bengaluru (U)	45821	51112	96933	32855	41487	74342	6
3	Bengaluru (R)	3358	4563	7921	2165	3307	5472	12
4	Belagavi	20866	21761	42627	11050	15391	26441	23
5	Bellari	11263	12302	23565	6617	8004	14621	22
6	Bidar	6550	7735	14285	3983	5253	9236	17
7	Vijayapura	13181	10426	23607	6346	6460	12806	30
8	Chamarajanagar	2434	3252	5686	1509	2433	3942	11
9	Chikkaballapur	5282	5970	11252	3712	4594	8306	8
10	Chikmagalur	3532	4689	8221	2617	3889	6506	5
11	Chitradurga	5737	7286	13023	2946	4457	7403	28
12	Dakshina Kannada	14839	15996	30835	13064	14926	27990	2
13	Davanagere	7120	9099	16219	4221	6179	10400	18
14	Dharwad	10323	11516	21839	6336	8377	14713	16
15	Gadag	4373	5160	9533	2404	3605	6009	20
16	Kalaburagi	11037	11598	22635	5926	7277	13203	27
17	Hassan	6126	8639	14765	4043	6330	10373	10
18	Haveri	5113	7065	12178	3031	5259	8290	13
19	Kodagu	2217	2780	4997	1689	2385	4074	3
20	Kolar	6122	7255	13377	3855	5181	9036	15
21	Koppal	4778	5703	10481	2684	3705	6389	25
22	Mandya	5316	7285	12601	3076	4976	8052	19
23	Mysuru	12540	15580	28120	7697	11434	19131	14
24	Raichur	7453	7164	14617	3580	4645	8225	29
25	Ramanagara	3075	4430	7505	1639	2942	4581	24
26	Shivamogga	6737	10125	16862	4518	7668	12186	9
27	Tumakuru	9998	13136	23134	5659	8757	14416	21
28	Udupi	6470	7305	13775	5701	6808	12509	1
29	Uttara Kannada	5082	7294	12376	3885	6141	10026	4
30	Yadagiri	2653	2253	4906	1397	1467	2864	26
<b>STATE</b>		<b>258152</b>	<b>298111</b>	<b>556263</b>	<b>164385</b>	<b>220882</b>	<b>385267</b>	

Source: Pre-University Board

**Table 32. Student Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree Colleges : 2019-20**

(In numbers)

Sl.No.	District	Government			Private Aided			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Bagalkot	4694	5558	10252	6451	4897	11348	21600
2	Bengaluru (U)	11190	17189	28379	2084	2463	4547	32926
3	Bengaluru (R)	2477	3058	5535	323	534	857	6392
4	Belagavi	6317	6788	13105	8991	11843	20834	33939
5	Bellari	10892	7392	18284	3083	4733	7816	26100
6	Bidar	2573	3136	5709	2679	2926	5605	11314
7	Vijayapura	4496	3031	7527	4730	4037	8767	16294
8	Chamarajanagar	2213	1584	3797	235	1560	1795	5592
9	Chikkaballapur	3098	5008	8106	631	923	1554	9660
10	Chikmagalur	4685	5896	10581	416	1061	1477	12058
11	Chitradurga	5499	6827	12326	1285	1415	2700	15026
12	Dakshina Kannada	2865	7582	10447	3633	6435	10068	20515
13	Davanagere	4287	6070	10357	2452	3644	6096	16453
14	Dharwad	3192	3977	7169	6100	7156	13256	20425
15	Gadag	2341	3617	5958	2894	2932	5826	11784
16	Kalaburagi	6758	7161	13919	3668	3972	7640	21559
17	Hassan	6497	11625	18122	1451	2302	3753	21875
18	Haveri	4496	5542	10038	2107	3448	5555	15593
19	Kodagu	890	1118	2008	405	489	894	2902
20	Kolar	4893	6882	11775	53	52	105	11880
21	Koppal	6361	4243	10604	1077	890	1967	12571
22	Mandya	3379	7255	10634	5017	7127	12144	22778
23	Mysuru	7527	20322	27849	3735	3006	6741	34590
24	Raichur	6505	4256	10761	1033	1452	2485	13246
25	Ramanagara	3024	4742	7766	723	871	1594	9360
26	Shivamogga	5556	10030	15586	1964	3149	5113	20699
27	Tumakuru	7684	11368	19052	1693	3039	4732	23784
28	Udupi	2926	6801	9727	1954	3311	5265	14992
29	Uttara Kannada	4781	8011	12792	2701	3975	6676	19468
30	Yadagiri	4493	2964	7457	1133	352	1485	8942
<b>STATE</b>		<b>146589</b>	<b>199033</b>	<b>345622</b>	<b>74701</b>	<b>93994</b>	<b>168695</b>	<b>514317</b>

Source: Collegiate Education.

**Table 33. Distribution of Persons (per 1000) by broad usual Principal Activity Status**

Sector	Sex	Working				
		Self	Employed	Regular wage/Salaried	Casual Labour	All
Rural	Male	530		134	336	1000
	Female	478		88	434	1000
	Persons	515		120	366	1000
Urban	Male	419		428	155	1000
	Female	285		544	171	1000
	Persons	390		452	159	1000

**Table 34. Distribution of Persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (Principal + Subsidiary) Status.**

Sector	Sex	Working				
		Self	Employed	Regular wage/Salaried	Casual Labour	All
Rural	Male	529		134	337	1000
	Female	498		84	422	1000
	Persons	520		118	362	1000
Urban	Male	416		427	157	1000
	Female	301		534	166	1000
	Persons	394		449	160	1000

Source:- NSS Report No.544:Employment and Unemployment Situation in india, 2011-12 Page No.159 to 164.68th Round.

**Table 35. Education-specific Worker Population Ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal + subsidiary)**

Sector	Sex	General Education Level									
		Not literate	Literate upto Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate and above	Secondary & above	All
Rural	Male	902	947	785	688	551	728	917	916	686	816
	Female	469	388	321	228	129	279	421	813	226	380
	Persons	621	689	584	493	395	612	760	899	508	597
Urban	Male	770	883	722	689	641	834	833	868	742	759
	Female	243	230	150	144	148	333	315	591	224	219
	Persons	415	549	461	430	405	724	629	773	516	499

Source:- NSS 68th Round, Report No.554:Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12 page No.153 to 158

**Table 36 . Usual Principal Status and Adjusted Unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years)**

	Unemployment Rate											
	Male					Female						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Usual Principal Status	Rural	28	45	13	29	19	42	0	21	23	9	26
	Urban	90	141	42	84	325	213	37	132	139	41	96
Usual Status (Adjusted)	Rural	28	38	13	27	18	39	0	19	23	9	24
	Urban	90	120	25	68	310	184	26	118	138	25	78

Source:NSS 68th Round,Report No.554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12 Page No.203 to 206.

**Table 36(a) Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual principal status approach**

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	13	5	10
Urban	30	51	34
Rural+Urban	18	17	19

**Table 36(b) Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status (adjusted) (PS+SS) approach**

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	12	4	9
Urban	24	44	29
Rural+Urban	16	12	16

**Table 36(c) Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status approach for person of age 15 year and above**

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	28	31	29
Urban	34	85	45

**Table 36(d) Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status adjusted (Ps+ss) approach for Educated persons of age 15 years and above**

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	28	30	29
Urban	30	74	39

*Table 37. Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Karnataka : 2019-20 (As on 31.03.2020)*

Sl.No.	District	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bagalkot	18713	7922	26635	11185	1371	12556	29898	9293	39191
2	Bengaluru (U)	198279	56238	254517	549821	266948	816769	748100	323186	1071286
3	Bengaluru (R)									
4	Belagavi	43858	13847	57705	29898	4884	34782	73756	18731	92487
5	Bellari	25058	7159	32217	13065	1846	14911	38123	9005	47128
6	Bidar	14529	5725	20254	4279	495	4774	18808	6220	25028
7	Vijayapura	20576	8847	29423	5902	1042	6944	26478	9889	36367
8	Chamarajanagar	11320	5606	16926	1197	567	1764	12517	6173	18690
9	Chikkaballapur	8567	4294	12861	1637	1453	3090	10204	5747	15951
10	Chikmagalur	7579	7226	14805	2607	2772	5379	10186	9998	20184
11	Chitradurga	15604	8398	24002	3522	936	4458	19126	9334	28460
12	Dakshina Kannada	25666	10957	36623	55421	126101	181522	81087	137058	218145
13	Davanagere	16922	7323	24245	6824	3530	10354	23746	10853	34599
14	Dharwad	40334	13359	53693	43392	7360	50752	83726	20719	104445
15	Gadag	12054	5795	17849	1667	1727	3394	13721	7522	21243
16	Kalaburagi	27032	8334	35366	5033	1746	6779	32065	10080	42145
17	Hassan	20900	7752	28652	5585	9841	15426	26485	17593	44078
18	Haveri	13960	6397	20357	5555	1183	6738	19515	7580	27095
19	Kodagu	6422	4972	11394	4907	4030	8937	11329	9002	20331
20	Kolar	23541	8321	31862	9964	2109	12073	33505	10430	43935
21	Koppal	13400	5081	18481	4379	548	4927	17779	5629	23408
22	Mandya	14327	7737	22064	6782	9541	16323	21109	17278	38387
23	Mysuru	48665	20844	69509	38411	21281	59692	87076	42125	129201
24	Raichur	22537	6815	29352	3215	654	3869	25752	7469	33221
25	Ramanagara	8817	4598	13415	17444	6316	23760	26261	10914	37175
26	Shivamogga	23397	10123	33520	7879	1702	9581	31276	11825	43101
27	Tumakuru	29069	6951	36020	6911	1241	8152	35980	8192	44172
28	Udupi	9338	6111	15449	14927	25082	40009	24265	31193	55458
29	Uttara Kannada	24164	10532	34696	7934	2079	10013	32098	12611	44709
30	Yadagiri	7009	2907	9916	795	172	967	7804	3079	10883
<b>STATE</b>		<b>751637</b>	<b>280171</b>	<b>1031808</b>	<b>870138</b>	<b>508557</b>	<b>1378695</b>	<b>1621775</b>	<b>788728</b>	<b>2410503</b>

Source: Director of Employment and Training

Table 38. Male and female workers : 2011 Census

T/R/U	Age Group (Years)	Main workers			Marginal Workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	All ages	23397181	16349837	7047344	4475416	1920279	2555137
Rural		15060905	10003021	5057884	3441325	1308405	2132920
Urban		8336276	6346816	1989460	1034091	611874	422217
Total	5-9	49753	27219	22534	44298	22585	21713
Rural		30363	16414	13949	20843	10488	10355
Urban		19390	10805	8585	23455	12097	11358
Total	10-14	199679	117773	81906	127615	63300	64315
Rural		144093	81119	62974	92301	44333	47968
Urban		55586	36654	18932	35314	18967	16347
Total	15-19	1293180	877839	415341	450794	237663	213131
Rural		930074	614439	315635	357958	179793	178165
Urban		363106	263400	99706	92836	57870	34966
Total	20-24	2715409	1908990	806419	649806	327366	322440
Rural		1751991	1194073	557918	497086	231154	265932
Urban		963418	714917	248501	152720	96212	56508
Total	25-29	3332924	2328310	1004614	630151	281899	348252
Rural		2001027	1334138	666889	473621	187168	286453
Urban		1331897	994172	337725	156530	94731	61799
Total	30-34	2985310	2083678	901632	496405	202603	293802
Rural		1764662	1154224	610438	371530	128775	242755
Urban		1220648	929454	291194	124875	73828	51047
Total	35-39	3064324	2063873	1000451	504717	184497	320220
Rural		1889873	1183820	706053	385736	117898	267838
Urban		1174451	880053	294398	118981	66599	52382
Total	40-49	4845113	3385015	1460098	746852	275817	471035
Rural		3113535	2045271	1068264	581337	180109	401228
Urban		1731578	1339744	391834	165515	95708	69807
Total	50-59	2914544	2090149	824395	445898	160907	284991
Rural		1915079	1289223	625856	354017	107375	246642
Urban		999465	800926	198539	91881	53532	38349
Total	60-69	1483073	1073050	410023	276689	111943	164746
Rural		1132915	796548	336367	226706	82880	143826
Urban		350158	276502	73656	49983	29063	20920
Total	70-79	401866	311435	90431	78124	39654	38470
Rural		313076	240006	73070	62973	30311	32662
Urban		88790	71429	17361	15151	9343	5808
Total	80+	100268	74316	25952	21161	10577	10584
Rural		67754	49412	18342	15505	7354	8151
Urban		32514	24904	7610	5656	3223	2433
Total	Age not stated	11738	8190	3548	2906	1468	1438
Rural		6463	4334	2129	1712	767	945
Urban		5275	3856	1419	1194	701	493

Source: Census of India 2011.

**Table 39. Persondays generated under MGNREGS : 2019-20**

*Mandays in lakhs*

Sl. No.	District	Persondays generated			% of persondays generated by Women
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Bagalkote	20.39	18.38	38.76	47.41
2	Bengaluru (U)	0.41	0.42	0.84	50.57
3	Bengaluru (R)	6.2	5.53	11.73	47.17
4	Belgaum	39.78	42.90	82.68	51.88
5	Bellary	40.6	40.93	81.53	50.20
6	Bidar	14.34	16.12	30.46	52.93
7	Bijapur	28.65	20.62	49.27	41.86
8	Chamarajanagar	13.31	13.38	26.69	50.13
9	Chikkaballapur	18.59	17.77	36.35	48.87
10	Chikmagalur	13.86	11.91	25.77	46.22
11	Chitradurga	30.09	32.14	62.24	51.64
12	Dakshina Kannada	7.15	5.76	12.91	44.65
13	Davanagere	15.49	13.55	29.05	46.65
14	Dharwad	10.70	7.71	18.41	41.89
15	Gadag	17.37	14.53	31.9	45.55
16	Gulbarga	21.36	23.48	44.84	52.37
17	Hassan	23.88	21.93	45.81	47.87
18	Haveri	17.68	14.09	31.77	44.34
19	Kodagu	2.7	2.38	5.08	46.82
20	Kolar	22.41	22.07	44.48	49.62
21	Koppal	25.01	25.05	50.07	50.04
22	Mandya	14.71	13.78	28.49	48.39
23	Mysore	11.62	10.84	22.46	48.27
24	Raichur	53.51	57.56	111.07	51.82
25	Ramanagara	32.12	30.25	62.37	48.50
26	Shimoga	15.86	16.41	32.27	50.85
27	Tumkur	27.71	26.38	54.09	48.77
28	Udupi	1.54	2.72	4.26	63.75
29	Uttara Kannada	7.46	6.98	14.44	48.31
30	Yadagiri	14.73	13.95	28.68	48.65
<b>State</b>		<b>569.23</b>	<b>549.52</b>	<b>1118.77</b>	<b>49.12</b>

Source: RDPR. Department.

**Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2020**

(in Numbers)

Sl.No.	District	Employment Exchanges	Below S S L C			S S L C passed		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	1	107	103	210	1347	541	1888
2	Bengaluru (U)	5	2215	403	2618	20047	5227	25274
3	Bengaluru (R)							
4	Belagavi	1	2362	226	2588	8604	1554	10158
5	Bellari	1	898	142	1040	1568	648	2216
6	Bidar	1	283	144	427	1844	500	2344
7	Vijayapura	1	205	85	290	2000	383	2383
8	Chamarajanagar	1	196	10	206	1179	340	1519
9	Chikkaballapur	1	144	80	224	2064	678	2743
10	Chikmagalur	1	114	54	168	1563	894	2457
11	Chitradurga	1	232	184	416	919	690	1609
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	886	339	1225	1171	1148	2319
13	Davanagere	1	121	57	178	1412	564	1976
14	Dharwad	1	662	486	1148	3781	1385	5166
15	Gadag	1	74	30	104	1490	1146	2636
16	Kalaburagi	1	288	103	391	1759	1612	3371
17	Hassan	1	442	315	757	4671	1480	6151
18	Haveri	1	102	74	176	1425	567	1992
19	Kodagu	1	95	66	161	631	637	1268
20	Kolar	1	932	130	1062	2548	510	3058
21	Koppal	1	53	49	102	672	274	946
22	Mandya	1	346	34	380	3253	802	4055
23	Mysuru	1	1177	316	1493	3473	1700	5173
24	Raichur	1	74	34	108	575	1013	1588
25	Ramanagara	1	260	141	401	887	391	1278
26	Shivamogga	1	101	80	181	1291	550	1841
27	Tumakuru	1	295	60	355	1623	832	2455
28	Udupi	1	117	67	184	735	398	1133
29	Uttara Kannada	1	688	127	815	991	701	1692
30	Yadagiri	1	302	91	393	2128	437	2565
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13771</b>	<b>4030</b>	<b>17801</b>	<b>75651</b>	<b>27603</b>	<b>103254</b>

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Table 40. Application Registered in Employment Exchange as on 31.3.2020 (contd)

(in Numbers)

Sl.No.	District	B.Sc Graduates			B.Com Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	34	16	50	105	40	145
2	Bengaluru (U)	1321	1215	2536	2630	2185	4815
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	140	95	235	235	165	400
5	Bellari	94	62	156	291	141	432
6	Bidar	70	20	90	59	14	73
7	Vijayapura	64	24	88	93	30	123
8	Chamarajanagar	49	50	99	85	50	135
9	Chikkaballapur	66	36	102	54	25	79
10	Chikmagalur	20	28	48	54	95	149
11	Chitradurga	53	28	81	54	30	84
12	Dakshina Kannada	180	301	481	557	967	1524
13	Davanagere	33	64	97	130	118	248
14	Dharwad	77	22	99	247	189	436
15	Gadag	55	129	184	140	134	274
16	Kalaburagi	130	91	221	250	95	345
17	Hassan	87	93	180	244	183	427
18	Haveri	51	76	127	95	73	168
19	Kodagu	10	51	61	183	258	441
20	Kolar	122	120	242	214	176	390
21	Koppal	21	10	31	113	75	188
22	Mandya	138	61	199	109	122	231
23	Mysuru	99	86	185	147	82	229
24	Raichur	9	5	14	48	27	75
25	Ramanagara	29	30	59	68	58	126
26	Shivamogga	27	49	76	175	172	347
27	Tumakuru	139	99	238	178	93	271
28	Udupi	52	62	114	196	279	475
29	Uttara Kannada	134	102	236	188	185	373
30	Yadagiri	40	23	63	50	10	60
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>3344</b>	<b>3048</b>	<b>6392</b>	<b>6992</b>	<b>6071</b>	<b>13063</b>

Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2020 (contd:)

(in Numbers)

Sl.No	District	P .U.C. passed			B A Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	636	384	1020	163	74	237
2	Bengaluru (U)	10571	4139	14710	1635	1379	3014
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	6575	1476	8051	615	239	854
5	Bellari	1320	521	1841	508	441	949
6	Bidar	1400	430	1830	130	99	229
7	Vijayapura	1120	211	1331	244	81	325
8	Chamarajanagar	1004	252	1256	104	82	186
9	Chikkaballapur	1182	511	1693	158	63	221
10	Chikmagalur	853	738	1591	93	71	164
11	Chitradurga	428	265	693	127	45	172
12	Dakshina Kannada	1875	2092	3967	590	978	1568
13	Davanagere	882	478	1360	102	116	218
14	Dharwad	1151	926	2077	276	185	461
15	Gadag	732	1017	1749	350	165	515
16	Kalaburagi	606	1008	1614	242	164	406
17	Hassan	2815	1671	4486	322	249	571
18	Haveri	748	725	1473	110	245	355
19	Kodagu	1072	1078	2150	156	177	333
20	Kolar	1899	574	2473	339	105	444
21	Koppal	314	243	557	144	56	200
22	Mandya	2918	753	3671	330	163	493
23	Mysuru	2011	1380	3391	170	162	332
24	Raichur	213	171	384	104	57	161
25	Ramanagara	647	437	1084	136	127	263
26	Shivamogga	586	562	1148	77	80	157
27	Tumakuru	1256	789	2045	221	91	312
28	Udupi	998	831	1829	128	252	380
29	Uttara Kannada	987	557	1544	257	208	465
30	Yadagiri	749	634	1383	284	119	403
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>47548</b>	<b>24853</b>	<b>72401</b>	<b>8115</b>	<b>6273</b>	<b>14388</b>

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

**Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2020 (contd)**

(in Numbers)

Sl.No.	District	B.Ed, B.P.Ed. Graduates			C.P.Ed, TCH & Nursery Trained		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	73	40	113	30	31	61
2	Bengaluru (U)	365	933	1298	144	694	838
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	173	94	267	338	285	623
5	Bellari	175	168	343	66	204	270
6	Bidar	72	43	115	711	283	994
7	Vijayapura	126	69	195	76	95	171
8	Chamarajanagar	32	43	75	26	6	32
9	Chikkaballapur	89	42	131	97	83	180
10	Chikmagalur	46	42	88	1	30	31
11	Chitradurga	83	48	131	199	180	379
12	Dakshina Kannada	129	752	881	96	394	490
13	Davanagere	54	64	118	23	38	61
14	Dharwad	127	136	263	142	226	368
15	Gadag	134	40	174	46	72	118
16	Kalaburagi	216	164	380	90	54	144
17	Hassan	188	150	338	89	163	252
18	Haveri	76	72	148	108	149	257
19	Kodagu	20	47	67	4	50	54
20	Kolar	119	98	217	67	90	157
21	Koppal	34	33	67	28	28	56
22	Mandya	98	100	198	98	176	274
23	Mysuru	48	45	93	30	57	87
24	Raichur	42	52	94	1	14	15
25	Ramanagara	32	44	76	19	42	61
26	Shivamogga	58	81	139	12	40	52
27	Tumakuru	97	72	169	152	132	284
28	Udupi	45	208	253	24	148	172
29	Uttara Kannada	260	214	474	181	353	534
30	Yadagiri	216	113	329	66	99	165
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>3227</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>7234</b>	<b>2964</b>	<b>4216</b>	<b>7180</b>

**Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2020(contd)**

(in Numbers)

Sl.No	District	Stenographers			ITI Holders			Diploma Holders		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	4	5	9	708	54	762	158	21	179
2	Bengaluru (U)	34	342	376	10167	1211	11378	2733	766	2733
3	Bengaluru (R)									
4	Belagavi	31	15	46	2149	704	2853	218	66	284
5	Bellari	16	28	44	2884	75	2959	443	67	510
6	Bidar	28	12	40	1045	55	1100	266	23	289
7	Vijayapura	3	3	6	1509	54	1563	87	20	107
8	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0	145	1	146	65	28	93
9	Chikkaballapur	0	1	1	569	61	630	137	14	151
10	Chikmagalur	0	2	2	245	17	262	74	37	111
11	Chitradurga	0	0	0	813	63	876	60	32	92
12	Dakshina Kannada	2	162	164	1217	464	1681	675	267	942
13	Davanagere	1	20	21	735	34	769	112	30	142
14	Dharwad	25	58	83	1289	87	1376	156	16	172
15	Gadag	4	4	8	1418	205	1623	269	145	414
16	Kalaburagi	2	1	3	1205	93	1298	428	114	542
17	Hassan	8	36	44	2343	311	2654	585	448	1033
18	Haveri	5	3	8	331	14	345	79	18	97
19	Kodagu	4	5	9	60	8	68	258	175	433
20	Kolar	13	22	35	4476	465	4941	297	129	426
21	Koppal	0	1	1	409	21	430	107	17	124
22	Mandya	16	11	27	399	51	450	129	29	158
23	Mysuru	16	20	36	1013	29	1042	146	28	174
24	Raichur	0	0	0	367	7	374	133	17	150
25	Ramanagara	3	12	15	801	29	830	82	19	101
26	Shivamogga	1	11	12	542	38	580	189	108	297
27	Tumakuru	2	0	2	2858	105	2963	848	217	1065
28	Udupi	0	21	21	222	32	254	267	192	459
29	Uttara Kannada	34	88	122	779	41	820	468	67	535
30	Yadagiri	3	1	4	761	54	815	146	29	175
<b>STATE</b>		<b>255</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>41459</b>	<b>4383</b>	<b>45842</b>	<b>9615</b>	<b>3139</b>	<b>12754</b>

**Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2020**

(In Numbers)

SL.No	District	Drivers			Typists			Others			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	237	1	238	11	10	21	17	11	28	3630	1331	4961
2	Bengaluru (U)	1312	18	1330	611	1681	2292	7618	5951	13569	61403	26144	87547
3	Bengaluru (R)												
4	Belagavi	524	2	526	51	27	78	323	182	505	22338	5130	27468
5	Bellari	488	6	494	60	92	152	667	99	766	9478	2694	12172
6	Bidar	273	1	274	158	35	193	1403	797	2200	7742	2456	10198
7	Vijayapura	183	0	183	14	9	23	321	50	371	6045	1114	7159
8	Chamarajanagar	9	0	9	0	0	0	381	50	431	3275	912	4187
9	Chikkaballapur	96	0	96	10	38	48	370	264	634	5036	1897	6933
10	Chikmagalur	49	0	49	21	30	51	74	90	164	3207	2128	5335
11	Chitradurga	169	0	169	1	1	2	199	59	258	3337	1625	4962
12	Dakshina Kannada	339	0	339	33	219	252	302	191	493	8052	8274	16326
13	Davanagere	58	0	58	1	6	7	209	108	317	3873	1697	5570
14	Dharwad	164	4	168	56	68	124	192	81	273	8345	3869	12214
15	Gadag	256	5	261	15	31	46	499	85	584	5482	3208	8690
16	Kalaburagi	172	2	174	41	13	54	242	50	292	5671	3564	9235
17	Hassan	401	12	413	8	44	52	584	213	797	12787	5368	18155
18	Haveri	80	0	80	13	10	23	172	109	281	3395	2135	5530
19	Kodagu	132	3	135	4	11	15	85	62	147	2714	2628	5342
20	Kolar	153	0	153	45	82	127	1039	295	1334	12263	2796	15059
21	Koppal	59	0	59	4	5	9	115	20	135	2073	832	2905
22	Mandya	29	1	30	70	15	85	640	57	697	8573	2375	10948
23	Mysuru	98	0	98	42	43	85	1853	923	2776	10323	4871	15194
24	Raichur	55	0	55	6	4	10	55	28	83	1682	1429	3111
25	Ramanagara	129	0	129	9	28	37	173	91	264	3275	1449	4724
26	Shivamogga	47	0	47	9	31	40	83	78	161	3198	1880	5078
27	Tumakuru	221	0	221	12	7	19	504	163	667	8406	2660	11066
28	Udupi	60	0	60	21	33	54	83	121	204	2948	2644	5592
29	Uttara Kannada	392	13	405	45	112	157	805	391	1196	6209	3159	9368
30	Yadagiri	158	0	158	43	28	71	154	86	240	5100	1724	6824
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>6343</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>6411</b>	<b>1414</b>	<b>2713</b>	<b>4127</b>	<b>19162</b>	<b>10705</b>	<b>29867</b>	<b>239860</b>	<b>101993</b>	<b>341853</b>

Table 41. Distribution of agricultural establishments and employment

(As per 6th Economic Census)

Sl. No	District	Own Account			With atleast one Hired Worker			Total					
		Total No. of Employment			Total No. of Employment			Total No. of Employment					
		No. of Establishment	Male	Female	Total	No. of Establishment	Male	Female	Total	No. of Establishment	Male	Female	Total
1	Belgaum	57556	42195	33213	75408	3326	6227	3871	10098	60882	48422	37084	85506
2	Bagalkot	6401	5234	3864	9098	551	1199	699	1898	6952	6433	4563	10996
3	Bijapur	2382	2228	1075	3303	584	2056	1135	3191	2966	4284	2210	6494
4	Bidar	5544	4513	2960	7473	466	1054	468	1522	6010	5567	3428	8995
5	Raichur	2556	2733	703	3436	515	1412	425	1837	3071	4145	1128	5273
6	Koppal	1806	1602	878	2480	300	1034	502	1536	2106	2636	1380	4016
7	Gadag	7470	5500	6629	12129	653	1633	1152	2785	8123	7133	7781	14914
8	Dharwad	9930	6735	5104	11839	741	2229	914	3143	10671	8964	6018	14982
9	Uttara Kannad	2763	2881	962	3843	754	3207	954	4161	3517	6088	1916	8004
10	Haveri	4951	4379	1717	6096	473	2409	838	3247	5424	6788	2555	9343
11	Bellary	8343	8491	3723	12214	1799	4521	1942	6463	10142	13012	5665	18677
12	Chitradurga	3867	4289	1589	5878	589	2397	875	3272	4456	6686	2464	9150
13	Davanagere	4239	3864	2195	6059	380	889	538	1427	4619	4753	2733	7486
14	Shimoga	12936	12879	10099	22978	13934	42780	40393	83173	26870	55659	50492	106151
15	Udupi	15469	10370	6534	16904	1363	10950	5524	16474	16832	21320	12058	33378
16	Chikmagalur	9905	9857	5017	14874	1213	3045	1325	4370	11118	12902	6342	19244
17	Tumkur	45793	42082	20010	62092	2856	6962	3305	10267	48649	49044	23315	72359
18	Bengaluru(U)	8619	7857	4355	12212	4056	15391	4865	20256	12675	23248	9220	32468
19	Mandya	93349	80287	52602	132889	6533	15479	9981	25460	99882	95766	62583	158349
20	Hassan	65630	62294	41272	103566	7301	20785	14912	35697	72931	83079	56184	139263
21	Dakshina Kanr	8838	5728	4020	9748	830	2573	959	3532	9668	8301	4979	13280
22	Kodagu	79	64	33	97	205	342	191	533	284	406	224	630
23	Mysore	39258	46684	32123	78807	15226	42704	32035	74739	54484	89388	64158	153546
24	Chamarajanaga	45345	39399	16557	55956	1398	3383	1425	4808	46743	42782	17982	60764
25	Gulbarga	1085	910	544	1454	180	511	251	762	1265	1421	795	2216
26	Yadgir	1239	1334	332	1666	171	399	82	481	1410	1733	414	2147
27	Kolar	43052	42759	31643	74402	4102	9881	7199	17080	47154	52640	38842	91482
28	Chikkaballapu	33035	36234	27452	63686	7060	17854	13425	31279	40095	54088	40877	94965
29	Bengaluru (R)	23898	29203	13955	43158	3490	22323	10552	32875	27388	51526	24507	76033
30	Ramanagara	41513	39021	26117	65138	3788	9478	6391	15869	45301	48499	32508	81007
	<b>Total</b>	<b>606851</b>	<b>561606</b>	<b>357277</b>	<b>918883</b>	<b>84837</b>	<b>255107</b>	<b>167128</b>	<b>422235</b>	<b>691688</b>	<b>816713</b>	<b>524405</b>	<b>1341118</b>

Source: EC Division DES

Table 42. Distribution of non agricultural establishments and employment

Sl. No	District	Own Account						With atleast one Hired Worker						Total					
		Total No. of Employment			Total No. of Employment			Total No. of Employment			Total No. of Employment			Total No. of Employment					
		No. of Establishments	Male	Female	Total	No. of Establishment	Male	Female	Total	No. of Establishment	Male	Female	Total	No. of Establishment	Male	Female	Total		
1	Belgaum	72279	76130	15819	91949	39786	138907	44443	183350	112065	215037	60262	275299						
2	Bagalkot	43448	49606	14458	64064	18935	73440	26622	100062	62383	123046	41080	164126						
3	Bijapur	41536	40840	9324	50164	15925	48642	15752	64394	57461	89482	25076	114558						
4	Bidar	28123	30061	5481	35542	15618	52025	16334	68359	43741	82086	21815	103901						
5	Raichur	30575	30820	7828	38648	20150	54385	17716	72101	50725	85205	25544	110749						
6	Koppal	23183	24045	6981	31026	11377	32522	11235	43757	34560	56567	18216	74783						
7	Gadag	21777	26473	8779	35252	10173	32594	13605	46199	31950	59067	22384	81451						
8	Dharwad	40896	39985	9830	49815	21310	83172	27557	110729	62206	123157	37387	160544						
9	Uttara Kannada	29844	28004	7110	35114	19316	53331	28224	81555	49160	81335	35334	116669						
10	Haveri	34599	33418	7653	41071	13770	42930	17510	60440	48369	76348	25163	101511						
11	Bellary	54229	52359	17909	70268	25693	108142	39349	147491	79922	160501	57258	217759						
12	Chitradurga	29815	28547	9220	37767	14393	39073	18921	57994	44208	67620	28141	95761						
13	Davanagere	39557	38144	10818	48962	15629	46742	16971	63713	55186	84886	27789	112675						
14	Shimoga	48603	46506	13039	59545	26924	77717	33446	111163	75527	124223	46485	170708						
15	Udupi	50188	32268	21925	54193	20201	68662	48643	117305	70389	100930	70568	171498						
16	Chikmagalur	35260	33915	13476	47391	26106	63881	37450	101331	61366	97796	50926	148722						
17	Tumkur	82595	75208	25943	101151	33578	108056	52141	160197	116173	183264	78084	261348						
18	Bengaluru (U)	185718	176999	51261	228260	209737	1043447	383198	1426645	395455	1220446	434459	1654905						
19	Mandya	52036	47768	17085	64853	19602	60293	30875	91168	71638	108061	47960	156021						
20	Hassan	45618	43867	11824	55691	22427	58715	26771	85486	68045	102582	38595	141177						
21	Dakshina Kannad	171153	72809	119887	192696	38289	129000	90126	219126	209442	201809	210013	411822						
22	Kodagu	5594	5503	1265	6768	5708	13760	4509	18269	11302	19263	5774	25037						
23	Mysore	50808	49339	12516	61855	34940	120920	43851	164771	85748	170259	56367	226626						
24	Chamarajanagar	29069	25007	11087	36094	9859	26020	12926	38946	38928	51027	24013	75040						
25	Gulbarga	36493	37016	7888	44904	21545	70031	21584	91615	58038	107047	29472	136519						
26	Yadgir	23827	22512	5650	28162	8847	23928	7906	31834	32674	46440	13556	59996						
27	Kolar	30865	29927	9136	39063	18391	58624	25092	83716	49256	88551	34228	122779						
28	Chikkaballapura	25196	24862	8738	33600	15100	39702	19954	59656	40296	64564	28692	93256						
29	Bengaluru (R)	20592	21652	5695	27347	13376	62736	22819	85555	33968	84388	28514	112902						
30	Ramanagara	26451	24143	7260	31403	12228	49236	25986	75222	38679	73379	33246	106625						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1409927</b>	<b>1267733</b>	<b>474885</b>	<b>1742618</b>	<b>778933</b>	<b>2880633</b>	<b>1181516</b>	<b>4062149</b>	<b>2188860</b>	<b>4148366</b>	<b>1656401</b>	<b>5804767</b>						

Source: EC Division DES

**Table 43. AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA As per 2015-16 Census (contd)**

Sl.No	District	Marginal Agril. Land Holder (Below 1 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area ( in Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutional	Total	Male	Female	Institutional	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	64978	18096	6	83080	29293.7	7916.6	2.5	37212.8
2	Bengaluru (R)	116208	32568	84	148860	44238.7	12280.1	29.9	56548.6
3	Ramanagara	167115	45966	319	213400	59944.8	17244.7	105.4	77295.0
4	Chitradurga	89883	29151	351	119385	48435.7	16479.3	175.3	65090.3
5	Davanagere	113406	32916	469	146791	56254.4	16928.8	226.9	73410.1
6	Kolar	187279	41614	190	229083	71218.4	15691.6	65.0	86975.0
7	Chikkaballapura	138848	33591	95	172534	55267.5	13798.0	37.4	69102.8
8	Shimoga	112045	34013	248	146306	54523.5	16612.0	120.5	71256.0
9	Tumkur	236023	65080	329	301432	104406.5	29371.0	130.2	133907.7
10	Chikkamagalur	108832	24621	593	134046	50559.3	11761.0	261.7	62582.0
11	Dakshina Kannada	104633	49870	482	154985	40910.0	19145.2	157.7	60212.8
12	Udupi	84259	67055	343	151657	26613.2	21029.9	106.6	47749.7
13	Hassan	310530	81851	1026	393407	118052.6	30987.5	379.2	149419.4
14	Kodagu	24841	5316	147	30304	12376.3	2542.0	50.9	14969.3
15	Mandya	351929	112802	1555	466286	115047.8	35374.3	534.7	150956.8
16	Mysore	259808	76248	237	336293	109005.9	33405.1	107.7	142518.7
17	Chamarajanagar	111964	29740	121	141825	47562.1	13201.4	54.5	60818.0
18	Belgaum	266096	27536	1350	294982	127074.6	13870.0	520.5	141465.0
19	Vijayapura	52625	10453	22	63100	33245.2	6982.6	9.5	40237.3
20	Bagalkot	72952	16552	111	89615	41555.8	9719.2	43.4	51318.4
21	Dharwad	40324	8728	45	49097	23976.2	5241.6	18.9	29236.8
22	Gadag	37351	8871	127	46349	22741.4	5649.0	53.8	28444.1
23	Haveri	78976	10946	108	90030	43170.2	5999.2	52.9	49222.2
24	Uttara Kannada	114286	36632	417	151335	36317.5	10308.7	89.1	46715.2
25	Bellari	104129	34633	286	139048	48801.8	17186.9	113.0	66101.7
26	Bidar	72274	21677	87	94038	39417.2	12488.2	34.2	51939.6
27	Kalaburgi	81346	24956	72	106374	45685.6	14982.4	30.8	60698.8
28	Yadagiri	66744	13384	23	80151	37058.1	7779.7	12.4	44850.3
29	Raichur	87489	22515	204	110208	49660.8	12973.9	108.2	62743.0
30	Koppal	63328	19740	63	83131	35633.4	11439.6	27.9	47100.9
<b>STATE</b>		<b>3720501</b>	<b>1037121</b>	<b>9510</b>	<b>4767132</b>	<b>1628048.1</b>	<b>448389.3</b>	<b>3660.7</b>	<b>2080098.1</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

Source: ARC Division DES

**Table 43. AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA As per 2015-16 Census (contd)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Small Agril. Land Holder (1-2 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (in Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutional	Total	Male	Female	Institutional	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	13436	3615	5	17056	18274.6	4923.4	6.6	23204.7
2	Bengaluru (R)	24232	6239	24	30495	33119.9	8501.7	34.4	41656.1
3	Ramanagara	30175	8392	57	38624	40565.1	11318.7	80.5	51964.3
4	Chitradurga	72863	23974	207	97044	103291.7	34108.5	298.1	137698.4
5	Davanagere	65470	19121	252	84843	91511.6	26782.2	358.6	118652.4
6	Kolar	43046	8846	58	51950	59081.2	12081.9	84.2	71247.2
7	Chikkaballapura	33294	7218	36	40548	45118.8	9726.3	49.3	54894.5
8	Shivamogga	44101	12956	142	57199	60741.8	17927.7	196.0	78865.5
9	Tumakuru	97436	25672	108	123216	136411.2	35947.4	150.0	172508.6
10	Chikmagalur	45731	9877	259	55867	62768.2	13686.0	360.0	76814.2
11	Dakshina Kannada	25548	11060	113	36721	33770.1	14832.0	155.5	48757.7
12	Udupi	12769	10534	59	23362	17037.2	14118.2	88.3	31243.7
13	Hassan	82488	20347	349	103184	114620.5	28210.0	495.4	143326.0
14	Kodagu	13313	2424	86	15823	18412.5	3287.7	114.8	21815.1
15	Mandya	55302	14388	376	70066	74105.3	19252.5	534.1	93891.9
16	Mysuru	70217	20909	59	91185	91179.3	27133.1	82.9	118395.2
17	Chamarajnar	41424	10688	66	52178	56832.2	14775.4	91.4	71699.0
18	Balagavi	154830	15176	547	170553	220904.6	21586.7	798.2	243289.4
19	Vijayapura	113510	19027	8	132545	164477.5	27902.1	11.4	192391.0
20	Bagalkot	70065	14681	42	84788	101309.0	21166.1	57.4	122532.5
21	Dharwad	48688	8790	46	57524	70975.7	12754.7	67.3	83797.8
22	Gadag	58099	10418	54	68571	84382.1	14935.4	75.3	99392.8
23	Haveri	75302	8640	55	83997	107514.6	12206.3	79.8	119800.7
24	Uttara Kannada	25140	6168	43	31351	34718.7	8540.9	59.5	43319.0
25	Bellari	67954	21341	164	89459	92642.8	28802.0	227.9	121672.6
26	Bidar	77189	21799	49	99037	108689.0	30793.1	69.5	139551.7
27	Kalaburgi	121013	32964	36	154013	175867.0	47530.7	51.2	223448.9
28	Yadagiri	67492	13658	10	81160	97948.4	19877.1	14.0	117839.5
29	Raichur	75911	16300	79	92290	107673.0	23104.1	107.4	130884.4
30	Koppal	63207	15845	31	79083	89917.2	22605.6	42.3	112565.2
	STATE	<b>1789245</b>	<b>421067</b>	<b>3420</b>	<b>2213732</b>	<b>2513860.9</b>	<b>588417.5</b>	<b>4841.3</b>	<b>3107119.6</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**Table 43. AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA 2015-16 Census (contd)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Semi Medium Agril. Land Holder (2-4 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutional	Total	Male	Female	Institutional	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	4583	1156	1	5740	12049.0	3013.6	2.7	15065.3
2	Bengaluru ( R)	8867	1969	16	10852	23453.6	5194.7	46.9	28695.2
3	Ramanagara	11110	2947	38	14095	28760.6	7599.5	105.8	36466.0
4	Chitradurga	43926	13689	178	57793	117575.8	36475.9	479.7	154531.4
5	Davanagere	33699	8936	173	42808	89886.7	23824.7	487.3	114198.7
6	Kolar	15630	2663	23	18316	41468.7	6962.3	60.3	48491.2
7	Chikkaballapura	12593	2614	18	15225	32999.3	6756.6	48.3	39804.2
8	Shivamogga	17628	5048	101	22777	46655.4	13343.1	271.6	60270.1
9	Tumakuru	52570	12679	55	65304	141575.5	33954.5	149.9	175679.8
10	Chikmagalur	22587	4624	228	27439	59685.8	12095.6	613.1	72394.5
11	Dakshina Kannada	9049	4152	84	13285	23153.3	10724.2	232.5	34110.0
12	Udupi	5937	5005	54	10996	15609.3	13187.0	150.0	28946.3
13	Hassan	27327	5823	192	33342	71993.1	15260.7	508.4	87762.2
14	Kodagu	10392	1535	35	11962	28195.4	4186.4	96.1	32477.9
15	Mandya	17772	3997	214	21983	45478.0	10171.0	565.2	56214.2
16	Mysuru	18379	4718	39	23136	47561.7	12197.6	102.4	59861.8
17	Chamarajnar	15579	3128	41	18748	39913.7	7935.6	113.9	47963.1
18	Balagavi	95542	7794	503	103839	259520.0	20881.2	1396.0	281797.2
19	Vijayapura	92286	13859	14	106159	248981.2	37114.1	38.8	286134.2
20	Bagalkot	43549	8335	32	51916	118698.4	22486.1	91.5	141275.9
21	Dharwad	30154	5172	31	35357	82733.5	14216.1	93.1	97042.7
22	Gadag	36255	6106	36	42397	98975.8	16545.2	100.1	115621.1
23	Haveri	36691	3885	61	40637	98516.6	10308.3	156.6	108981.5
24	Uttara Kannada	10329	2404	28	12761	27429.7	6373.8	79.6	33883.2
25	Bellari	46186	13779	126	60091	119865.9	35512.6	344.4	155722.9
26	Bidar	41420	9508	29	50957	109488.7	25070.9	76.6	134636.3
27	Kalaburgi	88082	23650	44	111776	236238.6	62798.9	122.8	299160.3
28	Yadagiri	42199	8381	8	50588	114361.5	22878.6	22.6	137262.6
29	Raichur	52529	9542	102	62173	142647.6	25666.0	286.4	168599.9
30	Koppal	41454	8789	29	50272	111659.5	23404.5	79.2	135143.2
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>984304</b>	<b>205887</b>	<b>2533</b>	<b>1192724</b>	<b>2635131.8</b>	<b>546139.5</b>	<b>6921.8</b>	<b>3188193.2</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**Table 43. Agricultural Land holdings and Area As per 2015-16 Census (contd)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Large Agrl. Land Holder (More than 10 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutional	Total	Male	Female	Institutional	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	68	12	0	80	897.2	140.0	0.0	1037.2
2	Bengaluru ( R)	221	51	7	279	3120.3	706.9	121.6	3948.7
3	Ramanagara	150	31	34	215	2085.0	426.5	846.2	3357.7
4	Chitradurga	2695	894	62	3651	38815.7	12929.9	3085.9	54831.6
5	Davanagere	870	198	60	1128	11812.6	2715.8	1709.8	16238.2
6	Kolar	279	64	5	348	4140.7	841.8	190.9	5173.4
7	Chikkaballapura	392	35	7	434	6078.1	494.9	183.8	6756.8
8	Shivamogga	568	142	26	736	8136.8	2004.7	645.2	10786.7
9	Tumakuru	2200	506	19	2725	33351.9	6945.5	475.9	40773.3
10	Chikmagalur	1339	281	184	1804	28668.0	6464.4	11128.7	46261.1
11	Dakshina Kannada	246	105	27	378	4000.5	1752.4	1467.7	7220.6
12	Udupi	180	125	21	326	2928.1	1708.6	917.5	5554.3
13	Hassan	777	145	64	986	17703.8	2058.7	2492.5	22255.1
14	Kodagu	1933	240	84	2257	36222.7	4691.9	8371.4	49285.9
15	Mandya	87	16	72	175	1137.6	236.2	1779.0	3152.8
16	Mysuru	162	33	32	227	2399.1	435.4	2217.2	5051.8
17	Chamarajnagar	197	45	13	255	3092.4	652.7	230.1	3975.1
18	Balagavi	4532	372	292	5196	66968.2	7019.0	13240.1	87227.3
19	Vijayapura	6628	822	11	7461	89902.2	11457.0	260.9	101620.1
20	Bagalkot	1759	345	45	2149	24085.8	4800.7	2934.9	31821.3
21	Dharwad	1879	305	20	2204	25254.3	4207.0	769.7	30231.0
22	Gadag	2239	295	29	2563	29470.8	4029.9	753.5	34254.2
23	Haveri	1106	132	30	1268	14811.9	1793.3	821.8	17427.1
24	Uttara Kannada	191	33	10	234	2487.5	454.1	202.1	3143.7
25	Bellari	2235	427	54	2716	31062.7	5878.8	1328.0	38269.5
26	Bidar	1359	254	16	1629	18300.7	3398.5	268.4	21967.6
27	Kalaburgi	4713	937	31	5681	64882.5	12862.8	678.7	78423.9
28	Yadagiri	1638	328	5	1971	21959.7	4413.4	81.6	26454.8
29	Raichur	3988	737	123	4848	63153.0	12696.8	5408.3	81258.1
30	Koppal	1508	260	14	1782	19418.3	3407.4	347.5	23173.2
STATE		<b>46139</b>	<b>8170</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>55706</b>	<b>676348.0</b>	<b>121624.9</b>	<b>62959.0</b>	<b>860931.9</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

Table 43. Agricultural Land holdings and Area As per 2015-16 Census (contd)

Sl. No.	Districts	Medium Agril. Land Holder (4-10 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutional	Total	Male	Female	Institutional	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	1033	244	1	1278	5520.5	1255.4	5.7	6781.6
2	Bengaluru (R)	2396	456	9	2861	13208.0	2484.1	68.8	15760.8
3	Ramanagara	2224	489	24	2737	11922.6	2683.4	154.5	14760.6
4	Chitradurga	18790	5697	145	24632	107590.4	32652.9	866.5	141109.7
5	Davanagere	10688	2692	113	13493	59216.1	14803.7	649.7	74669.6
6	Kolar	3525	529	15	4069	19246.2	2860.5	89.1	22195.8
7	Chikkaballapura	3515	547	14	4076	19563.2	2981.7	64.4	22609.3
8	Shivamogga	5443	1408	55	6906	30530.5	7830.5	326.7	38687.7
9	Tumakuru	18764	4134	28	22926	105056.2	23169.6	183.3	128409.0
10	Chikmagalur	7759	1622	123	9504	43929.9	9137.0	714.0	53780.9
11	Dakshina Kannada	2409	1101	39	3549	13371.8	6174.7	244.4	19790.9
12	Udupi	1910	1589	42	3541	10612.7	8766.9	259.8	19639.4
13	Hassan	6882	1396	104	8382	38158.0	7783.4	608.8	46550.2
14	Kodagu	6796	986	33	7815	39978.8	5742.0	202.7	45923.6
15	Mandya	2596	414	131	3141	13460.0	2157.2	779.0	16396.1
16	Mysuru	3364	748	23	4135	17810.0	3881.2	143.3	21834.5
17	Chamarajnagar	2989	463	28	3480	16120.0	2459.0	164.3	18743.2
18	Balagavi	41367	3117	507	44991	235411.5	17818.0	3034.8	256264.3
19	Vijayapura	47168	6530	16	53714	276089.1	38157.0	100.1	314346.2
20	Bagalkot	18323	3185	33	21541	104587.2	18330.3	198.2	123115.6
21	Dharwad	15143	2533	29	17705	88315.1	14620.7	197.5	103133.3
22	Gadag	16921	2561	40	19522	97612.9	14780.4	253.5	112646.7
23	Haveri	11840	1141	32	13013	66601.3	6319.3	193.2	73113.8
24	Uttara Kannada	2925	612	23	3560	16012.8	3343.3	141.4	19497.5
25	Bellari	19826	5024	128	24978	111179.3	27704.5	794.4	139678.3
26	Bidar	13338	2356	26	15720	75634.6	13277.4	141.7	89053.7
27	Kalaburgi	35601	8221	49	43871	203687.5	46639.0	315.2	250641.6
28	Yadagiri	15568	3176	9	18753	88454.8	18200.6	56.8	106712.2
29	Raichur	25141	4415	139	29695	146358.4	25307.7	833.1	172499.2
30	Koppal	14880	2949	28	17857	83699.0	16538.4	180.4	100417.8
	STATE	379124	70335	1986	451445	2158938.4	397859.5	11965.1	2568763.0

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**Table 43. AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA As per 2015-16 Census**

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Agrl. Land Holder (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutional	Total	Male	Female	Institutional	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	84098	23123	13	107234	66035.0	17249.1	17.5	83301.5
2	Bengaluru ( R)	151924	41283	140	193347	117140.5	29167.3	301.6	146609.4
3	Ramanagara	210774	57825	472	269071	143278.1	39272.9	1292.5	183843.5
4	Chitradurga	228157	73405	943	302505	415709.3	132646.6	4905.5	553261.4
5	Davanagere	224133	63863	1067	289063	308681.4	85055.2	3432.3	397168.9
6	Kolar	249759	53716	291	303766	195155.2	38438.1	489.5	234082.7
7	Chikkaballapura	188642	44005	170	232817	159026.9	33757.6	383.1	193167.6
8	Shivamogga	179785	53567	572	233924	200588.0	57717.9	1560.2	259866.1
9	Tumakuru	406993	108071	539	515603	520801.3	129387.9	1089.2	651278.4
10	Chikmagalur	186248	41025	1387	228660	245611.2	53144.0	13077.5	311832.7
11	Dakshina Kannada	141885	66288	745	208918	115205.7	52628.5	2257.8	170092.0
12	Udupi	105055	84308	519	189882	72800.5	58810.6	1522.3	133133.4
13	Hassan	428004	109562	1735	539301	360528.1	84300.3	4484.3	449312.8
14	Kodagu	57275	10501	385	68161	135185.7	20450.1	8835.9	164471.7
15	Mandya	427686	131617	2348	561651	249228.7	67191.1	4192.0	320611.8
16	Mysuru	351930	102656	390	454976	267956.0	77052.5	2653.5	347662.0
17	Chamarajnar	172153	44064	269	216486	163520.4	39024.0	654.2	203198.6
18	Balagavi	562367	53995	3199	619561	909878.8	81174.9	18989.4	1010043.2
19	Vijayapura	312217	50691	71	362979	812695.2	121612.8	420.7	934728.7
20	Bagalkot	206648	43098	263	250009	390236.0	76502.3	3325.4	470063.8
21	Dharwad	136188	25528	171	161887	291254.9	51040.1	1146.5	343441.6
22	Gadag	150865	28251	286	179402	333183.0	55939.8	1236.2	390358.9
23	Haveri	203915	24744	286	228945	330614.6	36626.4	1304.2	368545.3
24	Uttara Kannada	152871	45849	521	199241	116966.1	29020.8	571.6	146558.5
25	Bellari	240330	75204	758	316292	403552.5	115084.8	2807.6	521445.0
26	Bidar	205580	55594	207	261381	351530.2	85028.1	590.4	437148.8
27	Kalaburgi	330755	90728	232	421715	726361.2	184813.8	1198.6	912373.5
28	Yadagiri	193641	38927	55	232623	359782.5	73149.4	187.4	433119.4
29	Raichur	245058	53509	647	299214	509492.7	99748.4	6743.4	615984.6
30	Koppal	184377	47583	165	232125	340327.5	77395.4	677.3	418400.2
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>6919313</b>	<b>1742580</b>	<b>18846</b>	<b>8680739</b>	<b>9612327.1</b>	<b>2102430.8</b>	<b>90347.9</b>	<b>11805105.8</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**Table 44. No. of Santwana and Swadhar centres & Financial & Physical Progress during: 2019-20**

Sl No	District	Santwana centres	Progress		Swadhar centres	Progress	
			Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)		Financial ( in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)
1	Bagalkot	5	34.2	1243	3	0	0
2	Bengaluru (U)	12	75.86	6446	10	68.41	316
3	Bengaluru ( R )	5	33	2303	2	14.48	71
4	Ramanagara	4	28	134	1	6.77	29
5	Balagavi	15	87.5	1652	3	23.96	108
6	Bellari	8	56.03	1359	0	0	0
7	Bidar	5	36	24766	3	23.09	119
8	Vijayapura	6	42.7	2010	1	0	0
9	Chamarajnagar	4	28.5	1458	2	0	0
10	Chikmagalur	7	42.6	3239	1	6.72	29
11	Chitradurga	6	42.7	945	1	5.73	15
12	Dakshina Kannada	5	33.4	782	1	7.55	30
13	Davanagere	6	36.3	791	2	13.57	59
14	Dharwad	6	40.8	723	3	23.7	103
15	Gadag	6	38.34	758	1	6.88	32
16	Kalaburgi	8	52.2	980	2	14.12	64
17	Yadagiri	0	0	0	1	7.01	31
18	Hassan	8	55.92	884	1	7.32	37
19	Haveri	7	46.25	1609	2	14.17	68
20	Kodagu	2	13	421	0	0	0
21	Kolar	6	46.5	6140	1	7.48	40
22	Chikkaballapura	6	41.11	114	1	0	0
23	Koppal	5	34	2117	1	0	0
24	Mandya	7	47.47	165	4	28.96	142
25	Mysuru	8	61.12	1351	0	0	0
26	Raichur	5	32.5	624	1	5.66	15
27	Shivamogga	7	34.7	707	2	13.05	55
28	Tumakuru	10	70.25	1144	1	11.7	35
29	Udupi	3	17.3	250	0	0	0
30	Uttara Kannada	12	78.75	1286	1	0	0
<b>STATE</b>		<b>194</b>	<b>1287.00</b>	<b>66401</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>310.33</b>	<b>1398</b>

\*Yadgiri district - no centers of Santwana are sanctioned.

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

**Table 45. Police Stations as on. 31.3.2020.**

SL.NO	District	Total No. of Police Stations	No. of women Police Stations
1	Bagalkot	23	1
2	Bengaluru (U)	164	2
3	Bengaluru (R)	29	1
4	Belagavi	51	2
5	Bellary	39	1
6	Bidar	34	1
7	Vijayapura	28	1
8	Chamarajanagar	18	1
9	Chikkaballapura	20	1
10	Chikmagalur	30	1
11	Chitradurga	24	1
12	Dakshina Kannada	41	2
13	Davanagere	28	1
14	Dharwad	33	2
15	Gadag	15	1
16	Kalaburgi	41	2
17	Hassan	33	1
18	Haveri	22	1
19	Kodagu	20	1
20	Kolar	25	1
21	Koppal	18	1
22	Mandya	34	1
23	Mysuru	52	2
24	Raichur	28	1
25	Ramanagara	24	1
26	Shivamogga	33	1
27	Tumakuru	42	1
28	Udupi	24	1
29	Uttara Kannada	29	1
30	Yadagiri	16	1
	Railways	18	0
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: Director General of Police

**Table 46. Crimes Against Women in Karnataka during: 2018 and 2019**

Sl. No	District	2018			2019		
		Rape	Molesta- tion	Dowry death	Rape	Molestation	Dowry death
1	Bengaluru City	106	809	52	405	803	40
2	Bengaluru District	16	132	10	77	124	7
3	Kolar	5	63	7	40	77	2
4	Tumakuru	19	88	9	65	109	8
5	Mysuru	14	199	7	73	183	3
6	Mandya	11	210	5	51	193	5
7	Hassan	20	217	6	76	200	13
8	Kodagu	10	41	1	55	34	2
9	Dakshina Kannada	15	54	1	50	40	0
10	Uttara Kannada	14	117	3	42	146	2
11	Chickmagalur	16	111	2	55	144	5
12	Belagavi	28	278	4	105	248	2
13	Dharwad	1	26	0	34	25	0
14	Vijayapura	6	106	2	35	113	3
15	Kalaburgi	15	192	15	61	197	13
16	Yadagiri	6	129	2	29	149	3
17	Raichur	23	186	4	43	137	6
18	Bidar	9	86	9	47	84	8
19	Chitradurga	6	196	3	58	245	10
20	Shivamogga	18	393	7	109	331	8
21	Bellari	12	139	9	67	138	3
22	Bagalkot	4	164	2	29	180	5
23	Chamarajnar	10	148	4	31	147	3
24	Udupi	15	99	0	52	95	3
25	Koppal	11	85	3	49	86	5
26	Gadag	5	49	0	23	72	1
27	Haveri	8	95	4	48	72	3
28	Davangere	19	151	9	66	165	10
29	Chikballapura	7	42	2	77	63	4
30	Ramanagar	5	132	6	57	131	5
	Mysuru City	14	77	7	41	71	4
	K.G.F	5	25	2	26	32	4
	Hubli-Dwd City	5	38	2	18	39	0
	K.Railways	0	7	0	0	10	1
	Mangalore City	9	92	0	34	54	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>4976</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2128</b>	<b>4937</b>	<b>194</b>

Source: Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, State Crime Records Bureau , Government of Karnataka

*Table 47. Number of Suicides in karnataka during 2019*

Sl.No.	District	2019		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Bengaluru City	1424	655	2079
2	Bengaluru District	268	151	419
3	Kolar	64	25	89
4	Tumakuru	270	86	356
5	Mysuru	225	88	313
6	Mandya	192	64	256
7	Hassan	258	43	301
8	Kodagu	222	44	266
9	Dakshina Kannada	210	51	261
10	Uttara Kannada	192	77	269
11	Chickmagalur	244	86	330
12	Belagavi	673	162	835
13	Dharwad	181	43	224
14	Vijayapura	208	75	283
15	Kalaburgi	210	63	273
16	Yadagiri	83	25	108
17	Raichur	133	53	186
18	Bidar	161	32	193
19	Chitradurga	210	75	285
20	Shivamogga	375	138	513
21	Bellari	158	54	212
22	Bagalkot	164	52	216
23	Chamarajnagar	72	28	100
24	Udupi	283	85	368
25	Koppal	75	54	129
26	Gadag	129	45	174
27	Haveri	253	74	327
28	Davangere	237	95	332
29	Chikkaballapur	130	34	164
30	Ramanagar	143	41	184
	K.Railways	497	117	614
	Mysore City	125	50	175
	K.G.F	52	18	70
	Hubli-Dwd City	135	46	181
	Mangalore City	157	44	201
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8413</b>	<b>2873</b>	<b>11286</b>

Source: Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, State Crime Records Bureau , Government of Karnataka

**Table 48. No.of Women candidates contested and elected to Loksabha seats -Karnataka**

Year	Women contested	Women elected
1984	7	2
1989	12	1
1991	13	2
1996	70	1
1998	10	-
1999	11	2
2004	10	2
2009	19	1
2014	21	1
2019	10	2

**Table 49. No.of Women candidates contested and elected to Vidhana Sabha seats -Karnataka**

Year	Women contested	Women elected
1985	112	8
1989	77	9
1994	113	7
1999	62	5
2004	92	6
2008	106	3
2013	175	6
2018	175	6

Source:Chief Electoral officer.

*Table 50. Number of Judges - Genderwise in Karnataka: 2019-20 (In the Subordinate Judiciary)*

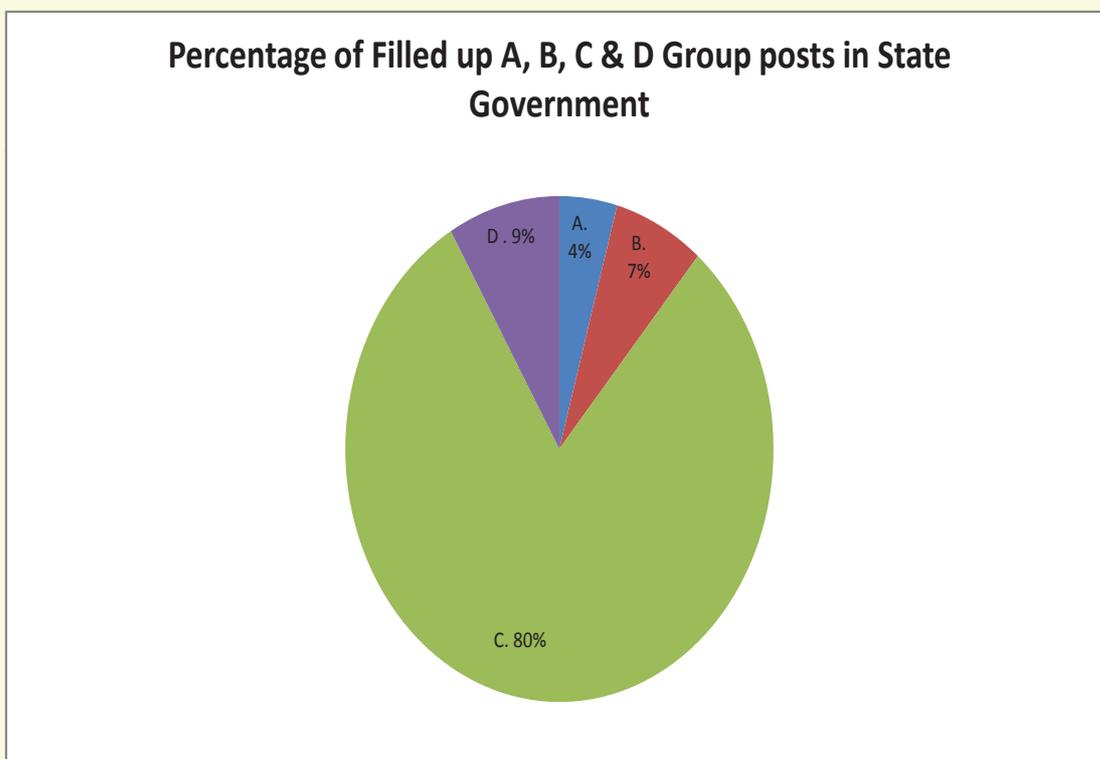
Sl.No.	District	Female	Male	Total
1	Bagalkot	6	16	22
2	Bengaluru (U)	46	99	145
3	Bengaluru (R)	15	38	53
4	Belagavi	22	47	69
5	Bellari	8	19	27
6	Bidar	5	16	21
7	Vijayapura	8	22	30
8	Chamarajnar	1	11	12
9	Chikkaballapur	6	13	19
10	Chikmagalur	10	15	25
11	Chitradurga	7	14	21
12	Dakshina Kannada	16	24	40
13	Davanagere	11	11	22
14	Dharwad	13	22	35
15	Gadag	5	13	18
16	Kalaburgi	4	26	30
17	Hassan	16	21	37
18	Haveri	8	16	24
19	Kodagu	3	9	12
20	Kolar	11	15	26
21	Koppal	5	9	14
22	Mandya	12	23	35
23	Mysuru	25	34	59
24	Raichur	1	18	19
25	Ramanagara	7	10	17
26	Shivamogga	14	23	37
27	Tumakuru	13	30	43
28	Udupi	7	10	17
29	Uttara Kannada	4	20	24
30	Yadgir	2	6	8
	<b>OOD</b>	30	83	113
	<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1074</b>

Source: High Court of Karnataka

*Table 51. Employees working in Karnataka State Government as on 31-3-2020.*

(In Numbers)

Sl.No.	Group	Sanctioned posts	Filled Posts			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	% of Female Employees to Total Working Employees
			Male	Female	Total			
1	A	30,949	15,736	7,035	22,771	3,749	909	<b>30.89</b>
2	B	57,286	25,561	10,223	35,784	7,020	1,754	<b>28.57</b>
3	C	5,76,834	2,73,409	1,47,250	4,20,659	66,274	18,209	<b>35.00</b>
4	D	1,09,393	27,675	16,691	44,366	10,221	3,261	<b>37.62</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,74,462</b>	<b>3,42,381</b>	<b>1,81,199</b>	<b>5,23,580</b>	<b>87,264</b>	<b>24,133</b>	<b>34.61</b>



Source: Report on the representation of SC/ST in State Civil services as on 31st March 2019, DES.

*Table 52. Women in Bureaucracy*

Service	Year	Female	Male	Total
<b>Indian Administrative Service</b>	2001	34	230	264
	2002	34	229	263
	2003	36	221	257
	2004	36	212	248
	2005	36	205	241
	2006	36	199	235
	2007	37	202	239
	2008	37	212	249
	2009	38	209	247
	2010	34	200	234
	2011	33	188	221
	2012	42	207	249
	2013	44	187	231
	2014	44	171	215
	2015	53	176	229
	2016	59	166	225
	2017	64	156	220
2018	74	174	248	
2019	80	165	245	
2020	72	166	238	
<b>Indian Police Service</b>	2001	5	138	143
	2002	5	131	136
	2003	6	129	135
	2004	6	129	135
	2005	6	125	131
	2006	6	133	139
	2007	6	130	136
	2008	6	131	137
	2009	5	125	130
	2010	5	137	142
	2011	6	137	143
	2012	7	136	143
	2013	6	135	141
	2014	10	134	144
	2015	13	130	143
	2016	14	127	141
	2017	19	133	152
2018	26	149	175	
2019	26	142	168	
2020	26	145	171	
<b>Indian Forest Service</b>	2001	9	148	157
	2002	10	150	160
	2003	10	149	159
	2004	10	147	157
	2005	10	145	155
	2006	11	145	156
	2007	11	153	164
	2008	11	153	164
	2009	11	152	163
	2010	12	144	156
	2011	11	144	155
	2012	13	142	155
	2013	15	132	147
	2014	17	132	149
	2015	17	126	143
	2016	17	129	146
	2017 *	17	119	136
2018	17	104	121	
2019	17	97	114	
2020	17	86	103	

Source: DPAR (SERVICES), VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE

\*= As on 31.05.2019.

**Table 53. District wise Representation of Women in Grama Panchayats (General Election : 2015)**

SL No	District	Total Number of Grama Panchayats	Total Number of Members	Number of Women Members	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkot	198	3275	1882	57
2	Bengaluru (U)	96	2436	1332	55
3	Bengaluru (R)	105	1924	989	51
4	Belagavi	505	8735	4497	51
5	Bellari	199	3723	1912	51
6	Bidar	186	3314	1697	51
7	Vijayapura	213	4003	2129	53
8	Chamarajnar	130	2171	1118	51
9	Chickmagalur	227	2356	1239	53
10	Chikkaballapur	157	2550	1318	52
11	Chitradurga	189	3421	1872	55
12	Dakshina Kannada	230	3469	1797	52
13	Davanagere	233	3369	1736	52
14	Dharwad	144	2064	1069	52
15	Gadag	122	1769	916	52
16	Kalaburgi	264	4527	2588	57
17	Hassan	267	3760	1949	52
18	Haveri	224	3198	1650	52
19	Kodagu	104	1260	655	52
20	Kolar	156	2790	1431	51
21	Koppal	153	2759	1420	51
22	Mandya	234	3889	2002	51
23	Mysuru	266	4744	2666	56
24	Raichur	180	3560	1951	55
25	Ramanagara	127	2062	1061	51
26	Shivamogga	271	2958	1833	62
27	Tumakuru	331	5400	2789	52
28	Udupi	158	2477	1351	55
29	Uttara Kannada	231	2732	1429	52
30	Yadgiri	123	2367	1219	51
<b>State</b>		<b>6023</b>	<b>97062</b>	<b>51497</b>	<b>53</b>

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

**Table 54. District wise Representation of Women in Taluk Panchayat  
(General Election : 2016)**

SL No	District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Members	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkot	130	67	51
2	Bengaluru (U)	97	50	52
3	Bengaluru (R)	77	39	51
4	Belagavi	345	175	51
5	Bellari	176	76	51
6	Bidar	131	66	50
7	Vijayapura	159	81	51
8	Chamarajnar	89	46	52
9	Chickmagalur	107	56	52
10	Chikkaballapur	108	56	52
11	Chitradurga	136	70	51
12	Dakshina Kannada	136	69	51
13	Davanagere	107	68	51
14	Dharwad	82	42	51
15	Gadag	75	39	52
16	Kalaburgi	179	90	50
17	Hassan	153	80	52
18	Haveri	128	65	51
19	Kodagu	50	26	52
20	Kolar	111	57	51
21	Koppal	109	56	51
22	Mandya	155	79	51
23	Mysuru	187	94	50
24	Raichur	142	72	51
25	Ramanagara	81	41	51
26	Shivamogga	116	61	53
27	Tumakuru	215	109	51
28	Udupi	98	50	51
29	Uttara Kannada	130	70	54
30	Yadgiri	94	48	51
<b>Total</b>		<b>3903</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

**Table 55. District wise Representation of Women in Zilla Panchayat  
(General Election :2016)**

Sl.No.	District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Members	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkot	36	18	50
2	Bengaluru (U)	50	25	50
3	Bengaluru (R)	21	11	52
4	Belagavi	90	45	50
5	Bellari	47	20	50
6	Bidar	34	17	50
7	Vijayapura	42	21	50
8	Chamarajnar	23	12	52
9	Chickmagalur	33	17	52
10	Chikkaballapur	28	14	50
11	Chitradurga	37	19	51
12	Dakshina Kannada	36	18	50
13	Davanagere	29	18	50
14	Dharwad	22	11	50
15	Gadag	19	10	53
16	Kalaburgi	47	24	51
17	Hassan	40	20	50
18	Haveri	34	17	50
19	Kodagu	29	15	52
20	Kolar	30	15	50
21	Koppal	29	15	52
22	Mandya	41	21	51
23	Mysuru	49	25	51
24	Raichur	38	19	50
25	Ramanagara	22	11	50
26	Shivamogga	31	16	52
27	Tumakuru	57	29	51
28	Udupi	26	13	50
29	Uttara Kannada	39	20	51
30	Yadgiri	24	12	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1083</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

## ***EXPLANATORY NOTES***

### **Sex Ratio**

Sex Ratio is the ratio of females to males in the given population, usually expressed as the number of females for every 1000 males.

### **Labour force**

Labour force is defined as the total persons working (or employed) and seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

### **Work force**

Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered as workers (or employed). They are the persons assigned with any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category i.e. “Working or employed”

### **Employed and Unemployed**

According to usual status approach, (with a reference period of 365 days) adopted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) a person is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days, in any one or more of the work activities. He/She is considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she is not working but is either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period.

### **Suicide rate**

Suicide rate is defined as the number of suicides per lakh population.

### **Total Fertility rate**

Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern through her reproductive span (15-49 years).

### **Crude Birth Rate**

Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year.

### **General Fertility Rate**

General Fertility Rate is the number of Live Births per 1000 females aged 15-49 years in a given year.

### **Age-Specific Fertility Rate**

Age-Specific Fertility Rate is the fertility rate which is obtained for specific age groups, with respect to the population in that age group.

### **Crude Death Rate**

Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

### **Age-Specific Death Rate**

Age-Specific Death Rate is the death Rate which is obtained for specific age groups, with respect to the population in that age group.

### **Infant Mortality Rate**

Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births in a given year.

### **Still Birth rate**

Still Birth rate is a fetal death occurring after 28 completed weeks of gestation or more.

**TEAM INVOLVED IN THE PUBLICATION OF  
THIS REPORT**

*1. Sri.C.Kempaiah*

*Senior consultant*

*2. Sri.G.Narasimhappa*

*Joint Director*

*3. Sri. R.Bhaskaran*

*Assistant Statistical Officer*

*4.Smt Vinutha.H*

*Enumerator*