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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA



MEN AND WOMEN IN KARNATAKA 2005-06 to 2007-08

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
BANGALORE

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Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by relating the number of deaths under one year of age to the annual number of live births.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

Singulate mean age at marriage is average age at first marriage. It is derived by using method of Decade Synthetic Cohort. The method consists of calculating the proportions of single persons in a hypothetical cohort exposed to inter-census first marriage rates. In the next step the person years lives in a single state are derived by summing the proportions for various five years age groups. This figure is then adjusted for persons who remain unmarried and thus mean age at marriage is derived.

Labour force

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

Work force

Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered as workers(or employed). They are the persons assigned 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 Organisation (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 hundred thousands 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).

PREFACE

Until a few years ago the demand for specific data and indicators incorporating gender aspects was limited promoters of women's rights and rights of disadvantaged groups. With decentralization of governance and planning, the user demand has widened to include decision makers at every level and in every area of social and economic life. There is a greater awareness of the need for a gender perspective in the area of social and economic development and the need for relevant statistics. Keeping in view the fact that development gaps with gender perspective still exists craving for improvements and the rapid changes also induce varying needs for new information.

Successive Governments have addressed women's issues through legislative and administrative interventions by strengthening various institutions delivering health care, education and Justice. 48% of the total population of India is female and the 'inclusive development' often talked about needs to cover this important segment of the population. To this end, hard statistics are needed to assess the current status of female population and the pace of their march towards development and empowerment.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has brought out this Publication "Men and Women in Karnataka – "2005-06 to 2007-08" is intended to provide a bird's eye view of the present status of Women .This publication shows at a glance statistics on indicators which are available in various published sources. 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 am grateful to the Departments / Organisations of Central and State Government who have extended their whole hearted co-operation in furnishing the required data. I wish to place on record my appreciation for the dedicated efforts of Smt. Jyothi K.S, Assistant Statistical Officer of SIPP Division for her role in compilation of data from various reports and its systematic arrangement, analysis and computerization of the report under guidance and supervision of Sri B.S.Hiremath, Joint Director , SIPP Division.

Every effort has been made to avoid printing errors, though some might have crept in inadvertently. Suggestions for improvement, if any, are most welcome.

Bangalore
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(H.E.Rajashekharappa)
Director

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Women and men do not play identical roles in any society; nor do they have equal access to education, work, career opportunities and economic resources. This means that political and economic leadership is also unequally shared, which leads to gender disparities in the enjoyment of benefits from economic and social development. In recent decades, advocates of women's rights have drawn attention to these facts and the need to consider them in policy and programme formulation.

1.2 A gender issue is any issue or concern determined by gender based and/or sex based differences between women and men. Gender issues are all aspects and concerns with how women and men inter-relate, their differences in access to and use of resources, their activities and how they react to changes, interventions and policies.

1.3 Gender issues exist in all spheres of society and are therefore relevant to the production of statistics in all fields and intervene at every step of the production process. Gender statistics are not necessarily and not only statistics disaggregated by sex.

1.4 The impact on women and men needs to be considered in every step of statistical production and in all statistical fields. Concepts and methods used in data collection need to be adequately formulated to ensure that they reflect existing gender concerns and differentials.

1.5 The principle 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 the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women.

1.6 The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-

Government Organisations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

1.7 Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country.

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

1.9 The status of women is a key factor for determining the development of any society. In the area of a gender and development, the Commonwealth have given a blue print for action to all its Member. States to transform the Commonwealth vision for women into reality. Efforts will surely bring about a day when women and men will take equal position in all walks of life.

1.10 Gender based Budgeting is now a days felt essential for the upliftment of women socially and economically. Gender budgeting is to create separate budget for males and females. Attempts should be made to segregate the budget by gender and to assess gender distribution of resources benefits. It will highlight the different needs of male and female warranting differential allocation of expenditure.

2. 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 State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio-economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensures equality before the law, equal protection of 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 for women (**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 a 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 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 legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working women .

2.3 Important social legislations relating to women are:

- (i) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;
- (ii) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971;
- (iii) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- (iv) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986;
- (v) The Indecent Representation of Women(Prohibition)Act, 1986;
- (vi) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987;

3. SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

3.1 National Commission for Women:

In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women and review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary etc.,

3.2 Reservation for Women in Local Self-Government

The 72nd and 73rd Constitution Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure 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 AD)

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 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 & 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.

4. 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 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 are given in Table-1, details on Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka are given in Table-2, details on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in five year age groups in Karnataka are given in Table- 3 & 4 respectively. In 1971 the number of women per 1000 men was 957, which rose to 963 in 1981. In 1991 there were 960 women per 1000 men in Karnataka and in 2001; the figure has slightly improved to 965. Details are given in Table -5.

4.2 The sex ratio of the 0-6 age group has declined sharply from 960 in 1991 to 946 in 2001. One reason for the adverse juvenile sex ratio is the increasing reluctance to have female children. Social neglect of women and girls is the other contributing factor. Districtwise details of Child Population (0-6 years) and sex ratio(0-6 years) are given in Table -6 & 7 respectively .

4.3 The mean age at marriage for females in the year 1998-99 was 19.5.and for males 26.2. Details are given in Table- 8.

4.4 Details of Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate from 1970 to 2007 are given in Table- 9. The life expectancy at birth for the years 1991-92 and 2001-02 is given in Table No.- 10.

4.5 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 3.9 in 1991 to 2.4 in 2001. The decline in Total Fertility Rate is due to improved contraceptives, increased knowledge and acceptance of contraceptives, and reduced child mortality. Economic reasons for the decline in fertility rates include high rates of urbanization increase the cost-benefit ratio of children, increased education of women has raised their earning power and increased the "opportunity cost" of child bearing and child rearing, and rapid technological change has raised the rate of return to human capital and education. High rates of return to human capital and education has raised the incentives of parents to invest in their children's education and to substitute quality for quantity in family size decisions. The district wise details of total fertility rate is given in Table -11. The fertility indicators by level of education is given in Table -12 .

4.6 The Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status and age group is given in Table -13. The percentage of migrants by reason of migration is given in Table- 14.

5. GIRL CHILD

5.1 Although the constitution of India guarantees equality to all citizens, the status of women and girls is not at 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, and reduces discrimination against the girl child. Some of these are:-

A. GIRL CHILD SCHEME/ADOLESCENT GIRL SCHME

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2002)
2. Balika Samridhhi Yojana (1997)
3. Kishori Shakti Yojana (2000)
4. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (1998)
5. District Primary Education Programme(1994)
6. Reproductive and Child Health Progamme(1996)
7. Integrated Child Development Services (1975)
8. National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) (1995)

B. Legislative Measures

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

1. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
2. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
3. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Amended in 1979 & 2006)
4. Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1986 (Amended in 2006)
5. Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992.

5.2 Discrimination against girls is evident from indicators such as enrolment of girls in schools; drop out rates for the year 2006-07 is given in Table- 17 and Table- 18.

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

5.4 The sex preference of women with two children living in Karnataka is represented in the following Table:

Married women with 2 living children, wanting no more children (%)			Married women wanting no more children, with two sons living (%)			Married women wanting no more children with one son, one daughter, living (%)			Married women wanting no more children, with two daughters living (%)		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
88.4	87.8	89.2	92.7	92.5	93.1	91.4	90.9	92.3	76.9	72.9	80.8

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 2005-06

6. EARLY MARRIAGE

6.1 Early marriage is defined as a marriage in which the bride is below 18 years and the groom is below 21 years. Girls who bear children before they close their adolescent growth spurt remain physically under developed and have greater risk of complications of pregnancy and maternal death. To reduce the incidence of child marriage, the child marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was passed and amended in 1979.

6.2 Under this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, (a) “Child” means a person who, if a male under 21 years of age and if a female is under 18 years of age, (b) “Child Marriage” means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a child; (c) “Contracting party” to a marriage means either of the parties whose marriage is or is about to be thereby solemnized; and (d) “Minor” means a person of either sex who is under 18 years of age.

6.3 Punishment under the Act: Whoever performs conducts or directs any child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine, unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage.

6.4 The Child Marriage Act was amended in 2006 and the guardian who solemnizes a child marriage can be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years and also be liable to fine which may extend up to rupee one lakh. However no woman can be imprisoned. Any person who attends a child marriage can also be penalized under this Act.

6.5 Legislative Measures:

To reduce and eliminate the incidence of child marriage, the following Act has been enacted:

6.5.1 Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Amend in 1979 & 2006)

The incidence of early marriage has recorded as 41.2% in 2006 in Karnataka. Census of India 2001 found that there were nearly 300,000 married girls who became mothers before the age of 15 years. Early Motherhood places the mother and the child at grave health risk.

7. CHILD LABOUR

7.1 Government of India enacted “The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986” to prohibit employment of Children below the age of 14 years in Hazardous occupation or process listed in the schedule of the Act. There is prohibition of Employment of Child Labour in other enactments also as listed below. Government of Karnataka prohibits employment of Child Labour in Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishment Act 1961, which means total prohibition of Child Labour in all employments. Government of India and Government of Karnataka laid down policies and programmes for elimination of Child Labour completely and to declare Karnataka as “A Child Labour free State”. For this purpose “An action Plan “was prepared during 2001, aim of this plan is to eliminate Child Labour practice by 2011-12(i.e.11th Plan Period). Details on Child labour eliminated is represented in the following table

Year	Child Labour eliminated
2005-06	14488
2006-07	13962
2007-08	16592

Source: Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka

7.2 Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in M.C.Mehta V/S Tamil Nadu and others, case gave a historical judgment touching all aspects of Child Labour and fixed responsibility on Deputy Commissioner to carryout this task official of nine departments are nominated as “Inspectors” under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.

7.3 Supreme Court in its judgment issued a direction to set up a Corpus Fund i.e. Child Labour Rehabilitation Cum Welfare Fund to which every employer who employs Child Labour in Hazardous Industries should deposit Rs.20, 000/- per child to this fund and the State Government should deposit Rs. 5,000/- per child if they fail to give employment to an adult member of released Child Labour’s Family. The fund so constituted which amounts to Rs. 25,000/- should be deposited in Nationalised bank in high yielding interest, the interest earned should be paid to the family of released child labour till he/she attains the age of 14 years.

7.4 The details on amount recovered from erring employer who employs child labour in Hazardous Occupations as per Supreme Court Judgment (i.e M.C.Mehta VS. Tamil Nadu) at Rs. 20,000 per child is represented in the following table.

Year	Amount (in Rs.)
2005-06	21,10,000
2006-07	18,20,000
2007-08	3,70,000

Source: Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka

7.5 As per Census of India 1991, 9.76 lakhs of children are child labourers in Karnataka. The survey figures of Labour Department during 2001, it is found that there are 39,300 child labourers out of which 7112 are in Hazardous Employments, 32188 in Non-Hazardous employments. Government of India amended the Child Labour Act during 2006, by including employment in Hotels, Dabas, Tea Shops and other recreational centres and domestic help as Hazardous employments. The details on Number of Child Labourers identified in Hazardous and Non-Hazardous employment is represented in the following table.

Year	Hazardous Employments	Non-Hazardous Employments
2005-06	13374	39238
2006-07	11934	39986
2007-08	8292	17300

Source: Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka

7.6 Government of Karnataka is taking all steps to curb child Labour practice in the State. The officers of Labour department along with officers of Education Department, Medical Officers of E.S.I. Corporation with NGO's, Police Officers (if necessary) conduct raids through out the State to detect Child Labour. As soon as they find working Children he/she is released from work-spot and rehabilitated in Main stream schools/ Special Child Labour schools opened under National Child Project (Day Schools) State Child Labour Project (Residential Schools) and Criminal prosecution are launched against the erring employers.

7.7 Many awareness programmes are conducted through Medias like Newspaper, Electronic Media, Local Cable TV etc., to make public to feel child Labour practice is curse on Society. Every year June 12 is celebrated as “**Anti Child Labour Day**” where children of all schools are made to gather at a place, cultural programmes are arranged by children. Eminent personalities from sports, film filed are invited to the function and they take an oath that nobody should take the services of child labour in future.

7.8 Enactment which prohibits Child Labour are:

- (a) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
- (b) Factories Act 1948
- (c) Mines Act 1952
- (d) Motor Transport Workers Act 1961
- (e) Beedi and Cigar Workers Act 1966
- (f) Plantation Labour Act 1951.

7.9 The incidence of Child Labour in various Censuses is given below

Year	Child Labour Census (in Lakhs)
1971	8.08
1981	11.31
1991	9.76
2001	8.22

Source: Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka

8. 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, it is adequately cared for. The 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 women bear her first child before she is 22 years old and has little control over her own fertility and reproductive health. In rural side almost 40 percent of girls are married before they are 18; nearly 60 percent of married girls bear children before they are 21 years. Among the total number of new born one third of the children are low birth weights in the poor and below poverty line families.

8.2 As per Sample Registration System, the overall Infant mortality rate in Karnataka is 48 in 2006. The expectation of life at birth for females is 67.0 and that males it is 64.5. Details are shown in Table- 9.

8.3 Urban areas in Karnataka have many health facilities. However there are pockets where in urban infrastructure in many places also needs strengthening for improved of services.

8.4 The situation of urban infrastructure under special schemes is given below

Urban Health Infrastructure 2007-08

Urban Primary Health Centres	17
Beds	102

Source:- Health and Family Welfare Services, Government of Karnataka

8.5 The rural health infrastructure in Karnataka is often plagued with inadequate resources of trained manpower, equipment, medicines, electricity and transport. To reduce the high maternal mortality rate rural health infrastructure needs strengthening and health facilities should be made easily available.

The number of health centres and trained personnel available in rural areas is given below:

Number of Health Centres and Trained personnel , 2007-08

Sub centers	8143
Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	2193
Community Health Centers (CHCs)	325
ANM (2005)	9000
Lady Health visitors (LHVs) 2005	1170
Doctors at PHCs (2005)	2141

Source:- Health and Family Welfare Services, Government of Karnataka

8.6 Safe Drinking Water

A vast section of the Karnataka Population 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
3494	53188	56682

Source: Cenus of India 2001

8.7 Rural development and Panchayat Raj Department in Karnataka Programmed to provide 40 to 55 litres of drinking water to each person each day. Potable drinking water is supplied to rural areas through Bore wells fitted to hand pump scheme, Mini water supply scheme and piped water schemes.

8.8 International Institute for Population Sciences conducted the NFHS-3 survey on maternal health services in 2006 and the percentage of mothers receiving antenatal and post natal care is given below:

Mothers Receiving Antenatal and Post Natal Care, 2006 in Karnataka

Mothers who had at least 3 Antenatal visits for Last Birth (%)			Mothers who consumed IFA tablet for 90 days when pregnant (%)			Mothers who Received Post Natal Care within 2 days of Delivery (%)		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
79.3	73.4	89.3	40.0	34.7	48.9	61.0	55.6	70.2

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 2006

8.9 AIDS 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 percentage of women having awareness in Karnataka during 2006 was 68.7. Districtwise details are shown in Table -15.

8.10 Malaria is a major public health problem in Karnataka, and adds to the burden of morbidity and mortality. As per the records of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 2006 in Karnataka the number of Positive cases during 2006 recorded as 37074 and 5 deaths have been recorded.

8.11 The nutritional status of women and children in Karnataka is not quite satisfactory and requires intervention to bring improvement in the current situation. Although programmes have targeted vulnerable sections of the population, 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 programmes does not seem to reach about 30% of the population, hence a different approach is required. Persons having Body Mass Index is given below:

Nutritional Status of Women and Body Mass Index (BMI) in Karnataka – 2006

Body Mass Index below Normal (%)		Obese or Overweight Women (%)
Women	Men	
31.4	25.5	18.1

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 2006

8.12 The incidence of anaemia among married women is quite high in Karnataka. The incidence of anaemia among pregnant women and married women is given below:

Anaemia among ever married Women and among Pregnant women (Percentage) in Karnataka – 2006

Ever Married Women with Anaemia (%)			Anaemia among pregnant Women		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
50.3	52.5	46.7	59.5	65.6	48.7

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 2006

8.13 The incidence of Anaemia among children (6-35 months Percentage), 2006 is given below:

Children aged 6-35 Months with any Anaemia 2006 (%)		
Total	Rural	Urban
82.7	84.3	79.4

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 2006

9. 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 IMR and increase in life expectancy. The recognition of this fact has created awareness on the need to focus on improving literacy and universalizing elementary education programme. The task of providing basic education for all, with 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 India's constitution guarantees free primary school education for both boys and girls up to the age 14. This goal has been repeatedly reconfirmed but primary education in Karnataka is not universal. Females continue to lag behind males on the literacy front. Census 2001 indicates that only 57% women are literate as compared to 76% men (female literacy was 44% in 1991). As per the National Family Health 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 The literacy rate has been going up steadily, and the Census of India 2001 revealed that while the total literacy rate was 67 percent, for females it was 57. The literacy rate by sex in rural and urban areas is given in Table -16.

9.4 The number of girls enrolled in I-V classes during the year 2007-09 was 2885736 (52%) whereas the enrolment of boys was 2710964 (48%) and for VI-VII classes the enrolment of girls was 1554686 (52%) whereas boys recorded as 1441561 (48%) and in classes IX-X classes girls recorded as 808755(52%) whereas the boys recorded 743962 (48%). Enrolment and Drop-out details for the year 2007-08 are given in Table - 17 and Table -18.

10. WOMEN AND ECONOMY

10.1 Marriage and kinship systems preserve the structures of patriarchy. Most societies are “Patrilocal” 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 forward ensuring that this exchange of women promises the maximum gain to both households. The man’s household is the point of reference while the woman is simply an input into the process for households controlled by men to generate economic and social returns.

10.2 According to census 2001, in urban area total population of workers is 6406 thousands of which only 1425 thousands are females. In rural areas out of 17127 thousands, 10254 thousands are males and 6873 thousands are females. 49 % of rural female working population is involved as agricultural labour (not in cultivation). Details are given in Table 19. As per NSSO in 2004-05, the worker population ratio of females in rural sector for principal sector was 330 while that for males was 566. In urban areas it is 155 for females and 559 for males. Details are given in Table - 20. Details on Education specific status worker population ratio, educational composition of the usually employed, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate are given in Table - 21 to Table - 24. According to Employment and training department, Bangalore the total employment of women in organized sector as on September 2008 was 691.0 of which 270.9 were in Public Sector and 420.1 in Private Sector. Details are given in Table - 25.

10.3 Women’s work is undervalued and unrecognized. Women work longer hours than men, and carry the major share of household and community work that is unpaid and invisible. There are far fewer women in the paid workforce than there are men. There are more unemployed women than unemployed men.

10.4 Women generally earn lower wage than men doing the same work. It has been estimated that women’s wage rates are, on the average only 75% of men’s wage rates and constitute only one fourth of the family income. In no state do women and men earn equal wages in agriculture. Also, women generally work in the informal sector where wages are lower and they are not covered by labour laws. Within organizations, women workers are also engaged in piecework and subcontracting at exploitative rates.

10.5 The percentage of work participation rate of main and marginal workers and non workers by sex is given below:

**Work participation Rate of Main and Marginal Workers by sex (Percentage) in
Karnataka, 1991 and 2001**

Main Workers				Marginal Workers				Non-Workers			
1991		2001		1991		2001		1991		2001	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
22.7	53.5	20.92	51.92	6.7	0.6	10.96	4.95	70.6	45.9	68.12	43.13

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 the economics empowerment of women. Some of these are Swawalamban, STEP and Hostels for Working Women, with day care centres for their children.

10.7 The number of child labour, women labour and labour in various age groups are given in Table- 26

10.8 Swawlamban

10.8.1 The Swawlamban programme, previously also called Women's Economic Programme and NORAD scheme, was launched in 1982-83 with assistance from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or self-employment. The target group under the scheme is poor and needy women and women from weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

10.8.2 Under the programme, financial assistance is provided to Women's Development Corporations (WDCs), public sector corporations, autonomous bodies and voluntary organizations (NGOs) to train poor women, mostly in non-traditional trades and to ensure their employment in these areas. Some of the popular trades under the programme are computer programming, desktop publishing, medical transcription, electronics, watch assembling, radio and televisions repairs, garment making, dress designing and fashion technology, handloom weaving, secretarial practice, community health work, embroidery etc., and the aim is to make women self-reliant.

10.8.3 Financial assistance is also provided to the grantee organizations for hiring of training-cum production sheds, training cost, machinery and equipments, stipend to the trainees and remuneration for the trainers.

10.8.4 Various evaluation studies have shown that nearly 50-60 per cent of the women trained under the programme have been able to get employment or self-employment.

10.9 Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

10.9.1 Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) was launched in 1987 to provide skills and knowledge to poor and 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 and 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.

10.9.2 The number of women beneficiaries under Swawlamban and STEP is given below:

Projects sanctioned under Swawlamban and STEP (Support to Training and Employment Programme) for women 2006-07 in Karnataka

STEP		Swawlamban			
Amount Released (as on 15.1.2007) Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Beneficiaries As on 15.1.2007	Amount Released (as on 31.1.2007) Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Beneficiaries		No. of proposals sanctioned (as on 31.1.07)
			2005-06	2006-07 (as on 31.1.07)	
255.83	4100	1.69	790	60	1

Source: India, Ministry of Women and Child Development

10.9.3 The ministry of Rural Development provides employment under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to persons residing in rural areas. Efforts are made to include women under the scheme. SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment like organization of the poor into self-help groups, Training in skills, Credit linkage, Technology, Provision of Infrastructure and Marketing facilities. SGSY is funded by

the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25 . The number of beneficiaries and women beneficiaries under SGSY is given below:

**Beneficiaries under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in Karnataka as on
2007-08**

Groups Formed since 1.4.99	Groups formed during the year	Women SHGs formed	No. of women SHGs who took up economic activity	Total Swarozgaris assisted for economic activities	No. of women	Women %
52300	7726	6149	6174	80534	73437	91.19

Source: Rural Development and Panchyat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka

10.10 Rashtirya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women)

10.10.1 Several research studies had repeatedly highlighted the need of poor women to have access to credit facilities at reasonable interest rates. It was felt that the credit needs of poor asset less women, particularly those in the unorganized sector who could offer no collateral and were not eligible for loans under bank schemes, had not been addressed adequately by the formal financial institutions in the country. Varied experiences in this sector had established a need for a quasi-informal credit delivery mechanism, which should be client friendly, have simple and minimal procedures, have flexible repayment schedules and low transaction costs, both for the borrower and the lender. With this in mind, the Government of India established Rashtirya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) on 30th March 1993 to facilitate credit support and provide loans or micro-finance to women for setting up small enterprises. Rashtirya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) mainly channelizes its support through non-government organizations (NGOs) having experience of extending credit facilities to poor women, Women Development Corporations (WDCs), women cooperative societies, and suitable state government agencies.

10.10.2 The number of women beneficiaries and loans disbursed under RMK is given below:

Loans Disbursed under Rashtirya Mahila Kosh and Beneficiaries, 2006

Sanction (Rs. in Lakh)	Disbursement (Rs. In lakh)	Recovery (Rs. in Lakhs)	Beneficiaries
407.25	198.00	171.79	12666

Source: India, Ministry of Women and Child Development (2006) (Annual report 2006)

11. Support Services to Women

11.1 The Department of Women and Child Development has undertaken several programmes and assists 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 take their rightful place in the mainstream of the nation's social, political and economic life.

11.2 Some of the support measures for women initiated by the Government of Karnataka are given below.

11.2.1 Hostels for working women:

With progressive change in the economic structure, more and more women are living 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 acknowledged the difficulties faced by such women and decided to introduce a scheme for construction/expansion of hostels for working women.

Under the scheme for construction/expansion of hostel building for working women, financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations, local bodies and cooperative institutions for the construction of hostels for working women in order to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical training. The objective of the scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to working women living out of their homes. The target beneficiaries are single working women, widows, divorcees, separated women, and working women whose husbands are out of town. The details of number of working women hostels and number of women benefited are given in Table - 27

11.2.2 Day Care Centers (Crèches)

Crèches directly benefit children in the preschool age by providing preschool education, supplementary nutrition and opportunities for psychosocial development and recreation. They also indirectly benefit mothers by giving them an opportunity to join the workforce, as crèche workers look after the children, while mothers are at work. Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for the children of working mother was launched on 1st January 2006 by merging the National Crèche Fund and the scheme of assistance to voluntary organizations for crèche for working and ailing mothers children. The numbers of crèches are given in Table - 27

11.2.3 STHREE SHAKTI

Stree Shakti another flagship programme of the women and child department was launched through the State during 2000. The aim of the scheme is to empower women economically and socially by organizing them in self help groups. As at the end of March 2008, 1,30,000 groups have been formed in the State. So far 19 lakhs women members have been organized in these self help groups and these groups have saved Rs. 528. 83 crores and 98270 groups have taken bank loan to the extent of Rs. 1507. 97 Crores for taking up Income Generating Activities. 77872 groups have taken up Income Generating Activities.

11.2.4 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 of “Santhwana” was launched during the year 2000-2001. Santhwana Centres are run through NGOs and each centre is provided with a toll free number 1091. The help line receives call from women in distress round the clock. Facilities and rehabilitative services are provided to such women as per the recommendations of the District Level Committee depending on the merits of the case. Details of Santhwana centres are given in Table No - 28

11.2.5 SWADHAR

Scheme for women in difficult circumstances, like to provide shelter, food, clothing, and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances, to rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioural training etc, to provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress, to provide such other services as will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress. Details of Swadhar Centres are given in Table - 28

11.2.6 Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored scheme, is a flagship programme, which provides 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 3-6 years children. Eligible beneficiaries covered under the scheme are children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The package of six services are provided to the beneficiaries through the Anganwadi Centres managed by an Anganwadi Worker and helper at the village level and also in slums of urban

areas. At present 54260 Anganwadi Centres and 405 mini anganwadi in 185 ICDS projects are functioning in Karnataka, covering all 175 taluks and 10 urban areas.

The profile of projects and Anganwadis in Karnataka is given below:

	Rural	Urban	Tribal	Total
ICDS PROJECTS:				
Sanctioned	166	10	9	185
Operational	166	10	9	185
ANGANWADI CENTRES				
Sanctioned	49671	2055	2993	54665
Functioning as on Mar. 2008	49671	2055	2993	54665

Source: Department of Women and Child Development,

Government of Karnataka

11.2.7 Supplementary Nutrition Programme:

Supplementary nutrition is given to the beneficiaries under ICDS programme with an objective to provide 300 calories of energy and 8-10 grams of protein, 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. 2.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs. 3.00 per beneficiary per day for pregnant and nursing mothers and severely malnourished children and adolescent girls. Beneficiaries are provided local food for all the 6 days in a week. Milk bread is given to the beneficiaries on all the days in two urban project of Bangalore Urban districts. From 2005-06 the Government of India is sharing 50% of the cost on Supplementary nutrition, hitherto borne entirely by the State Government.

11.2.8 Nutrition Programme for Adolescent girls:

Nutrition Programme for adolescent girls (NPAG) is a Government of India scheme through which special nutrition is provided for adolescent girls from families living below poverty line. Three backward districts of Karnataka i.e. Kolar, Chikballapur and Gulbarga have been selected for implementing this programme on pilot basis. Under this scheme adolescent girls who weigh below 35 kgs are identified and 6 kgs of rice is distributed every month through fair price shops identified cardholders.

11.2.9 Kishori Shakti Yojana

Kishori Shakti Yojana is extended to cover all the 185 ICDS projects in the State. Under Kishori Shakti Yojana 180 adolescent girls in each project are given 5 days residential training every from funds released exclusively for the scheme and Supplementary Nutrition is being provided to 2 adolescent girls in each anganwadi centre. Taluk level TOT members conduct the 5 days residential training for adolescent girls.

11.2.10 BHAGYALAKSHMI

As per 2001 census, the sex ratio in Karnataka is 964 females to 1000 males. Though this is better than the national average, the current situation is strong argument for according higher value to the life of a girl child. There are several socio economic reasons for the 'strong preference for a male pregnancy' that is seen to be present in society at large which adversely affects the girl child's access to nutrition, health care and education and her overall development. In order to show the state government's concern for the girl child and change society's attitudes towards her, and promote birth of girl children in below poverty line families, a new welfare scheme called Bhagyalakshmi was launched during the year 2006-07 . This scheme is restricted to two girls in BPL families. This benefit will not be available unless the father or mother of the beneficiary girl has undergone terminal family planning methods so that the total number of children of the BPL family does not exceed three in the said family. When the girl child is enrolled after due verification of the department each beneficiary will be given an amount of Rs. 10,000/- deposited in her name in fixed deposit. The amount deposited in the financial institution will be maximized and paid along with interest to the beneficiary on her attainment of 18 years .

11.2.11 Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women (CCE)

The scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women aims at facilitating social and economic empowerment of women by providing education and relevant skills. Course can be organized for women in the age group of 15 years and above. The following courses are conducted under the scheme;

- (a) Two years primary level residential/ Non-residential courses for illiterate, neo-illiterate women.
- (b) Two years middle level residential courses for women who have studied upto class V.
- (c) Matric/ Secondary level two years residential/ Non-residential courses for women who have studied upto class VIII or any other standard equivalent to class of regular school.
- (d) Matric/Secondary/Equivalent examination, one-year non/residential courses for failed candidates of condensed course and other matric/secondary/equivalent examination for failed candidates
- (e) The number of candidates be admitted to these courses is 25.

The schmes is being implemented through voluntary organizations and educational institution across the country. 100 % financial assistance is being provided under the scheme as per schematic budget for various courses.

The number of beneficiaries under the programme Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women is given below:

Condensed Courses of Education (CCE) for women in Karnataka during 2007-08

Course	Institutions sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
One year course	2	1,43,700	50
Two years course	3	3,20,750	75

**Source: Department of Women and Child Development,
Government of Karnataka**

11.2.12 Family Counselling Centres and Voluntary Action Bureau

The incidence of dowry death and other atrocities on women and children have been increasing in the State and 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 set up the Voluntary Action Bureau for guidance to institutions for running the family counseling centres. The Voluntary Action Bureau plays a major role in monitoring and expansion of the Family Counselling Centres by creating public awareness on atrocities against women by organizing training programmes for Counsellors of Family Counselling Centres. The number of institutions and amount sanctioned under De-Centralised and Centralised Programmes for Family Counselling Centres (FCC) during 2007-08 is given below

The number of beneficiaries and funds under (De-Centralised and Centralised) released for Family Counselling Centres(FCC) in Karnataka during 2007-08

	No. of Institutions	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Units
De-centralised	19	41.29	19
Centralised	18	35.64	18

**Source: Department of Women and Child Development,
Government of Karnataka**

11.2.13 Short Stay Homes

This scheme was launched in 1990, is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls suddenly rendered homeless due to family discord or crime. Grant –in-aid is provided under this scheme to voluntary organisations to run Short Stay Homes for such women and girls rendered homeless. The Short Stay Home provides a protective respite to women who are without shelter for a variety of reasons. The temporary shelter to these women and girls from 6 months to 3 years with case work, counseling services, medical care and psychiatric, treatment, skill development training, education, vocational and rehabilitative services is provided in the short stay home. The financial assistance upto Rs. 5 lakhs will be sanctioned for implementing this programme. The details on Short Stay homes during the year 2007-08 is given below:

Short Stay Homes and Number of Beneficiaries during 2007-08

No. of Institutions	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Units	No. of Beneficiaries
23	133.11	23	690

Source: Department of Women and Child Development,
Government of Karnataka

11.2.14 Women's Helplines

Women's helplines, which became operational since 2002-03, have been set up in many cities and towns to provide assistance to women in distress or in problem situations. The woman or anyone on her behalf can dial a toll-free number 1091 and receive information or guidance telephonically. The details of Women's help lines sanctioned and beneficiaries assisted is given below:

Women's Helplines in Karnataka during 2007-08

No. of Helplines sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
2	2.09	120

Source: Department of Women and Child Development,
Government of Karnataka

11.2.15 Mahila Mandal Programme

In rural areas, many restrictions are placed on the movement of women. However, if women are organized into groups, it not only empowers them by increasing their collective

strength, but also makes it socially more acceptable that women can travel to urban areas to market their products if they are in a group. Under this programme, services like balwadis for children, craft activities, social education, maternity services for women, etc., are provided.

11.2.16 Awareness Generation Programmes

The scheme of awareness generation camps is a platform for the rural and poor women to come together, exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle their problems and fulfill their needs. The programme of Awareness Generation Programme was introduced by the central social welfare board (CSWB) in the 1986-87 with the main aim to identify the needs of rural and poor woman and to increase women's active participation in development and other allied programmes. The number of beneficiaries and units assisted under Awareness Generation Scheme is given below:

Awareness Generation Programme in Karnataka during 2007-08

	Institutions	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No of Units	No. of Beneficiaries
De-Centralised	90	13.60	136	3400
Centralised	15	7.50	75	1875

**Source: Department of Women and Child Development,
Government of Karnataka**

11 2.17 Female Headed Households

The National Sample Survey Organization conducted a survey on the employment and unemployment situation in India in 2004-05. It was found that about 11% households in both rural and urban areas were headed by females. Compared to all households, they had, on an average, a relatively smaller household size and a much higher sex ratio; Female headed households are in need of special support services, as women have to fulfill both economic and domestic roles. The number of female headed households is given below:

Female Headed Households (FHH) per 1000 Households in Karnataka during 2005

Rural	Urban
166	152

**Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation,
National Sample Survey Organisation 2006**

12. Crime against Women and Children

12.1 Crimes against women have been increasing over the years. As per the data of 2007 of State Crime Record Bureau, among the crimes committed against women, molestation shares the highest number. There were 424 victims of rape in 2007 when compared with 398 victims in 2006. The dowry deaths recorded to 251 in 2007.

12.2 Punishment for Rape

Normal punishment for rape is minimum 7 to 10 years imprisonment and maximum life imprisonment and fine.

12.3 Public Interest Litigation

The Supreme Court has decreed that any citizen, can on behalf of any other person, petition the Court regarding any serious matter which involves the fundamental rights of a citizen of India. Even a letter addressed to the court can be treated as a petition on which suo moto of action can be initiated.

12.4 Lok Adalats

To redress the grievances or complaints of common citizens who wish to avoid lengthy, complicated, expensive court procedures, provision has been made to dispense justice through Lok Adalats or people's courts, wherein a bench of judges (or tribunal) listens to the petitions and dispenses justice at the same time in accordance with the law. This is a way of courts moving out to people to provide speedy justice to the common man, and reducing the load of cases pending in courts. Cases which pertain to minor charges can be settled out of court in an informal atmosphere.

12.5 As per the report received from State Crimes Record Bureau crimes against women and number of Suicides are given in Table - 29 and Table - 30.

13. Political Participation of women and women in Decision Making

13.1 The 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution ensured that 33 percent seats for Panchayats in rural areas and urban local bodies were to be reserved for women. This ensured 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 in the Lok Sabha and Vidhana Sabha are given in Table - 33 & Table – 34.

13.2 Although women have entered many male dominated professions, their representation in the higher echelons of society and in positions of decision making is much below that of men.

13.3 The number of women judges in High court in Karnataka during 31.12.2007 was recorded 107 whereas male judges recorded 584. During 2008 (As on 1.9.2008) the female judges recorded as 103, whereas male judges recorded 533. District wise details are given in Table - 31

13.4 The number of women IAS , IPS and IFS officers in Karnataka is given in Table - 32

13.5 The percentage representation of women in the three levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions (Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat) is given in Tables - 35 to 37.

TABLES

1. Population and Percentage share of female population

Year	Population (000's)			Percentage share of female population
	Males	Females	Total	
1951	9866	9536	19402	49
1961	12021	11526	23547	49
1971	14972	14327	29299	49
1981	18923	18213	37136	49
1991	22952	22025	44977	49
2001	26899	25952	52851	49

Source: Census of India, 2001

2. Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka

Age group	Persons	Male	Female
All ages	52850562	26898918	25951644
0-4	4942594	2537476	2405118
5-9	5681431	2893477	2787954
10-14	6221576	3189233	3032343
15-19	5381672	2840330	2541342
20-24	4886225	2541933	2344292
25-29	4578219	2216303	2361916
30-34	3821205	1917602	1903603
35-39	3918079	1926776	1991303
40-44	3058456	1636842	1421614
45-49	2713842	1434271	1279571
50-54	2109655	1117489	992166
55-59	1423742	694759	728983
60-64	1498909	728997	769912
65-69	953187	441373	511814
70-74	799497	382616	416881
75-79	353230	168279	184951
80+	457199	202465	254734.0
Age not stated	51844	28697	23147

Source: Census of India, 2001

3. Scheduled Castes(SC) Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka - 2001 census

Age group	Persons	Male	Female
All ages	8563930	4339745	4224185
0-4	896315	456465	439850
5-9	1046013	529613	516400
10-14	1130638	584988	545650
15-19	881836	480516	401320
20-24	724298	369143	355155
25-29	698189	330387	367802
30-34	575116	282820	292296
35-39	606280	292621	313659
40-44	462324	245006	217318
45-49	410904	215648	195256
50-54	317766	167104	150662
55-59	205269	97571	107698
60-64	233776	112075	121701
65-69	134903	61246	73657
70-74	119149	57406	61743
75-79	46560	22344	24216
80+	66436	30273	36163.0
Age not stated	8158	4519	3639

Source: Census of India, 2001

4. Scheduled Tribes(ST) Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka - 2001 census

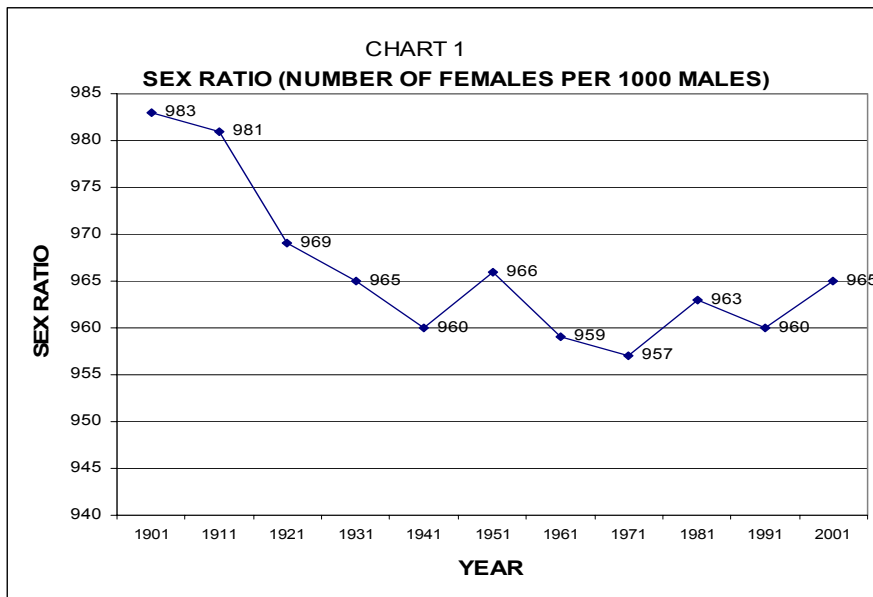
Age group	Persons	Male	Female
All ages	3463986	1756238	1707748
0-4	367127	187095	180032
5-9	435859	219876	215983
10-14	453709	233167	220542
15-19	344831	189575	155256
20-24	287508	147762	139746
25-29	279596	131589	148007
30-34	237919	116845	121074
35-39	248684	121124	127560
40-44	192321	103637	88684
45-49	164842	87122	77720
50-54	128694	67549	61145
55-59	82638	39203	43435
60-64	93912	44848	49064
65-69	53910	24012	29898
70-74	46941	22216	24725
75-79	17948	8251	9697
80+	24432	10637	13795.0
Age not stated	3115	1730	1385

Source: Census of India, 2001

5. Sex Ratio

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

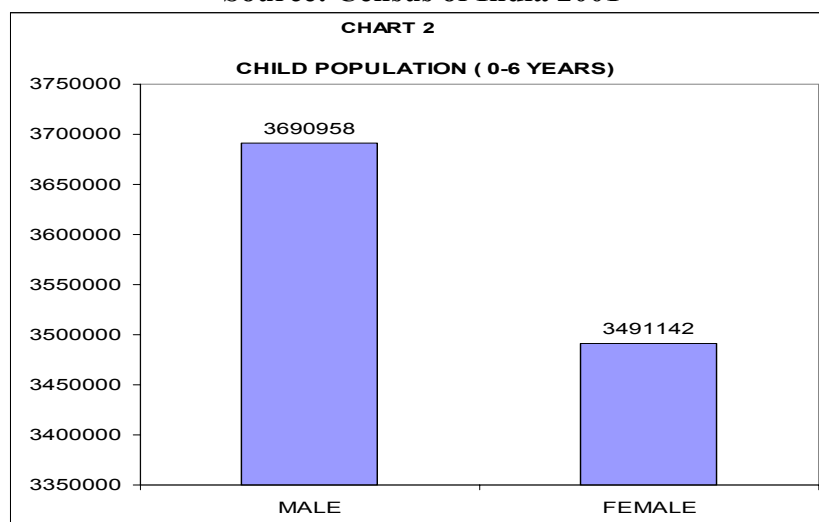
Source: Census of India



6. CHILD POPULATION (0-6 YEARS)2001

SI No	/District	Child Population (0-6 years)2001		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Bagalkote	264872	136564	128308
2	Bangalore	772540	397648	374892
3	Bangalore (R)	225618	116172	109446
4	Ramanagara			
5	Belgaum	624031	324816	299215
6	Bellary	319086	163892	155194
7	Bidar	241517	124401	117116
8	Bijapur	286831	148750	138081
9	Chamarajnagar	114937	58511	56426
10	Chikmagalur	138644	70779	67865
11	Chitradurga	199535	102512	97023
12	Dakshina Kannada	228060	116854	111206
13	Davanagere	240275	123496	116779
14	Dharwad	218262	112335	105927
15	Gadag	137835	70627	67208
16	Gulbarga	536454	276843	259611
17	Hassan	199665	101971	97694
18	Haveri	203712	104119	99593
19	Kodagu	69574	35192	34382
20	Kolar	336469	171728	164741
21	Chikkaballapur			
22	Koppal	208004	106499	101505
23	Mandya	205147	106058	99089
24	Mysore	323555	164934	158621
25	Raichur	283068	144097	138971
26	Shimoga	208163	106423	101740
27	Tumkur	308162	158079	150083
28	Udupi	114581	58509	56072
29	Uttara Kannada	173503	89149	84354
KARNATAKA		7182100	3690958	3491142

Source: Census of India 2001



7. Sex Ratio(0-6 age group)

SI No	State/District	1991	2001
1	Bagalkot	960	940
2	Bangalore	957	942
3	Bangalore(R)	950	943
4	Ramangara		
5	Belgaum	955	921
6	Bellary	956	947
7	Bidar	962	941
8	Bijapur	952	928
9	Chamarajnagar	961	964
10	Chikmagalur	978	959
11	Chitradurga	967	946
12	Dakshina Kannada	962	952
13	Davanagere	953	946
14	Dharwad	947	943
15	Gadag	955	952
16	Gulbarga	959	938
17	Hassan	967	958
18	Haveri	954	957
19	Kodagu	957	977
20	Kolar	971	959
21	Chikkaballapur		
22	Koppal	961	953
23	Mandya	959	934
24	Mysore	967	962
25	Raichur	968	964
26	Shimoga	964	956
27	Tumkur	970	949
28	Udupi	972	958
29	Uttara Kannada	949	946
KARNATAKA		960	946

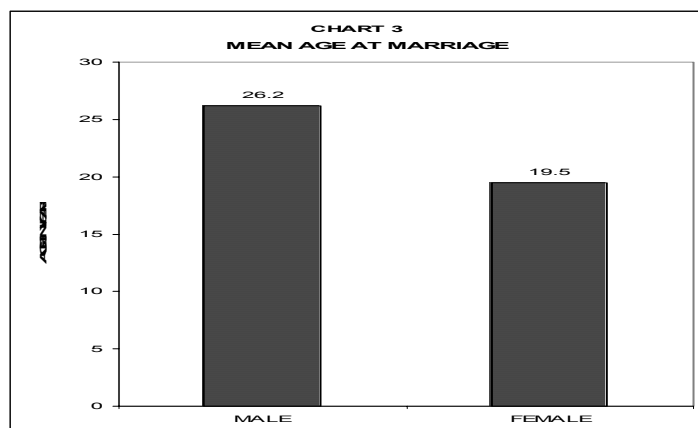
Source: Census of India

8. MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Sl No	State/District	Mean age at marriage 1998-99	
		Male	Female
1	Bangalore	25.8	18.9
2	Bangalore(R)	26.0	20.9
3	Ramangara *		
4	Belgaum		
5	Bellary	23.0	17.0
6	Bidar	24.6	18.5
7	Bijapur	22.5	16.3
8	Bagalkote	23.5	16.2
9	Chikmagalur	26.4	20.5
10	Chitradurga	25.2	18.6
11	Davanagere	27.7	22.2
12	Dakshina Kannada		
13	Udupi		
14	Dharwad		
15	Gadag	24.9	19.4
16	Haveri		
17	Gulbarga	22.7	17.6
18	Hassan	25.5	19.8
19	Kodagu	26.8	19.9
20	Kolar	24.3	18.6
21	Chikkaballapur *		
22	Mandya	25.5	18.3
23	Mysore	26.2	17.9
24	Chamarajnaragar	22.8	17.4
25	Raichur		
26	Koppal		
27	Shimoga	26.4	20.5
28	Tumkur	25.2	18.9
29	Uttara Kannada	27.9	21.4
KARNATAKA		26.2	19.5

* Districts formed during 2007

Source: Census of India



9. Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate - Karnataka from 1970 to 2007

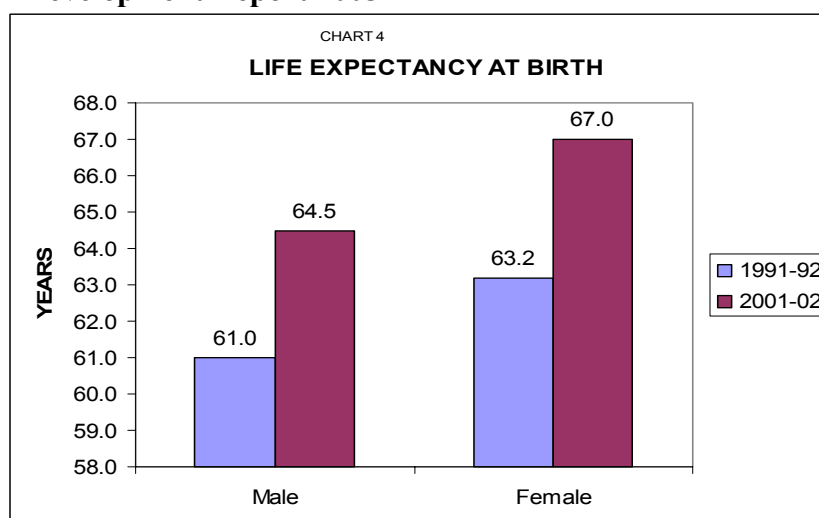
Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1970	35.0	27.8	33.0	14.2	10.3	13.1	101	73	NA
1971	34.6	25.3	31.7	14.0	7.2	12.1	102	45	89
1972	32.8	27.9	31.5	14.3	8.6	12.7	103	68	95
1973	30.1	26.1	28.9	14.3	7.6	12.4	91	67	85
1974	29.5	24.3	28.0	12.4	7.0	10.9	98	52	87
1975	29.7	22.5	27.7	12.5	7.5	11.1	NA	NA	NA
1976	31.1	25.2	29.4	13.4	7.7	11.7	99	60	89
1977	27.2	24.0	26.3	12.5	7.8	11.1	89	64	83
1978	30.2	26.4	29.2	13.6	8.2	12.0	90	58	82
1979	29.0	25.9	28.1	11.8	6.4	10.4	94	51	83
1980	28.9	24.4	27.6	10.7	6.6	9.6	79	45	71
1981	29.2	25.7	28.3	10.2	6.3	9.1	77	45	69
1982	28.8	25.7	27.9	10.2	6.3	9.2	71	47	65
1983	30.2	26.0	29.1	10.6	6.0	9.3	80	41	71
1984	30.9	28.5	30.3	10.7	6.6	9.6	84	43	74
1985	30.9	26.2	29.6	9.8	6.1	8.8	80	41	69
1986	29.9	26.8	29.0	9.4	6.8	8.7	82	47	74
1987	29.9	26.3	28.9	9.7	6.1	8.7	86	41	75
1988	30.1	24.9	28.7	9.5	7.0	8.8	83	46	74
1989	29.1	25.1	28.0	9.6	6.5	8.8	89	53	80
1990	29.0	25.0	28.0	8.8	6.1	8.1	80	39	70
1991	27.9	24.0	26.9	9.8	6.9	9.0	87	47	77
1992	27.3	23.3	26.2	9.4	6.0	8.5	82	41	73
1993	26.7	23.1	25.5	9.5	5.2	8.0	79	42	67
1994	26.0	22.7	25.0	9.3	6.0	8.3	73	50	67
1995	25.1	22.1	24.1	8.5	5.6	7.6	69	43	62
1996	24.2	20.3	23.0	8.6	5.4	7.6	63	25	53
1997	23.9	20.1	22.7	8.5	5.4	7.6	63	24	53
1998	23.1	19.4	22.0	8.9	5.6	7.9	70	25	58
1999	23.7	19.2	22.3	8.7	5.5	7.7	69	24	58
2000	23.3	19.1	22.0	8.6	5.7	7.8	68	24	57
2001	23.6	19	22.2	8.2	6.4	7.6	69	26	58
2002	23.5	18.8	22.1	7.9	5.7	7.2	65	25	55
2003	23.2	18.6	21.8	7.8	5.6	7.2	61	24	52
2004	22.5	17.9	20.9	7.8	5.3	6.9	54	38	49
2005	22.1	17.9	20.6	7.9	5.6	7.1	54	39	50
2006	21.5	17.7	20.1	8.0	5.5	7.1	53	36	48
2007	21.2	17.5	19.9	8.3	5.4	7.3	52	35	47

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletins, Registrar General of India

10. Life Expectancy at birth

Sl No	State/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	Bangalore (R)	64.4	63.0	65.8	66.5	65.0	68.0
3	Ramanagara						
4	Bangalore	64.8	63.3	66.3	67.3	65.9	68.7
5	Belgaum	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	Bijapur	59.2	58.3	60.0	62.6	61.6	63.6
9	Chamarajnar	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	Gulbarga	59.5	58.5	60.4	62.9	61.9	63.9
17	Hassan	59.5	58.6	60.3	65.2	63.7	66.7
18	Haveri	59.6	58.5	60.7	62.2	61.2	63.2
19	Kodagu	61.0	60.0	62.0	63.3	62.3	64.3
20	Kolar	62.0	61.0	63.0	64.2	63.2	65.2
21	Chikkaballapur						
22	Koppal	60.0	59.0	61.0	63.5	62.5	64.5
23	Mandya	60.9	59.9	61.8	62.9	61.9	63.9
24	Mysore	62.9	61.8	63.9	64.8	62.8	66.3
25	Raichur	60.0	59.5	61.2	63.9	62.9	64.9
26	Shimoga	65.8	64.3	67.3	67.4	65.9	68.9
27	Tumkur	63.0	62.0	64.0	65.3	63.8	66.8
28	Udupi	66.1	64.6	67.6	67.8	66.3	69.3
29	Uttara Kannada	60.9	59.9	61.8	62.9	61.9	63.9
KARNATAKA		62.1	61.0	63.2	65.8	64.5	67.0

Source: Human Development Report 2005



11. Total fertility rate

SI No	State/District	1991	2001
1	Bagalkote	-	3.1
2	Bangalore	3.8	2.2
3	Bangalore (R)	3.5	1.9
4	Ramanagara		
5	Belgaum	3.6	2.7
6	Bellary	4.9	3.1
7	Bidar	4.8	3.4
8	Bijapur	4.3	3
9	Chamarajnagar	-	2
10	Chikmagalur	3.1	1.9
11	Chitradurga	3.6	2.3
12	Dakshina Kannada	3.6	1.7
13	Davanagere	-	2.4
14	Dharwad	3.9	2.5
15	Gadag	-	2.6
16	Gulbarga	4.8	3.5
17	Hassan	2.9	1.9
18	Haveri	-	2.6
19	Kodagu	2.8	2
20	Kolar	3.9	2.5
21	Chikkaballapur		
22	Koppal	-	3.4
23	Mandya	3	1.9
24	Mysore	3.6	2.1
25	Raichur	4.7	3.3
26	Shimoga	3.7	2
27	Tumkur	3.5	2.2
28	Udupi	-	1.5
29	Uttara Kannada	3.7	2.2
KARNATAKA		3.9	2.4

Source: District Level Estimates of Fertility from India, 2001 Census

12. Fertility indicators by Level of Education of Women, 2005

Age group (Year)	Illiterate	Education Level							
		Literate							
		Total Literate	Without Formal Education	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate & Above
15-19	126.1	36.2	186.7	93.7	73.7	27.8	22.0	13.7	0.0
20-24	261.8	181.4	369.0	252.4	225.5	216.2	179.8	83.3	75.2
25-29	123.7	117.9	163.5	145.7	129.0	94.6	116.2	137.0	99.3
30-34	43.3	52.9	59.9	46.7	55.5	41.9	55.2	70.5	60.2
35-39	14.3	12.4	15.0	10.3	13.3	10.1	9.8	14.0	23.7
40-44	3.6	4.9	2.3	15.9	2.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	3.7
45-49	1.9	1.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0

Source: Sample Registration System Report 2005

13. Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status and age group – 2005

Age group	Total			Males			Females		
	Never married	Married	W/D/S	Never married	Married	W/D/S	Never married	Married	W/D/S
<10 Years	18.7	0	0	19.2	0.0	0.0	18.1	0	0.0
10-14	10.5	0	0	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.6	0	0.0
15-19	9.6	1.1	0	10.8	0.1	0.0	8.3	2	0.0
20-24	5.7	4	0.1	8	1.6	0.0	3.2	6.4	0.1
25-29	2.5	6.8	0.2	3.9	5.1	0.0	0.9	8.4	0.4
30-34	0.6	6.6	0.3	1	6.4	0.1	0.3	6.8	0.5
35-39	0.2	6.8	0.4	0.3	6.9	0.1	0.1	6.7	0.8
40-44	0.1	5.4	0.5	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.8
45-49	0.1	4.4	0.5	0.1	5.2	0.2	0.1	3.5	0.9
50-54	0.0	3.8	0.8	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.1	3.8	1.3
55-59	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.2
60-64	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.5
65-69	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.4
70-74	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	1	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2
75-79	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6
80-84	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0	0.5
85+	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	0.3
All ages	48.0	45.6	6.7	53.9	44.1	1.9	41.8	46.7	11.5

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

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

14. Percentage distribution of migrants by reason of migration

Reason for migration	Female	Male
Work/employment	15.01	84.99
Business	15.08	84.92
Education	27.35	72.65
Marriage	98.08	1.92
Moved after birth	42.38	57.62
Moved with household	59.56	40.44
Others	48.26	51.74

Source: Sample Registration System 2005

15 Percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS – 2007

SI NO	District	%of women aware of HIV/AIDS
1	Bagalkote	76.8
2	Bangalore	83.2
3	Bangalore (Rural)	66.7
4	Ramanagara	
5	Belgaum	81.4
6	Bellary	66.3
7	Bidar	56.7
8	Bijapur	74.0
9	Chamarajanagar	60.0
10	Chikmagalur	77.7
11	Chitradurga	65.8
12	Dakshina Kannada	74.7
13	Davanagere	83.6
14	Dharwad	59.2
15	Gadag	74.1
16	Gulbarga	50.1
17	Hassan	76.4
18	Haveri	44.2
19	Kodagu	89.2
20	Kolar	57.7
21	Chikkaballapur	
22	Koppal	41.4
23	Mandya	72.2
24	Mysore	71.3
25	Raichur	37.7
26	Shimoga	77.2
27	Tumkur	62.0
28	Udupi	88.5
29	Uttara Kannada	80.3
	STATE	68.7

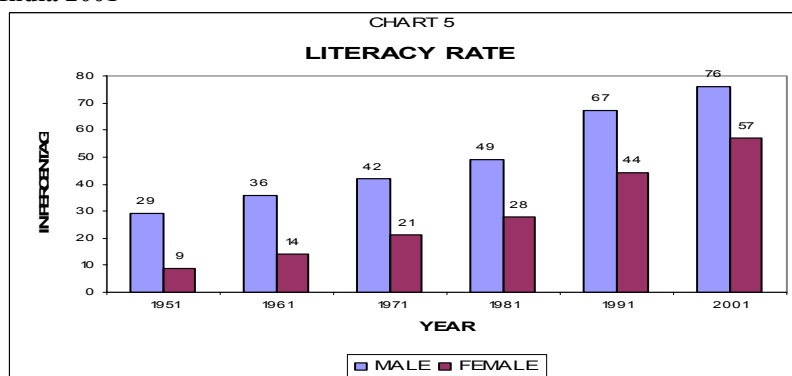
Source: Karnataka Aids Prevention Society, Bangalore

16.LITERACY RATES BY SEX IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

(Percentage)

Year \ District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	24	5	14	47	23	35	29	9	19
1961	-	-	20	-	-	44	36	14	25
1971	35	15	25	60	42	51	42	21	32
1981	42	20	31	65	48	57	49	28	38
1991	60	35	48	82	66	74	67	44	56
2001	70	48	59	87	74	81	76	57	67
2001									
1. Bagalkote	66	36	51	82	61	72	71	44	57
2. Bangalore	79	61	70	89	80	85	88	77	83
3. Bangalore (R)	72	51	62	82	70	76	74	55	65
4. Ramanagara									
5. Belgaum	71	46	59	89	73	81	76	52	64
6. Bellary	63	37	50	79	61	70	69	45	57
7 Bidar	69	44	57	83	66	75	73	49	61
8. Bijapur	66	37	52	84	65	75	70	44	57
9. Chamarajnar	56	39	47	78	64	71	59	42	51
10. Chikmagalur	79	61	70	87	78	83	80	64	72
11. Chitradurga	72	49	61	87	75	81	75	54	64
12 Dakshina Kannada	87	73	80	94	84	89	90	77	83
13 Davanagere	73	52	63	84	72	78	76	58	67
14. Dharwad	73	48	61	87	73	80	81	62	72
15 Gadag	76	46	62	85	64	75	79	53	66
16. Gulbarga	55	29	42	79	60	70	62	38	50
17. Hassan	76	55	65	89	79	84	78	59	69
18 Haveri	77	55	66	81	69	75	78	58	68
19 Kodagu	82	62	72	94	88	91	84	65	74
20 Kolar	69	45	57	86	74	80	73	52	63
21. Chikkabalapur									
22. Koppal	66	36	51	79	59	69	68	40	54
23. Mandya	68	48	58	84	72	78	70	51	61
24. Mysore	61	42	52	87	78	83	71	56	63
25. Raichur	56	29	43	77	57	67	62	36	49
26. Shimoga	78	61	70	89	79	84	82	67	75
27. Tumkur	74	52	63	87	76	82	77	57	67
28. Udupi	87	73	79	93	84	89	88	75	81
29. Uttara Kannada	82	64	73	92	80	86	85	68	77

Source: Census of India 2001



17. Drop-out rate at different stages of School Education in Karnataka from 2000- 2001 to 2007-2008

Year	(I-V classes)			(I-VII classes)			(I-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	13.6	24.77	26.1	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	29.6
2004-05	12.82	13.66	13.26	24	24.78	24.4	32.6	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	18.5	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

18. Class wise Enrolement from 2000-2001 to 2007-2008

Year	(I-V classes)			(VI-VII classes)			(IX-X classes)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2000-01	3195821	3463202	6659023	1260660	1443587	2704247	496445	625330	1121775
2001-02	3163286	3424999	6588285	1288766	1455802	2744568	504474	630061	1134535
2002-03	3209952	3423109	6633061	1320444	1463450	2783894	563589	656748	1220337
2003-04	2853180	3025247	5878427	1259363	1409336	2668699	472387	560111	1032498
2004-05	2816824	3003460	5820284	1357882	1525523	2883405	577129	655793	1232922
2005-06	2790668	2967111	5757779	1383496	1502794	2886290	623501	692374	1315875
2006-07	2769823	2955183	5725006	1431702	1564940	2996642	718916	797526	1516442
2007-08	2885736	2710964	5596700	1554686	1441561	2996247	808755	743962	1552447

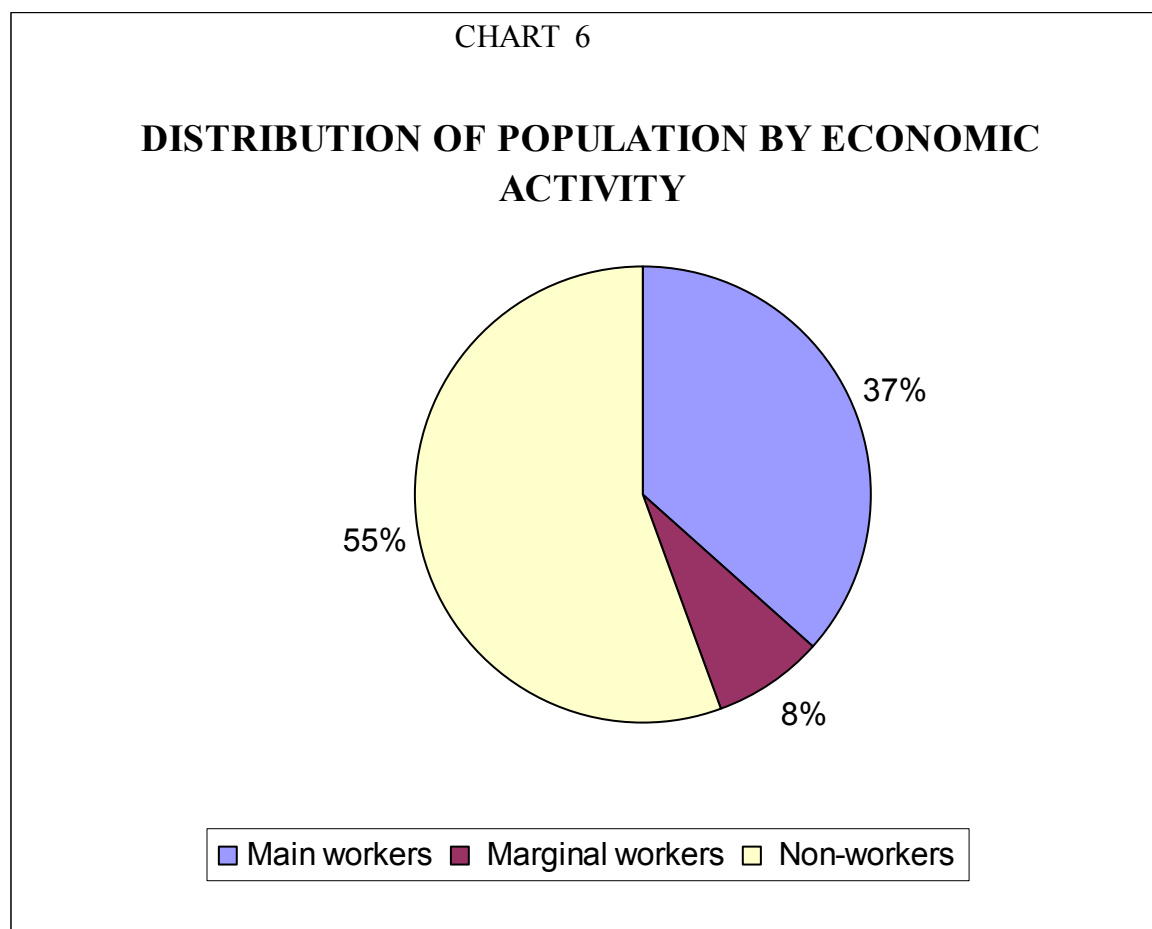
Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

19. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2001.

(Thousands)

Economic Activity	Rural		Urban		All		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Workers (I + II)	10254	6873	4981	1425	15235	8298	23533
I. Main workers (a to d)	9195	4268	4702	1200	13897	5468	19365
a) Cultivators	4512	1487	156	31	4668	1518	6186
b) Agricultural Labourers	1828	1723	134	100	1962	1823	3785
c) Household Industry (Manufacturing, processing etc.)	224	259	144	167	368	426	794
d) All other main workers	2631	799	4268	901	6899	1700	8599
II. Marginal workers	1059	2606	279	226	1338	2832	4170
B. Non-workers	7395	10367	4269	7286	11664	17653	29317
C. Total (A+B)	17649	17240	9250	8711	26899	25951	52850

Source: Census of India 2001



20. WORKER POPULATION RATIO

Sector	Male		Female	
	Principal Status workers	Subsidiary status workers	Principal Status workers	Subsidiary status workers
Rural	566	570	330	355
Urban	559	561	155	167

21. Education specific status worker population ratio (WPR)

Education Category	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not literate	713	411	623	206
Non-formal education	371	284	640	89
Literate but below Primary	370	247	247	103
Primary	552	309	512	178
Middle	605	245	519	99
Secondary	705	476	675	165
Higher Secondary	641	382	540	122
Diploma/certificate course	655	241	764	220
Graduates & above	876	555	745	284
ALL	609	355	584	161

22. Educational composition of the usually employed

Education Category	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not literate	323	491	124	253
Non-formal education	17	22	31	17
Literate but below Primary	216	228	139	184
Middle	167	83	142	99
Secondary	153	127	241	233
Higher Secondary	77	34	77	66
Diploma/certificate course	14	2	66	27
Graduates & above	33	13	180	121
ALL	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: Report of NSS 59th round (Jan-Dec.2003)

23. Unemployment rate (No. of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force) and number of persons unemployed by sex and residence status

Sector/sex	Unemployment rate			Number of persons unemployed		
	Usual status	Usual adjusted	Current weekly	Usual status	Usual adjusted	Current weekly
RURAL						
Male	16.7	15	20.9	168205	151457	2080225
Female	5.0	4.5	5.0	27481	27481	27481
URBAN						
Male	26.2	26.2	30.1	122051	122051	137920
Female	45.0	42.0	47.5	55767	55767	55767

Source: Report of NSS 59th round (Jan-Dec.2003)

24. Labour Force Participation Rate

Sector/sex	Usual status	Usual status	Usual status
RURAL			
Male	576	579	571
Female	331	357	323
URBAN			
Male	574	576	567
Female	163	174	154

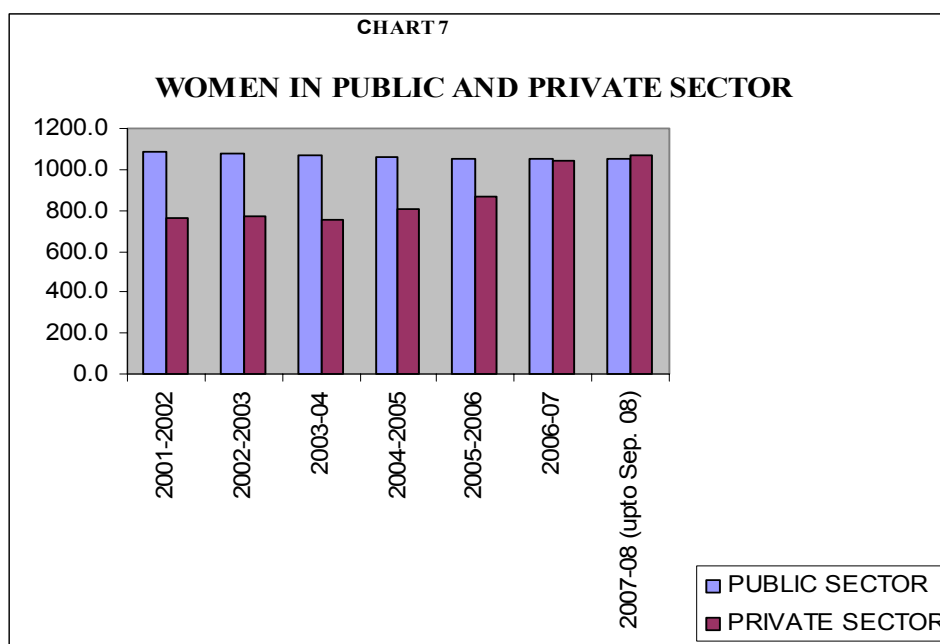
Source: Report of NSS 59th round (Jan-Dec.2003)

25. Employment of Women in the Organised sector in Karnataka

(in 000s)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-1981	794.2	90.0	348.3	55.5	1142.5	145.5
1990-1991	1017.3	160.0	430.0	92.1	1447.3	252.1
2000-2001	1112.6	254.5	767.1	314.2	1879.7	568.7
2001-2002	1090.0	255.5	765.9	320.5	1855.9	576
2002-2003	1075.0	259.6	775.0	321.4	1850	581
2003-04	1067.1	266.8	753.2	297.5	1820.3	564.3
2004-2005	1059.3	268.3	802.7	309.9	1862	578.2
2005-2006	1051.2	267.5	864.3	323.6	1915.5	591.1
2006-07	1050.4	268.8	1040.9	401.1	2091.3	669.9
2007-08 (upto Sep. 08)	1052.2	270.9	1070.4	420.1	2122.6	691.0

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Government of Karnataka



26. CHILD LABOUR, WOMEN LABOUR 2001

T/R/U	Age Group (Years)	Main workers			Marginal Workers		
Total	All ages	19364759	13896845	5467914	4170032	1338510	2831522
Rural		13462535	9194812	4267723	3665268	1059440	2605828
Urban		5902224	4702033	1200191	504764	279070	225694
Total	5-9	48757	30626	18131	37382	17559	19823
Rural		35835	21874	13961	33564	15371	18193
Urban		12922	8752	4170	3818	2188	1630
Total	10-14	14	264956	173632	297888	126268	171620
Rural		354036	206216	147820	275161	112939	162222
Urban		84552	58740	25812	22727	13329	9398
Total	15-19	1553743	1091526	462217	576187	256481	319706
Rural		1171570	799369	372201	510700	213695	297005
Urban		382173	292157	90016	65487	42786	22701
Total	20-24	2310615	1686072	624543	581812	228422	353390
Rural		1589896	1110194	479702	499019	174816	324203
Urban		720719	575878	144841	82793	53606	29187
Total	25-29	2634337	1853389	780948	556787	165677	391110
Rural		1747927	1154004	593923	480841	123052	357789
Urban		886410	699385	187025	75946	42625	33321
Total	30-34	2461387	1734681	726706	445698	114735	330963
Rural		1639372	1082743	556629	386999	84863	302136
Urban		822015	651938	170077	58699	29872	28827
Total	35-39	2582246	1782868	799378	453850	103598	350252
Rural		1746410	1131728	614682	395911	76867	319044
Urban		835836	651140	184696	27939	26731	1208
Total	40-49	3905316	2852482	1052834	605757	144950	460807
Rural		2657022	1840448	816574	532681	109626	423055
Urban		1248294	1012034	236260	73076	35324	37752
Total	50-59	2098387	1570471	527916	344216	84415	259801
Rural		1470681	1049323	421358	307271	66555	240716
Urban		627706	521148	106558	36945	17860	19085
Total	60-69	966892	736021	230871	195486	62923	132563
Rural		762810	569441	193369	175990	52811	123179
Urban		204082	166580	37502	19496	10112	9384
Total	70-79	285625	231911	53714	58016	25763	32253
Rural		226844	182739	44105	52194	22302	29892
Urban		58781	49172	9609	5822	3461	2361
Total	80+	66142	52789	13353	14337	6700	7637
Rural		51055	40493	10562	12688	5742	6946
Urban		15087	12296	2791	1649	958	691

Source: Census of India 2001

27. Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited, No. of day care centres

SI No	State/District	No. of working women Hostels (WWH)			Working women benefited			No. of Day Care Centres (DCC)		
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	Bagalkote	2	2	2	200	200	200	4	6	4
2	Bangalore	15	15	13	682	682	682	7	6	9
3	Bangalore(R)	}	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6
4	Ramanagara									
5	Belgaum	10	10	8	501	501	501	25	24	24
6	Bellary	4	4	4	214	214	214	3	3	3
7	Bidar	4	4	4	152	152	152	35	34	34
8	Bijapur	2	2	1	25	25	25	1	1	1
9	Chamarajnar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
10	Chikmagalur	1	1	1	88	88	88	9	9	9
11	Chitradurga	1	1	1	131	131	131	13	13	13
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	4	4	574	574	574	-	-	-
13	Davanagere	1	1	1	51	51	51	29	29	29
14	Dharwad	5	5	4	273	273	273	2	2	2
15	Gadag	2	2	2	126	126	126	7	6	6
16	Gulbarga	3	3	3	260	260	260	5	7	8
17	Hassan	2	2	1	241	241	241	1	1	1
18	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	28
19	Kodagu	1	1	1	22	22	22	-	-	-
20	Kolar	}	1	1	1	-	-	-	30	30
21	Chikkaballapur									
22	Koppal	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	27	27
23	Mandya	4	4	4	369	369	369	9	10	10
24	Mysore	4	4	4	353	353	353	3	3	3
25	Raichur	3	3	2	55	55	55	34	33	34
26	Shimoga	2	2	1	380	380	380	8	14	22
27	Tumkur	2	2	2	196	196	196	14	14	13
28	Udupi	1	1	1	70	70	70	1	1	1
29	Uttara Kannada	2	2	2	105	105	105	74	74	73
KARNATAKA		76	76	67	7074	7075	7076	374	379	383

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

28. Santwana centres and Swadhar centres

SI No	District	Santwana centres			Swadhar centres		
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	Bagalkote	1	1	1	-	-	-
2	Bangalore	1	2	3	1	2	6
3	Bangalore(R)	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	Belgaum	2	3	5	2	2	2
6	Bellary	2	2	2	-	-	-
7	Bidar	1	3	3	1	1	1
8	Bijapur	1	1	3	-	-	1
9	Chamarajnar	-	-	1	-	-	-
10	Chikmagalur	2	2	4	-	-	-
11	Chitradurga	1	3	4	-	-	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	2	2	1	1	1
13	Davanagere	1	2	3	1	1	2
14	Dharwad	2	2	3	2	2	2
15	Gadag	1	1	3	-	-	1
16	Gulbarga	1	4	4	1	1	2
17	Hassan	1	1	3	1	1	1
18	Haveri	2	2	2	1	1	1
19	Kodagu	1	1	1	-	-	-
20	Kolar	1	1	1	-	-	-
21	Chikkaballapura	-	14	14	-	-	1
22	Koppal	1	1	2	-	-	-
23	Mandya	2	2	4	2	2	2
24	Mysore	5	5	5	1	1	1
25	Raichur	1	2	5	1	1	1
26	Shimoga	-	2	3	1	1	1
27	Tumkur	1	1	3	-	-	1
28	Udupi	1	1	1	-	-	-
29	Uttara Kannada	1	1	2	-	-	-
KARNATAKA		35	63	88	17	18	30

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

29. Districtwise Crimes Against Women in Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	Molestation			Rape			Dowry deaths		
		2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
1	Bangalore City	167	143	187	38	33	61	39	50	54
2	Mysore City	17	14	25	8	15	13	6	10	4
3	Hubli-Dwd City	2	13	10	0	3	5	3	1	3
4	Bangalore District	110	121	99	16	26	29	46	26	32
5	Kolar	41	50	44	20	13	19	19	16	17
6	K.G.F	18	18	29	5	3	7	7	4	7
7	Tumkur	59	87	105	14	13	17	8	10	10
8	Mysore	66	43	77	14	10	20	13	13	11
9	Mandya	56	79	66	17	19	17	13	8	15
10	Hassan	49	62	77	10	13	13	8	7	11
11	Coorg	18	21	20	10	6	4	2	0	4
12	Dakshina Kannada	40	47	36	14	17	11	2	2	2
13	Uttara Kannada	42	49	63	3	7	4	2	0	1
14	Chickmagalur	33	71	55	16	17	10	7	4	4
15	Belgaum	74	107	129	13	22	22	10	13	10
16	Dharwad	21	15	8	4	4	7	5	1	0
17	Bijapur	93	89	80	18	18	17	0	4	2
18	Gulbarga	119	78	91	16	18	35	12	9	19
19	Raichur	66	76	61	8	13	15	2	6	3
20	Bidar	44	82	103	5	8	10	10	10	4
21	Chitradurga	62	52	65	15	16	10	6	3	9
22	Shimoga	88	61	81	17	23	23	7	5	3
23	Bellary	53	59	71	17	15	14	5	13	7
24	K.Railways	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
25	Bagalkot	43	45	51	4	12	4	1	3	2
26	Chamarajnar	43	35	26	7	16	3	3	1	2
27	Udupi	27	17	22	7	10	10	2	4	1
28	Koppal	24	28	32	8	6	6	4	3	1
29	Gadag	16	20	31	1	1	4	4	4	3
30	Haveri	27	37	35	4	4	4	4	1	5
31	Davangere	66	60	49	14	17	10	9	11	5
	Total	1585	1683	1828	343	398	424	261	244	251

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

30. Number of Suicides in Karnataka during 2005,2006 and 2007

Sl. No	City/District	MALE			FEMALE		
		2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
1	Bangalore City	849	1302	1574	621	706	855
2	Mysore City	182	175	203	100	105	90
3	Hubli-Dwd City	92	111	75	31	45	42
4	Bangalore District	540	589	510	262	291	138
5	Kolar	204	202	143	142	183	129
6	K.G.F	49	61	61	34	29	26
7	Tumkur	307	291	333	160	169	193
8	Mysore	277	237	255	114	119	109
9	Mandya	200	203	220	54	58	55
10	Hassan	295	246	297	91	124	110
11	Coorg	243	210	193	94	66	72
12	Dakshina Kannada	425	391	377	120	125	116
13	Uttara Kannada	130	132	149	61	55	62
14	Chickmagalur	257	288	301	128	143	128
15	Belgaum	390	413	432	213	215	196
16	Dharwad	125	126	127	63	95	75
17	Bijapur	153	164	166	73	93	96
18	Gulbarga	216	202	190	111	123	110
19	Raichur	88	115	129	52	69	62
20	Bidar	100	109	137	44	56	52
21	Chitradurga	300	269	280	192	148	168
22	Shimoga	374	334	382	171	188	158
23	Bellary	210	268	255	163	150	167
24	K.Railways	342	263	320	71	58	58
25	Bagalkot	198	186	182	134	118	86
26	Chamarajnagar	62	55	56	19	29	15
27	Udupi	250	255	255	75	95	89
28	Koppal	186	217	210	93	131	118
29	Gadag	92	112	89	57	57	50
30	Haveri	179	152	166	77	71	80
31	Davangere	392	370	325	230	250	207
	Total	7707	8048	8392	3850	4164	3912

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

31. Number of Judges by sex in Karnataka - 2007 & 2008

District	2007(As on 31.12.2007)			2008(As on 1.9.2008)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bagalkote	1	15	16	1	14	15
2. Bangalore	19	136	155	21	121	142
3. Bangalore (R)	10	20	30	8	13	21
4. Ramanagara	N.A	N.A	N.A	1	7	8
5. Belgaum	4	38	42	5	38	43
6. Bellary	4	15	19	4	15	19
7 Bidar	1	14	15	1	12	13
8 Bijapur	2	15	17	3	14	17
9 Chamarajnar	1	9	10	-	9	9
10. Chikmagalur	2	11	13	2	12	14
11. Chitradurga	4	12	16	5	10	15
12. Dakshina Kannada	3	29	32	4	20	24
13. Davanagere	1	13	14	2	13	15
14. Dharwad	5	15	20	2	18	20
15. Gadag	2	6	8	2	6	8
16. Gulbarga	1	43	44	1	23	24
17. Hassan	5	17	22	5	18	23
18. Haveri	3	13	16	2	13	15
19. Kodagu	4	5	9	-	8	8
20. Kolar	1	16	17	3	11	14
21. Chikkaballapur	N.A	N.A	N.A	2	7	9
22. Koppal	-	8	8	-	8	8
23. Mandya	5	17	22	8	14	22
24. Mysore	9	31	40	5	28	33
25. Raichur	2	13	15	-	12	12
26. Shimoga	5	19	24	5	19	24
27. Tumkur	7	21	28	5	21	26
28 Udupi	3	12	15	4	11	15
29.. Uttara Kannada	3	21	24	2	18	20
Total	107	584	691	103	533	636

Source: High Court of Karnataka

32. Women in Bureaucracy

Service	Year	Female	Male	Total
Indian Administrative Service	2000	35	222	257
	2001	37	231	268
	2002	37	226	263
	2003	37	220	257
	2004	36	213	249
	2005	36	206	242
	2006	36	199	235
	2007	36	213	249
	2008	35	210	245
Indian Police Service	2000	3	135	138
	2001	4	139	143
	2002	4	132	136
	2003	5	130	135
	2004	5	128	133
	2005	5	126	131
	2006	5	134	139
	2007	6	136	142
	2008	6	140	146
Indian Forest Service	2000	10	153	163
	2001	10	153	163
	2002	10	150	160
	2003	10	150	160
	2004	10	150	160
	2005	10	148	158
	2006	10	149	159
	2007	11	153	164
	2008	11	150	161

Source: DPAR (SERVICES), VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE

33. No.of Women candidates contested and elected to Loksabha seats

Year	Women contested	Women elected
1984	7	2
1989	12	1
1991	13	3
1999	11	2
2004	4	-

34. No.of Women candidates contested and elected to Vidhana Sabha seats

Year	Women contested	Women elected
1985	112	8
1994	114	7
1999	62	6
2004	92	6

Source:Chief Electoral officer.

35. District wise Representation of Women in Grama Panchayats 2005 *

SL No	District	Total Number of Grama Panchayats	Total Number of Members	No. of seats reserved for women	Total Number of Women members	% of seats of women members
1	Bangalore Urban	110	2426	801	991	40.8
2	Bangalore Rural	98	3808	1257	1628	42.8
3	Ramanagara	130				
4	Belgaum	485	8475	2797	3646	43.0
5	Bellary	189	3405	278	1227	36.0
6	Bidar	175	2972	981	1374	46.2
7	Bijapur	199	3626	1197	1538	42.4
8	Chickmagalur	226	2405	794	1166	48.5
9	Chitradurga	185	3223	1064	1321	41.0
10	Dakshina Kannada	203	3275	1081	1462	44.6
11	Dharwar	127	1863	615	861	46.2
12	Gulbarga	337	5926	1956	2487	42.0
13	Hassan	258	3711	1225	1671	45.0
14	Kodagu	98	1250	413	579	46.3
15	Kolar	156	4960	1637	2087	42.1
16	Chikkaballpur	151				
17	Mandya	232	3835	1266	1655	43.2
18	Mysore	235	4300	1419	1773	41.2
19	Raichur	164	3276	1081	1301	39.7
20	Shimoga	260	2804	1255	1375	49.0
21	Tumkur	321	5362	1769	2263	42.2
22	Utter Kannada	206	2622	865	1257	47.9
23	Davanagere	230	3267	1078	1418	43.4
24	Udupi	146	2398	791	1066	44.5
25	Chamarajnar	120	2061	680	858	41.6
26	Bagalkote	161	2961	977	1231	41.6
27	Gadag	106	1624	536	704	43.3
28	Haveri	208	2963	978	1335	45.1
29	Koppal	134	2604	859	1044	40.1
	State	5628	91402	30163	39318	43.0

* The number of Grama Panchayaths have been reduced to 5628, the revised number of gram panchayats and members are not available

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

36. District wise Representation of Women in Taluk Panchayat 2005

SL No	Name of the District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Member	% of seats reserved for women
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore Urban	96	39	40.6
2	Bangalore Rural	151	65	43.0
3	Ramanagara			
4	Belgaum	336	128	38.1
5	Bellary	135	53	39.3
6	Bidar	118	47	39.8
7	Bijapur	144	57	39.6
8	Chickmagalur	110	52	47.3
9	Chitradurga	129	53	41.1
10	Dakshina Kannada	129	52	40.3
11	Dharwar	75	37	49.3
12	Gulbarga	236	94	39.8
13	Hassan	150	62	41.3
14	Kodagu	49	20	40.8
15	Kolar	204	83	40.7
16	Chikkaballapur			
17	Mandya	152	61	40.1
18	Mysore	171	70	40.9
19	Raichur	130	52	40.0
20	Shimoga	109	50	45.9
21	Tumkur	212	83	39.2
22	Uttar Kannada	128	67	52.3
23	Davanagere	129	52	40.3
24	Udupi	95	36	37.9
25	Chamarajanagar	85	34	40.0
26	Bagalkot	118	51	43.2
27	Gadag	71	32	45.1
28	Haveri	118	51	43.2
29	Koppal	103	38	36.9
	State	3683	1519	41.2

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

37. District wise Representation of Women in Zilla Panchayat 2005

SL NO	DISTRICTS	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Member	% of seats for women
1	2	3	4	
1	Bangalore Urban	26	10	38.5
2	Bangalore Rural	40	15	37.5
3	Ramanagara			
4	Belgaum	86	30	34.9
5	Bellary	36	13	36.1
6	Bidar	31	12	38.7
7	Bijapur	38	15	39.5
8	Chickmagalur	34	13	38.2
9	Chitradurga	34	12	35.3
10	Dakshina Kannada	35	12	34.3
11	Dharwar	22	9	40.9
12	Gulbarga	65	24	36.9
13	Hassan	40	15	37.5
14	Kodagu	29	11	37.9
15	Kolar	55	19	34.5
16	Chikkaballapur			
17	Mandya	40	15	37.5
18	Mysore	46	16	34.8
19	Raichur	35	13	37.1
20	Shimoga	31	12	38.7
21	Tumkur	57	21	36.8
22	Uttar Kannada	36	13	36.1
23	Davanagere	34	13	38.2
24	Udupi	25	10	40.0
25	Chamarajanagar	21	9	42.9
26	Bagalkot	32	12	37.5
27	Gadag	18	7	38.9
28	Haveri	32	12	37.5
29	Koppal	27	10	37.0
	Total	1005	373	37.1

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department