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**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

***Men and Women in Karnataka  
2016-17***

Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division

***Directorate of Economics & Statistics,***

***Bengaluru***

## PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has brought out the Annual Publication of “Men and Women in Karnataka” for the year 2016-17. The publication is intended to provide a bird’s eye view of the present status of Women in the State. I am confident that planners, administrators, research scholars and other stakeholders working in the area of women’s empowerment would find this document a useful tool for improving the status of women in Karnataka.

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

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

Suggestions for improvement of this Publication are most welcome.



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Director (I/c)

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

**1.3** 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 them. Within the framework of a democratic policy, 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 there 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.

**1.4** 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 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> 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 Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

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

**1.6** Social development indices viz., nutrition, health and education are being recognized 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

**1.7** The status of women is a key factor for determining the development of any society. In the area of gender and development, the Commonwealth has given a blue print for action to all their Member Countries. 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.

**1.8** Gender based Budgeting is nowadays 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 resource benefits. It will highlight the different needs of male and female warranting differential allocation of expenditure.

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



## **B. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**

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

## **SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN**

### **3.1 National Commission for Women:**

In January 1992, the Government 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 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensures one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **i) Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme**

#### **(IGNOAPS):**

Government of India has reduced the age limit of the beneficiaries from 65 years to 60 years and State Government has enhanced the pension amount under this category from Rs.200 per month to Rs.500 of which Rs.200 is paid by GoI. Rs.500 per month to the beneficiaries aged between 65 to 80 years, of which Rs.200 per month is paid by GoI and Rs.300 is paid by GoK. Rs.750 per month will be paid to the beneficiaries aged above 80 years belonging to BPL household, of which Rs.500 per month is paid by GOI and Rs.250 is paid by GOK.

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

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

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

#### **(IGNWPS):**

Widows aged above 18-39 years belonging to BPL households, pension Rs.500 will be paid by GoK. For beneficiaries aged between 40-79 years, Rs.500 per month is paid, of which Rs.200 by GoK & Rs.300 by GoI will be paid till she remarries or her income limit crosses Rs.12,000 in rural areas and Rs.17,000 in urban areas per annum or till her death.

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

Rs. 500 per month is paid by GoK to those persons aged between 0 to 17 years belonging to BPL household and Rs.500 per month is paid to beneficiaries aged between 18 to 79 years, of which Rs.200 from GoK & Rs.300 from GoI. Persons suffering from above 75% disability are paid Rs.1200 per month from GoK.

**DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS**

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

**4.2** The Child Population in the age group (0-6 years) as per Census of India 2001 and 2011 are given in Table 7. In comparison to 2001 child population census figure with that of 2011 there is an overall total decline in both male and female child population. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group has declined sharply from 960 in 1991 to 946 in 2001 and again there was a slight raise from 946 in 2001 to 948 as per 2011 Census. The details are given in table No.8.

**4.3** Details of Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate from 1971 to 2016 are given in Table 9.

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

**4.5** The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 2.4 in 2001 to 2.0 in 2011. 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 in the cost of living, 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 are given in Table 11. The general fertility rate is 35.3 and the total fertility rate is 1.7 among illiterate women and the corresponding rates are 63.8 and 1.8 for literate women. The fertility indicators by level of education for the year 2016 are given in Table 12.

**4.6** The Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status of all ages during 2016 was 41.4 in respect of never married women, 50.2 in respect of married women and 8.4 in respect of widowed/divorced and separated women and the details are given in Table 13.

**4.7** Total marital fertility rate is 3.8 and 3.8 in Rural and 3.9 in Urban. The Age specific marital fertility rate and age specific fertility rate, for the year 2016, are given in table 14 and 15.

**4.8** All ages crude Death rate is 6.7 in total, where as it is 7.2 in male & 6.2 in female. Age specific death rates for male & female is given in table 16.

**4.9** District wise Birth rate and Death rate for the year 2016 are given in table 17.

**4.10** During the year 2016, in Karnataka the registered number of live births was 11.07 lakhs, still birth was 4477, deaths was 4.21 lakh and maternal death

was 1084. Live births, still births, birth rate, Deaths, Death rate, Infant death are given in table 18.

**4.11** Percentage of live births by order of birth for the year 2016, for 5<sup>th</sup> birth order was 1.0 in rural areas and 0.7 in urban areas, the details are given in the table 19.

## **CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

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

### **5.1 Day Care Centers (Creeches)**

Assistance is provided through Zilla Panchayats to Mahila Mandals and voluntary organisations to start creeches for children of working women who are engaged in agriculture and other occupations in rural areas. The scheme provides day care services for children in the age group 0-3 years. Services include health care supplementary nutrition, facilities for children to sleep, immunization, play and recreation. The number of day care centers in Karnataka for the year 2016-17 are 38 and district wise information is given in Table 20.

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

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored flagship programme, which provides 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 services is provided to the beneficiaries through the Anganwadi Centers managed by an Anganwadi Worker and Helper at the Village Level and

also in Urban Slums. At present 62580 Anganwadi Centres and 3331 mini anganwadis are functioning ICDS projects covering all 176 Taluks. During 2016-17, under this scheme, 55.24 lakhs beneficiaries have been benefited.

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

Supplementary nutrition is given to the beneficiaries under ICDS programme with an objective to provide 500 calories of energy drink and 12–15 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. 6.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs.7.00 per beneficiary per day for pregnant and nursing mothers and adolescent girls and Rs.9.00 per severely malnourished child per day. Beneficiaries are provided with local food for all the 6 days in a week. Children in the age group of 3 -6 years are provided ready to local food is provided for 6 days. An expenditure of Rs.1,21,787.18 lakhs was incurred during the year 2016-17. From 2005-06 the Government of India is sharing 50% of the cost on supplementary nutrition and 50% share is borne by State Government. The district wise details are given in table 21.

### **5.4 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls –‘SABALA’**

Government of India formulated a new scheme called ‘Rajiv Gandhi’ scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls –‘SABALA’ merging ‘KISHORI SHAKTI YOJANA’ (KSY) and NUTRITION PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS (NPAG). The new scheme ‘SABALA’ is implemented on pilot basis in 9 districts namely Gulbarga, Kolar, Dharwad, Chickmagalur, Bengaluru Rural, Bellary, Bijapur, Kodagu and Uttara Kannada. In the remaining 21 District Kishori Shakti Yojana operational component. The scheme aims at covering Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years. Rs. 74.20 lakhs for Non-nutrition component has been released in the



year 2016-17 and an expenditure of Rs.74.20 lakh has been incurred. Physical and Financial progress for supplementary nutrition programme and Kishori Shakti Yojaya for the year 2016-17 is given in Table No.21.

## **5.5 Bhagyalakshmi**

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

All girl children born in below poverty line families after 31.03.2006 are eligible to be enrolled as beneficiaries under the scheme which is allowed up to one year of the birth of the girl child on production of birth certificate. The benefits are restricted to two girl children in a BPL family. The father or mother of the beneficiary girl child should have undergone terminal family planning method and the total number of children should not exceed two.

This scheme was modified vide GO date 14.08.2008 (applicable for the children born from 01.08.2008) the features of modified scheme are:

An amount of Rs.19,300/- in the name of the first beneficiary of family and an amount of Rs.18,350/- in the name of the second beneficiary of the same family will be deposited with the financial partner institution as initial deposit. On attaining 18 years of age maturity amount of Rs.100,000/- will be made available to the beneficiary.

The district wise information regarding the number of beneficiary's covered during 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in table 22.

## **5.6 GIRL CHILD**

Government of India has declared January 24<sup>th</sup> as the Girl Child day with a focus on the upliftment of the Girl Child. Although the constitution of India

guarantees equality to all citizens, the status of women and girls is not on par with that of males in some sections of society. The skewed sex ratio in the 0-6 years age group is an indicator of this fact. The Government of India has launched several schemes and programmes for the welfare of the girl child, which reduce discrimination against the girl child. Some of these are:-

## **A. GIRL CHILD SCHEME/ADOLESCENT GIRL SCHEME**

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

## **B. Legislative Measures**

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

1. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Karnataka Rules, 2010.
2. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Rules 2008.
3. Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012 and Rules 2012.

**5.7** Discrimination against girls is evident from indicators such as enrolment and dropout rates of girls in schools. Dropout rates from 2016-17 are given in Table 23 and 24.

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

## **EARLY MARRIAGE**

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

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

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

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

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

The High Court of Karnataka while disposing of the Writ Petition No.11156/6 on 10.11.2010 directed the State Government to set up a Core Committee in order to prepare an Action Plan to implement the Prohibition of

Child marriage Act 2006 effectively. The Core Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr.Shivaraj. V.Patil former Supreme Court Judge of India submitted its report to Government. Child Marriage Prohibition Monitoring Cell has been created at Directorate on committee's recommendation to implement the Prohibition of Child marriage Act-2006.

As per core committee recommendation, awareness about consequences of Child Marriage has been created through Electronic media, Advertisements, Trainings, Awareness programs and with IEC Materials.

## **CHILD LABOUR**

### **Note on Child and Adolescent Labour**

#### **Introduction:**

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

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

#### **1. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986**

The Government of India constituted Gurupadaswamy Committee in 1979 to study the issue of child labour and to suggest measures to tackle it. Based on the recommendations of Gurupadaswamy Committee, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 was passed with the object of prohibiting the employment of persons who have not completed fourteenth year of age in certain occupations and processes.

#### **2. Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court:**

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 was further strengthened by the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in M.C. Mehta V/s State of Tamil Nadu in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 465/1986 on 10-12-1996. The main features of the judgement are as under;

- Survey for identification of working children;

- Withdrawal of children working in hazardous industry and ensuring their education in appropriate institutions;
- Contribution @ Rs. 20,000/- per child to be paid by the offending employers of children to a welfare fund to be established for this purpose;
- Employment to one adult member of the family of the child so withdrawn from work and where it is that is not possible a contribution of Rs. 5,000/- to the welfare fund to be made by the State Government;
- Financial assistance to the families of the children so withdrawn to be paid-out of the interest earnings on the corpus of Rs. 20,000/25,000 deposited in the welfare fund as long as the child is actually sent to the schools;
- Regulating hours of work for children working in non-hazardous occupations so that their working hours do not exceed six hours per day and education for at least two hours is ensured. The entire expenditure on education is to be borne by the concerned employer.
- The implementation of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is being monitored by the Ministry of Labour and compliance of the directions have been reported in the form of Affidavits to the Hon'ble Court on the basis of the information received from the State/UT Governments.

### **3. National Child Labour Policy (NCLP):**

In order to effectively implement the Act, and make provisions for the rehabilitation of the released child labourers, the National Child Labour Policy was approved by the Central Cabinet on **14th August 1987**, during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period.

The National Child Labour Policy declared in August 1987, contains the action plan for tackling the problem of Child Labour. It mainly envisages;

- a. **A legislative action plan;** The Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to prohibit the

engagement of children in certain employments and to regulate the conditions of work of children in certain other employments.

- b. Focusing and convergence of general development programmes for benefiting children wherever possible.
- c. Project based plan of action for launching of projects for the welfare of working children in areas of high concentration of Child Labour.

#### **4. National Child Labour Projects Scheme (NCLPS):**

National Child Labour Projects Scheme (NCLPS) was started in 1988 to rehabilitate child labour. The Scheme seeks to adopt a sequential approach with focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Under the Scheme, a survey is conducted of children engaged in hazardous occupations and processes in a district or a specified area; then children in the age group of 9-14 years are withdrawn from these occupations and processes, and put into NCLP Special Training Centres, in the NCLP Special Training Centres, these children are provided bridge education, vocational training mid-day meal, stipend, health care and recreation etc., with the ultimate objective of preparing them to be mainstreamed into the formal system of education.

#### **5. Karnataka State Child Labour Project (SCLP):**

In Karnataka State, the action plan for the elimination of child labour has been enunciated in 2001 with vision of ensuring emergence of Karnataka as a “Child Labour Free State”. As an institutional arrangement for the implementation of the Action Plan a State Level High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon’ble Chief Minister and a State Level Co-ordination Committee under Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary had been constituted. At the District level the District Child Labour Project Societies have been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioners and the Advisory Committee and Executive Committees have been constituted for effective implementation of the Action Plan. The Taluk Level Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Tahsildars. These Committees regularly monitor the Child and Adolescent Labour situation in the State, District and Taluks respectively and formulate Action Plan for eradication of Child and adolescent Labour.

## **6. Amendment of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:**

The Government of India has amended Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and re-titled it as the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in 2016 and given effect to it from 1st September, 2016. The salient features of the amended Act are as follows;

- **Complete Ban of Employment of Children:** The Act has completely banned employment of children below 14 years in all occupations and enterprises, except those run by his or her own family, and as a child artist, provided that education of the child is not hampered.
- **Barring Employment of Adolescent:** The Act defines children between 14 to 18 years as adolescents and bars their employment in any hazardous occupations.
- **Cognizable Offence:** The Act makes child and adolescent labour a cognizable offence. Employing children or adolescent will attract a jail term between six (6) months to two years or a penalty between twenty-thousand to fifty thousand rupees or both for the first time. Repeat offenders will attract imprisonment between one (1) year to three (3) years. In case, the offender is a parent, it provides a relaxed penal provision and proposes a fine of Rs.10,000 for repeat offence committed by parent
- **Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund:** The Act has a provision for creating Rehabilitation Fund for the rehabilitation of children and adolescents.
- **Hazardous Occupations:** Three hazardous occupations are listed under the Act. The three occupations are mining, inflammable substances, and hazardous processes under the Factories Act. It empowers Union Government to add or omit any hazardous occupation from the list included in the Act.
- **Periodic Inspection:** The Act empowers the Government to make periodic inspection of places at which employment of children and adolescents are prohibited.



- **Powers to District Magistrate (DM):** The Act empowers the Government to confer powers on a District Magistrate (DM) to ensure that the provisions of the law are properly carried out and implemented.

## **7. Central Rules:**

The Central Government has also notified the revised Central Rules after the amendment of the Act, vide Central Gazette Notification No. 444, Dated 02-06-2017.

## **8. Major Initiatives for Elimination of the Child and Adolescent Labour problem in Karnataka State are as follows;**

- **Mobile APP:** A “Mobile Application” for pooling information about the problems and remedies for child and adolescent labour is being developed by the state.
- **“Child and Adolescent Labour, Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System” (CALMTRS):** Development of a new “Child and Adolescent Labour, Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System” (CALMTRS) software by modifying the existing Child Labour Tracking System (CLTS)” is in progress.

### ➤ **Blue Print of Education Standards:**

The task of preparation of Blue Print for the purpose of providing quality education and rehabilitation to rescued Child and Adolescent Labourers is entrusted to the Department of State Educational Research Training (DSERT), Government of Karnataka.

### ➤ **Conversion of SCLPs into NCLPs:**

Steps have been initiated for bringing the State Child Labour Projects (SCLP) functioning in thirteen (13) districts under the National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLP) of the Government of India.

- ## **9. Field Survey of Working Children :**
- A district wise survey has been conducted in the year 2011-12 for the identification of the child labourers by the Department of Labour. According to the findings of the survey a total of 51,243 child labourers were identified out of whom 24,103 were employed in the hazardous sector and 27,140 were employed in the non-

hazardous sector. In the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 Survey is being conducted in all the districts of the State. At present, the survey work is completed in Ten (10) districts and it is in progress in the remaining Twenty (20) districts of the State. In Ten (10) districts where survey has been completed, 14,845 child labourers have been identified out of whom 7,471 are boys and 7,374 are girls. The survey figures, form the basis for making decision to rescue and rehabilitate the working children.

**10. Inspections:** In every district, regular and periodic planned and surprise inspections are carried out by a team of Officers and Inspectors of the Department as well as the Inspectors notified under Section 17 of the Child and Adolescent (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, to identify, rescue, release and rehabilitate working children.

**11. Rehabilitation of Released Children:** For the purpose of rehabilitation of the rescued child and adolescent labourers the Central and State Governments are implementing the following two Projects;

**i. National Child Labour Project (NCLP):** Under this Project, Special Training Centers (STCs) are established to provide residential –cum-learning environment to the children rescued from workplaces. In STCs the children are provided bridge education, day –care and stipend of Rs 150/child/month. The NCLP is presently implemented in 17 districts of Karnataka. Under the NCLP scheme 26 Special Training Centres (STCs) are functioning in NCLP districts.

**ii. State Child Labour Project (SCLP):** Government of Karnataka has launched SCLP as a supplement of NCLP to extend beneficial support system in non-NCLP districts. Under this Project Residential Special Training Centers (STCs) are run. The SCLP is presently implemented in 13 districts of Karnataka. Under the SCLP scheme, 02 Special Training Centers (STCs) are functioning in SCLP districts.

## **12. Awareness Generation Programmes:**

1. **“World Day Against Child Labour”(WDACL):** On June 12<sup>th</sup>, every year **“World Day Against Child Labour”(WDACL)** is organized at the State level and District level in collaboration with Legal Service Authorities, and District, Administration, NGO’s, Trade Unions, Employer Organizations etc.,

2. Various **Awareness Generation Programmes (AGP's)** are being organized in collaboration with NGOs and other Stakeholders
3. Capacity Development Programmes (Training) are organized to provide training to the notified inspectors and other Stakeholders
4. Jatha's and Street plays are conducted at State, District and Taluk levels to create awareness amongst public
5. Stickers, Pamphlets, wall paintings, are distributed among general public.
6. Flex and Hoardings are displayed to create awareness among general public.
7. The details of various awareness programmes conducted in the last 2 years are as follows;

Sl. No.	Nature of the Programme	Year wise details of Awareness Programmes	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	Street Play	45	60
2	Wall Paintings	-	-
3	Hand bills and Posters	-	20000
4	Workshops and Trainings	02	-
5	Jathas/ Procession	30	28
6	Flex and Hoardings	1168	-

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

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

**8.1** For a nation’s progress it is essential that the health and nutrition of women and girls, mothers of the new generation are adequately cared for. 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 22 years and has little control over her own fertility and reproductive health. In rural side almost 60 percent of girls are married before they are 18; nearly 60 percent of married girls bear children before they are 19. Almost one third of all babies are born with low birth weight.

**8.2** As per Sample Registration System, the overall Infant mortality rate in Karnataka which was 95 in 1971 and 24 in 2016. In 2001-02, the expectation of life at birth for females was 67.0 and 64.5 for males. Details are shown in Table 9 and Table 10.

**8.3** 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. The number of health centers available in rural areas is given below:

**Number of Health Centres 2016-17**

Sub centers	8871
Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	2355
Community Health Centers (CHCs)	206

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

**8.4** International Institute for Population Sciences conducted the NFHS-4 survey on maternal health services in 2015-16 and the percentage of mothers receiving antenatal and post natal care is given below.

<b>Mothers Receiving Antenatal and Post Natal Care</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Mothers who had at least 4 Antenatal visits (%)	70.3	69.5	70.9
Mothers who consumed IFA tablet for 100 days when they were pregnant (%)	45.3	46.0	44.7
Mothers who Received Post Natal Care within 2 days of Delivery (%)	65.6	66.7	64.9

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

Source: NFHS-4 (2015-16)Fact sheet Latest Information.

**8.5** 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 district-wise details about the percentage of women having awareness about AIDS in Karnataka is shown in Table 25.

**8.6** The nutritional status of women and children in Karnataka is not quite satisfactory and requires intervention to bring improvement 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.

**8.7** The incidence of anemia among married women is quite high in Karnataka. The incidence of anemia among pregnant women and married women are as under:

<b>Nutritional Status of Never-Married Adults(age 15-49)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	20.7	16.2	24.3
Men whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	16.5	14.2	18.4
Women who are overweight or obese (%)	23.3	31.8	16.6
Men who are overweight or obese (%)	22.1	28.6	17.1
<b><u>Anemia among Children and Adults</u></b>			
Children age 6-59 months who are anemic (%)	60.9	57.2	63.4
All women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	44.8	43.0	46.2
Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	45.4	39.6	48.7
Men age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	18.2	18.1	18.3

**Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) 2015-16**

### **8.8 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
3,30,504	12,31,411	16,66,075

**Source: Census of India 2011**

**8.9** Rural development and Panchayat Raj Department in Karnataka Programmed to provide 40 to 55 liters of drinking water to each person a 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.

**EDUCATION**

**9.1** Education is a critical input in human resources development and is essential for the country's economic growth. A high literacy rate, especially in the case of women, correlates with improvement in several socio-economic indicators, namely low birth rate, low Infant Mortality Rate and increase in life expectancy. The recognition of this fact has created awareness on the need to focus on improving literacy and universalizing 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. Female continue to lag behind males on the literacy front. Census 2011 indicates that only 68.08 women are literate as compared to 82.47 for men. As per the NFHS Survey the main reasons of females never attending schools are 'expensive cost of education', 'not interested in studies', 'education is not considered necessary' and 'required for household work'

**9.3** The literacy rate has been going up steadily. The 2011 census revealed that while the total literacy rate was 75.36 percent, for females it was 68.08. The literacy rate by sex in rural and urban areas is given in Table 26.

**9.4** During 2016-17, The number of girls enrolled in lower primary, higher primary and high schools are 26,26,528 (48.21), 13,977,97 (47.78) and 85,54,38 (47.67) respectively to the total enrolled. The total percentage enrolment of girls for lower primary, higher primary, and high schools was

47.99 per cent. District wise share of girls enrolment for lower primary, higher primary & high school for the year 2016-17 is given Table 27.

**9.5** The Government of Karnataka has distributed bicycles for government school and aided school students who are studying in VIII standard to improve the quality of attendance in high school. The total number of bicycles distributed during the year 2016-17 were 4,92,500 of which 2,44,249 were distributed to girl students. The district wise details are given in Table 28.

**9.6** The percentage of Female teachers in Bangalore district is the highest compared to other districts. Percentages of Female teachers in primary, Higher Primary & High schools are 54.95, 62.16 and 48.87 respectively. District wise information is given in Table 29.

**9.7** Gender parity index for 2016-17 for Lower Primary, Higher Primary & High School is 0.99, 1.00 and 1.00 respectively and the detail are given in Table 30.

**9.8** During 2016-17, number of girls enrolled for first year Pre-University and Second Year Pre-university are 3,18,383 and 3,00,726 respectively and the district wise details are given in table 31.

**9.9** During 2016-17 the student strength in Government and Private aided degree colleges were 2,97,082 and 1,93,512 and of which 1,72,512 and 1,10,304 are female students the district wise details are given in table 32.



**WOMEN AND ECONOMY**

**10.1** Marriage and kinship systems preserves the structures of patriarchy. Most societies are “Patriarchal” with women moving from their parents to their husband’s homes after marriage. Marriage can therefore be thought of as 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. However in some coastal districts of Karnataka, there is also a system of “Matriarchal” marriages existing.

**10.2** As per 2011 census, in urban area, the total population of workers is 93.70 lakhs of which only 24.11 lakhs are females. In rural areas out of 185.01 lakhs, 113.11 lakhs are males and 71.90 lakhs are females. As per report of National Sample Survey 68<sup>th</sup> round, Central Sample the worker population ratio of females in rural sector for principal sector was 1000 while that for males was 1000. In urban areas it is 1000 for females and 1000 for males for which details are given in Table 33. According to Employment and training department, Bangalore the total employment of women in organized sector as on 31st March 2016 was 7,78,039 of which 2,87,060 were in public and 4,90,979 were in private sector. The district wise details are given in Table 38.

**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 rate 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, 2001 and 2011**

Main Workers				Marginal Workers				Non-Workers			
2001		2011		2001		2011		2001		2011	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
20.63	51.66	23.39	52.80	10.91	4.97	8.48	6.20	68.01	43.36	68.12	41.00

(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 economic empowerment of women. Some of these are STEP and Hostels for Working Women, with day care centers for their children.

**10.7** As per 2011 census the total male and female workers in all age groups are 2,33,97,181, of which 1,63,49,837 are male workers and 70,47,344 are female workers. In case of marginal workers, total workers are 44,75,416, of which 19,20,279 are male workers and 25,55,137 are female workers. The number of male and female workers in various age groups are given in Table 39.

**10.8** As per 5<sup>th</sup> Employment and Unemployment Survey 2015-16 of Labour Bureau, Chandigarh Labour Force Participation Rate (Per 1000) for persons according to Usual Principal Status Approach for Karnataka is as under.

- In the Rural Sector, Male LFPR is 791, Female is 362. Where as in Urban Sector, Male LFPR is 743, for Female 264. Female LFPR is significantly lower as compared to LFPR among Males.
- Labour Force Participation Rate (Per 1000) is presented in Table No.35.
- The Worker Population Ratio (Per 1000) for Persons according to Usual Principal Status Approach for Karnataka is as under.
- In Rural Sector WPR of Male is 782 and where as for Female it is 357. WPR of Male in Urban Sector is 732 and Female WPR is 256 here also Female WPR is significantly lower as compared to WPR among males.

Details on education specific status, worker population ratio, educational composition of the usually employed, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate are given in Tables 34, 35, 36 and 37.

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

**10.8.1** 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.

**10.8.2** The District wise total number of members & women assisted for economic activities and under NREGS total number of person days generated and number of person days generated by women are given in table 40.

**10.8.3.** The public sector consists higher number of women employed in community, social and personal services, whereas in private sector majority of employed women are in manufacturing industries. District-wise and qualification-wise applicants registered in employment exchanges are given table 41.

**10.8.4.** According to 6<sup>th</sup> Economic census, there were 6.91 lakh agricultural establishments employing 13.41 lakh persons in Karnataka State of which 5.24 lakhs are Female. Details are given in table 42. In all non – agricultural establishments which are 21.88 lakh in number, the female employment was 16.56 lakhs for 58.05 lakh total employment, the details are given in table 43.

**10.8.5.** According to 2010-11 Agricultural Census, total number of agricultural holders is 78,32,189 having an area of 1,20,61,457 hectares of which women are 14,86,479 and having an area of 18,98,304 hectares. The district wise details are given in table 44.

**SUPPORT SERVICES TO WOMEN**

**11.1** The Department of Women and Child Development has undertaken several programmes and assist 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 supportive 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 district wise details of number of working women hostels and number of women benefited are given in Table 20.

### **11.2.2 Stree Shakthi**

Stree Shakthi Project was launched throughout the State during 2000-2001. The aim of the project is to empowerment of women economically and socially by organizing them in Urban and Rural Self Help Groups. As on March 2016, 1.54 self help groups(SHGs) have been formed in the state. 22.14 lakh women members have been enrolled in these groups till March 2017 and the members have saved an amount of Rs.2204.17 crores. A total of 138735 groups have availed bank loans to the extent of Rs.3127.39 crores to take up various Income Generating Activities.

### **11.2.3 Santhwana**

Women who are victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc. are subjected to physical and mental torture besides having to face social & financial problems. With a view to console these women and rehabilitate them, the scheme “Santhwana” was launched during the year 2000-01. Santhwana Centres are run through NGOs and each center is provided with a toll free number. The helpline receives call from women in distress round the clock. Facilities and rehabilitative services are provided to such women depending upon the merits of the case. There are 187 santhwana centers in State in 2016-17. The district wise physical and financial progress is given in table No. 45.

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

This is Central sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances such as destitute widows, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural

disasters; trafficked women/girls rescued from brothels or other places or victims of sexual crime, mentally challenged women who are without any support etc. The package of services made available include provision for food, clothing, shelter, health care, counselling and legal support, social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skill up gradation.

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

46 Swadhar Gruha centres are sanctioned by Government of India, are functioning in the State. The physical and financial progress are given in table 45.

### **New Scheme for the year 2015-16 STAIRYA NIDHI YOJANE:**

As announced by Honb`le Chief Minister in 2015-16 Budget Speech. Stairya Nidhi Yojane of Rs.500.00 lakhs corpus fund has to be established at State level to provide financial relief to women who have been victims of sexual assault and various atrocities. Under this scheme Rs.25000/- is provided as immediate relief, a maximum of Rs.2.00 lakhs will be provided as relief fund for each case. Rs.1.00 lakh will be provided as death relief in case of death of women victim due to various atrocities and acid attack. Under this scheme Rs.150.00/- lakhs has been released and an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been redistributed to all districts, to establish the same.

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

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 has been running 31 Family counselling Centre on districts of Karnataka since 1982.

The number of beneficiaries and funds under (De-centralised and Centralised) released for Family Counselling Centres (FCC) in Karnataka during 2016-17.

<b>Family Counselling Centres</b>	<b>No. of Institutions</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in lakh)</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>No.of Beneficiaries</b>
De-centralized	31	92,52,000	31	6345
Centralized	17	48,96,000	17	2964



**CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

**12.1** Crimes against women have been increasing over the years. As per the data of 2016-17, total number of police stations in Karnataka are 952 including RIP, of which women police station are 35 in number. District wise information is given in table 46. According to State Crime Record Bureau, among the crimes committed against women, molestation shares the highest number. There were 1655 victims of rape in 2016 when compared with 1326 victims in 2015. The dowry deaths recorded are 234 in 2016 compared to 255 in 2015. Molestation cases recorded are 5260 in 2016 compared to 5138 in 2015. The district wise details are given in table 47.

**12.2 Punishment for Rape**

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

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

## **Gang Rape:-**

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

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

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

## **Punishment for repeat offenders.**

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

**12.3** As per the report received from State for the year 2016 the total Suicides are 10687, of which 3050 are suicides pertaining to women. District wise data is given in Table 48.

**POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION  
MAKING**

**13.1** The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution ensured that 33 percent seats for Panchayats in rural areas and urban local bodies are to be reserved for women. This ensures the direct involvement of women in positions of decision making. Elected women representatives are slowly bringing about a change in the rural countryside and urban areas, by bringing social development issues to the forefront. The representation of women candidates contested and elected in the Lok Sabha and Vidhana Sabha seats are given in Table 49 and 50.

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

**13.3** The total number of judges in Karnataka during the year 2016-17 was 980 of which the number of women judges recorded was 279, whereas male judges were 701. Number of judges according to gender wise and district wise details are given in Table 51.

**13.4** The percentage of working women in Karnataka State as on 31.3.2016 is 32.17 and the group wise data is given in the table 52. The number of women IAS , IPS and IFS officers in Karnataka is given in Table 53.

**13.5** The percentage representation of women in the three levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat are 51.14%, 51.19% and 50.60% and the district wise details are given in the Tables 54, 55 & 56 respectively.

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

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

Source: As per 2011 Census.

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

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

Source: As per Population Census.

**3. Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka : 2011 Census**

(in numbers)

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

Source: As per 2011 Population Census.



**4. Scheduled Castes Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census**

(in Numbers)

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

**5. Scheduled Tribes Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census**

(in Numbers)

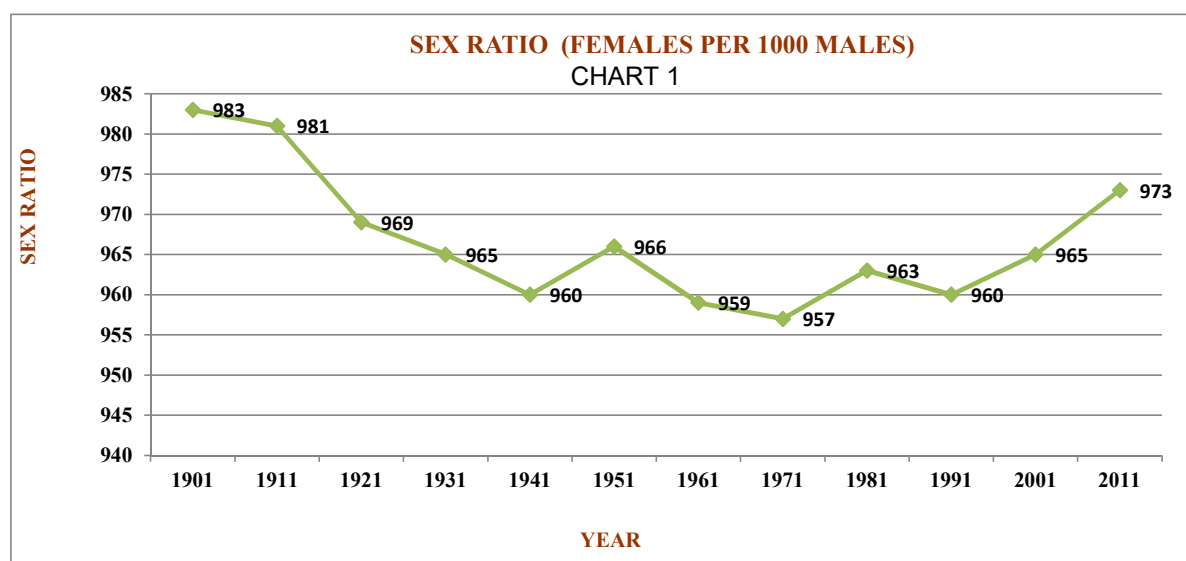
Age group	Male	Female	Total Persons	% to All age Group	Rank
0-4	199365	193350	392715	9.24	5
5-9	209059	201247	410306	9.66	4
10-14	228616	218748	447364	10.53	1
15-19	234606	212516	447122	10.52	2
20-24	215390	206431	421821	9.93	3
25-29	192109	195948	388057	9.13	6
30-34	152401	151800	304201	7.16	8
35-39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

Source: As per 2011 Population Census.

### 6. Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)

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

Source: As per population Census



**7. CHILD POPULATION (0-6 YEARS) 2001 and 2011**

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

Source: As per population Census 2001 & 2011.

### 8. Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)

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

Note: \*Rank for 2011 census

Source: As per population Census.

**Table-9. Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate - Karnataka,  
1971-2016**

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

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

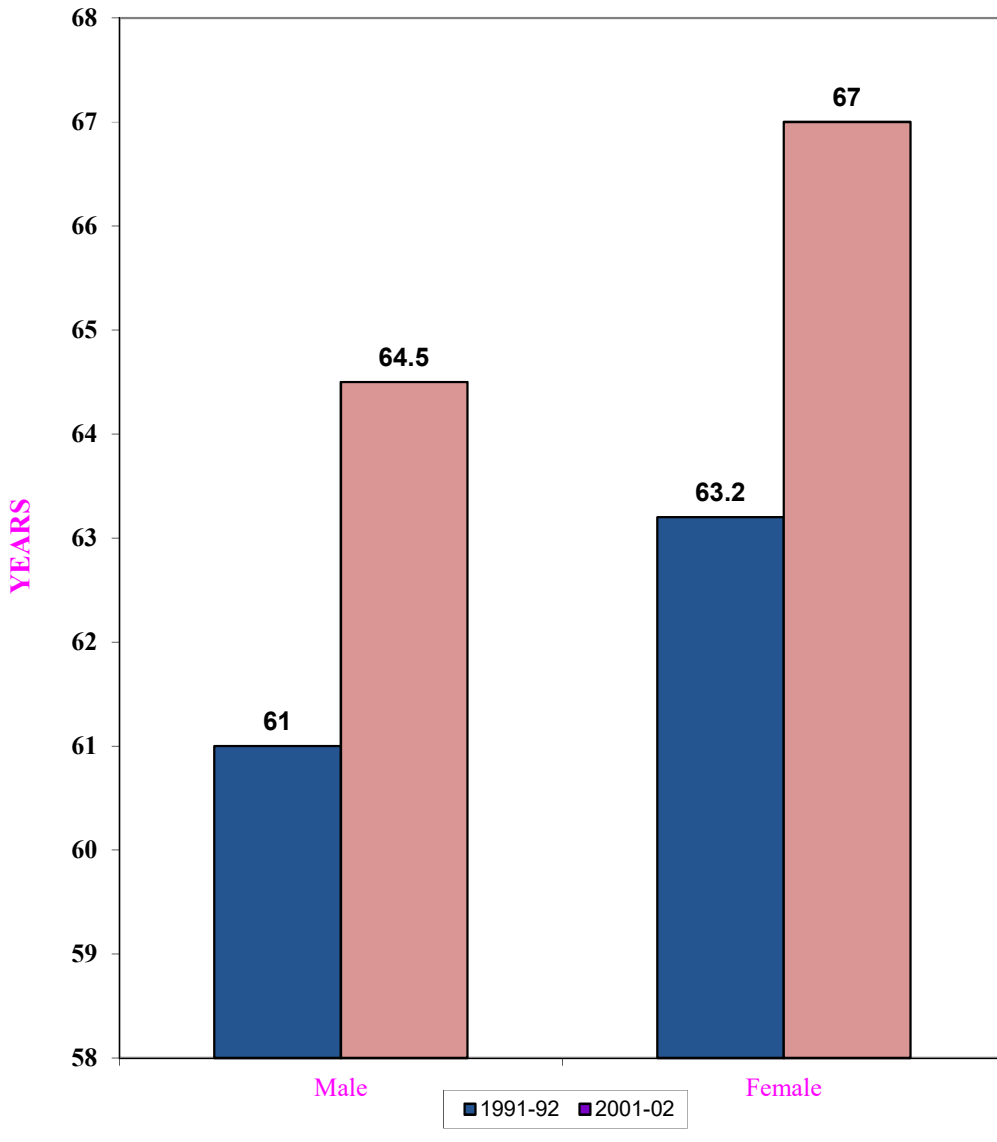
**10. Life Expectancy at Birth : 1991-92 and 2001-02**

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

Source: Human Development Report 2005

CHART 4

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



### 11. Total Fertility Rate

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

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



**12. Age Specific Fertility Rates by Level of Education of Women-2016.**

Age group (Year)	Illiterate	Education Level of Women - Year -2015							
		Literate							
		Total literate	Without Formal Education	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate & Above
15-19	0.0	6.9	30.3	40.1	15.0	7.6	4.0	5.5	0.0
20-24	150.4	111.6	75.6	182.6	188.2	162.7	114.4	79.6	42.6
25-29	123.5	146.7	88.5	190.8	173.0	164.7	149.0	127.9	114.9
30-34	48.5	70.9	40.6	58.9	66.7	77.7	69.6	57.4	93.8
35-39	11.9	20.6	15.6	19.6	21.2	13.0	26.6	17.9	28.0
40-44	3.7	5.2	7.7	3.4	4.7	2.3	4.4	17.7	1.4
45-49	2.6	2.1	0.0	7.1	0.3	1.2	2.2	0.2	2.9
General Fertility Rate	35.3	63.8	25.3	57.7	70.7	69.9	63.5	60.3	65.6
Total Fertility Rate	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4

Source: Table 4, SRS Statistical Report 2016, ORGI.

**13. Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status and age group : 2016**

Age group	Total				Males				Females			
	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Total	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Total	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Total
<10 Years	15.9	0.0	0.0	15.9	16.3	0.0	0.0	16.3	15.6	0.0	0.0	15.6
10-14	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1
15-19	8.9	0.1	0.0	9.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	8.4	0.3	0.0	8.7
20-24	7.8	2.7	0.0	10.5	9.6	0.5	0.0	10.1	5.9	5.0	0.0	10.9
25-29	4.4	6.0	0.1	10.5	6.7	3.6	0.0	10.3	2.1	8.5	0.1	10.7
30-34	1.5	7.2	0.2	8.8	2.4	6.6	0.0	9	0.6	7.8	0.3	8.6
35-39	0.5	6.6	0.3	7.3	0.7	6.6	0.1	7.3	0.2	6.7	0.5	7.4
40-44	0.2	6.2	0.3	6.7	0.3	6.4	0.1	6.7	0.1	6	0.6	6.7
45-49	0.1	5.2	0.4	5.8	0.2	5.4	0.1	5.7	0.1	5.1	0.7	5.8
50-54	0.1	4.3	0.5	4.8	0.1	4.8	0.2	5.1	0.1	3.7	0.8	4.6
55-59	0.0	3.3	0.6	3.9	0.0	3.6	0.2	3.8	0.0	2.9	1.0	4.0
60-64	0.0	2.5	0.7	3.2	0.0	2.8	0.2	3	0.0	2.1	1.1	3.3
65-69	0.0	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.0	2	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.2	1.1	2.3
70-74	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	1	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.5
75-79	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.1
80-84	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
85+	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
All ages	48.0	47.1	4.9	100.0	54.2	44.3	1.5	100.0	41.4	50.2	8.4	100.0

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2016. Table-2

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

**14. Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates : 2016**

Age group (Year)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	203.1	291.0	233.1
20-24	267.3	204.2	247.3
25-29	184.8	180.3	183.0
30-34	73.1	80.4	76.1
35-39	20.0	23.9	21.6
40-44	4.7	6.4	5.4
45-49	2.1	3.0	2.5
Crude Birth Rate	18.5	16.2	17.6
General Fertility Rate	65.2	55.5	61.4
Total Fertility Rate	1.9	1.6	1.8
Gross Reproduction Rate	0.9	0.8	0.9
General Marital Fertility Rate	96.7	83.9	92.2
Total Marital Fertility Rate	3.8	3.9	3.8

Source: Table -3 SRS Report 2016, ORGI

**15. Age Specific Fertility Rate : 2016**

Age group of mother (in Years)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	6.2	7.9	6.9
20-24	134.0	76.8	112.1
25-29	150.3	137.4	145.1
30-34	65.8	72.1	68.5
35-39	18.1	21.6	19.5
40-44	4.1	5.8	4.8
45-49	1.8	2.7	2.1

Source: Table -3 SRS Report 2016, ORGI

**16. Age Specific Death Rates : 2016**

<b>Age group years</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Below 1 year</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>
1-4	1.3	1.4	1.3
0-4	6.1	7.3	6.7
5-9	0.3	0.8	0.5
10-14	0.6	0.2	0.4
15-19	0.5	0.6	0.5
20-24	2.0	1.3	1.7
25-29	1.4	1.2	1.3
30-34	2.4	0.8	1.6
35-39	3.8	2.6	3.0
40-44	6.4	3.2	4.9
45-49	6.8	2.6	4.7
50-54	8.1	8.5	8.3
55-59	21.0	13.7	17.3
60-64	28.7	17.1	22.8
65-69	32.5	26.9	29.7
70-74	66.1	58.6	62.0
75-79	64.9	48.8	55.9
80-84	129.2	128.1	128.6
85+	202.7	259.7	233.8
All ages(Crude Death Rate)	7.2	6.2	6.7

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2016-Table-8. ORGI.

**17. Birth Rate and Death Rate : 2016**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Birth Rate</b>	<b>Death Rate</b>
1	Bagalkote	21.76	5.72
2	Bengaluru (U)	13.61	5.27
3	Bengaluru (R)	11.61	5.70
4	Ramanagara	10.13	7.04
5	Belagavi	18.33	6.67
6	Bellary	20.30	5.87
7	Bidar	24.70	5.27
8	Vijayapura	22.47	5.48
9	Chamarajnar	12.23	7.49
10	Chikmagalur	14.28	6.37
11	Chitradurga	13.88	6.10
12	Dakshina Kannada	16.08	7.02
13	Davanagere	19.81	7.27
14	Dharwad	20.27	7.98
15	Gadag	15.56	8.21
16	Kalaburagi	23.62	4.88
17	Yadagiri	20.17	5.23
18	Hassan	13.31	7.91
19	Haveri	15.32	5.84
20	Kodagu	16.26	6.15
21	Kolar	14.37	4.03
22	Chikkaballapur	13.21	5.34
23	Koppal	19.10	5.52
24	Mandya	11.32	6.21
25	Mysuru	15.43	9.15
26	Raichur	13.72	4.78
27	Shimoga	15.67	6.48
28	Tumakuru	13.19	8.58
29	Udupi	15.54	8.03
30	Uttara Kannada	15.65	6.63
<b>STATE</b>		<b>16.42</b>	<b>6.28</b>

Source:2016- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

**18. REGISTERED NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS  
IN KARNATAKA : 2016**

Year	Live births ('000s)	Still births (No.)	Birth rate	Deaths ('000s)	Death rate	Infant death (No.)	Maternal death (No.)
2016	1107	4477	16.42	421	6.28	12052	1084

Source: 2016- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

**19. PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS BY ORDER OF BIRTH  
IN KARNATAKA : 2016**

Birth order	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	49.5	49.5	49.5	53.8	54.0	53.9
2	35.9	35.1	35.5	33.7	38.2	35.9
3	10.7	12.4	11.5	10.3	6.2	8.3
4	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.2
5+	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2016 Table-5. ORGI.

**20. Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited,  
No. of day care centres : 2016-17**

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of working women Hostels (WWH)	Working women benefited	No. of Day Care Centres (DCC)
1	Bagalkot	2	50	-
2	Bengaluru	13	55	-
3	Bengaluru(R)	-	-	-
4	Belagavi	8	50	-
5	Bellari	4	55	-
6	Bidar	4	50	-
7	Vijayapura	1	50	2
8	Chamarajnar	-	-	2
9	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-
10	Chikmagalur	1	55	-
11	Chitradurga	1	50	1
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	60	-
13	Davanagere	1	50	-
14	Dharwad	4	60	1
15	Gadag	2	55	2
16	Kalaburgi	3	65	4
17	Hassan	1	50	4
18	Haveri	-	-	-
19	Kodagu	1	50	-
20	Kolar	-	-	-
21	Koppal	-	-	-
22	Mandya	4	55	-
23	Mysuru	4	60	3
24	Raichur	1	50	-
25	Ramanagara	-	-	-
26	Shivamogga	1	50	-
27	Tumakuru	2	55	-
28	Udupi	1	50	1
29	Uttara Kannada	6	60	17
30	Yadagiri	-	-	1
<b>STATE</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>1185</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

**21. Physical and Financial Progress for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Kishori Shakti Yojana: 2016-17**

Sl. No.	District	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (Progress)		No.of Adolescent Girls (Given Training)	Kishori shakti Yojana Financial Progress (Rs.in lakhs)	
		Physical (in Nos)	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Amount Received	Expenditure
1	Bagalkot	226213	5380.63	-	-	-
2	Bengaluru (U)	249711	5057.24	-	-	-
3	Bengaluru(R)	93717	1953.29	-	-	-
4	Ramanagara	76529	1575.64	-	-	-
5	Belagavi	566721	12172.26	-	-	-
6	Bellari	318804	7509.67	-	-	-
7	Bidar	198536	4428.22	-	-	-
8	Vijayapura	259994	5832.21	-	-	-
9	Chamarajnar	87978	1962.25	-	-	-
10	Chikmagalur	91705	1944.01	-	-	-
11	Chitradurga	159563	3335.74	-	-	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	135366	2892.38	-	-	-
13	Davanagere	181127	4133.92	-	-	-
14	Dharwad	199202	3762.94	-	-	-
15	Gadag	110267	2387.25	-	-	-
16	Kalaburagi	398803	9036.37	-	-	-
17	Yadagiri	161960	3894.65	-	-	-
18	Hassan	118209	2150.30	-	-	-
19	Haveri	176922	3981.94	-	-	-
20	Kodagu	48046	948.51	-	-	-
21	Kolar	177276	3629.02	-	-	-
22	Chikkaballapura	113658	2691.61	-	-	-
23	Koppal	188748	4315.14	-	-	-
24	Mandya	130230	3124.60	-	-	-
25	Mysuru	198790	4317.13	-	-	-
26	Raichur	293484	7349.17	-	-	-
27	Shivamogga	141586	3067.05	-	-	-
28	Tumakuru	201474	4423.48	-	-	-
29	Udupi	76791	1517.07	-	-	-
30	Uttara Kannada	149616	3013.49	-	-	-
<b>STATE</b>		<b>5531026</b>	<b>121787.18</b>	-	-	-

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

\*= No funds received from GOI for KSY For the Year-2016-17.



**22. No. of Beneficiaries under Bhagyalakhmi Scheme**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
1	Bagalkot	8309	4108
2	Bengaluru (U)	10349	5972
3	Bengaluru(R)	4166	2717
4	Ramanagara	4939	3804
5	Belagavi	21605	10555
6	Bellari	11736	6847
7	Bidar	6933	6048
8	Vijayapura	11031	6224
9	Chamarajnar	4442	3326
10	Chikmagalur	3980	3298
11	Chitradurga	9037	5584
12	Dakshina Kannada	3749	2460
13	Davanagere	9520	7867
14	Dharwad	8545	7200
15	Gadag	5871	4655
16	Kalaburagi	12048	9238
17	Yadagiri	5089	2967
18	Hassan	6908	6765
19	Haveri	9711	6714
20	Kodagu	1307	734
21	Kolar	6343	4238
22	Chikkaballapura	5129	4641
23	Koppal	6267	4638
24	Mandya	8738	6842
25	Mysuru	11005	8203
26	Raichur	8555	7241
27	Shivamogga	8310	5577
28	Tumakuru	12661	8775
29	Udupi	4225	2936
30	Uttara Kannada	7135	4437
<b>STATE</b>		<b>237643</b>	<b>164611</b>

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

**22(a). No. of Child Labourer brought to Mainstream in last three years.**

( In Numbers)

Sl.No	District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bagalkot	0	0	84	52	0	0
2	Bengaluru	269	326	181	209	138	120
3	Bengaluru(R)	84	45	91	48	53	25
4	Ramanagara	11	2	109	33	88	75
5	Belagavi	2	2	2	2	0	0
6	Bellari	141	47	108	33	128	37
7	Bidar	112	0	9	12	0	18
8	Vijayapura	97	148	133	60	0	0
9	Chamarajnar	13	8	1	1	1	0
10	Chikmagalur	0	0	114	66	0	0
11	Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	0	23	9	0	0
13	Davanagere	138	51	141	60	4	2
14	Dharwad	32	20	9	13	1	0
15	Gadag	12	6	415	218	0	0
16	Kalaburagi	103	50	8	0	0	0
17	Yadagiri	0	0	0	1	0	0
18	Hassan	10	2	4	1	0	0
19	Haveri	154	85	22	0	0	0
20	Kodagu	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Kolar	89	113	0	0	0	0
22	Chikkaballapura	63	0	0	3	3	0
23	Koppal	13	2	0	0	0	2
24	Mandya	30	8	0	20	0	0
25	Mysuru	32	33	16	8	0	0
26	Raichur	370	184	0	0	246	128
27	Shivamogga	13	9	14	7	1	1
28	Tumakuru	4	3	4	0	0	0
29	Udupi	3	0	0	0	0	0
30	Uttara Kannada	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>STATE</b>		<b>1799</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>408</b>

Source:Labour Department,

**23. Class wise Enrolment from 2000-2001 to 2016-17**

Year	(I-V classes)			(VI-VIII classes)			(IX-X classes)			Total
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	(I-X)
2000-01	3195821	3463202	6659023	1260660	1443587	2704247	496445	625330	1121775	10485045
2001-02	3163286	3424999	6588285	1288766	1455802	2744568	504474	630061	1134535	10467388
2002-03	3209952	3423109	6633061	1320444	1463450	2783894	563589	656748	1220337	10637292
2003-04	2853180	3025247	5878427	1259363	1409336	2668699	472387	560111	1032498	9579624
2004-05	2816824	3003460	5820284	1357882	1525523	2883405	577129	655793	1232922	9936611
2005-06	2790668	2967111	5757779	1383496	1502794	2886290	623501	692374	1315875	9959944
2006-07	2769823	2955183	5725006	1431702	1564940	2996642	718916	797526	1516442	10238090
2007-08	2885736	2710964	5596700	1554686	1441561	2996247	808755	743962	1552447	10145394
2008-09	2682420	2859996	5542416	1441210	1550766	2991976	747660	810049	1557709	10092101
2009-10	2639555	2820488	5460043	1416574	1528585	2945159	783919	845972	1629891	10035093
2010-11	2613045	2801529	5414574	1430580	1536864	2967444	795930	851421	1647351	10029369
2011-12	2609406	2808432	5417838	1447951	1559068	3007019	807814	868371	1676185	10101042
2012-13	2588225	2790256	5378481	1449861	1567247	3017108	800870	865624	1666494	10062083
2013-14	2762510	2589196	5351706	1540468	1430060	2970528	874814	809890	1684704	10006938
2014-15	364945	409503	774448	214420	242951	457371	169076	188549	357625	1589444
2015-16	2618699	2787221	5405920	1415591	1518511	2934102	849979	924285	1774264	10114286
2016-17	2626528	2821627	5448155	1397797	1527930	2925727	855438	938931	1794369	10168251

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

**24. Drop-out rate at different stages of School Education in Karnataka  
from 2000- 2001 to 206-17**

Year	(I-V classes)			(I-VII/VIII classes)			(IX-X classes)*		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2000-01	13.22	16.42	14.92	25.54	26.64	26.12	34.28	33.75	34.00
2001-02	12.34	14.72	13.6	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	29.60
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
2008-09	6.41	7.4	6.92	11.67	12.3	12	22.26	22.93	22.61
2009-10	7.27	7.96	7.63	9.95	10.49	10.23	20.55	20.66	20.61
*2010-11	6.35	6.86	6.62	9.33	9.89	9.62	18.49	18.77	18.64
*2011-12	1.21	1.17	1.19	2.79	3.01	2.9	9.51	6.56	8.11
*2012-13	2.33	2.81	2.56	3.75	4.24	3.98	7.64	7.09	7.38
*2013-14	3.39	2.50	2.96	4.96	5.15	5.05	9.20	7.72	8.49
2014-15	2.26	2.48	2.37	2.76	2.34	2.54	4.58	5.22	4.92
2015-16	1.89	2.03	2.02	5.9	5.1	5.49	5.80	7.56	6.73
2016-17	0.12	1.25	0.67	2.7	4.23	3.44	1.49	1.98	1.72

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

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

**25. Percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS : 2016-17**

Sl. No.	District	% of women aware of HIV/AIDS
1	Bagalkot	67.4
2	Bengaluru	54.3
3	Bengaluru(R)	55.4
4	Ramanagara	74.2
5	Belagavi	57.1
6	Bellari	54.7
7	Bidar	74.6
8	Vijayapura	68.5
9	Chamarajnar	56.7
10	Chikmagalur	63.1
11	Chitradurga	68.0
12	Dakshina Kannada	61.0
13	Davanagere	62.1
14	Dharwad	51.4
15	Gadag	56.0
16	Kalaburagi	57.3
17	Yadagiri	57.3
18	Hassan	52.5
19	Haveri	62.7
20	Kodagu	60.1
21	Kolar	64.8
22	Chikkaballapura	62.4
23	Koppal	71.2
24	Mandya	60.1
25	Mysuru	66.0
26	Raichur	68.2
27	Shivamogga	63.0
28	Tumakuru	57.9
29	Udupi	74.1
30	Uttara Kannada	67.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.0</b>

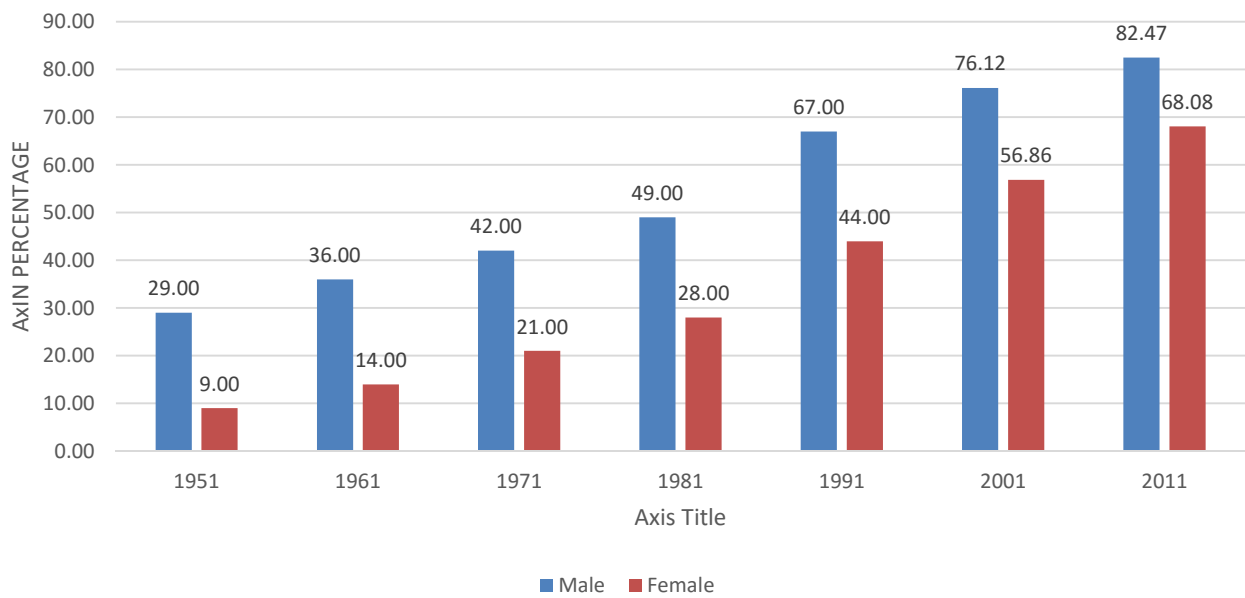
Source: Karnataka Aids Prevention Society, Bangalore

**26. LITERACY RATES BY SEX IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (Percentage) : 2011**

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

Source: As per 2011 population Census.

### LITERACY RATE



**27. Enrolment in all management schools in Karnataka :2016-2017.**

Sl. No	District	Lower Primary School				Higher Primary School				High School				Total(1-X)			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %
1	Bagalkot	106556	98526	205082	48.04	57082	52823	109905	48.06	33406	29469	62875	46.87	197044	180818	377862	47.85
2	Bengaluru(U)	454264	415489	869753	47.77	225785	209619	435404	48.14	134154	127278	261432	48.68	814203	752386	1566589	48.03
3	Bengaluru ( R )	41696	38881	80577	48.25	23046	21293	44339	48.02	14801	13703	28504	48.07	79543	73877	153420	48.15
4	Belagavi	240089	222015	462104	48.04	131266	119663	250929	47.69	83827	72964	156791	46.54	455182	414642	869824	47.67
5	Bellari	132969	125110	258079	48.48	70001	64097	134098	47.80	39017	33627	72644	46.29	241987	222834	464821	47.94
6	Bidar	98153	90310	188463	47.92	48675	44783	93458	47.92	28085	26340	54425	48.40	174913	161433	336346	48.00
7	Vijayapura	143964	130974	274938	47.64	67949	60028	127977	46.91	38434	31348	69782	44.92	250347	222350	472697	47.04
8	Chamarajnagar	35328	33147	68475	48.41	20378	19064	39442	48.33	12466	11952	24418	48.95	68172	64163	132335	48.49
9	Chikkaballapura	48816	46067	94883	48.55	28708	26312	55020	47.82	17747	16686	34433	48.46	95271	89065	184336	48.32
10	Chikmagalur	38907	36645	75552	48.50	23339	21598	44937	48.06	15616	14996	30612	48.99	77862	73239	151101	48.47
11	Chitradurga	68791	64701	133492	48.47	38761	35910	74671	48.09	24921	22999	47920	47.99	132473	123610	256083	48.27
12	Dakshina Kannada	80494	75334	155828	48.34	51687	46839	98526	47.54	35625	33058	68683	48.13	167806	155231	323037	48.05
13	Davanagere	85257	79740	164997	48.33	47491	44527	92018	48.39	29749	28591	58340	49.01	162497	152858	315355	48.47
14	Dharwad	86897	81184	168081	48.30	47914	44396	92310	48.09	30772	28621	59393	48.19	165583	154201	319784	48.22
15	Gadag	50740	47746	98486	48.48	26891	25008	51899	48.19	16461	15607	32068	48.67	94092	88361	182453	48.43
16	Kalaburagi	156194	145280	301474	48.19	78405	69915	148320	47.14	44274	37775	82049	46.04	278873	252970	531843	47.56
17	Hassan	58502	56345	114847	49.06	34799	33084	67883	48.74	23968	23293	47261	49.29	117269	112722	229991	49.01
18	Haveri	73271	68765	142036	48.41	40597	38310	78907	48.55	24033	23399	47432	49.33	137901	130474	268375	48.62
19	Kodagu	20059	19405	39464	49.17	12633	11834	24467	48.37	8532	8051	16583	48.55	41224	39290	80514	48.80
20	Kolar	62476	58748	121224	48.46	35240	33205	68445	48.51	22505	21363	43868	48.70	120221	113316	233537	48.52
21	Koppal	77800	73037	150837	48.42	41098	36907	78005	47.31	22911	20840	43751	47.63	141809	130784	272593	47.98
22	Mandya	59403	54664	114067	47.92	36224	31982	68206	46.89	24482	21885	46367	47.20	120109	108531	228640	47.47
23	Mysuru	115754	110153	225907	48.76	68550	64088	132638	48.32	43636	41745	85381	48.89	227940	215986	443926	48.65
24	Raichur	110457	103447	213904	48.36	54777	48828	103605	47.13	29740	24725	54465	45.40	194974	177000	371974	47.58
25	Ramanagara	38118	36200	74318	48.71	22149	19953	42102	47.39	14479	13503	27982	48.26	74746	69656	144402	48.24
26	Shivamogga	69194	65463	134657	48.61	41027	38129	79156	48.17	26790	25523	52313	48.79	137011	129115	266126	48.52
27	Tumakuru	97119	91314	188433	48.46	59726	52271	111997	46.67	41091	36024	77115	46.71	197936	179609	377545	47.57
28	Udupi	39859	37349	77208	48.37	24993	22673	47666	47.57	17029	15947	32976	48.36	81881	75969	157850	48.13
29	Uttara Kannada	54436	51916	106352	48.82	34277	31366	65643	47.78	22689	21230	43919	48.34	111402	104512	215914	48.40
30	Yadagiri	76064	68573	144637	47.41	34462	29292	63754	45.95	17691	12896	30587	42.16	128217	110761	238978	46.35
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>2821627</b>	<b>2626528</b>	<b>5448155</b>	<b>48.21</b>	<b>1527930</b>	<b>1397797</b>	<b>2925727</b>	<b>47.78</b>	<b>938931</b>	<b>855438</b>	<b>1794369</b>	<b>47.67</b>	<b>5288488</b>	<b>4879763</b>	<b>10168251</b>	<b>47.99</b>

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions



**28. No. of Bicycles distributed for VIII standard Students : 2016-17.**

Sl.No.	District	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Bagalkot	12461	12111	24572
2	Bengaluru (U)	2906	3064	5970
3	Bengaluru (R)	3791	3596	7387
4	Belagavi	26280	26927	53207
5	Bellari	12310	11399	23709
6	Bidar	9798	8610	18408
7	Vijayapura	12489	12824	25313
8	Chamarajanagar	4558	4683	9241
9	Chikkaballapur	5087	5167	10254
10	Chikmagalur	4344	4645	8989
11	Chitradurga	8760	9055	17815
12	Dakshina Kannada	7443	7994	15437
13	Davanagere	8178	8426	16604
14	Dharwad	5342	5423	10765
15	Gadag	5804	6072	11876
16	Kalaburagi	12615	12925	25540
17	Hassan	6831	6698	13529
18	Haveri	9595	9700	19295
19	Kodagu	2141	2097	4238
20	Kolar	6474	6127	12601
21	Koppal	8601	9026	17627
22	Mandya	7328	7385	14713
23	Mysuru	9824	9728	19552
24	Raichur	10487	10971	21458
25	Ramanagara	4003	4197	8200
26	Shivamogga	7339	7496	14835
27	Tumakuru	10854	11474	22328
28	Udupi	4412	4717	9129
29	Uttara Kannada	7171	7668	14839
30	Yadagiri	7023	8046	15069
<b>STATE</b>		<b>244249</b>	<b>248251</b>	<b>492500</b>

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions

**29. Number of teachers and female teachers ratio in all management schools in Karnataka  
(Lower, Upper Primary Schools and High Schools) : 2016-17.**

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School				Higher Primary School				High School			
		Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)	Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)	Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)
1	Bagalkot	848	783	1631	48.01	4121	3641	7762	46.91	2089	1229	3318	37.04
2	Bengaluru (U)	515	2968	3483	85.21	5027	26914	31941	84.26	3454	10616	14070	75.45
3	Bengaluru (R)	640	749	1389	53.92	1300	2417	3717	65.03	928	888	1816	48.90
4	Belagavi	1975	2042	4017	50.83	8475	9183	17658	52.00	4786	2952	7738	38.15
5	Bellari	973	1065	2038	52.26	4022	5093	9115	55.87	1999	1536	3535	43.45
6	Bidar	941	1271	2212	57.46	4008	4063	8071	50.34	2434	1308	3742	34.95
7	Vijayapura	1968	1624	3592	45.21	5188	3828	9016	42.46	2793	904	3697	24.45
8	Chamarajanagar	454	442	896	49.33	1305	1877	3182	58.99	949	569	1518	37.48
9	Chikkaballapur	1058	892	1950	45.74	1869	2688	4557	58.99	1188	914	2102	43.48
10	Chikmagalur	778	745	1523	48.92	1969	2664	4633	57.50	1509	949	2458	38.61
11	Chitradurga	1044	924	1968	46.95	2801	3833	6634	57.78	1776	1382	3158	43.76
12	Dakshina Kannada	122	501	623	80.42	1201	5722	6923	82.65	1375	2629	4004	65.66
13	Davanagere	938	1170	2108	55.50	3570	4406	7976	55.24	2591	1406	3997	35.18
14	Dharwad	308	775	1083	71.56	2350	4510	6860	65.74	1378	1676	3054	54.88
15	Gadag	363	527	890	59.21	2069	1918	3987	48.11	1247	929	2176	42.69
16	Kalaburagi	1457	2044	3501	58.38	4745	6501	11246	57.81	2379	2869	5248	54.67
17	Hassan	1386	1344	2730	49.23	2458	3916	6374	61.44	2307	1628	3935	41.37
18	Haveri	734	851	1585	53.69	3141	3128	6269	49.90	1957	1014	2971	34.13
19	Kodagu	74	227	301	75.42	375	1714	2089	82.05	475	706	1181	59.78
20	Kolar	1192	1393	2585	53.89	1750	3814	5564	68.55	1239	1418	2657	53.37
21	Koppal	629	575	1204	47.76	2676	1943	4619	42.07	1161	638	1799	35.46
22	Mandya	892	828	1720	48.14	2140	3379	5519	61.22	1961	1325	3286	40.32
23	Mysuru	1074	1503	2577	58.32	3094	6937	10031	69.16	2340	3036	5376	56.47
24	Raichur	1202	1275	2477	51.47	3399	3928	7327	53.61	1614	1190	2804	42.44
25	Ramanagara	730	876	1606	54.55	1202	2529	3731	67.78	1022	1079	2101	51.36
26	Shivamogga	889	1077	1966	54.78	2632	4342	6974	62.26	1951	1643	3594	45.72
27	Tumakuru	2004	2267	4271	53.08	3229	5882	9111	64.56	2712	2962	5674	52.20
28	Udupi	221	325	546	59.52	990	2869	3859	74.35	966	1377	2343	58.77
29	Uttara Kannada	811	1180	1991	59.27	1564	3824	5388	70.97	1389	1276	2665	47.88
30	Yadagiri	842	768	1610	47.70	2030	1686	3716	45.37	1014	496	1510	32.85
<b>STATE</b>		<b>27062</b>	<b>33011</b>	<b>60073</b>	<b>54.95</b>	<b>84700</b>	<b>139149</b>	<b>223849</b>	<b>62.16</b>	<b>54983</b>	<b>52544</b>	<b>107527</b>	<b>48.87</b>

Source:-Commissioner of Public Instructions,

**30. Districtwise Gender Parity Index : 2016-17.**

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School	Higher Primary School	High School
1	Bagalkot	0.99	1.01	1.00
2	Bengaluru (U)	1.96	2.04	1.99
3	Bengaluru (R)	0.98	1.02	1.00
4	Belagavi	1.98	2.05	2.01
5	Bellari	0.98	0.98	0.98
6	Bidar	1.00	0.99	0.99
7	Vijayapura	0.99	0.99	0.99
8	Chamarajanagar	1.00	1.01	1.01
9	Chikkaballapur	1.00	0.98	0.99
10	Chikmagalur	0.99	1.01	1.00
11	Chitradurga	1.00	1.02	1.01
12	Dakshina Kannada	1.00	0.98	0.99
13	Davanagere	1.00	1.02	1.02
14	Dharwad	0.99	1.01	1.00
15	Gadag	1.00	1.01	1.01
16	Kalaburagi	2.05	2.03	2.04
17	Hassan	1.00	1.02	1.02
18	Haveri	1.00	1.02	1.01
19	Kodagu	0.99	1.01	1.00
20	Kolar	1.00	1.02	1.01
21	Koppal	0.99	0.96	0.98
22	Mandya	0.99	0.98	0.99
23	Mysuru	1.01	1.00	1.01
24	Raichur	0.99	0.91	0.99
25	Ramanagara	1.01	1.00	1.01
26	Shivamogga	0.99	1.00	1.00
27	Tumakuru	1.98	1.97	1.96
28	Udupi	0.99	0.98	0.98
29	Uttara Kannada	0.99	1.01	1.00
30	Yadagiri	0.95	0.94	0.99
<b>STATE</b>		<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions,

**31. The Student Strength in Pre-University : 2016-17**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Colleges	Number of I PUC Students			Number of II PUC Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bagalkot	125	11514	10370	21884	8373	7837	16210
2	Bengaluru (U)	649	51518	52924	104442	45809	50618	96427
3	Bengaluru (R)	64	3934	4989	8923	2830	4478	7308
4	Belagavi	312	25222	22367	47589	20857	19329	40186
5	Bellari	126	8582	8484	17066	8217	9199	17416
6	Bidar	161	8122	8739	16861	7862	8676	16538
7	Vijayapura	204	12608	9304	21912	12420	8715	21135
8	Chamarajanagar	58	3584	3893	7477	3112	3763	6875
9	Chikkaballapur	97	6860	7230	14090	6344	6927	13271
10	Chikmagalur	83	4802	5780	10582	4032	5383	9415
11	Chitradurga	120	6422	7880	14302	6562	7748	14310
12	Dakshina Kannada	196	19680	19284	38964	16422	18434	34856
13	Davanagere	151	9684	10793	20477	8925	10599	19524
14	Dharwad	157	12783	12550	25333	10336	11049	21385
15	Gadag	98	4859	4948	9807	4140	4588	8728
16	Kalaburagi	228	11919	11964	23883	10846	11165	22011
17	Hassan	161	6914	9083	15997	6792	9739	16531
18	Haveri	122	5674	7213	12887	5157	6388	11545
19	Kodagu	62	2839	3305	6144	2533	3453	5986
20	Kolar	109	6988	7786	14774	6573	7983	14556
21	Koppal	79	5091	5468	10559	3443	3909	7352
22	Mandya	142	6681	8371	15052	6051	8306	14357
23	Mysuru	223	17026	18747	35773	13771	17381	31152
24	Raichur	148	8482	7355	15837	7114	6535	13649
25	Ramanagara	72	3686	4843	8529	3361	4924	8285
26	Shivamogga	120	7913	10569	18482	6928	10198	17126
27	Tumakuru	223	12393	14485	26878	11285	14542	25827
28	Udupi	104	7882	8238	16120	6844	7971	14815
29	Uttara Kannada	97	6964	8361	15325	5653	7970	13623
30	Yadagiri	70	4021	3060	7081	3790	2919	6709
<b>STATE</b>		<b>4561</b>	<b>304647</b>	<b>318383</b>	<b>623030</b>	<b>266382</b>	<b>300726</b>	<b>567108</b>

Source: Pre-University Board

31(a). Number of students attended and passed II PUC examination during March 2017

Sl.No.	District	Students appeared for examination March 2017			Students passed in examination March 2017			Rank
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Bagalkot	8047	7536	15583	4651	5199	9850	10
2	Bengaluru (R)	2564	4129	6693	1320	2672	3992	28
3	Bengaluru (U)	43849	49175	93024	26504	35794	62298	1
4	Belagavi	20237	18408	38645	6781	10327	17108	4
5	Bellari	7913	8807	16720	4048	5175	9223	14
6	Bidar	7306	8208	15514	2785	3747	6532	19
7	Vijayapura	11996	8377	20373	4426	4341	8767	15
8	Chamarajanagar	2942	3491	6433	1739	2465	4204	26
9	Chikkaballapur	6060	6603	12663	3409	4152	7561	18
10	Chikmagalur	3919	5217	9136	2498	3722	6220	21
11	Chitradurga	6048	7221	13269	2444	3835	6279	20
12	Dakshina Kannada	16234	18148	34382	14214	16712	30926	2
13	Davanagere	8429	10106	18535	4200	6030	10230	9
14	Dharwad	9962	10652	20614	4843	6652	11495	7
15	Gadag	3986	4408	8394	1796	2663	4459	24
16	Kalaburagi	10373	10815	21188	4273	5261	9534	12
17	Hassan	6245	9187	15432	3366	5880	9246	13
18	Haveri	4848	6074	10922	2184	3826	6010	23
19	Kodagu	2429	3325	5754	1721	2643	4364	25
20	Kolar	6210	7620	13830	3349	4659	8008	16
21	Koppal	3336	3781	7117	1760	2285	4045	27
22	Mandya	5638	7785	13423	2819	4766	7585	17
23	Mysuru	13018	16531	29549	6967	10576	17543	3
24	Raichur	6894	6278	13172	2837	3352	6189	22
25	Ramanagara	3094	4603	7697	1347	2625	3972	29
26	Shivamogga	6705	9869	16574	4266	7011	11277	8
27	Tumakuru	10584	13733	24317	5143	8177	13320	5
28	Udupi	6757	7905	14662	5919	7283	13202	6
29	Uttara Kannada	5516	7806	13322	3598	5988	9586	11
30	Yadagiri	3658	2800	6458	1444	1279	2723	30
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>254797</b>	<b>288598</b>	<b>543395</b>	<b>136651</b>	<b>189097</b>	<b>325748</b>	-

Source: Pre-University Board

**32. The Student Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree Colleges :  
2016-17.**

(In numbers)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Government			Private Aided			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Bagalkot	3365	3592	6957	5819	3957	9776	16733
2	Bengaluru (U)	9959	15006	24965	10645	18333	28978	53943
3	Bengaluru (R)	2224	2893	5117	692	811	1503	6620
4	Belagavi	5198	5208	10406	9219	11072	20291	30697
5	Bellari	6720	5019	11739	3408	5020	8428	20167
6	Bidar	2478	3361	5839	3355	4864	8219	14058
7	Vijayapura	3271	1742	5013	6587	6396	12983	17996
8	Chamarajanagar	2465	1470	3935	257	1922	2179	6114
9	Chikkaballapur	3633	4947	8580	1489	1812	3301	11881
10	Chikmagalur	4588	6147	10735	480	1369	1849	12584
11	Chitradurga	5423	6361	11784	1612	1921	3533	15317
12	Dakshina Kannada	2569	7046	9615	3413	7001	10414	20029
13	Davanagere	4788	6058	10846	2716	2431	5147	15993
14	Dharwad	2171	2549	4720	4826	7642	12468	17188
15	Gadag	1859	2280	4139	2972	2781	5753	9892
16	Kalaburagi	3980	5437	9417	3069	3312	6381	15798
17	Hassan	6060	10436	16496	1327	2482	3809	20305
18	Haveri	3840	4094	7934	2380	3204	5584	13518
19	Kodagu	1047	1355	2402	415	521	936	3338
20	Kolar	4528	6299	10827	135	148	283	11110
21	Koppal	4184	3123	7307	1058	759	1817	9124
22	Mandya	3277	7708	10985	1899	2447	4346	15331
23	Mysuru	6588	16114	22702	3657	3229	6886	29588
24	Raichur	4604	2751	7355	1179	1370	2549	9904
25	Ramanagara	2733	4271	7004	729	893	1622	8626
26	Shivamogga	5225	9390	14615	2088	3229	5317	19932
27	Tumakuru	7277	10973	18250	1687	3641	5328	23578
28	Udupi	2856	6696	9552	1971	3416	5387	14939
29	Uttara Kannada	4719	8387	13106	2833	3780	6613	19719
30	Yadagiri	2941	1799	4740	1291	541	1832	6572
<b>STATE</b>		<b>124570</b>	<b>172512</b>	<b>297082</b>	<b>83208</b>	<b>110304</b>	<b>193512</b>	<b>490594</b>

Source: Collegiate Education.

**33. Per 1000 Distribution of Workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to usual Principal Status Approach.**

Sector	Sex	Working				All
		Self Employed	Regular wage/Salaried	Contract Worker	Casual Labour	
Rural	Male	488	100	17	395	1000
	Female	326	88	3	583	1000
Urban	Male	435	345	41	180	1001 *
	Female	313	385	54	249	1001 *

Source:- Volume 1, 5th Employment and Unemployment Situation in india, 2015-16, Page No.133-134 & 137-138.

**34. Per 1000 Distribution of Workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach.**

Sector	Sex	Working				All
		Self Employed	Regular wage/Salaried	Contract Worker	Casual Labour	
Rural	Male	490	99	17	394	1000
	Female	346	83	3	566	998 *
Urban	Male	435	345	41	180	1001 *
	Female	314	383	54	248	999 *

Source:- Volume 1, 5th Employment and Unemployment Situation in india, 2015-16, Page No.145-146 & 149-150.

Note: \* Data as per report of 5th Employment and Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

**35. Labour force participation rate and worker population ratio (per 1000) for persons of age 15-59 according to Usual Principal Status & Usual Principal + Subsidiary Status (principal +subsidiary) for Karnataka**

Sector	Sex	Labour force Participation Rate		Worker Population Ratio	
		Principal Status (PS)	Principal Status + Subsidiary Status (PS+SS)	Principal Status (PS)	Principal Status + Subsidiary Status (PS+SS)
Rural	Male	791	793	782	785
	Female	362	381	357	376
Urban	Male	743	743	732	732
	Female	264	265	256	257
Total	Male	774	775	764	766
	Female	327	339	320	333

Source:- Volume 1, 5th Employment and Unemployment Situation in india, 2015-16, Page No.120-121 & 124-125.



**36. Per 1000 Distribution for Persons of Various age Groups by Education Classification and Broad Activity According to Usual Principal Status (ps) Approach.**

Sl.No	Educational Classification	Rural									Urban								
		Employed			Unemployed			Not in Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed			Not in Labour Force		
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>I. Age Group (15-17 Years)</b>																			
1	Not Literate	789	526	592	-	-	-	211	474	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000
2	Below Primary	1000	385	428	-	-	-	-	615	572	-	1000	925	-	-	-	1000	-	75
3	Primary	545	257	430	-	-	-	455	743	570	265	-	162	-	-	-	735	1000	838
4	Middle/Secondary/Higher Secondary	127	45	91				861	949	899	44	21	33	16	2	10	940	976	957
5	Diploma/Certificate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>II. Age Group (18-29 Years)</b>																			
1	Not Literate	878	583	684	11	-	4	110	417	312	571	296	380	-	6	4	429	698	615
2	Below Primary	915	481	618	-	-	-	85	519	382	866	495	593	-	-	-	134	505	407
3	Primary	870	430	633	2	5	4	128	565	364	705	130	403	2	23	13	292	847	584
4	Middle/Secondary/Higher Secondary	548	209	391	13	10	11	439	781	597	439	173	304	14	9	11	547	818	684
5	Certificate course at undergraduate level	489	226	409	54	39	49	457	735	541	426	149	316	15	21	17	559	830	667
6	Diploma/Certificate	433	185	375	48	8	39	519	807	586	434	200	365	49	6	36	518	793	599
7	Graduate & above	513	304	422	106	89	98	381	607	480	634	311	466	70	36	52	297	653	482
<b>III. Age Group (30 Years and above)</b>																			
1	Not Literate	816	401	562	-	-	-	184	599	438	747	289	439	-	1	1	253	710	560
2	Below Primary	901	449	640	-	-	-	99	551	360	814	256	479	-	-	-	186	744	521
3	Primary	886	392	656	-	-	-	114	608	344	887	203	511	-	-	-	113	797	489
4	Middle/Secondary/Higher Secondary	954	373	731	2	-	1	44	627	268	876	259	583	2	-	1	123	741	416
5	Certificate course at undergraduate level	868	302	727	4	71	20	128	627	252	869	361	688	-	-	-	131	639	312
6	Diploma/Certificate	997	332	858	-	-	-	3	668	142	936	626	843	-	-	-	64	374	157
7	Graduate & above	917	340	779	14	30	18	69	630	203	874	375	702	7	23	13	119	602	285

Source:- Volume 2, 5th Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2015-16, Page No.104. M=Male, F=Female, P=Person.

***37. Unemployment rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to usual principal status approach(ps)***

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Rural	12	16
Urban	15	31
Rural+Urban	13	20

Source:- Volume 1, 5th Employment and Unemployment Situation in india, 2015-16, Page No.122.

**38. Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Karnataka : 2016-17 (As on 31.12.2016)**

Sl. No.	District	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bagalkot	18666	7879	26545	11184	1439	12623	29850	9318	39168
2	Bengaluru (U)	198455	56382	254837	538844	260668	799512	737299	317050	1054349
3	Bengaluru (R)									
4	Belagavi	39149	13348	52497	29898	4884	34782	69047	18232	87279
5	Bellari	25123	7258	32381	13450	1653	15103	38573	8911	47484
6	Bidar	14569	5736	20305	4713	706	5419	19282	6442	25724
7	Vijayapura	20573	8836	29409	5969	1038	7007	26542	9874	36416
8	Chamarajanagar	10436	5506	15942	1228	578	1806	11664	6084	17748
9	Chikkaballapur	8450	4010	12460	1423	1209	2632	9873	5219	15092
10	Chikmagalur	14816	8514	23330	4685	3517	8202	19501	12031	31532
11	Chitradurga	15642	8310	23952	3594	925	4519	19236	9235	28471
12	Dakshina Kannada	17731	7960	25691	7904	2970	10874	25635	10930	36565
13	Davanagere	26166	10957	37123	55453	126043	181496	81619	137000	218619
14	Dharwad	38680	13069	51749	46496	7516	54012	85176	20585	105761
15	Gadag	12117	5085	17202	4885	1833	6718	17002	6918	23920
16	Kalaburagi	25986	8059	34045	4595	1997	6592	30581	10056	40637
17	Hassan	20999	12473	33472	5732	8322	14054	26731	20795	47526
18	Haveri	13963	6389	20352	4821	934	5755	18784	7323	26107
19	Kodagu	6447	4967	11414	4764	3910	8674	11211	8877	20088
20	Kolar	22609	8091	30700	3890	1685	5575	26499	9776	36275
21	Koppal	12713	5068	17781	5131	576	5707	17844	5644	23488
22	Mandya	14457	7678	22135	6238	6780	13018	20695	14458	35153
23	Mysuru	49451	20947	70398	37695	14417	52112	87146	35364	122510
24	Raichur	20073	6432	26505	1813	590	2403	21886	7022	28908
25	Ramanagara	8803	4594	13397	17373	6310	23683	26176	10904	37080
26	Shivamogga	23697	10293	33990	7783	1702	9485	31480	11995	43475
27	Tumakuru	31451	10015	41466	7920	1545	9465	39371	11560	50931
28	Udupi	9338	6111	15449	14927	25082	40009	24265	31193	55458
29	Uttara Kannada	24726	10171	34897	8033	1987	10020	32759	12158	44917
30	Yadagiri	7803	2922	10725	684	163	847	8487	3085	11572
<b>STATE</b>		<b>753089</b>	<b>287060</b>	<b>1040149</b>	<b>861125</b>	<b>490979</b>	<b>1352104</b>	<b>1614214</b>	<b>778039</b>	<b>2392253</b>

Source: Director of Employment and Training

**39. Male and female workers : 2011 Census**

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

Source: Census of India 2011.

**40. No. of days generated under NREGS : 2016-17**

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of persondays generated under NREGS in lakhs	Total No. of persondays generated Women Under NREGS in lakhs
1	Bagalkote	23.60	11.02
2	Bangalore (U)	1.72	0.85
3	Bangalore (R)	9.55	4.47
4	Belgaum	82.25	39.80
5	Bellary	42.74	20.40
6	Bidar	17.44	8.47
7	Bijapur	32.14	13.96
8	Chamarajanagar	18.17	8.62
9	Chikkaballapur	23.50	11.08
10	Chikmagalur	20.67	9.53
11	Chitradurga	50.02	23.60
12	Dakshina Kannada	14.74	6.86
13	Davanagere	39.24	18.07
14	Dharwad	20.41	8.43
15	Gadag	31.51	14.14
16	Gulbarga	30.10	14.67
17	Hassan	46.41	21.75
18	Haveri	37.85	16.28
19	Kodagu	3.38	1.62
20	Kolar	28.91	13.91
21	Koppal	31.60	15.38
22	Mandya	29.51	13.58
23	Mysore	26.64	12.30
24	Raichur	69.37	35.21
25	Ramanagara	65.04	30.86
26	Shimoga	28.83	14.52
27	Tumkur	48.81	22.57
28	Udupi	5.09	3.19
29	Uttara Kannada	18.98	9.02
30	Yadagiri	17.26	8.02
	<b>State</b>	<b>915.48</b>	<b>432.18</b>

Source:Rdpr. Department.

**41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2017**

(in Numbers)

Sl.No.	District	Employment Exchanges	Below S S L C			S S L C passed		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	1	212	189	401	1257	317	1574
2	Bengaluru (U)	5	3720	807	4527	20641	5400	26041
3	Bengaluru (R)							
4	Belagavi	1	2466	267	2733	8811	1630	10441
5	Bellari	1	1018	152	1170	1412	438	1850
6	Bidar	1	679	274	953	2097	812	2909
7	Vijayapura	1	210	126	336	1592	368	1960
8	Chamarajanagar	1	280	62	342	1732	628	2360
9	Chikkaballapur	1	162	87	249	1456	395	1851
10	Chikmagalur	1	137	108	245	370	150	520
11	Chitradurga	1	319	181	500	1023	431	1454
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	985	363	1348	1146	1655	2801
13	Davanagere	1	170	96	266	1362	517	1879
14	Dharwad	1	881	197	1078	4163	1531	5694
15	Gadag	1	215	117	332	1629	364	1993
16	Kalaburagi	1	307	102	409	1555	866	2421
17	Hassan	1	328	246	574	2129	762	2891
18	Haveri	1	134	116	250	1392	340	1732
19	Kodagu	1	165	124	289	784	323	1107
20	Kolar	1	1385	414	1799	4971	511	5482
21	Koppal	1	95	65	160	808	196	1004
22	Mandya	1	453	49	502	2964	632	3596
23	Mysuru	1	1009	235	1244	2705	1256	3961
24	Raichur	1	76	111	187	464	451	915
25	Ramanagara	1	263	121	384	804	359	1163
26	Shivamogga	1	279	171	450	1178	379	1557
27	Tumakuru	1	266	43	309	1397	740	2137
28	Udupi	1	309	132	441	760	425	1185
29	Uttara Kannada	1	917	186	1103	915	662	1577
30	Yadagiri	1	316	103	419	1774	242	2016
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17756</b>	<b>5244</b>	<b>23000</b>	<b>73291</b>	<b>22780</b>	<b>96071</b>

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

**41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2017 (contnd:)**

**(in Numbers)**

Sl.No	District	P .U.C. passed			B A Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	715	182	897	215	78	293
2	Bengaluru (U)	10383	3882	14265	1911	1582	3493
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	6694	1400	8094	651	248	899
5	Bellari	1252	356	1608	517	424	941
6	Bidar	1547	533	2080	269	95	364
7	Vijayapura	794	219	1013	244	81	325
8	Chamarajanagar	1110	356	1466	203	158	361
9	Chikkaballapur	885	269	1154	98	28	126
10	Chikmagalur	200	245	445	65	55	120
11	Chitradurga	421	223	644	141	67	208
12	Dakshina Kannada	2117	2328	4445	672	1079	1751
13	Davanagere	905	446	1351	192	92	284
14	Dharwad	1071	793	1864	291	211	502
15	Gadag	704	425	1129	240	105	345
16	Kalaburagi	427	208	635	205	105	310
17	Hassan	1268	767	2035	245	240	485
18	Haveri	546	285	831	176	126	302
19	Kodagu	999	1990	2989	138	168	306
20	Kolar	2064	500	2564	276	248	524
21	Koppal	324	141	465	126	38	164
22	Mandya	2957	830	3787	374	192	566
23	Mysuru	1435	927	2362	146	145	291
24	Raichur	216	205	421	120	98	218
25	Ramanagara	608	424	1032	108	85	193
26	Shivamogga	694	787	1481	150	129	279
27	Tumakuru	878	588	1466	218	53	271
28	Udupi	961	750	1711	155	236	391
29	Uttara Kannada	809	304	1113	299	246	545
30	Yadagiri	410	128	538	212	59	271
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>43394</b>	<b>20491</b>	<b>63885</b>	<b>8657</b>	<b>6471</b>	<b>15128</b>

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

**41. Application Registered in Employment Exchange as on 31.3.2017 (contnd)**

**(in Numbers)**

Sl. No.	District	BSc., Graduates			B Com Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	47	14	61	133	38	171
2	Bengaluru (U)	1512	1370	2882	2274	1869	4143
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	165	98	263	260	168	428
5	Bellari	92	63	155	275	96	371
6	Bidar	162	26	188	75	21	96
7	Vijayapura	64	24	88	93	30	123
8	Chamarajanagar	32	22	54	78	66	144
9	Chikkaballapur	45	23	68	27	7	34
10	Chikmagalur	9	14	23	54	54	108
11	Chitradurga	59	33	92	61	36	97
12	Dakshina Kannada	210	306	516	740	970	1710
13	Davanagere	39	23	62	132	89	221
14	Dharwad	74	44	118	298	192	490
15	Gadag	47	48	95	173	83	256
16	Kalaburagi	117	67	184	230	53	283
17	Hassan	62	66	128	123	112	235
18	Haveri	22	23	45	55	54	109
19	Kodagu	57	82	139	123	202	325
20	Kolar	110	87	197	111	76	187
21	Koppal	24	8	32	70	38	108
22	Mandya	138	37	175	118	79	197
23	Mysuru	102	83	185	146	69	215
24	Raichur	14	6	20	38	38	76
25	Ramanagara	15	17	32	66	56	122
26	Shivamogga	33	67	100	319	264	583
27	Tumakuru	120	63	183	202	93	295
28	Udupi	51	50	101	147	105	252
29	Uttara Kannada	143	111	254	218	168	386
30	Yadagiri	28	12	40	32	7	39
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>3593</b>	<b>2887</b>	<b>6480</b>	<b>6671</b>	<b>5133</b>	<b>11804</b>



41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2017 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl.No	District	Steno graphers			ITI Holders			Diploma Holders		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	10	8	18	1094	68	1162	163	18	181
2	Bengaluru (U)	44	348	392	10559	1149	11708	2648	755	3403
3	Bengaluru (R)									
4	Belagavi	32	15	47	2406	712	3118	274	69	343
5	Bellari	34	22	56	3212	110	3322	585	56	641
6	Bidar	28	9	37	1173	54	1227	343	13	356
7	Vijayapura	3	6	9	1503	54	1557	87	20	107
8	Chamarajanagar	1	4	5	131	0	131	39	4	43
9	Chikkaballapur	1	0	1	385	44	429	95	8	103
10	Chikmagalur	0	0	0	259	6	265	58	32	90
11	Chitradurga	0	0	0	896	27	923	58	9	67
12	Dakshina Kannada	2	162	164	1103	160	1263	625	276	901
13	Davanagere	8	16	24	899	72	971	80	23	103
14	Dharwad	26	64	90	1745	90	1835	210	40	250
15	Gadag	2	2	4	1376	24	1400	168	191	359
16	Kalaburagi	2	1	3	1042	34	1076	325	90	415
17	Hassan	4	27	31	1798	235	2033	329	232	561
18	Haveri	5	3	8	295	14	309	41	12	53
19	Kodagu	2	4	6	165	24	189	78	158	236
20	Kolar	9	17	26	3095	415	3510	198	70	268
21	Koppal	1	1	2	557	10	567	95	16	111
22	Mandya	16	15	31	638	37	675	128	31	159
23	Mysuru	23	21	44	1311	69	1380	248	36	284
24	Raichur	6	4	10	890	168	1058	163	71	234
25	Ramanagara	2	10	12	733	27	760	60	7	67
26	Shivamogga	0	12	12	855	343	1198	199	28	227
27	Tumakuru	2	0	2	2027	132	2159	507	144	651
28	Udupi	0	20	20	205	31	236	221	183	404
29	Uttara Kannada	38	90	128	927	20	947	447	73	520
30	Yadagiri	3	1	4	674	50	724	129	30	159
<b>STATE</b>		<b>304</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>41953</b>	<b>4179</b>	<b>46132</b>	<b>8601</b>	<b>2695</b>	<b>11296</b>

**41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2017 (contnd)**

(in Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	B.Ed, B.P.Ed. Graduates			C.P.Ed, TCH & Nursery Trained		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	97	41	138	51	61	112
2	Bengaluru (U)	380	956	1336	212	749	961
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	186	97	283	346	289	635
5	Bellari	175	170	345	93	210	303
6	Bidar	93	61	154	1093	311	1404
7	Vijayapura	126	69	195	76	95	171
8	Chamarajanagar	166	154	320	228	242	470
9	Chikkaballapur	70	26	96	72	72	144
10	Chikmagalur	27	37	64	17	44	61
11	Chitradurga	119	56	175	245	199	444
12	Dakshina Kannada	229	652	881	150	340	490
13	Davanagere	119	90	209	63	66	129
14	Dharwad	117	143	260	109	251	360
15	Gadag	179	61	240	84	156	240
16	Kalaburagi	238	139	377	98	49	147
17	Hassan	157	121	278	82	155	237
18	Haveri	79	72	151	115	134	249
19	Kodagu	28	87	115	23	90	113
20	Kolar	106	72	178	65	133	198
21	Koppal	48	42	90	43	43	86
22	Mandya	130	118	248	111	220	331
23	Mysuru	104	83	187	101	138	239
24	Raichur	41	95	136	17	18	35
25	Ramanagara	26	36	62	21	40	61
26	Shivamogga	105	151	256	62	83	145
27	Tumakuru	85	51	136	134	113	247
28	Udupi	54	195	249	23	166	189
29	Uttara Kannada	201	298	499	246	347	593
30	Yadagiri	198	101	299	95	120	215
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>3683</b>	<b>4274</b>	<b>7957</b>	<b>4075</b>	<b>4934</b>	<b>9009</b>

**41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2017**

**(In Numbers)**

Sl. No	District	Drivers			Typists			Others			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	233	2	235	16	13	29	26	13	39	4269	1042	5311
2	Bengaluru (U)	1600	18	1618	738	1866	2604	6483	4430	10913	63105	25181	88286
3	Bengaluru (R)												
4	Belagavi	542	2	544	52	26	78	450	313	763	23335	5334	28669
5	Bellari	527	4	531	84	87	171	624	42	666	9900	2230	12130
6	Bidar	622	0	622	314	90	404	827	64	891	9322	2363	11685
7	Vijayapura	183	0	183	14	11	25	358	37	395	5347	1140	6487
8	Chamarajanagar	117	0	117	57	58	115	497	155	652	4671	1909	6580
9	Chikkaballapur	87	0	87	19	34	53	451	346	797	3853	1339	5192
10	Chikmagalur	60	0	60	16	20	36	171	8	179	1443	773	2216
11	Chitradurga	48	0	48	1	1	2	228	60	288	3619	1323	4942
12	Dakshina Kannada	339	0	339	33	219	252	507	244	751	8858	8754	17612
13	Davanagere	168	0	168	16	20	36	302	178	480	4455	1728	6183
14	Dharwad	294	4	298	59	84	143	273	152	425	9611	3796	13407
15	Gadag	273	2	275	18	24	42	581	325	906	5689	1927	7616
16	Kalaburagi	158	2	160	41	13	54	303	40	343	5048	1769	6817
17	Hassan	329	12	341	5	40	45	522	256	778	7381	3271	10652
18	Haveri	100	0	100	13	10	23	112	18	130	3085	1207	4292
19	Kodagu	180	4	184	2	32	34	124	-820	-696	2868	2468	5336
20	Kolar	418	2	420	43	80	123	717	130	847	13568	2755	16323
21	Koppal	133	0	133	0	3	3	269	38	307	2593	639	3232
22	Mandya	40	0	40	77	9	86	663	62	725	8807	2311	11118
23	Mysuru	153	0	153	63	64	127	1651	777	2428	9197	3903	13100
24	Raichur	96	1	97	1	2	3	195	73	268	2337	1341	3678
25	Ramanagara	123	0	123	8	18	26	147	80	227	2984	1280	4264
26	Shivamogga	167	3	170	37	38	75	38	37	75	4116	2492	6608
27	Tumakuru	154	0	154	12	4	16	518	143	661	6520	2167	8687
28	Udupi	59	0	59	20	39	59	15	41	56	2980	2373	5353
29	Uttara Kannada	590	8	598	65	152	217	850	452	1302	6665	3117	9782
30	Yadagiri	138	0	138	39	25	64	173	53	226	4221	931	5152
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>7931</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7995</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>3082</b>	<b>4945</b>	<b>18075</b>	<b>7747</b>	<b>25822</b>	<b>239847</b>	<b>90863</b>	<b>330710</b>

## 42. DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

(As per 6th Economic Census)

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

### 43. DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

(As per 6th Economic Census)

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

**44. AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA As per 2010-11 Census (contnd)**

Sl. No	District	Marginal Agril. Land Holder (Below 1 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area ( in Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutions	Total	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	45623	10504	23	56150	18140	4067	13	22220
2	Bengaluru ( R)	105067	25664	39	130770	40720	9919	14	50653
3	Ramanagara	169833	39516	109	209458	62951	14504	39	77494
4	Chitradurga	84840	24337		109177	45500	13638		59138
5	Davanagere	107554	27163	529	135246	54482	14559	281	69322
6	Kolar	131594	27284	262	159140	55564	11674	112	67350
7	Chikkaballapura	115881	25094	0	140975	49613	10810		60423
8	Shivamogga	98302	26721	105	125128	49998	13708	48	63754
9	Tumakuru	148974	48161	128	197263	86614	22318	51	108983
10	Chikmagalur	104623	23402	588	128613	49614	11272	274	61160
11	Dakshina Kannada	104162	48457	536	153155	40307	17873	177	58357
12	Udupi	89771	68662	317	158750	28982	22471	98	51551
13	Hassan	217099	68313	257	120	118875	27237	97	146209
14	Kodagu	22890	5211	171	28272	11502	2489	75	14066
15	Mandya	201862	95808	1527	299197	106906	30672	548	138126
16	Mysuru	199475	60572	62	260109	100833	24509	21	125363
17	Chamarajnar	107739	26304	208	134251	47365	12072	105	59542
18	Balagavi	194053	21472	0	215525	112723	10739	0	123462
19	Vijayapura	43307	7843	0	51150	27632	5268	0	32900
20	Bagalkot	57729	12013		69742	33225	7127	0	40352
21	Dharwad	30639	5680	64	36383	18246	3397	32	21675
22	Gadag	29574	5833	107	35514	17556	3708	52	21316
23	Haveri	69342	8524	135	78001	38067	4644	66	42777
24	Uttara Kannada	109190	34062	372	143624	34956	9125	84	44165
25	Bellari	77286	27487	273	105046	44033	14514	132	58679
26	Bidar	63393	17223		80616	34842	9971		44813
27	Kalaburgi	65706	16151	55	81912	40044	10618	28	50690
28	Yadagiri	60813	10833	29	71675	33894	6218	14	40126
29	Raichur	80700	20722	0	101422	45724	12443	0	58167
30	Koppal	51071	15830	0	66901	28838	9275	0	38113
<b>STATE</b>		<b>2988092</b>	<b>854846</b>	<b>5896</b>	<b>3848834</b>	<b>1477746</b>	<b>370839</b>	<b>2361</b>	<b>1850946</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**44. AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA As per 2010-11 Census (contnd)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Small Agril. Land Holder (1-2 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (in Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutions	Total	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	11895	2523	17	14435	16435	3491	24	19950
2	Bengaluru ( R)	25575	5517	10	31102	35029	7557	15	42601
3	Ramanagara	34005	7158	28	41191	46504	9749	40	56293
4	Chitradurga	70385	19985	0	90370	99431	28156	0	127587
5	Davanagere	67445	16727	349	84521	93470	23165	503	117138
6	Kolar	41649	7609	63	49321	57407	10488	80	67975
7	Chikkaballapura	38312	7325	0	45637	52835	9985	0	62820
8	Shivamogga	44347	11295	66	55708	61076	15574	92	76742
9	Tumakuru	91758	21638	40	113436	129371	30510	59	159940
10	Chikmagalur	46179	9586	257	56022	63569	13192	354	77115
11	Dakshina Kannada	26204	11130	126	37460	35375	15260	165	50800
12	Udupi	14222	11005	89	25316	19589	15167	130	34886
13	Hassan	84189	17863	99	120	116023	24558	134	140715
14	Kodagu	14412	2533	72	17017	20262	3515	95	23872
15	Mandya	55890	12862	378	69130	73069	16759	507	90335
16	Mysuru	69779	16656	11	86446	95111	22887	16	118014
17	Chamarajnaragar	43323	9525	95	52943	60631	13347	135	74113
18	Balagavi	145084	11726	0	156810	206235	16740	0	222975
19	Vijayapura	104787	15005	0	119792	154601	22191	0	176792
20	Bagalkot	63695	11650	0	75345	92497	16877	0	109374
21	Dharwad	42769	6537	49	49355	62136	9436	69	71641
22	Gadag	52202	7890	61	60153	76292	11448	88	87828
23	Haveri	73271	6994	81	80346	104422	9855	111	114388
24	Uttara Kannada	25292	5613	59	30964	34824	7759	83	42666
25	Bellari	64160	18474	175	82809	91809	26304	251	118364
26	Bidar	77289	19328	0	96617	109300	27529	0	136829
27	Kalaburgi	120057	27399	37	147493	176335	40219	52	216606
28	Yadagiri	67725	11609	12	79346	97841	16812	18	114671
29	Raichur	92892	18967	0	111859	132931	27147.39	0	160079
30	Koppal	62363	12750	0	75113	88813	18080	0	106893
	STATE	<b>1771155</b>	<b>364879</b>	<b>2174</b>	<b>2138208</b>	<b>2503223</b>	<b>513757.4</b>	<b>3021</b>	<b>3020002</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**44. AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA 2010-11 Census (contnd)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Semi Medium Agril. Land Holder (2-4 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutions	Total	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	5822	1191	16	7029	15609	3161	43	18813
2	Bengaluru ( R)	11031	2058	7	13096	29054	5383	17	34454
3	Ramanagara	13874	2525	14	16413	35924	6490	36	42450
4	Chitradurga	47401	12662	0	60063	125441	33336	0	158777
5	Davanagere	37390	8214	301	45905	99226	21651	806	121683
6	Kolar	18974	2698	40	21712	50393	7105	100	57598
7	Chikkaballapura	17643	2752	0	20395	46653	7194	0	53847
8	Shivamogga	19596	4647	56	24299	51891	12239	156	64286
9	Tumakuru	58639	12389	42	71070	158774	33541	117	192432
10	Chikmagalur	22482	4368	201	27051	59226	11447	525	71198
11	Dakshina Kannada	9202	4327	92	13621	24269	11442	247	35958
12	Udupi	6515	5291	50	11856	17431	14216	136	31783
13	Hassan	31307	5505	80	36892	82065	14430	217	96712
14	Kodagu	11705	1750	46	13501	32019	4753	120	36892
15	Mandya	19567	3790	269	23626	49284	9296	700	59280
16	Mysuru	26783	5389	9	32181	69120	13840	24	82984
17	Chamarajnaragar	17089	3073	78	20240	44535	7935	213	52683
18	Balagavi	98223	6650	0	104873	266273	17968	0	284241
19	Vijayapura	92902	12107	0	105009	251619	32215	0	283834
20	Bagalkot	46858	7183	0	54041	127518	19450	0	146968
21	Dharwad	30856	4222	45	35123	84678	11514	118	96310
22	Gadag	38478	5087	49	43614	104884	13640	142	118666
23	Haveri	40561	3278	68	43907	108153	8692	170	117015
24	Uttara Kannada	11383	2337	36	13756	30349	6167	104	36620
25	Bellari	45002	11364	193	56559	122175	30482	515	153172
26	Bidar	44906	9346	0	54252	118788	24497	0	143285
27	Kalaburgi	92508	19007	48	111563	249742	50854	132	300728
28	Yadagiri	45428	7624	23	53075	123088	20558	55	143701
29	Raichur	66563	11952	4	78519	180506	32252	11	212769
30	Koppal	45943	7645	0	53588	123434	20462	0	143896
STATE		<b>1074631</b>	<b>190431</b>	<b>1767</b>	<b>1266829</b>	<b>2882121</b>	<b>506210</b>	<b>4704</b>	<b>3393035</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off



**44. Agricultural Land holdings and Area As per 2010-11 Census (contnd)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Medium Agril. Land Holder (4-10 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutions	Total	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	2328	429	18	2775	12574	2270	113	14957
2	Bengaluru ( R)	3071	508	1	3580	16792	2783	5	19580
3	Ramanagara	3509	595	7	4111	19053	3273	40	22366
4	Chitradurga	21315	5415	65	26795	121408	30979	447	152834
5	Davanagere	12854	2506	181	15541	70882	13741	1016	85639
6	Kolar	5528	618	16	6162	30394	3346	104	33844
7	Chikkaballapura	5818	814	44	6676	32393	4385	273	37051
8	Shivamogga	6536	1374	37	7947	36201	7648	210	44059
9	Tumakuru	24405	4705	22	29132	137114	26283	137	163534
10	Chikmagalur	8117	1593	127	9837	45812	8926	733	55471
11	Dakshina Kannada	2896	1380	64	4340	16157	7701	362	24220
12	Udupi	2201	1862	50	4113	12310	10332	310	22952
13	Hassan	8299	1368	77	9744	45649	7673	490	53812
14	Kodagu	6826	961	45	7832	39494	5623	263	45380
15	Mandya	3068	460	117	3645	15622	2369	673	18664
16	Mysuru	5529	916	73	6518	29301	4816	418	34535
17	Chamarajnaragar	3891	504	41	4436	20826	2717	243	23786
18	Balagavi	44986	2713	37	47736	255736	15504	251	271491
19	Vijayapura	51590	5798	10	57398	302415	33930	76	336421
20	Bagalkot	22316	3066	13	25395	127946	17442	113	145501
21	Dharwad	17263	2109	27	19399	100788	12273	195	113256
22	Gadag	18979	2209	49	21237	109575	12634	309	122518
23	Haveri	13482	1010	47	14539	75484	5617	289	81390
24	Uttara Kannada	3573	604	31	4208	19482	3269	184	22935
25	Bellari	21873	4704	179	26756	125153	26410	1070	152633
26	Bidar	15022	2338	41	17401	85492	13160	252	98904
27	Kalaburgi	39902	7357	70	47329	229518	42084	449	272051
28	Yadagiri	17230	2882	14	20126	97487	16351	77	113915
29	Raichur	31296	4467	2	35765	179960	25368	14	205342
30	Koppal	17711	2552	9	20272	100087	14487	71	114645
<b>STATE</b>		<b>441414</b>	<b>67817</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>510745</b>	<b>2511105</b>	<b>383394</b>	<b>9187</b>	<b>2903686</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**44. Agricultural Land holdings and Area As per 2010-11 Census (contnd)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Large Agri. Land Holder (More than 10 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutions	Total	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	178	32	16	226	2576	476	353	3405
2	Bengaluru ( R)	276	42	1	319	4098	618	30	4746
3	Ramanagara	239	31	5	275	3467	390	106	3963
4	Chitradurga	3256	833	83	4172	46662	11684	4095	62441
5	Davanagere	1183	207	74	1464	15760	2700	1444	19904
6	Kolar	468	48	4	520	6437	663	56	7156
7	Chikkaballapura	647	69	63	779	9348	978	1889	12215
8	Shivamogga	743	150	33	926	10508	2157	792	13457
9	Tumakuru	3003	510	14	3527	43125	7412	962	51499
10	Chikmagalur	1459	302	193	1954	30287	6422	11724	48433
11	Dakshina Kannada	328	164	29	521	5778	2336	966	9080
12	Udupi	263	150	37	450	4756	2142	1547	8445
13	Hassan	989	170	66	1225	20786	2569	2697	26052
14	Kodagu	1818	348	93	2259	31598	6256	9797	47651
15	Mandya	95	20	53	168	1258	283	1485	3026
16	Mysuru	362	73	37	472	5144	1024	1466	7634
17	Chamarajnar	255	47	24	326	3411	654	953	5018
18	Balagavi	5537	387	67	5991	78373	8576	3172	90121
19	Vijayapura	7979	847	28	8854	108137	11652	596	120385
20	Bagalkot	2790	386	32	3208	38680	5410	832	44922
21	Dharwad	2626	320	19	2965	34596	4489	1011	40096
22	Gadag	2619	278	51	2948	34959	3765	1213	39937
23	Haveri	1396	138	24	1558	18565	2075	708	21348
24	Uttara Kannada	218	42	10	270	2757	538	285	3580
25	Bellari	3346	528	91	3965	45723	7198	1757	54678
26	Bidar	1803	263	33	2099	23883	3384	677	27944
27	Kalaburgi	6133	1007	60	7200	82599	13616	1247	97462
28	Yadagiri	1899	332	5	2236	25360	4395	104	29859
29	Raichur	3939	524	5	4468	52087	6780	563	59430
30	Koppal	1945	258	25	2228	25317	3461	1123	29901
STATE		<b>57792</b>	<b>8506</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>67573</b>	<b>816035</b>	<b>124103</b>	<b>53650</b>	<b>993788</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**44. AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA As per 2010-11 Census**

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Agrl. Land Holder (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutions	Total	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
1	Bengaluru (U)	65846	14679	90	80615	65336	13465	544	79345
2	Bengaluru ( R)	145020	33789	58	178867	125693	26260	81	152034
3	Ramanagara	221460	49825	163	271448	167899	34406	261	202566
4	Chitradurga	227197	63232	148	290577	438441	117793	4543	560777
5	Davanagere	226426	54817	1434	282677	333819	75816	4051	413686
6	Kolar	198213	38257	385	236855	200195	33276	452	233923
7	Chikkaballapura	178301	36054	107	214462	190841	33352	2163	226356
8	Shivamogga	169524	44187	297	214008	209675	51326	1297	262298
9	Tumakuru	326779	87403	246	414428	554996	120064	1328	676388
10	Chikmagalur	182860	39251	1366	223477	248509	51259	13609	313377
11	Dakshina Kannada	142792	65458	847	209097	121886	54612	1917	178415
12	Udupi	112972	86970	543	200485	83068	64328	2221	149617
13	Hassan	341883	93219	579	435681	283396	76467	3637	363500
14	Kodagu	57651	10803	427	68881	134874	22636	10351	167861
15	Mandya	280482	112940	2344	395766	246139	59379	3913	309431
16	Mysuru	301928	83606	192	385726	299509	67076	1945	368530
17	Chamarajnaragar	172297	39453	446	212196	176768	36725	1649	215142
18	Balagavi	487883	42948	104	530935	919340	69527	3423	992290
19	Vijayapura	300565	41600	38	342203	844404	105256	672	950332
20	Bagalkot	193388	34298	45	227731	419865	66307	945	487117
21	Dharwad	124153	18868	204	143225	300444	41109	1425	342978
22	Gadag	141852	21297	317	163466	343266	45195	1804	390265
23	Haveri	198052	19944	355	218351	344690	30883	1345	376918
24	Uttara Kannada	149656	42658	508	192822	122369	26858	739	149966
25	Bellari	211667	62557	911	275135	428893	104908	3725	537526
26	Bidar	202413	48498	74	250985	372305	78541	929	451775
27	Kalaburgi	324306	70921	270	395497	778239	157391	1907	937537
28	Yadagiri	193095	33280	83	226458	377670	64334	268	442272
29	Raichur	275390	56632	11	332033	591208	103990	588	695787
30	Koppal	179033	39035	34	218102	366489	65765	1194	433448
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>6333084</b>	<b>1486479</b>	<b>12626</b>	<b>7832189</b>	<b>10090226</b>	<b>1898304</b>	<b>72926</b>	<b>12061457</b>

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

**45. No. of Santwana and Swadhar centres & Financial & Physical Progress during: 2016-17**

SI No	District	Santwana centres	Progress		Swadhar centres	Progress	
			Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)
1	Bagalkot	6	25.27	1779	3	45.56	90
2	Bengaluru (U)	7	38.81	2365	10	193.61	284
3	Bengaluru ( R )	5	20.68	2239	2	32.19	60
4	Ramanagara	4	18.49	1819	1	15.9	30
5	Balagavi	15	62.81	2038	3	51.99	87
6	Bellari	7	29.36	1106	-	-	-
7	Bidar	5	25.73	3143	3	48.86	90
8	Vijayapura	6	28.93	1270	1	16.28	30
9	Chamarajnar	4	16.74	1522	2	31.02	60
10	Chikmagalur	7	35.31	540	-	-	-
11	Chitradurga	6	29.07	2198	-	-	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	5	18.09	766	1	16.69	23
13	Davanagere	5	20.78	1023	2	32.38	60
14	Dharwad	7	31.19	368	3	51.09	87
15	Gadag	6	24.22	942	1	15.97	28
16	Kalaburgi	8	32.50	1788	1	16.28	30
17	Yadagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Hassan	8	42.85	2078	1	16.48	30
19	Haveri	7	29.23	1474	2	32.19	60
20	Kodagu	2	14.41	301	-	-	-
21	Kolar	6	28.77	1590	1	19.97	30
22	Chikkaballapura	6	28.77	2425	1	15.51	30
23	Koppal	5	15.22	1532	-	-	-
24	Mandya	7	28.93	925	4	62.63	120
25	Mysuru	8	34.9	1627	-	-	-
26	Raichur	5	23.89	483	-	-	-
27	Shivamogga	7	27.81	1448	2	32.96	60
28	Tumakuru	11	46.22	2224	2	32.38	60
29	Udupi	1	10.20	352	-	-	-
30	Uttara Kannada	11	61.11	1200	-	-	-
	Head office (Training)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>STATE</b>		<b>187</b>	<b>850.29</b>	<b>42565</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>779.94</b>	<b>1349</b>

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

**46. Police Stations as on. 31.3.2017.**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total No. of Police Stations</b>	<b>No. of women Police Stations</b>
1	Bagalkot	21	1
2	Bengaluru	148	2
3	Bengaluru (R)	27	1
4	Belagavi	47	2
5	Bellary	37	1
6	Bidar	32	1
7	Vijayapura	26	1
8	Chamarajanagar	16	1
9	Chikkaballapura	18	1
10	Chikmagalur	28	1
11	Chitradurga	22	1
12	Dakshina Kannada	36	2
13	Davanagere	26	1
14	Dharwad	28	2
15	Gadag	13	1
16	Kalaburgi	38	1
17	Hassan	31	1
18	Haveri	20	1
19	Kodagu	18	1
20	Kolar	22	1
21	Koppal	16	1
22	Mandya	32	1
23	Mysuru	47	2
24	Raichur	26	1
25	Ramanagara	23	1
26	Shivamogga	31	1
27	Tumakuru	40	1
28	Udupi	22	1
29	Uttara Kannada	28	1
30	Yadagiri	14	1
	Railways	19	0
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: Director General of Police

**47. Crimes Against Women in Karnataka during: 2015 and 2016**

Sl. No.	District	2015			2016		
		Rape	Molesta-tion	Dowry death	Rape	Molesta-tion	Dowry death
1	Bengaluru City	114	715	52	321	820	57
2	Bengaluru District	62	160	16	59	124	6
3	Kolar	24	39	3	28	47	4
4	Tumakuru	16	90	16	48	76	22
5	Mysuru	36	156	5	45	187	5
6	Mandya	31	469	9	48	401	9
7	Hassan	51	192	13	49	253	10
8	Kodagu	36	53	1	23	58	1
9	Dakshina Kannada	52	103	1	34	65	0
10	Uttara Kannada	26	159	0	29	99	3
11	Chickmagalur	38	148	4	50	209	5
12	Belagavi	73	251	5	86	233	5
13	Dharwad	16	33	2	13	29	1
14	Vijayapura	51	140	10	50	102	3
15	Kalaburgi	57	142	10	57	130	7
16	Yadagiri	22	138	2	24	117	8
17	Raichur	59	223	8	46	218	9
18	Bidar	26	88	10	17	78	8
19	Chitradurga	24	256	3	32	239	12
20	Shivamogga	88	371	10	103	378	11
21	Bellari	46	105	13	62	126	9
22	Bagalkot	28	110	6	27	101	3
23	Chamarajnar	15	108	9	20	123	3
24	Udupi	40	110	0	30	112	1
25	Koppal	38	56	3	35	81	2
26	Gadag	7	49	0	23	47	0
27	Haveri	39	47	2	40	67	3
28	Davangere	58	181	4	42	182	3
29	Chikballpur	49	75	12	73	63	6
30	Ramanagar	28	160	11	30	174	9
	Mysuru City	33	74	8	50	125	6
	K.G.F	4	13	4	12	20	3
	Hubli-Dwd City	20	32	3	19	49	0
	K.Railways	1	12	0	2	5	0
	Mangalore City	18	80	0	28	122	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>5138</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1655</b>	<b>5260</b>	<b>234</b>

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

**48. Number of Suicide cases in Karnataka during  
2015 and 2016 (up to March)**

Sl.No.	District	2015			2016		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bengaluru City	1248	627	1875	1207	588	1795
2	Bengaluru District	284	105	389	385	232	617
3	Kolar	74	50	124	73	26	99
4	Tumakuru	324	123	447	330	139	469
5	Mysuru	185	71	256	229	71	300
6	Mandya	175	78	253	174	64	238
7	Hassan	172	154	326	295	79	374
8	Kodagu	175	59	234	188	49	237
9	Dakshina Kannada	173	56	229	195	48	243
10	Uttara Kannada	168	62	230	164	51	215
11	Chickmagalur	246	124	370	237	105	342
12	Belagavi	548	161	709	561	206	767
13	Dharwad	140	65	205	183	45	228
14	Vijayapura	190	79	269	172	80	252
15	Kalaburgi	131	59	190	177	63	240
16	Yadagiri	72	18	90	108	20	128
17	Raichur	123	44	167	84	34	118
18	Bidar	129	66	195	178	33	211
19	Chitradurga	159	130	289	168	153	321
20	Shivamogga	336	146	482	341	122	463
21	Bellari	155	113	268	148	75	223
22	Bagalkot	140	80	220	124	35	159
23	Chamarajnar	13	55	68	46	24	70
24	Udupi	284	66	350	255	114	369
25	Koppal	117	23	140	73	31	104
26	Gadag	124	35	159	112	55	167
27	Haveri	235	97	332	223	76	299
28	Davangere	109	222	331	267	113	380
29	Chikballpur	119	55	174	116	65	181
30	Ramanagar	165	60	225	164	66	230
	K.Railways	488	67	555	185	17	202
	Mysore City	94	63	157	124	52	176
	K.G.F	51	28	79	59	25	84
	Hubli-Dwd City	129	50	179	118	50	168
	Mangalore City	179	41	220	174	44	218
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7454</b>	<b>3332</b>	<b>10786</b>	<b>7637</b>	<b>3050</b>	<b>10687</b>

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

**49. No. of Women candidates contested and elected to  
Loksabha seats**

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

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

Year	Women contested	Women elected
1985	112	8
1989	77	9
1994	113	7
1999	62	5
2004	92	6
2008	106	3
16 Bye-Election from 2008-2014	6	3
General Election 2013	175	6

Source: Chief Electoral officer.



**51. Number of Judges - Genderwise in Karnataka : 2016-17**

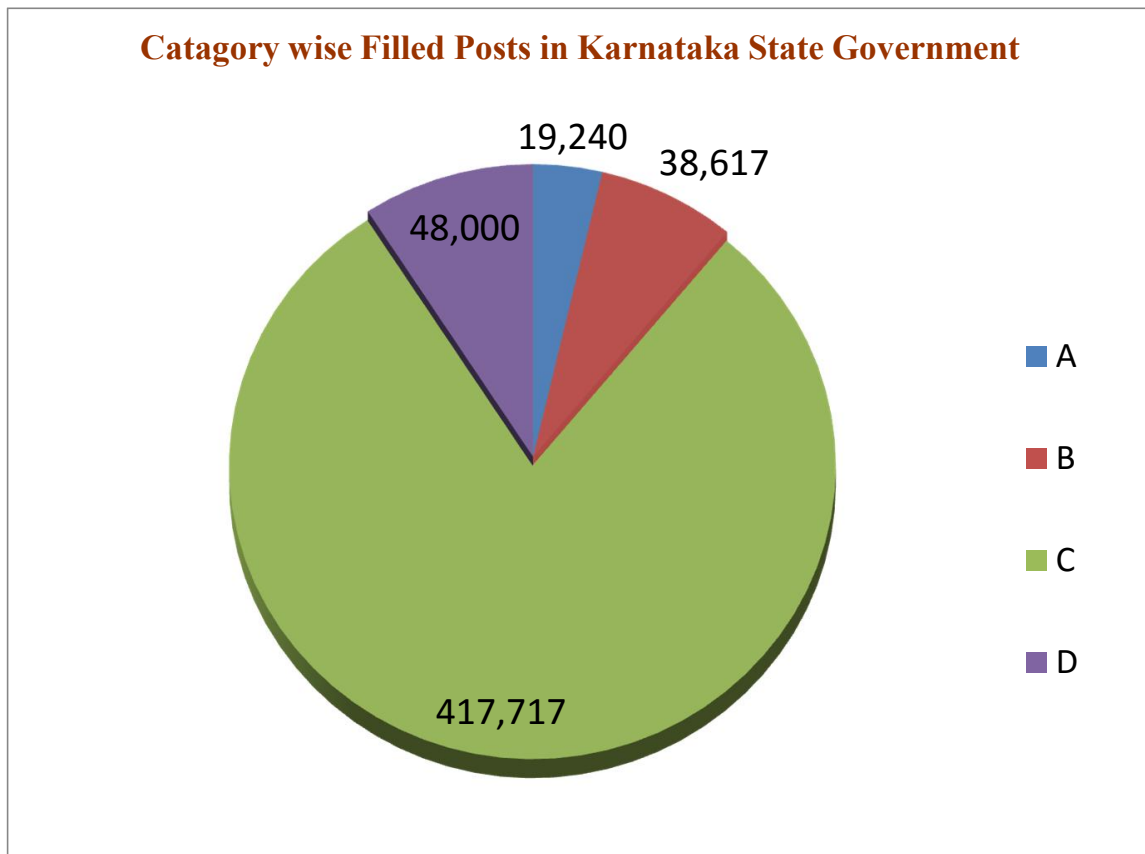
Sl.No.	District	Female	Male	Total
1	Bagalkot	6	19	25
2	Bengaluru	58	131	189
3	Bengaluru (R)	4	24	28
4	Belagavi	18	45	63
5	Bellari	6	15	21
6	Bidar	3	16	19
7	Vijayapura	8	17	25
8	Chamarajnar	3	10	13
9	Chikkaballapur	6	14	20
10	Chikmagalur	6	15	21
11	Chitradurga	3	16	19
12	Dakshina Kannada	10	22	32
13	Davanagere	7	15	22
14	Dharwad	7	25	32
15	Gadag	4	8	12
16	Kalaburgi	4	26	30
17	Hassan	16	17	33
18	Haveri	6	14	20
19	Kodagu	1	11	12
20	Kolar	10	14	24
21	Koppal	2	7	9
22	Mandya	10	19	29
23	Mysuru	11	31	42
24	Raichur	4	16	20
25	Ramanagara	12	7	19
26	Shivamogga	15	19	34
27	Tumakuru	14	28	42
28	Udupi	2	11	13
29	Uttara Kannada	8	18	26
30	Yadgir	2	6	8
	<b>OOD</b>	13	65	78
	<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>980</b>

Source: High Court of Karnataka

**52. Employees working in Karnataka State Government as on 31-3-2016.**

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	Group	Sanctioned posts	Filled Posts			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	% of Female Employees to Total Working Employees
			Male	Female	Total			
1	A	26,600	15,187	4,053	19,240	2,892	781	21.07
2	B	53,786	28,225	10,392	38,617	6,619	1,658	26.91
3	C	564,400	277,601	140,116	417,717	59,313	15,906	33.54
4	D	100,807	34,147	13,853	48,000	10,577	3,422	28.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>745,593</b>	<b>355,160</b>	<b>168,414</b>	<b>523,574</b>	<b>79,401</b>	<b>21,767</b>	<b>32.17</b>



Source: Report on the representation of SC/ST in State Civil services as on 31st March 2016, DES.

**53. Women in Bureaucracy**

<b>Service</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Indian Administrative Service</b>	2000	30	227	257
	2001	34	230	264
	2002	34	229	263
	2003	36	221	257
	2004	36	212	248
	2005	36	205	241
	2006	36	199	235
	2007	37	202	239
	2008	37	212	249
	2009	38	209	247
	2010	34	200	234
	2011	33	188	221
	2012	42	207	249
	2013	44	187	231
	2014	44	171	215
	2015	53	176	229
	2016	59	166	225
2017	64	156	220	
<b>Indian Police Service</b>	2000	4	134	138
	2001	5	138	143
	2002	5	131	136
	2003	6	129	135
	2004	6	129	135
	2005	6	125	131
	2006	6	133	139
	2007	6	130	136
	2008	6	131	137
	2009	5	125	130
	2010	5	137	142
	2011	6	137	143
	2012	7	136	143
	2013	6	135	141
	2014	10	134	144
	2015	13	130	143
	2016	14	127	141
2017	19	133	152	
<b>Indian Forest Service</b>	2000	7	141	148
	2001	9	148	157
	2002	10	150	160
	2003	10	149	159
	2004	10	147	157
	2005	10	145	155
	2006	11	145	156
	2007	11	153	163
	2008	11	153	163
	2009	11	152	162
	2010	12	144	156
	2011	11	144	155
	2012	13	142	155
	2013	15	132	147
	2014	17	132	149
	2015	17	126	143
	2016	17	129	146
2017 *	17	119	136	

Source: DPAR (SERVICES), VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE

\*= As on 31.05.2017.

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

SL No	District	Total Number of Grama Panchayats	Total Number of Members	No. of seats reserved for women	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkot	197	3265	1691	51.79
2	Bengaluru Urban	93	2373	1204	50.74
3	Bengaluru Rural	96	1758	904	51.42
4	Belagavi	481	8467	4285	50.61
5	Bellari	196	3691	1906	51.64
6	Bidar	179	3199	1625	50.80
7	Vijayapura	210	3926	2007	51.12
8	Chamarajnar	129	2157	1105	51.23
9	Chickmagalur	217	2234	1096	49.06
10	Chikkaballpur	152	2482	1266	51.01
11	Chitradurga	186	3367	1727	51.29
12	Dakshina Kannada	227	3399	1757	51.69
13	Davanagere	224	3218	1649	51.24
14	Dharwad	136	1960	995	50.77
15	Gadag	116	1706	878	51.47
16	Kalaburgi	243	4214	2180	51.73
17	Hassan	254	3589	1797	50.07
18	Haveri	206	2967	1531	51.60
19	Kodagu	102	1219	631	51.76
20	Kolar	156	2790	1429	51.22
21	Koppal	148	2677	1367	51.06
22	Mandya	230	3826	1960	51.23
23	Mysuru	266	4744	2436	51.35
24	Raichur	174	3458	1726	49.91
25	Ramanagara	120	1956	1004	51.33
26	Shivamogga	263	2862	1501	52.45
27	Tumakuru	330	5368	2761	51.43
28	Udupi	155	2398	1237	51.58
29	Uttara Kannada	230	2732	1418	51.90
30	Yadgiri	121	2342	1179	50.34
<b>State</b>		<b>5837</b>	<b>94344</b>	<b>48252</b>	<b>51.14</b>

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

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

SL No	District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Member	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkot	130	67	51.54
2	Bengaluru Urban	97	50	51.55
3	Bengaluru Rural	77	39	50.65
4	Belagavi	345	175	50.72
5	Bellari	150	76	50.67
6	Bidar	131	66	50.38
7	Vijayapura	159	81	50.94
8	Chamarajnar	89	46	51.69
9	Chickmagalur	107	56	52.34
10	Chikkaballpur	108	56	51.85
11	Chitradurga	136	70	51.47
12	Dakshina Kannada	136	69	50.74
13	Davanagere	133	68	51.13
14	Dharwad	82	42	51.22
15	Gadag	75	39	52.00
16	Kalaburgi	179	90	50.28
17	Hassan	153	80	52.29
18	Haveri	128	65	50.78
19	Kodagu	50	26	52.00
20	Kolar	111	57	51.35
21	Koppal	109	56	51.38
22	Mandya	155	79	50.97
23	Mysuru	187	94	50.27
24	Raichur	142	72	50.70
25	Ramanagara	81	41	50.62
26	Shivamogga	116	61	52.59
27	Tumakuru	215	109	50.70
28	Udupi	98	50	51.02
29	Uttara Kannada	130	70	53.85
30	Yadgiri	94	48	51.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>3903</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>51.19</b>

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

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

Sl.No.	District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Member	% of seats reserved for women
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bagalkot	36	18	50.00
2	Bengaluru Urban	50	25	50.00
3	Bengaluru Rural	21	11	52.38
4	Belagavi	90	45	50.00
5	Bellari	40	20	50.00
6	Bidar	34	17	50.00
7	Vijayapura	42	21	50.00
8	Chamarajnar	23	12	52.17
9	Chickmagalur	33	17	51.52
10	Chikkaballpur	28	14	50.00
11	Chitradurga	37	19	51.35
12	Dakshina Kannada	36	18	50.00
13	Davanagere	36	18	50.00
14	Dharwad	22	11	50.00
15	Gadag	19	10	52.63
16	Kalaburgi	47	24	51.06
17	Hassan	40	20	50.00
18	Haveri	34	17	50.00
19	Kodagu	29	15	51.72
20	Kolar	30	15	50.00
21	Koppal	29	15	51.72
22	Mandya	41	21	51.22
23	Mysuru	49	25	51.02
24	Raichur	38	19	50.00
25	Ramanagara	22	11	50.00
26	Shivamogga	31	16	51.61
27	Tumakuru	57	29	50.88
28	Udupi	26	13	50.00
29	Uttara Kannada	39	20	51.28
30	Yadgiri	24	12	50.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1083</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>50.60</b>

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

## **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

### **Sex Ratio**

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

### **Labour force**

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

### **Work force**

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

### **Employed and Unemployed**

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

### **Suicide rate**

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

### **Total Fertility rate**

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

### **Crude Birth Rate**

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

### **General Fertility Rate**

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

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

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

### **Crude Death Rate**

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

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

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

### **Infant Mortality Rate**

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

### **Still Birth rate**

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



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

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