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*Men and Women in Karnataka
2017-18*


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 2017-18. The publication is intended to provide a bird’s eye view of the present status of Women in the State. I am confident that planners, administrators, research scholars and other stakeholders working in the area of women’s empowerment would find this document a useful tool for improving the status of women in Karnataka.

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

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


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Director

Bengaluru
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INTRODUCTION

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

1.2 Gender issue is an issue or a concern determined by gender based and/or sex based differences among women and men. Gender issues in all aspects and concerns on how women and men inter-relate during their differences to access and use of resources, their activities and how they react to 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 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 their welfare to development. In recent years, empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women.

1.4 The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats for women in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities 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 with deep insight into women's concerns have also contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

1.5 Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms. The most obvious of them being, the trend of continuously declining sex ratio among 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 still persists in parts of the State.

1.6 Social development indices viz., nutrition, health and education are being recognized as important pre-requisites for development of human resources of 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 Common wealth summit has given a blue print for action to all their Member Countries and States to transform the Common wealth vision for women into reality. Efforts will surely bring about the day, when women and men will take equal positions in all walks of life.

1.8 Gender based budgeting is felt essential nowadays for the upliftment of women, both socially and economically. Gender budgeting is required to create separate budgets for 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 men and women 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 the basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (**Article 39 A**)

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

B. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

2.2 To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various 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 73rd Constitution Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensures one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

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

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

3.4 National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001

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

3.5 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

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

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

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 Government of India. Further, Rs.500 per month to the beneficiaries aged

between 65 to 80 years, of which Rs.200 per month is paid by Government of India and Rs.300 is paid by Government of Karnataka. 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 Government of India and Rs.250 is paid by Government of Karnataka.

ii) National Family Benefits Scheme (NFBS):

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

iii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme IGWPS):

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

iv) Indira Gandhi Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):

For persons with physical disabilities of less than 75%, Rs.500 per month is paid by Government of Karnataka, for those aged between 0-17 years belonging to BPL families and Rs.500 per month is paid to beneficiaries aged between 18 to 79 years. For Persons affected with more than 75% disability are paid Rs.1200 per month, of which Rs.300 is paid by Government of India.

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 of population in five year age groups by sex are given in Table-3, along with details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the 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 was 965, thus there is a 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. On comparing child population census figures of 2001 with that of 2011 census there was an overall decline in both, male and female child population. The sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 has declined sharply from 960 in 1991 to 946 in 2001 and again there was marginal raise from 946 in 2001 to 948 as per 2011 Census. These details are given in Table-8.

4.3 Details of Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate from 1971 to 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 years, whereas it was 65.8 years in 2001-02. District-wise life expectancy at birth, for the years 1991-92 and 2001-02 is given in Table-10.

4.5 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 2.4 in 2001 to 2.0 in 2011. The decline in Total Fertility Rate is on account of improved contraceptives, increased

knowledge on 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 to women have raised their earning power and enhanced the "opportunity cost" of child bearing and child rearing. Rapid technological changes have raised the rate of return to human capital through education. High rates of return to human capital and education have raised the incentives of parents to invest in their children's education in order to substitute quality for quantity of family size decisions. The district wise details of total fertility rate are given in Table-11. While the general fertility rate was 35.3 and the total fertility rate was 1.7 among illiterate women the corresponding rates were 63.8 and 1.8 among literate women. Age specific 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 age groups during 2016 with respect to never married women stood at 41.4, 50.2 with respect to married women and 8.4 with respect to widowed/divorced and separated women. These details are given in Table-13.

4.7 Total marital fertility rate is 3.8. However this figure remained at 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 The combined crude Death rate of all ages for 2016 is 6.7 in total. While it is 7.2 in case of males, it is 6.2 in case of females. Age specific death rates for male & female is given in Table-16.

4.9 District wise Birth rate and Death rate for the year 2017 are given in Table-17.

4.10 During the year 2017, the registered number of live births in Karnataka was 10.74 lakhs. While still births were 3376, deaths were 4.75 lakh and maternal

deaths were 763. Live births, still births, birth rate, Deaths, Death rate and Infant deaths are given in Table-18.

4.11 Percentage of live births by order of birth for the year 2016, for 5th 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 percent. The programmes, policies and schemes of the department are aimed at a holistic development of children in terms of tackling declining sex ratio, infant mortality, health and nutrition issues, early childhood education, in addition to providing protection of rights of children, prevention of child abuse and exploitation, provision of care and protection etc.

5.1 Day Care Centers (Creeches)

Assistance is provided through Zilla Panchayats to Mahila Mandals and voluntary organisations to start creeches for children of working women who are engaged in agriculture and other occupations in rural areas. The scheme provides day care services for children in the age group 0-3 years. Services include health care supplementary nutrition, facilities for children to sleep, immunization, play and recreation. The number of day care centers in Karnataka for the year 2017-18 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 a package of services viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, health and nutrition, education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between age of 3-6 years. Eligible beneficiaries covered under the scheme are children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The package of services is provided to beneficiaries through Anganwadi Centers managed by an Anganwadi Worker and a Helper, at the Village Level as also in Urban Slums. At present 62580 Anganwadi Centres and 3331 Mini Anganwadis

are functioning under ICDS projects, covering all 176 Taluks. During 2017-18, under this scheme, 56.50 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited.

5.3 Supplementary Nutrition Programme:

Supplementary nutrition program launched since inception is given to the beneficiaries under ICDS programme with an objective to provide 500 calories and 12–15 grams of protein per day, as a supplement to their normal intake as envisaged in the scheme guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year at a cost of Rs. 8.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs.9.50 per beneficiary per day for pregnant and nursing mothers as well as adolescent girls and Rs.12.00 per severely malnourished child per day. Beneficiaries are provided with local food for all the 6 days in a week. Children in the age group of 3 -6 years, attending the AWC are provided cooked food for 6 days in a week. A total expenditure of Rs.1420.30 Crores, was incurred during the year 2017-18. From 2005-06 the Government of India has been sharing 50% of the cost on supplementary nutrition and 50% share is borne by the State Government. The district-wise details are given in Table-21.

5.4 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – ‘SABALA’-Scheme for Adolescent Girls.

Government of India formulated a new scheme during the year called ‘Rajiv Gandhi’ scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls –‘SABALA’ merging ‘KISHORI SHAKTI YOJANA’ (KSY) and NUTRITION PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS (NPAG). This scheme ‘SABALA’ is being implemented on pilot basis in 9 districts namely Gulbarga, Kolar, Dharwad, Chickmagalur, Bengaluru Rural, Bellary, Bijapur, Kodagu and Uttara Kannada. In 2017-18 the SABALA Scheme was changed as Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) and implemented in another 11 districts namely Koppal, Yadgir, Bagalkote, Davanagere, Haveri, Bidar, Gadag, Chickballapur, Raichur, Belagavi and Shimoga. In all the Scheme for Adolescent Girls is being implemented in 20

districts of the State. The scheme aims at covering Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years. A total of Rs.145.84 lakhs for Non-nutrition component has been released in the year 2017-18 and an expenditure of Rs.93.33 lakh has been incurred.

5.5 Bhagyalakshmi

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

Objectives:

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

Eligibility Criteria for availing benefit under the Scheme:

- The first two girl children born in to the family having BPL/Priority House hold card, issued by the Food and Civil Supplies Department are eligible to enroll under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme;
- The father or mother of the beneficiary girl child should have undergone terminal family planning method and the total number of children should not exceed three;
- All girl children born into the below poverty line families after 31.03.2006 are eligible to be enrolled as beneficiaries under the scheme;
- The Child should be enrolled before completion of one year by producing the birth certificate of the child;
- The beneficiaries will be registered after complete verification and an amount of Rs.10,000/- will be deposited in the name of each eligible beneficiary born up to 31.07.2008 with the financial partner institution;

- When the girl attains the age of 18 years, the maturity amount along with the accrued interest i.e. an amount of Rs.34,751/- and if the second child in the same family is also enrolled under the scheme, a total amount of Rs.40,918/- will be paid to the beneficiary. Interim benefits such as scholarship and insurance will be provided on fulfillment of the conditions specified in the scheme.

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

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

Bhagyalakshmi Software-Banangaladatha Bale.

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

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

The scheme was further modified vide Gov.No.MAMAE/67/MAMAA/2017 Dated: 24.02.2018 and as per this new order.

- The Eligibility criteria to enroll under the scheme is extended to two years after birth of the child.
- Submission of Family Planning Certificate is not compulsory while enrolling the second child under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme.

Conditions to avail Maturity Amount:-

- In order to avail the maturity amount, the child should have studied upto minimum of 8th Std. This condition is relaxed to differently abled children. The said children should have studied from 1 to 5th Standard. If the child is

suffering from sever disability, the concerned District Deputy Director, has been vested with power to look into the pros and cons of the case and can further relax this condition;

- The Child should produce 5th Standard and 8th Standard passed Certificate issued by the School Head Master;
- The child should not be a child labour as per the child labour Act,1986;
- The child should not marry until she completes 18 years age;
- If the selected beneficiary does not fulfil any one of the above conditions the benefit will be forfeited;
- The Children born from 01.06.2006 to 31.07.2008 and registered under the scheme, the child should have passed every year in each class to avail the scholarship;
- The scheme is implemented in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- 40945 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme during 2017-18.

The district-wise information regarding the number of beneficiaries covered during 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in Table-22.

5.6 GIRL CHILD

Government of India has declared January 24th as the “National Girl Child day” with a focus on the upliftment of the Girl Child. Although the Constitution of India guarantees equality to all citizens, the status of women and girls is not on par with that of males in some sections of society. The skewed sex ratio in the 0-6 years age group is an indicator of this fact. The Government of India has launched several schemes and programmes for the welfare of the girl child, which reduce discrimination against the girl child. Some of these are:-

A. Girl Child Scheme/Adolescent Girl Scheme

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

B. Legislative Measures

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

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

5.7 Discrimination against girls is evident from indicators such as enrolment and dropout rates of girls in schools. Dropout rates from 2000-2001 to 2017-18 are given in Table-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 prominent among women who have two living sons.

EARLY MARRIAGE

Implementation of Prohibition of Child Act-2006

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

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

6.3 Punishment under prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006.

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

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

committee's recommendation to implement the Prohibition of Child marriage Act-2006.

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

CHILD LABOUR

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

1. Introduction:

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

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

2. 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. The Gurupadaswamy Committee examined the problem in detail and made some far-reaching recommendations. 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.

3. 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 right to 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 year to three 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 listed 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.

4. **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 on 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;

5. **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 Centers in the NCLP Special Training Centers, 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.

6. **Karnataka State Child Labour Project (KSCLP):**

In Karnataka State, the action plan for elimination of child labour has been enunciated in 2001 with the 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, District Child Labour Project Societies have been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioners and an Advisory Committee along with Executive Committees have been constituted for effective implementation of the

Action Plan. A 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.

7. Major Initiatives for Elimination of the Child and Adolescent Labour problem in Karnataka State are as follows:

- **Revised Action Plan:** The Hon'ble Chief Minister in his Budget Speech of 2017-18 (in para No. 238 on 15th March 2017) has made the following announcement "Rajya Balakarmika Haagu Kishora Karmika Paddhathi Nirmulana Parishkrutha Kriya Yojane" will be formulated during 2017-18. Through this action Budget 2017-18 plan, steps will be taken to declare Karnataka as "Child Labour and Adolescent Labour Free" State in next 5 years".

For fulfillment of the above announcement, a revised action plan is being prepared with the academic support of the National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru for the eradication of Child and Adolescent Labour in Karnataka.

- **Memorandum Of Standard Operating Procedures:**

In pursuance of Section 17A of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, A "MEMORANDUM OF STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (MSOPs)" FOR DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION TO DECLARAE A DISTRICT AS "CHILD AND ADOLOSCENT LABOUR FREE ZONE-CALFZ" has been Published in the State Gazette.

- **Mobile APP:** A " Mobile Application" for pooling information about the problems and remedies for child and adolescent labour is being developed by the State.

- **Blue Print of Education Standards:**

The task of preparing a Blue Print for the purpose of providing quality education and rehabilitation to the rescued Child and Adolescent Labourers is entrusted to the Department of State Educational Research Training (DSERT). The DSERT has submitted its draft report to the Labour Department, Government of Karnataka.

- 8. Field Survey of Working Children:** A district-wise survey was 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 hazardous sectors and 27,140 were employed in the non-hazardous sector. During the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 surveys were conducted in all districts of the State. At present, while the survey work is completed in twenty eight districts, it is still in progress in the remaining two districts of the State. 22,882 child labourers have been identified in the districts where survey was completed. The survey figures, form the basis for taking decisions to rescue and rehabilitate these working children.

9. **Inspections:** In every district, regular and periodically planned as well as surprise inspections are carried out by a team of officers and Inspectors of the department in addition to the Inspectors notified under Section 17 of the Child and Adolescent (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, defined to identify, rescue, release and rehabilitate working children.
10. **Rehabilitation of Released Children:** For the purpose of rehabilitation of rescued children 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 these STCs, children are provided bridge education, day–care and a stipend of Rs.150 per child/per month is being paid. The NCLP is presently implemented in 17 districts of Karnataka.
 - ii. **State Child Labour Project (SCLP):** The Government of Karnataka has launched SCLP as a supplement for NCLP to extend the beneficial support system to non-NCLP districts. Under this Project Residential Special Training Centers (STCs) are being run. The SCLP is presently implemented in 13 districts of Karnataka.
11. **Awareness Generation Programmes:**
 1. **“World Day Against Child Labour” (WDAKL):** On June 12th, every year **“World Day Against Child Labour” (WDAKL)** is organized at the State level and District level in collaboration with Legal Service Authorities, District Administration, NGO’s, Trade Unions, Employer Organizations etc.,
 2. Various **Awareness Generation Programmes (AGPs)** 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. Jathas and Street plays are conducted at State, District and Taluk levels to create awareness amongst public.
5. Stickers, Pamphlets, wall paintings, are distributed among general public.
6. Flex and Hoardings are also being displayed to create awareness among general public.

The State of Karnataka is initiating all possible steps for complete elimination of this problem and to declare the State as a “Child and Adolescent Labour Free Zone”, 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. A majority of women go through life in a state of nutritional stress; they are anemic and malnourished. Poverty, early marriage, malnutrition and lack of health care, during pregnancy are the major reasons for both maternal and infant mortality. The average Indian women bear her first child before 22 years and has little control over her own fertility and reproductive health. In Karnataka, almost 23.2 percent of girls are married before they attain 18 years of age as per NFHS-4, 2015-16. Nearly 9.6 percent of married girls bear children before they turn 19 year. Almost one third of all babies born to these girls are found to be born low birth-weight.

8.2 As per Sample Registration System, the overall Infant mortality rate in Karnataka, which was 95 during 1971 declined to 24 in 2016. In 2001-02, the expectation of life at birth was 67.0 years and 64.5 years for females and males respectively. 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, medicines, equipment, electricity and transport. To reduce the high maternal mortality rate, rural health infrastructure needs strengthening. The number of health centers available in rural areas as on 2017-18 given below.

Sub centers	8871
Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	2359
Community Health Centers (CHCs)	206

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

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

(Percentage)

Mothers Receiving Antenatal and Post Natal Care	Total	Urban	Rural
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 Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome has emerged as a major killer in Karnataka. The incidence of AIDS is spreading from the high risk population to the general population, and the infection has spread even to new born babies. The district-wise details about the percentage of women having awareness about AIDS in Karnataka during 2017-18 is shown in Table-25.

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

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

(Percentage)

Nutritional Status of Never-Married Adults(age 15-49)	Total	Urban	Rural
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
Anemia among Children and Adults			
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 Population of Karnataka does not have access to safe drinking water, which is the cause of many diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery, jaundice, etc., The status of Rural habitations access to safe drinking water and those yet to be covered is given below:

Rural Habitations having safe Drinking water

Partially Covered	Fully Covered	Total
24980	34342	59774

Source: Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Dept.

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

EDUCATION

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

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

9.3 None the less, literacy rate has been going up steadily. The 2011 census revealed that while the total literacy rate was 75.36 percent, with respect to females, this was 68.08 percent. The literacy rate by sex, in rural and urban areas is given in Table 26.

9.4 During 2017-18, the number of girls enrolled in lower primary, higher primary and high schools are 25,98,295 (48.07%), 14,24,375 (48.12%) and 8,42,943 (47.90%) respectively to the total enrolled. The total percentage enrolment of girls for lower primary, higher primary, and high schools was 48.06

percent. District-wise share of girls enrolment for lower primary, higher primary & high school for the year 2017-18 is given Table-27.

9.5 The Government of Karnataka has distributed bicycles to government school and aided school students who are studying in VIII standard to improve the quality of attendance in high schools. The total number of bicycles distributed during the year 2017-18 were 4,93,668 of which, 2,44,505 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 all other districts. Percentage of female teachers in Primary & High Schools was 49.86 and 34.33 percent, respectively. District-wise information is given in Table-29.

9.7 Gender parity index for 2017-18 for Lower Primary, Higher Primary & High School is 0.93, in all the three categories. District-wise details are given in Table-30.

9.8 During 2017-18, number of girls enrolled for first year Pre-University and Second Year Pre-University are 3,28,633 and 2,80,371 respectively. The district-wise details are given in Table-31.

9.9 During 2017-18 the student strength in Government and Private aided degree colleges were 2,95,449 and 1,92,303 respectively of which 1,73,579 and 1,11,863 are female students respectively, in Government and Private aided sectors. The district-wise details are given in Table-32.

WOMEN AND ECONOMY

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

10.2 As per 2011 Census, in urban area, the total population of workers is 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 the report of National Sample Survey 68th round, (Central Sample) the worker population ratio of females in rural areas for principal sector was 1000 while that for males was also 1000. In urban areas too, it is 1000 for females and 1000 for males, the details of which are given in Table-33. According to Employment and Training Department, Bangaluru, the total employment of women in organized sector as on 31st March 2018 was 7,75,345 of which 2,84,326 were in public sector and 4,91,019 were in private sector. The district-wise details are given in Table-37.

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

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

10.5 The percentage of work participation 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 their economic empowerment. Some of these are STEP and Hostels for Working Women, along with day care centers for their children.

10.7 As per 2011 census the total male and female workers in all age groups are 2.34 crores, of which 1.64 crores are male workers and 0.70 crores are female workers. In case of total 44.75 lakhs marginal workers, 19.20 lakhs are males and 25.55 lakhs are females. The number of male and female workers in various age groups are given in Table-38.

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

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

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

10.8.1 During 2017-18, 859.23 lakhs person days were generated under MGNEGA, of which the man-days generated by the women were 404.94 lakhs. The district-wise total number of person-days generated under MGNEGA during 2017-18 of which, the total number of person-days generated by women are given in Table-39.

10.8.2 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-40.

10.8.3 According to 6th Economic Census, there were 6.91 lakh agricultural establishments employing 13.41 lakh persons in Karnataka State of which 5.24 lakhs are females. Details are given in Table-41. In all non-agricultural

establishments which are 21.89 lakh in number, the female employment was 16.56 lakhs for 58.05 lakh total employment. The details are given in Table-42.

10.8.4 According to 2010-11 Agricultural Census, total number of agricultural land holders are 78,32,189 having an area of 1,20,61,457 hectares of which women land holders are 14,86,479, having an area of 18,98,304 hectares. The district-wise details are given in Table-43.

SUPPORT SERVICES TO WOMEN

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

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

11.2.1 Hostels for working women:

With progressive change in the economic structure, more and more women are moving out of their homes in search of employment in big cities. These women are exposed to risks due to lack of suitable and safe accommodation. The Government acknowledging the difficulties faced by such women and decided to introduce a scheme called construction/expansion of hostels for working women. Under the scheme, for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for working women, financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations, local bodies and cooperative institutions in order to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical trainings. The objective of the scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to working women living out of their homes. The targeted beneficiaries are: single working women, widows, divorcees, separated women and working women whose husbands are out of town. The district-wise number of working women hostels and number of women benefited during 2017-18 are given in Table-20.

11.2.2 Stree Shakthi

Stree Shakthi Project was launched throughout the State during 2000-2001. The aim of the project is to empower women economically and socially by organizing them in Urban and Rural Self Help Groups. As on March 2018, 1.54 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in the State. 22.25 lakh women members have been enrolled in these groups till March 2018 and the members have saved an amount of Rs.2869.24 crores. A total of 1,40,603 groups have availed bank loans to the extent of Rs.3299.42 crores to take up various income generating activities.

11.2.3 Santhwana

Women who are victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc. are subjected to physical and mental torture besides having to face social & financial problems. With a view to console these women and rehabilitate them, the scheme “Santhwana” was launched during the year 2000-01. Santhwana Centers are run through NGOs and each center is provided with a toll free number. The helpline receives call from women in distress round the clock. Facilities and rehabilitative services are provided to such women depending upon the merits of the case. There are 196 Santhwana centers in State. Number of beneficiaries covered under Santhwana and Swadhar are 24,275 and 1,625 women, respectively. The district-wise physical and financial progress is given in Table-44.

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

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

etc. The package of services made available include provision for food, clothing, shelter, health care, counselling and legal support including social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skill up-gradation, etc.

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

There are 46 Swadhar Gruha centers sanctioned by Government of India, which are functioning in the State. The physical and financial progress for the year 2017-18 are given in Table-44.

11.2.5 Family Counselling Centers:

The incidence of dowry death and other atrocities on women and children have been increasing in the State. This has become a matter of great concern to all, demanding immediate attention from Government and voluntary organizations to eradicate such social evils. In order to meet the new social changes, the Central Social Welfare Board has been operating 31 Family counselling Centres in all the districts of Karnataka, since 1982.

The number of beneficiaries and funds (De-centralised and Centrallised) released for Family Counselling Centers (FCC) in Karnataka during 2017-18 are as given below:

Family Counselling Centres	No. of Institutions	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in lakh)	No. of Units	No.of Beneficiaries
De-centralized	31	92,52,000	31	39608
Centralized	11	31,68,000	11	8331

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

12.1 Crimes against women have been increasing over the years. As per the data of 2017-18, total number of police stations in Karnataka are 954 including 35 Women Police Stations and Railway Police Station. District wise information is given in Table-45.

According to State Crime Record Bureau, among crimes committed against women. Molestation cases recorded are 5781 in 2017 as against 5260 in 2016. Similarly, there were 1835 victims of rape in 2017 when compared with 1655 victims in 2016. The number of dowry deaths recorded are 206 in 2017 as compared to 234 in 2016. The district wise details are given in Table-46.

12.2 Punishment for Rape

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

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

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

Gang Rape:-

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

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

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

Punishment for repeat offenders.

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

12.3 As per the report received from State for the year 2017, the total number of Suicides are 10511, of which 2800 are suicides pertaining to women. District-wise information is given in Table-47.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING

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

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

13.3 The total number of Judges in Karnataka during (in the subordinate Judiciary) the year 2017-18 was 959 of which the number of women judges recorded was 275, whereas male judges were 684. Number of judges according to gender wise and district wise details are given in Table-50.

13.4 The percentage of working women in Karnataka State as on 31.3.2018 is 34.29 and the group wise data is given in the Table-51. The number of women IAS, IPS and IFS officers in Karnataka is given in Table-52.

13.5 The percentage representation of women in the three levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions viz. Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat are 53.06%, 51.19% and 50.60% and the district wise details are given in the Tables- 53, 54 & 55 respectively.

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TABLE - 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
KARNATAKA		30966657	30128640	61095297	49.31	82.47	68.08	75.36	-	319

Source: As per 2011 Census.

TABLE - 2
Population and Percentage share of female population from 1951 to 2011 census

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

Source: As per Population Census.

TABLE - 3
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	-

Source: As per 2011 Population Census

TABLE - 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
All ages	5264545	5210447	10474992	100	

TABLE - 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
All ages	2134754	2114233	4248987	100	

Source: As per 2011 Population Census.

TABLE - 6

Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)

Sl. No.	District	Decadal Sex Ratio											
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Bagalkote	999	995	974	984	977	997	987	987	997	982	980	989
2	Bengaluru	982	958	931	928	922	895	890	886	900	903	908	916
3	Bengaluru (R)	996	990	972	970	964	970	960	954	955	945	945	946
4	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964	976
5	Belagavi	980	9647	957	952	947	956	952	947	957	954	960	973
6	Bellary	968	975	967	970	970	956	960	966	975	966	969	983
7	Bidar	990	979	968	959	949	980	971	963	968	952	949	956
8	Vijayapura	996	986	957	962	951	963	967	963	970	948	950	960
9	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
KARNATAKA		983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957	963	960	965	973

Source:As per population Census

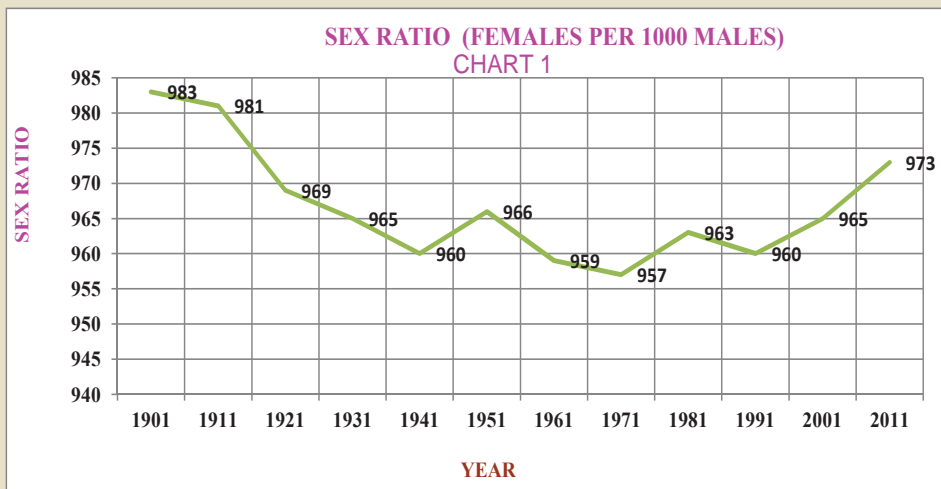


TABLE - 7

CHILD POPULATION (0-6 YEARS) 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	State/ District	Child Population (0-6 years) 2001			Child Population (0-6 years) 2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Bagalkote	264872	136564	128308	271908	140551	131357
2	Bengaluru	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
KARNATAKA		7182100	3690958	3491142	7161033	3675291	3485742

Source: As per population Census 2001 & 2011.

TABLE - 8
Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)

Sl.No.	District	1991	2001	2011	Rank*
1	Bagalkote	960	940	935	28
2	Bengaluru	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	Chamarajnar	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
KARNATAKA		960	946	948	-

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

TABLE - 10

Life Expectancy at Birth : 1991-92 and 2001-02

SI No	District	1991-92			2001-02		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	Bagalkot	59.0	58.0	60.0	60.8	60.3	61.3
2	Bengaluru	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	Chamarajnar	62.5	61.5	63.5	63.5	62.5	64.5
10	Chikmagalur	60.0	59.0	61.1	63.2	62.2	64.2
11	Chitradurga	62.8	61.8	63.8	64.6	63.6	65.6
12	Dakshina Kannada	66.0	64.5	67.5	67.4	65.9	68.5
13	Davanagere	63.0	62.0	64.0	65.8	64.3	67.3
14	Dharwad	59.1	58.2	60.0	61.9	61.4	62.4
15	Gadag	60.0	59.0	61.0	62.7	61.7	63.7
16	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
KARNATAKA		62.1	61.0	63.2	65.8	64.5	67.0

Source: Human Development Report 2005

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

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

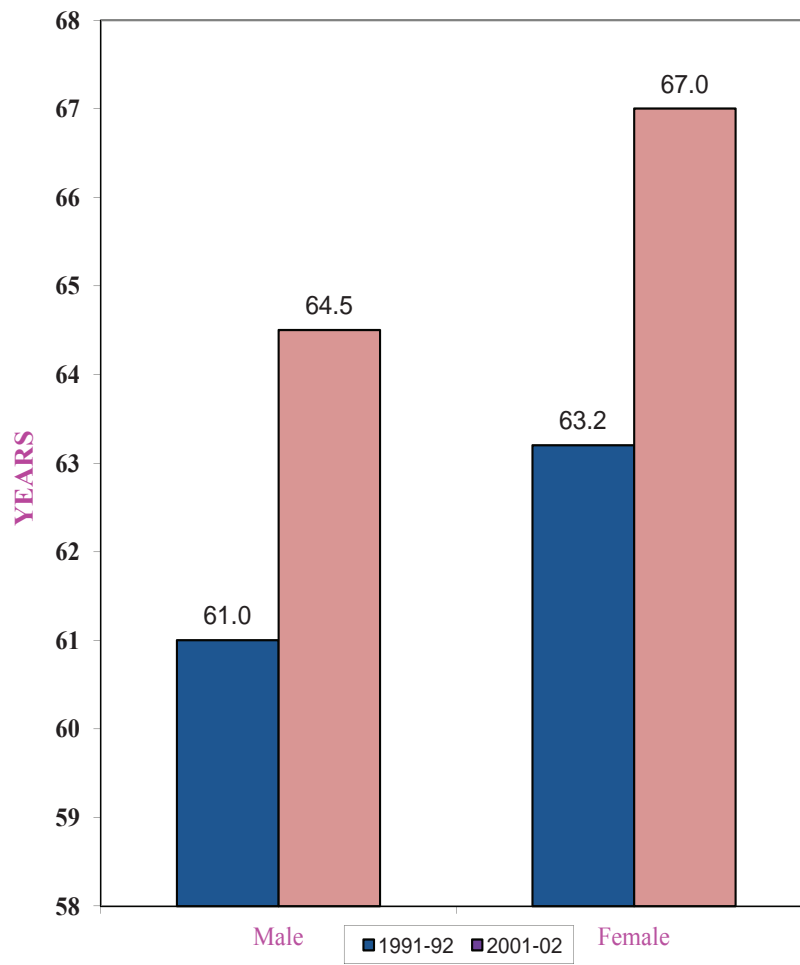


TABLE - 11
Total Fertility Rate

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	Chamarajnagar	2.0	1.6
10	Chikmagalur	1.9	1.4
11	Chitradurga	2.3	2.0
12	Dakshina Kannada	1.7	1.5
13	Davanagere	2.4	1.9
14	Dharwad	2.5	2.1
15	Gadag	2.6	2.3
16	Kalaburagi	3.5	3.0
17	Yadagiri	3.5	3.5
18	Hassan	1.9	1.5
19	Haveri	2.6	2.2
20	Kodagu	2.0	1.5
21	Kolar	2.5	1.9
22	Chikkaballapur	2.5	1.8
23	Koppal	3.4	2.9
24	Mandya	1.9	1.5
25	Mysuru	2.1	1.7
26	Raichur	3.3	2.9
27	Shimoga	2.0	1.7
28	Tumakuru	2.2	1.7
29	Udupi	1.5	1.2
30	Uttara Kannada	2.2	1.7
KARNATAKA		2.4	2.0

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

TABLE - 12

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

Age group (Year)	Illiterate	Education Level of Women - Year -2016							
		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.

TABLE - 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

TABLE - 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

TABLE - 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

TABLE - 16
Age Specific Death Rates : 2016

Age group years	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 year	24.0	29.3	26.5
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.

TABLE - 17***Birth Rate and Death Rate : 2017***

Sl.No	District	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1	Bagalkote	20.54	6.79
2	Bengaluru (U)	12.91	5.05
3	Bengaluru (R)	11.45	6.53
4	Ramanagara	9.67	9.62
5	Belagavi	16.28	6.68
6	Bellary	19.63	6.88
7	Bidar	23.90	5.90
8	Vijayapura	21.15	6.36
9	Chamarajnar	11.91	9.74
10	Chikmagalur	13.87	8.99
11	Chitradurga	15.04	8.74
12	Dakshina Kannada	15.33	7.35
13	Davanagere	15.68	7.60
14	Dharwad	19.66	7.39
15	Gadag	15.59	8.85
16	Kalaburagi	23.12	5.39
17	Yadagiri	19.18	5.50
18	Hassan	12.73	9.64
19	Haveri	15.05	7.49
20	Kodagu	14.12	8.31
21	Kolar	14.22	6.49
22	Chikkaballapur	13.33	7.02
23	Koppal	19.47	6.31
24	Mandya	13.91	9.66
25	Mysuru	19.47	9.53
26	Raichur	16.79	5.49
27	Shimoga	14.01	7.49
28	Tumakuru	11.08	9.47
29	Udupi	13.52	9.05
30	Uttara Kannada	14.51	7.14
STATE		15.94	7.06

Source:2017- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

TABLE - 18**REGISTERED NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS IN
KARNATAKA : 2017**

Year	Live births ('000s)	Still births (No.)	Birth rate	Deaths ('000s)	Death rate	Infant death (No.)	Maternal death (No.)
2017	1074	3376	15.94	475	7.06	10800	763

Source: 2017- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

TABLE - 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.

TABLE - 20

***Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited,
number of day care centres : 2017-18***

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of working women Hostels (WWH)	Working women benefited	No. of Day Care Centres (DCC)
1	Bagalkot	-	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	Chamarajnagar	-	-	2
9	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-
10	Chikmagalur	2	110	-
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
STATE		65	1240	38

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

TABLE - 21

**Physical and Financial Progress for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Scheme
Adolescen Girls (SAG): 2017-18**

Sl. No.	District	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (Progress)		No.of Adolescent Girls (Given Training)	Adolescent Girls (SAG) Progress (Rs.in lakhs)	
		Physical (in Nos)	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Amount Received	Expenditure
1	Bagalkot	237347	6263.35	-	-	-
2	Bengaluru (U)	286842	6589.76	-	-	-
3	Bengaluru(R)	97611	2454.50	-	-	-
4	Ramanagara	78110	1805.58	-	-	-
5	Belagavi	557349	16018.64	-	15.40	15.40
6	Bellari	341854	8754.38	-	-	-
7	Bidar	191390	4953.16	-	-	-
8	Vijayapura	292921	7277.43	-	-	-
9	Chamarajnar	93193	2185.21	-	-	-
10	Chikmagalur	95711	2231.31	-	-	-
11	Chitradurga	161534	4378.98	-	-	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	145600	3520.33	-	7.96	7.96
13	Davanagere	190476	4745.20	-	6.60	6.60
14	Dharwad	196264	4632.42	-	-	-
15	Gadag	118623	3222.25	-	-	-
16	Kalaburagi	359215	9456.08	-	-	-
17	Yadagiri	162371	5282.76	-	-	-
18	Hassan	117649	2776.51	-	-	-
19	Haveri	179334	4995.77	-	-	-
20	Kodagu	47983	993.34	-	-	-
21	Kolar	189476	2623.18	-	-	-
22	Chikkaballapura	119737	2695.71	-	6.60	6.60
23	Koppal	200237	4885.17	-	-	-
24	Mandya	133384	3252.68	-	-	-
25	Mysuru	201954	4935.91	-	-	-
26	Raichur	282742	7691.58	-	-	-
27	Shivamogga	141452	2763.70	-	-	-
28	Tumakuru	202735	5597.65	-	-	-
29	Udupi	79876	1745.14	-	4.40	4.40
30	Uttara Kannada	147190	3301.91	-	-	-
STATE		5650160	142029.59	-	40.96	40.96

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

TABLE - 22

*No. of Beneficiaries under Bhagyalakhmi Scheme during 2016-17
& 2017-18*

Sl.No	District	2016-17	2017-18
1	Bagalkot	4108	947
2	Bengaluru (U)	5972	1596
3	Bengaluru(R)	2717	676
4	Ramanagara	3804	856
5	Belagavi	10555	2630
6	Bellari	6847	1798
7	Bidar	6048	3262
8	Vijayapura	6224	1364
9	Chamarajnar	3326	1047
10	Chikmagalur	3298	708
11	Chitradurga	5584	1104
12	Dakshina Kannada	2460	589
13	Davanagere	7867	1570
14	Dharwad	7200	1062
15	Gadag	4655	796
16	Kalaburagi	9238	2407
17	Yadagiri	2967	858
18	Hassan	6765	910
19	Haveri	6714	1371
20	Kodagu	734	194
21	Kolar	4238	1060
22	Chikkaballapura	4641	1875
23	Koppal	4638	1256
24	Mandya	6842	1399
25	Mysuru	8203	2500
26	Raichur	7241	1885
27	Shivamogga	5577	904
28	Tumakuru	8775	2555
29	Udupi	2936	702
30	Uttara Kannada	4437	1064
STATE		164611	40945

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

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

(In Numbers)

Sl.No	District	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bagalkot	84	52	0	0	0	0
2	Bengaluru	181	209	138	120	127	115
3	Bengaluru(R)	91	48	53	25	18	8
4	Ramanagara	109	33	88	75	12	0
5	Belagavi	2	2	0	0	15	7
6	Bellari	108	33	128	37	130	44
7	Bidar	9	12	0	18	6	8
8	Vijayapura	133	60	0	0	0	0
9	Chamarajnar	1	1	1	0	0	0
10	Chikmagalur	114	66	0	0	0	0
11	Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Dakshina Kannada	23	9	0	0	0	2
13	Davanagere	141	60	4	2	0	0
14	Dharwad	9	13	1	0	0	0
15	Gadag	415	218	0	0	0	0
16	Kalaburagi	8	0	0	0	0	0
17	Yadagiri	0	1	0	0	32	5
18	Hassan	4	1	0	0	1	1
19	Haveri	22	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kodagu	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Kolar	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Chikkaballapura	0	3	3	0	1	0
23	Koppal	0	0	0	2	0	0
24	Mandya	0	20	0	0	3	0
25	Mysuru	16	8	0	0	4	0
26	Raichur	0	0	246	128	106	88
27	Shivamogga	14	7	1	1	0	0
28	Tumakuru	4	0	0	0	0	0
29	Udupi	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Uttara Kannada	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE		1488	856	663	408	455	278

Source:Labour Department,

TABLE - 23

Class-wise Enrolment from 2000-2001 to 2017-18

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

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

TABLE - 24***Drop-out rate at different stages of School Education in Karnataka
from 2000- 2001 to 207-18***

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
2017-18	1.38	1.85	1.62	2.77	2.38	2.56	4.51	7.92	6.3

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

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

TABLE - 25***Percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS : 2017-18***

Sl. No.	District	% of women
1	Bagalkot	39.97
2	Bengaluru	51.49
3	Bengaluru(R)	19.74
4	Ramanagara	36.97
5	Belagavi	25.13
6	Bellari	18.35
7	Bidar	32.13
8	Vijayapura	43.33
9	Chamarajnar	17.90
10	Chikmagalur	33.68
11	Chitradurga	53.75
12	Dakshina Kannada	29.72
13	Davanagere	45.05
14	Dharwad	13.28
15	Gadag	15.72
16	Kalaburagi	23.96
17	Yadagiri	83.87
18	Hassan	35.45
19	Haveri	58.85
20	Kodagu	30.09
21	Kolar	38.09
22	Chikkaballapura	31.39
23	Koppal	35.57
24	Mandya	79.47
25	Mysuru	42.43
26	Raichur	19.81
27	Shivamogga	37.07
28	Tumakuru	23.61
29	Udupi	42.32
30	Uttara Kannada	30.59

Source: Karnataka Aids Prevention Society, Bangalore

TABLE - 26

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

Year	Rural			Urban			Total			
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	
1951	24.00	5.00	14.00	47.00	23.00	35.00	29.00	9.00	19.00	
1961	-	-	20.00	-	-	44.00	36.00	14.00	25.00	
1971	35.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	42.00	51.00	42.00	21.00	32.00	
1981	42.00	20.00	31.00	65.00	48.00	57.00	49.00	28.00	38.00	
1991	60.00	35.00	48.00	82.00	66.00	74.00	67.00	44.00	56.00	
2001	70.47	48.01	59.34	86.65	74.08	80.55	76.12	56.86	66.64	
2011	77.61	59.71	68.73	90.04	81.36	85.78	82.47	68.08	75.36	
Sl.No.	District	Year : 2011								
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

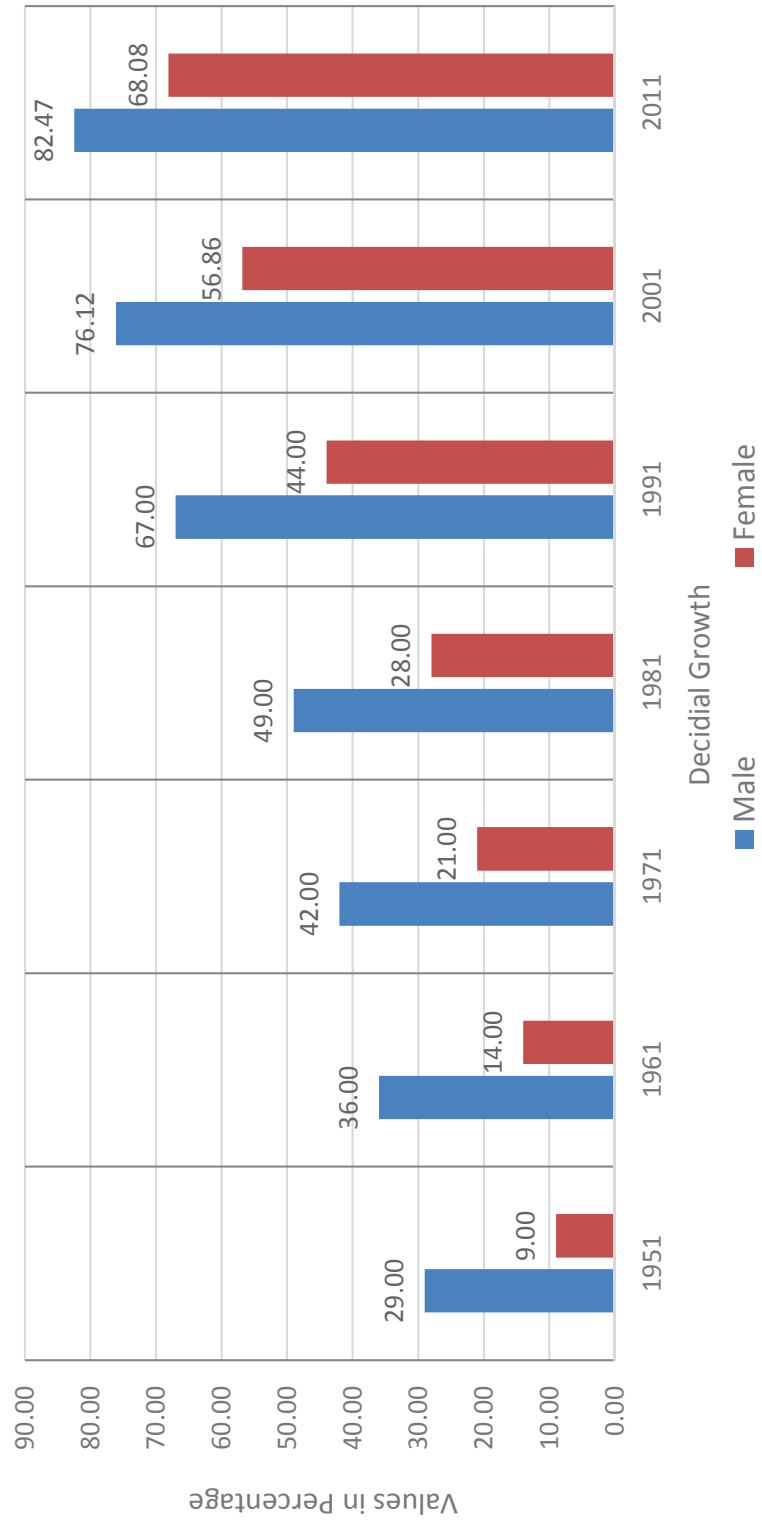


TABLE - 27

Enrolment in all management schools in Karnataka :2017-2018.

Sl. No	District	Lower Primary School			Higher Primary School			High School			Total(I-X)					
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys %	Girls %	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys %	Girls %	Total			
1	Bagalkot	105829	96524	202353	47.70	48.38	112595	32961	30118	63079	47.75	47.75	196908	181119	378027	47.91
2	Bengaluru(U)	472495	431771	904266	47.75	48.17	449977	135235	129391	264626	48.90	48.90	840948	777921	1618869	48.05
3	Bengaluru (R)	41478	38610	80088	48.21	47.77	45372	14364	13400	27764	48.26	48.26	79540	73684	153224	48.09
4	Belagavi	239102	219812	458914	47.90	48.54	255009	79918	70681	150599	46.93	46.93	450238	414284	864522	47.92
5	Bellari	133779	125097	258876	48.32	48.03	137677	39215	34650	73865	46.91	46.91	244550	225868	470418	48.01
6	Bidar	95880	87684	183564	47.77	48.40	94656	27861	25953	53814	48.23	48.23	172586	159448	332034	48.02
7	Vijayapura	144331	129658	273989	47.32	47.89	131841	37752	31512	69264	45.50	45.50	250779	224315	475094	47.21
8	Chamarajanagar	33567	31551	65118	48.45	48.34	39282	11923	11583	23506	49.28	49.28	65784	62122	127906	48.57
9	Chikkaballapura	47132	44104	91236	48.34	48.06	54599	16997	16301	33298	48.95	48.95	92487	86646	179133	48.37
10	Chikmagalur	37806	35590	73396	48.49	48.47	44491	14971	14368	29339	48.97	48.97	75702	71524	147226	48.58
11	Chitradurga	67085	62361	129446	48.18	48.46	74666	24382	22752	47134	48.27	48.27	129947	121299	251246	48.28
12	Dakshina Kannada	79938	74729	154667	48.32	47.59	98581	34742	31696	66438	47.71	47.71	166343	153343	319686	47.97
13	Davanagere	82908	76922	159830	48.13	48.62	91692	28706	27912	56618	49.30	49.30	158727	149413	308140	48.49
14	Dharwad	87907	81241	169148	48.03	48.44	95409	30025	28101	58126	48.34	48.34	167128	155555	322683	48.21
15	Gadag	50156	46816	96972	48.28	48.90	52780	16159	15225	31384	48.51	48.51	93283	87853	181136	48.50
16	Kalaburagi	149786	138808	288594	48.10	47.47	146181	43496	37108	80604	46.04	46.04	270069	245310	515379	47.60
17	Hassan	56167	53688	109855	48.87	49.13	66353	22448	22366	44814	49.91	49.91	112371	108651	221022	49.16
18	Haveri	72788	68080	140868	48.33	48.84	80239	23607	22940	46547	49.28	49.28	137446	130208	267654	48.65
19	Kodagu	19694	18801	38495	48.84	48.98	23613	8175	7858	16033	49.01	49.01	39917	38224	78141	48.92
20	Kolar	60613	56212	116825	48.12	48.78	68313	21351	20365	41716	48.82	48.82	116954	109900	226854	48.45
21	Koppal	78474	73159	151633	48.25	47.81	79194	22561	20132	42693	47.16	47.16	142370	131150	273520	47.95
22	Mandya	56306	51791	108097	47.91	45.57	68206	23577	21491	45068	47.69	47.69	114214	104366	218580	47.75
23	Mysuru	113341	107400	220741	48.65	48.13	132638	42772	40832	83604	48.84	48.84	223985	212067	436052	48.63
24	Raichur	111370	103640	215010	48.20	47.31	106398	29488	25263	54751	46.14	46.14	196916	179243	376159	47.65
25	Ramanagara	36801	34650	71451	48.49	48.26	42717	14168	13191	27359	48.21	48.21	73071	68456	141527	48.37
26	Shivamogga	67996	64212	132208	48.57	48.07	79181	26086	25290	51376	49.23	49.23	135203	127562	262765	48.55
27	Tumakuru	94256	88329	182585	48.38	47.07	111997	38969	34339	73308	46.84	46.84	192639	175385	368024	47.66
28	Udupi	40406	37618	78024	48.21	48.24	47666	16560	15346	31906	48.10	48.10	82159	75958	158117	48.04
29	Uttara Kannada	53508	51276	104584	49.03	48.20	65643	21260	20037	41297	48.52	48.52	108605	102950	211555	48.66
30	Yadagiri	75740	68161	143901	47.37	48.45	63754	17065	12742	29807	42.75	42.75	127942	111789	239731	46.63
	STATE	2806439	2598295	5404734	48.07	48.12	2959953	916794	842943	1759737	47.90	47.90	5258811	4865613	10124424	48.06

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions

TABLE - 28***No. of Bicycles distributed for VIII standard Students : 2017-18.***

Sl.No.	District	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Bagalkot	12664	12869	25533
2	Bengaluru (U)	2906	3066	5972
3	Bengaluru (R)	3684	3645	7329
4	Belagavi	26254	26450	52704
5	Bellari	12244	11854	24098
6	Bidar	9798	8610	18408
7	Vijayapura	13066	13268	26334
8	Chamarajanagar	4404	4603	9007
9	Chikkaballapur	5118	5273	10391
10	Chikmagalur	4404	4513	8917
11	Chitradurga	8445	8676	17121
12	Dakshina Kannada	6960	7541	14501
13	Davanagere	8389	8506	16895
14	Dharwad	5292	5427	10719
15	Gadag	5804	6072	11876
16	Kalaburagi	12766	13163	25929
17	Hassan	6501	6316	12817
18	Haveri	9860	9399	19259
19	Kodagu	1983	2012	3995
20	Kolar	6635	5967	12602
21	Koppal	8733	9318	18051
22	Mandya	6897	6924	13821
23	Mysuru	9758	9734	19492
24	Raichur	11482	12051	23533
25	Ramanagara	4146	4257	8403
26	Shivamogga	6968	7287	14255
27	Tumakuru	10854	11637	22491
28	Udupi	4248	4731	8979
29	Uttara Kannada	7389	8065	15454
30	Yadagiri	6853	7929	14782
STATE		244505	249163	493668

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions

TABLE - 29

Number of teachers and female teachers ratio in all Govt. and Aided schools in Karnataka (Primary Schools and High Schools) : 2017-18.

Sl. No	District	Primary School			Higher School				
		Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)
1	Bagalkot	4301	2962	7263	40.78	1818	629	2447	25.70
2	Bengaluru (U)	1621	6394	8015	79.78	1761	2023	3784	53.46
3	Bengaluru (R)	1504	1872	3376	55.45	632	403	1035	38.94
4	Belagavi	8814	7175	15989	44.87	3900	1550	5450	28.44
5	Bellari	4155	3245	7400	43.85	1354	721	2075	34.75
6	Bidar	4105	3049	7154	42.62	1676	779	2455	31.73
7	Vijayapura	6179	3814	9993	38.17	2162	613	2775	22.09
8	Chamarajanagar	1548	1442	2990	48.23	747	301	1048	28.72
9	Chikaballapur	2533	1960	4493	43.62	866	426	1292	32.97
10	Chikmagalur	2510	2258	4768	47.36	1291	552	1843	29.95
11	Chitradurga	3508	3050	6558	46.51	1876	598	2474	24.17
12	Dakshina Kannada	1139	3596	4735	75.95	936	1224	2160	56.67
13	Davanagere	3908	3012	6920	43.53	2083	769	2852	26.96
14	Dharwad	2179	3220	5399	59.64	1200	887	2087	42.50
15	Gadag	2180	1758	3938	44.64	1154	490	1644	29.81
16	Kalaburagi	4934	4463	9397	47.49	1810	1194	3004	39.75
17	Hassan	3473	3321	6794	48.88	1957	1041	2998	34.72
18	Haveri	3476	2645	6121	43.21	1735	624	2359	26.45
19	Kodagu	360	1143	1503	76.05	386	337	723	46.61
20	Kolar	2550	3037	5587	54.36	988	603	1591	37.90
21	Koppal	3023	1982	5005	39.60	1045	410	1455	28.18
22	Mandya	2689	2315	5004	46.26	1604	860	2464	34.90
23	Mysuru	3516	4221	7737	54.56	1753	1227	2980	41.17
24	Raichur	3814	2976	6790	43.83	1154	641	1795	35.71
25	Ramanagara	1673	1901	3574	53.19	909	463	1372	33.75
26	Shivamogga	3170	3679	6849	53.72	1779	877	2656	33.02
27	Tumakuru	4860	5177	10037	51.58	3087	1128	4215	26.76
28	Udupi	1041	1761	2802	62.85	761	728	1489	48.89
29	Uttara Kannada	2477	4332	6809	63.62	1304	841	2145	39.21
30	Yadagiri	2450	1389	3839	36.18	754	310	1064	29.14
	STATE	93690	93149	186839	49.86	44482	23249	67731	34.33

Source:-Commissioner of Public Instructions,

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

TABLE - 30

Districtwise Gender Parity Index : 2017-18

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School	Higher Primary School	High School
1	Bagalkot	0.91	0.94	0.92
2	Bengaluru (U)	18.2	18.5	18.4
3	Bengaluru (R)	0.93	0.91	0.92
4	Belagavi	1.84	1.89	1.86
5	Bellari	0.94	0.92	0.93
6	Bidar	0.91	0.94	0.92
7	Vijayapura	0.90	0.92	0.91
8	Chamarajanagar	0.94	0.94	0.94
9	Chikkaballapur	0.94	0.93	0.93
10	Chikmagalur	0.94	0.94	0.94
11	Chitradurga	0.93	0.94	0.93
12	Dakshina Kannada	0.93	0.91	0.92
13	Davanagere	0.93	0.95	0.93
14	Dharwad	0.92	0.94	0.93
15	Gadag	0.93	0.96	0.94
16	Kalaburagi	0.93	0.90	0.92
17	Hassan	0.96	0.97	0.96
18	Haveri	0.94	0.95	0.94
19	Kodagu	0.95	0.96	0.96
20	Kolar	0.93	0.95	0.94
21	Koppal	0.93	0.92	0.93
22	Mandya	0.92	0.91	0.91
23	Mysuru	0.95	0.94	0.94
24	Raichur	0.93	0.90	0.92
25	Ramanagara	0.94	0.93	0.94
26	Shivamogga	0.94	0.93	0.94
27	Tumakuru	1.87	1.80	1.85
28	Udupi	0.93	0.91	0.92
29	Uttara Kannada	1.93	1.87	1.90
30	Yadagiri	0.90	0.88	0.89
STATE		0.93	0.93	0.93

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions,

TABLE - 31

The Student Strength in Pre-University : 2017-18

Sl. No.	District	No. of Colleges	Number of I PUC Students			Number of II PUC Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bagalkot	130	11051	10155	21206	8096	7209	15305
2	Bengaluru (U)	656	52119	53843	105962	42857	48080	90937
3	Bengaluru (R)	63	4023	5010	9033	2812	4242	7054
4	Belagavi	316	26625	23746	50371	20443	18250	38693
5	Bellari	130	12175	11847	24022	7724	7973	15697
6	Bidar	167	8001	8722	16723	7354	7831	15185
7	Vijayapura	204	14718	10549	25267	11895	8110	20005
8	Chamarajanagar	59	3707	3954	7661	3033	3648	6681
9	Chikkaballapur	98	6175	6449	12624	5999	6431	12430
10	Chikmagalur	87	4463	5106	9569	4030	5456	9486
11	Chitradurga	119	7274	8286	15560	6121	7340	13461
12	Dakshina Kannada	196	19327	18968	38295	15154	16606	31760
13	Davanagere	152	10451	11343	21794	8860	9992	18852
14	Dharwad	162	13003	12351	25354	10047	10364	20411
15	Gadag	98	6306	6079	12385	4567	4361	8928
16	Kalaburagi	234	12762	12347	25109	9895	10483	20378
17	Hassan	159	7156	9005	16161	6892	9432	16324
18	Haveri	125	6345	7509	13854	4726	6037	10763
19	Kodagu	66	3152	3314	6466	2397	3168	5565
20	Kolar	114	7568	8215	15783	6321	7359	13680
21	Koppal	87	5978	6306	12284	3547	3821	7368
22	Mandya	148	7440	8677	16117	5796	7684	13480
23	Mysuru	237	16296	17926	34222	13128	15662	28790
24	Raichur	154	9436	8125	17561	6701	5693	12394
25	Ramanagara	76	3997	5059	9056	3380	4755	8135
26	Shivamogga	121	8293	10732	19025	6643	9726	16369
27	Tumakuru	233	12755	14703	27458	10593	13365	23958
28	Udupi	105	7673	7967	15640	6253	7186	13439
29	Uttara Kannada	98	6809	8404	15213	5405	7493	12898
30	Yadagiri	79	5348	3936	9284	3411	2614	6025
STATE		4673	320426	328633	649059	254080	280371	534451

Source: Pre-University Board

TABLE - 31(a)

Number of students attended and passed II PUC examination during March 2018

Sl.No.	District	Students appeared for examination March 2018			Students passed in examination March 2018			Rank
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Bagalkot	8571	8719	17290	5648	6550	12198	9
2	Bengaluru (R)	2916	4298	7214	1821	3147	4968	26
3	Bengaluru (U)	43911	48878	92789	29568	37975	67543	1
4	Belagavi	20967	19733	40700	8984	12679	21663	3
5	Bellari	7361	7722	15083	5175	5851	11026	13
6	Bidar	6906	7806	14712	3327	4426	7753	19
7	Vijayapura	11536	8581	20117	6677	6035	12712	8
8	Chamarajanagar	2595	3243	5838	1841	2556	4397	28
9	Chikkaballapur	5662	6444	12106	3693	4621	8314	17
10	Chikmagalur	3504	4894	8398	2457	3792	6249	23
11	Chitradurga	5154	6764	11918	2601	4085	6686	22
12	Dakshina Kannada	16938	17869	34807	15176	16686	31862	2
13	Davanagere	7964	9688	17652	4731	6449	11180	12
14	Dharwad	10675	11242	21917	6078	7886	13964	6
15	Gadag	3895	4384	8279	2317	3218	5535	24
16	Kalaburagi	10527	11005	21532	5338	6224	11562	11
17	Hassan	5543	8139	13682	3842	6268	10110	14
18	Haveri	4460	6228	10688	2536	4664	7200	21
19	Kodagu	2224	2925	5149	1769	2553	4322	29
20	Kolar	5920	6990	12910	3684	4914	8598	16
21	Koppal	3889	4567	8456	2243	3090	5333	25
22	Mandya	5025	7157	12182	2986	4982	7968	18
23	Mysuru	12776	16142	28918	7763	11564	19327	4
24	Raichur	5372	7503	12875	3848	6038	9886	15
25	Ramanagara	7080	6552	13632	3560	4111	7671	20
26	Shivamogga	2803	4152	6955	1584	2913	4497	27
27	Tumakuru	6222	9404	15626	4388	7456	11844	10
28	Udupi	9680	12719	22399	5737	8672	14409	5
29	Uttara Kannada	6794	7735	14529	5943	7237	13180	7
30	Yadagiri	3455	2686	6141	1656	1687	3343	30
STATE		250325	284169	534494	156971	208329	365300	-

Source: Pre-University Board

TABLE - 32

Students Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree Colleges : 2017-18.

(In numbers)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Government			Private Aided			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Bagalkot	3436	3842	7278	6814	5255	12069	19347
2	Bengaluru (U)	9361	15176	24537	10278	18117	28395	52932
3	Bengaluru (R)	2280	3053	5333	474	735	1209	6542
4	Belagavi	4880	5290	10170	8635	10896	19531	29701
5	Bellari	6946	4996	11942	3631	5271	8902	20844
6	Bidar	1855	2407	4262	3358	4718	8076	12338
7	Vijayapura	3267	1923	5190	6315	6122	12437	17627
8	Chamarajanagar	2231	1383	3614	263	1860	2123	5737
9	Chikkaballapur	3288	4938	8226	1074	1467	2541	10767
10	Chikmagalur	4518	5926	10444	466	1312	1778	12222
11	Chitradurga	5357	6548	11905	939	1647	2586	14491
12	Dakshina Kannada	2446	7161	9607	3481	6749	10230	19837
13	Davanagere	4497	5911	10408	2297	4151	6448	16856
14	Dharwad	2490	2849	5339	4617	6045	10662	16001
15	Gadag	1814	2411	4225	2346	2778	5124	9349
16	Kalaburagi	3880	4909	8789	2933	4254	7187	15976
17	Hassan	6078	10778	16856	1847	2842	4689	21545
18	Haveri	3666	4141	7807	1911	3127	5038	12845
19	Kodagu	969	1252	2221	410	518	928	3149
20	Kolar	4531	6270	10801	100	107	207	11008
21	Koppal	4444	3122	7566	1009	730	1739	9305
22	Mandya	3782	7692	11474	1556	1949	3505	14979
23	Mysuru	6384	17196	23580	5026	5585	10611	34191
24	Raichur	4277	4408	8685	1142	1241	2383	11068
25	Ramanagara	2649	2808	5457	484	580	1064	6521
26	Shivamogga	5366	9574	14940	1652	3371	5023	19963
27	Tumakuru	7153	11039	18192	1547	2944	4491	22683
28	Udupi	2773	6593	9366	1945	3453	5398	14764
29	Uttara Kannada	4608	8264	12872	2659	3472	6131	19003
30	Yadagiri	2644	1719	4363	1231	567	1798	6161
STATE		121870	173579	295449	80440	111863	192303	487752

Source: Collegiate Education.

TABLE - 33*Distribution of Persons (per 1000) by broad usual Principal Activity Status*

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

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

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

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

TABLE - 35

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

Sector	Sex	General Education Level									
		Not literate	Literate upto Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate and above	Secondary & above	All
Rural	Male	902	947	785	688	551	728	917	916	686	816
	Female	469	388	321	228	129	279	421	813	226	380
	Persons	621	689	584	493	395	612	760	899	508	597
Urban	Male	770	883	722	689	641	834	833	868	742	759
	Female	243	230	150	144	148	333	351	591	224	219
	Persons	415	549	461	430	405	724	629	773	516	499

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

TABLE - 36

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

Usual Principal Status (Adjusted)	Sex	Unemployment Rate											
		Male					Female						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29
Rural		28	45	13	29	19	42	0	21	23	44	9	26
	Urban	90	141	42	84	325	213	37	132	139	157	41	96
Rural		28	38	13	27	18	39	0	19	23	38	9	24
	Urban	90	120	25	68	310	184	26	118	138	137	25	78

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36(d) Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual principal status adjusted (PS+SS) approach for Educated persons of age 15 years and above

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

Source:- NSS 68th Round, Report No.554: Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12 page no.194,195,196, 200 and 201.

TABLE - 37

Employment in Organised Sector in Karnataka : 2017-18 (As on 31.03.2018)

Sl. No.	District	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bagalkot	18666	7900	26566	10887	1415	12302	29553	9315	38868
2	Bengaluru (U)	198385	56325	254710	538871	260715	799586	737256	317040	1054296
3	Bengaluru (R)									
4	Belagavi	39129	13647	52776	29761	4811	34572	68890	18458	87348
5	Bellari	22392	7101	29493	13482	1578	15060	35874	8679	44553
6	Bidar	14569	5736	20305	4713	706	5419	19282	6442	25724
7	Vijayapura	20557	8842	29399	5899	1051	6950	26456	9893	36349
8	Chamarajanagar	7355	4229	11584	1228	578	1806	8583	4807	13390
9	Chikkaballapur	8477	4066	12543	1386	1225	2611	9863	5291	15154
10	Chikmagalur	14835	8496	23331	4681	3523	8204	19516	12019	31535
11	Chitradurga	18486	7610	26096	3045	756	3801	21531	8366	29897
12	Dakshina Kannada	25666	10957	36623	55453	126043	181496	81119	137000	218119
13	Davanagere	17752	7952	25704	7063	3670	10733	24815	11622	36437
14	Dharwad	40434	13374	53808	43351	7413	50764	83785	20787	104572
15	Gadag	11164	5913	17077	4386	1705	6091	15550	7618	23168
16	Kalaburagi	24973	8220	33193	4674	2038	6712	29647	10258	39905
17	Hassan	20999	12473	33472	5732	8322	14054	26731	20795	47526
18	Haveri	14026	6282	20308	4805	934	5739	18831	7216	26047
19	Kodagu	6447	4967	11414	4764	3910	8674	11211	8877	20088
20	Kolar	23690	8372	32062	4500	2010	6510	28190	10382	38572
21	Koppal	12735	5071	17806	5140	558	5698	17875	5629	23504
22	Mandya	14746	7564	22310	6111	7037	13148	20857	14601	35458
23	Mysuru	50008	21116	71124	37858	13481	51339	87866	34597	122463
24	Raichur	23189	6791	29980	2639	639	3278	25828	7430	33258
25	Ramanagara	8791	4594	13385	17445	6315	23760	26236	10909	37145
26	Shivamogga	23386	10112	33498	7954	1761	9715	31340	11873	43213
27	Tumakuru	30041	7122	37163	7935	1565	9500	37976	8687	46663
28	Udupi	9338	6111	15449	14927	25082	40009	24265	31193	55458
29	Uttara Kannada	24171	10461	34632	7962	2015	9977	32133	12476	44609
30	Yadagiri	7803	2922	10725	684	163	847	8487	3085	11572
STATE		752210	284326	1036536	857336	491019	1348355	1609546	775345	2384891

Source: Director of Employment and Training

TABLE - 38

Male and female workers : 2011 Census

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

Source: Census of India 2011.

TABLE - 39

No. of persondays generated under MGNREGA:2017-18

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of person days generated under NREGS in lakhs	Total No. of person days generated Women Under NREGS in lakhs
1	Bagalkote	20.96	9.27
2	Bangalore (U)	1.81	0.92
3	Bangalore (R)	11.82	5.55
4	Belgaum	81.28	37.90
5	Bellary	38.44	18.58
6	Bidar	16.06	8.00
7	Bijapur	24.37	9.71
8	Chamarajanagar	21.15	10.21
9	Chikkaballapur	21.26	9.94
10	Chikmagalur	21.17	9.69
11	Chitradurga	61.98	29.87
12	Dakshina Kannada	15.13	7.24
13	Davanagere	35.02	16.29
14	Dharwad	14.80	5.93
15	Gadag	26.59	11.76
16	Gulbarga	20.26	10.21
17	Hassan	42.02	19.62
18	Haveri	38.89	16.68
19	Kodagu	3.78	1.87
20	Kolar	22.40	10.74
21	Koppal	29.85	14.57
22	Mandya	31.80	15.14
23	Mysore	27.78	13.25
24	Raichur	58.32	29.24
25	Ramanagara	57.85	27.56
26	Shimoga	28.19	14.34
27	Tumkur	48.92	22.91
28	Udupi	6.59	4.11
29	Uttara Kannada	13.48	6.40
30	Yadagiri	17.26	7.44
	State	859.23	404.94

Source:RDPR Department.

TABLE - 40
Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2018

(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	146	97	243	1184	313	1497
2	Bengaluru (U)	5	3119	670	3789	20677	5403	26080
3	Bengaluru (R)							
4	Belagavi	1	2342	223	2565	8878	1657	10535
5	Bellari	1	961	152	1113	1468	521	1989
6	Bidar	1	242	176	418	2157	914	3071
7	Vijayapura	1	187	93	280	1663	368	2031
8	Chamarajanagar	1	297	92	389	1898	240	2138
9	Chikkaballapur	1	145	55	200	1611	606	2217
10	Chikmagalur	1	12	94	106	374	203	577
11	Chitradurga	1	151	89	240	940	411	1351
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	888	279	1167	1288	1294	2582
13	Davanagere	1	154	67	221	1472	533	2005
14	Dharwad	1	625	435	1060	3940	1345	5285
15	Gadag	1	202	51	253	1540	542	2082
16	Kalaburagi	1	278	88	366	2108	1326	3434
17	Hassan	1	329	223	552	2703	968	3671
18	Haveri	1	102	44	146	1320	332	1652
19	Kodagu	1	113	95	208	423	301	724
20	Kolar	1	972	232	1204	5084	623	5707
21	Koppal	1	74	42	116	704	192	896
22	Mandya	1	372	34	406	3096	766	3862
23	Mysuru	1	959	202	1161	2797	1252	4049
24	Raichur	1	122	42	164	575	207	782
25	Ramanagara	1	261	119	380	835	394	1229
26	Shivamogga	1	164	102	266	853	339	1192
27	Tumakuru	1	277	35	312	1342	761	2103
28	Udupi	1	271	253	524	501	459	960
29	Uttara Kannada	1	676	82	758	915	630	1545
30	Yadagiri	1	281	68	349	1920	296	2216
	STATE	33	14722	4234	18956	74266	23196	97462

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

TABLE - 40

Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2018 (contnd:)

(in Numbers)

Sl.No	District	P .U.C. passed			B A Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	675	201	876	196	84	280
2	Bengaluru (U)	10585	4060	14645	1841	1547	3388
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	6749	1534	8283	652	254	906
5	Bellari	1286	397	1683	520	437	957
6	Bidar	1547	579	2126	146	95	241
7	Vijayapura	821	207	1028	244	81	325
8	Chamarajanagar	1111	264	1375	250	170	420
9	Chikkaballapur	1010	421	1431	131	51	182
10	Chikmagalur	269	294	563	66	69	135
11	Chitradurga	403	232	635	123	68	191
12	Dakshina Kannada	1951	2250	4201	672	1079	1751
13	Davanagere	976	456	1432	193	87	280
14	Dharwad	1071	763	1834	285	216	501
15	Gadag	598	623	1221	325	110	435
16	Kalaburagi	608	762	1370	239	153	392
17	Hassan	1640	1113	2753	274	264	538
18	Haveri	531	285	816	170	120	290
19	Kodagu	672	614	1286	147	177	324
20	Kolar	2002	641	2643	286	181	467
21	Koppal	277	131	408	123	39	162
22	Mandya	2999	827	3826	367	179	546
23	Mysuru	1499	931	2430	156	141	297
24	Raichur	220	111	331	124	68	192
25	Ramanagara	630	441	1071	100	95	195
26	Shivamogga	687	776	1463	112	122	234
27	Tumakuru	1028	728	1756	247	85	332
28	Udupi	422	402	824	136	271	407
29	Uttara Kannada	776	342	1118	266	231	497
30	Yadagiri	555	196	751	244	79	323
	STATE	43598	20581	64179	8635	6553	15188

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

TABLE - 40

Application Registered in Employment Exchange as on 31.3.2018 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	BSc., Graduates			B Com Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	47	16	63	130	43	173
2	Bengaluru (U)	1453	1316	2769	2402	1984	4386
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	172	106	278	263	173	436
5	Bellari	98	69	167	287	108	395
6	Bidar	79	26	105	57	11	68
7	Vijayapura	64	24	88	93	30	123
8	Chamarajanagar	40	49	89	55	98	153
9	Chikkaballapur	56	30	86	36	16	52
10	Chikmagalur	15	23	38	58	60	118
11	Chitradurga	52	32	84	59	33	92
12	Dakshina Kannada	210	306	516	740	970	1710
13	Davanagere	32	26	58	140	91	231
14	Dharwad	73	39	112	282	229	511
15	Gadag	42	61	103	157	91	248
16	Kalaburagi	132	91	223	248	84	332
17	Hassan	70	72	142	155	133	288
18	Haveri	22	23	45	55	48	103
19	Kodagu	13	53	66	187	202	389
20	Kolar	111	95	206	139	118	257
21	Koppal	22	7	29	59	33	92
22	Mandya	142	59	201	116	93	209
23	Mysuru	101	75	176	151	72	223
24	Raichur	13	9	22	74	28	102
25	Ramanagara	16	17	33	60	53	113
26	Shivamogga	34	62	96	197	177	374
27	Tumakuru	133	87	220	251	153	404
28	Udupi	32	57	89	239	370	609
29	Uttara Kannada	100	104	204	205	165	370
30	Yadagiri	35	15	50	40	8	48
	STATE	3409	2949	6358	6935	5674	12609

TABLE - 40

Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2018 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl. No	District	Steno graphers			ITI Holders			Diploma Holders		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	8	6	14	964	58	1022	176	9	185
2	Bengaluru (U)	46	344	390	11051	1204	12255	2888	864	3752
3	Bengaluru (R)									
4	Belagavi	32	15	47	2484	732	3216	300	87	387
5	Bellari	32	24	56	3201	97	3298	643	59	702
6	Bidar	28	12	40	915	79	994	238	21	259
7	Vijayapura	3	3	6	1499	54	1553	87	20	107
8	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0	139	0	139	42	7	49
9	Chikkaballapur	1	1	2	481	55	536	112	13	125
10	Chikmagalur	0	0	0	267	20	287	63	34	97
11	Chitradurga	0	0	0	836	44	880	68	16	84
12	Dakshina Kannada	2	162	164	1103	460	1563	942	267	1209
13	Davanagere	8	16	24	936	79	1015	84	19	103
14	Dharwad	26	63	89	1983	91	2074	224	42	266
15	Gadag	2	3	5	1351	29	1380	279	118	397
16	Kalaburagi	2	1	3	1149	75	1224	407	113	520
17	Hassan	4	29	33	2231	309	2540	450	386	836
18	Haveri	5	3	8	295	14	309	41	12	53
19	Kodagu	4	5	9	83	10	93	247	183	430
20	Kolar	13	22	35	3544	441	3985	172	67	239
21	Koppal	1	1	2	493	15	508	86	17	103
22	Mandya	16	13	29	567	36	603	134	38	172
23	Mysuru	23	23	46	1286	32	1318	220	29	249
24	Raichur	0	0	0	480	16	496	139	37	176
25	Ramanagara	2	8	10	756	23	779	64	7	71
26	Shivamogga	0	11	11	880	362	1242	201	61	262
27	Tumakuru	2	0	2	2816	130	2946	776	205	981
28	Udupi	0	1	1	33	9	42	163	115	278
29	Uttara Kannada	38	90	128	920	22	942	520	74	594
30	Yadagiri	3	1	4	706	52	758	145	29	174
STATE		301	857	1158	43449	4548	47997	9911	2949	12860

TABLE - 40***Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2018 (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	94	44	138	45	46	91
2	Bengaluru (U)	378	942	1320	201	737	938
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	186	99	285	338	285	623
5	Bellari	175	178	353	88	214	302
6	Bidar	75	42	117	807	314	1121
7	Vijayapura	126	69	195	76	95	171
8	Chamarajanagar	153	95	248	222	216	438
9	Chikkaballapur	82	35	117	77	80	157
10	Chikmagalur	26	36	62	16	41	57
11	Chitradurga	90	54	144	216	190	406
12	Dakshina Kannada	129	752	881	96	394	490
13	Davanagere	112	85	197	63	64	127
14	Dharwad	115	157	272	118	235	353
15	Gadag	157	50	207	32	106	138
16	Kalaburagi	246	164	410	98	51	149
17	Hassan	168	137	305	85	161	246
18	Haveri	79	72	151	115	134	249
19	Kodagu	24	59	83	5	66	71
20	Kolar	110	77	187	66	135	201
21	Koppal	33	26	59	27	27	54
22	Mandya	124	118	242	103	213	316
23	Mysuru	77	65	142	62	85	147
24	Raichur	38	44	82	4	26	30
25	Ramanagara	26	34	60	21	41	62
26	Shivamogga	72	102	174	56	77	133
27	Tumakuru	95	67	162	143	133	276
28	Udupi	6	69	75	5	38	43
29	Uttara Kannada	178	271	449	239	329	568
30	Yadagiri	201	104	305	83	118	201
	STATE	3375	4047	7422	3507	4651	8158

TABLE - 40

Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2018

(In Numbers)

Sl. No	District	Drivers			Typists			Others			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	259	3	262	12	11	23	38	48	86	3974	979	4953
2	Bengaluru (U)	1618	18	1636	699	1810	2509	6053	4167	10220	63011	25066	88077
3	Bengaluru (R)												
4	Belagavi	549	2	551	54	27	81	597	307	904	23596	5501	29097
5	Bellari	510	5	515	75	98	173	644	105	749	9988	2464	12452
6	Bidar	279	1	280	158	101	259	697	212	909	7425	2583	10008
7	Vijayapura	183	0	183	14	9	23	495	66	561	5845	1119	6964
8	Chamarajanagar	12	0	12	13	9	22	660	242	902	4791	1482	6273
9	Chikkaballapur	95	0	95	23	38	61	328	333	661	3447	1734	5181
10	Chikmagalur	50	0	50	25	42	67	215	76	291	1590	992	2582
11	Chitradurga	105	0	105	1	1	2	346	141	487	4938	1311	6249
12	Dakshina Kannada	339	0	339	33	219	252	144	163	307	7562	8595	16157
13	Davanagere	145	0	145	16	20	36	318	209	527	4744	1752	6496
14	Dharwad	170	1	171	61	75	136	299	165	464	8799	3856	12655
15	Gadag	288	2	290	19	29	48	522	164	686	5524	1979	7503
16	Kalaburagi	165	2	167	41	13	54	274	62	336	7027	2985	10012
17	Hassan	376	12	388	6	40	46	302	263	565	7684	4110	11794
18	Haveri	80	0	80	13	10	23	34	121	155	3003	1218	4221
19	Kodagu	128	4	132	5	15	20	63	9	72	3444	1793	5237
20	Kolar	113	0	113	44	80	124	524	244	768	11455	2956	14411
21	Koppal	98	0	98	1	1	2	238	35	273	4958	566	5524
22	Mandya	38	0	38	75	8	83	699	66	765	7348	2450	9798
23	Mysuru	128	0	128	56	62	118	1655	790	2445	7891	3759	11650
24	Raichur	54	0	54	4	5	9	71	42	113	2328	635	2963
25	Ramanagara	127	0	127	8	18	26	169	102	271	3132	1352	4484
26	Shivamogga	88	0	88	38	37	75	69	42	111	3792	2270	6062
27	Tumakuru	214	0	214	13	7	20	360	216	576	7091	2607	9698
28	Udupi	96	1	97	0	4	4	1061	433	1494	3319	2482	5801
29	Uttara Kannada	549	8	557	66	147	213	868	528	1396	6095	3023	9118
30	Yadagiri	150	0	150	41	27	68	193	91	284	4597	1084	5681
	STATE	7006	59	7065	1614	2963	4577	17936	9442	27378	238664	92703	331367

TABLE - 41

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

(As per 6th Economic Census)

Sl. No	District	Own Account			With atleast one Hired Worker			Total					
		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
	Total	606851	561606	357277	918883	84837	255107	167128	422235	691688	816713	524405	1341118

TABLE - 42
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	No. of Establishments	Male	Female	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
	Total	1409927	1267733	474885	1742618	778933	2880633	1181516	4062149	2188860	4148366	1656401	5804767

TABLE - 43
AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA as per 2010-11 Census

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	285669	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	Chamarajnagar	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
STATE		2988092	854846	5896	3848834	1477746	370839	2361	1850946

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

TABLE - 43

AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA As per 2010-11 Census (contd.)

Sl. No.	Districts	Small Agril. Land Holders (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	Chamarajnagar	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		1771155	364879	2174	2138208	2503223	513757.4	3021	3020002

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

TABLE - 43

AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA 2010-11 Census (contd.)

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	Chamarajnagar	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	1074631	190431	1767	1266829	2882121	506210	4704	3393035

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

TABLE - 43
Agricultural Land holdings and Area as per 2010-11 Census (contd.)

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	Chamarajnagar	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
STATE		441414	67817	1514	510745	2511105	383394	9187	2903686

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

TABLE - 43

Agricultural Land holdings and Area as per 2010-11 Census (contd.)

Sl. No.	Districts	Large Agrl. 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		57792	8506	1275	67573	816035	124103	53650	993788

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

TABLE - 43

AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDINGS AND AREA as per 2010-11 Census

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Agri. 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	Chamarajnagar	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
	STATE	6333084	1486479	12626	7832189	10090226	1898304	72926	12061457

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

TABLE - 44

No.of Santwana and Swadhar centres: Financial & Physical Progress during: 2017-18

SI No	District	Santwana centres	Progress		Swadhar centres	Progress	
			Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)
1	Bagalkot	6	25.20	916	3	24.59	82
2	Bengaluru (U)	12	33.00	917	10	100.34	333
3	Bengaluru (R)	5	22.60	1181	2	19.23	80
4	Ramanagara	4	16.80	730	1	9.28	37
5	Balagavi	15	64.00	1512	3	31.53	117
6	Bellari	7	29.90	566	-	-	-
7	Bidar	5	20.50	433	3	28.75	120
8	Vijayapura	6	32.20	2805	1	9.62	40
9	Chamarajnar	4	17.90	155	2	17.47	65
10	Chikmagalur	7	28.90	286	-	-	-
11	Chitradurga	6	24.25	218	-	-	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	5	15.60	605	1	10.01	33
13	Davanagere	7	22.60	1077	2	18.50	72
14	Dharwad	6	24.20	350	3	30.60	110
15	Gadag	6	23.20	109	1	8.82	33
16	Kalaburgi	8	31.50	679	1	17.80	57
17	Yadagiri	0	-	-	-	-	-
18	Hassan	8	31.60	856	1	-	-
19	Haveri	7	27.50	236	2	18.28	73
20	Kodagu	3	8.65	182	-	-	-
21	Kolar	6	24.60	630	1	9.52	40
22	Chikkaballapura	6	25.60	2767	1	9.29	38
23	Koppal	5	21.50	2196	-	9.46	40
24	Mandya	7	27.90	184	4	35.10	126
25	Mysuru	8	31.00	926	-	-	-
26	Raichur	5	32.50	710	-	-	-
27	Shivamogga	7	23.50	640	2	19.23	80
28	Tumakuru	11	43.50	987	2	14.30	49
29	Udupi	3	11.30	387	-	-	-
30	Uttara Kannada	11	46.50	1035	-	-	-
	Head office (Training)	0	-	-	-	-	-
STATE		196	788.00	24275	46	441.72	1625

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

TABLE - 45***Police Stations as on. 31.3.2018.***

Sl.No	District	Total No. of Police Stations	No. of women Police Stations
1	Bagalkot	21	1
2	Bengaluru	152	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	27	1
30	Yadagiri	14	1
	Railways	18	0
	STATE	954	35

Source: Director General of Police

TABLE - 46

Crimes Against Women in Karnataka during: 2016 and 2017

Sl. No.	District	2016			2017		
		Rape	Molesta-tion	Dowry death	Rape	Molesta-tion	Dowry death
1	Bengaluru City	321	820	57	399	976	48
2	Bengaluru District	59	124	6	62	148	19
3	Kolar	28	47	4	31	64	7
4	Tumakuru	48	76	22	59	72	8
5	Mysuru	45	187	5	60	270	6
6	Mandya	48	401	9	55	366	5
7	Hassan	49	253	10	49	235	9
8	Kodagu	23	58	1	40	37	1
9	Dakshina Kannada	34	65	0	42	51	0
10	Uttara Kannada	29	99	3	31	150	0
11	Chickmagalur	50	209	5	43	245	6
12	Belagavi	86	233	5	97	295	4
13	Dharwad	13	29	1	30	42	2
14	Vijayapura	50	102	3	59	125	1
15	Kalaburgi	57	130	7	67	137	7
16	Yadagiri	24	117	8	18	139	3
17	Raichur	46	218	9	45	212	3
18	Bidar	17	78	8	28	101	9
19	Chitradurga	32	239	12	37	213	4
20	Shivamogga	103	378	11	65	443	1
21	Bellari	62	126	9	50	128	7
22	Bagalkot	27	101	3	23	136	5
23	Chamarajnar	20	123	3	22	135	2
24	Udupi	30	112	1	40	112	2
25	Koppal	35	81	2	37	86	3
26	Gadag	23	47	0	26	65	0
27	Haveri	40	67	3	54	112	8
28	Davangere	42	182	3	51	195	5
29	Chikballpur	73	63	6	65	51	10
30	Ramanagar	30	174	9	34	177	9
	Mysuru City	50	125	6	43	109	4
	K.G.F	12	20	3	18	22	5
	Hubli-Dwd City	19	49	0	15	40	2
	K.Railways	2	5	0	2	4	0
	Mangalore City	28	122	0	38	88	1
	Total	1655	5260	234	1835	5781	206

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

TABLE - 47

*Number of Suicide cases in Karnataka during
2016 and 2017*

Sl.No.	District	2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bengaluru City	1207	588	1795	1273	659	1932
2	Bengaluru District	385	232	617	245	131	376
3	Kolar	73	26	99	68	20	88
4	Tumakuru	330	139	469	327	117	444
5	Mysuru	229	71	300	240	58	298
6	Mandya	174	64	238	202	58	260
7	Hassan	295	79	374	247	69	316
8	Kodagu	188	49	237	153	69	222
9	Dakshina Kannada	195	48	243	192	54	246
10	Uttara Kannada	164	51	215	151	44	195
11	Chickmagalur	237	105	342	272	76	348
12	Belagavi	561	206	767	587	191	778
13	Dharwad	183	45	228	167	56	223
14	Vijayapura	172	80	252	176	77	253
15	Kalaburgi	177	63	240	168	53	221
16	Yadagiri	108	20	128	75	19	94
17	Raichur	84	34	118	124	45	169
18	Bidar	178	33	211	170	33	203
19	Chitradurga	168	153	321	183	70	253
20	Shivamogga	341	122	463	323	130	453
21	Bellari	148	75	223	167	70	237
22	Bagalkot	124	35	159	173	52	225
23	Chamarajnar	46	24	70	43	10	53
24	Udupi	255	114	369	310	80	390
25	Koppal	73	31	104	98	35	133
26	Gadag	112	55	167	120	32	152
27	Haveri	223	76	299	236	69	305
28	Davangere	267	113	380	261	105	366
29	Chikballpur	116	65	181	106	52	158
30	Ramanagar	164	66	230	162	75	237
	K.Railways	185	17	202	209	38	247
	Mysore City	124	52	176	121	51	172
	K.G.F	59	25	84	48	22	70
	Hubli-Dwd City	118	50	168	137	35	172
	Mangalore City	174	44	218	177	45	222
Total		7637	3050	10687	7711	2800	10511

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

TABLE - 48**No. of Women candidates contested and elected to Lokashaba**

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

TABLE - 49**No. of Women Candidates contested and elected to
Karnataka Legislative Assembly**

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

Source: Chief Electoral officer.

TABLE - 50

*Number of Judges - Genderwise in Karnataka : 2017-18
(In the Subordinate Judiciary)*

Sl.No.	District	Female	Male	Total
1	Bagalkot	6	20	26
2	Bengaluru	46	101	147
3	Bengaluru (R)	5	28	33
4	Belagavi	22	44	66
5	Bellari	9	16	25
6	Bidar	4	13	17
7	Vijayapura	8	19	27
8	Chamarajnar	1	8	9
9	Chikkaballapur	3	13	16
10	Chikmagalur	8	14	22
11	Chitradurga	3	17	20
12	Dakshina Kannada	11	20	31
13	Davanagere	9	13	22
14	Dharwad	11	20	31
15	Gadag	4	10	14
16	Kalaburgi	3	25	28
17	Hassan	14	22	36
18	Haveri	6	15	21
19	Kodagu	1	10	11
20	Kolar	10	14	24
21	Koppal	3	9	12
22	Mandya	9	20	29
23	Mysuru	11	26	37
24	Raichur	2	17	19
25	Ramanagara	10	7	17
26	Shivamogga	15	18	33
27	Tumakuru	11	25	36
28	Udupi	4	13	17
29	Uttara Kannada	7	18	25
30	Yadgir	0	9	9
	OOD	19	80	99
	Total	275	684	959

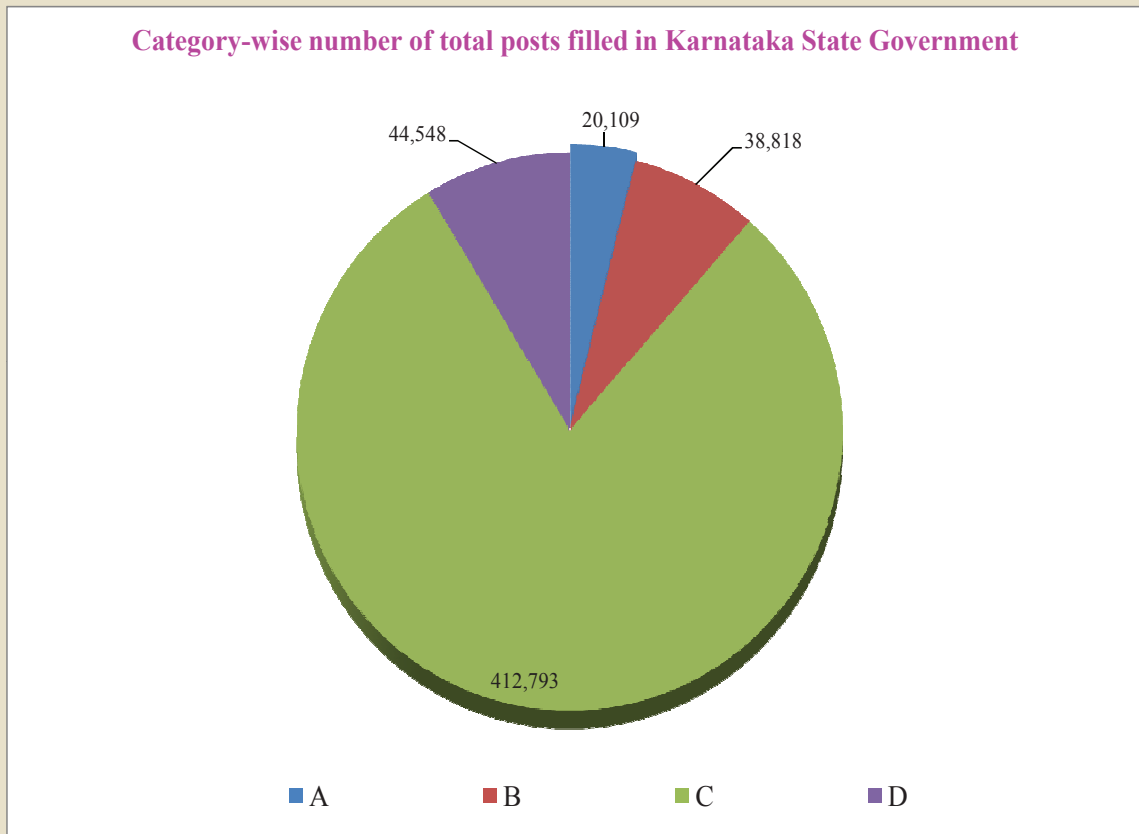
Source: High Court of Karnataka

TABLE - 51

Employees working in Karnataka State Government as on 31-3-2018.

(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	29,132	15,091	5,018	20,109	3,291	724	0.97
2	B	54,306	28,316	10,502	38,818	7,156	1,734	2.03
3	C	556,387	266,386	146,407	412,793	60,977	16,308	28.36
4	D	102,545	30,015	14,533	44,548	9,894	3,492	2.82
Total		742,370	339,808	176,460	516,268	81,318	22,258	34.18



Source: Report on the representation of SC/ST in State Civil services as on 31st March 2018, DES.

TABLE - 52

Women in Bureaucracy

Service	Year	Female	Male	Total
Indian Administrative Service	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
2018	74	174	248	
Indian Police Service	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
2018	26	149	175	
Indian Forest Service	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
2018	17	104	121	

Source: DPAR (SERVICES), VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE

*= As on 31.05.2017.

TABLE - 53

***District wise Representation of Women in Grama Panchayats
(General Election : 2018)***

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	198	3275	1882	57.47
2	Bengaluru Urban	96	2436	1332	54.68
3	Bengaluru Rural	105	1924	989	51.40
4	Belagavi	505	8735	4497	51.48
5	Bellari	199	3723	1912	51.36
6	Bidar	186	3314	1697	51.21
7	Vijayapura	213	4003	2129	53.19
8	Chamarajnar	130	2171	1118	51.50
9	Chickmagalur	227	2356	1239	52.59
10	Chikkaballpur	157	2550	1318	51.69
11	Chitradurga	189	3421	1872	54.72
12	Dakshina Kannada	230	3469	1797	51.80
13	Davanagere	233	3369	1736	51.53
14	Dharwad	144	2064	1069	51.79
15	Gadag	122	1769	916	51.78
16	Kalaburgi	264	4527	2588	57.17
17	Hassan	267	3760	1949	51.84
18	Haveri	224	3198	1650	51.59
19	Kodagu	104	1260	655	51.98
20	Kolar	156	2790	1431	51.29
21	Koppal	153	2759	1420	51.47
22	Mandya	234	3889	2002	51.48
23	Mysuru	266	4744	2666	56.20
24	Raichur	180	3560	1951	54.80
25	Ramanagara	127	2062	1061	51.45
26	Shivamogga	271	2958	1833	61.97
27	Tumakuru	331	5400	2789	51.65
28	Udupi	158	2477	1351	54.54
29	Uttara Kannada	231	2732	1429	52.31
30	Yadgiri	123	2367	1219	51.50
State		6023	97062	51497	53.06

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

TABLE - 54
District wise Representation of Women in Taluk Panchayats
(General Election : 2018)

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
Total		3903	1998	51.19

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

TABLE - 55
District wise Representation of Women in Zilla Panchayats
(General Election :2018)

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
Total		1083	548	50.60

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sex Ratio

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

Labour force

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

Work force

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

Employed and Unemployed

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

Suicide rate

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

Total Fertility rate

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

Crude Birth Rate

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

General Fertility Rate

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

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

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

Crude Death Rate

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

Age-Specific Death Rate

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

Infant Mortality Rate

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

Still Birth rate

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

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