

DES NO/16/2019

***Men and Women in Karnataka
2018-19***

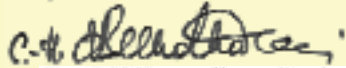
Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division
Directorate of Economics & Statistics,
Bengaluru

PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has brought out the Annual Publication of “*Men and Women in Karnataka*” for the year **2018-19**. The publication is intended to provide a bird’s eye view of the present status of Women in the State. I am confident that planners, administrators, research scholars and other stakeholders working in the area of women’s empowerment would find this document a useful tool for improving the status of women in Karnataka.

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

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


(Dr.C.H.Vasundhara Devi)
Director

Bengaluru

SL. NO.	CHAPTER	PAGE NO.
1	Introduction	1-2
2	Rights and Privileges of women in India	3-6
3	Special initiatives for women	7-9
4	Demography and Vital Statistics	10-12
5	Child Development	13-19
6	Early Marriage	20-21
7	Child Labour	22-25
8	Health and Nutrition	26-29
9	Education	30-31
10	Women and Economy	32-35
11	Support services to women	36-38
12	Crime against women and children	39-40
13	Political participation of women and women in decision making	41
14	Tables	42-104

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

1.4 The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1992 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India had provided for reservation of seats for women in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities, thus laying

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

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

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

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

1.8 Gender based budgeting is felt essential nowadays for the upliftment of women, both socially and economically. Gender budgeting is required to create separate budgets for Men and Women. Attempts are in place to segregate the budget by gender with an intention to assess gender distribution on resource benefits. It has highlighted the different needs of men and women warranting differential allocation of expenditure.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN IN INDIA

A. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

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

Constitutional Privileges

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

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

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

- (xiv) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (**Article 243 T (4)**)

B. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

2.3 Important social legislations relating to women are:

- (i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- (ii) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- (iii) The Family Courts Act, 1954
- (iv) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (v) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
- (vi) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Rules 1989
- (vii) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 with amendments of 1984 & 1986 and Rules 2004
- (viii) The Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of Lists of Presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules, 1985
- (ix) The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1982
- (x) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- (xi) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- (xii) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976

- (xiii) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- (xiv) The Karnataka Marriage Act, 1976 and Rules 2006
- (xv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- (xvi) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (xvii) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and Rules 1987
- (xviii) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- (xix) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 Rules 2006.
- (xx) Equal right for women in parental property (Amendment) Bill 2004.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

3.1 National Commission for Women:

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

3.2 Reservation for Women in Local Self-Government:

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

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

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

3.4 National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001:

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

3.5 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

This programme comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

(IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

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

The Government of India has reduced the age limit of the beneficiaries under **IGNOAPS** from 65 years to 60 years and is contributing Rs.200 towards this scheme. The Government of Karnataka is paying an amount of Rs.400 per person under this category (60 to 64 years). Further, a total of Rs.1000 per month is being paid to the beneficiaries aged between 65 to 79 years, of which Rs.200 per month is paid by Government of India and Rs.800 by Government of Karnataka. For beneficiaries aged above 80 years Rs.1000 per month is being paid with equal share of Rs.500 contributed by the Government of India and Government of Karnataka.

ii) National Family Benefits Scheme (NFBS):

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

iii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

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

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

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

DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

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

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

4.3 Details of Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate from 1971 to 2017 are given in Table-9.

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

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

child mortality. The economic reasons for the decline in fertility rates include: high rates of urbanization, increase in the cost of living and increased education to women. These have raised their earning power and enhanced the "opportunity cost" of child bearing and child rearing. Rapid technological changes have raised the rate of return to human capital through education. High rates of return to human capital and education have raised the incentives of parents to invest in their children's education in order to substitute quality for quantity of family size decisions. The district wise details of total fertility rate are given in Table-11. While the general fertility rate stood at 34.3 and the total fertility rate was 1.8 among illiterate women, the corresponding rates were 61.7 and 1.7 among educated women. Age specific fertility indicators by level of education for the year 2017 are given in Table-12.

4.6 The Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status of all age groups during 2017 with respect to never married women stood at 40.5, 50.8 with respect to married women and 8.7 with respect to widowed/divorced and separated women. These details are given in Table-13.

4.7 Total marital fertility rate is 3.5. However this figure remained at 3.5 in Rural and 3.2 in Urban. The Age specific marital fertility rate and age specific fertility rate, for the year 2017, are given in Table-14 and 15.

4.8 The combined crude Death rate of all ages for 2017 is 6.5 in total. While it is 7.1 in case of males, it is 6.0 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 2018 are given in Table-17.

4.10 During the year 2018, the registered number of live births in Karnataka was 10.29 lakhs. While still births were 4194, deaths were 4.84 lakh and maternal deaths were 315. Live births, still births, Birth rate, Deaths, Death rate and Infant deaths are given in Table-18.

4.11 The State average percentage of live births by order of birth for the year 2017, for 5th birth order was 1.0 in rural areas and 0.6 in urban areas. These details are given in the Table-19.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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

5.1 Day Care Centers (Creeches)

Assistance is provided through Zilla Panchayats to Mahila Mandals and voluntary organisations to start creeches for children of working women who are engaged in agriculture and other occupations in rural areas. The scheme provides day care services for children in the age group 0-3 years. Services include health care supplementary nutrition, facilities for children to sleep, immunization, play and recreation. Number of day care centers in Karnataka for the year 2018-19 were 38 and the district-wise information is given in Table-20.

5.2 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored flagship programme, which provides a package of services viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, health and nutrition, education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between age of 3-6 years. Eligible beneficiaries covered under the scheme are children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The package of services is provided to beneficiaries through Anganwadi Centers managed by an Anganwadi Worker and a Helper, at the Village Level as also in Urban Slums. At present 62580 Anganwadi Centres and 3331 Mini Anganwadis

are functioning under ICDS projects, covering all 176 Taluks. During 2018-19, under this scheme, 50.60 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.1,56,487.68 lakhs was incurred during the year 2018-19. From 2005-06 the Government of India has been sharing 50% of the cost on supplementary nutrition and 50% share is borne the State Government. The district-wise details are given in Table-21.

5.4 Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG).

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

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

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

Physical and financial progress for supplementary nutrition programme and scheme for adolescent girls for the year 2018-19 are given in Table 21.

5.5 Bhagyalakshmi

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

Objectives:

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

Eligibility Criteria for availing benefit under the Scheme

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

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

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

- Rs.1, 00,000/- will be made available to the beneficiary;
- Scholarship and Health Insurance benefit is withdrawn for the beneficiary.

Bhagyalakshmi Software-Banagaladatha 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;
- Total number of beneficiaries covered under this scheme during 2018-19 were 1,41,512.

The district-wise beneficiaries covered during 2017-18 and 2018-19 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 2018-19 are given in Table-24 which reveals that the drop out ratio in case of girls and boys of 9th and 10th standards were 9.74 and 6.23, respectively.

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

EARLY MARRIAGE

Implementation of Prohibition of Child Act-2006

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

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

6.3 Punishment under prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006.

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

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

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

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

CHILD LABOUR

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

1. Introduction:

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

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

Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication Project Society, Bengaluru

Government of India vide its Gazette Notification dated 30.07.2016 has published the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (Amendment) Act-1986 with the object of bringing within its scope even adolescent labour and thereby regulate and prohibit child and adolescent labour. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act - 2015, the Right to Education Act, 2009 and other legislations which are meant for protection of the rights of the children are also in force

supplementing the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The harmonious and effective enforcement of the laws concerned helps in containing the child and adolescent labour problem in the state. In this regard, the State Government has taken mainly following activities;

1. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is being implemented in the State of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka has published the Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation) (Karnataka) (Amendment) Rules, 2017 vide Notification No. LD 113CLC 2017 (P1) Bengaluru, Dated: 04/10/2018 in Volume 153, Issue 44 of the Karnataka Gazette dated: 08/11/2018.
2. Government of Karnataka has issued Notification No. LD 124 CLC 2016, Bengaluru, Dated: 01/03/2019 under Section 14-B of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 constituting "Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund" Scheme.
3. In the year 2018-19, the State Government by involving Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department, Department of Women and Child Development, Department of Primary and Secondary Education, Department of Labour and the relevant stakeholders has conducted a joint survey of Out-of-School Children(OoSC), in which 95 child and adolescent working children were identified.
4. The Government of Karnataka through its Department of Primary and Secondary Education has started Students Achievement Tracking System (SATS)- Karnataka Portal, which provides opportunities to upload information of all the children enrolled in educational institutions. All the District Child Labour Project Societies are instructed to upload all information of the children enrolled in Special Training Center (STCs) working as per the National Child

Labour Project (NCLP)/State Child Labour Project (SCLP) scheme in Karnataka State.

5. Government of India has started National Child Labour Projects Scheme (NCLPS) in 1988 to rehabilitate rescued child labourers. Through this scheme, opportunities for rehabilitation and learning to the rescued child labourers in Special Training Centers (STCs) are provided.
6. Government of Karnataka has launched State Child Labour Project (SCLP) as a supplement to the National Child Labour Projects Scheme (NCLPS) to extend beneficial support system in non-NCLP districts.
7. Generating awareness about the problems and remedies to the child and adolescent labour system is being taken-up on priority basis. The task is being implemented by using traditional media and modern electronic / print media in the districts under the leadership of Deputy Commissioners throughout the state.
8. The Child Helpline No. 1098 and Helpline No. 080-29752833 are being used to receive complaints about the child labour. The complaints received through Helplines are scrutinised and appropriate legal actions are initiated for rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of the working child, as per law.

Awareness Generation Programmes:

1. On 12th of June of every year, “**World Day Against Child Labour**” (**WDACL**) is organized at the State level and District levels in collaboration with Legal Service Authorities, District Administration, NGO’s, Trade Unions, Employer Organizations, etc.
2. Similarly, various **Awareness Generation Programmes (AGPs)** are also being organized in collaboration with NGOs and other Stakeholders.

3. Capacity Development Programmes (Training) are being organized to provide training to the notified inspectors and other Stakeholders.
4. Jathas and Street plays are conducted at State, District and Taluk levels to create awareness amongst public.
5. Stickers, Pamphlets, wall paintings, are distributed among general public.
6. Flex and Hoardings are also being displayed to create awareness among general public.
7. The details of various awareness programmes conducted during the last 2 years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Nature of the programme	Year wise details of awareness programmes	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	Street Plays	591	218
2	Wall Paintings	1189	1200
3	Hand bills & Posters	198770	81270
4	Auto-rickshaw Canvassing	5298	266
5	Legal Awareness & support Programmes conducted	321	185
6	Workshops & Trainings	59	74
7	Jathas/Processions	85346	49630
8	Flexes & Hoardings	20513	2006

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

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

8.1 For a nation's progress it is essential that the health and nutrition of women and girls, mothers of the new generation are adequately cared for. A majority of women go through life in a state of nutritional stress; they are anemic and malnourished. Poverty, early marriage, malnutrition and lack of health care, during pregnancy are the major reasons for both maternal and infant mortality. The average Indian woman bears her first child before 22 years of her age and has little control over her own fertility and reproductive health. In Karnataka, almost 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 25 in 2017. During 2001-02, the expectation of life at birth was 67.0 and 64.5 for females and males respectively. Details are shown in Table-9 and Table-10.

8.3 Rural health infrastructure in Karnataka is often plagued with inadequate resources of trained manpower, medicines, equipment, electricity and transport. To reduce the high maternal mortality rate, rural health infrastructure needs strengthening. The number of health centers available in rural areas as on 2017-18 given below

Sub centers	8871
Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	2343
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 (%)	98.54	93.24	100
Mothers who consumed IFA Tablet for 180 days when they were pregnant (%)	108.16	98.38	111
Women receiving 1 st post partum check up between 48hrs and 14 days(%)	89	46	120

Note: IFA- Iron and folic acid

Source: Health Management Information System (2018-19)

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 2018-19 is shown in Table-25.

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

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

(Percentage)

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

9.3 Nonetheless, literacy rate has been going up steadily. The 2011 census revealed that while the total literacy rate was 75.36 percent, with respect to females, this was 68.08 percent. The literacy rate by sex, in rural and urban areas is given in Table 26. The percentage of literacy rate from 1951 to 2011 is furnished in the graphical representation at page number 62

9.4 During 2018-19, the number of girls enrolled in lower primary, higher primary and high schools are 26,40,107 (47.97%), 14,81,931 (48.23%) and 86,28,46 (47.92%) respectively to the total enrolled. The total percentage enrolment of girls for lower primary, higher primary, and high schools was 48.04 percent. District-

wise share of girls' enrolment lower primary, higher primary & high school for the year 2018-19 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 2018-19, 48.36% were distributed to girl students (2,37,765 out of 4,91,706). The district-wise details are given in Table-28.

9.6 The percentage of Female teachers in Bengaluru district is the highest compared to all other districts. Percentage of female teachers in Primary & High Schools was 51.02 and 41.36 percent, respectively. District-wise information is given in Table-29.

9.7 Gender parity index for 2018-19 for Lower Primary, Higher Primary & High School is 0.02, in all the three categories. District-wise details are given in Table-30.

9.8 During 2018-19, number of girls enrolled for first year Pre-University and Second Year Pre-University are 3,31,044 and 3,05,879 respectively. The district-wise details are given in Table-31. students who had appeared and qualified Pre-university examination during 2019 are furnished in table 31(a).

9.9 During 2018-19 the student strength in Government and Private aided degree colleges were 3,19,437 and 1,83,095 respectively of which 1,85,632 and 1,05,313 are female students respectively, in Government run colleges and Private aided colleges, respectively. The district-wise details are given in Table-32.

WOMEN AND ECONOMY

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

10.2 As per 2011 Census, in urban area, the total population of workers is 278.72 lakhs of which only 24.11 lakhs are females. In rural areas, out of 185.01 lakhs, 113.11 lakhs are males and 71.90 lakhs are females. As per the report of National Sample Survey 69th round, (Central Sample) the worker population ratio of females in rural areas for principal sector was 1000 while that for males was also 1000. In urban areas too, it is 1000 for females and 1000 for males, the details of which are given in Table-33. According to Employment and Training Department, Bengaluru, the total employment of women in organized sector as on 31st March 2019 was 7,69,606 of which 269890 were in public sector and 4,99,716 were in private sector. The district-wise details are given in Table-37.

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: Census of India)

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

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

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

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

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

10.8.1 During 2018-19, 1045.68 lakh person-days were generated under MGNREGA, of which the person-days generated by women were 508.06 lakhs which constitute 48.58% of total mandays generated. The district-wise total number of person-days generated under MGNREGA during 2018-19 of which, the total number of person-days generated by women is given in Table-39.

10.8.2 The public sector has higher number of women employed in community social and personal services, whereas in private sector majority of employed women are in manufacturing industries. District-wise and qualification-wise applicants registered in employment exchanges as on 31.3.2019 are given in Table-40.

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

Agricultural establishments which are 21.89 lakh in number, the female employment was 16.56 lakhs for 58.05 lakh total employment which constitutes to 28.53%. The details are given in Table-42.

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

SUPPORT SERVICES TO WOMEN

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

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

11.2.1 Hostels for working women:

With progressive change in the economic structure, more and more women are moving out of their homes in search of employment in big cities. These women are exposed to risks due to lack of suitable and safe accommodation. The Government acknowledging the difficulties faced by such women and decided to introduce a scheme called construction/expansion of hostels for working women. Under the scheme, for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for working women, financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations, local bodies and cooperative institutions in order to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical trainings. The objective of the scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to working women living out of their homes. The targeted beneficiaries are: single working women, widows, divorcees, separated women and working women whose husbands are out of town. The district-wise number of working women hostels, number of women benefited and number of day care centers for the year 2018-19 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 2019, 1.66 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in the State. 22.30 lakh women members have been enrolled in these groups till March 2019 and the members have saved an amount of Rs.5987.27 crores. A total of 1.45 lakh groups have availed bank loans to the extent of Rs.6172.46 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 the State. During 2018-19, 56047 beneficiaries were covered under Santhwana programme. The district-wise physical and financial progress is given in Table-44.

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

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

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

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

There are 48 Swadhar Gruha centers in the State. 1840 women were benefitted under this scheme during 2018-19 with an expenditure of Rs 1042 crores. District wise physical and financial progress is given in Table-44.

11.2.5 Family Counselling Centers:

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

Number of beneficiaries covered and funds (De-centralised and centralised) released for Family Counselling Centers (FCC) in Karnataka during 2018-19 are as given below:

Family counselling Centers	No. of Institutions	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in lakhs)	No. of Units	No. of Beneficiaries
De-centralised	31	93,60,000	31	6557
Centralised	09	25,92,000	09	

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

12.1 Crimes against women have been increasing over the years. As per the data of 2017-18, total number of police stations in Karnataka are 991 including 34 Women Police Stations and Railway Police Station. District wise information is given in Table-45.

According to State Crime Record Bureau, among crimes committed against women, under molestation, cases recorded are 4976 in 2018 as against 5781 in 2017. Similarly, there were 487 victims of rape in 2018 when compared with 1835 victims in 2017. Number of dowry deaths recorded are 199 in 2018 as compared to 206 in 2017. The district wise details are given in Table-46.

12.2 Punishment for Rape

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

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

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

Gang Rape:-

As per IPC 376D, where a woman is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those

persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with rigorous imprisonments for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine:

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

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

Punishment for repeat offenders.

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

12.3 As per the report received from State for the years 2018, the total number of suicides were, 10674, of which 2824 pertains 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 2018-19 was 1092 of which the number of women judges recorded was 341, whereas male judges were 751. Details of gender-wise and district-wise number of judges are given in Table-50.

13.4 The percentage of women working in Karnataka State as on 31.3.2019 is 34.27 and the group-wise data is given in the Table-51. The number of women IAS, IPS and IFS officers in Karnataka is given in Table-52.

13.5 The percentage representation of women in the three levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions viz. Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat are 53%, 51% and 50% and the district wise details are given in the Tables- 53, 54 & 55 respectively.

TABLES

TABLE NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
1	Population and Percentage share of female Population, Literacy Rate and Density : 2011 Census	42
2	Population and Percentage share of female population over last 6 decades	43
3	Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka : 2011 Census	43
4	Age group wise Scheduled Caste Population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census	44
5	Age group wise Scheduled Tribes population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census	44
6	Sex Ratio (Number of Female per 1000 Males)	45
7	Child Population (0-6 Years) 2001 and 2011	46
8	Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)	47
9	Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate – Karnataka from 1971 to 2016.	48
10	Life Expectancy at Birth: 1991-92 and 2001-02	49-50
11	Total Fertility Rate	51
12	Age Specific Fertility Rates by Level of Education of Women - 2017	52
13	Percentage distribution of Population by sex, marital status and age group: 2017	53
14	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates: 2017	54
15	Age Specific Fertility Rate: 2017	54
16	Age Specific Death Rate: 2017	55
17	Birth Rate and Death Rate: 2018	56
18	Registered Number of Births, Deaths, Still Births in Karnataka - 2018	57
19	Percentage of Live Births by order of Birth in Karnataka: 2017	57
20	Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited, No. of day care centers: 2018-19	58
21	Physical and Financial Progress for Supplementary Nutrition Programme & Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG): 2018-19	59
22	No.of Beneficiaries under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme	60
22(a)	Number of Child labourers brought to Mainstream in last three years	61

TABLE NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
23	Class-wise Enrolment from 2000-2001 to 2018-19	62
24	Drop-out rate at Different Stages of School Education in Karnataka from 2000-2001 to 2018-19	63
25	Percentage of Women aware of HIV/AIDS : 2018-19	64
26	Literacy rates by sex in rural and urban areas (Percentage): 2011	65-66
27	Student Enrolment in all management schools in Karnataka: 2018-19	67
28	No.of Bicycles distributed for VIII Standard Students: 2018-19	68
29	Percentage of Female Teachers Ratio in all Government & Aided Schools in Karnataka (Primary & High Schools): 2018-19	69
30	District-wise Gender Parity Index: 2018-19	70
31	Student Strength in Pre-University: 2018-19	71
31 (a)	Number of students attended and passed in II PUC examination during March 2019	72
32	Student Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree Colleges: 2018-19	73
33	Distribution of Persons (per 1000) by broad usual Principal Activity Status	74
34	Distribution of Persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (Principal + Subsidiary) Status.	74
35	Education-specific Worker Population Ratio for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal + subsidiary)	75
36	Usual Principal Status and Adjusted Unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years)	75
36(a)	Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual principal status approach	76
36(b)	Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status (adjusted) (PS+SS) approach	76
36(c)	Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status	76
36(d)	Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status adjusted (Ps+ss) approach for Educated persons of age 15 years and above	76
37	Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Karnataka: 2018-19 (as on 31.03.2018)	77
38	Male and Female workers as per 2011 Census	78
39	Persondays generated under MGNREGS: 2018-19	79

TABLE NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
40	Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31.3.2019	80-85
41	Distribution of Agricultural Establishments and Employment - As per 6 th Economic Census.	86
42	Distribution of Non Agricultural Establishments and Employment - As per 6 th Economic Census.	87
43	Agricultural Land Holdings and Area as per 2015 -16 Census	88-93
44	No. of Santhwana and Swadhar centers, Financial & Physical Progress during : 2018-19	94
45	Police Stations as on 31.3.2019.	95
46	Crimes against women in Karnataka during : 2017 and 2018	96
47	Number of suicides in Karnataka during : 2017 and 2018	97
48	Number of Women candidates contested and elected to Lok Sabha seats	98
49	Number of Women candidates contested and elected to Vidhana Sabha seats	98
50	Number of Judges, gender wise in Karnataka : 2018-19	99
51	Employees working in Karnataka State Government as on 31.3.2019	100
52	Women in Bureaucracy	101
53	District-wise representation of women in Grama Panchayats (General Election : 2018)	102
54	District wise representation of women in Taluk Panchayats (General Election : 2018)	103
55	District wise representation of women in Zilla Panchayats (General Election : 2018)	104

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

Sl.No	District	Population			%	Literacy Rate				Density Per Sq.Km.
		Male	Female	Total		Share of Female	Male	Female	Persons	
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
2. Population and Percentage Share of Female Population over last 6 decades

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

Source: As per Population Census.

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

(in numbers)

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

Source: As per 2011 Population Census.

TABLE-4**Age group wise Scheduled Caste Population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census**
(in Numbers)

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

TABLE-5**Age group wise Scheduled Tribes population by sex in Karnataka : 2011 census**
(in Numbers)

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

Source: As per 2011 Population Census.

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

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

Source: As per population Census

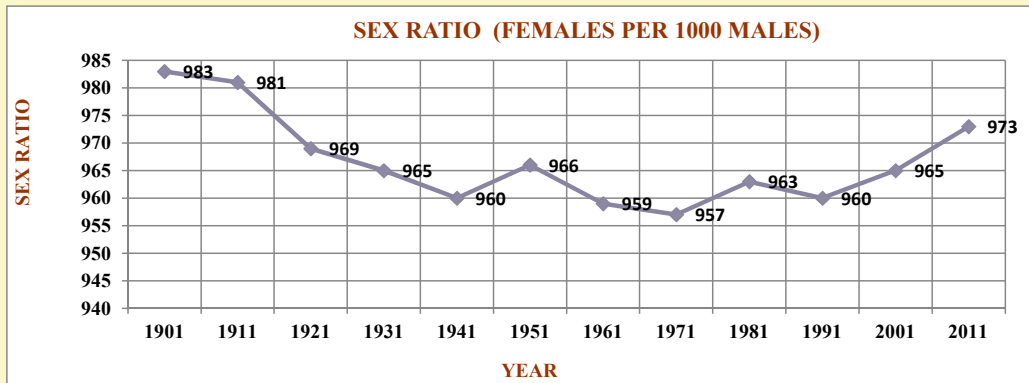


Table -7

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 (u)	772540	397648	374892	1052837	541656	511181
3	Bengaluru (R)						
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	Chamarajnaragar	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						
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						
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 (U)	950	943	944	23
3	Bengaluru (R)		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, 1971-2017

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

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

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

SI No	District	1991-92			2001-02		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	Bagalkot	59.0	58.0	60.0	60.8	60.3	61.3
2	Bengaluru(U)	64.4	63	65.8	66.5	65	68
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Ramanagara	64.8	63.3	66.3	67.3	65.9	68.7
5	Belagavi	64.4	63.4	65.4	67.7	66.2	69.2
6	Bellary	62.8	61.8	63.7	66.1	64.6	67.6
7	Bidar	61.0	60.0	62.0	63.3	62.3	64.3
8	Vijayapura	59.2	58.3	60.0	62.6	61.6	63.6
9	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

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

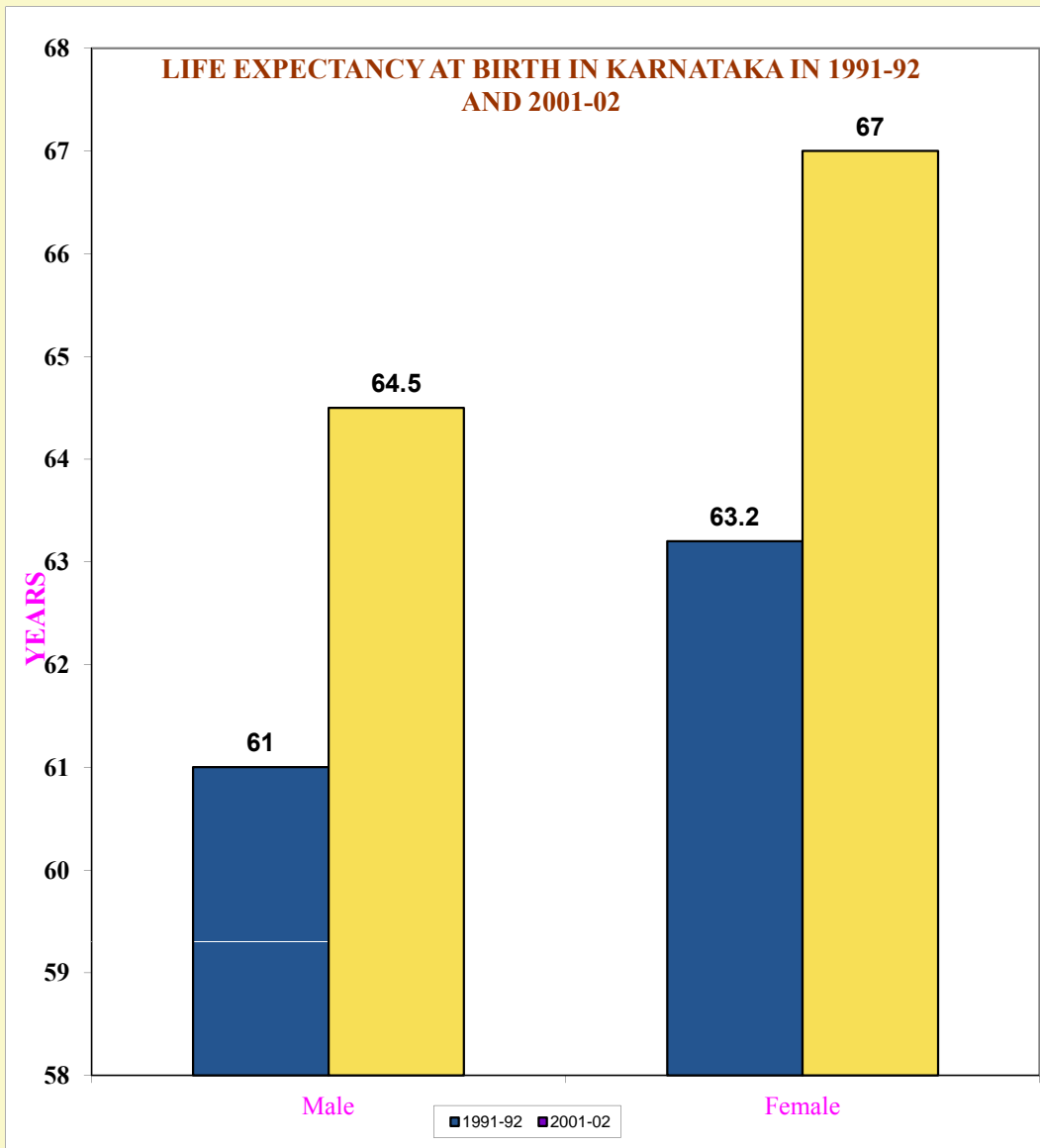


Table 11. Total Fertility Rate

SI No	State/District	2001	2011
1	Bagalkote	3.1	2.7
2	Bengaluru (U)	1.9	1.7
3	Bengaluru (R)	2.2	1.9
4	Ramanagara	2.2	1.6
5	Belagavi	2.7	2.4
6	Bellary	3.1	2.7
7	Bidar	3.4	2.7
8	Vijayapura	3.0	3.0
9	Chamarajnar	2.0	1.6
10	Chikmagalur	1.9	1.4
11	Chitradurga	2.3	2.0
12	Dakshina Kannada	1.7	1.5
13	Davanagere	2.4	1.9
14	Dharwad	2.5	2.1
15	Gadag	2.6	2.3
16	Kalaburagi	3.5	3.0
17	Yadagiri	3.5	3.5
18	Hassan	1.9	1.5
19	Haveri	2.6	2.2
20	Kodagu	2.0	1.5
21	Kolar	2.5	1.9
22	Chikkaballapur	2.5	1.8
23	Koppal	3.4	2.9
24	Mandya	1.9	1.5
25	Mysuru	2.1	1.7
26	Raichur	3.3	2.9
27	Shimoga	2.0	1.7
28	Tumakuru	2.2	1.7
29	Udupi	1.5	1.2
30	Uttara Kannada	2.2	1.7
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-2017.

Age group (Year)	Illiterate	Education Level of Women - Year - 2017							
		Literate							
		Total literate	Without Formal Education	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate & Above
15-19	0	8.9	9.5	53.3	18.3	10.5	5.6	5.4	0.0
20-24	162.2	118.8	100.9	209.7	213.7	178.8	119.2	77.4	41.7
25-29	136	131.3	92.7	171.3	161.8	156.6	137.2	121.3	72
30-34	42.3	63.3	56.8	57.4	49.5	72.7	60.1	77.03	65.2
35-39	9.4	19.3	12.2	19.5	19.6	17.4	18.8	23.5	23.1
40-44	4.4	5.1	9.1	4.8	8.3	6.1	3.4	0.7	0.7
45-49	0	3.3	0.0	9.4	3.2	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
General Fertility Rate	34.3	61.7	28.2	55.3	68.4	72.4	61.7	61.2	47.2
Total Fertility Rate	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.0

Source: Table 4, SRS Statistical Report 2017, ORGI.

Table 13. Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status and age group : 2017

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	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	15.7	0.0	0.0	15.7	15.2	0.0	0.0	15.2
10-14	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
15-19	8.8	0.2	0.0	9.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	8.4	0.4	0.0	8.8
20-24	7.7	3.0	0.0	10.7	9.6	0.7	0.0	10.3	5.6	5.5	0.0	11.2
25-29	4.3	6.3	0.1	10.8	6.5	4	0.0	10.6	2	8.8	0.2	11.0
30-34	1.4	7.4	0.2	9	2.3	6.9	0.1	9.2	0.5	8	0.3	8.8
35-39	0.4	6.8	0.3	7.5	0.6	6.9	0.1	7.6	0.2	6.7	0.5	7.5
40-44	0.2	6.2	0.4	6.7	0.3	6.4	0.1	5.7	0.1	5.1	0.7	6.8
45-49	0.1	5.2	0.4	5.8	0.2	5.4	0.1	5.7	0.1	5.1	0.7	5.9
50-54	0.1	4.1	0.5	4.8	0.1	4.7	0.2	5	0.1	3.6	0.9	4.5
55-59	0.0	3.1	0.5	3.7	0.0	3.5	0.2	3.7	0.0	2.8	0.9	3.8
60-64	0.0	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	3	0.0	2	1.2	3.2
65-69	0.0	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.1	1.2	1.1	2.3
70-74	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	1	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.4
75-79	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0
80-84	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
85+	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
All ages	47.0	47.9	5.1	100	53.3	45.2	1.6	100	40.5	50.8	8.7	100

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2017. Table-2

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

Table 14. Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates : 2017

Age group (Year)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	197.7	166.7	188.2
20-24	262.9	198.1	241.7
25-29	166.6	159.6	163.9
30-34	56.8	85.1	68.8
35-39	16.4	25.6	20.2
40-44	6.1	4.7	5.6
45-49	1.0	6.5	3.2
Crude Birth Rate	18.2	16.1	17.4
General Fertility Rate	63.2	54.3	59.6
Total Fertility Rate	1.8	1.6	1.7
Gross Reproduction Rate	0.8	0.7	0.8
General Marital Fertility Rate	92.9	81.6	88.4
Total Marital Fertility Rate	3.5	3.2	3.5

Source: Table -3 SRS Report 2017, ORGI

Table 15. Age Specific Fertility Rate : 2017

Age group of mother (in Years)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	10.1	6.3	8.7
20-24	142.8	81.4	118.7
25-29	137.7	121.2	130.9
30-34	51.2	76.6	62
35-39	14.7	23.0	18.2
40-44	5.4	4.3	4.9
45-49	0.9	5.7	2.8

Source: Table -3 SRS Report 2017, ORGI

Table 16. Age Specific Death Rates : 2017

Age group years	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 year	27.2	28.9	28.0
1-4	1.2	0.4	0.8
0-4	6.6	6.2	6.4
5-9	0.8	0.1	0.5
10-14	0.7	0.3	0.5
15-19	0.6	0.6	0.6
20-24	2.1	1.7	1.9
25-29	1.6	1.2	1.4
30-34	2.6	1.5	2.1
35-39	4.2	2.0	3.1
40-44	6.8	3.2	5.0
45-49	7.9	3.6	5.8
50-54	8.5	6.9	7.8
55-59	13.4	10.1	11.8
60-64	26.5	18.4	22.4
65-69	28	30.7	29.4
70-74	62.8	59.8	61.2
75-79	75.9	48.0	60.7
80-84	133.5	112.9	121.9
85+	212.9	231.4	223.1
All ages(Crude Death Rate)	7.1	6.0	6.5

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2017-Table-8. ORGI.

Table 17. Birth Rate and Death Rate : 2018

Sl.No	District	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1	Bagalkote	18.91	7.03
2	Bengaluru (U)	11.35	4.62
3	Bengaluru (R)	11.05	7.01
4	Ramanagara	10.16	9.08
5	Belagavi	16.04	6.69
6	Bellary	18.80	6.90
7	Bidar	21.12	5.86
8	Vijayapura	19.78	6.22
9	Chamarajnagar	11.51	10.11
10	Chikmagalur	13.32	8.87
11	Chitradurga	14.76	8.54
12	Dakshina Kannada	14.63	7.58
13	Davanagere	15.30	7.66
14	Dharwad	18.32	7.34
15	Gadag	15.27	8.05
16	Kalaburagi	18.22	5.77
17	Yadagiri	18.37	5.66
18	Hassan	12.60	9.47
19	Haveri	14.30	7.06
20	Kodagu	12.34	8.99
21	Kolar	13.81	6.55
22	Chikkaballapur	12.54	7.42
23	Koppal	18.52	6.07
24	Mandya	10.96	9.62
25	Mysuru	13.67	9.13
26	Raichur	17.23	5.54
27	Shimoga	14.02	7.86
28	Tumakuru	11.73	9.55
29	Udupi	11.84	8.79
30	Uttara Kannada	12.89	7.23
STATE		14.78	7.54

Source:2018- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

Table 18. REGISTERED NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS IN KARNATAKA : 2018

(Jan. to Dec. 2018)

Year	Live births ('000s)	Still births (No.)	Birth rate	Deaths ('000s)	Death rate	Infant death (No.)	Maternal death (No.)
2018	1029	4194	14.62	484	6.96	10732	315

Source:2018- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

Table 19. PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS BY ORDER OF BIRTH IN KARNATAKA : 2017

(Jan. to Dec. 2017)

Birth order	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Avg	Male	Female	Avg
1	47.3	48.1	47.7	54.4	55.0	54.7
2	37.1	36.5	36.8	34.8	33.7	34.3
3	11.5	11.9	11.7	8.6	7.9	8.3
4	3.1	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.2
5+	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2017 Table-5. ORGI.

Table 20. Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited and number of day care centres : 2018-19

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of working women Hostels (WWH)	Working women benefited	No. of Day Care Centres (DCC)
1	Bagalkot	2	50	0
2	Bengaluru(U)	11	55	0
3	Bengaluru(R)	0	0	0
4	Belagavi	8	50	0
5	Bellari	4	55	0
6	Bidar	4	50	0
7	Vijayapura	1	50	2
8	Chamarajnagar	0	0	2
9	Chikkaballapur	0	0	0
10	Chikmagalur	2	110	0
11	Chitradurga	1	50	1
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	60	0
13	Davanagere	1	50	0
14	Dharwad	4	60	1
15	Gadag	2	55	2
16	Kalaburgi	3	65	4
17	Hassan	1	50	4
18	Haveri	0	0	0
19	Kodagu	1	50	0
20	Kolar	0	0	0
21	Koppal	0	0	0
22	Mandya	4	55	0
23	Mysuru	4	60	3
24	Raichur	1	50	0
25	Ramanagara	0	0	0
26	Shivamogga	1	50	0
27	Tumakuru	2	55	0
28	Udupi	1	50	1
29	Uttara Kannada	6	60	17
30	Yadagiri	0	0	1
STATE		65	1240	38

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

Table - 21

Physical and Financial Progress for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG): 2018-19
(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Supplementary Nutrition Programme		No.of Adolescent Girls trained	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	
		Physical (in Nos)	Financial		Amount Released	Expenditure incurred
1	Bagalkot	213759	7262.39	-	-	-
2	Bengaluru (U)	209476	6903.27	-	-	-
3	Bengaluru(R)	63585	1989.70	-	1.47	1.00
4	Ramanagara	63462	2231.36	-	-	-
5	Belagavi	488484	16003.93	-	-	-
6	Bellari	244937	8726.39	-	2.20	-
7	Bidar	170962	4247.51	-	-	-
8	Vijayapura	233822	7735.26	-	7.70	-
9	Chamarajnagar	72809	2239.37	-	-	-
10	Chikmagalur	64392	2202.51	-	7.70	-
11	Chitradurga	141302	4673.50	-	-	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	111287	3402.43	-	-	-
13	Davanagere	161942	5328.71	-	-	-
14	Dharwad	138436	4625.73	-	6.60	5.10
15	Gadag	106475	3420.84	-	-	-
16	Kalaburagi	242518	10899.91	-	9.90	-
17	Yadagiri	150279	5780.21	-	-	-
18	Hassan	93430	2806.44	-	-	-
19	Haveri	151103	4943.43	-	-	-
20	Kodagu	29308	935.54	-	1.10	-
21	Kolar	103823	5015.78	-	6.60	6.56
22	Chikkaballapura	95622	3642.92	-	-	-
23	Koppal	184379	7503.52	-	-	-
24	Mandya	102888	3610.37	-	-	-
25	Mysuru	161788	5835.42	-	-	-
26	Raichur	244677	8850.88	-	-	-
27	Shivamogga	115734	4656.15	-	-	-
28	Tumakuru	183309	5545.10	-	-	-
29	Udupi	57749	1878.09	-	-	-
30	Uttara Kannada	104675	3591.02	-	1.10	-
STATE		4506412	156487.68	-	44.37	12.66

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

Table 22. No. of Beneficiaries under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme

Sl.No	District	2017-18	2018-19
1	Bagalkot	947	3914
2	Bengaluru (U)	1596	7364
3	Bengaluru(R)	676	1936
4	Ramanagara	856	2990
5	Belagavi	2630	12312
6	Bellari	1798	5788
7	Bidar	3262	4501
8	Vijayapura	1364	5600
9	Chamarajnar	1047	2804
10	Chikmagalur	708	3630
11	Chitradurga	1104	5372
12	Dakshina Kannada	589	2352
13	Davanagere	1570	5884
14	Dharwad	1062	5320
15	Gadag	796	2835
16	Kalaburagi	2407	5029
17	Yadagiri	858	1726
18	Hassan	910	4679
19	Haveri	1371	5654
20	Kodagu	194	599
21	Kolar	1060	3515
22	Chikkaballapura	1875	3898
23	Koppal	1256	2568
24	Mandya	1399	5850
25	Mysuru	2500	7819
26	Raichur	1885	5320
27	Shivamogga	904	5947
28	Tumakuru	2555	8447
29	Udupi	702	2747
30	Uttara Kannada	1064	5112
STATE		40945	141512

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

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

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bagalkot	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bengaluru (U)	138	120	127	115	0	0
3	Bengaluru (R)	53	25	18	8	19	9
4	Ramanagara	88	75	12	0	6	3
5	Belagavi	0	0	15	7	1	3
6	Bellari	128	37	130	44	149	39
7	Bidar	0	18	6	8	0	0
8	Vijayapura	0	0	0	0	4	5
9	Chamarajnar	1	0	0	0	1	0
10	Chikmagalur	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	1	2
12	Dakshina Kannada	0	0	0	2	2	0
13	Davanagere	4	2	0	0	1	0
14	Dharwad	1	0	0	0	0	3
15	Gadag	0	0	0	0	5	0
16	Kalaburagi	0	0	0	0	8	0
17	Yadagiri	0	0	32	5	12	14
18	Hassan	0	0	1	1	2	2
19	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kodagu	0	0	0	0	6	0
21	Kolar	0	0	0	0	3	1
22	Chikkaballapura	3	0	1	0	1	0
23	Koppal	0	2	0	0	9	6
24	Mandya	0	0	3	0	3	2
25	Mysuru	0	0	4	0	3	0
26	Raichur	246	128	106	88	183	181
27	Shivamogga	1	1	0	0	0	0
28	Tumakuru	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Udupi	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Uttara Kannada	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE		663	408	455	278	420	270

Source:Labour Department,

Table 23. Class wise Enrolment from 2000-2001 to 2018-19

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

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

Table 24. Drop-out rate at different stages of School Education in Karnataka from 2000- 2001 to 208-19

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

*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 : 2018-19

Sl. No.	District	KSAPS awareness on HIV/AIDS % of women
1	Bagalkot	63.00
2	Bengaluru (U)	51.90
3	Bengaluru(R)	59.50
4	Ramanagara	93.00
5	Belagavi	48.50
6	Bellari	47.90
7	Bidar	80.50
8	Vijayapura	67.70
9	Chamarajnar	52.40
10	Chikmagalur	58.00
11	Chitradurga	83.80
12	Dakshina Kannada	86.50
13	Davanagere	81.20
14	Dharwad	94.50
15	Gadag	58.50
16	Kalaburagi	59.10
17	Yadagiri	44.10
18	Hassan	69.20
19	Haveri	68.20
20	Kodagu	65.20
21	Kolar	63.40
22	Chikkaballapura	63.20
23	Koppal	64.70
24	Mandya	74.00
25	Mysuru	64.30
26	Raichur	60.40
27	Shivamogga	66.20
28	Tumakuru	70.90
29	Udupi	73.00
30	Uttara Kannada	62.70
	Total	62.80

Source: Karnataka state Aids Prevention Society, Bangalore

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

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

Source: As per 2011 population Census.

LITERACY RATE

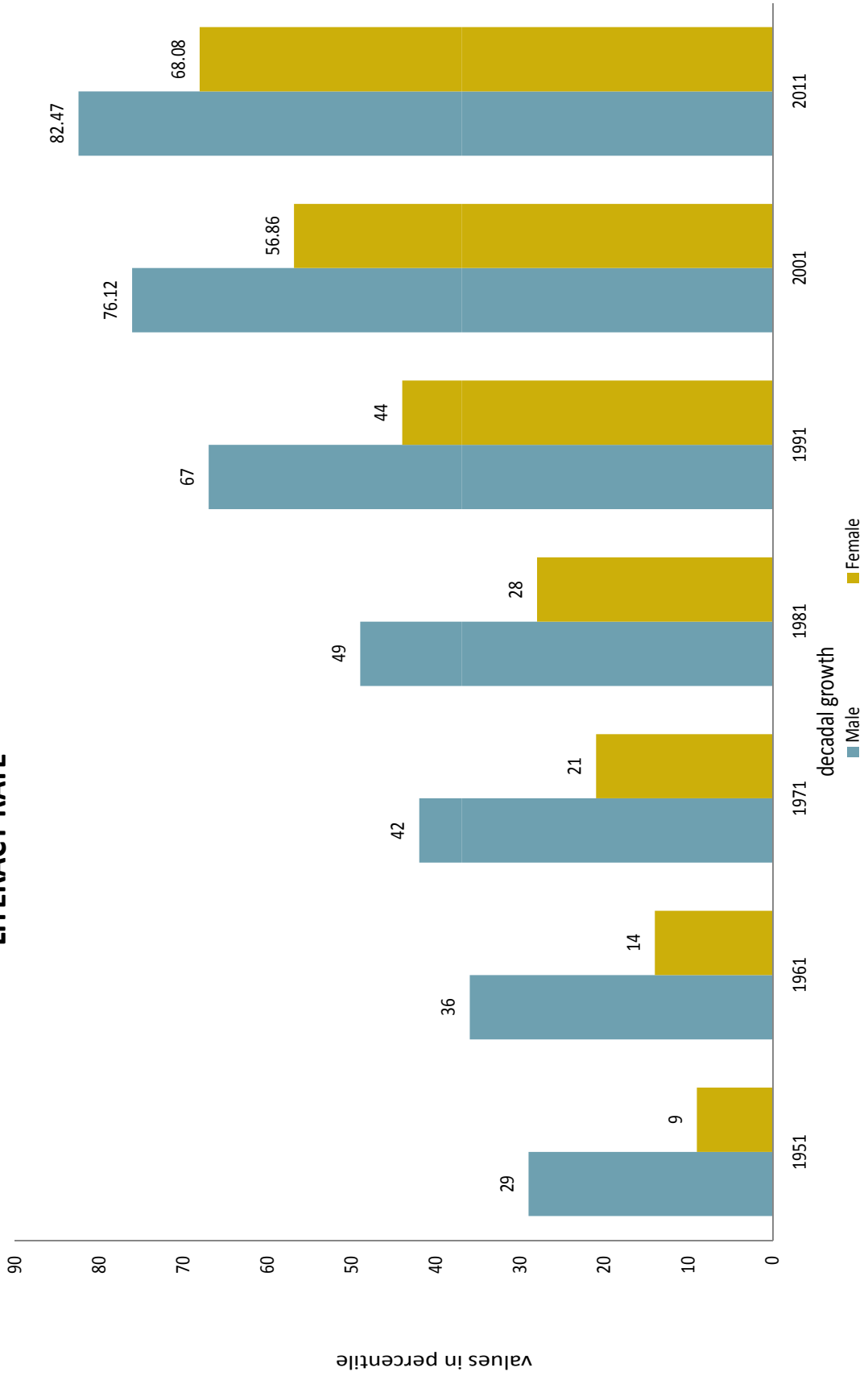


Table 27. Student Enrolment in all management schools in Karnataka :2018-2019.

Sl. No	District	Lower Primary School			Higher Primary School			High School			Total(I-X)						
		Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %				
1	Bagalkot	106985	96378	203363	47.39	59506	56494	116000	48.70	33550	31356	64906	48.31	200041	184228	384269	47.94
2	Bengaluru(U)	505245	461390	966635	47.73	255016	235620	490636	48.02	145210	136994	282204	48.54	905471	834004	1739475	47.95
3	Bengaluru (R)	41570	38356	79926	47.99	24668	22460	47128	47.66	14452	13660	28112	48.59	80690	74476	155166	48.00
4	Belagavi	243136	223486	466622	47.89	135478	128321	263799	48.64	81224	72995	154219	47.33	459838	424802	884640	48.02
5	Bellari	135252	125963	261215	48.22	74147	69131	143278	48.25	40576	36160	76736	47.12	249975	231254	481229	48.05
6	Bidar	97231	87383	184614	47.33	51309	47945	99254	48.31	28611	26414	55025	48.00	177151	161742	338893	47.73
7	Vijayapura	146633	130214	276847	47.03	72605	68538	141143	48.56	39029	32867	71896	45.71	258267	231619	489886	47.28
8	Chamarajnagar	33595	31413	65008	48.32	20432	19254	39686	48.52	11788	11563	23351	49.52	65815	62230	128045	48.60
9	Chikkaballapura	46653	43803	90456	48.42	28294	26609	54903	48.47	17470	16498	33968	48.57	92417	86910	179327	48.46
10	Chikmagalur	37355	35285	72640	48.58	23011	21613	44624	48.43	14688	13889	28577	48.60	75054	70787	145841	48.54
11	Chitradurga	66620	62045	128665	48.22	39121	36728	75849	48.42	24469	22952	47421	48.40	130210	121725	251935	48.32
12	Dakshina Kannada	81323	75951	157274	48.29	51584	47180	98764	47.77	34407	31312	65719	47.65	167314	154443	321757	48.00
13	Davanagere	84234	77598	161832	47.95	47487	45116	92603	48.72	29307	28142	57449	48.99	161028	150856	311884	48.37
14	Dharwad	89357	82557	171914	48.02	50920	47312	98232	48.16	30455	28330	58785	48.19	170732	158199	328931	48.09
15	Gadag	50737	47021	97758	48.10	28105	26809	54914	48.82	16072	15189	31261	48.59	94914	89019	183933	48.40
16	Kalaburagi	153107	140571	293678	47.87	81468	74599	156067	47.80	44774	38699	83473	46.36	279349	253869	533218	47.61
17	Hassan	56292	53198	109490	48.59	33832	32760	66592	49.20	21937	21987	43924	50.06	112061	107945	220006	49.06
18	Haveri	74076	69086	143162	48.26	41434	39566	81000	48.85	23719	23181	46900	49.43	139229	131833	271062	48.64
19	Kodagu	19421	18496	37917	48.78	11887	11426	23313	49.01	7788	7602	15390	49.40	39096	37524	76620	48.97
20	Kolar	60701	56201	116902	48.08	35673	33413	69086	48.36	21826	20849	42675	48.86	118200	110463	228663	48.31
21	Koppal	80319	74594	154913	48.15	43369	40403	83772	48.23	23887	21263	45150	47.09	147575	136260	283835	48.01
22	Mandya	55803	51300	107103	47.90	34236	31075	65311	47.58	23228	21317	44545	47.85	113267	103692	216959	47.79
23	Mysuru	113918	107163	221081	48.47	68406	64297	132703	48.45	43582	41355	84937	48.69	225906	212815	438721	48.51
24	Raichur	114125	105664	219789	48.08	58536	54067	112603	48.02	31085	27017	58102	46.50	203746	186748	390494	47.82
25	Ramanagara	36553	34299	70852	48.41	22211	20821	43032	48.38	14057	12909	26966	47.87	72821	68029	140850	48.30
26	Shivamogga	68593	64209	132802	48.35	41375	38355	79730	48.11	26189	24990	51179	48.83	136157	127554	263711	48.37
27	Tumakuru	94209	87930	182139	48.28	60108	53560	73926	72.45	39785	34560	74345	46.49	194102	176050	370152	47.56
28	Udupi	40447	37794	78241	48.30	25790	23272	49062	47.43	16638	15251	31889	47.83	82875	76317	159192	47.94
29	Uttara Kannada	53502	52035	105537	49.30	34073	31445	65643	47.90	21009	20053	41062	48.84	108584	103533	212117	48.81
30	Yadagiri	76771	68724	145495	47.23	36824	33742	70566	47.82	17016	13492	30508	44.22	130611	115958	246569	47.03
	STATE	2863763	2640107	5503870	47.97	1590905	1481931	3072836	48.23	937828	862846	1800674	47.92	5392496	4984884	10377380	48.04

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions

Table 28. No. of Bicycles distributed for VIII standard Students :2018-19.

Sl.No.	District	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Bagalkot	12212	13014	25226
2	Bengaluru (U)	3175	3404	6579
3	Bengaluru (R)	3658	4049	7707
4	Belagavi	26483	27769	54252
5	Bellari	12123	12842	24965
6	Bidar	9630	9039	18669
7	Vijayapura	13167	14419	27586
8	Chamarajanagar	4239	4715	8954
9	Chikkaballapur	5224	5766	10990
10	Chikmagalur	3656	3826	7482
11	Chitradurga	8148	9133	17281
12	Dakshina Kannada	6732	7150	13882
13	Davanagere	7794	8499	16293
14	Dharwad	5307	5581	10888
15	Gadag	5770	5658	11428
16	Kalaburagi	11800	12897	24697
17	Hassan	6147	6440	12587
18	Haveri	9667	10202	19869
19	Kodagu	1956	1967	3923
20	Kolar	6361	6342	12703
21	Koppal	8279	9464	17743
22	Mandya	6048	6309	12357
23	Mysuru	9066	9687	18753
24	Raichur	11481	12265	23746
25	Ramanagara	4034	4274	8308
26	Shivamogga	6923	7259	14182
27	Tumakuru	10454	11626	22080
28	Udupi	4195	4585	8780
29	Uttara Kannada	7200	7847	15047
30	Yadagiri	6836	7913	14749
STATE		237765	253941	491706

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions

Table 29. Percentage of female teachers ratio in all Government and Aided schools in Karnataka (Primary and High Schools) : 2018-19.

Sl.No	District	Primary School				Higher School			
		Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)	Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)
1	Bagalkot	3674	2755	6429	42.85	998	524	1522	34.43
2	Bengaluru (U)	1085	4841	5926	81.69	485	1061	1546	68.63
3	Bengaluru (R)	1364	1761	3125	56.35	351	363	714	50.84
4	Belagavi	7633	6573	14206	46.27	1598	880	2478	35.51
5	Bellari	3625	3083	6708	45.96	894	585	1479	39.55
6	Bidar	2995	2534	5529	45.83	941	519	1460	35.55
7	Vijayapura	5283	3601	8884	40.53	859	400	1259	31.77
8	Chamarajanagar	1392	1344	2736	49.12	489	263	752	34.97
9	Chikkaballapur	2217	1791	4008	44.69	626	384	1010	38.02
10	Chikmagalur	2258	2084	4342	48.00	648	419	1067	39.27
11	Chitradurga	3022	2838	5860	48.43	730	401	1131	35.46
12	Dakshina Kannada	844	2860	3704	77.21	496	763	1259	60.60
13	Davanagere	2918	2673	5591	47.81	969	557	1526	36.50
14	Dharwad	1781	2863	4644	61.65	456	495	951	52.05
15	Gadag	1856	1602	3458	46.33	563	330	893	36.95
16	Kalaburagi	4076	3760	7836	47.98	1404	914	2318	39.43
17	Hassan	3086	3026	6112	49.51	1140	876	2016	43.45
18	Haveri	3085	2465	5550	44.41	768	393	1161	33.85
19	Kodagu	335	1035	1370	75.55	172	217	389	55.78
20	Kolar	2248	2773	5021	55.23	690	512	1202	42.60
21	Koppal	2827	1971	4798	41.08	865	381	1246	30.58
22	Mandya	2357	2089	4446	46.99	1077	711	1788	15.04
23	Mysuru	3009	3660	6669	54.88	1166	983	2149	45.74
24	Raichur	3473	2827	6300	44.87	973	573	1546	37.06
25	Ramanagara	1499	1767	3266	54.10	495	418	913	45.78
26	Shivamogga	2691	3325	6016	55.27	943	649	1592	40.77
27	Tumakuru	4343	4826	9169	52.63	1229	805	2034	39.58
28	Udupi	703	1439	2142	67.18	446	539	985	54.72
29	Uttara Kannada	2249	4038	6287	64.23	576	520	1096	47.45
30	Yadagiri	2225	1299	3524	36.86	675	298	973	30.63
STATE		80153	83503	163656	51.02	23722	16733	40455	41.36

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 : 2018-19.

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School	Higher Primary School	High School
1	Bagalkot	0.97	1.04	1.00
2	Bengaluru (U)	2.0	2.0	2.0
3	Bengaluru (R)	0.97	1.00	0.98
4	Belagavi	1.98	2.12	2.03
5	Bellari	0.98	1.00	0.98
6	Bidar	0.97	1.01	0.98
7	Vijayapura	0.96	1.05	0.99
8	Chamarajanagar	1.00	1.02	1.01
9	Chikkaballapur	1.00	1.02	1.01
10	Chikmagalur	0.99	1.02	1.00
11	Chitradurga	0.99	1.03	1.00
12	Dakshina Kannada	1.00	0.99	0.99
13	Davanagere	0.98	1.04	1.00
14	Dharwad	0.98	1.02	1.00
15	Gadag	0.98	1.03	1.00
16	Kalaburagi	1.00	1.03	1.01
17	Hassan	0.98	1.04	1.00
18	Haveri	1.00	1.03	1.01
19	Kodagu	0.97	1.03	1.00
20	Kolar	0.98	1.01	0.99
21	Koppal	0.98	1.00	0.99
22	Mandya	0.99	1.01	1.00
23	Mysuru	0.99	1.01	1.00
24	Raichur	0.98	1.00	0.99
25	Ramanagara	1.00	1.04	1.01
26	Shivamogga	0.98	1.00	0.99
27	Tumakuru	1.97	1.96	1.97
28	Udupi	0.98	0.97	0.98
29	Uttara Kannada	2.08	2.06	2.07
30	Yadagiri	0.95	1.00	0.97
STATE		0.02	0.02	0.02

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions

Table 31. The Students' Strength in Pre-University : 2018-19

Sl. No.	District	No. of Colleges	Number of I PUC Students			Number of II PUC Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bagalkot	144	11437	11164	22601	8930	9073	18003
2	Bengaluru (U)	835	52273	54785	107058	46460	51132	97592
3	Bengaluru (R)	78	4150	5132	9282	3413	4669	8082
4	Belagavi	353	26568	24835	51403	22408	21902	44310
5	Bellari	151	12440	12401	24841	9585	10815	20400
6	Bidar	189	7519	8440	15959	7399	8406	15805
7	Vijayapura	240	14020	11125	25145	13893	10169	24062
8	Chamarajanagar	65	3254	3812	7066	2740	3455	6195
9	Chikkaballapur	118	6095	6534	12629	5476	6088	11564
10	Chikmagalur	96	4373	5230	9603	3700	4665	8365
11	Chitradurga	144	7371	8486	15857	6204	7600	13804
12	Dakshina Kannada	217	17250	17097	34347	17141	18029	35170
13	Davanagere	175	10536	11935	22471	9107	10591	19698
14	Dharwad	184	12739	12809	25548	11005	11589	22594
15	Gadag	106	5758	5932	11690	5024	5444	10468
16	Kalaburagi	284	12438	12608	25046	11717	11734	23451
17	Hassan	181	7703	9557	17260	6260	8588	14848
18	Haveri	135	6486	7987	14473	5161	6940	12101
19	Kodagu	72	2838	3123	5961	2392	2997	5389
20	Kolar	125	7289	8041	15330	6424	7703	14127
21	Koppal	97	6009	6714	12723	4580	5301	9881
22	Mandya	165	6740	8248	14988	6050	7877	13927
23	Mysuru	273	16404	17886	34290	13525	16527	30052
24	Raichur	175	8513	7775	16288	8328	7631	15959
25	Ramanagara	88	4016	5042	9058	3276	4663	7939
26	Shivamogga	135	8673	11273	19946	6610	9793	16403
27	Tumakuru	267	12665	14795	27460	10581	13604	24185
28	Udupi	111	7466	7742	15208	6621	7531	14152
29	Uttara Kannada	101	6645	8107	14752	5233	7704	12937
30	Yadagiri	92	2872	2429	5301	4880	3659	8539
STATE		5396	312540	331044	643584	274123	305879	580002

Source: Pre-University Board

Table 31(a). Number of students attended and passed in II PUC examination during March 2019

Sl.No.	District	Students appeared March 2018			Students passed March 2018			Rank
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Bagalkot	8612	8749	17361	6146	6757	12903	7
2	Bengaluru (U)	44832	49840	94672	30733	38992	69725	8
3	Bengaluru (R)	3222	4441	7663	2168	3419	5587	10
4	Belagavi	21677	21017	42694	10817	14264	25081	24
5	Bellari	9299	10429	19728	5926	6884	12810	18
6	Bidar	6829	7885	14714	3565	4650	8215	28
7	Vijayapura	13623	9773	23396	8886	7163	16049	13
8	Chamarajanagar	2607	3266	5873	1750	2519	4269	11
9	Chikkaballapur	5219	5777	10996	3532	4184	7716	12
10	Chikmagalur	3627	4527	8154	2631	3603	6234	5
11	Chitradurga	5736	7111	12847	2652	3961	6613	30
12	Dakshina Kannada	16910	17740	34650	15062	16460	31522	2
13	Davanagere	8689	10074	18763	5058	6683	11741	21
14	Dharwad	10634	11203	21837	6023	7634	13657	22
15	Gadag	4856	5268	10124	2409	3446	5855	25
16	Kalaburagi	11314	11336	22650	5969	6746	12715	27
17	Hassan	5759	8221	13980	4112	6409	10521	6
18	Haveri	4952	6628	11580	3021	4903	7924	15
19	Kodagu	2303	2872	5175	1832	2484	4316	3
20	Kolar	6098	7365	13463	3759	5026	8785	17
21	Koppal	4443	5185	9628	2600	3484	6084	19
22	Mandya	5620	7511	13131	3216	5074	8290	20
23	Mysuru	12841	15755	28596	7954	11662	19616	14
24	Raichur	8058	7357	15415	4081	4681	8762	26
25	Ramanagara	2981	4429	7410	1624	2977	4601	23
26	Shivamogga	6430	9553	15983	4405	7356	11761	9
27	Tumakuru	9892	13022	22914	6130	8965	15095	16
28	Udupi	6546	7480	14026	5905	7031	12936	1
29	Uttara Kannada	5121	7550	12671	3852	6245	10097	4
30	Yadagiri	4742	3559	8301	2266	2138	4404	29
STATE		263472	294923	558395	168084	215800	383884	-

Source: Pre-University Board

**Table 32. Student Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree Colleges :
2018-19.**

(In numbers)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Government			Private Aided			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Bagalkot	4227	4906	9133	6836	5006	11842	20975
2	Bengaluru (U)	10760	15529	26289	9317	16523	25840	52129
3	Bengaluru (R)	2337	2896	5233	323	541	864	6097
4	Belagavi	5593	6021	11614	9064	11244	20308	31922
5	Bellari	8859	6111	14970	3631	5271	8902	23872
6	Bidar	2318	2875	5193	3358	4718	8076	13269
7	Vijayapura	4141	2393	6534	6801	6324	13125	19659
8	Chamarajanagar	2083	1414	3497	241	1810	2051	5548
9	Chikkaballapur	2984	4809	7793	1248	1512	2760	10553
10	Chikmagalur	4439	5868	10307	468	1169	1637	11944
11	Chitradurga	5340	6918	12258	1277	1676	2953	15211
12	Dakshina Kannada	2755	7332	10087	3384	6284	9668	19755
13	Davanagere	3898	5703	9601	2259	3765	6024	15625
14	Dharwad	2989	3600	6589	4925	6203	11128	17717
15	Gadag	2112	3010	5122	2647	2695	5342	10464
16	Kalaburagi	5331	6445	11776	2933	4254	7187	18963
17	Hassan	6282	11157	17439	76	1042	1118	18557
18	Haveri	4070	4891	8961	1937	3216	5153	14114
19	Kodagu	955	1190	2145	410	504	914	3059
20	Kolar	4667	6928	11595	62	87	149	11744
21	Koppal	5354	3701	9055	1009	730	1739	10794
22	Mandya	3543	7965	11508	2025	2204	4229	15737
23	Mysuru	7077	18538	25615	2356	2513	4869	30484
24	Raichur	5287	3440	8727	1142	1241	2383	11110
25	Ramanagara	2859	4559	7418	676	852	1528	8946
26	Shivamogga	5511	9648	15159	2140	3561	5701	20860
27	Tumakuru	7323	11269	18592	1463	2852	4315	22907
28	Udupi	2723	6537	9260	1851	3450	5301	14561
29	Uttara Kannada	4645	8061	12706	2692	3499	6191	18897
30	Yadagiri	3343	1918	5261	1231	567	1798	7059
STATE		133805	185632	319437	77782	105313	183095	502532

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, 69th 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 69th Round, Report No.554:Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12 page No.153 to 158

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

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

Source:NSS 69th Round,Report No.554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12 Page No.203 to 206.

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

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

Table 36(b) Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status

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

Table 36(c) Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status

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

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

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

Source:- NSS 69th Round, Report No.554: Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12 page no.194,195,196, 200 and 201.

Table 37. Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Karnataka : 2018-19 (As on 31.03.2019)

Sl. No.	District	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bagalkot	18714	7913	26627	11055	1416	12471	29769	9329	39098
2	Bengaluru (U)	198342	56291	254633	544148	263144	807292	742490	319435	1061925
3	Bengaluru (R)									
4	Belagavi	43809	13500	57309	29888	4883	34771	73697	18383	92080
5	Bellari	25103	7196	32299	13098	1889	14987	38201	9085	47286
6	Bidar	8721	1024	9745	4298	523	4821	13019	1547	14566
7	Vijayapura	20576	8855	29431	5902	1054	6956	26478	9909	36387
8	Chamarajanagar	15161	244	15405	1228	578	1806	16389	822	17211
9	Chikkaballapur	8473	4178	12651	1424	1291	2715	9897	5469	15366
10	Chikmagalur	6747	7081	13828	3144	3666	6810	9891	10747	20638
11	Chitradurga	15501	8322	23823	3508	909	4417	19009	9231	28240
12	Dakshina Kannada	25666	10957	36623	55444	126040	181484	81110	136997	218107
13	Davanagere	17751	7919	25670	7017	3616	10633	24768	11535	36303
14	Dharwad	40402	13368	53770	43351	7389	50740	83753	20757	104510
15	Gadag	12202	5668	17870	1700	1704	3404	13902	7372	21274
16	Kalaburagi	27000	8299	35299	4947	1799	6746	31947	10098	42045
17	Hassan	20284	7639	27923	5460	9801	15261	25744	17440	43184
18	Haveri	13965	6369	20334	4827	924	5751	18792	7293	26085
19	Kodagu	6431	4967	11398	4805	3912	8717	11236	8879	20115
20	Kolar	23675	8361	32036	10731	5272	16003	34406	13633	48039
21	Koppal	12725	5081	17806	5177	567	5744	17902	5648	23550
22	Mandya	14344	7553	21897	6115	8701	14816	20459	16254	36713
23	Mysuru	49999	21114	71113	37851	13450	51301	87850	34564	122414
24	Raichur	22522	6794	29316	2902	628	3530	25424	7422	32846
25	Ramanagara	8828	4593	13421	17442	6317	23759	26270	10910	37180
26	Shivamogga	23413	10120	33533	7898	1702	9600	31311	11822	43133
27	Tumakuru	29173	6996	36169	6936	1254	8190	36109	8250	44359
28	Udupi	9338	6111	15449	14927	25082	40009	24265	31193	55458
29	Uttara Kannada	24163	10493	34656	7957	2042	9999	32120	12535	44655
30	Yadagiri	6937	2884	9821	684	163	847	7621	3047	10668
STATE		749965	269890	1019855	863864	499716	1363580	1613829	769606	2383435

Source: Director of Employment and Training

Table 38. Male and female workers : 2011 Census

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

Source: Census of India 2011.

Table 39. Persondays generated under MGNREGS : 2018-19

Mandays in lakhs

Sl. No.	District	Persondays generated			% of persondays generated by Women
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Bagalkote	16.25	13.99	30.24	46.26
2	Bengaluru (U)	0.70	0.75	1.46	51.37
3	Bengaluru (R)	7.86	6.97	14.83	47.00
4	Belagavi	46.18	44.41	90.59	49.02
5	Bellary	35.37	33.69	69.07	48.78
6	Bidar	10.96	12.39	23.35	53.06
7	Vijayapura	16.73	11.76	28.49	41.28
8	Chamarajanagar	10.66	10.52	21.18	49.67
9	Chikkaballapur	13.12	12.22	25.34	48.22
10	Chikkamagaluru	12.86	10.75	23.61	45.53
11	Chitradurga	31.49	31.96	63.45	50.37
12	Dakshina Kannada	7.12	6.46	13.58	47.57
13	Davanagere	21.09	18.19	39.28	46.31
14	Dharwad	9.16	6.55	15.72	41.67
15	Gadag	14.47	12.11	26.58	45.56
16	Kalburgi	16.28	18.98	35.27	53.81
17	Hassan	27.88	25.22	53.1	47.50
18	Haveri	20.26	15.83	36.08	43.87
19	Kodagu	2.52	2.34	4.86	48.15
20	Kolar	20.44	19.55	39.99	48.89
21	Koppal	21.18	21.09	42.27	49.89
22	Mandya	16.10	14.79	30.9	47.86
23	Mysuru	14.56	13.79	28.35	48.64
24	Raichur	53.6	56.68	110.29	51.39
25	Ramanagara	28.16	26.49	54.65	48.47
26	Shivamogga	14.24	14.54	28.77	50.54
27	Tumkur	26.48	24.81	51.3	48.36
28	Udupi	1.55	2.78	4.33	64.20
29	Uttara Kannada	7.73	7.33	15.06	48.67
30	Yadagiri	12.61	11.1	23.71	46.82
State		537.62	508.04	1045.68	48.58

Source: RDPR. Department.

Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2019

(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	122	91	213	1345	540	1885
2	Bengaluru (U)	5	3044	665	3709	20019	5205	25224
3	Bengaluru (R)							
4	Belagavi	1	2326	219	2545	8798	1634	10432
5	Bellari	1	938	179	1117	1595	589	2184
6	Bidar	1	233	165	398	2258	925	3183
7	Vijayapura	1	187	63	250	1859	419	2278
8	Chamarajanagar	1	196	10	206	228	1829	2057
9	Chikkaballapur	1	145	55	200	1892	661	2553
10	Chikmagalur	1	129	97	226	796	386	1182
11	Chitradurga	1	141	102	243	820	706	1526
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	886	274	1160	1148	1165	2313
13	Davanagere	1	142	64	206	1549	688	2237
14	Dharwad	1	573	309	882	3820	1243	5063
15	Gadag	1	182	38	220	1668	1178	2846
16	Kalaburagi	1	281	91	372	2239	1998	4237
17	Hassan	1	367	235	602	3631	1432	5063
18	Haveri	1	105	42	147	1154	470	1624
19	Kodagu	1	108	73	181	434	312	746
20	Kolar	1	929	195	1124	4520	566	5086
21	Koppal	1	71	42	113	768	245	1013
22	Mandya	1	342	38	380	3182	775	3957
23	Mysuru	1	1001	226	1227	3018	1342	4360
24	Raichur	1	103	37	140	627	413	1040
25	Ramanagara	1	260	118	378	865	401	1266
26	Shivamogga	1	131	80	211	1368	675	2043
27	Tumakuru	1	281	36	317	1680	859	2539
28	Udupi	1	178	103	281	726	428	1154
29	Uttara Kannada	1	631	70	701	832	705	1537
30	Yadagiri	1	268	68	336	2125	363	2488
	STATE	33	14300	3785	18085	76565	26551	103116

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2019 (contd:)

(in Numbers)

Sl.No	District	P .U.C. passed			B A Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	599	205	804	176	76	252
2	Bengaluru (U)	10525	4119	14644	1642	1385	3027
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	6703	1521	8224	632	247	879
5	Bellari	1315	472	1787	519	451	970
6	Bidar	1685	582	2267	142	94	236
7	Vijayapura	1012	256	1268	244	75	319
8	Chamarajanagar	1070	278	1348	225	152	377
9	Chikkaballapur	1115	498	1613	148	56	204
10	Chikkamagaluru	524	638	1162	88	68	156
11	Chitradurga	480	246	726	123	62	185
12	Dakshina Kannada	1899	2180	4079	605	993	1598
13	Davanagere	993	564	1557	170	89	259
14	Dharwad	996	809	1805	254	205	459
15	Gadag	597	649	1246	337	113	450
16	Kalaburagi	676	1168	1844	247	176	423
17	Hassan	2164	1252	3416	309	276	585
18	Haveri	490	477	967	101	194	295
19	Kodagu	781	726	1507	145	171	316
20	Kolar	2218	733	2951	314	192	506
21	Koppal	291	194	485	128	47	175
22	Mandya	2973	782	3755	363	170	533
23	Mysuru	1681	1018	2699	178	156	334
24	Raichur	205	128	333	113	76	189
25	Ramanagara	646	439	1085	131	101	232
26	Shivamogga	797	834	1631	98	106	204
27	Tumakuru	1174	799	1973	241	111	352
28	Udupi	974	753	1727	142	235	377
29	Uttara Kannada	725	370	1095	248	215	463
30	Yadagiri	725	405	1130	257	90	347
	STATE	46033	23095	69128	8320	6382	14702

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

Table 40. Application Registered in Employment Exchange as on 31.3.2019 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	B.Sc Graduates			B.Com Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	37	13	50	104	38	142
2	Bengaluru (U)	1330	1224	2554	2569	2137	4706
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	158	101	259	248	168	416
5	Bellari	96	87	183	291	123	414
6	Bidar	75	25	100	54	10	64
7	Vijayapura	64	24	88	93	30	123
8	Chamarajanagar	48	46	94	58	117	175
9	Chikkaballapur	60	31	91	47	21	68
10	Chikkamagaluru	17	23	40	59	81	140
11	Chitradurga	50	30	80	51	28	79
12	Dakshina Kannada	193	286	479	641	962	1603
13	Davanagere	30	24	54	129	92	221
14	Dharwad	62	25	87	268	210	478
15	Gadag	41	71	112	149	111	260
16	Kalaburagi	136	102	238	253	97	350
17	Hassan	81	85	166	204	155	359
18	Haveri	46	40	86	81	58	139
19	Kodagu	12	48	60	190	206	396
20	Kolar	117	109	226	188	168	356
21	Koppal	24	5	29	89	52	141
22	Mandya	141	62	203	120	113	233
23	Mysuru	102	75	177	158	78	236
24	Raichur	9	7	16	67	28	95
25	Ramanagara	26	18	44	66	51	117
26	Shivamogga	31	59	90	193	190	383
27	Tumakuru	146	106	252	192	110	302
28	Udupi	51	50	101	172	193	365
29	Uttara Kannada	101	101	202	205	170	375
30	Yadagiri	36	16	52	43	9	52
	STATE	3320	2893	6213	6982	5806	12788

Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2019 (contd)

(in Numbers)

Sl. No	District	Steno graphers			ITI Holders			Diploma Holders		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	7	5	12	848	59	907	160	9	169
2	Bengaluru (U)	34	337	371	11261	1262	12523	2879	882	3761
3	Bengaluru (R)									
4	Belagavi	32	15	47	2391	725	3116	259	91	350
5	Bellari	26	29	55	3199	97	3296	478	85	563
6	Bidar	28	12	40	915	79	994	215	20	235
7	Vijayapura	3	3	6	1509	53	1562	87	20	107
8	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0	137	0	137	42	9	51
9	Chikkaballapur	1	1	2	530	58	588	124	14	138
10	Chikkamagaluru	0	1	1	294	16	310	72	34	106
11	Chitradurga	0	0	0	861	59	920	64	22	86
12	Dakshina Kannada	2	162	164	1103	460	1563	942	267	1209
13	Davanagere	9	16	25	844	77	921	68	17	85
14	Dharwad	22	62	84	1768	100	1868	178	24	202
15	Gadag	3	4	7	1211	22	1233	279	140	419
16	Kalaburagi	2	1	3	1237	79	1316	427	117	544
17	Hassan	5	34	39	2502	306	2808	573	446	1019
18	Haveri	5	3	8	329	16	345	77	12	89
19	Kodagu	4	6	10	55	8	63	254	156	410
20	Kolar	13	22	35	4419	510	4929	235	112	347
21	Koppal	0	1	1	432	15	447	97	12	109
22	Mandya	16	12	28	475	41	516	140	34	174
23	Mysuru	22	23	45	1240	21	1261	222	30	252
24	Raichur	0	0	0	402	12	414	143	35	178
25	Ramanagara	4	8	12	759	27	786	86	9	95
26	Shivamogga	3	13	16	642	64	706	221	66	287
27	Tumakuru	2	0	2	3155	136	3291	899	229	1128
28	Udupi	0	20	20	205	31	236	222	184	406
29	Uttara Kannada	35	89	124	788	23	811	502	70	572
30	Yadagiri	3	1	4	748	53	801	159	29	188
STATE		281	880	1161	44259	4409	48668	10104	3175	13279

Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2019

(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	85	40	125	37	33	70
2	Bengaluru (U)	377	939	1316	197	725	922
3	Bengaluru (R)						
4	Belagavi	183	96	279	341	287	628
5	Bellari	171	181	352	76	233	309
6	Bidar	71	40	111	807	314	1211
7	Vijayapura	126	59	185	76	85	161
8	Chamarajanagar	158	95	253	214	216	430
9	Chikkaballapur	85	39	124	78	82	160
10	Chikmagalur	35	39	74	19	37	56
11	Chitradurga	85	56	141	206	193	399
12	Dakshina Kannada	129	752	881	90	384	474
13	Davanagere	83	77	160	49	61	110
14	Dharwad	116	145	261	112	231	343
15	Gadag	150	47	197	35	93	128
16	Kalaburagi	249	175	424	98	59	157
17	Hassan	183	146	329	89	163	252
18	Haveri	80	73	153	117	149	266
19	Kodagu	17	51	68	5	52	57
20	Kolar	116	89	205	67	139	206
21	Koppal	38	20	58	27	27	54
22	Mandya	113	109	222	101	201	302
23	Mysuru	65	53	118	45	74	119
24	Raichur	39	48	87	4	26	30
25	Ramanagara	29	33	62	21	41	62
26	Shivamogga	73	106	179	56	77	133
27	Tumakuru	95	72	167	144	133	277
28	Udupi	34	187	221	23	166	189
29	Uttara Kannada	271	225	496	184	304	488
30	Yadagiri	207	106	313	66	98	164
	STATE	3463	4098	7561	3384	4683	8067

Table 40. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2019

(In Numbers)

Sl. No	District	Drivers			Typists			Others			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkot	269	2	271	11	12	23	36	43	79	3836	1166	5002
2	Bengaluru (U)	1605	18	1623	666	1763	2429	8256	5380	13636	64404	26041	90445
3	Bengaluru (R)												
4	Belagavi	534	2	536	53	27	80	518	304	822	23176	5437	28613
5	Bellari	499	6	505	71	102	173	616	126	742	9890	2760	12650
6	Bidar	255	1	256	138	101	239	701	31	732	7577	2399	9976
7	Vijayapura	183	0	183	14	9	23	362	10	372	5819	1106	6925
8	Chamarajanagar	12	0	12	13	9	22	593	151	744	4595	1311	5906
9	Chikkaballapur	96	0	96	24	38	62	335	307	642	4680	1861	6541
10	Chikmagalur	45	0	45	23	41	64	128	74	202	2229	1535	3764
11	Chitradurga	151	0	151	1	1	2	338	133	471	3371	1638	5009
12	Dakshina Kannada	339	0	339	33	219	252	156	198	354	8166	8302	16468
13	Davanagere	122	0	122	14	21	35	287	204	491	4489	1994	6483
14	Dharwad	169	1	170	58	68	126	474	476	950	8870	3908	12778
15	Gadag	293	2	295	17	29	46	542	148	690	5504	2645	8149
16	Kalaburagi	168	2	170	41	13	54	276	83	359	6330	4161	10491
17	Hassan	397	12	409	8	43	51	430	303	733	10943	4888	15831
18	Haveri	84	0	84	13	10	23	215	138	353	2897	1682	4579
19	Kodagu	120	3	123	5	14	19	75	11	86	2205	1837	4042
20	Kolar	137	0	137	45	82	127	567	258	825	13885	3175	17060
21	Koppal	69	0	69	4	4	8	226	31	257	2264	695	2959
22	Mandya	35	1	36	75	10	85	680	75	755	8756	2423	11179
23	Mysuru	110	0	110	46	51	97	1791	859	2650	9679	4006	13685
24	Raichur	48	0	48	3	5	8	55	30	85	1818	845	2663
25	Ramanagara	127	0	127	8	18	26	178	107	285	3206	1371	4577
26	Shivamogga	88	0	88	38	37	75	37	54	91	3776	2361	6137
27	Tumakuru	222	0	222	11	7	18	194	185	379	8436	2783	11219
28	Udupi	59	0	59	20	39	59	112	103	215	2918	2492	5410
29	Uttara Kannada	514	10	524	63	131	194	816	426	1242	5915	2909	8824
30	Yadagiri	170	0	170	41	27	68	188	100	288	5036	1365	6401
	STATE	6920	60	6980	1557	2931	4488	19182	10348	29530	244670	99096	343766

Table 41. Distribution of agricultural establishments and employment

(As per 6th Economic Census)

Sl. No	District	Own Account			With atleast one Hired Worker			Total					
		Total No. of Employment		Total	Total No. of Employment		Total	Total No. of Employment		Total			
		No. of Establishment	Male	Female	No. of Establishment	Male	Female	No. of Establishment	Male	Female			
1	Belgaum	5756	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	Bengaluru(U)	8619	7857	4355	12212	4056	15391	4865	20256	12675	23248	9220	32468
19	Mandya	93349	80287	52602	132889	6533	15479	9981	25460	99882	95766	62583	158349
20	Hassan	65630	62294	41272	103566	7301	20785	14912	35697	72931	83079	56184	139263
21	Dakshina 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	Bengaluru (R)	23898	29203	13955	43158	3490	22323	10552	32875	27388	51526	24507	76033
30	Ramanagara	41513	39021	26117	65138	3788	9478	6391	15869	45301	48499	32508	81007
	Total	606851	561606	357277	918883	84837	255107	167128	422235	691688	816713	524405	1341118

Table 42. Distribution of non agricultural establishments and employment

Sl. No	District	(As per 6th Economic Census)											
		Own Account					With atleast one Hired Worker					Total	
		No. of Establishments	Male	Female	Total	No. of Establishments	Male	Female	Total	No. of Establishments	Male	Female	Total
1	Belgaum	72279	76130	15819	91949	39786	138907	44443	183350	112065	215037	60262	275299
2	Bagalkot	43448	49606	14458	64064	18935	73440	26622	100062	62383	123046	41080	164126
3	Bijapur	41536	40840	9324	50164	15925	48642	15752	64394	57461	89482	25076	114558
4	Bidar	28123	30061	5481	35542	15618	52025	16334	68359	43741	82086	21815	103901
5	Raichur	30575	30820	7828	38648	20150	54385	17716	72101	50725	85205	25544	110749
6	Koppal	23183	24045	6981	31026	11377	32522	11235	43757	34560	56567	18216	74783
7	Gadag	21777	26473	8779	35252	10173	32594	13605	46199	31950	59067	22384	81451
8	Dharwad	40896	39985	9830	49815	21310	83172	27557	110729	62206	123157	37387	160544
9	Uttara Kannada	29844	28004	7110	35114	19316	53331	28224	81555	49160	81335	35334	116669
10	Haveri	34599	33418	7653	41071	13770	42930	17510	60440	48369	76348	25163	101511
11	Bellary	54229	52359	17909	70268	25693	108142	39349	147491	79922	160501	57258	217759
12	Chitradurga	29815	28547	9220	37767	14393	39073	18921	57994	44208	67620	28141	95761
13	Davanagere	39557	38144	10818	48962	15629	46742	16971	63713	55186	84886	27789	112675
14	Shimoga	48603	46506	13039	59545	26924	77717	33446	111163	75527	124223	46485	170708
15	Udupi	50188	32268	21925	54193	20201	68662	48643	117305	70389	100930	70568	171498
16	Chikmagalur	35260	33915	13476	47391	26106	63881	37450	101331	61366	97796	50926	148722
17	Tumkur	82595	75208	25943	101151	33578	108056	52141	160197	116173	183264	78084	261348
18	Bengaluru (U)	185718	176999	51261	228260	209737	1043447	383198	1426645	395455	1220446	434459	1654905
19	Mandya	52036	47768	17085	64853	19602	60293	30875	91168	71638	108061	47960	156021
20	Hassan	45618	43867	11824	55691	22427	58715	26771	85486	68045	102582	38595	141177
21	Dakshina 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	Channarayana	29069	25007	11087	36094	9859	26020	12926	38946	38928	51027	24013	75040
25	Gulbarga	36493	37016	7888	44904	21545	70031	21584	91615	58038	107047	29472	136519
26	Yadgir	23827	22512	5650	28162	8847	23928	7906	31834	32674	46440	13556	59996
27	Kolar	30865	29927	9136	39063	18391	58624	25092	83716	49256	88551	34228	122779
28	Chikkaballapura	25196	24862	8738	33600	15100	39702	19954	59656	40296	64564	28692	93256
29	Bengaluru (R)	20592	21652	5695	27347	13376	62736	22819	85555	33968	84388	28514	112902
30	Ramanagara	26451	24143	7260	31403	12228	49236	25986	75222	38679	73379	33246	106625
	Total	1409927	1267733	474885	1742618	778933	1837186	1181516	2635504	2188860	2927920	1656401	5804767

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

Source: ARC Division DES

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

Table 44. No.of Santwana and Swadhar centres & Financial & Physical Progress during: 2018-19

Sl No	District	Santwana centres	Progress		Swadhar centres	Progress	
			Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)		Financial (in lakhs)	Physical (Beneficiaries)
1	Bagalkot	6	20.00	1364	3	9.68	40
2	Bengaluru (U)	12	49.00	12978	10	32.27	400
3	Bengaluru (R)	5	17.50	914	2	6.45	80
4	Ramanagara	4	13.00	1200	1	0	40
5	Balagavi	15	57.00	2088	3	9.68	120
6	Bellari	7	26.00	839	0	0	0
7	Bidar	5	19.50	1025	3	9.68	120
8	Vijayapura	6	24.00	1387	1	3.23	40
9	Chamarajnaragar	4	14.50	1494	2	6.45	80
10	Chikmagalur	7	28.00	3157	0	0	0
11	Chitradurga	6	22.00	4195	0	0	0
12	Dakshina Kannada	5	18.00	707	1	3.23	40
13	Davanagere	9	27.00	1347	2	6.45	80
14	Dharwad	6	22.00	778	3	9.68	120
15	Gadag	6	24.00	878	1	3.23	40
16	Kalaburgi	8	28.50	2243	2	6.45	80
17	Yadagiri	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
18	Hassan	8	28.50	1341	1	3.23	40
19	Haveri	7	30.00	960	2	6.45	80
20	Kodagu	3	8.20	373	0	0	0
21	Kolar	5	21.50	1048	1	3.23	40
22	Chikkaballapura	6	21.00	1752	1	3.23	40
23	Koppal	5	20.50	2917	1	0	40
24	Mandya	7	27.95	2447	4	12.91	160
25	Mysuru	8	30.00	230	0	0	0
26	Raichur	5	19.50	1015	0	0	0
27	Shivamogga	7	21.97	691	2	6.45	80
28	Tumakuru	11	36.00	2376	2	0	80
29	Udupi	3	10.50	3112	0	0	0
30	Uttara Kannada	10	38.00	1191	0	0	0
	Head office (Training)	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE		196	723.62	56047	48	141.98	1840

*Yadgiri district - no centers of Santwana and Swadhar greh are sanctioned.

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

Table 45. Police Stations as on. 31.3.2019.

SL.NO	District	Total No. of Police Stations	No. of women Police Stations
1	Bagalkot	22	1
2	Bengaluru (U)	153	2
3	Bengaluru (R)	28	1
4	Belagavi	49	2
5	Bellary	38	1
6	Bidar	33	1
7	Vijayapura	26	1
8	Chamarajanagar	17	1
9	Chikkaballapura	19	1
10	Chikmagalur	29	1
11	Chitradurga	23	1
12	Dakshina Kannada	39	2
13	Davanagere	27	1
14	Dharwad	31	2
15	Gadag	14	1
16	Kalaburgi	39	1
17	Hassan	32	1
18	Haveri	21	1
19	Kodagu	19	1
20	Kolar	24	1
21	Koppal	17	1
22	Mandya	33	1
23	Mysuru	51	2
24	Raichur	27	0
25	Ramanagara	24	1
26	Shivamogga	32	1
27	Tumakuru	41	1
28	Udupi	22	1
29	Uttara Kannada	28	1
30	Yadagiri	15	1
Railways		18	0
STATE		991	34

Source: Director General of Police

Table 46. Crimes Against Women in Karnataka during: 2017 and 2018

Sl. No.	District	2017			2018		
		Rape	Molesta- tion	Dowry death	Rape	Molesta- tion	Dowry death
1	Bengaluru City	399	976	48	106	809	52
2	Bengaluru District	62	148	19	16	132	10
3	Kolar	31	64	7	5	63	7
4	Tumakuru	59	72	8	19	88	9
5	Mysuru	60	270	6	14	199	7
6	Mandya	55	366	5	11	210	5
7	Hassan	49	235	9	20	217	6
8	Kodagu	40	37	1	10	41	1
9	Dakshina Kannada	42	51	0	15	54	1
10	Uttara Kannada	31	150	0	14	117	3
11	Chickmagalur	43	245	6	16	111	2
12	Belagavi	97	295	4	28	278	4
13	Dharwad	30	42	2	1	26	0
14	Vijayapura	59	125	1	6	106	2
15	Kalaburgi	67	137	7	15	192	15
16	Yadagiri	18	139	3	6	129	2
17	Raichur	45	212	3	23	186	4
18	Bidar	28	101	9	9	86	9
19	Chitradurga	37	213	4	6	196	3
20	Shivamogga	65	443	1	18	393	7
21	Bellari	50	128	7	12	139	9
22	Bagalkot	23	136	5	4	164	2
23	Chamarajnar	22	135	2	10	148	4
24	Udupi	40	112	2	15	99	0
25	Koppal	37	86	3	11	85	3
26	Gadag	26	65	0	5	49	0
27	Haveri	54	112	8	8	95	4
28	Davangere	51	195	5	19	151	9
29	Chikballapura	65	51	10	7	42	2
30	Ramanagar	34	177	9	5	132	6
	Mysuru City	43	109	4	14	77	7
	K.G.F	18	22	5	5	25	2
	Hubli-Dwd City	15	40	2	5	38	2
	K.Railways	2	4	0	0	7	0
	Mangalore City	38	88	1	9	92	0
	Total	1835	5781	206	487	4976	199

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

Table 47. Number of Suicides during 2017 and 2018

Sl.No.	District	2017			2018		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bengaluru City	1273	659	1932	1393	689	2082
2	Bengaluru District	245	131	376	263	138	401
3	Kolar	68	20	88	56	25	81
4	Tumakuru	327	117	444	293	109	402
5	Mysuru	240	58	298	239	82	321
6	Mandya	202	58	260	198	49	247
7	Hassan	247	69	316	260	59	319
8	Kodagu	153	69	222	203	66	269
9	Dakshina Kannada	192	54	246	204	43	247
10	Uttara Kannada	151	44	195	148	58	206
11	Chickmagalur	272	76	348	246	80	326
12	Belagavi	587	191	778	648	204	852
13	Dharwad	167	56	223	151	48	199
14	Vijayapura	176	77	253	184	57	241
15	Kalaburgi	168	53	221	153	52	205
16	Yadagiri	75	19	94	71	17	88
17	Raichur	124	45	169	69	38	107
18	Bidar	170	33	203	165	40	205
19	Chitradurga	183	70	253	217	66	283
20	Shivamogga	323	130	453	342	112	454
21	Bellari	167	70	237	175	65	240
22	Bagalkot	173	52	225	155	55	210
23	Chamarajnar	43	10	53	49	13	62
24	Udupi	310	80	390	277	78	355
25	Koppal	98	35	133	99	32	131
26	Gadag	120	32	152	111	46	157
27	Haveri	236	69	305	230	73	303
28	Davangere	261	105	366	252	101	353
29	Chikballapura	106	52	158	131	67	198
30	Ramanagar	162	75	237	178	74	252
	K.Railways	209	38	247	218	27	245
	Mysore City	121	51	172	107	45	152
	K.G.F	48	22	70	54	36	90
	Hubli-Dwd City	137	35	172	114	51	165
	Mangalore City	177	45	222	197	29	226
	Total	7711	2800	10511	7850	2824	10674

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

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

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
Vidhana Sabha seats - Karnataka**

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

Source: Chief Electoral officer.

Table 50. Number of Judges - Genderwise in Karnataka: 2018-19 (In the Subordinate Judiciary)

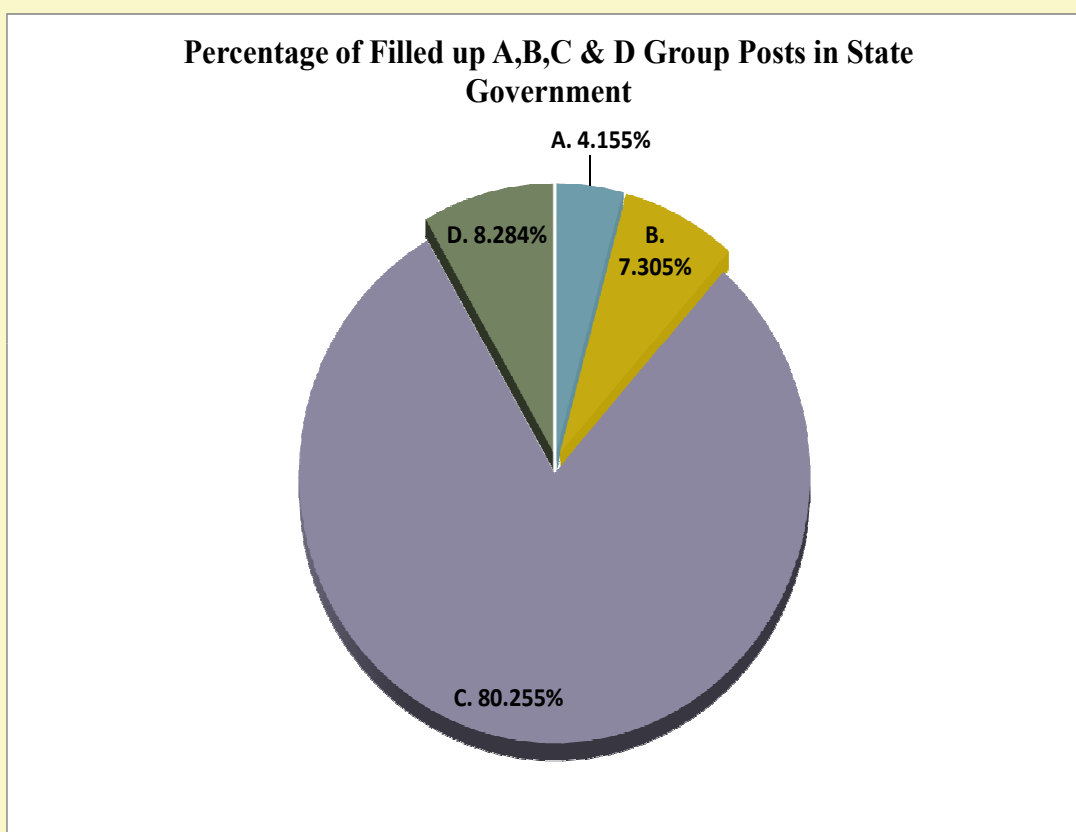
Sl.No.	District	Female	Male	Total
1	Bagalkot	5	20	25
2	Bengaluru (U)	54	99	153
3	Bengaluru (R)	8	29	37
4	Belagavi	24	52	76
5	Bellari	10	18	28
6	Bidar	6	11	17
7	Vijayapura	8	22	30
8	Chamarajnar	1	12	13
9	Chikkaballapur	8	13	21
10	Chikmagalur	11	15	26
11	Chitradurga	6	17	23
12	Dakshina Kannada	16	25	41
13	Davanagere	10	13	23
14	Dharwad	14	24	38
15	Gadag	4	14	18
16	Kalaburgi	4	27	31
17	Hassan	14	23	37
18	Haveri	12	12	24
19	Kodagu	2	11	13
20	Kolar	12	14	26
21	Koppal	3	9	12
22	Mandya	14	23	37
23	Mysuru	19	38	57
24	Raichur	3	18	21
25	Ramanagara	7	11	18
26	Shivamogga	17	24	41
27	Tumakuru	15	29	44
28	Udupi	6	10	16
29	Uttara Kannada	5	23	28
30	Yadgir	3	7	10
	OOD	20	88	108
	Total	341	751	1092

Source: High Court of Karnataka

Table 51. Employees working in Karnataka State Government as on 31-3-2019.

(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	29,984	16,307	5,564	21,871	3,198	801	1.06
2	B	57,209	27,952	10,503	38,455	7,515	1,815	2.00
3	C	568,813	272,780	149,678	422,458	65,398	16,969	28.43
4	D	109,853	28,941	14,668	43,609	9,316	3,014	2.79
Total		765,859	345,980	180,413	526,393	85,427	22,599	34.27



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
2019	80	165	245	
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
2019	26	142	168	
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	164
	2008	11	153	164
	2009	11	152	163
	2010	12	144	156
	2011	11	144	155
	2012	13	142	155
	2013	15	132	147
	2014	17	132	149
	2015	17	126	143
	2016	17	129	146
	2017 *	17	119	136
	2018	17	104	121
2019	17	97	114	

Source: DPAR (SERVICES), VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE

*= As on 31.05.2017.

Table 53. District wise Representation of Women in Grama Panchayats

SL No	District	Total Number of Grama Panchayats	Total Number of Members	Number of Women Members	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkot	198	3275	1882	57
2	Bengaluru (U)	96	2436	1332	55
3	Bengaluru (R)	105	1924	989	51
4	Belagavi	505	8735	4497	51
5	Bellari	237	4403	2362	54
6	Bidar	186	3314	1697	51
7	Vijayapura	213	4003	2129	53
8	Chamarajnar	130	2171	1118	51
9	Chickmagalur	227	2356	1239	53
10	Chikkaballpur	157	2550	1318	52
11	Chitradurga	189	3421	1872	55
12	Dakshina Kannada	230	3469	1797	52
13	Davanagere	196	2713	1420	52
14	Dharwad	144	2064	1069	52
15	Gadag	122	1769	916	52
16	Kalaburgi	264	4527	2588	57
17	Hassan	267	3760	1949	52
18	Haveri	224	3198	1650	52
19	Kodagu	104	1260	655	52
20	Kolar	156	2790	1431	51
21	Koppal	153	2759	1420	51
22	Mandya	233	3889	2002	51
23	Mysuru	266	4744	2666	56
24	Raichur	179	3560	1951	55
25	Ramanagara	127	2062	1061	51
26	Shivamogga	271	2958	1833	62
27	Tumakuru	330	5400	2789	52
28	Udupi	158	2477	1351	55
29	Uttara Kannada	231	2732	1429	52
30	Yadgiri	123	2367	1219	51
State		6021	97086	51631	53

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

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

SL No	District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Members	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkot	130	67	51.5
2	Bengaluru (U)	97	50	51.5
3	Bengaluru (R)	77	39	50.6
4	Belagavi	345	175	50.7
5	Bellari	176	91	51.7
6	Bidar	131	66	50.4
7	Vijayapura	159	81	50.9
8	Chamarajnar	89	46	51.7
9	Chickmagalur	107	56	51.9
10	Chikkaballpur	108	56	51.9
11	Chitradurga	136	70	51.5
12	Dakshina Kannada	136	69	50.7
13	Davanagere	107	57	53.3
14	Dharwad	82	42	51.2
15	Gadag	75	39	52.0
16	Kalaburgi	179	90	50.3
17	Hassan	153	80	52.3
18	Haveri	128	65	50.8
19	Kodagu	50	26	52.0
20	Kolar	111	57	51.4
21	Koppal	109	56	51.4
22	Mandya	155	79	51.0
23	Mysuru	187	94	50.3
24	Raichur	142	72	50.7
25	Ramanagara	81	41	50.6
26	Shivamogga	116	61	52.6
27	Tumakuru	215	109	50.7
28	Udupi	98	50	51.0
29	Uttara Kannada	130	70	53.8
30	Yadgiri	94	48	51.1
Total		3903	2002	50.6

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

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

Sl.No.	District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Members	% of seats reserved for women
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bagalkot	36	18	50
2	Bengaluru (U)	50	25	50
3	Bengaluru (R)	21	11	52
4	Belagavi	90	45	50
5	Bellari	47	25	53
6	Bidar	34	17	50
7	Vijayapura	42	21	50
8	Chamarajnar	23	12	52
9	Chickmagalur	33	17	52
10	Chikkaballpur	28	14	50
11	Chitradurga	37	19	51
12	Dakshina Kannada	36	18	50
13	Davanagere	29	14	48
14	Dharwad	22	11	50
15	Gadag	19	10	53
16	Kalaburgi	47	24	51
17	Hassan	40	20	50
18	Haveri	34	17	50
19	Kodagu	29	15	52
20	Kolar	30	15	50
21	Koppal	29	15	52
22	Mandya	41	21	51
23	Mysuru	49	25	51
24	Raichur	38	19	50
25	Ramanagara	22	11	50
26	Shivamogga	31	16	52
27	Tumakuru	57	29	51
28	Udupi	26	13	50
29	Uttara Kannada	39	20	51
30	Yadgiri	24	12	50
Total		1083	549	51

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sex Ratio

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

Labour force

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

Work force

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

Employed and Unemployed

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

Suicide rate

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

Total Fertility rate

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

Crude Birth Rate

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

General Fertility Rate

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

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

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

Crude Death Rate

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

Age-Specific Death Rate

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

Infant Mortality Rate

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

Still Birth rate

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

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>1. Sri C.Kempaiah</i> | <i>Senior consultant</i> |
| <i>2. Sri Sannamasiyappa</i> | <i>Joint Director (I/c)</i> |
| <i>3. Sri K.Srinivas</i> | <i>Assistant Director</i> |
| <i>4.Sri Rehmat Ulla Khan</i> | <i>Assistant Statistical Officer</i> |
| <i>6. Smt.D.N.Shantha</i> | <i>Assistant Statistical Officer</i> |
| <i>7. Sri M.Mahadeva</i> | <i>Assistant Statistical Officer</i> |
| <i>8. Sri R.Bhaskaran</i> | <i>Assistant Statistical Officer</i> |
| <i>8. Smt.Vinutha H</i> | <i>Enumerator</i> |

