

# Socio-Economic Conditions of Women in Bidar District Karnataka State: A Geographical Perspective

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**Abstract:** This paper have aim to determine the status of women in Karnataka state (in general) and in Bidar district (in particular) to construct composite index developed to assess the differentials in the status of women of the state and district especially various in literacy rate percentage of urban females to total female population female working participation rate, to total female population. And percentage of female main workers in non-agriculture sector to total female main workers and sex ratio. It is found that the female literacy rate is lower in Bidar district compare to state. In Bidar district, Bidar taluk is better to Aurad taluk there has been much change in the overall status of women during 2001 to 2011.

**Keywords:** Women, Urban, Population, Non Agriculture, sex ratio, overall status

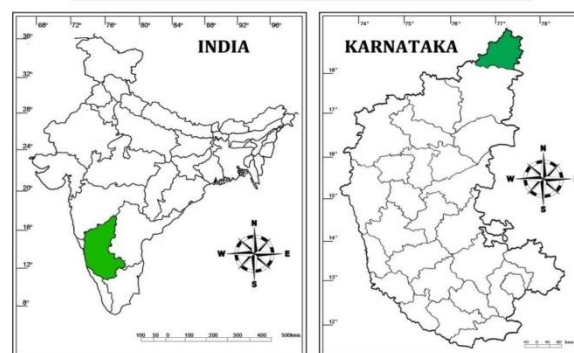
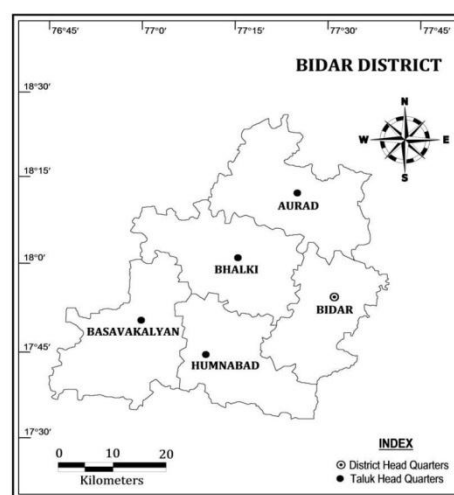
## 1. Introduction

Measuring the status of women is a very complex task in a caste ridden and multi religious society. The status of women describes the general well-being or position of women in the society, the position of women varies from caste to caste, religion to religion, and region to region. It is generally felt that women's status is low in developing society /economy. There are instances where women have hardly ant status unless they are employed or they have a male issue to inherit property and to look after the ageing parents. It is stated that they have low status because of social and economic insecurity.

Women in different caste and class suffer from unscientific dogmas in different regions of the country. Dogmas are not designed from any law but taken as tools of exploitation. They are part of a religion and applied to exploit the illiterate, ignorant and economically poor rural women folk. In other cases dogmas are imposed on widows. There have been practices of sati wherein living wife will have to die immediately after the death of husband. With the utmost efforts of Raja ram Mohan Roy, the Prevention of Sati Act of 1829 was passed and made the burying or burning alive of widows culpable and punishable. This act was followed by Hindu widow marriage act of 1872. However, in the real world situation, all these acts are unfortunately ineffective. The horrible practice of female infanticide is not in frequent.

## 2. Study Area

The Bidar district is the northern most part of the Karnataka state with geographical area of 5460 sq.km. It lies between 17°35' and 18°29' North latitude and 76°41' to 77°39' East Longitude. It is bounded by Nizamabad and Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh state on the Eastern side, Latur and Osmanabad districts of Maharastra state on the western side, Nanded district of Maharastra state, on the northern side and Gulbarga district on southern side.



Map No 1: Location Map of Bidar District

## 3. Methodology

The status of the women is here measured with five indicators; those are, percentage of female literacy, percentage of urban females to total female population, female work participation rate (i.e. percentage of female main workers to total female population), percentage of female main workers in non-agricultural sector to total female main workers and sex ratio (i.e. females per thousand of males). The required data for the present study have been obtained from the Census of India 2001 and 2011

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for the District level analysis, 2011 data were used to the analysis of the status of women in Karnataka state. 2001 and 2011 data were used. Socio economic conditions of women of Bidar district has been calculated with the help of C.S.S and paired t test method.

### Status of women in Karnataka

The State is witnessing constant increase in the Effective Literacy Rate over the past decades. In continuation of the trend witnessed during the previous decades the Literacy Rate of the State has increased from 66.64 percentage (2001) to 75.36 percentage (2011). The Female Literacy rate has increased from 56.87 percent to 68.08 percent. The increase in the Female Literacy rate by 11.21 percentage points. Highest female literacy rate in Dakshina kannada district 88.57 and lowest female literacy rate in Yadgir 51.83. Percentage of urban females to total female population we find highest urban female population ratio in Bangalore district 91.14%. As same we find lowest urban female population ratio in Kodagu district 14.48% and moderate urban female population is in Dharwad district 57.34% and Dakshina Kannada district 47.66%. Female

work participation rate in 2011 census. Through this census we find female work participation rate in various districts in Karnataka .the highest female work participation rate in kodagu district is 34.41% and as well we find lowest in Uttara Kannada 16.53% in moderate level we find three districts Ballery 26.95%, Chikamagalur 26.94% and Hasan 26.84%. Percentage of female main workers in agricultural sector to total female main workers in 2011 census we find the highest agricultural sector to total female main workers in Gadag district (59.49%), as well as we find lowest in Dakshina kanada district (3.36%),in moderate Udupi is 22.26%,Uttar Kannada is 29.90%. Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. It is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is vital for any demographic analysis. The Sex Ratio in Karnataka has increased from 965 in 2001 to 973 in 2011. Among the districts, the highest overall Sex Ratio of 1094 is recorded in Udupi District and the lowest of 916 is recorded in Bangalore District. However, the highest of 1094 now recorded in Udupi District is lower than 1,130 recorded in 2001 and the lowest of 916 now recorded in Bangalore District is higher than 908 recorded in 2001.

**Table 1:** Socio-Economic status of women 2011

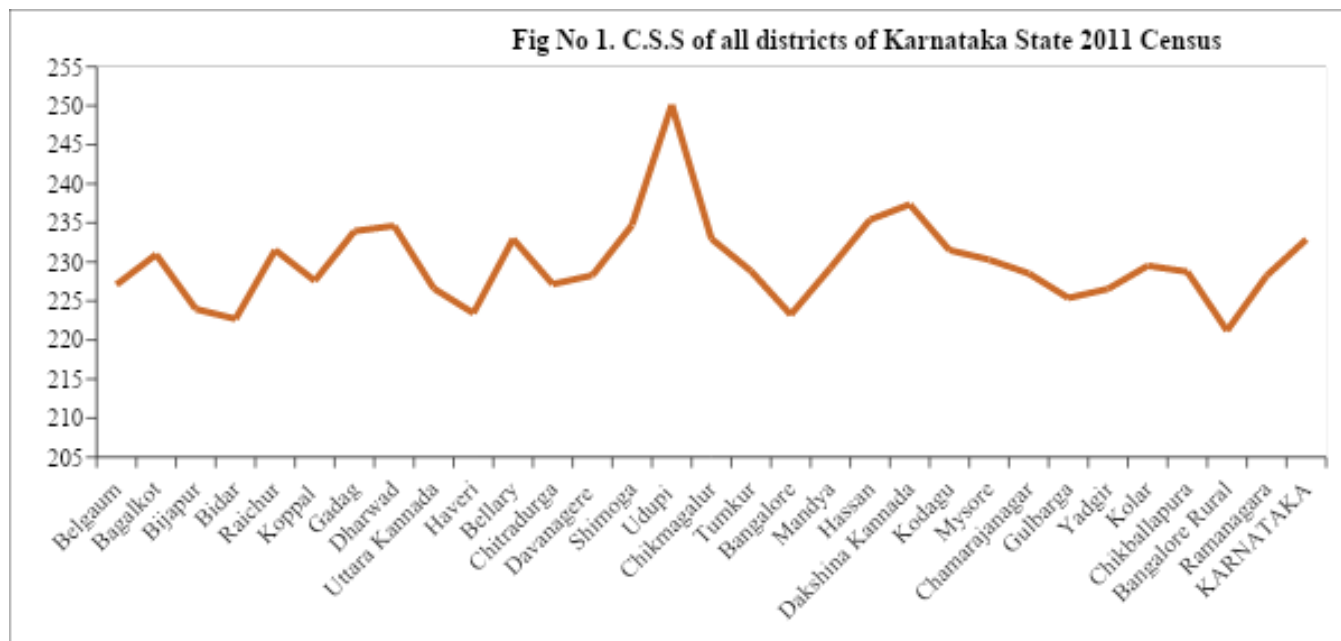
| S. No. | District         | X1    | X2    | X3    | X4    | X5   | C.S.S  |
|--------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| 1      | Belgaum          | 64.58 | 25.42 | 21.06 | 51.39 | 973  | 227.09 |
| 2      | Bagalkot         | 58.4  | 31.71 | 23.51 | 52.11 | 989  | 230.95 |
| 3      | Bijapur          | 56.72 | 23.3  | 23.6  | 56.17 | 960  | 223.96 |
| 4      | Bidar            | 61.55 | 24.8  | 20.09 | 51.07 | 956  | 222.70 |
| 5      | Raichur          | 48.73 | 25.28 | 27.43 | 56.15 | 1000 | 231.52 |
| 6      | Koppal           | 57.55 | 16.91 | 25.94 | 51.55 | 986  | 227.59 |
| 7      | Gadag            | 65.44 | 35.97 | 26.8  | 59.49 | 982  | 233.94 |
| 8      | Dharwad          | 73.46 | 57.34 | 20.88 | 50.42 | 971  | 234.62 |
| 9      | Uttara Kannada   | 78.39 | 29.2  | 16.53 | 29.90 | 979  | 226.60 |
| 10     | Haveri           | 70.46 | 22.45 | 20.96 | 53.33 | 950  | 223.44 |
| 11     | Bellary          | 58.09 | 37.62 | 26.95 | 58.97 | 983  | 232.93 |
| 12     | Chitradurga      | 65.88 | 20.06 | 27.29 | 48.54 | 974  | 227.15 |
| 13     | Davanagere       | 68.91 | 32.41 | 20.92 | 47.14 | 972  | 228.28 |
| 14     | Shimoga          | 74.84 | 35.65 | 19.62 | 45.49 | 998  | 234.72 |
| 15     | Udupi            | 81.58 | 27.75 | 24.29 | 22.87 | 1094 | 250.10 |
| 16     | Chikmagalur      | 73.16 | 21.08 | 26.94 | 35.61 | 1008 | 232.96 |
| 17     | Tumkur           | 67.38 | 22.37 | 25.61 | 44.74 | 984  | 228.82 |
| 18     | Bangalore        | 84.01 | 91.14 | 20.97 | 4.07  | 916  | 223.24 |
| 19     | Mandya           | 62.54 | 17.15 | 22.2  | 49.27 | 995  | 229.23 |
| 20     | Hassan           | 68.8  | 21.13 | 26.84 | 50.23 | 1010 | 235.40 |
| 21     | Dakshina Kannada | 84.13 | 47.66 | 31.46 | 3.56  | 1020 | 237.36 |
| 22     | Kodagu           | 78.14 | 14.48 | 34.41 | 11.54 | 1019 | 231.51 |
| 23     | Mysore           | 67.06 | 41.71 | 18.46 | 39.15 | 985  | 230.28 |
| 24     | Chamarajanagar   | 54.92 | 17.23 | 21.48 | 50.01 | 999  | 228.53 |
| 25     | Gulbarga         | 55.09 | 32.49 | 21.43 | 46.91 | 971  | 225.38 |
| 26     | Yadgir           | 41.38 | 18.73 | 27.53 | 56.04 | 989  | 226.54 |
| 27     | Kolar            | 66.84 | 31.46 | 25.05 | 45.20 | 979  | 229.51 |
| 28     | Chikballapura    | 61.55 | 22.49 | 31.39 | 56.28 | 972  | 228.74 |
| 29     | Bangalore Rural  | 70.63 | 27.18 | 22.32 | 39.85 | 946  | 221.20 |
| 30     | Ramanagara       | 61.5  | 24.72 | 27.35 | 51.69 | 976  | 228.25 |
|        | KARNATAKA        | 88.08 | 38.46 | 23.39 | 41.45 | 973  | 232.88 |

### 2001 Census

The male and female literacy rates in the district are 72.5 and 48.8 percentage respectively. The literacy rate of males is higher than that of females. The gap in the male - female

literacy rate is 23.7 in the district. The total literacy rates of rural and urban area are 56.7 and 75.1 percent respectively. The male and female literacy rates in rural areas are 69.2 and 43.6 percent respectively. In urban areas these rates are 83.1 and 66.5 percent respectively. The gap in male -

female literacy rates in urban areas is 16.6 as against 25.6 in rural areas.



It is thus clear that females are better educated in urban areas than their counterparts in rural areas, percentage of urban females to total female population we find highest urban female population ratio in Bidar taluk 42.58 as same we find lowest urban female population ratio in Aurad taluk 6.37 percentage, female work participation rate in 2001 census through the census we find female work participation rate in various taluks the highest female work participation rate in Humnabad 40% and as well as we find lowest in Bidar 12.7% in moderate level we find three taluks Aurad 15.6% Basavakalyan 16.8% And Bhalki 16.9%, Percentage of female main workers in agricultural sector to total female main workers in 2001 census we find highest Percentage of female main workers in agricultural sector to total female main workers in Bhalki taluk 93.37% as well as we find lowest in Humnabad 89.66%, There are 949 females for everyone thousand males in Bidar district. The sex-ratio figures for rural areas and urban areas of the district are 956 and 923 respectively. It is also observed that, the proportion of females in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas. Sex-ratio in the age-group 0-6 comes to 941 girls per 1.000 boys in the district as a whole. In rural areas, this proportion is 948, while in urban areas the sex-ratio of Child population works out to 921 girls per 1,000 boys.

**2011 Census**

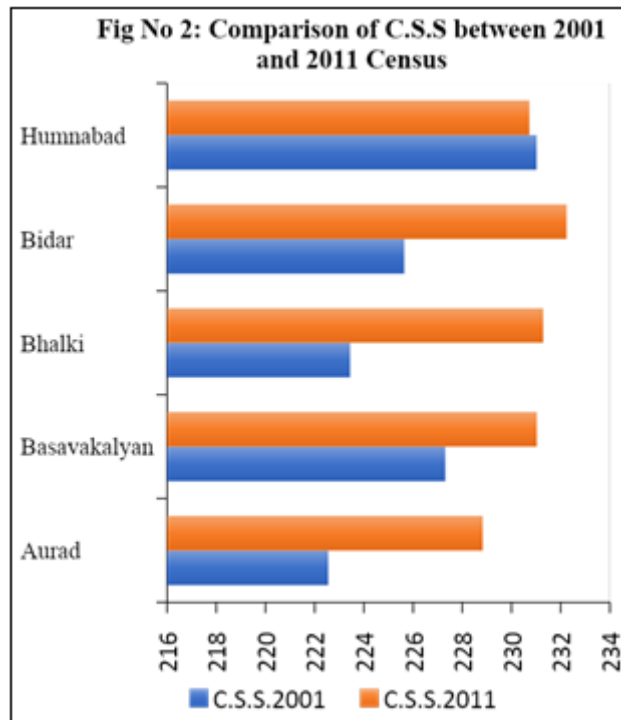
The literacy rate for Bidar district is 70.51 percentage in 2011 as against 60.94 percentage in 2001, an increase of 9.57 percentage during the decade. The gap in male-female literacy rate narrowed down to 17.54 percentage in 2011 Census compared to 23.66 percentage in 2001. Though this gap has reduced both in rural and urban areas, the decline in rural areas is more than in urban areas, highest literacy rate in Bidar taluk 67.12% and lowest literacy rate in Aurad taluk 57.47%. Percentage of urban females to total female

population we find highest urban female population ratio in Bidar taluk 45.69% as same we find lowest urban female population ratio in Aurad taluk 10.81%. Female work participation rate in 2011 census through the census we find female work participation rate in various taluks the highest female work participation rate in Bhalki 22.94% and as well as we find lowest in Bidar 16.76% in moderate level we find three taluks Basavakalyan 21.96% Aurad 21.16% and Humanad 19.61%. Percentage of female main workers in agricultural sector to total female main workers in 2011 census we find highest Percentage of female main workers in agricultural sector to total female main workers in Aurad taluk 98.70% as well as we find lowest in Bidar taluk 82.61 in moderate Basavakalyan 95.02%, Bhalki 98.40%, and Humanabad 92.19%. The Sex Ratio of Bidar district is 956. Thus for every 1000 men there were 956 females in Bidar district. Also as per Census 2011, the Child Sex Ration was 942 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (956) of Bidar district, highest sex ratio in Homnabad 1000/956 and lowest sex ratio in Bidar taluk 1000/949.

A study on comparison of C.S.S of different talukas of Bidar district is done on the basis of 2001 and 2011 census data and is given in table 4. From table 4, multiple bar graph is plotted and is given in figure 1 and paired t-test is done in SPSS and the results are as follows.

**Table 2: C.S.S of Talukas in Bidar District**

| Talukas      | C.S.S |      |
|--------------|-------|------|
|              | 2001  | 2011 |
| Aurad        | 2     | 2    |
| Basavakalyan | 2     | 2    |
| Bhalki       | 2     | 2    |
| Bidar        | 2     | 2    |
| Humnabad     | 2     | 2    |



From figure 2 is observed that, C.S.S of each taluk has increased in 2011 as compared to 2001 census data. Also C.S.S of Aurad taluk is the lowest and C.S.S of Humanabad taluk is the highest in 2001 census. In 2011 census Bidar taluk has the highest C.S.S and Aurad taluk has the lowest C.S.S. In order to validate this observation statistically we conduct paired t test.

**Table 3: Paired Samples Statistics and t-test**

| Census | Mean   | N | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|--------|--------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 2001   | 225.99 | 5 | 3.373          | 1.508           |
| 2011   | 230.82 | 5 | 1.250          | .559            |

| t- Test            |                |                 |   |        | t      | Degrees of Freedom | Sig. (2-tailed) |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|--------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Paired Differences |                |                 |   |        |        |                    |                 |
| Mean               | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference |        |        |                    |                 |
|                    |                |                 | Lower                                     | Upper  |        |                    |                 |
| -4.832             | 3.233          | 1.446           | -8.846                                    | -0.818 | -3.342 | 4                  | 0.029           |

From table 3, we observe that, mean of C.S.S is 225.99 and 230.82 in 2001 and 2011 census respectively. Upon conducting paired t-test between C.S.S in 2001 and C.S.S in 2011 it is found that p value is 0.029 which is less than 0.05 (5 % level of significance) hence H0 is rejected at 5 % level of significance. Hence we conclude that C.S.S in 2001 and 2011 census is not same. It is noticed that mean of C.S.S in 2011 census is higher than mean of C.S.S in 2001 census. Hence we conclude that C.S.S of 2011 has been significant. The reasons of this development are as follows: Write the reasons validating this result.

#### 4. Conclusion

It is seen that the status of women in Aurad taluk is very low among all taluks of Bidar district. Bidar taluk is the highest status of women literacy rate, but compare to the state literacy rate is moderate than the Yadgiri district, Dakshia kannada is highest literacy rate in Karnataka state. Percentage of urban females to total female population; in Bidar district Aurad taluk urban female rate is lowest and Bidar taluk urban female rate is highest but compare to other districts in Karnataka Bidar district urban female

population rate is moderate because Kodagu is the lowest urban women population rate and Bangalore urban district is highest female urban population. Female work participation rate; Bidar taluk is lowest; Aurad talk is highest in Bidar district. In Karnataka state Kodagu is the highest female work participation rate, Uttar kananda is the lowest. Sex ratio; Bidar taluk is lowest sex ratio; Homanabad is the highest sex ratio in Bidar district. In Bangalore urban district is lowest sex ratio, Dakshina Kannada is the highest sex ratio, Bidar is the average in Karnataka state.

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