

Chapter-1

State Profile

Geo-physical Features

Karnātakā [pronunciation \(help·info\)](#) (**Kannada**: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ) (**IPA**: [kə.ɳɑːʈəkɑː]) is one of the four [southern states](#) of [India](#). The modern state of Karnataka came into existence with the passage of the [States Reorganisation Act](#) (1956, Nov 1), with the incorporation of districts under the dominion of [Bombay](#), [Hyderabad](#), [Madras State](#) and [Coorg](#) within the existing state of [Mysore State](#).

Karnataka is bordered by the [Arabian Sea](#) to the west, [Goa](#) to the northwest, [Maharashtra](#) to the north, [Andhra Pradesh](#) to the east, [Karnataka](#) to the southeast, and [Kerala](#) to the southwest. The state covers an area of 74,122 [sq mi](#) (191,976 km²), or 5.83% of the total geographical area of India. It is the [eighth largest Indian state by area](#), [the ninth largest by population](#) and comprises 29 [districts](#). [Kannada](#) is the official and most widely spoken language

Karnataka's capital, [Bengaluru/Bangalore](#), is the capital city of the state with a population of more than 6 million. Other major cities include [Mysore](#), [Mangalore](#), [Hubli-Dharwad](#), [Davanagere](#), [Bellary](#), [Hassan](#), [Shimoga](#) and [Belgaum](#). [Kannada](#) is the official language of the state. Karnataka is the [8th largest Indian state by area](#) and [9th largest by population](#).

[Neolithic](#) habitation and [celts](#) dating back to the 2nd century [BCE](#) were first discovered in Karnataka in 1872. [Megalithic](#) structures and burial grounds were discovered in 1862 in the regions of [Kodagu](#) and [Moorey Betta](#) hills. By the third century BCE, most of Karnataka was part of the [Mauryan Empire](#), ruled by [Emperor Ashoka](#). In the first [millennium CE](#), Karnataka was ruled by a series of [Jain/Vaishnavite/Hindu](#) Dynasties such as the [Kadambas](#), the [Ganga Dynasty](#) and the [Chalukyas](#) and [Rashtrakutas](#). The Kannada Empire was expanded and consolidated by the [Hoysala Empire](#) and further by the [Vijayanagara Empire](#), before the [Mughal Conquest](#) in the 18th century.

The rule of the state changed hands from the [Wodeyars](#) to [Haidar Ali](#) and [Tipu Sultan](#) before being incorporated into the [British Raj](#), at the turn of the 19th century. Karnataka lies in the [Deccan Plateau](#) and borders with [Maharashtra](#), [Goa](#), [Andhra Pradesh](#), [Karnataka](#) and [Kerala](#).

A large proportion of Karnataka's economy, India's fifth largest, is [agrarian](#). Bangalore, the [third-most populous city in India](#), accounts for 35% of India's [software](#) exports, and is also a major base for [public sector manufacturing](#) industries. Karnataka is the only exporter of [sandalwood](#) in India. Bangalore also has the most amount of tourism of the region. [Kolar Gold Fields](#) (KGF) was once the only producer of gold in the country. The gold mines in KGF are now closed.



[Karnataka state](#) is comprised of 30 districts, grouped into four divisions.

A district of an Indian state is an administrative geographical unit, headed by a [Deputy Commissioner](#) or District Magistrate, an officer belonging to the [Indian Administrative Service](#). The district magistrate or the deputy commissioner is assisted by a number of officers belonging to Karnataka Civil Service and other Karnataka state services.

A [Superintendent of Police \(India\)](#), usually an officer belonging to the [Indian Police Service](#) is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order and related issues of the district. He is assisted by the officers of the Karnataka Police Service and other Karnataka Police officials. Cities like [Bangalore](#), [Mysore](#) and [Hubli-Dharwad](#) are headed by a [Commissioner of Police](#) holding the rank of Deputy Inspector General (DIG) or Inspector General of Police (IGP).

A [Deputy Conservator of Forests](#), an officer belonging to the [Indian Forest Service](#) is responsible for managing the Forests, environment and wild-life related issues of the district. He is assisted by the officers of the Karnataka Forest Service and other Karnataka Forest officials and Karnataka Wild-Life officials.

Sectoral development is looked after by the district head of each development department such as PWD, Health, Education, Agriculture, Animal husbandry, etc. These officers belong to the various State Services

Population:

Karnataka returned a total population of Population is from the 2011 [Census of India](#), followed by the percentage increase in population, 2011-2011. [Karnataka state](#) (61,130,704, 15.67%)

Table 1.1
Distribution of Population, Decadal growth rate,

District Code	State/District	Population 2011			Percentage decadal growth	
		Persons	Males	Females	1991-	2001-
-	KARNATAKA	6,11,30,704	3,10,57,742	3,00,72,962	17.51	15.67
01	BELGAUM	47,78,439	24,27,104	23,51,335	17.61	13.38
02	BAGALKOT	18,90,826	9,52,902	9,37,924	18.82	14.46
03	BIJAPUR	21,75,102	11,12,953	1,06,21,49	17.51	20.38
04	BIDAR	17,00,018	8,70,850	8,29,168	19.63	13.16
05	RAICHUR	19,24,773	9,66,493	9,58,280	23.52	15.27
06	KOPPAL	13,91,292	7,01,479	6,89,813	24.84	16.32
07	GADAG	10,65,235	5,38,477	5,26,758	13.13	9.61
08	DHARWAD	18,46,993	9,39,127	9,07,866	16.68	15.13
09	UTTARA KANNADA	14,36,847	7,27,424	7,09,423	10.93	6.15
10	HAVERI	15,98,506	8,19,295	7,79,211	13.39	11.08
11	BELLARY	25,32,383	12,80,402	12,51,981	22.41	24.92
12	CHITRADURGA	16,60,378	8,43,411	8,16,967	15.63	9.39
13	DAVANAGERE	19,46,905	9,89,602	9,57,303	14.86	8.71
14	SHIMOGA	17,55,512	8,79,817	8,75,695	13.10	6.88
15	UDUPI	11,77,908	5,62,896	6,15,012	7.14	5.90
16	CHIKMAGALUR	11,37,753	5,67,483	5,70,270	12.15	-0.28
17	TUMKUR	26,81,449	13,54,770	13,26,679	12.10	3.74
18	BANGALORE	95,88,910	50,25,498	45,63,412	35.09	46.68
19	MANDYA	18,08,680	9,09,441	8,99,239	7.26	2.55
20	HASSAN	17,76,221	8,85,807	8,90,414	9.68	3.17
21	DAKSHINA KANNADA	20,83,625	10,32,577	10,51,048	14.59	9.80
22	KODAGU	5,54,762	2,74,725	2,80,037	12.31	1.13
23	MYSORE	29,94,744	15,11,206	14,83,538	15.75	13.39
24	CHAMARAJANAGAR	10,20,962	5,13,359	5,07,603	9.29	5.75
25	GULBARGA	25,64,892	13,07,061	12,57,831	21.76	17.94
26	YADGIR	11,72,985	5,91,104	5,81,881	20.12	22.67
27	KOLAR	15,40,231	7,79,401	7,60,830	14.46	11.04
28	CHIKKABALLAPURA	12,54,377	6,37,504	6,16,873	14.33	9.17
29	BANGALORE RURAL	9,87,257	5,07,514	4,79,743	18.60	16.02
30	RAMANAGARA	10,82,739	5,48,060	5,34,679	7.84	5.06

Table 1.1: Administrative Units in Karnataka

Sno	Administrative Unit	Number
1	Divisions	4
2	Districts	30
3	CD Blocks	177
4	Panchayats	5788
5	Number of Revenue Villages	31955
6	Inhabitated Villages	27028
7	Number of Habitations/Hamlets	51533
8	Number of Urban Agglomerations	9
9	Number of Towns	130

Note: *CD Blocks* – Community Development Blocks.

Source: Department of Planning, Karnataka.

For administrative purpose the state of Karnataka is divided in to 4 divisions, 30 districts and 500 community development blocks (CDBs) and the state is having 5788 Panchayats. There are 327028 revenue villages of which 27028 villages are inhabited and there are 51533 habitation/hamlets, 9 urban agglomeration and 130 towns in the state.

Growth Rate:

The growth rate of population for Karnataka in the last decade was 15.67%. The growth rate of population in rural and urban areas was 6.49% and 27.16% respectively. Bangalore District (11.59%) exhibited the highest growth rate in urban population 46.68%.

The population of Karnataka forms 5.05 percent of India in 2011. In 2001

2.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Karnataka took its present shape in [1956](#), when the states of [Mysore](#) and [Coorg](#) (Kodagu) were merged with the Kannada-speaking districts of the former states of [Bombay](#) and [Hyderabad](#), and [Madras](#). Mysore state was made up of ten districts, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur (Kadur), Shimoga and Chitradurga; [Bellary](#) had been transferred from [Madras](#) state to Mysore in 1953, when the new state of [Andhra Pradesh](#) was created out of Madras' northern districts. Kodagu became a district, and [Dakshina Kannada](#) (South Kanara) district was transferred from Madras state, [North Kanara](#),

[Dharwad District](#), [Belgaum District](#), and [Bijapur District](#) from Bombay state, and [Bidar](#), [Gulbarga District](#), and [Raichur district](#) from Hyderabad state.

In 1989 Bangalore Rural district was split from Bangalore. and in 1997 Bagalkot district split from Bijapur, Chamrajnagar district split from Mysore, Gadag district split from Dharwad, Haveri district split from Dharwad, Koppal district split from Raichur, Udupi district split from Dakshina Kannada, and Davanagere district was created from parts of Bellary, Chitradurga, Dharwad, and Shimoga. During 2008 Bangalore Rural is split into Ramnagar and Kolar devided into Chikballapur. During 2009 Gulbarga is split into Yadgir.

KARNATAKA STATE MAP



Mineral Resources

The State contains deposits of asbestos, bauxite, chromite, dolomite, gold, iron ore, kaolin, limestone, magnesite, manganese, ochre, quartz and silica sand. Karnataka is the sole producer of felsite and leading producer of gold (84%), moulding sand (63%) and fuchsite quartzite (57%). It has one of the oldest Geological Survey Department in the country, started as far back as 1880.

Water Resources : Karnataka accounts for about six per cent of the country's surface water resources of 17 lakh million cubic metres (Mcum). About 40 percent of this is available in the east flowing rivers and the remaining from west flowing rivers.

There are seven river basins with which their tributaries drain the State. The river systems include:

- The Krishna System- Krishna, Tungabhadra, Vedavati, Hagari Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Doni, Bhima.
- The Kaveri System- Kaveri, Hemavati, Harangi, Kapila, Shimsha.
- The Godavari - Manjra and Karanja
- West flowing rivers - Kalinadi, Gagavali, Aghanashini, Sharavati, Varahi, Netravati.
- North Pennar
- South Pennar
- Palar

Forests

Karnataka State has a geographical area of 1,91,791 sq.km of which 38,724 sq.km (20 per cent) is under the control of the Forest Department. The forests are classified as reserved (28,611 sq.km), protected (3,932 sq.km), unclassified (5,748 sq.km), village (124sq.km) and private (309sq.km)

The percentage of forest area to geographical in the State is less than the all-India average of about 23%, and 33% prescribed in the National Forest Policy. Premier educational Centres Indian Institute of Science and Research Institute National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences Central Food Technological Research Institute Indian Space Research Organisation National Aeronautical Laboratory National Institute for Sports (South).

Major Cities/Towns :	
With population over 10 lakhs	Bangalore
Over 5 lakhs	Hubli-Dharwad
Over 2 lakhs	Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Mysore
Over 1 lakh	Bhadravati, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gadag-Betageri, Hospet, KGF, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur.

Area	1,91,791 sq. Km (eighth largest state in India)
Length	760 Km. (north-south)
Breadth	420 Km. (east-west)
Population	52,733,958 (approx) (2001)
Females per 1000 males	964 females
Capital	Bangalore
Literacy	67.04 %
Female Literacy	27.7%
Climate	Semi-tropical
Seasons Summer	March to May (18oC to 40oC);
Winter	Oct to Dec (14oC to 32oC);
South-West Monsoon	June to August;
North-East Monsoon	October to December
Rainfall	500 mm to over 4000 mm. Agumbe in the
Physiography	Karavali, the Coastal Plain; Sahyadris, the
Traditional Products	Coffee, silk, sandalwood, agarbathis, ivory
Greens	Tropical Evergreen, Tropical Semi-evergreen,
Prime Industries	Electronics, Computer Engineering, Aeronautics,
Major Crops	Ragi, jowar, rice; sugarcane, coconut,
Major Minerals	Gold (90% of India's production), iron ore,
Roads	Total length of roads: 1,22,489 kms
National Highways	2,357 kms
State Highways	28,311 kms
Major District roads	2,090 kms
Languages	Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Urdu, Marathi, Tulu,

1.2.1 Demography

By religion, 83% of the population are Hindu, 11% are Muslim, 4% are Christian, 0.78% are Jains, 0.73% are Buddhist, and with the remainder belonging to other religions.

Kannada is the official language of Karnataka and spoken as a native language by about 64.75% of the people. Other linguistic minorities in the state as of 2011 are Urdu (9.72%), Telugu (8.34%), Tamil (5.46%), Marathi (3.95%), Tulu (3.38%), Hindi (1.87%), Konkani (1.78%), Malayalam (1.69%) and Kodava Takk (0.25%).

The state has a birth rate of 2.2%, a death rate of 0.72%, and an infant mortality rate of 5.5% and a maternal mortality rate of 0.195%. The total fertility rate of the state is 2.2.

As per details from Census 2011, Karnataka has population of 6.11 Crore, an increase from figure of 5.29 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Karnataka as per 2011 census is 61,130,704 of which male and female are 31,057,742 and 30,072,962 respectively. In 2001,

total population was 52,850,562 in which males were 26,898,918 while females were 25,951,644.

Description	2011	2001
Approximate Population	6.11 Crore	5.29 Crore
Actual Population	61,130,704	52,850,562
Male	31,057,742	26,898,918
Female	30,072,962	25,951,644
Population Growth	15.67%	17.25%
Percentage of total Population	5.05%	5.14%
<u>Sex Ratio</u>	<u>968</u>	<u>964</u>
<u>Child Sex Ratio</u>	<u>943</u>	<u>973</u>
<u>Density/km2</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>276</u>
<u>Density/mi2</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>714</u>
<u>Area km2</u>	<u>191,791</u>	<u>191,791</u>
<u>Area mi2</u>	<u>74,051</u>	<u>74,051</u>
<u>Total Child Population (0-6 Age)</u>	<u>6,855,801</u>	<u>7,182,100</u>
<u>Male Population (0-6 Age)</u>	<u>3,527,844</u>	<u>3,690,958</u>
<u>Female Population (0-6 Age)</u>	<u>3,327,957</u>	<u>3,491,142</u>
<u>Literacy</u>	<u>75.60 %</u>	<u>66.64 %</u>
<u>Male Literacy</u>	<u>82.85 %</u>	<u>76.06 %</u>
<u>Female Literacy</u>	<u>68.13 %</u>	<u>57.80 %</u>
<u>Total Literate</u>	<u>41,029,323</u>	<u>30,434,962</u>
<u>Male Literate</u>	<u>22,808,468</u>	<u>17,661,211</u>
<u>Female Literate</u>	<u>18,220,855</u>	<u>12,773,751</u>

Karnataka Urban Population 2011

Out of total population of Karnataka, 38.57% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 23,578,175 of which 12,046,744 are males and while remaining 11,531,431 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 31.27 percent.

Sex Ratio in urban regions of Karnataka was 957 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 941 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Karnataka were 2,504,013. Of total population in urban region, 10.62

% were children (0-6).

Average Literacy rate in Karnataka for Urban regions was 86.21 percent in which males were 90.54% literate while female literacy stood at 81.71%. Total literates in urban region of Karnataka were 18,168,670.

Of the total population of Karnataka state, around 61.43 percent live in the villages of rural areas. In actual numbers, males and females were 19,010,998 and 18,541,531 respectively.

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	61.43 %	38.57 %
Total Population	37,552,529	23,578,175
Male Population	19,010,998	12,046,744
Female Population	18,541,531	11,531,431
Population Growth	7.63 %	31.27 %
Sex Ratio	975	957
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	945	941
Child Population (0-6)	4,351,788	2,504,013
Child Percentage (0-6)	11.59 %	10.62 %
Literates	22,860,653	18,168,670
Average Literacy	68.86 %	86.21 %
Male Literacy	77.92 %	90.54 %
Female Literacy	59.60 %	81.71 %

Total population of rural areas of Karnataka state was 37,552,529. The population growth rate recorded for this decade (2001-2011) was 7.63%.

Karnataka Rural Population 2011

In rural regions of Karnataka state, female sex ratio per 1000 males was 975 while same for the child (0-6 age) was 945 girls per 1000 boys. In Karnataka, 4,351,788 children (0-6) live in rural areas. Child population forms 11.59 percent of total rural population.

In rural areas of Karnataka, literacy rate for males and female stood at 77.92 % and 59.60 %. Average literacy rate in Karnataka for rural areas was 68.86 percent. Total literates in rural areas were 22,860,653.

Sex ratio and Population density for State and Districts 2011					
SL No	State/District	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)		Population density (per sq.km.)	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
		1	KARNATAKA	965	968
2	BELGAUM	960	969	314	356
3	BAGALKOT	980	984	251	288
4	BIJAPUR	950	954	172	207
5	BIDAR	949	952	276	312
6	RAICHUR	983	992	198	228
7	KOPPAL	983	983	215	250
8	GADAG	969	978	209	229
9	DHARWAD	949	967	377	434
10	UTTARA KANNADA	971	975	132	140
11	HAVERI	944	951	298	331
12	BELLARY	969	978	240	300
13	CHITRADURGA	955	969	180	197
14	DAVANAGERE	952	967	302	329
15	SHIMOGA	978	995	194	207
16	UDUPI	1,130	1,093	287	304
17	CHIKMAGALUR	984	1005	158	158
18	TUMKUR	967	979	244	253
19	BANGALORE	908	908	2,985	4,378
20	MANDYA	986	989	356	365
21	HASSAN	1,004	1,005	253	261
22	DAKSHINA KANNADA	1,022	1,018	416	457
23	KODAGU	996	1,019	134	135
24	MYSORE	964	982	385	437
25	CHAMARAJANAGAR	971	989	189	200
26	GULBARGA	958	962	198	233
27	YADGIR	982	984	183	224
28	KOLAR	977	976	346	384
29	CHIKKABALLAPURA	966	968	273	298
30	BANGALORE RURAL	945	945	380	441
31	RAMANAGARA	964	976	288	303

Sex Ratio:

The Sex Ratio in the State, which was 965 in 2001, has risen by 3 points to 968 in 2011. Dakshina kannada, district stands next (1022). Kodagu (1019) and Bangalore Rural (945) show the lowest Sex Ratio in the State,

1.2.4 Human Development Index and Education Development Index:

Human Development Index (HDI) and Education Development Index (EDI) have been used for cross-country comparisons in overall human Development and VEE respectively. Based on the DISE data, an effort has also been made by NUEPA and MHRD to complete an EDI, separately for Primary and Upper Primary levels of Education and a Composite Index for the entire Elementary Education. As many as 23 indicators have been used in computing EDI, which are further re-grouped in to the following four sub groups:

Access → % of un served habitations & availability of schools per thousand child population (6-11, 11-14)

Infrastructure → five indicators Average student classroom ratio, % of schools with SCR > 60, % of schools without drinking water facility % of schools with common & girls Toilet.

Teachers → PTA, % of female teachers, schools with PTR > 60 % of single teacher school, % of schools with less than 3 teachers, % teachers with less professional qualification.

Outcome indicators → GER, GERSC, GERST, GRI

As far as the composite Primary and Upper Primary education EDI amongst 21 States is concerned, the five ranking States are Kerala (EDI 0.772) Delhi (EDI 0.757) Tamil Nadu (EDI 0.741) HP (EDI 0.707), Karnataka (EDI 0.680). Karnataka at Primary level, conceded its Fifth position to Kerala, and EDI at Primary level .

2.2.2 Economy and Development

The Karnataka Economy is one of the leading economies among all the states in the country in terms of economic development. The state's GDP at constant prices (2002-03) at Rs. 72,399 crore accounted for 5.5% of the national GDP. Karnataka Economy has witnessed a healthy 6.5% CARG in the GSDP for the ten year period 1994-2003, being the highest among the leading states in the country.

Karnataka economy is largely service oriented and income from the sector contributes half the state's GDP with the agricultural and the industrial sector contributing to nearly 25% each. The major manufacturing oriented industries in the state include: Sugar, Paper and Cement. Among the service oriented sectors, Karnataka leads the Indian biotechnology industry. IT/ITeS is another thriving industry in the state, concentrated in and around Bangalore - the silicon valley of India.

The state has a strong infrastructure base. There are 20 ports across Karnataka, the two major ones being the Mangalore port and the Karwar port. A number of national and state highways facilitate inter-city and town communication. Karnataka also has a strong railway and airport network. Karnataka is relatively more preferred destination for investments. The Karnataka Udyog Mitra is a single contact point for all investors who wish to invest in the state.

2.2.3 Human Development

It is observed that the level of human development is much higher in Karnataka (0.650) than at the all-India level (0.621). Among the major Indian states, it ranks seventh, with Kerala occupying the first place. At the international level, Karnataka's position is at 120 while India is at 127. The attainment of human development in Karnataka is more or less on par with that of Egypt and considerably above the level of Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. It can thus be argued that the state is well placed in the context of human development in South Asia. The HDI for the state has increased from 0.541 (revised) in 1991 to 0.650 in 2001, showing a 20 per cent improvement (KHDR, 2005).

With respect gender development though the GDI in Karnataka (0.637) is much higher than the all-India figure (0.609) in 2001, Karnataka is sixth among the 15 major states in gender development and seventh in human development. At the international level, Karnataka's rank in terms of the GDI is 99th as against 103rd for the entire nation. The GDI at state level has improved from 0.525 in 1991 to 0.637 in 2001, registering an increase of 21 per cent in ten years. The pace of reduction in gender disparities, however, has been rather slow. It is only marginally higher than the increase of 20 per cent in the HDI during the same period. The values for the GDI of districts are lower than the corresponding values for the HDI (KHDR, 2005).

2.2.4 Population growth rate with 0-6 child population and literacy rate by sex as per 2011

District Code	State/District	Population 2011			Population in age group 0-6			Literacy Rates		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
-	KARNATAKA	6,11,30,704	3,10,57,742	3,00,72,962	68,55,801	35,27,844	33,27,957	75.6	82.85	68.13
1	BELGAUM	47,78,439	24,27,104	23,51,335	6,05,524	3,13,599	2,91,925	73.94	82.9	64.74
2	BAGALKOT	18,90,826	9,52,902	9,37,924	2,63,781	1,36,780	1,27,001	69.39	80.16	58.55
3	BIJAPUR	21,75,102	11,12,953	1,06,21,49	3,03,480	1,57,212	1,46,268	67.2	77.41	56.54
4	BIDAR	17,00,018	8,70,850	8,29,168	2,16,885	1,12,103	1,04,782	71.01	79.94	61.66
5	RAICHUR	19,24,773	9,66,493	9,58,280	2,72,703	1,39,917	1,32,786	60.46	71.35	49.56
6	KOPPAL	13,91,292	7,01,479	6,89,813	1,94,199	99,460	94,739	67.28	78.21	56.22
7	GADAG	10,65,235	5,38,477	5,26,758	1,27,259	65,464	61,795	75.18	84.89	65.29
8	DHARWAD	18,46,993	9,39,127	9,07,866	2,10,194	1,08,231	1,01,963	80.3	86.83	73.57
9	UTTARA KANNADA	14,36,847	7,27,424	7,09,423	1,46,457	75,225	71,232	84.03	89.72	78.21
10	HAVERI	15,98,506	8,19,295	7,79,211	1,87,754	96,518	91,236	77.6	84.22	70.65
11	BELLARY	25,32,383	12,80,402	12,51,981	3,41,804	1,74,946	1,66,858	67.85	77.24	58.28
12	CHITRADURGA	16,60,378	8,43,411	8,16,967	1,77,786	91,973	85,813	73.82	81.37	66.05
13	DAVANAGERE	19,46,905	9,89,602	9,57,303	2,06,935	1,07,181	99,754	76.3	83.02	69.39
14	SHIMOGA	17,55,512	8,79,817	8,75,695	1,76,904	90,271	86,633	80.5	86.11	74.89
15	UDUPI	11,77,908	5,62,896	6,15,012	1,00,579	51,448	49,131	86.29	91.69	81.41
16	CHIKMAGALUR	11,37,753	5,67,483	5,70,270	1,00,791	51,347	49,444	79.24	85.66	72.88
17	TUMKUR	26,81,449	13,54,770	13,26,679	2,52,307	1,29,253	1,23,054	74.32	82.05	66.45
18	BANGALORE	95,88,910	50,25,498	45,63,412	9,88,482	5,09,268	4,79,214	88.48	91.82	84.8
19	MANDYA	18,08,680	9,09,441	8,99,239	1,62,147	83,846	78,301	70.14	78.14	62.1
20	HASSAN	17,76,221	8,85,807	8,90,414	1,55,579	79,197	76,382	75.89	83.55	68.3
21	DAKSHINA KANNADA	20,83,625	10,32,577	10,51,048	2,02,670	1,04,169	98,501	88.62	93.31	84.04
22	KODAGU	5,54,762	2,74,725	2,80,037	52,697	26,661	26,036	82.52	87.24	77.91
23	MYSORE	29,94,744	15,11,206	14,83,538	2,85,956	1,46,192	1,39,764	72.56	78.44	66.59
24	CHAMARAJANAGAR	10,20,962	5,13,359	5,07,603	94,859	48,854	46,005	61.12	67.88	54.32
25	GULBARGA	25,64,892	13,07,061	12,57,831	3,52,162	1,81,955	1,70,207	65.65	75.11	55.87
26	YADGIR	11,72,985	5,91,104	5,81,881	1,85,727	95,620	90,107	52.36	63.33	41.31
27	KOLAR	15,40,231	7,79,401	7,60,830	1,61,877	82,814	79,063	74.33	81.94	66.56
28	CHIKKABALLAPURA	12,54,377	6,37,504	6,16,873	1,24,719	64,129	60,590	70.08	78.36	61.55
29	BANGALORE RURAL	9,87,257	5,07,514	4,79,743	1,02,019	52,400	49,619	78.29	85.44	70.73
30	RAMANAGARA	10,82,739	5,48,060	5,34,679	1,01,565	51,811	49,754	69.2	76.92	61.3
30	Total									

Child Population (0-6) years:

Out of the child population of 6.85 million in the age group 0-6 in 2011 in the State, The child population has declined by 0.34 million in the State –a decline of 0.58 million in rural areas and increase of 0.24 million in urban areas. The State has observed a decline in the percentage of child population in the age group of 0-6 years by 2% points over the decade – rural areas shows a decline of about 13.73%.

Literacy Rate:

Literacy rate in Karnataka has seen upward trend and is 75.60 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 82.85 percent while female literacy is at 68.13 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Karnataka stood at 66.64 percent of which male and female were 76.06 percent and 57.80 percent literate respectively. In actual numbers, total literates in Karnataka stands at 41,029,323 of which males were 22,808,468 and females were 18,220,855

1.2.5 Secondary School Age Population (14-15 Age Group)

The state of Karnataka is the 8th largest state in terms of geographical area and the 8th largest state in terms of population in India. According to the Census 2001, the size of the state population was about 53.0 million which forms about 5.9 per cent of the all-India population. The projections of Registrar General of India (RGI) indicate that the state population would increase to 56.2 million in 2006 and to 59.4 million in 2011. The population of the state is projected to grow at 1.4 per cent per annum during 2001-11 and it will grow at 1.4 per cent during 2011-21 where the size of population will increase to 64.8 million in 2021.

The total population of the State was 52.85 million in 2001. More than a fifth, 22.75 percent [16.20 to 6.55], belong to scheduled Castes/Tribes. It increased from 44.97 million in 1991, a decadal growth of 8.12 million with a decadal growth rate of 17.51 percent. The share of Karnataka's population in India was 5.11 percent [India: 1028.73 million in 2001]. Karnataka has a lower density of population at 276 persons per square km, while the all India average is 325 persons in 2001. The child sex ratio is 946 in the 0-6 age group while the overall sex-ratio is 965. Population of the State is, by and large, spread out in dispersed, isolated habitations. Secondary schools are by and large located in big villages, small/medium and big towns. Feeder schools, the higher primary schools, are spread across smaller habitations / villages. Two or three Central villages with high schools share the same catchment area of feeder villages with higher primary schools. This will influence lateral mobility of children from higher primary to high schools thereby affecting strength/enrolments of children.

Birth rates have been falling in the State during 2000-01 to 2006-07. Differentials in child-sex rates, falling birth rates and diversities in growth-rates of population across the regions/districts of the State bear implications for demand for school spaces and facilities.

Falling birth rates have affected enrolment of children. 14000 out of a total of 45000 elementary schools in the State [1 to 5 standards only] are located in small habitations and carry less than 30 children, summated across all the 5 standards. Dwindling enrolments at lower primary stage affect strength in higher primary schools, which in turn affect small size high schools. In sum, demographic variables are a significant factor in planning exercises in secondary education.

There is a declining trend in the State in growth rates of population in 15 to 18 years. As per projections of population based on single year 2001 population profiles of the Registrar General, Census of India, population in this age group slightly increased between 2001 to 2006 while it has begun to slide thereafter. The overall decline by 2016 from the base year of 2001 would be 5.43 percent. The decline in case of boys would be higher than that for girls, the rates being 7.57 and 3.03 respectively for boys and girls.

Table 1.5.1

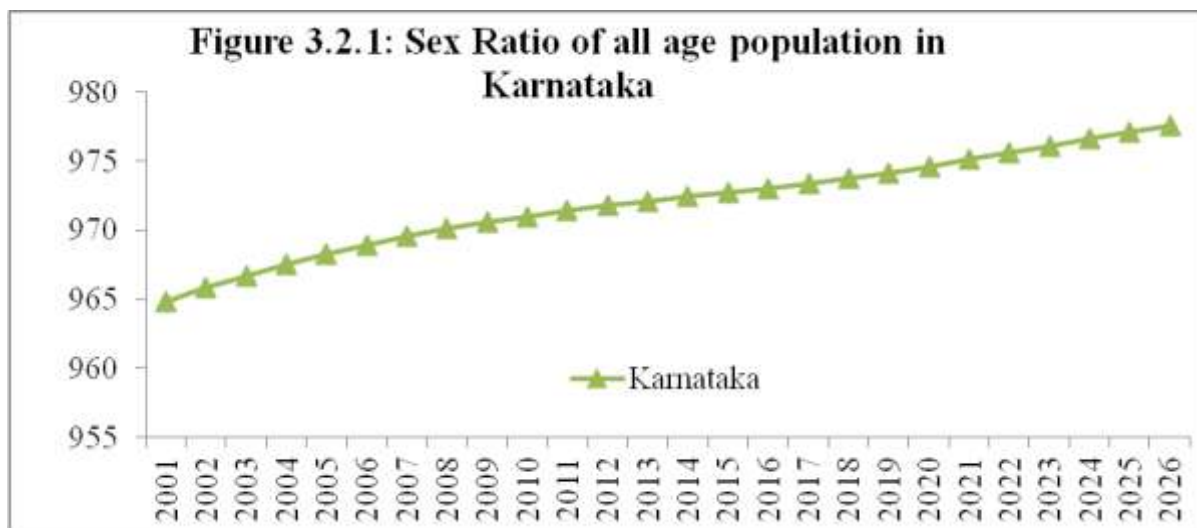
Population 15 to 18 years in Karnataka State [in lakhs]

Years	Persons	Male	Female
2001	44.19	23.09	21.11
2006	45.33	23.07	22.26
2011	45.60	22.84	21.77
2016	41.79	21.34	20.47

The estimate of enrolments in 9th and 10th standards [15.16 lakhs] during 2006-07 as against number of persons in the population 15 and 16 years [23.46 lakhs] showed a gross enrolment ratio of 65.7 percent.

Economy in the State is on a bright path for several years. It will continue to be so in the following years. The annual average growth rate is in the range of 8 to 9 percent. 39 percent of the State is urban. The GDP for the year 2007-08 was Just 19 percent of this income is contributed by Agriculture, while Industry Sector contributes 27 percent to the GDP. Nearly 54 percent of the GDP is contributed by the service sector. The service sector is growing at an annual average rate of 13 to 14 percent.

Although there is a sex ratio against women, the projected population indicating improving sex ratio in the state. The female share in the total population of the state is about 49.1 per cent and the sex ratio is 919 in 2001. The RGI projections indicate further decline of sex ratio against females to 965 in 2011 and 975 in 2021 (Figure 3.2.1). In terms of urbanization, about 18 million consisting of 34.1 per cent of the total population in the state are located in urban localities. Projections indicate a further increase in the urban population.



The geographical area of the state is about 191 thousand sq.kms and it accounts about 9.4 per cent of the total geographical area of India. The size of the population and the area spread in Karnataka indicate that it must be a sparsely populated state. In fact Karnataka is one of the states in India with the lowest density of population 196 per sq.kms in 2001 whereas the all India average was 313. Herein, it is to be noted that the catchment area for any public service delivery (e.g. health and education) is higher in relatively thickly populated areas than that of sparsely populated one. The number of public service delivery institution required for the sparsely population region would be more than that of the thickly populated area and thereby the cost of service delivery. Given the geographical area and the size of population, although the state has a relative advantage in terms of per capita land available per person is very high particularly when compared to any other state in India, it has a disadvantage of lowest population density especially in terms of public service delivery.

1.2.6 Size of the School-Age Population

The number of children in school-age group (6-15 years) by single years of age in 2001 and the projected population figure for the same is presented in Table 2.2.1. The projected figures are based on RGI projections. Population figure shows that in 2001 there are more than a million (or 10 lakh) children in each single year of age in Karnataka and the projection indicate that the size of child population will be declining after 2001. Therefore rate of growth is negative during projection period (i.e. between 2001 and 2026).

If we consider primary school-age children (6-10 age group) in Karnataka, there were about 5.7 million children in this age group in 2001 and there were about 8.1 million children in the

primary and upper primary classes (I-VII) age group (6-12 years). For the elementary level classes (I to VIII), there were about 9.3 million children (6-13 year age). There were about 2 million (14-15 age) secondary school-age children (for class IX and X) in the state. As mentioned in previous para the size child population in these age groups is continuously declining over projections period between 2001 and 2026.

Table 1.2.2: Size and growth of School-age Population in Karnataka

Year	Age of the Child									
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Size of the Population (in '000')										
2001	1105	1117	1129	1139	1148	1167	1188	1192	1181	1154
2006	1032	1044	1056	1069	1083	1098	1113	1126	1136	1144
2011	978	975	979	990	1009	1027	1041	1054	1067	1081
2016	967	966	967	969	974	974	973	978	989	1007
2021	944	957	966	969	966	963	964	966	968	972
Sex Ratio										
2001	961	960	957	954	949	948	944	941	936	933
2006	958	964	966	967	962	959	958	955	952	949
2011	937	935	937	941	948	956	962	966	965	960
2016	938	936	938	936	936	936	934	935	939	944
2021	936	935	936	934	934	934	936	934	934	932
Growth (CAGR)										
2001-06	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2
2006-11	-1.1	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1
2011-16	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4
2016-21	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7

Note: 1. Projections are as on 1st March; **2. Sex Ratio** – number of females per 1000 males; With respect to the gender dimension, the projected growth of male and female population shows a gender imbalance. Between 2001 and 2011 the rate of decline in female population in all the age groups is lower than that of the males and thereby the sex ratio will be improved. Thereafter, since 2011, the rate of growth of female population will be marginally higher than that of males so that the sex ratio worsens. Unlike the sex ratio in general population which indicates a continuous improvement from 2001 onwards, the sex ratio in the school age population will be improved for one and half decade and then it will begin to decline.

For the planning purpose it is necessary to have the social groups-wise projections with respect to the population size. However, after Census 2001 there are no readymade estimations available for social group-wise school-age population for India as well as for Karnataka.

Due to the demographic transition, there will be a fall in the percentage of adolescent population but the actual number of students coming to Secondary Education is set to rise. This poses challenges for Secondary Education in terms of,

- △ *Establishing new schools,*
- △ *Ensuring full participation through adequate access in all areas*
- △ *Minimizing the number of drop-outs in high schools, and*
- △ *Improving the learning achievements of students.*

1.3.2. Distribution of Population by Rural and Urban Areas and Social Categories.

Area, Population, Literates, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Districts 2011

The total population of Karnataka, as per 2001 Census is 52,850,562. Of this, 8,563,930 are Scheduled Castes (SCs). The SC population constitutes 16.2 per cent of the population of the state as a whole and 5.0 per cent of the SC population of the Country. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976, has notified 101 SCs in Karnataka. This state has the highest number of SCs notified and living compared to other states/UTs of the Country. Two of the SCs namely, Adiya and Bant have been notified with area restriction. Adiya have been notified in Kodagu district only and Bant in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttar Kannada districts.

2. The growth rate of SC population in the decade 1991-2001 at 16.2 per cent, is higher in comparison to the overall 17.5 per cent of the population of the state as a whole. At the individual SC level, Adi Karnataka, the largest SC have reported negative growth rate of 12.5 per cent. The second largest SC, Madiga have registered very high (259.2 per cent) growth. Due to the ethnic affinity, it is likely that a large number of Adi Karnataka have reported as Madiga, resulting in fluctuation in the growth rate.

Population - Size and Distribution

3. Of the 101 SCs, Adi Karnataka, Madiga, Banjara, Bhovi, Holaya, Adi Dravida and Bhambi together constitute 85.0 per cent of the SC population of the state. Adi Karnataka are numerically the largest SC with a population of 2,199,170, constituting 25.7 per cent of the state's SC population. They are followed by Madiga 1,305,976 (15.2 per cent), Banjara 997,338 (11.6 per cent), Bhovi 955,752 (11.2 per cent), Holaya 641,472 (7.5 per cent), Adi Dravida 616,332 (7.2 per cent) and Bhambi 564,599 (6.6 per cent). Forty one (41) SCs have returned population below 1000 in 2001 Census.

4. District wise distribution of SC population shows that Kolar district has the highest 26.5 per cent SC population, followed by Chamarajanagar (24.6 per cent), where as the least percentage of SC population (6.1 per cent) is recorded in the newly formed Udupi district.

5. As per the 2001 Census, 74.9 per cent and 25.1 per cent of the SC population are residing in rural and urban areas respectively. Among major SCs, Banjara have the highest

(88.9 per cent) rural population, followed by Holaya (82.0 per cent), Bhambi (80.7 per cent), Madiga (80.3 per cent), Adi Karnataka (76.2 per cent) and Bhovi (74.9 per cent). But on the other hand, Adi Dravida have 62.8 per cent urban population.

Sex ratio

6. The overall sex ratio of the SC population of Karnataka is 973 females per 1000 males, which is marginally higher than 965 reported for the state population at 2001 Census. The sex ratio of SC population has increased from 962 registered in 1991 Census. The Statement below shows sex ratio and child sex ratio (0-6) of SC population at the national, state and numerically the largest seven SCs in 2001 Census:

7. The sex ratio as well as child sex ratio (0-6) of SC population of Karnataka is considerably higher than the corresponding national figures for SC population. At the individual caste level, Banjara and Holaya have lower sex ratio in overall and 0-6 age group populations, in comparison to the state SC population as well as other major SCs.

Literacy and educational level

8. Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read & write with understanding), aged 7 years and above, among SC population of Karnataka, is 52.9 per cent, which is lower than 66.6 per cent reported for the state population. The literacy data show that the SC population of the state has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 38.1 per cent in 1991, has increased by 14.8 percentage points in 2001.

9. Among the major SCs, Adi Dravida have reported the highest 70.1 per cent literacy rate, followed by Adi Karnataka (56.7 per cent), Holaya (51.8 per cent), Bhovi (49.2 per cent), Bhambi (46.8 per cent), Madiga (45.7 per cent) and Banjara (43.0 per cent). The female literacy rate of 41.7 per cent among SC population is lower as compared to 56.9 per cent among state's female population. As in literacy rate, the highest and lowest female literacy rate of 46.9 per cent and 28.8 per cent have also been recorded among Adi Dravida and Banjara as well.

- GER, NER, Transition Rate from class VIII to IX and class IX to X GPI at Primary, elementary and secondary