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***Men and Women in Karnataka
2012-13***

September 2013

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

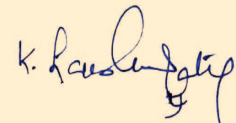
PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has brought out the Annual Publication on "Men and Women in Karnataka for the year 2012-13". The publication is intended to provide a bird's eye view of the present status of Women. This publication is prepared by collecting the information on various statistical indicators which are available in different published sources. I am confident that planners, administrators, research scholars and other stakeholders working in the area of women's empowerment would find this document a useful tool for improving the status of women in Karnataka.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Departments/Organizations of Central and State Government who have extended their whole hearted co-operation in furnishing the required data, on the basis of which the report has been brought out on time. Sri. M.A. Basith, Consultant, Planning Department has went through the entire report and offered suggestions for improvement, which have been incorporated in the report. I am thankful to each one of them.

This is the report which should be brought out within 30th September 2013 as per the department Results Frame work Documents (RFDs). I congratulate the officers and staff of the Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division, who are responsible to bring out our Publication within the targeted date.

Suggestions for improvement of this Publication are most welcome.



K. Lakshmi pathi
Director (I/C)

Bangalore
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sex Ratio

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

Labour force

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

Work force

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

Employed and Unemployed

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

Suicide rate

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

Total Fertility rate

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

Crude Birth Rate

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

General Fertility Rate

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

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

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

Crude Death Rate

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

Age-Specific Death Rate

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

Infant Mortality Rate

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

Still Birth rate

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

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Women and men do not play identical roles in any society; nor do they have equal access to education, work, career opportunities and economic resources. This means that political and economic leadership is also unequally shared, which leads to gender disparities in the enjoyment of benefits from economic and social development. In recent decades, advocates of women's rights have drawn attention to these facts and the need to consider them in policy and programme formulation.

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

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

1.4 The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

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

1.6 Social development indices viz., nutrition, health and education are being recognized as important pre-requisites for development of human resources of the country. The nutritional

status of vulnerable section of the community i.e., children, pregnant women, lactating mother and adolescent girls is considered as an important indicator for national development

1.7 The status of women is a key factor for determining the development of any society. In the area of gender and development, the Commonwealth has given a blue print for action to all their Member Countries. States to transform the Commonwealth vision for women into reality. Efforts will surely bring about a day when women and men will take equal position in all walks of life.

1.8 Gender based Budgeting is nowadays felt essential for the upliftment of women socially and economically. Gender budgeting is to create separate budget for males and females. Attempts should be made to segregate the budget by gender and to assess gender distribution of resource benefits. It will highlight the different needs of male and female warranting differential allocation of expenditure.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN IN INDIA

A. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

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

Constitutional Privileges:

- (i) Equality before law for women (**Article 14**)
- (ii) The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them (**Article 15(i)**)
- (iii) The State to make any special provision in favour of women and children (**Article 15 (3)**)
- (iv) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (**Article 16**)
- (v) The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (**Article 39 (a)**) and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (**Article 39 (d)**)
- (vi) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (**Article 39 A**)
- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (**Article 42**)
- (viii) The State to promote with special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (**Article 46**)
- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health (**Article 47**)

- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women **(Articles 51 (A) (e))**
- (xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat **(Article 243 D(3))**
- (xii) Not less than one third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women **(Article 243 D(4))**
- (xiii) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality **(Article 243 T(3))**
- (xiv) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide **(Article 243 T (4))**

B. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

2.3 Important social legislations relating to women are:

- (i) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;
- (ii) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971;
- (iii) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- (iv) The Karnataka Marriage Act, 1976
- (v) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;
- (vi) The Indecent Representation of Women(Prohibition)Act, 1986;
- (vii) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987;
- (viii) Equal right for women in parental property (Amendment) Bill 2004
- (xi) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

3.1 National Commission for Women:

In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women and review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary etc.,

3.2 Reservation for Women in Local Self-Government

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

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

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

3.4 National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001

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

3.5 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

This programme comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme and National Family Benefit scheme.

i) Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme:

Government of India has reduced the age limit of the beneficiaries from 65 years to 60 years. Rs. 200 per month will be paid to the beneficiaries aged between 60 to 64 years, Rs.500 per month to the beneficiaries aged between 65 to 80 years, of which Rs.300 per month is paid by GOI and Rs.300 is paid by GOK. Rs.750 per month will be paid to the beneficiaries aged above 80 years belonging to BPL household, of which Rs.500 per month is paid by GOI and Rs.250 is paid by GOK.

ii) National Family Benefits Scheme

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 family.

iii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

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

iv) Indira Gandhi Disabled Pension Scheme (PHP):

Rs. 500 per month is contributed by GOK to those persons aged between 0 to 17 years belonging to BPL household and Rs. 500 per month is paid to beneficiaries aged between 18 to 79 years, of which Rs.200 from GOK & Rs.300 from GOI. Above 75% disability, Rs. 1200 is paid to beneficiaries from GOK.

DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

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

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

4.3 During the year 2011, combined birth rate is 18.8, combined death rate is 7.1 and combined infant mortality rate is 35. Details of Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate from 1970 to 2011 are given in Table 9.

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

4.5 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 3.9 in 1991 to 2.4 in 2001. The decline in Total Fertility Rate is due to improved contraceptives, increased knowledge and acceptance of contraceptives, and reduced child mortality. Economic reasons for the decline in fertility rates include high rates of urbanization, increase in the cost of living, increased education of women has raised their earning power and increased the "opportunity cost" of child bearing and child rearing, and rapid technological change has raised the rate of return to human capital and education. High rates of return to human capital and education has raised the incentives of parents to invest in their children's education and to substitute quality for quantity in family size decisions. The district wise details of total fertility rate are given in Table 11. The general fertility rate is 52.5 and the total fertility rate is 2.8 among illiterate women and the corresponding rates are 76.5 and 2.0 for literate women. The fertility indicators by level of education for the year 2011 are given in Table 12.

4.6 The Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status of all ages during 2010 was 39.8 in respect of never married women, 48.4 in respect of married women and 11.8 in respect of widowed/divorced and separated women and the details are given in Table 13.

4.7 Total marital fertility rate is 3.8 and 4.0 in Rural and 3.3 in Urban. The Age specific marital fertility rate and age specific fertility rate, for the year 2010, are given in table 14 and 15.

4.8 All ages crude Death rate is 7.1 in total, where as it is 7.7 in male & 6.6 in female. Age specific death rates for male & female is given in table 16.

4.9 Birth rate and Death rate of the State for the year 2011 are given in table 17.

4.10 During the year 2011, in Karnataka the registered number of live births was 11.09 lakhs, still birth was 6940, deaths was 3.85 lakhs and maternal death was 1029. Live births, still births, birth rate, Deaths, Death rate, Infant death are given in table 18.

4.11 Percentage of live births by order of birth for the year 2010, for 5th birth order was 1.9 in rural areas and 1.4 in urban areas, the details are given in the table 19.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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

5.1 Day Care Centers (Crèches)

Crèches directly benefit children in the preschool age by providing preschool education, supplementary nutrition and opportunities for psychosocial development and recreation. They also indirectly benefit mothers by giving them an opportunity to join the workforce, as crèche workers look after the children, while mothers are at work. The numbers of day care centers in Karnataka for the year 2012-13 are 316 and district wise information is given in Table 20.

5.2 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored flagship programme, which provides package of services viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, health and nutrition education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for 3-6 years children. Eligible beneficiaries covered under the scheme are children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The package of services is provided to the beneficiaries through the Anganwadi Centers managed by an Anganwadi Worker and Helper at the Village Level and also in Urban Slums. At present 61187 Anganwadi Centres and 3331 mini anganwadis are functioning in 204 ICDS projects covering all 176 Taluks and 10 urban areas. During 2012-13, under this scheme, 55.07 lakhs beneficiares have been benefited.

5.3 Supplementary Nutrition Programme:

Supplementary nutrition is given to the beneficiaries under ICDS programme with an objective to provide 500 calories of energy and 12 – 15 grams of protein, as a supplement to their normal intake as envisaged in the scheme guidelines. Supplementary nutrition is given for 300 days in a year at a cost of Rs. 4.00 per beneficiary per day for normal children and Rs. 5.00 per beneficiary per day for pregnant and nursing mothers and severely malnourished children and adolescent girls. Beneficiaries are provided with local food for all the 6 days in a week. Children in the age group of 3 -6 years are provided ready to local food is provided for 6 days. An expenditure of Rs. 67708.24 lakhs was incurred during the year 2012-13.

From 2005-06 the Government of India is sharing 50% of the cost on supplementary nutrition and 50% share is borne by State Government. The district wise details are given in table 21.

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

Government of India formulated a new scheme called ‘Rajiv Gandhi’ scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls –‘SABALA’ merging ‘KISHORI SHAKTI YOJANA’ (KSY) and NUTRITION PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS (NPAG). The new Scheme ‘SABALA’ is implemented on pilot basis in 9 districts-Gulbarga, Kolar, Dharwad, Chickmagalur, Bangalore Rural, Bellary, Bijapur, Kodagu and Uttara Kannada. In the remaining 21 District Kishori Shakti Yojana operational component (iii) Vocational Training is being provided under the scheme. The scheme aims at covering Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years. Rs. 216.60 lakhs for Non-nutrition component has been allocated in the year 2010-11 & out of Rs. 108.30 lakhs provided in 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs. 171.98 lakh has been incurred. The district wise information is given in Table No.21.

5.5 Bhagyalakshmi

As per 2011 census, the sex ratio in Karnataka is 973 females to 1000 males. Though this is better than the national average. There are several socio economic reasons for the 'high preference for a male pregnancy' that is seen to be present in society at large which adversely affects the girl child's access to nutrition, health care and education and her overall development. The State Government has great concern for the girl child and to change society's attitudes towards her, and promote birth of girl children in the below poverty line families, a new welfare scheme called “Bhagyalakshmi” was launched during the year 2006-07 and the scheme was slightly modified in August 2008. This scheme is restricted to two girls in BPL families. This benefit will not be available unless the father or mother of the beneficiary girl has undergone terminal family planning methods so that the total number of children of the BPL family does not exceed three in the said family. The girl child is enrolled after due verification by the department and each beneficiary is given an amount of Rs.10000, which is deposited in her name in fixed deposit and for children’s born on or after 01-08-2008, an amount of Rs.19, 300 will be deposited with the financial institution in the name of the first girl beneficiary and Rs. 18,350 in name of the second girl beneficiary of the same family. The amount deposited in the financial institution will be maximized and paid along with interest to the beneficiary on her attainment of 18 years of age. The district wise information is given in table 22.

5.6 GIRL CHILD

Government of India has declared January 24th as the Girl Child day with a focus on the upliftment of the Girl Child. Although the constitution of India guarantees equality to all citizens, the status of women and girls is not on par with that of males in some sections of

society. The skewed sex ratio in the 0-6 years age group is an indicator of this fact. The Government of India has launched several schemes and programmes for the welfare of the girl child, which reduce discrimination against the girl child. Some of these are:-

A. GIRL CHILD SCHEME/ADOLESCENT GIRL SCHEME

1. Integrated Child Development Services (1975)
2. District Primary Education Programme(1994)
3. National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) (1995)
4. Reproductive and Child Health Programme(1996)
5. Balika Samridhhi Yojana (1997)
6. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (1998)
7. Kishori Shakti Yojana (2000)
8. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2002)

B. Legislative Measures

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

1. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Amended in 1979 & 2006)
2. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
3. Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1986 (Amended in 2006)
4. Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992.
5. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.

5.7 Discrimination against girls is evident from indicators such as enrolment and dropout rates of girls in schools. Dropout rates from 2012-13 are given in Table 23 and 24.

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

5.9 The details sex preference of women with two children living in Karnataka is shown in the following Table:

	Total	Urban	Rural
Married women wanting no more children, with two sons living (%)	92.7	93.1	92.5
Married women wanting no more children with one son, one daughter, living (%)	91.4	92.3	90.9
Married women with 2 living children, wanting no more children (%)	89.3	90.2	88.7
Married women wanting no more children, with two daughters living (%)	76.9	80.8	72.9
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children 2, 3 years			
Children under 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	35.6	36.9	34.9
Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	58	54	60
Children age 6-9 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breast milk (%)	72.5	67.3	82.2
Children under 3 years who are underweight (%)	33.3	26.4	37

(Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 2005-06)

EARLY MARRIAGE

6.1 Early marriage is defined as a marriage in which the bride is below 18 years and the groom is below 21 years. Girls who bear children before they attain adolescence remain physically under developed and have greater risk of complications of pregnancy and maternal death. To reduce the incidence of child marriage, the child marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was passed and amended in 1979.

6.2 Under this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, (a) “Child” means a person who, if a male under 21 years of age and if a female is under 18 years of age, (b) “Child Marriage” means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a child; (c) “Contracting party” to a marriage means either of the parties whose marriage is or is about to be solemnized; and (d) “Minor” means a person of either sex who is under 18 years of age.

6.3 Punishment under the Act: Whoever performs conducts or directs any child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine, unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage.

6.4 The Child Marriage Act was amended in 2006 and the guardian who solemnizes a child marriage can be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years and also be liable to fine which may extend up to rupee one lakh. However no woman can be imprisoned. Any person who attends a child marriage can also be penalized under this Act.

6.5 Legislative Measures: To reduce and eliminate the incidence of child marriage, the following Act has been enacted:

6.5.1 Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Amend in 1979 & 2006)

The incidence of early marriage is recorded as 41.2% in 2006 in Karnataka. Census of India 2001 found that there were nearly 300,000 married girls who became mothers before the age of 15 years. Early Motherhood places the mother and the child at grave health risk.

CHILD LABOUR

7.1 Government of India enacted “The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986” to prohibit employment of Children below the age of 14 years in Hazardous occupation or processes listed in the schedule of the Act. There is prohibition of Employment of Child Labour in other enactments also as listed below. Government of Karnataka prohibits employment of Child Labour in Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishment Act 1961, which means total prohibition of Child Labour in all employments. Government of India and Government of Karnataka laid down policies and programmes for elimination of Child Labour completely and to declare Karnataka as “A Child Labour free State”. For this purpose “An action Plan “was prepared during 2001, aim of this plan is to eliminate Child Labour practice by 2011-12(i.e end of 11th Plan Period). And the details are given below.

Year	Child Labour eliminated (inNos.)
2011-12	4469

Source: Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka

7.2 Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in M.C.Mehta v/s Tamil Nadu and others, case gave a historical judgment touching all aspects of Child Labour and fixed responsibility on Deputy Commissioner to carryout this task and official of nine departments are nominated as “Inspectors” under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.

7.3 Supreme Court in its judgment issued a direction to set up a Corpus Fund i.e. Child Labour Rehabilitation Cum Welfare Fund to which every employer who employs Child Labour in Hazardous Industries should deposit Rs.20,000/- per child to this fund and the State Government should deposit Rs. 5,000/- per child if they fail to give employment to an adult member of released Child Labour’s Family. The fund so constituted which amounts to Rs. 25,000/- should be deposited in Nationalised bank in high yielding interest **schemes**, the interest earned should be paid to the family of released child labour till he/she attains the age of 14 years.

7.4 The penalty amount to be collected from the erring employer who employs child labour in Hazardous Occupations as per Supreme Court Judgment (i.e M.C.Mehta v/s Tamil Nadu) is Rs. 20,000 per child.

7.5 As per Census of India 2001, 8.22 lakhs of children are child labourers in Karnataka.

7.6 The incidence of Child Labour during various Census in Karnataka State is given below:

Year	Child Labour as per Census (in Lakhs)
1971	8.08
1981	11.31
1991	9.76
2001	8.22

7.7 Government of Karnataka is taking all steps to curb child Labour practice in the State. The officers of Labour department along with officers of Education Department, Medical Officers of E.S.I. Corporation with NGO's, Police Officers (if necessary) conduct raids throughout the State to detect Child Labour. As soon as they find working Children, he/she is released from work-spot and rehabilitated in Main stream schools/ Special Child Labour schools opened under National Child Project (Day Schools), State Child Labour Project (Residential Schools) and Criminal prosecution are launched against the erring employers.

7.8 Many awareness programmes are conducted through **Media** like Newspaper, Electronic Media, Local Cable TV etc., to make public to feel child Labour practice is curse on Society. Every year June 12 is celebrated as “**Anti Child Labour Day**” where children of all schools are made to gather at a place, cultural programmes are arranged by children. Eminent personalities from sports, film field are invited to the function and they take an oath that nobody should take the services of child labour in future.

7.9 Enactments which prohibit Child Labour are:

- (a) Factories Act 1948
- (b) Plantation Labour Act 1951.
- (c) Mines Act 1952
- (d) Motor Transport Workers Act 1961
- (e) Beedi and Cigar Workers Act 1966
- (f) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

8.1 For a nation's progress it is essential that the health and nutrition of women and girls, mothers of the new generation are adequately cared for. The majority of women go through life in a state of nutritional stress; they are anemic and malnourished. Poverty, early marriage, malnutrition and lack of health care during pregnancy are the major reasons for both maternal and infant mortality. The average Indian women bear her first child before 22 years and has little control over her own fertility and reproductive health. In rural side almost 60 percent of girls are married before they are 18; nearly 60 percent of married girls bear children before they are 19. Almost one third of all babies are born with low birth weight.

8.2 As per Sample Registration System, the overall Infant mortality rate in Karnataka which was 89 in 1971 has come down to 35 in 2011. In 2001-02, the expectation of life at birth for females was 67.0 and 64.5 for males. Details are shown in Table 9 and Table 10.

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

Number of Health Centres 2012-13

Sub centers	8871
Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	2350
Community Health Centers (CHCs)	188

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

8.4 International Institute for Population Sciences conducted the NFHS-3 survey on maternal health services in 2005-06 and the percentage of mothers receiving antenatal and post natal care is given below.

Mothers Receiving Antenatal and Post Natal Care	Total	Urban	Rural
Mothers who had at least 3 Antenatal visits for Last Birth (%)	79.3	89.3	73.4
Mothers who consumed IFA tablet for 90 days when pregnant (%)	40.0	48.9	34.7
Mothers who Received Post Natal Care within 2 days of Delivery for their last birth(%)	61.2	70.2	55.9

Note: IFA- Iron and folic acid

8.5 AIDS has emerged as a major killer in Karnataka. The incidence of AIDS is spreading from the high risk population to the general population, and the infection has spread even to new born babies. The district-wise details about the percentage of women having awareness about AIDS in Karnataka is shown in Table 25.

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

8.7 Persons having Body Mass Index and the incidence of anemia among married women is quite high in Karnataka. The incidence of anemia among pregnant women and married women are as under:

Nutritional Status of Ever-Married Adults(age 15-49)	Total	Urban	Rural
Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	31.4	19.8	38.2
Men whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	25.5	15.5	31.6
Women who are overweight or obese (%)	18.1	31.6	10.1
Men who are overweight or obese (%)	14	24.2	7.8
<u>Anemia among Children and Adults</u>			
Children age 6-35 months who are anemic (%)	83.9	81.6	85.3
Ever-married women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	52.2	48.8	54.1
Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	60.4	50	66.2
Ever-married men age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	19.2	12.2	23.3

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 2005-06

8.8 Safe Drinking Water

A vast section of the Karnataka Population does not have access to safe drinking water, which is the cause of many diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery, jaundice etc.,

The status of rural Habitations access to safe drinking water and those yet to be covered is given below:

Rural Habitations having safe Drinking water

Partially Covered	Fully Covered	Total
3494	53188	56682

Source: Census of India 2001

8.9 Rural development and Panchayat Raj Department in Karnataka Programmed to provide 40 to 55 litres of drinking water to each person a day. Potable drinking water is supplied to rural areas through Borewells fitted to hand pump scheme, Mini water supply scheme and piped water schemes.

EDUCATION

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

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

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

9.4 During 2012-13, The number of girls enrolled in lower primary, higher primary and high schools are 25,88,225 (51.51), 9,85,190 (48.09) and 12,67,140 (48.09) respectively to the total enrolled. The total percentage enrolment of girls for lower primary, higher primary, and high schools was 49.86 per cent. District wise share of girls enrolment for lower primary, higher primary & high school for the year 2011-12 is given Table 27.

9.5 The Government of Karnataka has distributed bicycles for government school and aided school students who are studying in VIII standard to improve the quality of attendance in high school. The total number of bicycles distributed during the year 2012-13 were 5,29,245 of which 2,65,247 were distributed to girl students. The district wise details are given in Table 28.

9.6 The percentage of Female teachers in Bangalore district is the highest compared to other districts. Percentages of Female teachers in primary, Higher Primary & High schools are 50.88, 60.88 and 46.10 respectively. District wise information is given in Table 29.

9.7 Gender parity index for 2012-13 for Lower Primary, Higher Primary & High School is 0.93, 0.93 and 0.94 respectively and the detail are given in Table 30.

9.8 During 2012-13, number of girls enrolled for first year Pre-University and Second Year Pre-university are 2,88,414 and 2,46,694 respectively and the district wise details are given in table 31.

9.9 During 2012-13 the student strength in Government and Private aided degree colleges were 1, 96,292 and 2, 15,029 and of which 94,779 and 1, 04,314 are female the district wise details are given in table 32.

WOMEN AND ECONOMY

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

10.2 As per 2011 census, in urban area, the total population of workers is 69.58 lakhs of which only 24.11 lakhs are females. In rural areas out of 185.02 lakhs, 113.11 lakhs are males and 71.90 lakhs are females. As per report of National Sample Survey 66th round, Central Sample the worker population ratio of females in rural sector for principal sector was 1000 while that for males was 1000. In urban areas it is 1000 for females and 1000 for males for which details are given in Table 33. Details on Education specific status worker population ratio, educational composition of the usually employed, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate are given in Tables 34, 35, 36 and 37. According to Employment and training department, Bangalore the total employment of women in organized sector as on 31st March 2012 was 7,64,669 of which 2,90,983 were in public and 4,73,686 were in private sector. The district wise details are given in Table 38.

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

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

10.5 The percentage of work participation rate of main and marginal workers and non workers by sex is given below:

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

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

(Source: Census of India)

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

10.7 As per 2001 census the total male and female workers in all age groups are 1,93,64,759, of which 1,38,96,845 are male workers and 54,67,914 are female workers. In case of marginal workers, total workers are 41,70,032, of which 13,38,510 are male workers and 28,31,522 are female workers. The number of male and female workers in various age groups are given in Table 39.

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

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

10.8.2 The Ministry of Rural Development provides employment under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to persons residing in rural areas. Efforts are made to include women under the scheme. SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment like organization of the poor into Self-Help Groups, training in skills, credit linkage, technology provision, provision of Infrastructure and marketing facilities. SGSY is funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. The number of beneficiaries and women beneficiaries under SGSY is given as follows:

**Beneficiaries under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in
Karnataka as on 31.3.2013**

Total Groups Formed since 1.4.1999	Women Groups Formed since 1.4.1999	Total Groups formed during 2012-13	Women formed during 2012-13	No.of women SHGs who took up economic activity	Total Swaroz- garis assisted for economic activities	No. of women assisted for economic activities	Women %
91412	67292	9080	8012	6181	71092	56840	80

Source: Rural Development and Panchyat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka

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

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

10.8.4. According to 5th Economics census, there were 3.91 lakh agricultural establishments employing 8.13 lakh persons in Karnataka State of which 3.10 lakhs are Female. Details are given in table 42. In all non – agricultural establishments which are 21.48 lakh in number, the female employment was 13.84 lakhs for 55.32 lakh total employment, the details are given in table 43.

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

SUPPORT SERVICES TO WOMEN

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

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

11.2.1 Hostels for working women:

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

11.2.2 Stree Shakthi

Stree Shakthi Project was launched throughout the State during 2000. The aim of the project is to empower women economically and socially by organizing them in self help groups. As on March 2013, 1,36,717 self help groups(SHG) have been formed in the state. 12,19,070 lakh women members have been organized in these groups till January 2013 and the members have saved an amount of Rs. 1218.78 crores. A total of 1,23,290 groups have availed bank loans to the extent of Rs.9351.08 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 of “Santhwana” was launched during the year 2000-01. Santhwana Centres are run through NGOs and each centre is provided with a toll free number 1091. The help line receives call from women in distress round the clock. Facilities and rehabilitative services are provided to such women as per the recommendations of the District Level Committee depending on the merits of the case. There are 175 santwana centers in State in 2012-13. The district wise physical and financial progress is given in table No. 45.

11.2.4 Swadhar–A Scheme for Women in difficult circumstances:

This is Central sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances such as destitute widows, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters; trafficked women/girls rescued from brothels or other places or victims of sexual crime, mentally challenged women who are without any support etc. The package of services made available include provision for food, clothing, shelter, health care, counselling and legal support, social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skill up gradation.

The scheme is implemented through voluntary organizations including Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare, Boards, State Women’s Development Corporation, urban bodies etc., provided they have the required experience and expertise in the rehabilitation of such women. The scheme also supports a helpline for women in distress, counseling centre, training centre and medical centre.

33 Swadhar centres are sanctioned by Government of India, of which 34 are functioning in the State. The physical and financial progress are given in table 45.

11.2.5 Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women (CCE)

The scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women aims at facilitating social and economic empowerment of women by providing education and relevant skills. Course can be organized for women in the age group of 15 years and above. The following courses are conducted under the scheme;

- (a) Two years primary level residential/ Non-residential courses for illiterate, neo-literates women.
- (b) Two years middle level residential courses for women who have studied up to class V.
- (c) Metric/ Secondary level two years residential/ Non-residential courses for women who have studied up to class VIII or any other standard equivalent to class of regular school.

- (d) Metric/Secondary/Equivalent examination, one-year non/residential courses for failed candidates of condensed course and other metric/secondary/ equivalent examination for failed candidates
- (e) The number of candidates be admitted to these courses is 25.

The schemes are being implemented through voluntary organizations and educational institution across the country. 100 % financial assistance is being provided under the scheme as per schematic budget for various courses. The number of beneficiaries under the programme Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women is given below:

Condensed Courses of Education(CCE)for women in Karnataka during 2012-13

Course	Institutions sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
One year course	17	0.77	425
Two years course	2	1.61	50

11.2.6 Family Counseling Centers & Voluntary Action Bureau:

The incidence of dowry death and other atrocities on women and children have been increasing in the State and this has become a matter of great concern to all, demanding immediate attention from government and voluntary organizations to eradicate such social evils. In order to meet the new social changes, the Central Social Welfare Board set up the Voluntary Action Bureau for guidance to institutions for running the family counseling centers. The Voluntary Action Bureau plays a major role in monitoring and expansion of the Family Counseling Centers by creating public awareness on atrocities against women by organizing training programmes for Counselors of Family Counseling Centers.

According to the revised financial norms, A grant of Rs.2.28 lakhs and Rs.1.92 lakhs per annum is given to the voluntary organization for running Family counseling Centers in A class cities and other cities respectively on an 80:20 matching grants. Each counselor will be paid an amount of Rs.7000 p.m and Rs.5500 per month for A Class cities and other parts of the State, respectively. The budget includes honorarium of two counselors who are post graduates in Social Work/Psychology. Recurring expenditure of Rs.25,000 is given as one-time grant for the purchase of non-recurring items.

**The number of beneficiaries and funds (under De-Centralized and Centralized) released
for Family Counseling Centers (FCC)
in Karnataka during 2012-13**

Particulars	No. of Institutions	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Units
De-centralized	31	49.53	31
Centralized	13	13.68	13

11.2.7 Women's Help lines

It is a scheme designed to cater to the counseling and referral services to the distressed women who are victimized and subjected to various kinds of harassment and who are in need of urgent solution, 24 hours services are available in these Helpline centers. The beneficiaries of the scheme are provided Psychological support, Emotional help and Referral services like free legal aid, police assistance counseling, short stay home facilities etc. During the year 2012-13, 14 institutions are functioning Helpline Programme

11.2.8 Awareness Generation Programmes

The scheme of awareness generation camps is a platform for the rural and poor women to come together, exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle their problems and fulfill their needs. The programme of Awareness Generation Programme was introduced by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) in the year 1986-87 with the main aim to identify the needs of rural and poor woman and to increase women active participation in development and other allied programmes. While conducting these camps, the NGOs take up the issues such as status of women, women and law, women and health, community health and hygiene technology for women, environment and the economy. The programme also enables women to organize themselves and strengthen their participation in decision making in the family and in society and to deal with social issues including atrocities on women and children. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs.10,000 per camp is provided

Awareness Generation Programme in Karnataka during 2012-13.

	No. of Institutions	Amount Released (Rs. In Lakhs)	No. of Camps	No. of Beneficiaries
De-Centralized	84	22.5	225	5625
Centralized	28	21.14	214	5350

Source: Department of Social Welfare Board, Bangalore.

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

12.1 Crimes against women have been increasing over the years. As per the data of 2012-13, total number of police stations in Karnataka are 926 including RIP, of which women police station are 10 in number. District wise information is given in table 46. According to State Crime Record Bureau, among the crimes committed against women, molestation shares the highest number. There were 1018 victims of rape in 2012-13 when compared with 739 victims in 2011-12. The dowry deaths recorded are 306 in 2012-13 compared to 323 in 2011-12. Hence there is a decline in dowry deaths during the 2012-13. The district wise details are given in table 47.

12.2 Punishment for Rape

Normal punishment for rape is minimum 7 to 10 years imprisonment and maximum is life imprisonment and fine. Punishment for raping one's life, who is not under 12 years, is two years imprisonment or fine or both.

12.3 As per the report received from State Crimes Record Bureau 2012-13, the crimes against women and total number of Suicides are 15384 and women were 5028, respectively. District wise data is given in Table 48.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING

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

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

13.3 The total number of judges in Karnataka during the year 2011-12 was 764 of which the number of women judges recorded was 176, whereas male judges were 588. Number of judges according to gender wise and district wise details are given in Table 51.

13.4 The percentage of working women in Karnataka State as on 31.3.2012 is 33.75 and the groupwise data is given in the table 52. The number of women IAS , IPS and IFS officers in Karnataka is given in Table 53.

13.5 The percentage representation of women in the three levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat are 43.39%, 55.15% and 53.21% and the district wise details are given in the Tables 54, 55 & 56 respectively.

TABLES

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

Sl.No	District	Population			% Share of Female	Literacy Rate				Density Per Sq.Km.
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Persons	Rank	
1	Belgaum	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	Bijapur	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	Tumkur	1350594	1328386	2678980	49.59	82.81	67.38	75.14	13	253
18	Bangalore	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	Mysore	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	Gulbarga	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	Bangalore (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	49.31417	82.47	68.08	75.36	-	319

Source: As per 2011 Census.

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

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

Source: As per Population Census.

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

(in numbers)

Age group	Male	Female	Persons	% to All age Group	Rank
0-4	2537476	2405118	4942594	9.35	4
5-9	2893477	2787954	5681431	10.75	2
10-14	3189233	3032343	6221576	11.77	1
15-19	2840330	2541342	5381672	10.18	3
20-24	2541933	2344292	4886225	9.25	5
25-29	2216303	2361916	4578219	8.66	6
30-34	1917602	1903603	3821205	7.23	8
35-39	1926776	1991303	3918079	7.41	7
40-44	1636842	1421614	3058456	5.79	9
45-49	1434271	1279571	2713842	5.13	10
50-54	1117489	992166	2109655	3.99	11
55-59	694759	728983	1423742	2.69	13
60-64	728997	769912	1498909	2.84	12
65-69	441373	511814	953187	1.80	14
70-74	382616	416881	799497	1.51	15
75-79	168279	184951	353230	0.67	17
80+	202465	254734	457199	0.87	16
Age not stated	28697	23147	51844	0.10	18
All ages	26898918	25951644	52850562	100.00	-

Source: As per 2001 Population Census.

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4. Scheduled Castes Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka : 2001 census

(in Numbers)

Age group	Male	Female	Persons	% to All age Group	Rank
0-4	456465	439850	896315	10.47	3
5-9	529613	516400	1046013	12.21	2
10-14	584988	545650	1130638	13.20	1
15-19	480516	401320	881836	10.30	4
20-24	369143	355155	724298	8.46	5
25-29	330387	367802	698189	8.15	6
30-34	282820	292296	575116	6.72	8
35-39	292621	313659	606280	7.08	7
40-44	245006	217318	462324	5.40	9
45-49	215648	195256	410904	4.80	10
50-54	167104	150662	317766	3.71	11
55-59	97571	107698	205269	2.40	13
60-64	112075	121701	233776	2.73	12
65-69	61246	73657	134903	1.58	14
70-74	57406	61743	119149	1.39	15
75-79	22344	24216	46560	0.54	17
80+	30273	36163	66436	0.78	16
Age not stated	4519	3639	8158	0.10	18
All ages	4339745	4224185	8563930	100.00	

5. Scheduled Tribes Population in Five year age groups by sex in Karnataka : 2001 census

(in Numbers)

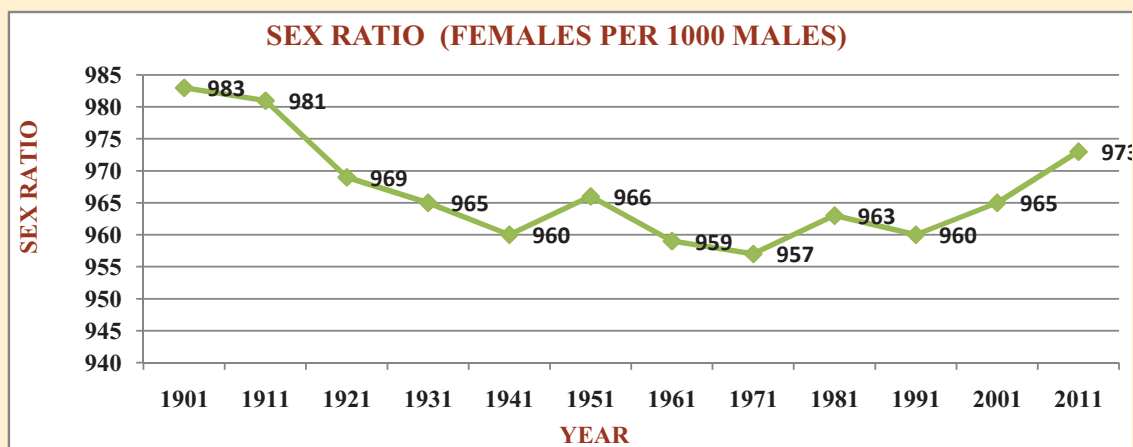
Age group	Male	Female	Persons	% to All age Group	Rank
0-4	187095	180032	367127	10.60	3
5-9	219876	215983	435859	12.58	2
10-14	233167	220542	453709	13.10	1
15-19	189575	155256	344831	9.95	4
20-24	147762	139746	287508	8.30	5
25-29	131589	148007	279596	8.07	6
30-34	116845	121074	237919	6.87	8
35-39	121124	127560	248684	7.18	7
40-44	103637	88684	192321	5.55	9
45-49	87122	77720	164842	4.76	10
50-54	67549	61145	128694	3.72	11
55-59	39203	43435	82638	2.39	13
60-64	44848	49064	93912	2.71	12
65-69	24012	29898	53910	1.56	14
70-74	22216	24725	46941	1.36	15
75-79	8251	9697	17948	0.52	17
80+	10637	13795	24432	0.71	16
Age not stated	1730	1385	3115	0.09	18
All ages	1756238	1707748	3463986	100.00	

Source: As per 2001 Population Census.

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

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

Source: As per population Census



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

Sl. No.	State/ District	Child Population (0-6 years) 2001			Child Population (0-6 years) 2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Bagalkote	264872	136564	128308	271908	140551	131357
2	Bangalore	772540	397648	374892	1052837	541656	511181
3	Bangalore(R)	225618	116172	109446	107062	54908	52154
4	Ramanagara	-	-	-	107841	54963	52878
5	Belgaum	624031	324816	299215	626269	323761	302508
6	Bellary	319086	163892	155194	344152	175543	168609
7	Bidar	241517	124401	117116	224442	115550	108892
8	Bijapur	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	Gulbarga	536454	276843	259611	365372	188076	177296
17	Yadagiri	-	-	-	190279	97522	92757
18	Hassan	199665	101971	97694	165637	83971	81666
19	Haveri	203712	104119	99593	195317	100369	94948
20	Kodagu	69574	35192	34382	54733	27676	27057
21	Kolar	336469	171728	164741	170423	86845	83578
22	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	132286	67734	64552
23	Koppal	208004	106499	101505	201654	103016	98638
24	Mandya	205147	106058	99089	172685	89063	83622
25	Mysore	323555	164934	158621	305561	155807	149754
26	Raichur	283068	144097	138971	283733	145468	138265
27	Shimoga	208163	106423	101740	182751	93221	89530
28	Tumkur	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.

8. Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)

Sl.No.	District	1991	2001	2011	Rank*
1	Bagalkot	960	940	935	28
2	Bangalore	957	943	944	23
3	Bangalore(R)	950	939	950	16
4	Ramangara		945	962	4
5	Belgaum	955	921	934	29
6	Bellary	956	947	960	7
7	Bidar	962	941	942	26
8	Bijapur	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	Gulbarga	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	Mysore	967	962	961	6
26	Raichur	968		950	16
27	Shimoga	964	956	960	7
28	Tumkur	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.

9. Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate - Karnataka from 1970 to 2011

Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1970	35.0	27.8	33.0	14.2	10.3	13.1	101	73	NA
1971	34.6	25.3	31.7	14.0	7.2	12.1	102	45	89
1972	32.8	27.9	31.5	14.3	8.6	12.7	103	68	95
1973	30.1	26.1	28.9	14.3	7.6	12.4	91	67	85
1974	29.5	24.3	28.0	12.4	7.0	10.9	98	52	87
1975	29.7	22.5	27.7	12.5	7.5	11.1	NA	NA	NA
1976	31.1	25.2	29.4	13.4	7.7	11.7	99	60	89
1977	27.2	24.0	26.3	12.5	7.8	11.1	89	64	83
1978	30.2	26.4	29.2	13.6	8.2	12.0	90	58	82
1979	39.0	25.9	28.1	11.8	6.4	10.4	94	51	83
1980	28.9	24.4	27.6	10.7	6.6	9.6	79	45	71
1981	29.2	25.7	28.3	10.2	6.3	9.1	77	45	69
1982	28.8	25.7	27.9	10.2	6.3	9.2	71	47	65
1983	30.2	26.0	29.1	10.6	6.0	9.3	80	41	71
1984	30.9	28.5	30.3	10.7	6.6	9.6	84	43	74
1985	30.9	26.2	29.6	9.8	6.1	8.8	80	41	69
1986	29.9	26.8	29.0	9.4	6.8	8.7	82	47	74
1987	29.9	26.3	28.9	9.7	6.1	8.7	86	41	75
1988	30.1	24.9	28.7	9.5	7.0	8.8	83	46	74
1989	29.1	25.1	28.0	9.6	6.5	8.8	89	53	80
1990	29.0	25.0	28.0	8.8	6.1	8.1	80	39	70
1991	27.9	24.0	26.9	9.8	6.9	9.0	87	47	77
1992	27.3	23.3	26.2	9.4	6.0	8.5	82	41	73
1993	26.7	23.1	25.5	9.5	5.2	8.0	79	42	67
1994	26.0	22.7	25.0	9.3	6.0	8.3	73	50	67
1995	25.1	22.1	24.1	8.5	5.6	7.6	69	43	62
1996	24.2	20.3	23.0	8.6	5.4	7.6	63	25	53
1997	23.9	21.1	22.7	8.5	5.4	7.6	63	24	53
1998	23.1	19.4	22.0	8.9	5.6	7.9	70	25	58
1999	23.7	19.2	22.3	8.7	5.5	7.7	69	24	58
2000	23.3	19.1	22.0	8.6	5.7	7.8	68	24	57
2001	23.6	19.0	22.2	8.2	6.4	7.6	69	26	58
2002	23.5	18.8	22.1	7.9	5.7	7.2	65	25	55
2003	23.2	18.6	21.8	7.8	5.6	7.2	61	24	52
2004	22.5	17.9	20.9	7.8	5.3	6.9	54	38	49
2005	22.1	17.9	20.6	7.9	5.6	7.1	54	39	50
2006	21.5	17.7	20.1	8.0	5.5	7.1	53	36	48
2007	21.2	17.5	19.9	8.3	5.4	7.3	52	35	47
2008	20.9	17.9	19.8	8.5	5.5	7.4	50	33	45
2009	20.6	17.6	19.5	8.3	5.3	7.3	47	31	41
2010	20.2	17.5	19.2	8.1	5.4	7.1	43	28	38
2011	19.7	17.2	18.8	8.0	5.4	7.1	39	26	35

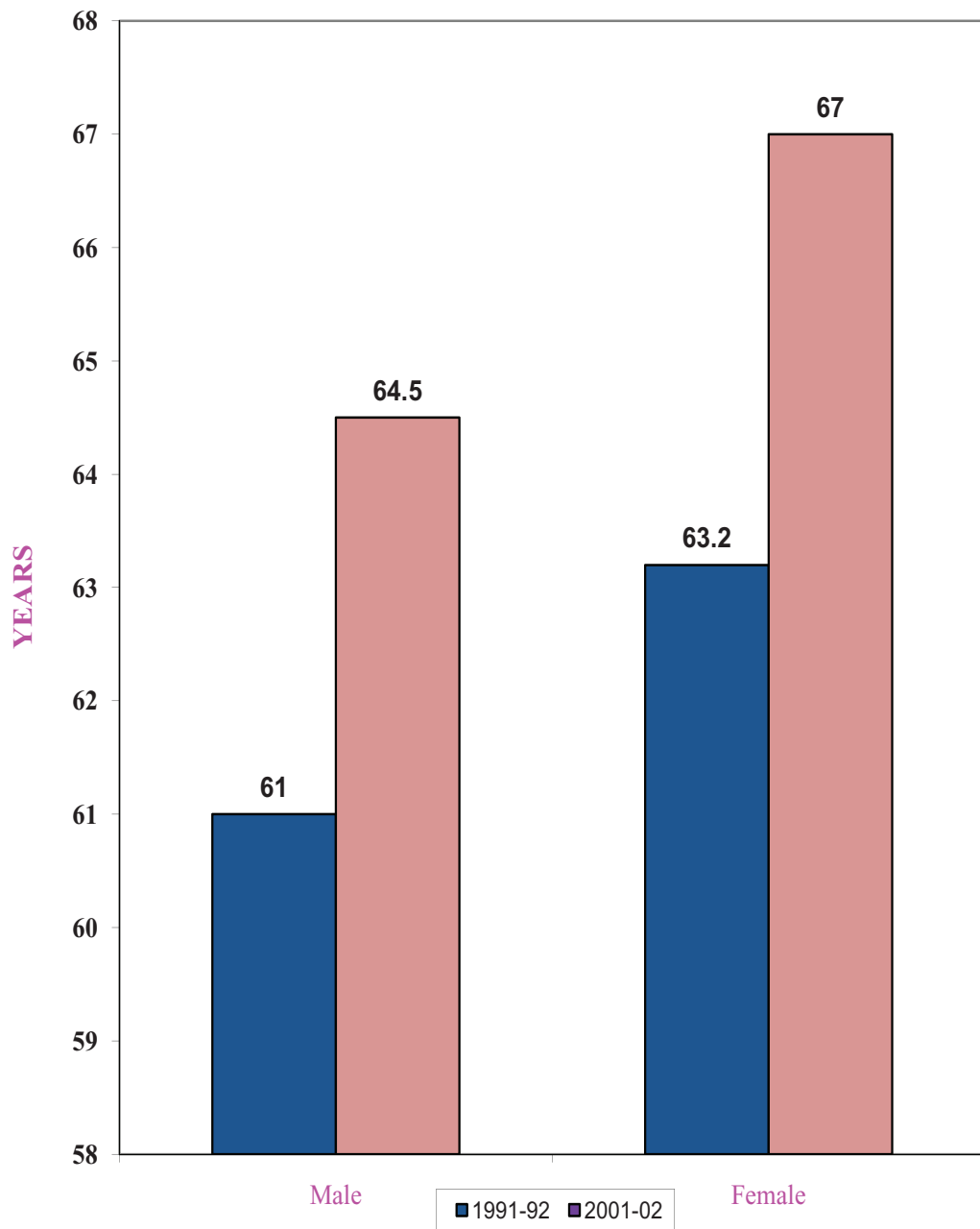
Source: Sample Registration System Bulletins, Registrar General of India

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	Bangalore(R)	64.4	63	65.8	66.5	65	68
3	Ramanagara						
4	Bangalore	64.8	63.3	66.3	67.3	65.9	68.7
5	Belgaum	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	Bijapur	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	Gulbarga	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	Mysore	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	Tumkur	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 AT BIRTH



11. Total Fertility Rate

Sl No	State/District	1991	2001
1	Bagalkote	-	3.1
2	Bangalore	3.8	2.2
3	Bangalore(R)	3.5	1.9
4	Ramanagara		
5	Belgaum	3.6	2.7
6	Bellary	4.9	3.1
7	Bidar	4.8	3.4
8	Bijapur	4.3	3
9	Chamarajnar	-	2
10	Chikmagalur	3.1	1.9
11	Chitradurga	3.6	2.3
12	Dakshina Kannada	3.6	1.7
13	Davanagere	-	2.4
14	Dharwad	3.9	2.5
15	Gadag	-	2.6
16	Gulbarga	4.8	3.5
17	Yadagiri		
18	Hassan	2.9	1.9
19	Haveri	-	2.6
20	Kodagu	2.8	2
21	Kolar	3.9	2.5
22	Chikkaballapur		
23	Koppal	-	3.4
24	Mandya	3	1.9
25	Mysore	3.6	2.1
26	Raichur	4.7	3.3
27	Shimoga	3.7	2
28	Tumkur	3.5	2.2
29	Udupi	-	1.5
30	Uttara Kannada	3.7	2.2
KARNATAKA		3.9	2.4

Source: District Level Estimates of Fertility from India,2001 Census

12. Age Specific Fertility Rates by Level of Education of Women

Age group (Year)	Illiterate	Education Level of Women - Year -2011							
		Literate							
		Total	Without Formal Education	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Class XI	Class XII	Graduate & Above
15-19	139.3	36	164.9	130.8	88.3	31.4	23.7	20.6	0
20-24	249.1	183.9	401.8	272.2	227.6	223.3	164.2	87.6	76.5
25-29	126.2	119.7	144.1	94	122.8	123.7	133.8	123.1	107.4
30-34	29.8	37.6	10.7	31.7	32.6	35.2	26	50.9	68.8
35-39	11.1	14.6	8.5	12.8	11.2	15.5	11.7	15.3	26.4
40-44	1.1	1.3	0	3	3.2	0	0.1	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
General Fertility Rate	52.5	76.5	91.9	84.9	88.9	80.5	68.9	64.4	63.2
Total Fertility Rate	2.8	2	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4

Source: Table 4, SRS Statistical Report 2010, ORGI

13. Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status and age group : 2010

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	17.5	0	0	17.5	17.7	0	0	17.7	17.2	0	0	17.2
10-14	9.2	0	0	9.2	9.5	0	0	9.5	8.9	0	0	8.9
15-19	8.9	0.8	0	9.7	9.7	0.1	0	9.9	8	1.5	0	9.4
20-24	6.2	4.4	0.1	9.6	8.5	1.7	0	10.3	3.8	7	0.1	11
25-29	2.8	6	0.2	9	4.4	4.7	0	9.2	1.1	7.3	0.3	8.8
30-34	0.9	7.2	0.3	8.4	1.4	6.9	0.1	8.4	0.4	7.6	0.5	8.5
35-39	0.3	6.3	0.4	6.9	0.4	6.5	0.1	6.9	0.2	6.2	0.6	6.9
40-44	0.1	6.1	0.5	6.7	0.1	6.3	0.1	6.6	0.1	5.9	0.9	6.9
45-49	0.1	4.9	0.6	5.5	0.1	5.5	0.1	5.6	0.1	4.3	1	5.4
50-54	0	3.9	0.6	4.6	0	4.7	0.1	4.9	0	3.1	1.1	4.2
55-59	0	3.2	0.8	4.1	0	3.4	0.2	3.6	0	3	1.5	4.6
60-64	0	1.9	0.7	2.7	0	2.5	0.2	2.7	0	1.3	1.3	2.6
65-69	0	1.3	0.8	2.1	0	1.8	0.2	2.1	0	0.7	1.4	2.1
70-74	0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0	1.1	0.2	1.3	0	0.4	1.2	1.6
75-79	0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0	0.1	0.9	1
80-84	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0	0	0.4	0.5
85+	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.4	0.4
All ages	45.9	47.3	6.8	100	52	46.2	1.8	100	39.8	48.4	11.8	100

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2010.

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

14. Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates : 2010

Age group (Year)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	289.0	215.5	268.3
20-24	316.9	241.0	290.9
25-29	140.4	146.6	142.9
30-34	34.3	46.8	39.0
35-39	13.5	15.7	14.4
40-44	1.5	0.8	1.3
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.0
Crude Birth Rate	20.2	17.5	19.2
General Fertility Rate	73.2	59.7	68.1
Total Fertility Rate	2.1	1.7	2.0
Gross Reproduction Rate	1.0	0.8	1.0
General Marital Fertility Rate	104.3	86.4	97.6
Total Marital Fertility Rate	4.0	3.3	3.8

15. Age Specific Fertility Rate : 2010

Age group of mother (in Years)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	48.9	26.8	41.2
20-24	214.2	140.2	186.4
25-29	119.3	120.8	119.9
30-34	30.7	41.7	34.8
35-39	11.9	14.0	12.7
40-44	1.3	0.7	1.1
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Table -3 SRS Report 2010, ORGI+A12

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2010.

16. Age Specific Death Rates : 2010

Age group years	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 year	31.7	32.6	32.2
0-4	10.1	10.4	10.3
5-9	0.9	0.8	0.8
10-14	1.0	0.6	0.8
15-19	1.2	1.8	1.5
20-24	1.8	1.3	1.5
25-29	2.8	2.0	2.4
30-34	2.0	2.9	2.4
35-39	4.5	1.4	3.0
40-44	5.4	3.3	4.4
45-49	9.3	4.3	6.9
50-54	11.6	5.7	8.9
55-59	19.0	8.5	31.1
60-64	21.2	19.7	20.5
65-69	35.8	34.9	35.4
70-74	52.4	40.4	45.9
75-79	71.2	67.9	69.4
80-84	100.6	90.2	94.6
85+	185.1	148.7	162.4
All ages(Crude Death Rate)	7.7	6.6	7.1

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2010-Table-8.

17. Birth Rate and Death Rate : 2011

Sl.No	District	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1	Bagalkote	23.17	7.07
2	Bangalore Urban	13.90	4.99
3	Bangalore (Rural)	11.33	5.91
4	Ramanagara	14.14	6.61
5	Belgaum	19.71	6.88
6	Bellary	22.21	6.02
7	Bidar	24.15	5.41
8	Bijapur	27.27	6.61
9	Chamarajanagar	15.14	7.22
10	Chikmagalur	13.98	5.02
11	Chitradurga	17.06	7.41
12	Dakshina Kannada	16.42	7.46
13	Davanagere	19.48	8.06
14	Dharwad	19.47	7.73
15	Gadag	19.94	8.09
16	Gulbarga	29.82	7.94
17	Yadagiri	28.69	6.17
18	Hassan	15.11	6.92
19	Haveri	19.95	7.31
20	Kodagu	14.92	6.71
21	Kolar	15.41	4.41
22	Chikkaballapur	14.22	5.23
23	Koppal	25.38	6.33
24	Mandya	13.66	6.26
25	Mysore	15.73	5.78
26	Raichur	19.65	5.11
27	Shimoga	17.35	7.08
28	Tumkur	17.01	7.16
29	Udupi	17.04	8.12
30	Uttara Kannada	17.83	7.12
STATE		18.72	6.50

Source:2011- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

**18. REGISTERED NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS
IN KARNATAKA : 2011**

Year	Live births ('000s)	Still births (No.)	Birth rate	Deaths ('000s)	Death rate	Infant death (No.)	Maternal death (No.)
2011	1109	6940	18.72	385	6.5	10231	1029

Source: 2011- Annual Report on Registration of Births & Deaths Act. 1969.

**19. PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS BY ORDER OF BIRTH
IN KARNATAKA : 2010**

Birth order	Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	47.4	45.7	49.1	51.5	52.0	50.8
2	33.3	34.0	32.5	34.5	34.1	35.0
3	12.4	13.2	11.5	9.4	9.0	9.7
4	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.1
5+	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2010 Table-5.

**20. Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited,
No. of day care centres : 2012-13**

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of working women Hostels	Working women benefited	No. of Day Care Centres (DCC)
1	Bagalkote	2	133	7
2	Bangalore	13	505	9
3	Bangalore(R)	-	-	4
4	Belgaum	8	377	18
5	Bellary	4	76	3
6	Bidar	4	255	23
7	Bijapur	1	-	2
8	Chamarajnar	-	-	2
9	Chikkaballapur	-	-	8
10	Chikmagalur	1	45	-
11	Chitradurga	1	40	13
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	20	-
13	Davanagere	1	36	13
14	Dharwad	4	181	-
15	Gadag	2	20	10
16	Gulbarga	3	67	8
17	Hassan	1	23	2
18	Haveri	-	-	32
19	Kodagu	1	40	-
20	Kolar	-	-	15
21	Koppal	-	-	27
22	Mandya	4	246	11
23	Mysore	4	299	3
24	Raichur	2	11	39
25	Ramanagara	-	-	6
26	Shimoga	1	28	21
27	Tumkur	2	142	7
28	Udupi	1	84	2
29	Uttara Kannada	2	58	30
30	Yadagiri	-	-	1
STATE		66	2686	316
Source: Women and Child Welfare Department				

21. Physical and Financial Progress for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Kishori shakti Yojana: 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (Progress)		No.of Adolescent Girls (Given Training)	Kishori shakti Yojana Financial Progress (Rs.in lakhs)	
		Physical (in Nos)	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Amount Received	Expendi-ture
1	Bagalkote	208371	2631.81	1305	3.30	3.47
2	Bangalore	160374	2045.53	1444	3.30	3.30
3	Bangalore(R)	89048	1259.47	0	0.00	0.00
4	Ramanagara	75087	908.38	899	2.20	1.10
5	Belgaum	537896	6440.61	1421	12.10	12.10
6	Bellary	331471	3638.17	0	0.00	0.00
7	Bidar	201424	2019.13	1682	2.75	6.16
8	Bijapur	292961	3357.36	0	4.38	4.37
9	Chamarajnar	93745	1446.56	1548	2.20.	2.52
10	Chikmagalur	107045	1433.58	0	5.61	3.47
11	Chitradurga	167235	2550.16	1143	3.30	3.30
12	Dakshina Kannada	128232	1720.86	892	3.30	7.91
13	Davanagere	169337	1765.23	1820	3.30	3.27
14	Dharwad	192089	2394.48	0	0.00	0.00
15	Gadag	107342	1632.21	2310	2.75	4.90
16	Gulbarga	407584	4450.17	0	0.00	0.00
17	Yadagiri	126314	1665.15	1016	2.19	4.21
18	Hassan	114165	1790.94	541	4.40	2.25
19	Haveri	169423	2431.39	2046	3.85	6.27
20	Kodagu	40725	433.47	0	0.00	0.00
21	Kolar	177199	2210.31	0	0.00	0.00
22	Chikkaballapura	108683	1354.01	1180	3.30	3.30
23	Koppal	176281	2308.89	1883	2.20	6.05
24	Mandya	142148	1964.17	1473	3.85	3.51
25	Mysore	204765	2397.00	1211	4.40	2.89
26	Raichur	299407	3799.38	1083	2.75	8.25
27	Shimoga	135151	1867.64	989	3.85	0.00
28	Tumkur	208492	2758.27	1630	6.05	6.33
29	Udupi	77994	1095.04	1298	3.58	3.03
30	Uttara Kannada	165907	1938.87	0	0.00	0.00
STATE		5415895	67708.24	28814	86.71	101.96

Note: Physical (ಛೌತಕ) \$ 6 months to 6 years Children, Pregnant & lactating mothers, Adolescent Girls.

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

22. No. of Beneficiaries under Bhagyalakhmi Scheme

Sl.No	District	2011-12	2012-13
2	Bangalore	34042	26610
3	Bangalore (Rural)	6973	5036
4	Ramanagara	7710	6410
5	Belgaum	33123	34454
6	Bellary	22118	15003
7	Bidar	5028	13514
8	Bijapur	19300	26123
9	Chamarajanagar	7135	7872
10	Chikmagalur	6782	6447
11	Chitradurga	12861	12060
12	Dakshina Kannada	4101	5711
13	Davanagere	15161	11725
14	Dharwad	12272	21391
15	Gadag	9943	9704
16	Gulbarga	21670	17111
17	Yadagiri	3369	11432
18	Hassan	11539	10961
19	Haveri	13449	12143
20	Kodagu	2086	1879
21	Kolar	10410	8783
22	Chikkaballapur	7300	9504
23	Koppal	11565	11480
24	Mandya	12104	13183
25	Mysore	18888	17133
26	Raichur	15060	23378
27	Shimoga	10921	11112
28	Tumkur	15447	17345
29	Udupi	4492	5016
30	Uttara Kannada	7130	10798
STATE		377529	399823

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

23. Class wise Enrolment from 2000-2001 to 2012-13

Year	(I-V classes)			(VI-VIII classes)			(IX-X classes)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2000-01	3195821	3463202	6659023	1260660	1443587	2704247	496445	625330	1121775
2001-02	3163286	3424999	6588285	1288766	1455802	2744568	504474	630061	1134535
2002-03	3209952	3423109	6633061	1320444	1463450	2783894	563589	656748	1220337
2003-04	2853180	3025247	5878427	1259363	1409336	2668699	472387	560111	1032498
2004-05	2816824	3003460	5820284	1357882	1525523	2883405	577129	655793	1232922
2005-06	2790668	2967111	5757779	1383496	1502794	2886290	623501	692374	1315875
2006-07	2769823	2955183	5725006	1431702	1564940	2996642	718916	797526	1516442
2007-08	2885736	2710964	5596700	1554686	1441561	2996247	808755	743962	1552447
2008-09	2682420	2859996	5542416	1441210	1550766	2991976	747660	810049	1557709
2009-10	2639555	2820488	5460043	1416574	1528585	2945159	783919	845972	1629891
2010-11	2613045	2801529	5414574	1430580	1536864	2967444	795930	851421	1647351
2011-12	2609406	2808432	5417838	1447951	1559068	3007019	807814	868371	1676185
2012-13	2588225	2790256	5378481	1449861	1567247	3017108	800870	865624	1666494

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

**24. Drop-out rate at different stages of School Education in Karnataka
from 2000- 2001 to 2012-13**

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
2001-02	12.34	14.72	13.6	24.77	26.1	25.47	33.87	33.72	33.79
2002-03	7.62	10.41	9.08	22.33	24.69	23.57	31.04	32.41	31.76
2003-04	15.82	18.13	17.02	28.15	29.88	29.06	29.04	30.11	29.6
2004-05	12.82	13.66	13.26	24	24.78	24.4	32.6	33.35	32.99
2005-06	10.96	12.14	11.57	21.34	22.63	22.01	30.46	31.96	31.25
2006-07	8.11	8.78	8.46	18.01	18.5	18.26	26.37	27.17	26.79
2007-08	7.62	6.52	7.09	14.19	13.32	13.77	24.48	23.63	24.71
2008-09	6.41	7.4	6.92	11.67	12.3	12	22.26	22.93	22.61
2009-10	7.27	7.96	7.63	9.95	10.49	10.23	20.55	20.66	20.61
*2010-11	6.35	6.86	6.62	9.33	9.89	9.62	18.49	18.77	18.64
*2011-12	1.21	1.17	1.19	2.79	3.01	2.9	9.51	6.56	8.11
*2012-13	2.33	2.81	2.56	3.75	4.24	3.98	7.64	7.09	7.38

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

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

25. Percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS : 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	% of women aware of
1	Bagalkote	83.9
2	Bangalore	97.4
3	Bangalore Rural	94.2
4	Ramanagar	
5	Belgaum	79.5
6	Bellary	80.2
7	Bidar	79.4
8	Bijapur	87.5
9	Chamarajanagar	80.1
10	Chikmagalur	92.3
11	Chitradurga	89.3
12	Dakshina Kannada	93.8
13	Davanagere	84.8
14	Dharwad	90.3
15	Gadag	85.3
16	Gulbarga	71.0
17	Yadgiri	
18	Hassan	83.8
19	Haveri	74.7
20	Kodagu	86.9
21	Kolar	68.4
22	Chikkaballapur	
23	Koppal	62.0
24	Mandya	85.0
25	Mysore	76.2
26	Raichur	76.3
27	Shimoga	90.2
28	Tumkur	82.0
29	Udupi	97.0
30	Uttara Kannada	89.4

Note: NA = Not Available.

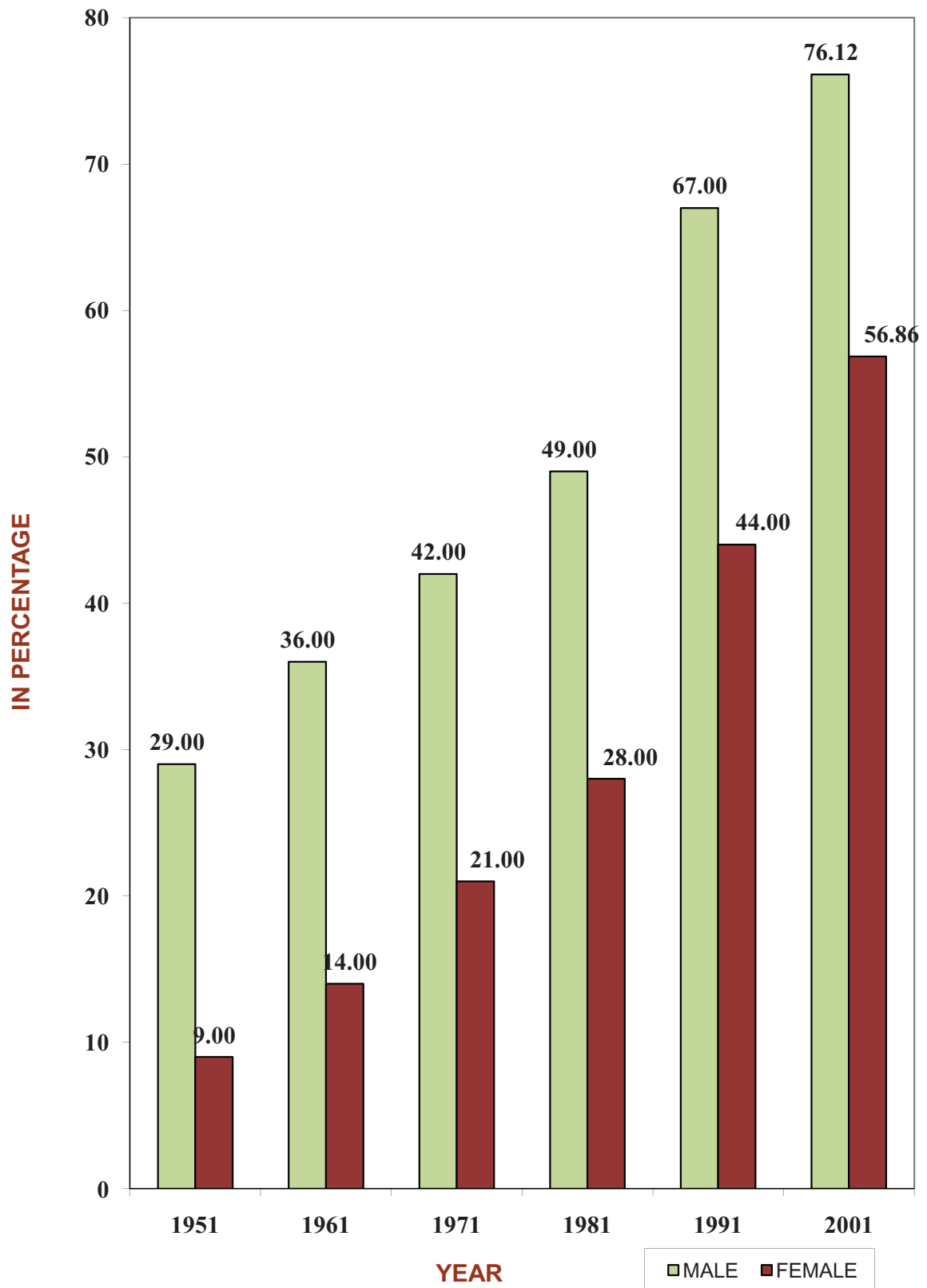
Source: Karnataka Aids Prevention Society, Bangalore

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

Year	Rural			Urban			Total			
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	
1951	24.00	5.00	14.00	47.00	23.00	35.00	29.00	9.00	19.00	
1961	-	-	20.00	-	-	44.00	36.00	14.00	25.00	
1971	35.00	15.00	25.00	60.00	42.00	51.00	42.00	21.00	32.00	
1981	42.00	20.00	31.00	65.00	48.00	57.00	49.00	28.00	38.00	
1991	60.00	35.00	48.00	82.00	66.00	74.00	67.00	44.00	56.00	
2001	70.47	48.01	59.34	86.65	74.08	80.55	76.12	56.86	66.64	
2011	77.61	59.71	68.73	90.04	81.36	85.78	82.47	68.08	75.36	
Year : 2011										
Sl. No.	District	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	Bagalkote	75.77	52.58	64.20	86.55	70.65	78.58	79.23	58.40	68.82
2	Bangalore	84.54	70.92	78.21	91.66	85.27	88.61	91.01	84.01	87.67
3	Bangalore (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	Belgaum	79.12	59.20	69.28	91.10	79.95	85.56	82.20	64.58	73.48
6	Bellary	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	Bijapur	74.03	51.10	62.81	87.80	74.79	81.33	77.21	56.72	67.15
9	Chamarajanagar	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	Gulbarga	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	Chikkaballapur	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	Mysore	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	Shimoga	83.14	69.60	76.37	91.35	84.24	87.79	86.07	74.84	80.45
28	Tumkur	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 population Census.

LITERACY RATE



27. Enrolment in all management schools in Karnataka :2012-13(30.9.2012)

Sl. No	District	Lower Primary School				Higher Primary School				High School				Total(1-X)			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls %
1	Bagalkote	106543	98242	204785	47.97	38102	35722	73824	48.39	44307	38938	83245	46.78	188952	172902	361854	47.78
2	Bangalore (Rural)	37976	36040	74016	48.69	15448	14369	29817	48.19	20557	19060	39617	48.11	73981	69469	143450	48.43
3	Bangalore	39247	370629	409876	90.42	140402	131983	272385	48.45	183714	178309	362023	49.25	363363	680921	1044284	65.20
4	Belgaum	233921	214240	448161	47.80	92056	83734	175790	47.63	117644	103639	221283	46.84	443621	401613	845234	47.52
5	Bellary	130618	121291	251909	48.15	44613	40962	85575	47.87	52496	44677	97173	45.98	227727	206930	434657	47.61
6	Bidar	115282	106017	221299	47.91	38296	36014	74310	48.46	41241	40484	81725	49.54	194819	182515	377334	48.37
7	Bijapur	149137	130703	279840	46.71	48388	43056	91444	47.08	54961	44660	99621	44.83	252486	218419	470905	46.38
8	Chamarajanagar	36968	34672	71640	48.40	15406	14513	29919	48.51	20422	19256	81725	23.56	72796	68441	141237	48.46
9	Chikkaballapur	51639	47149	98788	47.73	20843	19559	40402	48.41	29065	27348	99621	27.45	101547	94056	195603	48.09
10	Chikmagalur	40654	38271	78925	48.49	18258	16826	35084	47.96	26462	25381	39678	63.97	85374	80478	165852	48.52
11	Chitradurga	69659	65090	134749	48.30	28252	26716	54968	48.60	39637	36752	56413	65.15	137548	128558	266106	48.31
12	Dakshina Kannada	82022	76704	158726	48.32	36114	33735	69849	48.30	54016	51228	51843	98.81	172152	161667	333819	48.43
13	Davanagere	88609	82769	171378	48.30	35998	33416	69414	48.14	44332	42278	76389	55.35	168939	158463	327402	48.40
14	Dharwad	82137	77823	159960	48.65	33041	30896	63937	48.32	44385	41816	105244	39.73	159563	150535	310098	48.54
15	Gadag	51479	48373	99852	48.44	20272	18793	39065	48.11	25313	24553	86610	28.35	97064	91719	188783	48.58
16	Gulbarga	162063	146026	308089	47.40	53827	48756	102583	47.53	58213	52236	86201	60.60	274103	247018	521121	47.40
17	Hassan	60971	58061	119032	48.78	26483	25417	51900	48.97	39960	39869	49866	79.95	127414	123347	250761	49.19
18	Haveri	74032	69880	143912	48.56	28656	27806	56462	49.25	35238	34792	110449	31.50	137926	132478	270404	48.99
19	Kodagu	21322	20605	41927	49.14	9603	8798	18401	47.81	13666	13442	79829	16.84	44591	42845	87436	49.00
20	Kolar	62555	59936	122491	48.93	25258	24275	49533	49.01	35342	34256	70030	48.92	123155	118467	241622	49.03
21	Koppal	74334	69101	143435	48.18	27742	25739	53481	48.13	29300	25587	27108	94.39	131376	120427	251803	47.83
22	Mandya	61405	56657	118062	47.99	26528	24236	50764	47.74	39222	37024	76246	48.56	127155	117917	245072	48.12
23	Mysore	114696	108122	222818	48.52	48639	46429	95068	48.84	68929	66542	135471	49.12	232264	221093	453357	48.77
24	Raichur	112447	103355	215802	47.89	38005	34178	72183	47.35	38273	31739	70012	45.33	188725	169272	357997	47.28
25	Ramanagara	38320	35861	74181	48.34	15770	14539	30309	47.97	22918	22171	45089	49.17	77008	72571	149579	48.52
26	Shimoga	70652	66448	137100	48.47	29922	28236	58158	48.55	41482	40271	81753	49.26	142056	134955	277011	48.72
27	Tumkur	98255	91207	189462	48.14	43218	39108	82326	47.50	66231	58782	125013	47.02	207704	189097	396801	47.66
28	Udupi	39826	37662	77488	48.60	18167	16881	35048	48.17	27096	25679	52775	48.66	85089	80222	165311	48.53
29	Uttara Kannada	56444	52713	109157	48.29	24592	22713	47305	48.01	34238	32731	66969	48.87	115274	108157	223431	48.41
30	Yadagiri	73043	64578	137621	46.92	21792	17785	39577	44.94	18921	13640	32561	41.89	113756	96003	209759	45.77
	STATE	2436256	2588225	5024481	51.51	1063691	985190	2048881	48.08	1367581	1267140	2634721	48.09	4867528	4840555	9708083	49.86

Source:: Commissioner of Public Instructions,

28. No. of Bicycles distributed for VIII standard Students : 2012-13

Sl.No.	District	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bagalkote	11577	11448	23025
2	Bangalore (R)	4277	4702	8979
3	Bangalore (U)	3553	3645	7198
4	Belgaum	26731	26037	52768
5	Bellary	10819	10528	21347
6	Bidar	9331	10534	19865
7	Bijapur	14078	13356	27434
8	Chamarajanagar	5066	5176	10242
9	Chikkaballapur	6102	6678	12780
10	Chikmagalur	5671	5673	11344
11	Chitradurga	10113	9879	19992
12	Dakshina Kannada	9937	9262	19199
13	Davanagere	7479	7771	15250
14	Dharwad	6020	5953	11973
15	Gadag	6158	6354	12512
16	Gulbarga	12005	12178	24183
17	Hassan	9005	9336	18341
18	Haveri	9011	9805	18816
19	Kodagu	2765	2867	5632
20	Kolar	7371	8316	15687
21	Koppal	8088	8210	16298
22	Mandya	8638	8729	17367
23	Mysore	10873	11638	22511
24	Raichur	10425	9402	19827
25	Ramanagara	5072	5121	10193
26	Shimoga	8962	9673	18635
27	Tumkur	14457	14403	28860
28	Udupi	6083	6016	12099
29	Uttara Kannada	8657	8066	16723
30	Yadagiri	5674	4491	10165
STATE		263998	265247	529245

Source:- Commissioner of Public Instructions

29. Number of teachers and female teachers ratio in all management schools in Karnataka (Lower, Upper Primary Schools and High Schools) : 2012-13

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School				Higher Primary School				High School			
		Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)	Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)	Male	Female	Total	Female (in %)
1	Bagalkote	902	691	1593	43.38	4164	3428	7592	45.15	2171	821	2992	27.44
2	Bangalore (Rural)	769	839	1608	52.18	1303	2529	3832	66.00	733	764	1497	51.04
3	Bangalore	654	2357	3011	78.28	2850	24601	27451	89.62	2439	11573	14012	82.59
4	Belgaum	2159	1720	3879	44.34	8858	8882	17740	50.07	4830	2078	6908	30.08
5	Bellary	1148	1353	2501	54.10	4300	4673	8973	52.08	1970	1410	3380	41.72
6	Bidar	972	1136	2108	53.89	4314	4272	8586	49.76	2364	1216	3580	33.97
7	Bijapur	1824	1467	3291	44.58	5202	3980	9182	43.35	2626	872	3498	24.93
8	Chamarajanagar	501	442	943	46.87	1433	1837	3270	56.18	1014	542	1556	34.83
9	Chikkaballapur	1213	826	2039	40.51	2092	2587	4679	55.29	1090	600	1690	35.50
10	Chikmagalur	1029	823	1852	44.44	2185	2812	4997	56.27	1606	891	2497	35.68
11	Chitradurga	1127	845	1972	42.85	3076	3345	6421	52.09	2243	862	3105	27.76
12	Dakshina Kannada	180	617	797	77.42	1311	5688	6999	81.27	1336	2555	3891	65.66
13	Davanagere	1079	1224	2303	53.15	3761	4106	7867	52.19	2591	1484	4075	36.42
14	Dharwad	304	655	959	68.30	2227	4648	6875	67.61	1240	1634	2874	56.85
15	Gadag	364	440	804	54.73	2151	2062	4213	48.94	1337	629	1966	31.99
16	Gulbarga	1486	1737	3223	53.89	4962	6485	11447	56.65	2702	2130	4832	44.08
17	Hassan	1615	1451	3066	47.33	2719	3906	6625	58.96	2255	1723	3978	43.31
18	Haveri	854	673	1527	44.07	3499	3143	6642	47.32	1917	746	2663	28.01
19	Kodagu	83	242	325	74.46	413	1947	2360	82.50	478	752	1230	61.14
20	Kolar	1386	1360	2746	49.53	1795	3889	5684	68.42	1219	1253	2472	50.69
21	Koppal	662	495	1157	42.78	2647	1956	4603	42.49	1079	462	1541	29.98
22	Mandya	1059	838	1897	44.18	2351	3533	5884	60.04	1735	1585	3320	47.74
23	Mysore	1274	1506	2780	54.17	3279	7052	10331	68.26	2295	2469	4764	51.83
24	Raichur	1410	1059	2469	42.89	3851	4090	7941	51.50	1372	1080	2452	44.05
25	Ramanagara	899	981	1880	52.18	1250	2265	3515	64.44	1074	719	1793	40.10
26	Shimoga	1029	1114	2143	51.98	2563	4182	6745	62.00	2082	1374	3456	39.76
27	Tumkur	2325	2236	4561	49.02	3574	5640	9214	61.21	3958	1902	5860	32.46
28	Udupi	296	332	628	52.87	1178	2680	3858	69.47	961	1384	2345	59.02
29	Uttara Kannada	904	1309	2213	59.15	1608	3811	5419	70.33	1433	1169	2602	44.93
30	Yadagiri	823	648	1471	44.05	2176	1529	3705	41.27	959	448	1407	31.84
	STATE	30330	31416	61746	50.88	87092	135558	222650	60.88	55109	47127	102236	46.10

Commissioner of Public Instructions,

30. Districtwise Gender Parity Index : 2012-13

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School	Higher Primary School	High School
1	Bagalkote	0.92	0.93	0.83
2	Bangalore (Rural)	0.95	0.94	0.93
3	Bangalore	0.94	0.94	1.02
4	Belgaum	0.92	0.91	0.88
5	Bellary	0.93	0.91	0.82
6	Bidar	0.92	0.95	1.01
7	Bijapur	0.88	0.88	0.77
8	Chamarajanagar	0.94	0.94	0.99
9	Chikkaballapur	0.91	0.94	0.93
10	Chikmagalur	0.94	0.93	0.99
11	Chitradurga	0.93	0.93	0.94
12	Dakshina Kannada	0.94	0.93	0.97
13	Davanagere	0.93	0.93	0.97
14	Dharwad	0.95	0.94	0.93
15	Gadag	0.94	0.93	0.9
16	Gulbarga	0.9	0.91	0.89
17	Hassan	0.95	0.97	1.01
18	Haveri	0.94	0.97	1.01
19	Kodagu	0.97	0.93	1
20	Kolar	0.96	0.96	0.98
21	Koppal	0.93	0.91	0.86
22	Mandya	0.92	0.92	0.97
23	Mysore	0.94	0.95	0.98
24	Raichur	0.92	0.88	0.8
25	Ramanagara	0.94	0.93	0.98
26	Shimoga	0.94	0.94	1.03
27	Tumkur	0.93	0.9	0.9
28	Udupi	0.95	0.93	0.98
29	Uttara Kannada	0.93	0.92	0.98
30	Yadagiri	0.88	0.79	0.7
STATE		0.93	0.93	0.94

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions,

31. The Student Strength in Pre-University : 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	No. of Colleges	Number of I PUC Students			Number of II PUC Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bagalkote	113	9051	7727	16778	7124	6197	13321
2	Bangalore (U)	606	45104	47720	92824	36206	41089	77295
3	Bangalore (R)	49	3427	4128	7555	2331	3303	5634
4	Belgaum	294	22275	18567	40842	18334	15443	33777
5	Bellary	131	8907	8534	17441	6500	6774	13274
6	Bidar	143	6135	7475	13610	4892	5808	10700
7	Bijapur	178	10711	7898	18609	10105	7268	17373
8	Chamarajanagar	58	3727	3924	7651	2954	3289	6243
9	Chikkaballapur	81	6773	6167	12940	5857	6019	11876
10	Chikmagalur	79	4791	5886	10677	3845	5180	9025
11	Chitradurga	126	7195	7767	14962	5921	6628	12549
12	Dakshina Kannada	186	16463	17666	34129	12832	15350	28182
13	Davanagere	157	9401	10196	19597	8455	9025	17480
14	Dharwad	145	9875	9885	19760	8774	8947	17721
15	Gadag	93	5758	4769	10527	4848	4063	8911
16	Gulbarga	205	8395	9762	18157	7771	8663	16434
17	Hassan	161	7540	9806	17346	6010	8390	14400
18	Haveri	112	5823	6357	12180	4294	5028	9322
19	Kodagu	58	2960	3176	6136	2236	2741	4977
20	Kolar	93	7058	7771	14829	6192	7083	13275
21	Koppal	73	4056	4086	8142	3046	3123	6169
22	Mandya	138	7153	8942	16095	5728	7964	13692
23	Mysore	212	15537	16409	31946	12273	13848	26121
24	Raichur	130	7103	5482	12585	5283	4448	9731
25	Ramanagara	75	4056	5016	9072	3265	4292	7557
26	Shimoga	117	7734	10460	18194	6261	9014	15275
27	Tumkur	222	12537	14436	26973	10394	12674	23068
28	Udupi	105	7405	8158	15563	6142	7196	13338
29	Uttara Kannada	91	6246	7890	14136	4679	6735	11414
30	Yadagiri	53	2978	2318	5296	2124	1993	4117
STATE		4284	276174	288378	564552	224676	247575	472251

Source: Pre-University Board

**31(a). Number of students attended and passed II PUC examination
during March 2013**

Sl.No.	District	Students appeared for examination- March 2013			Students passed in examination - April 2013			Rank
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Bagalkote	10489	7629	18118	5110	4867	9977	14
2	Bangalore (U)	50062	47593	97655	27888	34494	62382	1
3	Bangalore (R)	3355	3708	7063	1803	2628	4431	27
4	Belgaum	27731	18173	45904	13302	12129	25431	3
5	Bellary	10015	8643	18658	4668	4866	9534	15
6	Bidar	7902	8013	15915	3117	3930	7047	22
7	Bijapur	15196	9087	24283	6032	4769	10801	11
8	Chamarajanagar	4143	3841	7984	2457	2775	5232	26
9	Chikkaballapur	8047	7070	15117	4260	4262	8522	19
10	Chikmagalur	4886	5819	10705	3208	4369	7577	21
11	Chitradurga	8248	8203	16451	4031	4843	8874	18
12	Dakshina Kannada	15392	16865	32257	12647	15083	27730	2
13	Davanagere	11153	10487	21640	6056	6424	12480	9
14	Dharwad	12645	10757	23402	6595	6715	13310	7
15	Gadag	7454	5088	12542	3175	3011	6186	24
16	Gulbarga	13227	12357	25584	5308	5774	11082	10
17	Hassan	8112	9499	17611	4418	6347	10765	12
18	Haveri	5914	5785	11699	3439	4276	7715	20
19	Kodagu	2762	3012	5774	1890	2361	4251	29
20	Kolar	9360	8518	17878	4157	5050	9207	17
21	Koppal	5099	4113	9212	2072	2184	4256	28
22	Mandya	7866	9184	17050	3648	5669	9317	16
23	Mysore	16477	15768	32245	9186	10748	19934	4
24	Raichur	8953	6014	14967	3434	3059	6493	23
25	Ramanagara	4615	4871	9486	2255	3192	5447	25
26	Shimoga	8082	10170	18252	5156	7495	12651	8
27	Tumkur	13308	14318	27626	7223	9329	16552	5
28	Udupi	7424	8044	15468	6107	7235	13342	6
29	Uttara Kannada	6381	7835	14216	4183	6155	10338	13
30	Yadagiri	3908	2898	6806	1243	1162	2405	30
STATE		318206	293362	611568	168068	195201	363269	-

Source: Pre-University Board

32. The Student Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree Colleges : 2012-13

(In numbers)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Government			Private Aided			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Bagalkote	2012	1871	3883	7895	4098	11993	15876
2	Bangalore	10872	13972	24844	20697	28301	48998	73842
3	Bangalore (R)	2490	2110	4600	954	974	1928	6528
4	Ramanagara	3097	3980	7077	1309	1079	2388	9465
5	Belgaum	3392	2427	5819	10906	9290	20196	26015
6	Bellary	5404	3996	9400	4246	4442	8688	18088
7	Bidar	2121	1673	3794	3192	3934	7126	10920
8	Bijapur	2081	1020	3101	7558	5018	12576	15677
9	Chamarajanagar	2596	1066	3662	591	2113	2704	6366
10	Chikmagalur	4923	5187	10110	752	1734	2486	12596
11	Chitradurga	6453	4938	11391	1812	2229	4041	15432
12	Dakshina Kannad	2632	5859	8491	8039	12801	20840	29331
13	Davanagere	4469	5197	9666	3599	4634	8233	17899
14	Dharwad	1754	1297	3051	6352	6119	12471	15522
15	Gadag	1866	1402	3268	2615	2210	4825	8093
16	Gulbarga	4326	3852	8178	4060	4250	8310	16488
17	Yadgiri	2156	1543	3699	717	278	995	4694
18	Hassan	5941	7724	13665	2129	3543	5672	19337
19	Haveri	3222	1999	5221	3178	2539	5717	10938
20	Kodagu	1029	1113	2142	615	724	1339	3481
21	Kolar	5726	6707	12433	627	553	1180	13613
22	Chikkaballapur	5122	4821	9943	1693	1744	3437	13380
23	Koppal	2588	1635	4223	1263	910	2173	6396
24	Mandya	3803	6631	10434	3261	3137	6398	16832
25	Mysore	7303	12796	20099	7676	5963	13639	33738
26	Raichur	2755	2095	4850	1139	1105	2244	7094
27	Shimoga	4951	8237	13188	2973	3671	6644	19832
28	Tumkur	8910	9560	18470	3090	4940	8030	26500
29	Udupi	3398	5962	9360	4054	5492	9546	18906
30	Uttara Kannada	2677	3855	6532	3480	2857	6337	12869
STATE		120069	134525	254594	120472	130682	251154	505748

Source: Collegiate Education.

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	480	69	451	1000
	Female	415	58	527	1000
	Total	895	127	978	2000
Urban	Male	395	393	212	1000
	Female	332	405	263	1000
	Total	727	798	475	2000
Total	Male	875	462	663	2000
	Female	747	463	790	2000
	Total	1622	925	1453	4000

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	484	69	447	1000
	Female	428	56	516	1000
	Total	912	125	963	2000
Urban	Male	395	393	212	1000
	Female	341	399	260	1000
	Total	736	792	472	2000
Total	Male	879	462	659	2000
	Female	769	455	776	2000
	Total	1648	917	1435	4000

sources : Report of NSS 66th round central sample (NSS Report No.537(66/10/1))

35. Education-specific labour force participation rate(per 1000) 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	Secondary and above	All
Rural	Male	898	962	864	768	393	923	689	858
	Female	609	548	412	288	171	592	285	527
	Total	713	783	677	573	337	886	549	692
Urban	Male	813	891	826	773	661	936	811	827
	Female	321	227	204	142	175	528	231	247
	Total	484	569	519	478	420	823	557	538
Total	Male	884	946	852	771	515	515	932	754
	Female	556	460	330	215	174	538	251	433
	Total	672	729	621	529	383	843	553	641

Source:- Report of NSS 64th round central sample (Report No.531(64/10.2/1))

36. 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	All
Rural	Male	865	954	886	773	740	721	917	630	860
	Female	574	515	450	254	190	108	422	702	488
	Total	1439	1469	1336	1027	930	829	1339	1332	1348
Urban	Male	788	919	814	717	553	719	740	892	753
	Female	316	220	187	79	131	684	257	563	218
	Total	1104	1139	1001	796	684	1403	997	1455	971
Total	Male	1653	1873	1700	1490	1293	1440	1657	1522	1613
	Female	890	735	637	333	321	792	679	1265	706
	Total	2543	2608	2337	1823	1614	2232	2336	2787	2319

Source:- Report of NSS 66th round central sample (NSS Report No.537(66/10/1))

37. Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual principal status approach

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	6	5	5
Urban	25	41	28
Rural+Urban	13	12	12

37.(a) Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status (adjusted) approach

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	5	4	5
Urban	24	40	27
Rural+Urban	12	12	12

37.(b). Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status (adjusted) approach for person of age 15 year and above

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	6	5	7
Urban	26	41	29
Rural+Urban	13	14	14

37.(c). Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to usual status (Ps+ss) approach for persons of age 15 years and above

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	6	4	5
Urban	24	40	28
Rural+Urban	13	13	12

Source:- Report of NSS 66th round: Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India 2009-10. NSS KI(66/10) page No. 43-44 and 59-60.

38. Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Karnataka : 2012-13 (As on 31.12.2012)

Sl. No.	District	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bagalkote	18841	7818	26659	10914	1340	12254	29755	9158	38913
2	Bagalore (R)	198698	56557	255255	504753	246820	751573	703451	303377	1006828
3	Bangalore									
4	Belgaum	37654	13591	51245	30221	4823	35044	67875	18414	86289
5	Bellary	25454	7598	33052	13848	1766	15614	39302	9364	48666
6	Bidar	15855	5741	21596	4845	767	5612	20700	6508	27208
7	Bijapur	20354	8907	29261	5765	1051	6816	26119	9958	36077
8	Chamarajanagar	10666	5881	16547	1321	771	2092	11987	6652	18639
9	Chikkaballapur	7764	4488	12252	889	954	1843	8653	5442	14095
10	Chikmagalur	14926	8516	23442	4918	3944	8862	19844	12460	32304
11	Chitradurga	17047	6784	23831	4314	788	5102	21361	7572	28933
12	Dakshina Kannada	18724	7786	26510	8562	2373	10935	27286	10159	37445
13	Davanagere	27805	11497	39302	49054	135214	184268	76859	146711	223570
14	Dharwad	39863	12598	52461	40823	6352	47175	80686	18950	99636
15	Gadag	12253	5041	17294	5078	1828	6906	17331	6869	24200
16	Gulbarga	27902	9016	36918	8933	2108	11041	36835	11124	47959
17	Hassan	21677	12201	33878	5310	6356	11666	26987	18557	45544
18	Haveri	14039	6308	20347	5066	975	6041	19105	7283	26388
19	Kodagu	7749	6252	14001	4617	3877	8494	12366	10129	22495
20	Kolar	23117	7826	30943	3697	1676	5373	26814	9502	36316
21	Koppal	12576	4905	17481	4818	656	5474	17394	5561	22955
22	Mandya	16734	8601	25335	5575	5506	11081	22309	14107	36416
23	Mysore	51747	20822	72569	35602	11195	46797	87349	32017	119366
24	Raichur	9562	4483	14045	12491	677	13168	22053	5160	27213
25	Ramanagara	20266	6490	26756	1952	610	2562	22218	7100	29318
26	Shimoga	23543	10128	33671	7923	1699	9622	31466	11827	43293
27	Tumkur	33497	11542	45039	7374	1290	8664	40871	12832	53703
28	Udupi	9553	6228	15781	14163	26210	40373	23716	32438	56154
29	Uttara Kannada	25056	10456	35512	8273	1897	10170	33329	12353	45682
30	Yadagiri	7803	2922	10725	684	163	847	8487	3085	11572
STATE		770725	290983	1061708	811783	473686	1285469	1582508	764669	2347177

Source: Director of Employment and Training

39. Male and female workers : 2001 Census

T/R/U	Age Group (Years)	Main workers			Marginal Workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	All ages	19364759	13896845	5467914	4170032	1338510	2831522
Rural		13462535	9194812	4267723	3665268	1059440	2605828
Urban		5902224	4702033	1200191	504764	279070	225694
Total	5-9	48757	30626	18131	37382	17559	19823
Rural		35835	21874	13961	33564	15371	18193
Urban		12922	8752	4170	3818	2188	1630
Total	10-14	438588	264956	173632	297888	126268	171620
Rural		354036	206216	147820	275161	112939	162222
Urban		84552	58740	25812	22727	13329	9398
Total	15-19	1553743	1091526	462217	576187	256481	319706
Rural		1171570	799369	372201	510700	213695	297005
Urban		382173	292157	90016	65487	42786	22701
Total	20-24	2310615	1686072	624543	581812	228422	353390
Rural		1589896	1110194	479702	499019	174816	324203
Urban		720719	575878	144841	82793	53606	29187
Total	25-29	2634337	1853389	780948	556787	165677	391110
Rural		1747927	1154004	593923	480841	123052	357789
Urban		886410	699385	187025	75946	42625	33321
Total	30-34	2461387	1734681	726706	445698	114735	330963
Rural		1639372	1082743	556629	386999	84863	302136
Urban		822015	651938	170077	58699	29872	28827
Total	35-39	2582246	1782868	799378	453850	103598	350252
Rural		1746410	1131728	614682	395911	76867	319044
Urban		835836	651140	184696	27939	26731	1208
Total	40-49	3905316	2852482	1052834	605757	144950	460807
Rural		2657022	1840448	816574	532681	109626	423055
Urban		1248294	1012034	236260	73076	35324	37752
Total	50-59	2098387	1570471	527916	344216	84415	259801
Rural		1470681	1049323	421358	307271	66555	240716
Urban		627706	521148	106558	36945	17860	19085
Total	60-69	966892	736021	230871	195486	62923	132563
Rural		762810	569441	193369	175990	52811	123179
Urban		204082	166580	37502	19496	10112	9384
Total	70-79	285625	231911	53714	58016	25763	32253
Rural		226844	182739	44105	52194	22302	29892
Urban		58781	49172	9609	5822	3461	2361
Total	80+	66142	52789	13353	14037	6700	7337
Rural		51055	40493	10562	12688	5742	6946
Urban		15087	12296	2791	1649	958	691

Source: Census of India 2001

40. No. of members assisted for economic activities under SGSY and No. of days generated under NREGS : 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of members assisted for economic activities under SGSY(No.)	Total No. of women members assisted for economic activities under SGSY(No.)	Total No. of persondays generated under NREGS in lakhs	Total No. of persondays generated Women Under NREGS in lakhs
1	Bagalkote	2462	2319	24.82	11.62
2	Bangalore	1025	1005	0.36	0.16
3	Bangalore (R)	893	869	8.05	3.64
4	Belgaum	4238	3708	20.03	9.07
5	Bellary	4118	3170	14.14	6.80
6	Bidar	2814	2673	14.89	6.85
7	Bijapur	2099	1808	48.89	22.37
8	Chamarajanagar	4643	4353	8.41	3.84
9	Chikkaballapur	1793	1733	5.10	2.47
10	Chikmagalur	2825	1879	9.44	4.30
11	Chitradurga	2445	2381	60.93	27.81
12	Dakshina Kannada	1834	1114	5.63	2.43
13	Davanagere	2433	2169	65.40	29.56
14	Dharwad	1250	1113	25.61	11.05
15	Gadag	1331	1198	14.15	6.17
16	Gulbarga	1352	546	39.72	18.51
17	Hassan	2414	2175	22.10	10.33
18	Haveri	2190	2052	19.83	8.43
19	Kodagu	250	210	6.31	2.83
20	Kolar	1691	1560	21.26	10.33
21	Koppal	2860	1104	10.31	4.79
22	Mandya	3687	3343	11.16	4.72
23	Mysore	2676	2480	11.68	5.18
24	Raichur	2400	2380	43.33	22.21
25	Ramanagara	1619	1581	14.44	6.74
26	Shimoga	2809	2643	21.76	10.21
27	Tumkur	6687	2461	38.04	17.90
28	Udupi	1240	963	1.44	0.99
29	Uttara Kannada	1382	1250	9.56	4.62
30	Yadagiri	1632	600	25.02	11.61
	State	71092	56840	621.81	287.53

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2013

(in Numbers)

Sl.No.	District	Employment Exchanges	Below S S L C			S S L C passed		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	1	310	177	487	1337	267	1604
2	Bagalore	5	17339	2612	19951	21100	5545	26645
3	Bangalore (R)							
4	Belgaum	1	2650	480	3130	8515	1498	10013
5	Bellary	1	1789	394	2183	5507	1185	6692
6	Bidar	1	1101	610	1711	1980	414	2394
7	Bijapur	1	2000	478	2478	2628	372	3000
8	Chamarajanagar	1	1133	259	1392	2389	871	3260
9	Chikkaballapur	1	599	417	1016	1548	306	1854
10	Chikmagalur	1	246	125	371	720	403	1123
11	Chitradurga	1	1278	730	2008	800	200	1000
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	1105	458	1563	2200	1923	4123
13	Davanagere	1	357	340	697	1352	1186	2538
14	Dharwad	1	919	226	1145	3610	1263	4873
15	Gadag	1	1617	135	1752	1325	591	1916
16	Gulbarga	1	768	240	1008	1671	584	2255
17	Hassan	1	724	181	905	4339	977	5316
18	Haveri	1	664	184	848	1441	362	1803
19	Kodagu	1	395	262	657	1255	674	1929
20	Kolar	1	1785	454	2239	7134	1630	8764
21	Koppal	1	1124	307	1431	1025	315	1340
22	Mandya	1	604	138	742	3031	768	3799
23	Mysore	1	1906	853	2759	2927	1362	4289
24	Raichur	1	511	121	632	3006	2154	5160
25	Ramanagara	1	348	112	460	898	260	1158
26	Shimoga	1	418	203	621	1520	631	2151
27	Tumkur	1	272	279	551	746	334	1080
28	Udupi	1	470	229	699	822	449	1271
29	Uttara Kannada	1	1981	1059	3040	3095	1477	4572
30	Yadagiri	1	406	153	559	1741	340	2081
	STATE	33	44819	12216	57035	89662	28341	118003

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2013 (contnd:)

(in Numbers)

Sl.No	District	P .U.C. passed			B A Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	627	162	789	156	40	196
2	Bagalore	10258	3561	13819	2163	1736	3899
3	Bangalore (R)						
4	Belgaum	6515	1321	7836	614	222	836
5	Bellary	3949	810	4759	722	926	1648
6	Bidar	1358	515	1873	318	133	451
7	Bijapur	828	94	922	314	86	400
8	Chamarajanagar	1427	522	1949	224	170	394
9	Chikkaballapur	906	301	1207	85	19	104
10	Chikmagalur	314	421	735	64	73	137
11	Chitradurga	310	210	520	82	18	100
12	Dakshina Kannada	2408	2630	5038	447	983	1430
13	Davanagere	296	315	611	254	83	337
14	Dharwad	832	695	1527	232	195	427
15	Gadag	671	289	960	160	86	246
16	Gulbarga	412	145	557	200	80	280
17	Hassan	2487	1001	3488	231	235	466
18	Haveri	508	294	802	166	109	275
19	Kodagu	1019	1674	2693	330	365	695
20	Kolar	850	150	1000	294	200	494
21	Koppal	350	120	470	155	55	210
22	Mandya	2900	723	3623	388	209	597
23	Mysore	1245	868	2113	159	143	302
24	Raichur	1947	918	2865	258	95	353
25	Ramanagara	409	308	717	95	52	147
26	Shimoga	800	507	1307	146	157	303
27	Tumkur	450	315	765	110	50	160
28	Udupi	1050	981	2031	220	360	580
29	Uttara Kannada	1134	836	1970	517	342	859
30	Yadagiri	379	120	499	229	40	269
	STATE	46639	20806	67445	9333	7262	16595

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

41. Application Registered in Employment Exchange as on 31.3.2013 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	BSc., Graduates			B Com Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	33	4	37	74	18	92
2	Bagalore	1642	1456	3098	2046	1634	3680
3	Bangalore (R)						
4	Belgaum	156	88	244	227	143	370
5	Bellary	138	114	252	326	138	464
6	Bidar	312	40	352	112	34	146
7	Bijapur	56	22	78	84	22	106
8	Chamarajanagar	40	21	61	93	70	163
9	Chikkaballapur	15	13	28	20	4	24
10	Chikmagalur	18	29	47	33	30	63
11	Chitradurga	24	14	38	24	11	35
12	Dakshina Kannada	79	156	235	525	681	1206
13	Davanagere	112	71	183	120	83	203
14	Dharwad	60	35	95	247	157	404
15	Gadag	28	26	54	310	47	357
16	Gulbarga	40	20	60	20	25	45
17	Hassan	62	80	142	150	138	288
18	Haveri	21	16	37	41	24	65
19	Kodagu	116	136	252	233	295	528
20	Kolar	102	47	149	112	68	180
21	Koppal	12	7	19	35	12	47
22	Mandya	122	53	175	115	60	175
23	Mysore	82	71	153	170	96	266
24	Raichur	85	45	130	108	105	213
25	Ramanagara	14	14	28	68	41	109
26	Shimoga	44	59	103	197	221	418
27	Tumkur	36	40	76	37	38	75
28	Udupi	61	54	115	210	206	416
29	Uttara Kannada	163	64	227	257	198	455
30	Yadagiri	20	9	29	20	8	28
	STATE	3693	2804	6497	6014	4607	10621

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2013 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl.No	District	Steno graphers			ITI Holders			Diploma Holders		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	12	8	20	1114	113	1227	118	43	161
2	Bagalore	45	409	454	16810	1607	18417	9674	1548	11222
3	Bangalore (Rural)									
4	Belgaum	29	13	42	2319	713	3032	234	17	251
5	Bellary	33	33	66	4546	252	4798	765	150	915
6	Bidar	26	32	58	1301	33	1334	518	50	568
7	Bijapur	19	10	29	1884	85	1969	235	39	274
8	Chamarajanagar	1	3	4	150	0	150	43	2	45
9	Chikkaballapur	1	1	2	284	14	298	43	5	48
10	Chikmagalur	0	3	3	199	24	223	61	27	88
11	Chitradurga	3	2	5	694	8	702	45	2	47
12	Dakshina Kannada	2	162	164	1103	460	1563	625	267	892
13	Davanagere	6	13	19	120	33	153	42	11	53
14	Dharwad	22	68	90	1448	74	1522	154	35	189
15	Gadag	1	2	3	875	23	898	226	137	363
16	Gulbarga	5	1	6	1068	42	1110	485	50	535
17	Hassan	5	32	37	2342	277	2619	209	186	395
18	Haveri	6	3	9	339	15	354	29	5	34
19	Kodagu	0	3	3	432	70	502	121	242	363
20	Kolar	15	23	38	3530	494	4024	436	83	519
21	Koppal	2	6	8	1057	32	1089	79	4	83
22	Mandya	17	14	31	928	72	1000	141	20	161
23	Mysore	21	21	42	1150	100	1250	235	36	271
24	Raichur	8	3	11	1827	105	1932	428	33	461
25	Ramanagara	2	3	5	721	33	754	82	36	118
26	Shimoga	4	18	22	1303	169	1472	378	758	1136
27	Tumkur	6	6	12	416	50	466	271	55	326
28	Udupi	0	20	20	295	46	341	325	324	649
29	Uttara Kannada	19	99	118	992	14	1006	503	65	568
30	Yadagiri	2	0	2	605	64	669	134	32	166
STATE		312	1011	1323	49852	5022	54874	16639	4262	20901

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2013 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	B.Ed, B.P.Ed. Graduates			C.P.Ed, TCH & Nursery Trained		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	120	68	188	78	78	156
2	Bagalore	433	1024	1457	316	910	1226
3	Bangalore (R)						
4	Belgaum	200	98	298	361	277	638
5	Bellary	249	251	500	151	254	405
6	Bidar	599	159	758	1157	458	1615
7	Bijapur	200	37	237	482	52	534
8	Chamarajanagar	191	180	371	268	276	544
9	Chikkaballapur	41	15	56	64	67	131
10	Chikmagalur	36	62	98	55	60	115
11	Chitradurga	85	25	110	13	64	77
12	Dakshina Kannada	133	761	894	96	394	490
13	Davanagere	14	8	22	120	228	348
14	Dharwad	84	133	217	92	239	331
15	Gadag	293	234	527	87	165	252
16	Gulbarga	223	194	417	311	72	383
17	Hassan	155	117	272	86	131	217
18	Haveri	117	90	207	136	115	251
19	Kodagu	34	214	248	32	301	333
20	Kolar	360	178	538	498	1026	1524
21	Koppal	112	51	163	60	123	183
22	Mandya	170	161	331	155	303	458
23	Mysore	117	123	240	128	208	336
24	Raichur	201	106	307	167	195	362
25	Ramanagara	18	31	49	17	50	67
26	Shimoga	134	248	382	95	189	284
27	Tumkur	60	53	113	196	116	312
28	Udupi	124	412	536	114	359	473
29	Uttara Kannada	218	331	549	224	460	684
30	Yadagiri	219	91	310	140	177	317
	STATE	4940	5455	10395	5699	7347	13046

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2013

(in Numbers)

Sl. No	District	Drivers			Typists			Others			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	126	0	126	12	13	25	0	0	0	4117	991	5108
2	Bagalore	2374	1	2375	1053	2126	3179	7008	5101	12109	92261	29270	121531
3	Bangalore (R)												
4	Belgaum	550	3	553	53	20	73	385	61	446	22808	4954	27762
5	Bellary	753	5	758	180	193	373	214	14	228	19322	4719	24041
6	Bidar	768	1	769	312	145	457	691	109	800	10553	2733	13286
7	Bijapur	127	0	127	6	9	15	901	188	1089	9764	1494	11258
8	Chamarajanagar	160	0	160	60	63	123	0	0	0	6179	2437	8616
9	Chikkaballapur	57	0	57	20	38	58	203	15	218	3886	1215	5101
10	Chikmagalur	54	0	54	13	22	35	41	4	45	1854	1283	3137
11	Chitradurga	155	0	155	8	4	12	15	38	53	3536	1326	4862
12	Dakshina Kannada	339	0	339	33	219	252	77	10	87	9172	9104	18276
13	Davanagere	124	0	124	120	64	184	26	4	30	3063	2439	5502
14	Dharwad	274	4	278	46	77	123	122	108	230	8142	3309	11451
15	Gadag	182	1	183	21	30	51	44	7	51	5840	1773	7613
16	Gulbarga	198	0	198	20	96	116	1035	116	1151	6456	1665	8121
17	Hassan	195	3	198	14	60	74	140	42	182	11139	3460	14599
18	Haveri	101	0	101	13	11	24	46	10	56	3628	1238	4866
19	Kodagu	629	6	635	0	62	62	879	2010	2889	5475	6314	11789
20	Kolar	1263	0	1263	200	191	391	3343	1129	4472	19922	5673	25595
21	Koppal	100	0	100	15	8	23	249	5	254	4375	1045	5420
22	Mandya	68	0	68	88	12	100	696	84	780	9423	2617	12040
23	Mysore	204	5	209	83	101	184	208	56	264	8635	4043	12678
24	Raichur	185	2	187	65	25	90	356	20	376	9152	3927	13079
25	Ramanagara	92	0	92	20	30	50	142	16	158	2926	986	3912
26	Shimoga	196	0	196	66	121	187	23	0	23	5324	3281	8605
27	Tumkur	122	1	123	10	10	20	43	11	54	2775	1358	4133
28	Udupi	136	0	136	24	78	102	20	0	20	3871	3518	7389
29	Uttara Kannada	580	2	582	66	168	234	556	36	592	10305	5151	15456
30	Yadagiri	127	0	127	60	31	91	227	6	233	4309	1071	5380
	STATE	10239	34	10273	2681	4027	6708	17690	9200	26890	308212	112394	420606

42. DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

As per Economic census 2005

Sl.No	District	Own Account					No.of establish ment	With atleast one hired worker					No.of establish ment	Total				
		No.of establish ment	Total number of employment					Total number of employment						Total number of employment				
			Total	Female	Children			Total	Hired employ- ment	Female	Children			Total	Hired employ- ment	Female	Children	
					Male	Female					Male	Female					Male	Female
1	Belgaum	45037	63983	23656	1135	398	3515	9537	5386	2771	945	477	48552	73520	5386	26427	2080	875
2	Bagalkot	4050	5620	936	223	6	414	1112	753	172	39	3	4464	6732	753	1108	262	9
3	Bijapur	988	1305	114	18	4	338	731	585	58	20	9	1326	2036	585	172	38	13
4	Gulbarga	3409	4114	476	155	13	606	1413	1004	170	85	10	4015	5527	1004	646	240	23
5	Bidar	2052	2311	539	12	5	266	709	556	205	23	8	2318	3020	556	744	35	13
6	Raichur	2241	3490	650	119	20	563	1371	804	228	109	87	2804	4861	804	878	228	107
7	Koppal	715	951	91	15	1	169	824	611	222	31	37	884	1775	611	313	46	38
8	Gadag	2317	3497	907	60	8	484	1191	673	307	55	5	2801	4688	673	1214	115	13
9	Dharwad	2354	2909	877	17	5	424	1057	651	289	70	67	2778	3966	651	1166	87	72
10	Uttara Kannada	4235	5488	1712	25	9	1112	4201	3214	576	52	37	5347	9689	3214	2288	77	46
11	Haveri	4377	5262	857	46	2	695	2985	2347	1010	82	11	5072	8247	2347	1867	128	13
12	Bellary	5252	8325	2645	120	170	1145	4877	3622	1556	254	67	6397	13202	3622	4201	623	237
13	Chitradurga	9574	14983	3992	300	46	1403	4126	2319	1214	246	244	10977	19109	2319	5206	546	290
14	Davanagere	4066	5479	1346	35	5	1045	2428	1803	610	121	97	5111	7907	1803	1956	156	102
15	Shimoga	6208	10581	4337	55	32	1736	6751	4258	3252	68	108	7944	17332	4258	7589	123	140
16	Udupi	8335	9657	5528	14	1	1651	6206	4493	887	21	1	9986	15863	4493	6415	35	2
17	Chikmagalur	3373	4678	1330	29	7	521	1411	1000	423	109	21	3894	6089	1000	1753	138	28
18	Tumkur	23304	36413	10750	669	242	2548	8852	4996	2980	191	86	25852	45265	4996	13730	860	328
19	Kolar	39443	84558	34131	1138	823	16904	60339	35808	23022	1683	1322	56347	144897	35808	57153	2821	2145
20	Bangalore	4361	7912	3485	34	30	1286	4512	3730	1347	25	27	5647	12424	3730	4832	59	57
21	Bangalore Rural	35029	69832	29015	348	190	14034	53391	32895	26832	538	266	49063	123223	32895	55847	886	456
22	Mandya	39195	66412	25312	836	391	7530	29176	17763	13820	829	409	46725	95588	17763	39132	1665	800
23	Hassan	16360	22896	8573	167	85	4050	8053	5762	2496	697	490	20410	30949	5762	11069	864	575
24	Dhakshina Kannada	4033	4790	1542	13	3	892	3077	2347	1259	26	27	4925	7867	2347	2801	39	30
25	Kodagu	111	131	24	2	0	96	264	230	39	6	4	207	395	230	63	8	4
26	Mysore	28102	44519	15338	792	343	17383	89222	52914	43204	1762	1302	45485	133741	52914	58542	2554	1645
27	Chamarajanagar	9717	11405	1875	43	2	1554	4174	2749	1472	231	337	11271	15579	2749	3347	274	339
Total		308238	501501	180038	6669	2841	82364	311990	193273	130421	8318	5559	390602	813491	193273	310459	14987	8400

43. DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

As per Economic census 2005

Sl.No	District	Own Account					With atleast one hired worker						Total					
		No.of establish- ment	Total number of employment				No.of establish- ment	Total number of employment					No. of establish- ment	Total number of employment				
			Total	Female	Children			Total	Hired employ- ment	Female	Children			Total	Hired employ- ment	Female	Children	
					Male	Female					Male	Female					Male	Female
1	Belgaum	105355	131578	18521	630	145	50703	237227	201327	42356	2348	2392	156058	368805	201327	60877	2978	2537
2	Bagalkot	42718	61166	13045	481	280	20431	87770	73879	18100	291	58	63149	148936	73879	31145	772	338
3	Bijapur	34506	45768	6773	225	67	20213	67919	59187	11808	434	163	54719	113687	59187	18581	659	230
4	Gulbarga	59541	75897	11642	667	136	27861	110677	94409	20470	1437	217	87402	186574	94409	32112	2104	353
5	Bidar	29492	34292	2789	390	41	17997	64529	52297	9471	1217	124	47489	98821	52297	12260	1607	165
6	Raichur	28656	38149	6922	221	73	21785	73005	58876	12639	1471	1172	50441	111154	58876	19561	1692	1245
7	Koppal	25608	33250	6070	162	56	13981	54988	44560	10872	1308	674	39589	88238	44560	16942	1470	730
8	Gadag	27089	37503	7878	215	108	14615	56681	47388	13074	306	101	41704	94184	47388	20952	521	209
9	Dharwad	36726	45903	7811	142	82	22431	121026	103114	25658	1246	1050	59157	166929	103114	33469	1388	1132
10	Uttara Kannada	29887	33580	4926	18	4	21061	85312	75448	20580	175	24	50948	118892	75448	25506	193	28
11	Haveri	31460	38508	5245	204	88	18342	62862	53256	12317	967	293	49802	101370	53256	17562	1171	381
12	Bellary	54245	76344	18996	120	611	28057	121747	101132	23191	2630	612	82302	198091	101132	42187	3769	1223
13	Chitradurga	41834	56794	15058	501	282	19333	72919	60388	18715	1119	1050	61167	129713	60388	33773	1620	1332
14	Davanagere	35367	44580	8337	79	27	21761	72166	61984	16097	916	865	57128	116746	61984	24434	995	892
15	Shimoga	39307	54628	11298	334	102	31130	138486	107737	44802	963	772	70437	193114	107737	56100	1297	874
16	Udupi	55599	60914	33786	25	3	21433	97825	81963	32452	116	44	77032	158739	81963	66238	141	47
17	Chikmagalur	31207	42121	8141	278	186	21829	87896	69947	28715	770	271	53036	130017	69947	36856	1048	457
18	Tumkur	79117	106907	35406	929	870	36971	137762	118703	33267	1422	564	116088	244669	118703	68673	2351	1434
19	Kolar	42078	58660	12990	505	309	40003	144499	122023	35485	1482	1214	82081	203159	122023	48475	1987	1523
20	Bangalore	125468	150734	22711	334	112	164613	1084555	940591	252481	3895	2319	290081	1235289	940591	275192	4229	2431
21	Bangalore Rural	39593	55143	13713	123	178	26059	117152	103390	27737	191	150	65652	172295	103390	41450	314	328
22	Mandya	37999	48207	9608	253	102	19609	78206	68408	17702	588	76	57608	126413	68408	27310	841	178
23	Hassan	37500	49904	8996	249	82	30315	120596	96792	36416	2597	2028	67815	170500	96792	45412	2846	2110
24	Dhakshina Kannada	155027	169500	122036	66	111	43382	174726	144566	53021	1308	2891	198409	344226	144566	175057	1374	3002
25	Kodagu	6470	7644	1068	23	7	10501	34746	31637	9416	396	389	16971	42390	31637	10484	419	396
26	Mysore	58272	83126	18434	781	320	62156	320115	234656	108408	3758	1927	120428	403241	234656	126842	4539	2247
27	Chamarajanagar	19513	25545	5402	275	142	12066	40358	34161	11234	918	455	31579	65903	34161	16636	1193	597
	All Districts	1309634	1666345	437602	9249	4524	838638	3865750	3241819	946484	34269	21895	2148272	5532095	3241819	1384086	43518	26419

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

Sl. No	District	Marginal Agril. Land Holder (Below 1 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (in Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutions	Total	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
1	Bengaluru	45623	10504	23	56150	18140	4067	13	22220
2	Bengaluru (R)	105067	25664	39	130770	40720	9919	14	50653
3	Ramanagara	169833	39516	109	209458	62951	14504	39	77494
4	Chitradurga	84840	24337		109177	45500	13638		59138
5	Davanagere	107554	27163	529	135246	54482	14559	281	69322
6	Kolar	131594	27284	262	159140	55564	11674	112	67350
7	Chikkaballapura	115881	25094	0	140975	49613	10810		60423
8	Shimoga	98302	26721	105	125128	49998	13708	48	63754
9	Tumkur	148974	48161	128	197263	86614	22318	51	108983
10	Chikmagalur	104623	23402	588	128613	49614	11272	274	61160
11	Dakshina Kannada	104162	48457	536	153155	40307	17873	177	58357
12	Udupi	89771	68662	317	158750	28982	22471	98	51551
13	Hassan	217099	68313	257	285669	118875	27237	97	146209
14	Kodagu	22890	5211	171	28272	11502	2489	75	14066
15	Mandya	201862	95808	1527	299197	106906	30672	548	138126
16	Mysore	199475	60572	62	260109	100833	24509	21	125363
17	Chamarajnagar	107739	26304	208	134251	47365	12072	105	59542
18	Belgaum	194053	21472	0	215525	112723	10739	0	123462
19	Bijapur	43307	7843	0	51150	27632	5268	0	32900
20	Bagalkote	57729	12013		69742	33225	7127	0	40352
21	Dharwad	30639	5680	64	36383	18246	3397	32	21675
22	Gadag	29574	5833	107	35514	17556	3708	52	21316
23	Haveri	69342	8524	135	78001	38067	4644	66	42777
24	Uttara Kannada	109190	34062	372	143624	34956	9125	84	44165
25	Bellary	77286	27487	273	105046	44033	14514	132	58679
26	Bidar	63393	17223		80616	34842	9971		44813
27	Gulbarga	65706	16151	55	81912	40044	10618	28	50690
28	Yadagiri	60813	10833	29	71675	33894	6218	14	40126
29	Raichur	80700	20722	0	101422	45724	12443	0	58167
30	Koppal	51071	15830	0	66901	28838	9275	0	38113
	STATE	2988092	854846	5896	3848834	1477746	370839	2361	1850946

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

Sl. No.	Districts	Large Agrl. Land Holder (More than10 Ha.) (Total)							
		Number of Holders				Area (In Hectares)			
		Male	Female	Institutions	Total	Male	Female	Institutions	Total
1	Bengaluru	178	32	16	226	2576	476	353	3405
2	Bengaluru (R)	276	42	1	319	4098	618	30	4746
3	Ramanagara	239	31	5	275	3467	390	106	3963
4	Chitradurga	3256	833	83	4172	46662	11684	4095	62441
5	Davanagere	1183	207	74	1464	15760	2700	1444	19904
6	Kolar	468	48	4	520	6437	663	56	7156
7	Chikkaballapura	647	69	63	779	9348	978	1889	12215
8	Shimoga	743	150	33	926	10508	2157	792	13457
9	Tumkur	3003	510	14	3527	43125	7412	962	51499
10	Chikmagalur	1459	302	193	1954	30287	6422	11724	48433
11	Dakshina Kannada	328	164	29	521	5778	2336	966	9080
12	Udupi	263	150	37	450	4756	2142	1547	8445
13	Hassan	989	170	66	1225	20786	2569	2697	26052
14	Kodagu	1818	348	93	2259	31598	6256	9797	47651
15	Mandya	95	20	53	168	1258	283	1485	3026
16	Mysore	362	73	37	472	5144	1024	1466	7634
17	Chamarajnaragar	255	47	24	326	3411	654	953	5018
18	Belgaum	5537	387	67	5991	78373	8576	3172	90121
19	Bijapur	7979	847	28	8854	108137	11652	596	120385
20	Bagalkote	2790	386	32	3208	38680	5410	832	44922
21	Dharwad	2626	320	19	2965	34596	4489	1011	40096
22	Gadag	2619	278	51	2948	34959	3765	1213	39937
23	Haveri	1396	138	24	1558	18565	2075	708	21348
24	Uttara Kannada	218	42	10	270	2757	538	285	3580
25	Bellary	3346	528	91	3965	45723	7198	1757	54678
26	Bidar	1803	263	33	2099	23883	3384	677	27944
27	Gulbarga	6133	1007	60	7200	82599	13616	1247	97462
28	Yadagiri	1899	332	5	2236	25360	4395	104	29859
29	Raichur	3939	524	5	4468	52087	6780	563	59430
30	Koppal	1945	258	25	2228	25317	3461	1123	29901
	STATE	57792	8506	1275	67573	816035	124103	53650	993788

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

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

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

Note: Area Total may not tally due to rounding off

45. No. of Santwana and Swadhar centres & Financial & Physical Progress during: 2012-13

Sl No	District	Santwana centres	Progress		Swadhar centres	Progress	
			Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Rs.in lakhs)		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Bagalkote	4	11.6	269	3	10.47	150
2	Bangalore	6	21.14	2373	4	49.04	200
3	Bangalore(R)	5	11	740	2	18.39	100
4	Ramanagara	4	8.46	151	1	6	50
5	Belgaum	10	22.28	1515	2	21.15	100
6	Bellary	7	16.91	992	-	-	-
7	Bidar	5	18.04	1242	2	30.93	150
8	Bijapur	5	27.54	557	1	-	50
9	Chamarajnar	4	8.62	326	1	-	50
10	Chikmagalur	7	13.86	291	-	-	-
11	Chitradurga	6	14.32	5820	1	10.57	50
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	8.1	190	1	4.82	50
13	Davanagere	6	11.54	2445	2	22.51	100
14	Dharwad	6	13.04	570	2	15.72	100
15	Gadag	6	11.09	1431	1	-	50
16	Gulbarga	7	18.68	217	2	16.17	100
17	Yadagiri	1	1.31	387	-	-	-
18	Hassan	8	22.91	374	1	5.33	50
19	Haveri	7	19.07	1319	1	-	50
20	Kodagu	3	4.78	698	-	-	-
21	Kolar	5	14.13	125	-	-	-
22	Chikkaballapura	5	14.4	4345	1	3.8	50
23	Koppal	4	5.94	1716	-	-	-
24	Mandya	7	15.16	2437	2	14.57	100
25	Mysore	8	16.88	2797	1	-	50
26	Raichur	5	5.19	215	-	-	-
27	Shimoga	7	14.72	1611	1	8.57	50
28	Tumkur	11	24.08	547	2	25.17	100
29	Udupi	2	3.92	386	-	-	-
30	Uttara Kannada	8	17.22	599	-	-	-
	Head office (Training)	-	2.92	-	-	-	-
STATE		173	405.81	36685	34	263.21	1750

Note: Physical (ಫೌತಿಕ) ಸ ದೌಜನ್ಯಕ್ಕೂಳಿಗಾರಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು / ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು , * ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು:- ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು.
Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

46. Police Stations as on. 31.3.2013.

Sl.No	District	Total No. of Police Stations	No. of women Police Stations
1	Bagalkote	20	-
2	Bangalore	146	2
3	Bangalore (R)	25	-
4	Belgaum	45	1
5	Bellary	37	-
6	Bidar	31	-
7	Bijapur	24	-
8	Chamarajanagar	15	-
9	Chikkaballapura	17	-
10	Chikmagalur	28	-
11	Chitradurga	20	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	30	1
13	Davanagere	27	1
14	Dharwad	28	1
15	Gadag	13	-
16	Gulbarga	39	1
17	Hassan	29	-
18	Haveri	19	-
19	Kodagu	16	-
20	Kolar	21	-
21	Koppal	16	-
22	Mandya	30	-
23	Mysore	42	1
24	Raichur	25	-
25	Ramanagara	20	-
26	Shimoga	32	1
27	Tumkur	39	-
28	Udupi	22	1
29	Uttara Kannada	28	-
30	Yadagiri	13	-
	Railways	19	-
	STATE	916	10

Source: Director General of Police

47. Crimes Against Women in Karnataka during: 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	2012			2013 (up to March)		
		Molestation	Rape	Dowry death	Molestation	Rape	Dowry death
1	Bangalore City	321	52	51	104	67	17
2	Bangalore District	70	31	10	34	21	6
3	Kolar	37	18	1	16	9	9
4	Tumkur	171	33	18	47	22	4
5	Mysore	163	28	1	52	4	2
6	Mandya	149	35	9	51	15	6
7	Hassan	120	21	5	62	28	8
8	Kodagu	25	12	2	10	6	3
9	Dakshina Kannada	35	12	2	17	7	0
10	Uttara Kannada	97	7	1	74	6	3
11	Chickmagalur	70	10	4	47	14	0
12	Belgaum	205	37	5	64	26	1
13	Dharwad	38	5	0	20	2	4
14	Bijapur	41	18	4	15	11	3
15	Gulbarga	132	29	10	25	20	1
16	Yadagiri	97	9	0	13	5	0
17	Raichur	141	19	1	36	36	0
18	Bidar	40	9	10	26	10	3
19	Chitradurga	140	26	6	47	5	3
20	Shimoga	158	14	6	78	15	0
21	Bellary	48	18	9	28	10	3
22	Bagalkot	63	11	6	8	13	0
23	Chamarajnaragar	64	9	2	37	3	2
24	Udupi	41	5	0	27	12	1
25	Koppal	17	7	0	10	9	0
26	Gadag	59	6	2	16	7	0
27	Haveri	72	12	3	22	5	2
28	Davangere	117	17	8	46	17	2
29	Chikballpur	56	12	12	15	8	4
30	Ramanagar	112	6	17	42	8	0
	Mysore City	22	12	6	10	7	0
	K.G.F	10	10	2	7	15	1
	Hubli-Dwd City	16	6	2	8	7	0
	K.Railways	2	2	2	1	1	0
	Mangalore City	29	8	1	13	1	0
	Total	2978	566	218	1128	452	88

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

**48. Number of Suicide cases in Karnataka during
2012 and 2013 (up to March)**

Sl.No.	District	2012			2013 (Up to March)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bangalore City	1176	813	1989	226	160	386
2	Bangalore District	286	123	409	67	35	102
3	Kolar	61	40	101	23	8	31
4	Tumkur	381	222	603	84	40	124
5	Mysore	235	133	368	66	34	100
6	Mandya	198	67	265	44	12	56
7	Hassan	434	187	621	50	23	73
8	Kodagu	234	74	308	60	27	87
9	Dakshina Kannada	198	70	268	37	8	45
10	Uttara Kannada	170	60	230	39	21	60
11	Chickmagalur	340	165	505	63	28	91
12	Belgaum	474	183	657	131	61	192
13	Dharwad	124	59	183	21	11	32
14	Bijapur	200	78	278	28	16	44
15	Gulbarga	123	73	196	38	27	65
16	Yadagiri	38	26	64	4	3	7
17	Raichur	146	87	233	27	19	46
18	Bidar	103	48	151	47	12	59
19	Chitradurga	315	171	486	46	31	77
20	Shimoga	404	185	589	80	45	125
21	Bellary	218	177	395	40	26	66
22	Bagalkot	128	81	209	30	10	40
23	Chamarajnaragar	56	35	91	27	5	32
24	Udupi	260	87	347	54	36	90
25	Koppal	270	162	432	18	11	29
26	Gadag	96	61	157	26	10	36
27	Haveri	187	100	287	49	14	63
28	Davangere	284	107	391	53	21	74
29	Chikballapur	186	104	290	22	11	33
30	Ramanagar	282	101	383	58	33	91
	K.Railways	421	57	478	90	15	105
	Mysore City	217	83	300	41	33	74
	K.G.F	57	27	84	10	2	12
	Hubli-Dwd City	98	51	149	37	14	51
	Mangalore City	196	60	256	24	9	33
Total		8596	4157	12753	1760	871	2631

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

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

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

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

Year	Women contested	Women elected
1985	112	8
1989	77	9
1994	113	7
1999	62	5
2004	92	6
2008	106	3
16 Bye-Election from 2008-2010	6	3
General Election 2013	175	6

Source:Chief Electoral officer.

51. Number of Judges - Genderwise in Karnataka : 2012-13

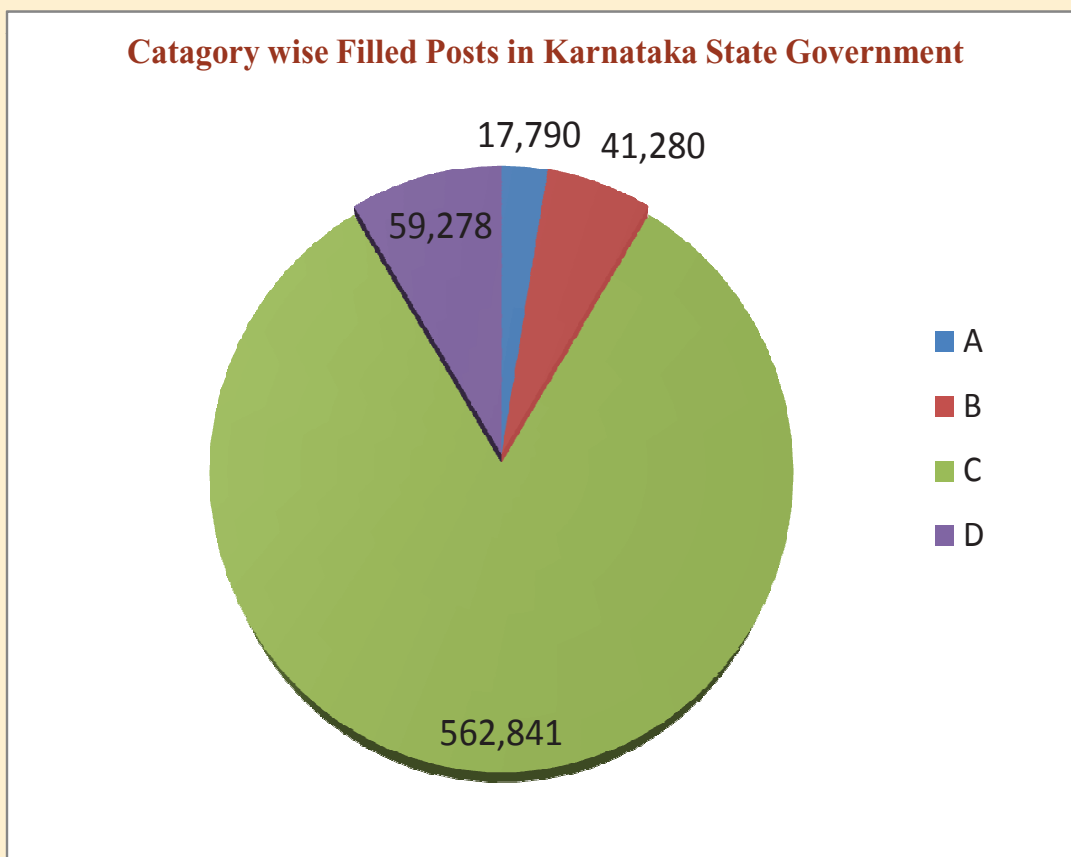
Sl.No.	District	Female	Male	Total
1	Bagalkote	3	13	16
2	Bangalore	24	98	122
3	Bangalore (R)	8	19	27
4	Belgaum	7	42	49
5	Bellary	3	15	18
6	Bidar	4	10	14
7	Bijapur	2	18	20
8	Chamarajnar	2	7	9
9	Chikkaballapur	4	10	14
10	Chikmagalur	4	11	15
11	Chitradurga	3	13	16
12	Dakshina Kannada	9	19	28
13	Davanagere	4	13	17
14	Dharwad	4	23	27
15	Gadag	3	6	9
16	Gulbarga	6	17	23
17	Hassan	5	20	25
18	Haveri	3	14	17
19	Kodagu	1	10	11
20	Kolar	6	15	21
21	Koppal	2	7	9
22	Mandya	5	20	25
23	Mysore	13	25	38
24	Raichur	1	12	13
25	Ramanagara	6	8	14
26	Shimoga	11	17	28
27	Tumkur	11	20	31
28	Udupi	7	7	14
29	Uttara Kannada	8	11	19
30	Yadgir	1	4	5
	OOD	7	33	40
	Total	177	557	734

Source: High Court of Karnataka

52. Employees working in Karnataka State Government as on 31-3-2012

(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	22,049	14,427	3,363	17,790	3,056	810	18.90
2	B	54,942	31,613	9,667	41,280	6,739	1,597	23.42
3	C	668,678	361,771	201,070	562,841	88,761	23,272	35.72
4	D	92,808	43,475	15,803	59,278	13,815	4,139	26.66
Total		838,477	451,286	229,903	681,189	112,371	29,818	33.75



Source: Report on the representation of SC/ST in State Civil services as on 31st March 2012 ,DES.

53. 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
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
Indian Forest Service	2000	7	141	148
	2001	9	148	157
	2002	10	150	160
	2003	10	149	159
	2004	10	147	157
	2005	10	145	155
	2006	11	145	156
	2007	11	153	163
	2008	11	153	163
	2009	11	152	162
	2010	12	144	156
	2011	11	144	155
	2012	13	142	155
	2013	15	132	147

Source: DPAR (SERVICES), VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE

**54. District wise Representation of Women in Grama Panchayats
(General Election : 2010)**

SL No	District	Total Number of Grama Panchayats	Total Number of Members	No. of seats reserved for women	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkote	161	2961	1238	41.81
2	Bangalore Urban	86	1672	696	41.63
3	Bangalore Rural	98	1699	738	43.44
4	Belgaum	485	8469	3689	43.56
5	Bellary	189	3405	1378	40.47
6	Bidar	175	2972	1237	41.62
7	Bijapur	199	3626	1544	42.58
8	Chamarajnar	120	2061	858	41.63
9	Chickmagalur	226	2405	1182	49.15
10	Chikkaballpur	151	2400	1014	42.25
11	Chitradurga	185	3223	1329	41.23
12	Dakshina Kannada	203	3275	1472	44.95
13	Davanagere	230	3267	1438	44.02
14	Dharwad	127	1865	874	46.86
15	Gadag	106	1624	710	43.72
16	Gulbarga	220	3891	1644	42.25
17	Hassan	258	3711	1691	45.57
18	Haveri	208	2963	1362	45.97
19	Kodagu	98	1250	584	46.72
20	Kolar	156	2560	1085	42.38
21	Koppal	134	2604	1058	40.63
22	Mandya	232	3834	1660	43.30
23	Mysore	235	4300	1773	41.23
24	Raichur	164	3276	1301	39.71
25	Ramanagara	130	2109	920	43.62
26	Shimoga	260	2804	1389	49.54
27	Tumkur	321	5362	2268	42.30
28	Udupi	146	2398	1076	44.87
29	Utter Kannada	207	2622	1259	48.02
30	Yadgiri	117	2035	860	42.26
State		5627	90643	39327	43.39

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

**55. District wise Representation of Women in Taluk Panchayat
(General Election : 2010)**

SL No	District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Member	% of seats reserved for women
1	Bagalkot	118	66	55.93
2	Bangalore Rural	68	38	55.88
3	Bangalore Urban	72	41	56.94
4	Belgaum	336	177	52.68
5	Bellary	135	75	55.56
6	Bidar	118	63	53.39
7	Bijapur	144	79	54.86
8	Chamarajanagar	85	45	52.94
9	Chickmagalur	110	62	56.36
10	Chikkaballapur	102	55	53.92
11	Chitradurga	129	69	53.49
12	Dakshina Kannada	129	71	55.04
13	Davanagere	129	69	53.49
14	Dharwar	75	45	60.00
15	Gadag	71	42	59.15
16	Gulbarga	155	87	56.13
17	Hassan	150	86	57.33
18	Haveri	118	65	55.08
19	Kodagu	49	28	57.14
20	Kolar	102	57	55.88
21	Koppal	103	57	55.34
22	Mandya	152	84	55.26
23	Mysore	171	92	53.80
24	Raichur	130	69	53.08
25	Ramanagara	83	45	54.22
26	Shimoga	109	65	59.63
27	Tumkur	212	116	54.72
28	Udupi	95	49	51.58
29	Uttar Kannada	128	78	60.94
30	Yadgiri	81	43	53.09
Total		3659	2018	55.152

**56. District wise Representation of Women in Zilla Panchayat
(General Election :2010)**

Sl.No.	District	Total No. of Members	Number of Women Member	% of seats reserved for
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bagalkot	32	17	53.13
2	Bangalore Rural	18	10	55.56
3	Bangalore Urban	34	19	55.88
4	Belgaum	86	44	51.16
5	Bellary	36	19	52.78
6	Bidar	31	17	54.84
7	Bijapur	38	20	52.63
8	Chamarajanagar	21	12	57.14
9	Chickmagalur	34	18	52.94
10	Chikkaballapur	27	14	51.85
11	Chitradurga	34	18	52.94
12	Dakshina Kannada	35	18	51.43
13	Davanagere	34	19	55.88
14	Dharwad	22	12	54.55
15	Gadag	18	11	61.11
16	Gulbarga	43	23	53.49
17	Hassan	40	21	52.50
18	Haveri	32	17	53.13
19	Kodagu	29	16	55.17
20	Kolar	28	14	50.00
21	Koppal	27	14	51.85
22	Mandya	40	21	52.50
23	Mysore	46	24	52.17
24	Raichur	35	18	51.43
25	Ramanagara	22	12	54.55
26	Shimoga	31	16	51.61
27	Tumkur	57	30	52.63
28	Udupi	25	13	52.00
29	Uttar Kannada	36	19	52.78
30	Yadagiri	22	13	59.09
Total		1013	539	53.21

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

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THIS REPORT***

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