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***Men and Women in Karnataka
2013-14***

September 2014

Publication, Training and Co-ordination Division

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

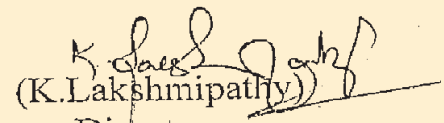
PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has brought out the Annual Publication of “Men and Women in Karnataka for the year 2013-14”. 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.

This is the report which should be brought out within 30th September 2014 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 Pathy)
Director

Bangalore
Date: 11-09-2014

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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 Programmme (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 2012, combined birth rate is 18.5, combined death rate is 7.1 and combined infant mortality rate is 32. Details of Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate from 1971 to 2012 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 38.5 and the total fertility rate is 2.2 among illiterate women and the corresponding rates are 74.6 and 1.9 for literate women. The fertility indicators by level of education for the year 2012 are given in Table 12.

4.6 The Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status of all ages during 2012 was 38.3 in respect of never married women, 49.4 in respect of married women and 12.4 in respect of widowed/divorced and separated women and the details are given in Table 13.

4.7 Total marital fertility rate is 3.7 and 3.8 in Rural and 3.5 in Urban. The Age specific marital fertility rate and age specific fertility rate, for the year 2012, are given in table 14 and 15.

4.8 All ages crude Death rate is 7.1 in total, where as it is 7.8 in male & 6.4 in female. Age specific death rates for male & female is given in table 16.

4.9 Districtwise Birth rate and Death rate 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 2012, for 5th birth order was 1.7 in rural areas and 0.7 in urban areas, the details are given in the table 19.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

As per the 2011 census Karnataka has a total population of 61.09 millions of which children in the age group 0-6 constitute 11.72. 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 (Creches)

Creches directly benefit children in the pre-school age by providing pre-school 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 creche workers look after the children, while mothers are at work. The numbers of day care centers in Karnataka for the year 2013-14 are 87 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 2013-14, under this scheme, 56.21 lakhs beneficiaries 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. 6.00 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. 84,632.89 lakhs was incurred during the year 2013-14. 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 namely 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. 108.30 lakhs

for Non-nutrition component has been allocated in the year 2013-14 & out of Rs. 108.30 lakhs provided in 2013-14, an expenditure of Rs. 108.30 lakh has been incurred. Physical and Financial progress for supplementary nutrition programme and Kishori Shakti Yojaya for the year 2013-14 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, education and 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.10,000.00, which is deposited in her name in fixed deposit and for children's born on or after 01-08-2008, an amount of Rs.19,300.00 will be deposited with the financial institution in the name of the first girl beneficiary and Rs. 18,350.00 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 Samriddhi 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 2013-14 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, of Child Labour Mainstreamed is given in Table-22(a).

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
2011	2.49

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 32 in 2012. 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 2013-14	
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 (%)	40.6	46.2	35.0
Mothers who Received Post Natal Care within 2 days of Delivery for their last birth(%)	58.5	70.4	51.0

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	Rura
Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	35.5	26.3	41.5
Men whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	33.9	25.3	39.9
Women who are overweight or obese (%)	15.3	25.9	8.4
Men who are overweight or obese (%)	10.9	18.4	5.8
<u>Anemia among Children and Adults</u>			
Children age 6-35 months who are anemic (%)	83.9	NA	NA
Ever-married women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	52.2	NA	NA
Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	62.6	NA	NA
Ever-married men age 15-49 who are anemic (%)	NA	NA	NA

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 2013-14, The number of girls enrolled in lower primary, higher primary and high schools are 25,89,196 (48.38), 14,30,060 (48.14) and 8,09,890 (48.07) respectively to the total enrolled. The total percentage enrolment of girls for lower primary, higher primary, and high schools was

48.26 per cent. District wise share of girls enrolment for lower primary, higher primary & high school for the year 2013-14 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 2013-14 were 5,47,689 of which 2,78,058 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 51.88, 57.75 and 36.49 respectively. District wise information is given in Table 29.

9.7 Gender parity index for 2013-14 for Lower Primary, Higher Primary & High School is 0.94, 0.93 and 0.94 respectively and the detail are given in Table 30.

9.8 During 2013-14, number of girls enrolled for first year Pre-University and Second Year Pre-university are 2,97,334 and 2,55,172 respectively and the district wise details are given in table 31.

9.9 During 2013-14 the student strength in Government and Private aided degree colleges were 2,88,771 and 2,31,590 and of which 1,56,845 and 1,22,512 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 2013 was 7,61,948 of which 2,89,709 were in public and 4,72,239 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 during 2013-14 as on 01.09.2014

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 Swarozgaris assisted for economic activities	No. of women assisted for economic activities	Women %
92,700	68,432,	1,288	1,140,	2,146	17,053	14,116	83

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

Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi has restructured SGSY as NRLM Aajeevika from 2013-14. In Karnataka the scheme is being implemented in the name of “Sanjeevini” through KSRLPS.

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 2014, 1.40 self help groups(SHGs) have been formed in the state. 20.16 lakh women members have been organized in these groups till March 2014 and the members have saved an amount of Rs. 1470.19 crores. A total of 1,25,715 groups have availed bank loans to the extent of Rs.1477.45 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 169 santwana centers in State in 2013-14. 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 by CSWB.

Course	Institutions sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
One year course	8	1,95,564	200
Two years course	2	57,742	100

11.2.6 Family Counseling Centers:

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 and other cities respectively on an 80:20

matching basis. Each counselor will get an amount of Rs.7000/-p.m for ‘A’ class cities and Rs.5500/- per month in other parts of the State. 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.

Particulars	No. of Institutions	Amount Released	No. of Units
De-centralized	20	10,41,000,	20
Centralized	31	40,30,093	31

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 2013-14, 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 womens 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

(During the year 2013-14 allocations not received from Central Social Welfare Board, NEW DELHI)

	No.of Institutions	Amount Released	No.of Camps	No. of Beneficiaries
De-Centralized	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Centralized	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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 2013-14, total number of police stations in Karnataka are 917 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 1030 victims of rape in 2013 when compared with 566 victims in 2012. The dowry deaths recorded are 277 in 2013 compared to 218 in 2012. Molestation cases recorded are 3913 in 2013 compared to 2978 in 2012. The district wise details are given in table 47.

12.2 Punishment for Rape

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

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

Gang Rape:-

376D. Where a woman is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be

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

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

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

Punishment for repeat offenders.

376E. Whoever has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 376 or section 376A or section 3760 and is subsequently convicted of an offence punishable under any of the said sections shall be punished with imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

12.3 As per the report received from State for the year 2013 the total Suicides are 12680, of which 4017 are suicides pertaining to women. 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 Lok Sabha 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 2013-14 was 847 of which the number of women judges recorded was 209, whereas male judges were 638. 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 group wise 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			%	Literacy Rate				Density Per Sq.Km.
		Male	Female	Total		Share of Female	Male	Female	Persons	
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	2582024	2464695	5046719	8.26	6
5-9	2696670	2544839	5241509	8.58	5
10-14	2955287	2781359	5736646	9.39	4
15-19	3042048	2785229	5827277	9.54	2
20-24	3109586	2942972	6052558	9.91	1
25-29	2879254	2892352	5771606	9.45	3
30-34	2389594	2308786	4698380	7.69	7
35-39	2319088	2376363	4695451	7.69	8
40-44	1977768	1848944	3826712	6.26	9
45-49	1804833	1714949	3519782	5.76	10
50-54	1381969	1317301	2699270	4.42	11
55-59	1056054	1086450	2142504	3.51	12
60-64	994630	1065422	2060052	3.37	13
65-69	723687	796432	1520119	2.49	14
70-74	510419	550706	1061125	1.74	15
75-79	249834	274592	524426	0.86	16
80-84	156766	205258	362024	0.59	17
85-89	58153	75585	133738	0.22	18
90-94	30770	43764	74534	0.12	19
95-99	13387	18870	32257	0.05	21
100+	9426	13331	22757	0.04	22
Age not stated	25410	20441	45851	0.08	20
All ages	30966657	30128640	61095297	100.00	-

Source: As per 2011 Population Census.

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)

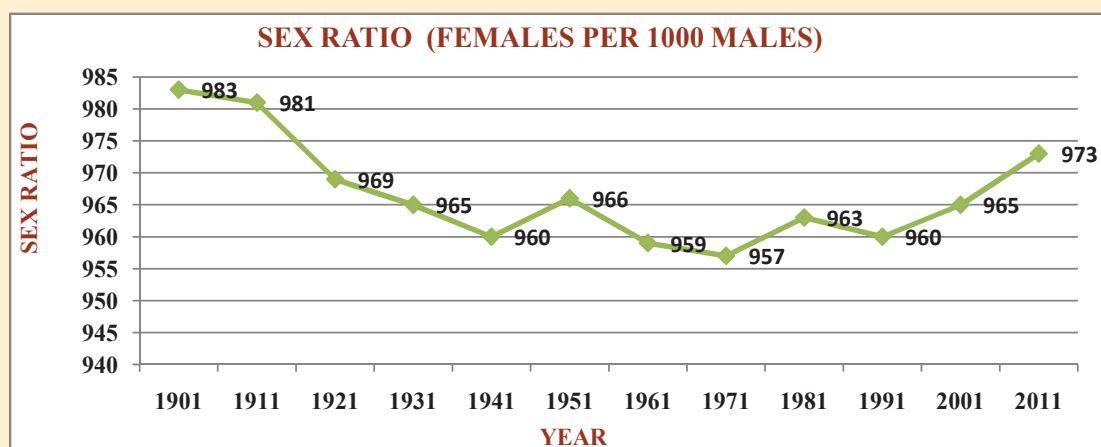
Age group	Male	Female	Persons	% to All age Group	Rank
0-4	187095	180032	367127	10.60	3
5-9	219876	215983	435859	12.58	2
10-14	233167	220542	453709	13.10	1
15-19	189575	155256	344831	9.95	4
20-24	147762	139746	287508	8.30	5
25-29	131589	148007	279596	8.07	6
30-34	116845	121074	237919	6.87	8
35-39	121124	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	2011
1	Bagalkote	999	995	974	984	977	997	987	987	997	982	980	989
2	Bangalore	982	958	931	928	922	895	890	886	900	903	908	916
3	Bangalore(R)	996	990	972	970	964	970	960	954	955	945	945	946
4	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964	976
5	Belgaum	980	9647	957	952	947	956	952	947	957	954	960	973
6	Bellary	968	975	967	970	970	956	960	966	975	966	969	983
7	Bidar	990	979	968	959	949	980	971	963	968	952	949	956
8	Bijapur	996	986	957	962	951	963	967	963	970	948	950	960
9	Chamarajnagar	1024	1015	1007	998	975	978	968	955	956	953	971	993
10	Chikmagalur	907	911	910	886	892	896	903	937	953	977	984	1008
11	Chitradurga	967	968	947	952	937	942	942	946	952	951	955	974
12	Dakshina Kannada	1029	1041	1030	1042	1049	1048	1027	1006	1015	1020	1022	1020
13	Davanagere	971	977	957	949	952	956	948	947	944	942	952	972
14	Dharwad	983	970	956	939	936	858	941	928	938	935	949	971
15	Gadag	995	976	993	981	973	987	981	983	981	969	969	982
16	Gulbarga	974	975	973	970	960	993	989	981	981	962	958	971
17	Yadagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	982	989
18	Hassan	1010	1019	998	985	977	970	969	974	987	999	1004	1010
19	Haveri	973	973	942	945	944	938	939	938	937	936	944	950
20	Kodagu	801	799	931	803	827	830	862	910	933	979	996	1019
21	Kolar	968	968	957	955	949	973	968	961	971	965	977	979
22	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	966	972
23	Koppal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	968	973	979	989	981	983	986
24	Mandya	1032	1028	999	995	982	990	967	960	960	963	986	995
25	Mysore	1009	1007	989	976	961	966	942	936	948	953	964	985
26	Raichur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1004	994	982	988	978	983	1000
27	Shimoga	894	897	892	860	869	878	879	919	944	964	978	998
28	Tumkur	985	977	958	962	951	958	956	957	961	959	967	984
29	Udupi	1125	1112	1099	1120	1123	1150	1165	1140	1130	1134	1130	1094
30	Uttara Kannada	925	956	968	952	965	967	946	957	958	966	971	979
	KARNATAKA	983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957	963	960	965	973

Source:As per population Census



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	Chamarajnagar	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	Chamarajnagar	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 2012

Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
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
2012	19.4	16.9	18.5	8.1	5.3	7.1	36	25	32

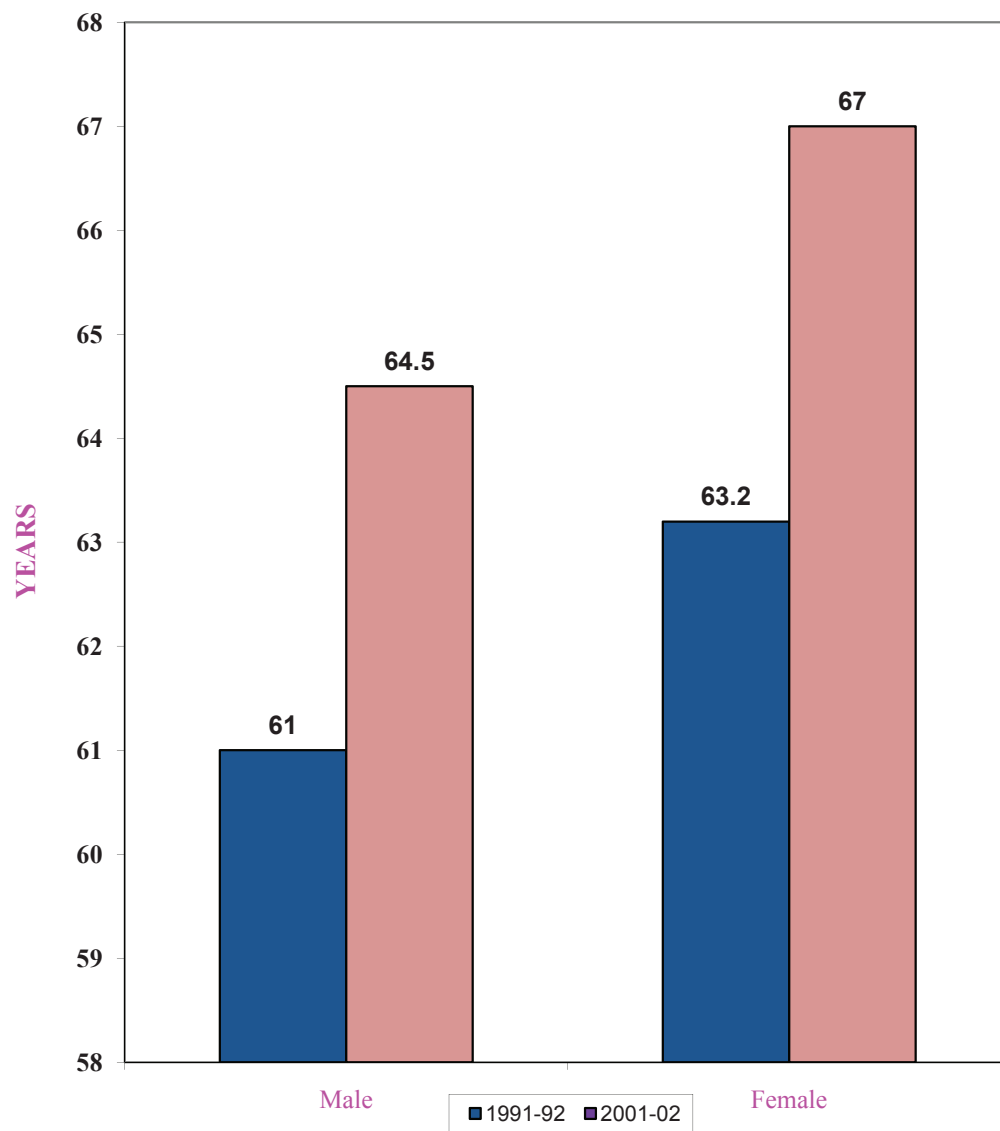
Source: Sample Registration System Bulletins, Registrar General of India

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

SI 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	Chamarajnaragar	-	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)	Education Level of Women - Year -2012								
	Illiterate	Literate							
		Total literate	Without Formal Education	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Class XI	Class XII	Graduate & Above
15-19	113.2	29.0	299.5	144.6	95.8	27.9	15.8	7.4	0.0
20-24	205.8	182.5	319.0	289.9	219.9	224.9	152.2	109.3	85.8
25-29	96.1	116.2	83.1	112.8	119.6	119.0	117.2	99.1	125.2
30-34	27.1	37.4	5.7	23.8	35.8	29.9	44.6	48.9	54.6
35-39	4.0	9.9	4.2	5.2	10.2	10.1	8.6	13.3	16.4
40-44	1.7	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.0	12.2	8.6
45-49	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Fertility Rate	38.5	74.6	60.4	82.2	83.8	82.4	65.8	62.7	65.2
Total Fertility Rate	2.2	1.9	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5

Source: Table 4, SRS Statistical Report 2012, ORGI

13. Percentage distribution of population by sex, marital status and age group : 2012

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	16.7	0	0	16.7	17.1	0	0	17.7	16.3	0	0	17.2
10-14	8.8	0	0	8.8	9.2	0	0	9.5	8.4	0	0	8.9
15-19	8.5	0.6	0	9.1	9.3	0.1	0	9.9	7.6	1.1	0	9.4
20-24	6.3	4.0	0	10.3	8.5	1.3	0	10.3	3.9	6.8	0.1	11
25-29	3.0	6.3	0.1	9.4	4.7	4.8	0	9.2	1.3	7.9	0.2	8.8
30-34	1.0	7.2	0.3	8.5	1.6	7.0	0.1	8.4	0.4	7.5	0.5	8.5
35-39	0.3	6.6	0.4	7.3	0.4	6.7	0.1	6.9	0.2	6.5	0.6	6.9
40-44	0.1	6.2	0.5	6.8	0.2	6.5	0.1	6.6	0.1	5.8	0.9	6.9
45-49	0.1	5.0	0.6	5.7	0.1	5.4	0.1	5.6	0.1	4.6	1.1	5.4
50-54	0	4.1	0.7	4.8	0.1	4.9	0.2	4.9	0	3.4	1.2	4.2
55-59	0	3.1	0.8	3.9	0	3.5	0.2	3.6	0	2.8	1.5	4.6
60-64	0	2.3	0.9	3.2	0	2.8	0.2	2.7	0	1.7	1.6	2.6
65-69	0	1.4	0.9	2.3	0	2	0.2	2.1	0	0.8	1.5	2.1
70-74	0	0.8	0.8	1.6	0	1.2	0.2	1.3	0	0.4	1.4	1.6
75-79	0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0	0.1	1.0	1.0
80-84	0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0	0	0.4	0.5
85+	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.4	0.4
All ages	44.8	48.3	6.9	100	51.2	47.2	1.6	100	38.3	49.4	12.4	100

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2012.

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

14. Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates : 2012

Age group (Year)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	269.7	250.6	265.0
20-24	309.4	265.6	295.4
25-29	134.6	133.3	134.1
30-34	36.0	41.3	38.1
35-39	7.6	10.2	8.6
40-44	1.8	3.6	2.5
45-49	0.5	0.0	0.3
Crude Birth Rate	19.4	16.9	18.5
General Fertility Rate	69.1	57.7	64.9
Total Fertility Rate	2.0	1.7	1.9
Gross Reproduction Rate	1.0	0.8	0.9
General Marital Fertility Rate	98.3	82.2	92.3
Total Marital Fertility Rate	3.8	3.5	3.7

15. Age Specific Fertility Rate : 2012

Age group of mother (in Years)	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	39.2	23.4	33.8
20-24	205.0	149.5	185.2
25-29	113.7	109.9	112.1
30-34	31.9	37.5	34.1
35-39	6.7	9.1	7.6
40-44	1.5	3.1	2.1
45-49	0.4	0.0	0.3

Source: Table -3 SRS Report 2012, ORGI+A12

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2012.

16. Age Specific Death Rates : 2012

Age group years	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 year	30.7	33.3	32.0
0-4	7.7	8.4	8.0
5-9	0.7	0.8	0.7
10-14	0.6	0.1	0.3
15-19	1.4	1.2	1.3
20-24	1.4	2.2	1.8
25-29	2.5	1.4	2.0
30-34	2.8	1.5	2.1
35-39	4.5	2.3	3.4
40-44	5.9	2.4	4.1
45-49	8.0	4.5	6.2
50-54	11.2	6.3	8.9
55-59	17.2	10.0	13.3
60-64	27.6	12.6	19.9
65-69	39.2	28.3	33.6
70-74	54.8	42.7	48.1
75-79	80.5	64.2	71.2
80-84	101.8	104.3	103.2
85+	188	183.0	184.8
All ages(Crude Death Rate)	7.8	6.4	7.1

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2012-Table-8. ORGI.

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	8.16
29	Udupi	17.04	8.22
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 : 2012**

Birth order	Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	45.9	46.4	45.4	50.8	51.2	50.2
2	36.4	36.4	36.5	37.7	36.7	39.0
3	12.5	12.9	12.1	8.8	8.8	8.7
4	3.5	3.0	3.9	2.0	2.4	1.6
5+	1.7	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2012 Table-5. ORGI.

**20. Working Women's Hostels sanctioned, women benefited,
No. of day care centres : 2013-14**

Sl.No.	Districts	No. of working women Hostels	Working women benefited	No. of Day Care Centres (DCC)
1	Bagalkote	2	162	6
2	Bangalore	13	783	9
3	Bangalore(R)	-	-	1
4	Belgaum	8	461	1
5	Bellary	4	293	0
6	Bidar	4	305	0
7	Bijapur	1	-	2
8	Chamarajnar	-	-	2
9	Chikkaballapur	-	-	4
10	Chikmagalur	1	81	0
11	Chitradurga	1	94	13
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	532	-
13	Davanagere	1	51	2
14	Dharwad	4	319	1
15	Gadag	2	45	0
16	Gulbarga	3	420	0
17	Hassan	1	50	2
18	Haveri	-	-	0
19	Kodagu	1	31	0
20	Kolar	-	-	0
21	Koppal	-	-	0
22	Mandya	4	315	0
23	Mysore	4	349	3
24	Raichur	2	51	26
25	Ramanagara	-	-	12
26	Shimoga	1	196	0
27	Tumkur	2	181	0
28	Udupi	1	86	2
29	Uttara Kannada	2	84	0
30	Yadagiri	-	-	1
STATE		66	4889	87

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

21. Physical and Financial Progress for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Kishori shakti Yojana: 2013-14

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	Expenditure
1	Bagalkote	223891	3167.27	150	2.75	0.82
2	Bangalore	174679	2573.51	80	3.85	0.00
3	Bangalore(R)	90217	1189.33	0	0.00	0.00
4	Ramanagara	74535	1246.46	60	3.30	0.00
5	Belgaum	543797	7780.46	90	4.40	0.00
6	Bellary	376309	6502.18	0	0.00	0.00
7	Bidar	210622	2784.29	261	3.85	2.09
8	Bijapur	267548	3796.94	0	0.00	0.00
9	Chamarajnar	96931	1538.19	720	2.75	2.20
10	Chikmagalur	115210	1682.79	0	0.00	0.00
11	Chitradurga	169374	2679.72	135	3.85	0.00
12	Dakshina Kannada	131417	1990.49	570	4.95	1.76
13	Davanagere	176850	2254.75	1800	4.40	2.29
14	Dharwad	202759	2739.70	0	0.00	0.00
15	Gadag	116935	2022.97	1216	3.85	0.55
16	Gulbarga	414352	7114.56	0	0.00	0.00
17	Yadagiri	135455	1702.80	423	2.75	0.73
18	Hassan	127470	1900.32	767	3.85	4.08
19	Haveri	178552	2806.93	505	6.60	0.30
20	Kodagu	52232	751.72	0	0.00	0.00
21	Kolar	178811	2974.07	0	0.00	0.00
22	Chikkaballapura	113377	2004.86	1200	4.40	0.00
23	Koppal	186616	1685.20	470	2.75	0.55
24	Mandya	152056	2478.87	722	3.85	3.80
25	Mysore	212837	2895.36	140	2.75	4.41
26	Raichur	288710	4705.34	150	4.40	9.98
27	Shimoga	141959	2417.11	723	7.70	0.00
28	Tumkur	216648	3414.64	1050	3.85	0.00
29	Udupi	81329	1285.54	140	2.47	0.55
30	Uttara Kannada	169541	2546.52	0	0.00	0.00
STATE		5621019	84632.89	11372	83.32	34.11

Note: Physical (ಫೌಡಿಕ) \$ 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	2012-13	2013-14
1	Bagalkote	16505	7912
2	Bangalore	26610	7987
3	Bangalore (Rural)	5036	2538
4	Ramanagara	6410	3309
5	Belgaum	34454	17430
6	Bellary	15003	9341
7	Bidar	13514	4461
8	Bijapur	26123	6647
9	Chamarajanagar	7872	4577
10	Chikmagalur	6447	3683
11	Chitradurga	12060	7112
12	Dakshina Kannada	5711	2696
13	Davanagere	11725	8182
14	Dharwad	21391	6709
15	Gadag	9704	4711
16	Gulbarga	17111	6983
17	Yadagiri	11432	4015
18	Hassan	10961	5785
19	Haveri	12143	6361
20	Kodagu	1879	917
21	Kolar	8783	4621
22	Chikkaballapur	9504	4221
23	Koppal	11480	5006
24	Mandya	13183	5625
25	Mysore	17133	5716
26	Raichur	23378	6398
27	Shimoga	11112	5577
28	Tumkur	17345	8882
29	Udupi	5016	2419
30	Uttara Kannada	10798	4820
STATE		399823	174641

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

22(a). Details of Child Labours Mainstreamed (In Numbers)

Sl. No	District	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bagalkote	-	-	981	1064	-	-	-	-	311	273
2	Bangalore	189	194	8	11	60	88	98	107	269	326
3	Bangalore (Rural)	119	48	158	62	81	39	70	34	52	22
4	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-	40	23	35	29	43	41
5	Belgaum	855	745	-	-	-	-	29	31	40	34
6	Bellary	89	40	169	64	-	-	20	3	138	147
7	Bidar	178	85	32	-	35	-	51	-	110	-
8	Bijapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	39	50
9	Chamarajanagar	56	-	29	7	27	-	97	26	17	-
10	Chikmagalur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
11	Chitradurga	55	14	-	-	8	2	25	10	-	-
12	Dakshina Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Davanagere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Dharwad	46	30	79	72	-	-	1	1	2	2
15	Gadag	6	2	2	3	1	3	4	-	6	2
16	Gulbarga	295	263	-	-	182	286	37	59	39	63
17	Yadagiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	165	255	137
18	Hassan	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Kodagu	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	2	-	-
21	Kolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-
23	Koppal	56	64	-	-	195	162	647	292	299	205
24	Mandya	-	-	-	-	220	80	180	50	110	50
25	Mysore	44	37	22	20	47	46	24	23	12	8
26	Raichur	347	275	508	589	-	-	81	17	152	91
27	Shimoga	37	32	28	20	48	31	56	48	39	47
28	Tumkur	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	72	120	25
29	Udupi	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-
30	Uttara Kannada	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE		2383	1831	2018	1913	946	761	2003	970	2130	1523

Source:Labour Department, GOK.

23. Class wise Enrolment from 2000-2001 to 2013-14

Year	(I-V classes)			(VI-VIII classes)			(IX-X classes)			Total
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	(I-X)
2000-01	3195821	3463202	6659023	1260660	1443587	2704247	496445	625330	1121775	10485045
2001-02	3163286	3424999	6588285	1288766	1455802	2744568	504474	630061	1134535	10467388
2002-03	3209952	3423109	6633061	1320444	1463450	2783894	563589	656748	1220337	10637292
2003-04	2853180	3025247	5878427	1259363	1409336	2668699	472387	560111	1032498	9579624
2004-05	2816824	3003460	5820284	1357882	1525523	2883405	577129	655793	1232922	9936611
2005-06	2790668	2967111	5757779	1383496	1502794	2886290	623501	692374	1315875	9959944
2006-07	2769823	2955183	5725006	1431702	1564940	2996642	718916	797526	1516442	10238090
2007-08	2885736	2710964	5596700	1554686	1441561	2996247	808755	743962	1552447	10145394
2008-09	2682420	2859996	5542416	1441210	1550766	2991976	747660	810049	1557709	10092101
2009-10	2639555	2820488	5460043	1416574	1528585	2945159	783919	845972	1629891	10035093
2010-11	2613045	2801529	5414574	1430580	1536864	2967444	795930	851421	1647351	10029369
2011-12	2609406	2808432	5417838	1447951	1559068	3007019	807814	868371	1676185	10101042
2012-13	2588225	2790256	5378481	1449861	1567247	3017108	800870	865624	1666494	10062083
2013-14	2762510	2589196	5351706	1540468	1430060	2970528	874814	809890	1684704	10006938

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

**24. Drop-out rate at different stages of School Education in Karnataka
from 2000- 2001 to 2013-14**

Year	(I-V classes)			(I-VII/VIII classes)			(IX-X classes)*		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2000-01	13.22	16.42	14.92	25.54	26.64	26.12	34.28	33.75	34.00
2001-02	12.34	14.72	13.6	24.77	26.1	25.47	33.87	33.72	33.79
2002-03	7.62	10.41	9.08	22.33	24.69	23.57	31.04	32.41	31.76
2003-04	15.82	18.13	17.02	28.15	29.88	29.06	29.04	30.11	29.60
2004-05	12.82	13.66	13.26	24	24.78	24.4	32.6	33.35	32.99
2005-06	10.96	12.14	11.57	21.34	22.63	22.01	30.46	31.96	31.25
2006-07	8.11	8.78	8.46	18.01	18.5	18.26	26.37	27.17	26.79
2007-08	7.62	6.52	7.09	14.19	13.32	13.77	24.48	23.63	24.71
2008-09	6.41	7.4	6.92	11.67	12.3	12	22.26	22.93	22.61
2009-10	7.27	7.96	7.63	9.95	10.49	10.23	20.55	20.66	20.61
*2010-11	6.35	6.86	6.62	9.33	9.89	9.62	18.49	18.77	18.64
*2011-12	1.21	1.17	1.19	2.79	3.01	2.9	9.51	6.56	8.11
*2012-13	2.33	2.81	2.56	3.75	4.24	3.98	7.64	7.09	7.38
*2013-14	3.39	2.50	2.96	4.96	5.15	5.05	9.20	7.72	8.49

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

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions, Bangalore

25. Percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS : 2013-14

Sl. No.	District	% of women aware of HIV/AIDS
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.

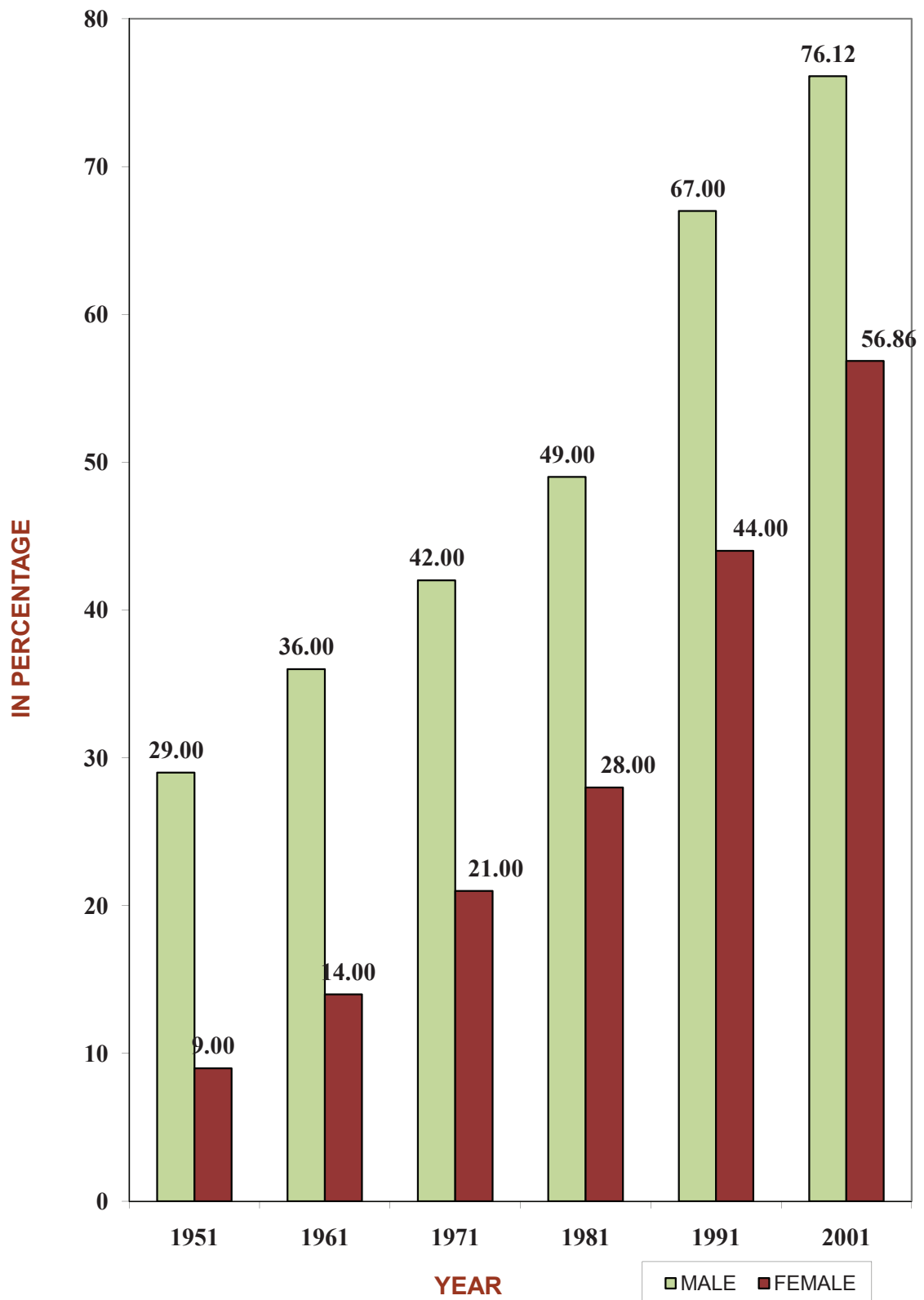
Source: Karnataka Aids Prevention Society, Bangalore

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	
Sl.No.	District	Year : 2011								
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 :2013-2014

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	107421	100277	207698	48.28	57321	52537	109858	47.82	28519	24678	53197	46.39	193261	177492	370753	47.87
2	Bangalore (Rural)	38814	36572	75386	48.51	22458	21383	43841	48.77	13902	13418	27320	49.11	75174	71373	146547	48.70
3	Bangalore	399381	380804	780185	48.81	212036	201642	413678	48.74	121199	118401	239600	49.42	732616	700847	1433463	48.89
4	Belgaum	231242	214621	445863	48.14	133696	121426	255122	47.60	74518	64722	139240	46.48	439456	400769	840225	47.70
5	Bellary	126264	118479	244743	48.41	64415	59416	123831	47.98	32072	26194	58266	44.96	222751	204089	426840	47.81
6	Bidar	116028	109035	225063	48.45	54589	52596	107185	49.07	26079	25675	51754	49.61	196696	187306	384002	48.78
7	Bijapur	148641	134472	283113	47.50	68354	60800	129154	47.08	34730	27377	62107	44.08	251725	222649	474374	46.94
8	Chamarajanagar	35866	33617	69483	48.38	21322	20564	41886	49.10	12367	12025	24392	49.30	69555	66206	135761	48.77
9	Chikkaballapur	49609	45832	95441	48.02	27269	25309	52578	48.14	17758	17217	34975	49.23	94636	88358	182994	48.28
10	Chikmagalur	38893	36800	75693	48.62	25363	24051	49414	48.67	16371	16063	32434	49.53	80627	76914	157541	48.82
11	Chitradurga	67598	63474	131072	48.43	40630	38116	78746	48.40	24919	23451	48370	48.48	133147	125041	258188	48.43
12	Dakshina Kannada	80763	75443	156206	48.30	53452	49771	103223	48.22	36155	34043	70198	48.50	170370	159257	329627	48.31
13	Davanagere	86380	80902	167282	48.36	50696	47824	98520	48.54	28070	26861	54931	48.90	165146	155587	320733	48.51
14	Dharwad	77736	75429	153165	49.25	47547	44964	92511	48.60	26862	25382	52244	48.58	152145	145775	297920	48.93
15	Gadag	50072	47481	97553	48.67	29189	27197	56386	48.23	16275	14561	30836	47.22	95536	89239	184775	48.30
16	Gulbarga	159846	146056	305902	47.75	77076	69538	146614	47.43	37430	33010	70440	46.86	274352	248604	522956	47.54
17	Hassan	59378	57269	116647	49.10	38201	36565	74766	48.91	26068	26089	52157	50.02	123647	119923	243570	49.24
18	Haveri	72441	68902	141343	48.75	41508	40295	81803	49.26	22246	21622	43868	49.29	136195	130819	267014	48.99
19	Kodagu	20448	19943	40391	49.37	13760	12742	26502	48.08	8581	8665	17246	50.24	42789	41350	84139	49.14
20	Kolar	62681	59393	122074	48.65	35421	33057	68478	48.27	22562	21823	44385	49.17	120664	114273	234937	48.64
21	Koppal	74280	70646	144926	48.75	39746	36520	76266	47.89	17642	15180	32822	46.25	131668	122346	254014	48.17
22	Mandya	60054	55985	116039	48.25	38322	35030	73352	47.76	25046	23869	48915	48.80	123422	114884	238306	48.21
23	Mysore	113782	108020	221802	48.70	69223	66228	135451	48.89	43963	42907	86870	49.39	226968	217155	444123	48.90
24	Raichur	111049	101383	212432	47.72	54929	49059	103988	47.18	23448	19998	43446	46.03	189426	170440	359866	47.36
25	Ramanagara	37481	35286	72767	48.49	23269	21771	45040	48.34	14649	14404	29053	49.58	75399	71461	146860	48.66
26	Shimoga	68784	65296	134080	48.70	43140	40852	83992	48.64	27609	26463	54072	48.94	139533	132611	272144	48.73
27	Tumkur	97497	90959	188456	48.27	63517	56452	119969	47.06	43236	38466	81702	47.08	204250	185877	390127	47.65
28	Udupi	39568	37177	76745	48.44	26433	24516	50949	48.12	17725	16734	34459	48.56	83726	78427	162153	48.37
29	Uttara Kannada	55587	52241	107828	48.45	36059	33662	69721	48.28	22274	21617	43891	49.25	113920	107520	221440	48.55
30	Yadagiri	74926	67402	142328	47.36	31527	26177	57704	45.36	12539	8975	21514	41.72	118992	102554	221546	46.29
	STATE	2762510	2589196	5351706	48.38	1540468	1430060	2970528	48.14	874814	809890	1684704	48.07	5177792	4829146	10006938	48.26

Source.: Commissioner of Public Instructions,

28. No. of Bicycles distributed for VIII standard Students : 2013-14

Sl.No.	District	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Bagalkote	5282	5444	10726
2	Bangalore (R)	1213	1202	2415
3	Bangalore (U)	6723	6982	13705
4	Belgaum	14159	14777	28936
5	Bellary	10904	11462	22366
6	Bidar	14479	15711	30190
7	Bijapur	8626	8624	17250
8	Chamarajanagar	4226	4438	8664
9	Chikkaballapur	6187	6000	12187
10	Chikmagalur	3730	4169	7899
11	Chitradurga	9454	9740	19194
12	Dakshina Kannada	11274	11714	22988
13	Davanagere	9118	8998	18116
14	Dharwad	2546	2654	5200
15	Gadag	8540	8419	16959
16	Gulbarga	16867	17576	34443
17	Hassan	10797	10287	21084
18	Haveri	11303	11050	22353
19	Kodagu	12342	12965	25307
20	Kolar	8001	7441	15442
21	Koppal	6038	6358	12396
22	Mandya	8463	8923	17386
23	Mysore	9693	11078	20771
24	Raichur	6585	6715	13300
25	Ramanagara	5866	5554	11420
26	Shimoga	4818	4772	9590
27	Tumkur	18201	18703	36904
28	Udupi	5313	6507	11820
29	Uttara Kannada	18207	19394	37601
30	Yadagiri	10676	10401	21077
STATE		269631	278058	547689

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) : 2013-14

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	905	718	1623	44.24	4318	3355	7673	43.72	2409	790	3199	24.70
2	Bangalore (Rural)	778	845	1623	52.06	1606	2182	3788	57.60	1098	591	1689	34.99
3	Bangalore	518	2609	3127	83.43	6394	22969	29363	78.22	6260	8464	14724	57.48
4	Belgaum	2208	1840	4048	45.45	9432	8884	18316	48.50	5490	2060	7550	27.28
5	Bellary	1093	1188	2281	52.08	4453	4671	9124	51.19	2259	1284	3543	36.24
6	Bidar	1015	1130	2145	52.68	4464	4109	8573	47.93	2585	1096	3681	29.77
7	Bijapur	1798	1568	3366	46.58	5318	3935	9253	42.53	2938	716	3654	19.59
8	Chamarajanagar	494	419	913	45.89	1454	1788	3242	55.15	1039	538	1577	34.12
9	Chikkaballapur	1166	837	2003	41.79	2147	2413	4560	52.92	1198	508	1706	29.78
10	Chikmagalur	965	865	1830	47.27	2262	2735	4997	54.73	1701	819	2520	32.50
11	Chitradurga	1136	884	2020	43.76	3136	3326	6462	51.47	2575	591	3166	18.67
12	Dakshina Kannada	177	549	726	75.62	1393	5706	7099	80.38	1640	2210	3850	57.40
13	Davanagere	1060	1264	2324	54.39	3900	3972	7872	50.46	2997	1153	4150	27.78
14	Dharwad	325	673	998	67.43	2621	4235	6856	61.77	1699	1275	2974	42.87
15	Gadag	374	452	826	54.72	2302	1860	4162	44.69	1532	607	2139	28.38
16	Gulbarga	1470	1973	3443	57.30	5075	6380	11455	55.70	3035	2054	5089	40.36
17	Hassan	1602	1473	3075	47.90	2781	3682	6463	56.97	2808	1172	3980	29.45
18	Haveri	822	765	1587	48.20	3543	3015	6558	45.97	2220	769	2989	25.73
19	Kodagu	88	273	361	75.62	458	1846	2304	80.12	616	632	1248	50.64
20	Kolar	1371	1300	2671	48.67	2166	3748	5914	63.38	1592	1041	2633	39.54
21	Koppal	672	503	1175	42.81	2734	1936	4670	41.46	1201	467	1668	28.00
22	Mandya	1039	841	1880	44.73	2555	3100	5655	54.82	2393	965	3358	28.74
23	Mysore	1206	1546	2752	56.18	3563	6685	10248	65.23	2822	2257	5079	44.44
24	Raichur	1345	1186	2531	46.86	4073	4051	8124	49.86	1751	999	2750	36.33
25	Ramanagara	906	890	1796	49.55	1424	2150	3574	60.16	1296	588	1884	31.21
26	Shimoga	987	1062	2049	51.83	2716	3970	6686	59.38	2221	1237	3458	35.77
27	Tumkur	2265	2197	4462	49.24	3697	5326	9023	59.03	4281	1471	5752	25.57
28	Udupi	284	347	631	54.99	1174	2674	3848	69.49	1315	1032	2347	43.97
29	Uttara Kannada	907	1305	2212	59.00	1790	3757	5547	67.73	1628	1100	2728	40.32
30	Yadagiri	850	653	1503	43.45	2221	1615	3836	42.10	1159	445	1604	27.74
	STATE	29826	32155	61981	51.88	95170	130075	225245	57.75	67758	38931	106689	36.49

Commissioner of Public Instructions,

30. Districtwise Gender Parity Index : 2013-14

Sl.No	District	Lower Primary School	Higher Primary School	High School
1	Bagalkote	0.93	0.92	0.87
2	Bangalore (Rural)	0.94	0.95	0.97
3	Bangalore	0.95	0.95	0.98
4	Belgaum	0.93	0.91	0.87
5	Bellary	0.94	0.92	0.82
6	Bidar	0.94	0.96	0.98
7	Bijapur	0.9	0.89	0.79
8	Chamarajanagar	0.94	0.96	0.97
9	Chikkaballapur	0.92	0.93	0.97
10	Chikmagalur	0.95	0.95	0.98
11	Chitradurga	0.94	0.94	0.94
12	Dakshina Kannada	0.93	0.93	0.94
13	Davanagere	0.94	0.94	0.96
14	Dharwad	0.97	0.95	0.94
15	Gadag	0.95	0.93	0.89
16	Gulbarga	0.91	0.90	0.88
17	Hassan	0.96	0.96	1.00
18	Haveri	0.95	0.97	0.97
19	Kodagu	0.98	0.93	1.01
20	Kolar	0.95	0.93	0.97
21	Koppal	0.95	0.92	0.86
22	Mandya	0.93	0.91	0.95
23	Mysore	0.95	0.96	0.98
24	Raichur	0.91	0.89	0.85
25	Ramanagara	0.94	0.94	0.98
26	Shimoga	0.95	0.95	0.96
27	Tumkur	0.93	0.89	0.89
28	Udupi	0.94	0.93	0.94
29	Uttara Kannada	0.94	0.93	0.97
30	Yadagiri	0.90	0.83	0.72
STATE		0.94	0.93	0.93

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions,

31. The Student Strength in Pre-University : 2013-14

Sl. No.	District	No. of Colleges	Number of I PUC Students			Number of II PUC Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Bagalkote	114	9985	8118	18103	7248	6549	13797
2	Bangalore (U)	618	45556	48985	94541	38457	43837	82294
3	Bangalore (R)	48	3516	4276	7792	2367	3462	5829
4	Belgaum	299	23691	19229	42920	17870	15900	33770
5	Bellary	131	9106	8413	17519	7049	7364	14413
6	Bidar	145	7029	7920	14949	5246	6661	11907
7	Bijapur	180	11642	8266	19908	9725	7259	16984
8	Chamarajanagar	59	4009	4200	8209	2777	3213	5990
9	Chikkaballapur	85	7352	6837	14189	5638	5430	11068
10	Chikmagalur	79	5157	5932	11089	3680	5095	8775
11	Chitradurga	128	7437	8082	15519	5908	6661	12569
12	Dakshina Kannada	186	16919	17774	34693	14238	16282	30520
13	Davanagere	158	10050	10627	20677	8026	9014	17040
14	Dharwad	147	10227	10152	20379	8318	9037	17355
15	Gadag	93	5772	5082	10854	4642	4196	8838
16	Gulbarga	212	9637	10172	19809	7303	8976	16279
17	Hassan	162	7840	10070	17910	5899	8540	14439
18	Haveri	113	5966	6556	12522	4337	5355	9692
19	Kodagu	58	2934	3338	6272	2454	2805	5259
20	Kolar	93	7321	8166	15487	5679	6666	12345
21	Koppal	73	4427	4322	8749	3054	3260	6314
22	Mandya	138	7523	9146	16669	5386	7618	13004
23	Mysore	212	15855	16954	32809	12793	14527	27320
24	Raichur	130	7275	6065	13340	5859	4882	10741
25	Ramanagara	75	3958	5138	9096	3257	4229	7486
26	Shimoga	117	7822	10397	18219	6178	9336	15514
27	Tumkur	221	13027	14657	27684	9746	12387	22133
28	Udupi	105	7334	8016	15350	6293	7535	13828
29	Uttara Kannada	92	6434	7782	14216	5019	7086	12105
30	Yadagiri	53	3600	2662	6262	2482	2010	4492
STATE		4324	288401	297334	585735	226928	255172	482100

Source: Pre-University Board

**31(a). Number of students attended and passed II PUC examination
during March 2014**

Sl. No.	District	Students appeared for examination- March 2014			Students passed in examination - April 2014			Rank
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Bagalkote	10578	7827	18405	5680	5273	10953	12
2	Bangalore (U)	50944	49927	100871	29738	36328	66066	1
3	Bangalore (R)	3332	3883	7215	1837	2834	4671	28
4	Belgaum	25843	18333	44176	13255	12713	25968	3
5	Bellary	10428	9313	19741	4853	5212	10065	15
6	Bidar	8311	8988	17299	3407	4369	7776	20
7	Bijapur	15251	9159	24410	7004	5283	12287	9
8	Chamarajanagar	3931	3799	7730	2242	2613	4855	26
9	Chikkaballapur	7770	6460	14230	3972	3875	7847	19
10	Chikmagalur	4671	5665	10336	3087	4075	7162	23
11	Chitradurga	7928	7981	15909	3411	4231	7642	21
12	Dakshina Kannada	16665	17477	34142	13822	15553	29375	2
13	Davanagere	10400	10421	20821	5614	6442	12056	10
14	Dharwad	11831	10750	22581	6269	7137	13406	7
15	Gadag	7028	5122	12150	3189	3143	6332	24
16	Gulbarga	12335	12447	24782	5390	6185	11575	11
17	Hassan	8005	9573	17578	4138	6174	10312	14
18	Haveri	5939	6082	12021	3430	4418	7848	18
19	Kodagu	2968	3053	6021	2123	2445	4568	29
20	Kolar	8190	7896	16086	4057	4956	9013	16
21	Koppal	5328	4379	9707	2292	2509	4801	27
22	Mandya	7622	8788	16410	3466	5143	8609	17
23	Mysore	17086	16512	33598	8969	10773	19742	4
24	Raichur	9334	6391	15725	3907	3344	7251	22
25	Ramanagara	4570	4767	9337	2072	2908	4980	25
26	Shimoga	7815	10411	18226	5122	7429	12551	8
27	Tumkur	12475	14044	26519	6520	8860	15380	5
28	Udupi	7464	8201	15665	6127	7305	13432	6
29	Uttara Kannada	6712	8181	14893	4429	6348	10777	13
30	Yadagiri	4274	2847	7121	2135	1682	3817	30
STATE		315028	298677	613705	171557	199560	371117	-

Source: Pre-University Board

32. The Student Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree College :2013-14

(In numbers)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Government			Private Aided			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Bagalkote	2198	2649	4847	11260	5656	16916	21763
2	Bangalore	10957	15302	26259	18779	26216	44995	71254
3	Bangalore (R)	2738	2462	5200	888	939	1827	7027
4	Ramanagara	3057	4025	7082	1173	1043	2216	9298
5	Belgaum	4925	3695	8620	11467	10176	21643	30263
6	Bellary	5897	4481	10378	3754	4165	7919	18297
7	Bidar	2403	2228	4631	3455	4459	7914	12545
8	Bijapur	2861	1364	4225	6770	6341	13111	17336
9	Chamarajanagar	2768	1339	4107	410	1215	1625	5732
10	Chikmagalur	5223	5695	10918	695	1771	2466	13384
11	Chitradurga	6572	6213	12785	1807	2409	4216	17001
12	Dakshina Kannada	2779	6197	8976	3559	6240	9799	18775
13	Davanagere	5935	6292	12227	3681	5282	8963	21190
14	Dharwad	2454	2033	4487	6055	6684	12739	17226
15	Gadag	2382	2498	4880	3726	3426	7152	12032
16	Gulbarga	4600	4900	9500	4484	5564	10048	19548
17	Yadgiri	3007	1963	4970	710	293	1003	5973
18	Hassan	5804	8652	14456	1535	2599	4134	18590
19	Haveri	3586	2925	6511	2308	3212	5520	12031
20	Kodagu	1161	1175	2336	620	781	1401	3737
21	Kolar	5224	6959	12183	510	470	980	13163
22	Chikkaballapur	4943	5232	10175	898	1248	2146	12321
23	Koppal	3114	2030	5144	1222	988	2210	7354
24	Mandya	3483	6984	10467	1882	1983	3865	14332
25	Mysore	7474	13747	21221	4912	2668	7580	28801
26	Raichur	4214	2283	6497	1546	1337	2883	9380
27	Shimoga	5071	8583	13654	2518	3567	6085	19739
28	Tumkur	9538	11305	20843	2776	4437	7213	28056
29	Udupi	3388	6565	9953	2828	3498	6326	16279
30	Uttara Kannada	4170	7069	11239	2850	3845	6695	17934
STATE		131926	156845	288771	109078	122512	231590	520361

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	456	65	479	1000
Urban	Male	395	393	212	1000
	Female	332	405	263	1000
	Total	382	395	223	1000

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	463	64	473	1000
Urban	Male	395	393	212	1000
	Female	341	399	260	1000
	Total	383	394	222	1000
Total	Male	453	182	365	1000
	Female	411	123	466	1000
	Total	439	163	398	1000

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

35. Labour force participation rate and workers participation (per 1000) for persons of age 15-59 according to usual status (principal + subsidiary)

Sector	Sex	Labour force Participation Rate		Worker Population Ratio	
		Principal Status	Subsidiary Status	Principal Status	Subsidiary Status
Rural	Male	891	897	885	891
	Female	512	527	510	524
	Total	699	709	694	705
Urban	Male	824	825	803	805
	Female	248	251	237	241
	Total	549	552	533	536
Total	Male	865	869	853	858
	Female	417	428	413	422
	Total	642	650	634	642

Source:- Report of NSS 66th round central sample.

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	676	747	693	567	533	619	784	641	670
Urban	Male	791	919	817	719	554	719	742	892	755
	Female	317	224	197	82	138	684	258	564	222
	Total	470	604	509	425	373	709	571	754	500

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	8
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	5
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 : 2013-14 (As on 31.12.2013)

Sl. No.	District	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Bagalkote	18752	7865	26617	10872	1363	12235	29624	9228	38852
2	Bagalore (R)	198640	56508	255148	518894	255218	774112	717534	311726	1029260
3	Bangalore									
4	Belgaum	37667	13641	51308	29849	4884	34733	67516	18525	86041
5	Bellary	25188	7566	32754	13518	1735	15253	38706	9301	48007
6	Bidar	15561	5797	21358	4713	706	5419	20274	6503	26777
7	Bijapur	20511	8836	29347	5876	1080	6956	26387	9916	36303
8	Chamarajanagar	10546	5812	16358	1296	691	1987	11842	6503	18345
9	Chikkaballapur	7713	4030	11743	866	903	1769	8579	4933	13512
10	Chikmagalur	14567	8629	23196	4692	3510	8202	19259	12139	31398
11	Chitradurga	15747	8318	24065	4495	754	5249	20242	9072	29314
12	Dakshina Kannada	26166	10957	37123	55453	126043	181496	81619	137000	218619
13	Davanagere	18297	8083	26380	7733	3003	10736	26030	11086	37116
14	Dharwad	40220	12698	52918	41968	6539	48507	82188	19237	101425
15	Gadag	12239	5042	17281	4893	1828	6721	17132	6870	24002
16	Gulbarga	26727	8270	34997	8273	2076	10349	35000	10346	45346
17	Hassan	21018	12344	33362	5815	7793	13608	26833	20137	46970
18	Haveri	14001	6405	20406	4806	924	5730	18807	7329	26136
19	Kodagu	7202	5907	13109	4827	3928	8755	12029	9835	21864
20	Kolar	23070	7750	30820	3813	1690	5503	26883	9440	36323
21	Koppal	12606	4960	17566	4840	674	5514	17446	5634	23080
22	Mandya	16434	7862	24296	5860	5744	11604	22294	13606	35900
23	Mysore	52103	21083	73186	46135	2730	48865	98238	23813	122051
24	Raichur	20128	6429	26557	1964	595	2559	22092	7024	29116
25	Ramanagara	8931	4638	13569	4521	10489	15010	13452	15127	28579
26	Shimoga	23393	10121	33514	7907	1701	9608	31300	11822	43122
27	Tumkur	32300	10592	42892	7894	1530	9424	40194	12122	52316
28	Udupi	9551	6221	15772	14686	22007	36693	24237	28228	52465
29	Uttara Kannada	25472	10423	35895	8097	1938	10035	33569	12361	45930
30	Yadagiri	7803	2922	10725	684	163	847	8487	3085	11572
STATE		762553	289709	1052262	835240	472239	1307479	1597793	761948	2359741

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 : 2013-14

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	0	0	31.96	15.06
2	Bangalore	228	226	1.44	0.72
3	Bangalore (R)	245	229	13.83	6.35
4	Belgaum	1285	1111	34.98	16.40
5	Bellary	275	121	15.82	7.65
6	Bidar	0	0	18.88	8.57
7	Bijapur	2765	2384	27.74	12.83
8	Chamarajanagar	552	227	17.04	7.98
9	Chikkaballapur	60	43	11.52	5.59
10	Chikmagalur	790	790	13.19	6.10
11	Chitradurga	2076	2076	45.79	21.08
12	Dakshina Kannada	254	128	7.94	3.50
13	Davanagere	0	0	56.81	25.83
14	Dharwad	456	408	18.52	8.08
15	Gadag	0	0	17.59	7.95
16	Gulbarga	1012	403	44.57	20.34
17	Hassan	1454	975	24.05	11.22
18	Haveri	834	753	18.07	7.81
19	Kodagu	0	0	5.39	2.55
20	Kolar	0	0	31.28	15.30
21	Koppal	120	48	25.98	12.07
22	Mandya	960	855	21.25	9.29
23	Mysore	1141	893	17.65	7.96
24	Raichur	0	0	32.82	16.58
25	Ramanagara	1619	1581	23.19	10.86
26	Shimoga	614	601	26.27	12.67
27	Tumkur	0	0	68.47	32.30
28	Udupi	134	89	2.20	1.41
29	Uttara Kannada	179	175	13.18	6.31
30	Yadagiri	0	0	30.99	14.35
	State	17053	14116	718.41	334.71

Note *: Programme is implemented for the beneficiaries selected during 2012-13 and pending for want of funds.

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2014

(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	190	500	1395	304	1699
2	Bagalore	5	7698	1205	8903	20157	5170	25327
3	Bangalore (R)							
4	Belgaum	1	2428	226	2654	8696	1543	10239
5	Bellary	1	1102	183	1285	4613	1124	5737
6	Bidar	1	951	315	1266	1866	722	2588
7	Bijapur	1	352	92	444	2796	376	3172
8	Chamarajanagar	1	288	52	340	1756	599	2355
9	Chikkaballapur	1	160	69	229	1497	344	1841
10	Chikmagalur	1	199	83	282	817	429	1246
11	Chitradurga	1	210	169	379	952	331	1283
12	Dakshina Kannada	1	985	363	1348	2197	1859	4056
13	Davanagere	1	236	206	442	1426	1098	2524
14	Dharwad	1	874	230	1104	4120	1526	5646
15	Gadag	1	214	112	326	1082	649	1731
16	Gulbarga	1	449	161	610	1133	645	1778
17	Hassan	1	270	105	375	2948	875	3823
18	Haveri	1	185	69	254	1474	340	1814
19	Kodagu	1	395	1387	1782	1255	674	1929
20	Kolar	1	1382	400	1782	5626	438	6064
21	Koppal	1	331	134	465	1025	315	1340
22	Mandya	1	547	85	632	3078	757	3835
23	Mysore	1	2047	940	2987	3140	1303	4443
24	Raichur	1	366	73	439	2846	2146	4992
25	Ramanagara	1	266	104	370	759	256	1015
26	Shimoga	1	424	183	607	1210	453	1663
27	Tumkur	1	247	207	454	888	351	1239
28	Udupi	1	386	161	547	772	404	1176
29	Uttara Kannada	1	1311	502	1813	3305	1574	4879
30	Yadagiri	1	324	94	418	1708	252	1960
	STATE	33	24937	8100	33037	84537	26857	111394

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3- 2014 (contnd:)

(in Numbers)

Sl.No	District	P .U.C. passed			B A Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	617	155	772	184	41	225
2	Bagalore	10008	3460	13468	2040	1657	3697
3	Bangalore (R)						
4	Belgaum	6615	1344	7959	637	225	862
5	Bellary	3410	820	4230	584	810	1394
6	Bidar	1498	512	2010	328	105	433
7	Bijapur	728	194	922	314	86	400
8	Chamarajanagar	1123	342	1465	198	153	351
9	Chikkaballapur	868	269	1137	72	16	88
10	Chikmagalur	429	447	876	70	76	146
11	Chitradurga	374	180	554	78	12	90
12	Dakshina Kannada	2426	2662	5088	510	1023	1533
13	Davanagere	286	234	520	185	105	290
14	Dharwad	1095	792	1887	307	223	530
15	Gadag	645	327	972	180	92	272
16	Gulbarga	444	150	594	132	55	187
17	Hassan	1721	860	2581	218	210	428
18	Haveri	517	278	795	177	109	286
19	Kodagu	1019	1674	2693	330	365	695
20	Kolar	2432	555	2987	210	211	421
21	Koppal	350	120	470	155	55	210
22	Mandya	2948	749	3697	398	223	621
23	Mysore	1329	901	2230	184	151	335
24	Raichur	2093	910	3003	258	95	353
25	Ramanagara	474	332	806	113	61	174
26	Shimoga	762	471	1233	146	136	282
27	Tumkur	661	291	952	69	53	122
28	Udupi	1004	853	1857	178	289	467
29	Uttara Kannada	1134	863	1997	527	342	859
30	Yadagiri	372	121	493	204	51	255
	STATE	47382	20866	68248	8986	7030	16016

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

41. Application Registered in Employment Exchange as on 31.3.2014 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl. No.	District	BSc., Graduates			B Com Graduates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	38	12	50	103	17	120
2	Bagalore	1635	1450	3085	1920	1554	3474
3	Bangalore (R)						
4	Belgaum	160	93	253	246	150	396
5	Bellary	137	105	242	325	135	460
6	Bidar	253	26	279	112	11	123
7	Bijapur	56	22	78	84	22	106
8	Chamarajanagar	33	18	51	71	63	134
9	Chikkaballapur	24	15	39	25	4	29
10	Chikmagalur	20	27	47	25	22	47
11	Chitradurga	23	9	32	22	4	26
12	Dakshina Kannada	129	206	335	556	783	1339
13	Davanagere	126	89	215	136	92	228
14	Dharwad	71	37	108	328	191	519
15	Gadag	33	44	77	108	46	154
16	Gulbarga	34	16	50	21	16	37
17	Hassan	61	69	130	70	73	143
18	Haveri	25	17	42	42	34	76
19	Kodagu	116	136	252	233	295	528
20	Kolar	63	63	126	96	63	159
21	Koppal	12	7	19	35	12	47
22	Mandya	124	56	180	131	92	223
23	Mysore	82	73	155	127	81	208
24	Raichur	85	45	130	108	105	213
25	Ramanagara	16	16	32	103	43	146
26	Shimoga	42	66	108	159	193	352
27	Tumkur	26	25	51	27	26	53
28	Udupi	58	52	110	186	165	351
29	Uttara Kannada	171	85	256	206	198	404
30	Yadagiri	27	14	41	27	7	34
	STATE	3680	2893	6573	5632	4497	10129

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2014 (contnd)

(in Numbers)

Sl. No	District	Steno graphers			ITI Holders			Diploma Holders		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	13	4	17	1090	72	1162	117	40	157
2	Bagalore	38	365	403	13312	1113	14425	8336	1041	9377
3	Bangalore (Rural)									
4	Belgaum	29	13	42	2361	710	3071	248	23	271
5	Bellary	20	20	40	4210	193	4403	708	128	836
6	Bidar	28	11	39	1355	41	1396	465	24	489
7	Bijapur	19	10	29	2284	101	2385	215	59	274
8	Chamarajanagar	1	3	4	121	0	121	40	2	42
9	Chikkaballapur	1	0	1	296	16	312	60	5	65
10	Chikmagalur	6	15	21	329	18	347	66	20	86
11	Chitradurga	0	0	0	876	14	890	29	4	33
12	Dakshina Kannada	2	162	164	1096	464	1560	675	267	942
13	Davanagere	6	13	19	622	68	690	69	15	84
14	Dharwad	22	68	90	1543	7	1550	169	38	207
15	Gadag	2	0	2	824	23	847	251	138	389
16	Gulbarga	5	1	6	577	21	598	337	48	385
17	Hassan	5	31	36	2221	231	2452	206	181	387
18	Haveri	5	3	8	299	12	311	28	6	34
19	Kodagu	0	3	3	432	70	502	309	54	363
20	Kolar	12	21	33	2504	355	2859	309	130	439
21	Koppal	2	6	8	1057	30	1087	79	4	83
22	Mandya	16	14	30	948	47	995	126	19	145
23	Mysore	21	24	45	1295	146	1441	266	39	305
24	Raichur	8	3	11	1827	105	1932	431	33	464
25	Ramanagara	1	12	13	824	39	863	85	31	116
26	Shimoga	2	17	19	1246	141	1387	261	329	590
27	Tumkur	4	3	7	445	48	493	263	79	342
28	Udupi	0	20	20	268	37	305	157	7	164
29	Uttara Kannada	34	99	133	1063	14	1077	528	65	593
30	Yadagiri	3	1	4	553	55	608	136	32	168
STATE		305	942	1247	45878	4191	50069	14969	2861	17830

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2014 (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	144	71	215	79	78	157
2	Bagalore	414	1027	1441	222	770	992
3	Bangalore (R)						
4	Belgaum	201	101	302	357	281	638
5	Bellary	239	244	483	126	233	359
6	Bidar	586	99	685	1095	409	1504
7	Bijapur	166	71	237	82	60	142
8	Chamarajanagar	173	160	333	224	229	453
9	Chikkaballapur	44	16	60	68	75	143
10	Chikmagalur	46	72	118	48	53	101
11	Chitradurga	16	10	26	73	40	113
12	Dakshina Kannada	133	761	894	96	394	490
13	Davanagere	14	8	22	207	178	385
14	Dharwad	105	157	262	92	248	340
15	Gadag	307	242	549	96	173	269
16	Gulbarga	137	83	220	180	285	465
17	Hassan	155	110	265	74	128	202
18	Haveri	111	79	190	131	117	248
19	Kodagu	34	214	248	32	301	333
20	Kolar	218	167	385	149	264	413
21	Koppal	112	51	163	70	128	198
22	Mandya	156	170	326	147	308	455
23	Mysore	137	123	260	144	230	374
24	Raichur	201	106	307	167	195	362
25	Ramanagara	19	32	51	19	45	64
26	Shimoga	130	206	336	86	180	266
27	Tumkur	44	40	84	155	106	261
28	Udupi	90	334	424	64	286	350
29	Uttara Kannada	218	331	549	244	490	734
30	Yadagiri	192	92	284	118	140	258
	STATE	4542	5177	9719	4645	6424	11069

41. Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2014

(In Numbers)

Sl. No	District	Drivers			Typists			Others			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bagalkote	131	1	132	15	14	29	20	2	22	4256	1001	5257
2	Bagalore	2239	20	2259	840	1988	2828	16227	7819	24046	85086	28639	113725
3	Bangalore (R)												
4	Belgaum	550	2	552	55	20	75	362	255	617	22945	4986	27931
5	Bellary	704	5	709	156	156	312	785	181	966	17119	4337	21456
6	Bidar	757	0	757	327	99	426	801	113	914	10422	2487	12909
7	Bijapur	127	0	127	6	9	15	1245	0	1245	8474	1102	9576
8	Chamarajanagar	127	0	127	52	55	107	641	128	769	4848	1804	6652
9	Chikkaballapur	64	0	64	19	39	58	530	323	853	3728	1191	4919
10	Chikmagalur	44	0	44	15	23	38	12	13	25	2126	1298	3424
11	Chitradurga	147	0	147	23	6	29	551	450	1001	3374	1229	4603
12	Dakshina Kannad	339	0	339	33	219	252	318	95	413	9495	9258	18753
13	Davanagere	149	0	149	41	63	104	417	230	647	3920	2399	6319
14	Dharwad	288	4	292	48	81	129	171	175	346	9233	3777	13010
15	Gadag	169	1	170	18	26	44	1599	24	1623	5528	1897	7425
16	Gulbarga	198	0	198	20	96	116	399	71	470	4066	1648	5714
17	Hassan	173	3	176	51	9	60	298	173	471	8471	3058	11529
18	Haveri	82	0	82	11	14	25	543	106	649	3630	1184	4814
19	Kodagu	629	6	635	0	62	62	658	1079	1737	5442	6320	11762
20	Kolar	450	2	452	46	88	134	1541	102	1643	15038	2859	17897
21	Koppal	100	0	100	15	8	23	1820	332	2152	5163	1202	6365
22	Mandya	78	0	78	82	8	90	700	80	780	9479	2608	12087
23	Mysore	209	4	213	95	112	207	270	80	350	9346	4207	13553
24	Raichur	185	2	187	65	25	90	481	67	548	9121	3910	13031
25	Ramanagara	105	0	105	17	24	41	113	14	127	2914	1009	3923
26	Shimoga	195	3	198	56	89	145	240	190	430	4959	2657	7616
27	Tumkur	123	1	124	7	6	13	75	27	102	3034	1263	4297
28	Udupi	95	0	95	24	43	67	141	249	390	3423	2900	6323
29	Uttara Kannada	591	2	593	71	168	239	1245	585	1830	10648	5318	15966
30	Yadagiri	127	0	127	42	28	70	203	36	239	4036	923	4959
	STATE	9175	56	9231	2250	3578	5828	32406	12999	45405	289324	106471	395795

42. DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT
As per Economic census 2005

SLNo	District	Own Account					With atleast one hired worker					Total						
		No. of establish-ment	Total number of employment			No. of establish-ment	Total	Hired employ-ment	Total number of employment		No. of establish-ment	Total	Hired employ-ment	Total number of employment				
			Female	Children Male	Children Female				Female	Male				Female	Male			
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	Dhakhshina 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 establishments	Total number of employment			No of establishments	Total number of employment			No of establishments	Total number of employment			Total employment	Children			
			Total	Female	Children		Total	Female	Children		Total	Female	Children		Male	Female		
1	Belgaum	105355	131578	18521	630	145	50703	237227	201327	42356	2348	2392	156058	368805	201327	60877	2978	2537
2	Bagalokot	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	Dhakeshina 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	120	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	Chamarajnaragar	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	Chamarajnar	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	Chamarajnaragar	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 Agri. Land Holder (More than 10 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: 2013-14

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	5	12.78	226	3	10.56	150
2	Bangalore	6	16.90	1869	4	31.55	200
3	Bangalore(R)	5	13.40	582	2	18.31	100
4	Ramanagara	4	10.43	666	1	0	50
5	Belgaum	10	26.06	751	2	21.17	100
6	Bellary	7	17.32	1710	-	-	-
7	Bidar	5	14.96	2397	2	26.83	150
8	Bijapur	5	14.91	2429	1	15.09	50
9	Chamarajnar	4	10.28	133	1	9.83	50
10	Chikmagalur	6	16.02	265	-	-	-
11	Chitradurga	6	18.42	840	1	10.52	50
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	10.64	648	1	5.38	50
13	Davanagere	5	13.53	442	2	17.82	100
14	Dharwad	6	13.65	560	2	10.73	100
15	Gadag	6	16.18	532	1	10.05	50
16	Gulbarga	7	18.84	1057	2	15.65	100
17	Yadagiri	0	0	0	-	-	-
18	Hassan	8	20.05	314	1	10.65	50
19	Haveri	7	16.37	661	1	6.69	50
20	Kodagu	2	6.22	501	-	-	-
21	Kolar	5	13.15	553	-	-	-
22	Chikkaballapura	5	13.95	379	1	8.2	50
23	Koppal	3	7.80	787	-	-	-
24	Mandya	7	14.45	1528	2	19.96	100
25	Mysore	8	21.77	5790	1	-	50
26	Raichur	5	13.41	414	-	-	-
27	Shimoga	7	17.31	402	1	8.57	50
28	Tumkur	11	26.47	4950	2	8.15	100
29	Udupi	2	5.10	241	-	-	-
30	Uttara Kannada	8	20.15	418	-	-	-
	Head office (Training)	-	1.98	-	-	-	-
	STATE	169	442.50	32045	34	265.71	1750

Note: Physical (ಭೌತಿಕ) \$ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಳಗಾಗಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು / ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು , * ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು:- ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು.

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department

46. Police Stations as on. 31.3.2014.

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	16	-
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	917	10

Source: Director General of Police

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

Sl. No.	District	2012			2013		
		Rape	Molesta-tion	Dowry death	Rape	Molesta-tion	Dowry death
1	Bangalore City	321	52	51	80	378	52
2	Bangalore District	70	31	10	57	130	22
3	Kolar	37	18	1	20	25	3
4	Tumkur	171	33	18	37	206	14
5	Mysore	163	28	1	26	69	14
6	Mandya	149	35	9	31	221	19
7	Hassan	120	21	5	61	182	12
8	Kodagu	25	12	2	26	40	2
9	Dakshina Kannada	35	12	2	14	72	0
10	Uttara Kannada	97	7	1	17	155	6
11	Chickmagalur	70	10	4	21	141	7
12	Belgaum	205	37	5	61	246	7
13	Dharwad	38	5	0	18	34	1
14	Bijapur	41	18	4	28	94	2
15	Gulbarga	132	29	10	54	125	8
16	Yadagiri	97	9	0	16	123	3
17	Raichur	141	19	1	43	156	3
18	Bidar	40	9	10	18	82	7
19	Chitradurga	140	26	6	31	178	7
20	Shimoga	158	14	6	43	267	5
21	Bellary	48	18	9	36	99	5
22	Bagalkot	63	11	6	30	86	3
23	Chamarajnar	64	9	2	16	95	4
24	Udupi	41	5	0	22	67	2
25	Koppal	17	7	0	22	39	0
26	Gadag	59	6	2	18	40	1
27	Haveri	72	12	3	18	80	1
28	Davangere	117	17	8	33	167	14
29	Chikballpur	56	12	12	33	57	17
30	Ramanagar	112	6	17	21	141	11
	Mysore City	22	12	6	19	11	12
	K.G.F	10	10	2	23	13	6
	Hubli-Dwd City	16	6	2	16	37	4
	K.Railways	2	2	2	1	3	2
	Mangalore City	29	8	1	20	54	1
	Total	2978	566	218	1030	3913	277

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.N o.	District	2012			2013		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Bangalore City	1176	813	1989	1308	725	2033
2	Bangalore District	286	123	409	310	153	463
3	Kolar	61	40	101	73	37	110
4	Tumkur	381	222	603	268	139	407
5	Mysore	235	133	368	196	94	290
6	Mandya	198	67	265	280	96	376
7	Hassan	434	187	621	464	145	609
8	Kodagu	234	74	308	187	72	259
9	Dakshina Kannada	198	70	268	203	60	263
10	Uttara Kannada	170	60	230	168	75	243
11	Chickmagalur	340	165	505	349	135	484
12	Belgaum	474	183	657	523	203	726
13	Dharwad	124	59	183	147	59	206
14	Bijapur	200	78	278	165	87	252
15	Gulbarga	123	73	196	127	71	198
16	Yadagiri	38	26	64	46	31	77
17	Raichur	146	87	233	156	82	238
18	Bidar	103	48	151	118	50	168
19	Chitradurga	315	171	486	251	115	366
20	Shimoga	404	185	589	364	143	507
21	Bellary	218	177	395	200	114	314
22	Bagalkot	128	81	209	176	77	253
23	Chamarajnar	56	35	91	36	18	54
24	Udupi	260	87	347	255	97	352
25	Koppal	270	162	432	215	146	361
26	Gadag	96	61	157	90	54	144
27	Haveri	187	100	287	176	78	254
28	Davangere	284	107	391	373	244	617
29	Chikballapur	186	104	290	198	128	326
30	Ramanagar	282	101	383	316	104	420
	K.Railways	421	57	478	453	184	637
	Mysore City	217	83	300	133	77	210
	K.G.F	57	27	84	44	22	66
	Hubli-Dwd City	98	51	149	116	50	166
	Mangalore City	196	60	256	179	52	231
	Total	8596	4157	12753	8663	4017	12680

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
2014	21	1

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

Year	Women contested	Women elected
1985	112	8
1989	77	9
1994	113	7
1999	62	5
2004	92	6
2008	106	3
16 Bye-Election from 2008-2014	6	3
General Election 2013	175	6

Source:Chief Electoral officer.

51. Number of Judges - Genderwise in Karnataka : 2013-14

Sl.No.	District	Female	Male	Total
1	Bagalkote	4	15	19
2	Bangalore	28	97	125
3	Bangalore (R)	12	18	30
4	Belgaum	6	47	53
5	Bellary	4	17	21
6	Bidar	1	14	15
7	Bijapur	3	19	22
8	Chamarajnar	2	8	10
9	Chikkaballapur	6	9	15
10	Chikmagalur	7	13	20
11	Chitradurga	4	14	18
12	Dakshina Kannada	8	25	33
13	Davanagere	4	16	20
14	Dharwad	8	22	30
15	Gadag	4	7	11
16	Gulbarga	5	20	25
17	Hassan	6	24	30
18	Haveri	5	14	19
19	Kodagu		10	10
20	Kolar	3	20	23
21	Koppal	2	7	9
22	Mandya	7	19	26
23	Mysore	15	22	37
24	Raichur	2	12	14
25	Ramanagara	4	12	16
26	Shimoga	10	16	26
27	Tumkur	12	24	36
28	Udupi	8	6	14
29	Uttara Kannada	4	14	18
30	Yadgir	0	5	5
31	*	18	32	50
	OOD	7	40	47
	Total	209	638	847

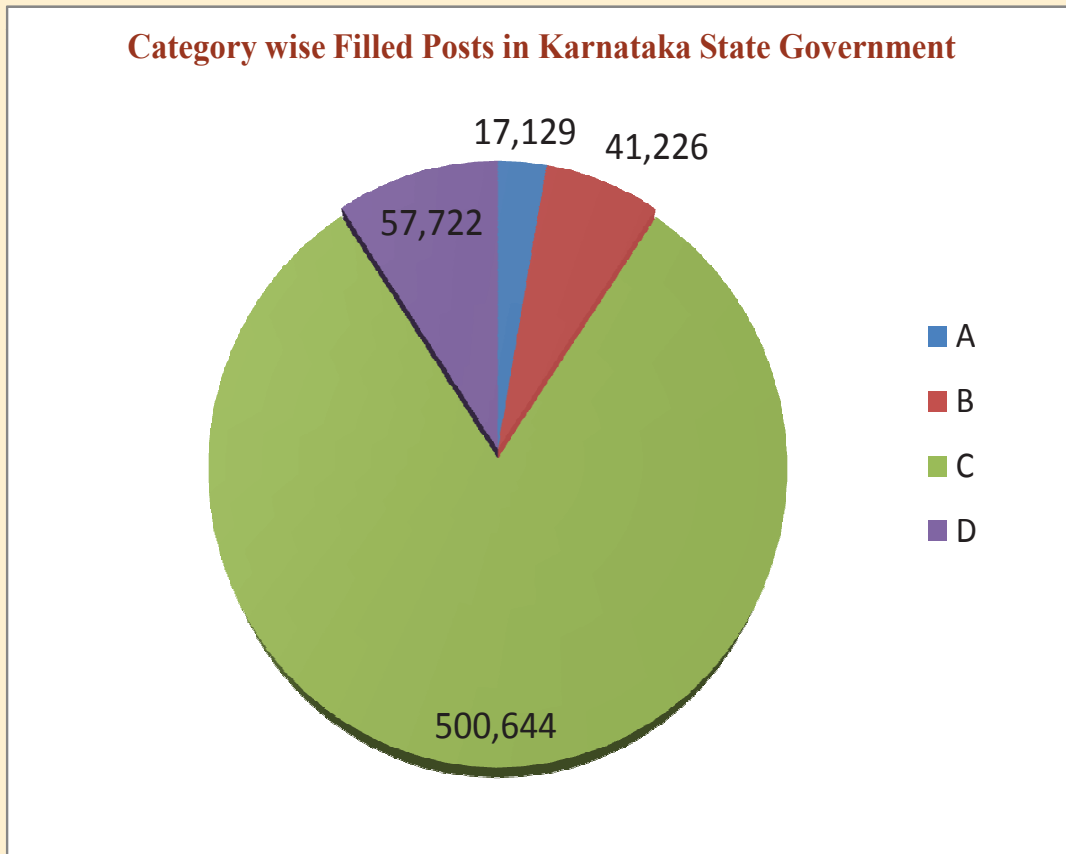
Source: High Court of Karnataka

Note:-* 50 Newly appointed Civil Judges who are under going foundation training at Karnataka Judicial Academy, Bangalore and who are yet to be given postings.

52. Employees working in Karnataka State Government as on 31-3-2013

(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	22,744	13,812	3,317	17,129	3,036	817	19.36
2	B	56,046	31,422	9,804	41,226	6,840	1,632	23.78
3	C	680,033	326,568	174,076	500,644	78,304	21,259	34.77
4	D	101,349	42,140	15,582	57,722	13,142	4,192	26.99
Total		860,172	413,942	202,779	616,721	101,322	27,900	32.88



Source: Report on the representation of SC/ST in State Civil services as on 31st March 2013 ,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
	2014	44	171	215
Indian Police Service	2000	4	134	138
	2001	5	138	143
	2002	5	131	136
	2003	6	129	135
	2004	6	129	135
	2005	6	125	131
	2006	6	133	139
	2007	6	130	136
	2008	6	131	137
	2009	5	125	130
	2010	5	137	142
	2011	6	137	143
	2012	7	136	143
	2013	6	135	141
	2014	10	134	144
Indian Forest Service	2000	7	141	148
	2001	9	148	157
	2002	10	150	160
	2003	10	149	159
	2004	10	147	157
	2005	10	145	155
	2006	11	145	156
	2007	11	153	163
	2008	11	153	163
	2009	11	152	162
	2010	12	144	156
	2011	11	144	155
	2012	13	142	155
	2013	15	132	147
	2014	17	132	149

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 Panchayats
(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	55.15

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Karnataka.

**56. District wise Representation of Women in Zilla Panchayats
(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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