

A HAND BOOK OF KARNATAKA



Government of Karnataka

A HAND BOOK OF KARNATAKA



S.A. JEELANI, KAS
Chief Editor

**KARNATAKA GAZETTEER DEPARTMENT
BENGALURU**



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

A HANDBOOK OF KARNATAKA

KARNATAKA GAZETTEER DEPARTMENT

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Preface

The conception of compiling and publishing 'A Hand Book of Karnataka' was a result of a suggestion made by Sri K.Balasubramanyam I.A.S., (Retired) and member of the Karnataka Gazetteer Advisory Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka. He narrated and showed the 'Mysore Kaipidi' edited by Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao to be followed as a model. It was published in 1937 and incidentally it became a textbook for High School students. I presume, this Hand Book of Karnataka was aimed at creating a cultural awareness about Karnataka in nutshell. This Hand Book was written and edited with the objective of giving a picture of Karnataka in all its hues – its Natural wealth, History, People, Agriculture, Industries, Art, Literature and Culture. It also contains an attractive chapter on places interest titled 'Karnataka the Tourist Paradise'. This is an attempt to showcase Karnataka and its fascinating varieties of cultural dimensions and documenting other achievements during the last 50 years.

Geographically, Karnataka has a variety of Topography and it has a sea-coast of over 300 kms. It has mountains raising upto 6000 feet in height. There are vast thick ever green forests which shelters hordes of wild animals especially elephants as well as large plains which extend as far as the eye can see. There is no other State with such natural potential for the erection of Hydro-Electric works. The varieties of crops, flowers and fruits is another noteworthy feature. Food packing and floriculture are very profitable industries. Mineral wealth especially manganese and iron ores are very rich and abundant and sustain more than one steel industry. Karnataka is the only state to have rich Gold Mines at KGF in Kolar District (now closed) and Hatti (Raichur District). Recently Gold Deposits have

been identified in Gadag, Chitradurga and Koppal districts, which are still to be unearthed. Yadgir has been converted into a new district since December 2009, thereby raising the number of districts to 30.

In its long History from the time of Mauryas down to present times three developments need to be mentioned – 1) For over 500 years from about 600 AD onwards Karnataka was one of the leading kingdoms in India. The Royal dynasties that ruled Karnataka carved a niche for themselves for their fighting qualities from the Kanyakumari to Himalayas 2) The Vijayanagar empire symbolized the spirit of resistance to foreign invasion and also the potentiality of its people to establish a strong and benevolent system of Administration. 3) And lastly in our own times Sir. K.Sheshadri Iyer, Sir M.Visvesvaraiah and Sir Mirza M.Ismail and others who were Dewans of Mysore and by their great administrative talents, statesmanship abilities and constructive economic policies made the princely State of Mysore the nucleus of Modern Karnataka which was considered model to the rest of India.

In a sense this Hand Book of Karnataka is a condensed and abridged version of the State Gazetteer with some latest figures and different fields of development presented to the readers. The first Edition of *A Hand Book of Karnataka* was published in 1996 by the then Chief Editor Dr. Suryanatha U Kamath; the Kannada version of the same edition was also published in 1996; an updated edition of the same volume was published in 2001 by the then chief editor Dr. S.R. Honnalingaiah and the third updated edition was published in 2005 by the then Chief Editor H.Chittaranjan K.A.S.,The Kannada Version of the Hand Book of Karnataka will be brought out in the year 2010-11.

The present edition of the Hand Book of Karnataka has been thoroughly revised and also updated till 2008. I am indebted to the former Secretary Kannada and Culture, Information and Tourism

Department Sri I.M. Vittalamurthy I.A.S., for suggesting to convert this volume into a multi coloured one and this has been executed neatly. I wish to record the encouragement given by Sri Subir Hari Singh, I.A.S., then Principal Secretary and by Sri B.R.Jayaramaraje Urs I.A.S., the present Secretary Kannada and Culture, Information Department in all our academic pursuits. I personally extend my thanks to the editors and investigators of my office who have striven hard to update, edit and also prepare the final revised manuscript for printing. I would like to place on record the services rendered by Dr. A.L. Narasimhan, Former Investigator for designing this volume and my colleagues Sri S.A. Jagannath Senior Editor (I/C) and Sri S.N. Raju Editor for undertaking this stupendous task of overseeing the editing as well as printing work.

My acknowledgments for the private as well as Government agencies who have given high resolution photographs to this volume (a list is appended separately). I wish to personally acknowledge the help rendered by the Commissioner, Census Department, Government of India by providing their Pictorial Atlas published recently. By the by I am very happy to note this volume has been prescribed as reference book for the K.A.S., examination by the Karnataka Public Service Commission.

I am indebted to the Director, ISRO for generously providing us a CD' on recent 'Chandrayana' Mission and also permitting us to use this for the cover page of this attractive volume.

S.A. Jeelani K.A.S
Chief Editor
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Infrastructure Development Department	http://idd.kar.nic.in
JawaharNavodayaVidyalaya,Mangalore	http://www.jnvmangalore.gov.in
Karnataka Appellate Tribunal	http://kapt.kar.nic.in
Kannada & Culture Department	http://kannadasiri.kar.nic.in
Karnataka Education	http://karnatakaeducation.gov.in
Karnataka Forest Department	http://karnatakaforest.gov.in
Karnataka Gazetteer Department	http://gazetteer.kar.nic.in
Karnataka Information Department	http://karnatakainformation.gov.in
Karnataka Legislature	http://kla.kar.nic.in
Karnataka Public Library	http://www.kar.nic.in/publib
Karnataka State Seed Certification Agency	http://kssca.kar.nic.in
Karnataka Sugar Institute	http://salcogen.gov.in
Labour Department	http://labour.kar.nic.in
Mangalore Customs	http://customsmangalore.gov.in
Material Organisation,Karwar	http://mokarwar.gov.in
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	http://karnregs.kar.nic.in
North Karnataka Postal Region	http://www.nkpost.kar.nic.in
NSSO South Zone	http://www.nssso.kar.nic.in
Official Liquidator, Bangalore	http://www.olkarnataka.kar.nic.in
Passport Office, Bangalore	http://www.rpobangalore.gov.in
Passport Office, Cochin	http://passcoc.kar.nic.in
Passport Office, Kozhikode	http://passkoz.kar.nic.in
Passport Office, Trivandrum	http://passtvm.kar.nic.in
Planning, Statistics, Science and Technology Dept.	http://planning.kar.nic.in

Press Information Bureau, Bangalore	http://www.pibbng.kar.nic.in
Regional Commissioner Office,Belgaum	http://www.regional-commissioner-belgaum.gov.in
Regional Commissioner Office,Mysore	http://rcmysore.gov.in
Rural Dev. &Panchayat Raj Dept.	http://rdpr.kar.nic.in
Social Welfare Department	http://sw.kar.nic.in
South Karnataka Postal Region	http://www.skpost.kar.nic.in
State Livestock Breeding and Training Centre	http://slbtc.kar.nic.in
The Parachute Regiment	http://www.indianparachuteregiment.kar.nic.in
Transport Department	http://rto.kar.nic.in
Water Resources Department	http://waterresources.kar.nic.in
Watershed Development Department	http://watershed.kar.nic.in

Category : Organisations

Department	URL
Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka	http://cedok.kar.nic.in
District Reorganisationcommittee, Bangalore	http://drc.kar.nic.in
Drought Monitoring Cell	http://dmc.kar.nic.in
Environment Management & Policy Research Institute	http://empri.kar.nic.in
Environmental Management System (ENVIS)	http://envisempri.kar.nic.in
ENVIS Node - Department of Ecology & Environment	http://parisaramahiti.kar.nic.in
Jala Samvardhane Yojana Sangha	http://www.jsys.kar.nic.in
Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology	http://kidwai.kar.nic.in
National Tuberculosis Institute	http://ntiindia.kar.nic.in

Category : Boards & Corporations

Department	URL
Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing and Export Corporation Ltd	http://kappec.kar.gov.in
Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority	http://www.bmrda.kar.nic.in
Central Ground Water Board	http://cgwbswr.kar.nic.in
Central Silk Board	http://indiansilk.kar.nic.in
Coffee Board	http://www.kar.nic.in/exportcoffee
Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Karnataka	http://www.esickar.gov.in
Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board	http://www.kiadb.kar.nic.in
Karnataka Land Army Corporation	http://www.klac.gov.in
Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd	http://kredl.kar.nic.in
Karnataka State Building Center (KARNIC)	http://www.nirmithi.kar.nic.in
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	http://kspcb.kar.nic.in
Karnataka State Small Industries Corporation Limited	http://www.kssidc.kar.nic.in

Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation	http://kstdc.nic.in
Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited	http://ashraya.kar.nic.in
Southern Regional Electricity Board	http://www.srpc.kar.nic.in
The Roerich & Devika Rani Roerich Estate Board	http://www.roerich.kar.nic.in

Category : Judiciary & Commissions

Department	URL
Administrative Reforms Commission	http://arc.gov.in
First National Judicial Pay Commission	http://www.kar.nic.in/fnjpc
High Court of Karnataka	http://karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in
Karnataka Information Commission	http://www.kic.gov.in
Karnataka Lokayukta	http://lokayukta.kar.nic.in
Karnataka State Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum	http://kscdrc.kar.nic.in
Karnataka State Election Commission	http://karsec.gov.in
Karnataka State Public Service Commission	http://kpsc.kar.nic.in
Karnataka State Transport Appellate Tribunal	http://www.kstat.kar.nic.in
KIC-RTI	http://www.kartri.kar.nic.in
Staff Selection Commission	http://www.ssckkr.kar.nic.in
Nyayadegula	http://nyayadegula.kar.nic.in

Category : Educational

Department	URL
Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute for Rural Development	http://www.sirdmysore.gov.in
Administrative Training Institute, Mysore	http://www.atimysore.gov.in
Apex Hi-Tech Institute, Bangalore	http://www.apexhitech.gov.in
Common Entrance Test Cell	http://cet.kar.nic.in
Department of Collegiate Education	http://www.dce.kar.nic.in
Department of Public Instruction	http://www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in
Directorate of State Education Research & Training	http://www.dsert.kar.nic.in
Directorate of Technical Education	http://dte.kar.nic.in
Government Arts College, Bangalore	http://gacb.kar.nic.in
Government Science College, Bangalore	http://www.govtsciencebangalore.kar.nic.in
Gulbarga University	http://www.gulbargauniversity.kar.nic.in
India Education Digital Library	http://edudl.gov.in
Institute of Hotel Management, Bangalore	http://www.ihmbangalore.kar.nic.in
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Doddaballapur, Bangalore Rural	http://www.jnvdbangalorerural.kar.nic.in
JawaharNavodayaVidyalaya, Panchavati, Uttara Kannada	http://www.jnvuttarakannada.gov.in
JNV Bijapur	http://jnvbijapur.gov.in
JNV Dharwad	http://jnvDharwad.kar.nic.in

JNV Haveri	http://jnvhaveri.gov.in
JNV Mandya	http://jnvmdy.gov.in
JNV Mudugal	http://www.jnvmudgal.gov.in
JNV Shimoga	http://www.jnvshimoga.gov.in
Karnataka Veterinary, Animal & Fisheries Sciences University	http://www.kvafsu.kar.nic.in
KendriyaVidyalayaAsc Centre	http://kvasc.kar.nic.in
Karnataka Residential Educational Institutional Society	http://kreis.kar.nic.in
KendriyaVidyalaya, Raichur	http://www.kvraichur.kar.nic.in
KendriyaVidyalaya No 1, Hubli	http://www.kvno1hubli.kar.nic.in
KrishiVigyanKendra,Bellary	http://www.kvkbellary.kar.nic.in
Power Systems Training Institute	http://www.kar.nic.in/psti
Pre University Education	http://pue.kar.nic.in
PUC Board	http://www.puc.kar.nic.in
Regional Institute of English, South India	http://www.riesi.kar.nic.in
SSLC Results	http://www.sslc.kar.nic.in
State Institute of Urban Development	http://www.siudmysore.gov.in
Women University, Bijapur	http://www.womenuniversity.kar.nic.in

Category : Districts

Department	URL
Bagalkot District	http://www.bagalkot.nic.in
Bangalore Rural District	http://www.bangalorerural.nic.in
Bangalore Urban District	http://bangaloreurban.nic.in/
Belgaum District	http://www.belgaum.nic.in
Bellary District	http://www.bellary.nic.in
Bidar District	http://www.bidar.nic.in
Bijapur District	http://www.bijapur.nic.in
Chamraj Nagar District	http://chamrajnagar.nic.in
Chikballapur District	http://www.chikballapur.nic.in
Chickmagalur District	http://www.chickmagalur.nic.in
Chtradurga District	http://www.chitradurga.nic.in
Dakshina Kannada District	http://www.dk.nic.in
Dharwad District	http://www.dharwad.nic.in
Gadag District	http://gadag.nic.in
Gulbarga District	http://www.gulbarga.nic.in
Hassan District	http://www.hassan.nic.in
Haveri District	http://haveri.nic.in
Kodagu District	http://www.kodagu.nic.in
Kolar District	http://kolar.nic.in
Koppal District	http://www.koppal.nic.in
Mandya District	http://www.mandya.nic.in
Mysore District	http://www.mysore.nic.in

Raichur District	http://www.raichur.nic.in
Shimoga District	http://www.shimoga.nic.in
Karwar District	http://uttarakannada.nic.in/
Udupi District	http://udupi.nic.in
ZillaPanchayat, Belgaum	http://zpbelgaum.kar.nic.in
ZillaPanchayat, Bellary	http://www.kar.nic.in/bellary
ZillaPanchayat, Dakshina Kannada	http://www.kar.nic.in/zpdk
ZillaPanchayat, Gulbarga	http://www.kar.nic.in/gulbarga
ZillaPanchayat, Raichur	http://www.kar.nic.in/raichur
ZillaPanchayat, Shimoga	http://www.shimoga.nic.in/zpshimoga
ZillaPanchayat, Davangere	http://www.zpdavangere.kar.nic.in
ZP, Karwar	http://www.zpkarwar.kar.nic.in

Category : Others

Department	URL
Biomass Energy for Rural India Project	http://bioenergyindia.kar.nic.in
Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka	http://ceokarnataka.kar.nic.in
e-Granthalaya	http://egranthalaya.kar.nic.in
Kannada Development Authority	http://www.kannada-praadhikaara.gov.in
Kannda and Culture Department	http://suvarnakarnataka.kar.nic.in
Karnataka Government Secretariat Library	http://vslib.kar.nic.in
Karnataka State Legal Services Authority	http://www.kslsa.kar.nic.in
Presiding Officers Conference	http://pocbangalore.kar.nic.in
Project Monitoring Unit	http://pmu.kar.nic.in
Raj Bhavan	http://rajbhavan.kar.nic.in
Rajajinagara Assembly Constituency	http://www.rajajinagara.kar.nic.in
MSME-Development Institute	http://msmedibangalore.gov.in

E-Mail Address

Chief / Additional Chief / Principal Secretaries and Secretaries

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2	Additional Chief Secretary	acs@karnataka.gov.in
3	Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner	devcom@karnataka.gov.in
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02	Principal Secretary Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	prs-ahf@karnataka.gov.in
03	Principal Secretary Commerce and Industries	prs-ci@karnataka.gov.in

04	Principal Secretary Co-Operation	prs-coop@karnataka.gov.in
05	Principal Secretary DPAR	prs-dpar@karnataka.gov.in
06	Principal Secretary DPAR-AR	prsar-dpar@karnataka.gov.in
07	Principal Secretary Education-Higher	prshigh-edu@karnataka.gov.in
08	Principal Secretary E-Governance	prs-egov@karnataka.gov.in
09	Principal Secretary Energy	prs-energy@karnataka.gov.in
10	Principal Secretary Finance	prs-fd@karnataka.gov.in
11	Principal Secretary Food and Civil Supplies	prs-fcs@karnataka.gov.in
12	Principal Secretary Forest Ecology & Environment	prs-fee@karnataka.gov.in
13	Principal Secretary Food Processing and Harvesting Technology Agriculture	prsfph-ah@karnataka.gov.in
14	Principal Secretary Health	prs-hfw@karnataka.gov.in
15	Principal Secretary Home	prs-home@karnataka.gov.in
16	Principal Secretary Housing	prs-housing@karnataka.gov.in
17	Principal Secretary Information Technology & Bio Technology & Science and Technology	prs-itbt@karnataka.gov.in
18	Principal Secretary Information, Tourism, Youth Services	prs-ity@karnataka.gov.in
19	Principal Secretary Infrastructure	prs-infra@karnataka.gov.in
20	Principal Secretary Irrigation-Minor	prs-mi@karnataka.gov.in
21	Principal Secretary Planning, Statistics, Science and Technology	prs-plg@karnataka.gov.in
22	Principal Secretary Public Works	prs-pwd@karnataka.gov.in
23	Principal Secretary Public Enterprise	prs-dpe@karnataka.gov.in
24	Principal Secretary Revenue	prs-rev@karnataka.gov.in
25	Principal Secretary Social Welfare	prs-sw@karnataka.gov.in
26	Principal Secretary Transport	prstrans-home@karnataka.gov.in
27	Principal Secretary Urban Development	prs-ud@karnataka.gov.in
28	Principal Secretary Water Resources	prs-wr@karnataka.gov.in
29	Principal Secretary Women and Child Welfare	prs-wc@karnataka.gov.in
III	SECRETARIES	
01	Secretary - 1 RDPR	secyrd-rdpr@karnataka.gov.in
02	Secretary - 2 RDPR	secypr-rdpr@karnataka.gov.in
03	Secretary Budget	secybud-fd@karnataka.gov.in
04	Secretary Commerce and Industries	secymines-ci@karnataka.gov.in
05	Secretary Primary and Secondary	secyprim-edu@karnataka.gov.in
06	Secretary Environment	secyenv-fee@karnataka.gov.in
07	Secretary Finance	secyexp-fd@karnataka.gov.in
08	Secretary Forest	secyforest-fee@karnataka.gov.in
09	Secretary Home and Transport	secypcas-home@karnataka.gov.in
10	Secretary Horticulture	secyhorti-ah@karnataka.gov.in
11	Secretary Kannada and Culture	secy-kc@karnataka.gov.in
12	Secretary Labour	secy-labour@karnataka.gov.in
13	Secretary Law	secy-law@karnataka.gov.in
14	Secretary Medical Education	secyme-hfw@karnataka.gov.in

15	Secretary Parliamentary Affairs	secy-dpal@karnataka.gov.in
16	Secretary Public Works	secytech-pwd@karnataka.gov.in
17	Secretary Revenue	secylrf-rev@karnataka.gov.in
18	Secretary Urban Development	secy-ud@karnataka.gov.in
19	Secretary Water Resources	secytech-wr@karnataka.gov.in

IV SPECIAL SECRETARIES

01	Special Secretary Energy	splsecy-energy@karnataka.gov.in
02	Special Secretary Law	splsecy-law@karnataka.gov.in

Heads of Departments

Sl. No	Designation	E-Mail Address
1	Administrative Officer Balbhavana	aobalbhavan@karnataka.gov.in
2	Advocate General	advocategeneral@karnataka.gov.in
3	Chief Conservator of Forest	ccf-forest@karnataka.gov.in
4	Chief Engineer Architecture	ce-architecture@karnataka.gov.in
5	Chief Engineer North Communication and Bulding	cen-cnb@karnataka.gov.in
6	Chief Engineer South Communication and Building	ces-cnb@karnataka.gov.in
7	Chief Engineer WRDO	ce-wrdo@karnataka.gov.in
8	Chief Engineer National Highways	ce-nh@karnataka.gov.in
9	Chief Engineer North Major Irrigation	cen-irrigation@karnataka.gov.in
10	Chief Engineer North Minor Irrigation	cen-mi@karnataka.gov.in
11	Chief Engineer South Major Irrigation	ces-irrigation@karnataka.gov.in
12	Chief Engineer South Minor Irrigation	ces-mi@karnataka.gov.in
13	Chief Inspector Electrical	cie-energy@karnataka.gov.in
14	Commissioner Agriculture	commn-agriculture@karnataka.gov.in
15	Commissioner Backward	commn-bc@karnataka.gov.in
16	Commissioner BDA	commn-bda@karnataka.gov.in
17	Commissioner BMP	commn-bmp@karnataka.gov.in
18	Commissioner BMRDA	commn-bmrda@karnataka.gov.in
19	Commissioner Collegiate Education	commn-collegiateedn@karnataka.gov.in
20	Commissioner Commercial Taxes	commn-ctd@karnataka.gov.in
21	Commissioner Excise	commn-excise@karnataka.gov.in
22	Commissioner Handloom & Textiles	commn-textiles@karnataka.gov.in
23	Commissioner Health and Family Welfare	commn-hfw@karnataka.gov.in
24	Commissioner Home Guards	dg-homeguards@karnataka.gov.in
25	Commissioner Industries	commn-industries@karnataka.gov.in
26	Commissioner Labour	commn-labour@karnataka.gov.in
27	Commissioner Labour Welfare	commn-labourwelfare@karnataka.gov.in

28	Commissioner Pollution Control Board	commn-pcb@karnataka.gov.in
29	Commissioner Public Instructions	commn-cpi@karnataka.gov.in
30	Commissioner Social Welfare	commn-sw@karnataka.gov.in
31	Commissioner Sugarcane	commn-sugarcane@karnataka.gov.in
32	Commissioner Tourism	commn-tourism@karnataka.gov.in
33	Commissioner Transport	commn-transport@karnataka.gov.in
34	Director Pre-University Education	dir-pue@karnataka.gov.in
35	Controller Drugs controller	drugs@karnataka.gov.in
36	Controller Legal Metrology controller	lm@karnataka.gov.in
37	Director Administrative Training Institute	dg-ati@karnataka.gov.in
38	Deputy Director Bangalore1	dd-b1@karnataka.gov.in
39	Director Agriculture Marketing	dir-apmc@karnataka.gov.in
40	Director Animal Husbandry	dir-ah@karnataka.gov.in
41	Director Archeology and Museums	dir-archeology@karnataka.gov.in
42	Director Archives	dir-archives@karnataka.gov.in
43	Director Area Development Program	dir-adp-rdpr@karnataka.gov.in
44	Director Bangalore1	dir-b1@karnataka.gov.in
45	Director Cooperative Audit	dir-coopaudit@karnataka.gov.in
46	Director Co-operative Societies	reg-coopsocieties@karnataka.gov.in
47	Director Disabled	dir-disabled@karnataka.gov.in
48	Director Drought Monitoring Cell	dir-dmc@karnataka.gov.in
49	Director DSERT	dir-dsert@karnataka.gov.in
50	Director Economics and Statistics	dir-des@karnataka.gov.in
51	Director Employment	dir-employment@karnataka.gov.in
52	Director ESI	dir-esi@karnataka.gov.in
53	Director Fisheries	dir-fisheries@karnataka.gov.in
54	Director Food and Civil Supplies	dir-fcs@karnataka.gov.in
55	Director General COD	dg-cod@karnataka.gov.in
56	Director General Police	dg-police@karnataka.gov.in
57	Director General Prisons	dg-prisons@karnataka.gov.in
58	Director Health and Family Welfare	dir-hfw@karnataka.gov.in
59	Director Horticulture	dir-horticulture@karnataka.gov.in
60	Director Indian Medicine	dir-indianmedicine@karnataka.gov.in
61	Director Industries	dir-industries@karnataka.gov.in
62	Director Information	dir-information@karnataka.gov.in
63	Director Information Technology	dit-it@karnataka.gov.in
64	Director Kannada and Culture	dir-kanandculture@karnataka.gov.in
65	Chief Editor Karnataka Gazetter	ce-gazetteer@karnataka.gov.in
66	Director Karnataka Judicial Academy	dir-kaj@karnataka.gov.in
67	Director KGID	dir-kgid@karnataka.gov.in
68	Director KGS Training	dir-kgstraining@karnataka.gov.in
69	Director KSBPE	dir-ksbpe@karnataka.gov.in
70	Director Factories & Boilers	dir-factboil@karnataka.gov.in

71	Director Lake Development Authority	dir-lda@karnataka.gov.in
72	Director Mass Education	dir-masseducation@karnataka.gov.in
73	Director Medical Education	dir-medicaledon@karnataka.gov.in
74	Director Mines	dir-mines@karnataka.gov.in
75	Director Minorities	dir-minorities@karnataka.gov.in
76	Director Municipal Administration	dir-dma@karnataka.gov.in
77	Director Muzrai	dir-muzrai@karnataka.gov.in
78	Director PMI RDPR	dir-pmi-rdpr@karnataka.gov.in
79	Director Printing Press	dir-printingpress@karnataka.gov.in
80	Director Public Prosecution	dir-dpp@karnataka.gov.in
81	Director RDS	dir-rds@karnataka.gov.in
82	Director Rural Energy	dir-ruralenergy-rdpr@karnataka.gov.in
83	Director Rural Water Supply	dir-rws@karnataka.gov.in
84	Director Sainik Welfare	dir-sainikwelfare@karnataka.gov.in
85	Director Sericulture Department	dir-sericulture@karnataka.gov.in
86	Director Small Savings	dir-smallsavings@karnataka.gov.in
87	Director SSLR	dir-sslr@karnataka.gov.in
88	Director State Accounts Department	dir-sad@karnataka.gov.in
89	Director State Libraries	dir-libraries@karnataka.gov.in
90	Director State Treasuries	dir-treasuries@karnataka.gov.in
91	Director Technical Education	dir-dte@karnataka.gov.in
92	Director Town Planning	dir-townplanning@karnataka.gov.in
93	Director Translation	dir-translations@karnataka.gov.in
94	Director Vocational Education	dir-voc@karnataka.gov.in
95	Director Watershed Development	dir-watershed@karnataka.gov.in
96	Director Women and Child Development	dir-wcd@karnataka.gov.in
97	Director Youth Services	dir-youthservices@karnataka.gov.in
98	Inspector General Stamps and Registration	ig-stampsandreg@karnataka.gov.in
99	Lokayuktha	lokayuktha@karnataka.gov.in
100	Member Secretary State Legal Services	memsecy-ksls@karnataka.gov.in
101	Special Officer CET	sploff-cet@karnataka.gov.in
102	Special Commissioner for BMP	splcommn-bmp@karnataka.gov.in
103	State Chief Information Commission	scic@karnataka.gov.in
104	State Information Officer	sic-kic@karnataka.gov.in

Deputy Commissioners

Sl. No	Designation	E-Mail Address
1	Deputy Commissioner Bagalkote	dc-bagalkote@karnataka.gov.in
2	Deputy Commissioner Bangalore Rural	dc-bangalorerural@karnataka.gov.in
3	Deputy Commissioner Bangalore Urban	dc-bangaloreurban@karnataka.gov.in
4	Deputy Commissioner Belgaum	dc-belgaum@karnataka.gov.in

5	Deputy Commissioner Bellary	dc-bellary@karnataka.gov.in
6	Deputy Commissioner Bidar	dc-bidar@karnataka.gov.in
7	Deputy Commissioner Bijapur	dc-bijapur@karnataka.gov.in
8	Deputy Commissioner Chamrajanagara	dc-chamrajanagara@karnataka.gov.in
9	Deputy Commissioner Chickmagalur	dc-chickmagalur@karnataka.gov.in
10	Deputy Commissioner Chitradurga	dc-chitradurga@karnataka.gov.in
11	Deputy Commissioner Dakshina Kannada	dc-dkannada@karnataka.gov.in
12	Deputy Commissioner Davanagere	dc-davanagere@karnataka.gov.in
13	Deputy Commissioner Dharwad	dc-dharwad@karnataka.gov.in
14	Deputy Commissioner Gadag	dc-gadag@karnataka.gov.in
15	Deputy Commissioner Gulbarga	dc-gulbarga@karnataka.gov.in
16	Deputy Commissioner Hassan	dc-hassan@karnataka.gov.in
17	Deputy Commissioner Haveri	dc-haveri@karnataka.gov.in
18	Deputy Commissioner Kodagu	dc-kodagu@karnataka.gov.in
19	Deputy Commissioner Kolar	dc-kolar@karnataka.gov.in
20	Deputy Commissioner Koppal	dc-koppal@karnataka.gov.in
21	Deputy Commissioner Mandya	dc-mandya@karnataka.gov.in
22	Deputy Commissioner Mysore	dc-mysore@karnataka.gov.in
23	Deputy Commissioner Raichur	dc-raichur@karnataka.gov.in
24	Deputy Commissioner Shimoga	dc-shimoga@karnataka.gov.in
25	Deputy Commissioner Tumkur	dc-tumkur@karnataka.gov.in
26	Deputy Commissioner Udupi	dc-udupi@karnataka.gov.in
27	Deputy Commissioner Uttara Kannada	dc-ukannada@karnataka.gov.in

Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayath

Sl. No.	Designation	E-Mail Address
1	Bagalkote	ceo-zp-bagalkote@karnataka.gov.in
2	Bangalore Rural	ceo-zp-bangalorerural@karnataka.gov.in
3	Bangalore Urban	ceo-zp-bangaloreurban@karnataka.gov.in
4	Belgaum	ceo-zp-belgaum@karnataka.gov.in
5	Bellary	ceo-zp-bellary@karnataka.gov.in
6	Bidar	ceo-zp-bidar@karnataka.gov.in
7	Bijapur	ceo-zp-bijapur@karnataka.gov.in
8	Chamrajanagara	ceo-zp-chamrajanagara@karnataka.gov.in
9	Chickmagalur	ceo-zp-chickmagalur@karnataka.gov.in
10	Chitradurga	ceo-zp-chitradurga@karnataka.gov.in
11	Dakshina Kannada	ceo-zp-dkannada@karnataka.gov.in
12	Davanagere	ceo-zp-davanagere@karnataka.gov.in
13	Dharwad	ceo-zp-dharwad@karnataka.gov.in
14	Gadag	ceo-zp-gadag@karnataka.gov.in
15	Gulbarga	ceo-zp-gulbarga@karnataka.gov.in
16	Hassan	ceo-zp-hassan@karnataka.gov.in

17	Haveri	ceo-zp-haveri@karnataka.gov.in
18	Kodagu	ceo-zp-kodagu@karnataka.gov.in
19	Kolar	ceo-zp-kolar@karnataka.gov.in
20	Koppal	ceo-zp-koppal@karnataka.gov.in
21	Mandya	ceo-zp-mandya@karnataka.gov.in
22	Mysore	ceo-zp-mysore@karnataka.gov.in
23	Raichur	ceo-zp-raichur@karnataka.gov.in
24	Shimoga	ceo-zp-shimoga@karnataka.gov.in
25	Tumkur	ceo-zp-tumkur@karnataka.gov.in
26	Udupi	ceo-zp-udupi@karnataka.gov.in
27	Uttara Kannada	ceo-zp-ukannada@karnataka.gov.in

Superintendent of Police

Sl. No.	Designation	E-Mail Address
1	Bagalkote	sp-bagalkote@karnataka.gov.in
2	Bangalore Rural	sp-bangalorerural@karnataka.gov.in
3	Bangalore Urban	sp-bangaloreurban@karnataka.gov.in
4	Belgaum	sp-belgaum@karnataka.gov.in
5	Bellary	sp-bellary@karnataka.gov.in
6	Bidar	sp-bidar@karnataka.gov.in
7	Bijapur	sp-bijapur@karnataka.gov.in
8	Chamrajanagara	sp-chamrajnagara@karnataka.gov.in
9	Chickmagalur	sp-chickmagalur@karnataka.gov.in
10	Chitradurga	sp-chitradurga@karnataka.gov.in
11	Dakshina Kannada	sp-dkannada@karnataka.gov.in
12	Davanagere	sp-davanagere@karnataka.gov.in
13	Dharwad	sp-dharwad@karnataka.gov.in
14	Gadag	sp-gadag@karnataka.gov.in
15	Gulbarga	sp-gulbarga@karnataka.gov.in
16	Hassan	sp-hassan@karnataka.gov.in
17	Haveri	sp-haveri@karnataka.gov.in
18	Kodagu	sp-kodagu@karnataka.gov.in
19	Kolar	sp-kolar@karnataka.gov.in
20	Koppal	sp-koppal@karnataka.gov.in
21	Mandya	sp-mandya@karnataka.gov.in
22	Mysore	sp-mysore@karnataka.gov.in
23	Raichur	sp-raichur@karnataka.gov.in
24	Shimoga	sp-shimoga@karnataka.gov.in
25	Tumkur	sp-tumkur@karnataka.gov.in
26	Udupi	sp-udupi@karnataka.gov.in
27	Uttara Kannada	sp-ukannada@karnataka.gov.in

Padma Awards

Awards and Awardees	Year	Awards and Awardees	Year
BHARATHA RATHNA		Sri Closepet Dasappa Narasimhaiah	1990
Dr. C.V. Raman	1954	Dr. Basavaraj Rajaguru	1991
Dr. Sir M. Visveshwaraiah	1955	Smt. B. Sarojadevi	1992
PADMA VIBHUSHANA		Dr. Girish Karnad	1992
Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao	1974	Dr. Kadur Venkatalakshamma	1992
Dr. Rajaramanna	1975	Dr. Krishnaswamy Kasturi Rangan	1992
Dr. Satish Dhavan	1981	Prof. Vaidhyeshwaran Rajaram	1998
Prof. S.N.R. Rao	1985	Dr. U.R. Ananthamurthy	1998
Smt. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya	1987	Sri H.Y. Sharada Prasad	2000
Sri Kuppalli Venkatappa Puttappa (Kuvempu)	1988	Sri P. Chandrashekar	2000
Sri Kumara Gandharva	1990	Sri Rajanikanth	2000
Sri Somagudi Srinivasa Iyengar	1990	Sri D. Virendra Hegde	2000
Dr. Mallikarjuna Bhimarayappa Mansoor	1992	Sri Arcot Ramachandran	2003
Sri R.K.Narayan	2000	Prof. Rajendra Kumar	2003
Smt. Gangubhai Hangal	2002	Sri T.R. Satish Chandran	2005
Prof. Govinda Rajan Padmanabhan	2004	Sri Azim Premji	2005
Sri Obaid Siddhique	2006	Smt. Kiran Majumdar Shah	2005
PADMA BHUSHANA		Dr. Narasimhaiah Sheshagiri	2005
Sri V. Narahari	1954	Dr. Devaki Jain	2006
Sri K.V. Puttappa (Kuvempu)	1958	Sri K.P.P. Nambiyar	2006
Sri Mysore Vasudevacharya	1959	Dr. Madhav Gadgil	2006
Sri Svetoslav Roerich	1961	Dr. N.S. Ramaswamy	2006
Sri R.K. Narayan	1964	Sri Nandan Nilekani	2006
Dr. D.C. Pavate	1967	Sri P.S. Appu	2006
Dr. K. Shivaram Karanth	1968	Pandith Puttaraja Gavai	2010
Dr. M.C.Modi	1968	Prof. Belle Monappa Hegde	2010
Dr. P.L.Bhatnagar	1968	Dr. Bala Gangadharanatha Swamiji	2010
PADMASHRI		Sri Humayun Mirza	1955
Smt. Gangubhai Hangal	1971	Dr. M.C. Modi	1956
Dr. Satish Dhavan	1971	Dr. S.R. Ranganathan	1957
Sri Mohammad Maiyath	1972	Smt. Devikarani Roerich	1958
Sri Aadhya Rangacharya	1972	Sri Mathew Kandhathil	1959
Sri R.M. Majumdar	1973	Dr. Mary Rathnamma Isaac	1959
Dr. Arunachala Srinivasan	1974	Dr. Vaidyanath Subramanian	1960
Dr. D.V. Gundappa	1974	Sri Veeranagowda Veerasanghagowda Patil	1961
Sri Mallikarjuna Mansoor	1976	Miss Evangeles	1961
Prof. Udipi Ramachandra Rao	1976	Agaram Krishnamachar	1961
Dr. Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas	1977	Sri C.K. Venkataramaiah	1962
Dr. V. Doraiswamy Iyengar	1983	Dr. Tonase Madhava Anantha Pai	1965
Dr. Rajkumar	1983	Dr. Vishnu Madhava Gatge	1965
Dr. H. Narasimhaiah	1984	Sri Soughan Basappa Mallanagowda Patil	1966
Prof. Shivaraj Ramsheshan	1985	Dr. Satish Dhavan	1966
Dr. Pandit Bhimasen Joshi	1985	Sri C.M. Krishnaiah Shetty	1968
Sri T.R. Mahalingam	1986		
Prof. Rodham Narasimha	1987		

Awards and Awardees	Year	Awards and Awardees	Year
Smt. Sudha V. Reddy	1968	Dr. P.T. Narasimhachar (Pu.Ti.Na)	1991
Sri O.M. Krishnaiah Shetty	1968	Sister Leonard Kasargi	1998
Smt. B. Sarojadevi	1969	Dr. Manmohan Athavar	1998
Sri Singhannachar Narasimhaswamy	1969	Dr. N.R. Narayanamurthy	2000
Sri E.A.S. Prasanna	1970	Sri Allopiyan Fernandis	2000
Sri Ganashyam Das Goel	1970	Dr. H. Sudarshan	2000
Dr. P. Narasimhaiah	1970	Dr. Chandrashekara Kambara	2001
Sri Mallikarjuna Mansoor	1970	Dr. De. Javaregowda	2001
Dr. Basavatna Narayana Balakrishnarao	1971	Smt. Malathi Krishnamurthy Holla	2001
Sri Gundappa Ranganath Viswanath	1971	Dr. C.G. Krishnadas Nair	2001
Kum. Shantha Rao	1971	Sri Govardhan Mehata	2001
Smt. Roy Mother Mary Tedosin	1971	Dr. P.S.Goel	2001
Sri B.S. Chandashekar	1972	Sri R.T. Venkatachalamurthy	2001
Sri M.P. Jaiswal	1972	Sri Mahesh Bhupathi	2001
Dr. Ravivarma M.Varma	1972	Prof. Ramanath Koushik	2002
Sri P. Seetharamaiah	1972	Prof. N. Balakrishnan	2002
Sri C.R. Subramanya	1973	Prof. Padmanabhan Balaram	2002
Kum. Kodhanda Rohini Poovaiah	1973	Dr. Kota Harinarayan	2002
Sri Harishchandra Kashinath Karve	1973	Sri B.L.S.Murthy	2004
Prof. Govinda Swarupa	1973	Dr. Devi Prasad Shetty	2004
Sri Kaluri Gopalrao	1974	Sri Samuel Paul	2004
Dr. Seetharamrao Valluri	1974	Syed Shah Mohammed Hussaini	2004
Sri Girish Karnad	1974	Sri N.R. Mohanathi	2004
Sri Basavaraj Rajaguru	1975	Sri T.S. Prahalad	2004
Sri Rattahalli Nagendra	1976	Sri V. Prakash	2004
Sri B.V. Karanth	1981	Sri K.S. Shankar	2004
Dr. Madhav Dhananjaya Gadgil	1981	Sri Rahul Dravid	2004
Dr. K. Kasturi Rangan	1982	Smt. Anjubabi George	2004
Mr. Syed M.H. Kirmani	1982	Sri Anil Kumble	2005
Sri Vakkaleri Narayan	1982	Smt. Kavitha Subramaniam Krishnamurthy	2005
Sri Ramaswamy Vanika Vasagam	1982	Sri K.C.Reddy	2005
Sri Prakash Padukone	1982	Prof. Bhagatulla Dattaguru	2005
Sri Nilamber Panth	1984	Dr. Mahadevappa Madhappa	2005
Sri P.P. Kale	1984	Sri Devappagowda Chinnaiiah	2006
Major General Somanath Bhaskar	1985	Smt. Sudha Murthy	2006
Dr. G.B. Joshi	1986	Smt. Arundhati Nag	2010
Dr. Devi Prasanna Puttanayak	1987	Dr. B. Ramana Rao	2010
Dr. Ramdas Pani Mangalore Shenoy	1987	Prof. Kodaganur S. Gopinath	2010
Smt. Chindodi Leela	1988	Prof. N.R. Satyanarayana Rao	2010
Kum. Kiran Majumdar	1989	Dr. Vijayalakshmi Ravindranath	2010
Prof. Mallappa Krishna Bhargav	1990		
Dr. Bangalore Puttannaiah Radhakrishna	1991	DADA SAHEB PHALKE AWARD	
Belluru Krishnamachar Sundarraj Iyengar	1991	Dr. Singanallur Rajkumar	2006
Sri Ramesh Gelli	1991	Lifetime Achievement	
Sri Rudraaradhya Muddu Basavaradya	1991	Mr. V.K. Murthy	2010
Prof. Govindarajan Padmanabhan	1991	Best Cinematographer	

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Karnataka has a rich heritage, inspiring its people to create a bright future. With its special geographical location full of variety-its rivers, hills, valleys, plains, forests and resources-the State is known for its tourist and industrial potential. Its long history of over 2,000 years has left many beautiful forts, tanks, temples, mosques and towns of historical importance to the posterity. These old towns have grown to be industrial, commercial and educational centres. They are provided with all modern facilities.

Bordered by the Western Ghats with tall peaks and lush greenery in the west, the tableland is fertile because of its black soil and river and tank irrigation facilities. The coastal strip to the west of the Ghats is renowned for its silvery beaches and rich green paddy fields.

Karnataka has rich religious and artistic traditions. The land has been described by a poet in a stone record in the 15th Century in following words:

*A mine of good discipline,
The dwelling place of Brahma,
The land which had acquired great fortune,
The birthplace of learning and wealth,
The true home of unequalled splendid earnestness
Thus distinguished in many ways
Shone the lovely Karnata Country.*

The temples of antiquity speak of the piety of their devotees. The *agraharas* and *mathas* spread all over vouch to the scholarly pursuits to which people were attached. The hero stones strewn the land speak of the heroic traits of the warrior race of antiquity. Long traditions of growing cotton are clear evidence to once flourishing rich textile industry. The ports along the coast remind one of the rich overseas trades that flourished through them. The black soil plains speak of its agricultural potential. The State's human resources with racial and religious varieties and professional skills promise to make it a hub of industriousness.

With an antiquity that dates to the paleolithic, Karnataka has also been home to some of the most powerful empires of ancient and medieval India. The philosophers and musical bards patronized by these empires launched socio-religious and literary movements which have endured to the present day. Karnataka has contributed significantly to both forms of Indian classical music, the Carnatic (Karnataka Music) and Hindustani traditions. Writers in the Kannada language have received the most number of Jnanapith awards in India. Bangalore is the capital city of the State and is at the forefront of the rapid economic and technological development that India is experiencing.



Location and Boundaries

The State of Karnataka, confined roughly within 11°35' North and 18°30' North latitudes and 74°5' East and 78°35' East longitudes, is situated on a

tableland where the Western and Eastern Ghat ranges converge into the Nilgiri hill complex. Karnataka is a state in the southern part of India. It was created on November 1, 1956, with the passing of the States Reorganization Act. Originally known as the State of Mysore, it was renamed Karnataka in 1973. Karnataka is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Goa to the northwest, Maharashtra to the north, Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the southeast, and Kerala to the southwest. The state extends to about 750km from North to South and about 400km from East to West.

Area and Population

The state covers an area of 74,122 sq miles (191,791 km²), or 5.83% of the total geographical area of India. It is the eighth largest Indian state by area, the ninth largest by population and comprises 29 districts. Kannada is the official and most widely spoken language. Though several etymologies have been suggested for the name Karnataka, the generally accepted one is that Karnataka is derived from the Kannada words *karu* and *nādu*, meaning elevated land. *Karu nadu* may also be read as *Karu* (black) and *nadu* (region), as a reference to the black cotton soil found in the *Bayaluseeme* region of Karnataka. The British used the word Carnatic (sometimes Karnatak) to describe both sides of peninsular India, south of the Krishna River.

There are 29 districts in Karnataka—Bagalkote, Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapur, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagara, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Each district is governed by a district commissioner or district magistrate. The districts are further divided into sub-divisions, which are governed by sub-divisional magistrates; sub-divisions comprise taluks containing panchayats (village councils) and town municipalities. As per the 2001 census, Karnataka's six largest cities sorted in order of decreasing population were, Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Gulbarga, Belgaum and Mangalore. Bangalore is the only city with a population of more than one million. Bangalore Urban, Belgaum and Gulbarga are the most populous districts, each of them having a population of more than three million. Gadag, Chamarajanagara and Kodagu districts have a population of less than one million.

According to the 2001 census of India, the total population of Karnataka is 52,850,562, of which 26,898,918 (50.89%) are male and 25,951,644 (49.11%) are female, or 1000 males for every 964 females. This represents a 17.25% increase over the population in 1991. The population density is 275.6 per km² and 33.98% of the people live in urban areas. The literacy rate is 66.6% with 76.1% of males and 56.9% of females being literate. 83% of the population are Hindu, 11% are Muslim, 4% are Christian, 0.78% are Jains, 0.73% are Buddhist, and with the remainder belonging to other religions.



Territorial Changes

The erstwhile princely State of Mysore came into existence after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war in 1799 A.D. and it formed the Nucleus State for the New

State of Mysore under the States' Reorganization Act of 1956. The area reported corresponding to the unit was 75,412 sq. km. In 1881 this unit consisted of only seven districts namely Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Kadur, Mysore, Chitradurga and Shimoga. In 1886 Hassan district was carved out as eighth district and in 1939, Mandya district was created as the ninth district. In 1953, the Bellary district of Madras State (excluding Adoni, Alur and Rayadurga taluks) was transferred to Mysore State when the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed, resulting in an addition of 9,897 sq. km. to the area of the State.

Political movements for the creation of new, linguistic-based states developed around India in the years after independence. The movement to create a Telugu-speaking state out of the northern portion of Madras State gathered strength in the years after independence, and in 1953, the 16 northern, Telugu-speaking districts of Madras State became the new State of Andhra. In December 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganisation Commission to prepare for the creation of states on linguistic lines. This was headed by Justice Fazal Ali and the commission itself was also known as the Fazal Ali Commission. The efforts of this commission were overseen by Govind Ballabh Pant, who served as Home Minister from December 1954. The commission created a report in 1955 recommending the reorganization of India's states.

The States Reorganization Act of 1956, which went into effect on November 1st, eliminated the distinction between part A, B, and C states. It also reorganized the state boundaries and created or dissolved states and union territories. On November 1st, 1956, India was divided into states and union territories. The Mysore State was enlarged by the addition of Coorg state and the Kannada speaking districts from southern Bombay state and western Hyderabad state.

The State of Mysore (rechristened as Karnataka with effect from 1.11.1973) with its territorial content as it exists now was formed on 1st November 1956 under the States' Reorganization Act. It comprised of a) the old Mysore State including Bellary district; b) Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada district and Belgaum district excluding Chandgad taluk with an area of 54,347 sq.km; c) Gulbarga (Except Kodangal and Tandur taluks)-16,274 sq.km; Raichur (except Alampur and Gadwal taluks)-14,078 sq.km; and Bidar district (except Ahmedpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks, Nayalkar Circle of Bidar taluk, Zahirabad taluk except Nirna circle and three villages of Humnabad taluk and Narayankhed taluk) with an area of 5,363 sq.km. from former Hyderabad State; d) Dakshina Kannada (except Kasargod taluk and Amindivi islands) with an area of 8,385 sq.km; and Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district with an area of 2,786 sq.km. from former Madras State; and e) former part C State of Coorg (Kodagu) district with an area of 4,131 sq. km.

In 1969, Savanur taluk was created and in 1974, Hagaribommanahalli taluk was created by the abolition of the former Mallapuram taluk in Bellary

district During 1986, Bangalore Rural district was carved out of the former Bangalore district. Bangalore district includes Anekal taluk, Bangalore North taluk (including Jala hobli of the former Devanahalli taluk and Dasanapura hobli of the former Nelamangala taluk), Bangalore South taluk (including Tavarekere hobli of the former Magadi taluk and Bidarahalli hobli of the former Hoskote taluk) and Bangalore Urban Agglomeration areas. The Jurisdiction of Karnataka state extends over portions land-locked within Maharashtra i.e. Dhamne S. Bailur and Kudrimani of Belgaum taluk and Mukhed of Aurad taluk of Bidar district.

In August 1997, seven more districts were newly formed raising the number of districts in the State to 27. Bijapur district was bifurcated into Bijapur and Bagalkot districts. Out of eleven taluks, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Bilgi, Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund taluks were brought under the new Bagalkot district. The present Bijapur district has Indi, Sindhagi, Bijapur, Basavana Bagewadi and Muddebihal taluks. The new Davanagere district was formed by transferring Davanagere, Harihara and Jagalur taluks from Chitradurga district, Channagiri and Honnali taluks from Shimoga district and Harapanahalli taluk from Bellary district. Dharwad district was divided into three districts *viz*, Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri. Haveri district included Shiggaon, Savanur, Hanagal, Haveri, Byadgi, Hirekerur and Ranibennur taluks. Gadag district comprises of Nargund, Ron, Gadag, Mundargi and Shirahatti taluks while the remaining five taluks *viz* Dharwad, Navalgund, Hubli, Kalghatgi and Kundgol constituted Dharwad district.

Raichur district was bifurcated into Raichur and Koppal districts. Gangavathi, Koppal, Kusthagi and Yelburga taluks were brought under the newly formed Koppal district while the remaining five taluks *viz* Devadurga, Lingsurgur, Manvi, Raichur and Sindhanur taluks constituted new Raichur district. Dakshina Kannada was bifurcated into Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. Belthangady, Bantwal, Mangalore, Puttur and Sullya taluks remained in new Dakshina Kannada while Karkala, Kundapur and Udupi taluks were transferred to the newly created Udupi district. Out of the eleven taluks of old Mysore district, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Kollegal and Yelandur taluks were transferred to the newly formed Chamarajanagar district while the remaining seven taluks *viz* Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Krishnarajnaragar, Mysore, Nanjangud, Periyapatna and Tirumakudal Narasipur taluks formed part of Mysore district.

During August 2007 Ramanagara district was formed by altering the limits of Bangalore Rural District and Chikkaballapur District was formed by altering the limits of Kolar District vide Government Order No RD 27 Bhudapu (p-3), Bangalore, dated 3rd August 2007 and subsequent amendment dated 17th August 2007 with effect from 23-08-2007. Ramanagara, Magadi, Kanakapura and Channapatna taluks of Bangalore Rural district were brought under Ramanagar District. Chikkaballapura, Shidlaghatta, Chintamani, Bagepalli

Gudibande and Gowribidanuru taluks were transferred from Kolar district to the newly formed Chikkaballapura District,

Administrative Divisions

Karnataka State has been divided into four Revenue divisions, 52 sub-divisions, 29 districts, 176 taluks and 747 hoblies/Revenue Circles for administrative purposes. The district-wise area, population and administrative divisions of Karnataka State are given in Table . The Bangalore Division comprises of Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Davanagere districts with headquarters at Bangalore. The Mysore Division consists of the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Udupi and Chamarajanagar districts with headquarters at Mysore. The Belgaum Division has Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Uttara Kannada and Bagalkot districts under its jurisdiction with headquarters at Belgaum; and Gulbarga division with headquarters at Gulbarga covers the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Bellary, Raichur and Koppal districts. The State has 27,481 inhabited and 1,925 uninhabited villages, 270 towns and urban agglomerations, 5,628 Grampanchayats and 219 Municipal Corporations. Karnataka has only one city with more than a million population viz, Bangalore. It is one of the six largest urban agglomeration out of 23 metropolises, urban agglomerations and cities in India. It occupied fifth position in 1981. In 1991, among six biggest cities only Delhi has grown at a faster rate than Bangalore. The taluk-wise area in sq km. Population, number of inhabited and uninhabited villages, number of sub-divisions and No. of hoblies is given in Appendix.

Area and Administrative Divisions (Numbers)

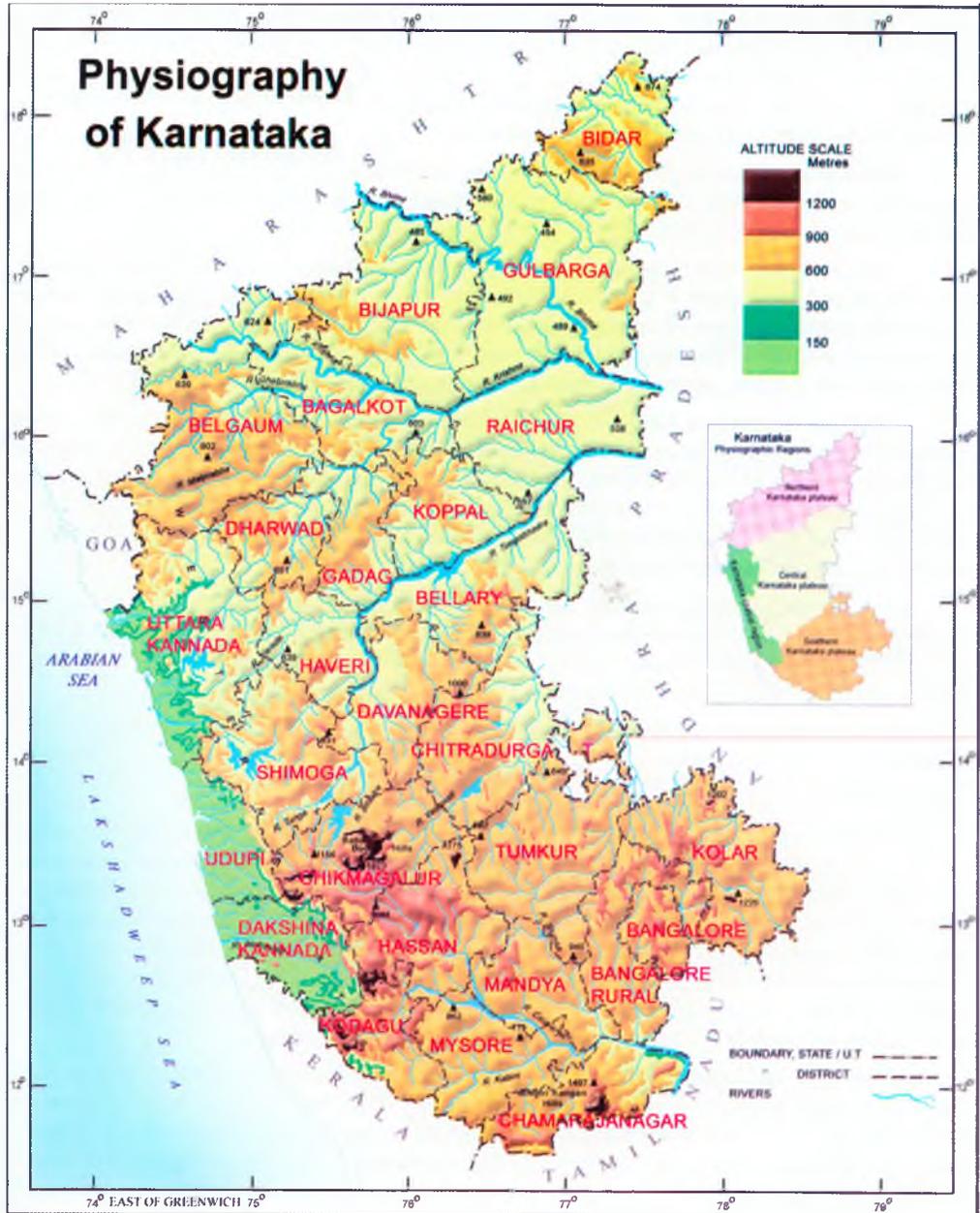
Sl.No.	Year	Area in Sq.Km.	Taluks	Hoblies	Villages		Cities & Towns
					Inhabited	Un - Inhabited	
1	1961	191757	175	662	26377	NA	231
2	1971	191773	175	739	26826	2707	245
3	1981	191791	175	745	27024	2362	281
4	1991	191791	175	745	27066	2127	254
5	2001	191791	176	745	27481	1925	270

Physiography

Physiographically Karnataka State forms part of two well defined macro regions of Indian Union; the Deccan Plateau and the Coastal plains and Islands. The State has four physiographic regions as follows:

- 1) **Northern Karnataka Plateau:** Northern Karnataka Plateau comprises of the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Gulbarga. It is largely composed of Deccan Trap. It represents a monotonous treeless extensive plateau landscape with a general elevation of 300 to 600 metres from the

mean sea level. However the river plains of the Krishna, the Bhima, the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha with the intervening watersheds, the step like landscapes, lateritic scarpments, residual hills and ridges break the monotony of this extensive plateau. The general slope is towards east and this region is largely covered with rich black cotton soils.



- 2) **Central Karnataka Plateau:** Central Karnataka Plateau covers the districts of Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri Raichur, Koppal and Shimoga. The region represents the transitional surface between the Northern Karnataka Plateau of Deccan Trap and Southern Karnataka Plateau with relatively higher surface. By and large, this region represents the area of Tungabhadra basin. The general elevation varies between 450 and 700 metres. However, this transitional ground is broken by several sets of parallel ridges mainly made up of Dharwar system of rocks. The height of such residual hills is about 900 metres above mean sea level. The general slope of this region is towards the east.
- 3) **Southern Karnataka Plateau:** The Southern Karnataka Plateau covers the districts of Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Chamarajanagar and Tumkur. This region largely covers the area of the Cauvery river basin lying in Karnataka. It is bounded by 600 metres contour and is characterised by a higher degree of slope. In the west and south it is enclosed by the ranges of Western Ghats and the northern part is an interrupted but clearly identifiable high plateau. In the east the valleys of the Cauvery and its tributaries open out to form undulating plains. The general elevation of the region varies from 600 to 900 metres. However residual heights of 1,500 to 1,750 metres are found in the Biligirirangan hills of Mysore district and the Brahmagiri range of Kodagu district
- 4) **Karnataka Coastal Region:** The Karnataka Coastal Region, which extends between the Western Ghats edge of the Karnataka Plateau in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west, covers Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts. This region is traversed by several ridges and spurs of Western Ghats. It has difficult terrain full of rivers, creeks, water falls, peaks and ranges of hills. The coastal region consists of two broad physical units, the plains and the Western Ghats. The Coastal plains, represent a narrow stretch of estuarine and marine plains. The abrupt rise at the eastern flanks forms the Western Ghats. The northern parts of the Ghats are of lower elevation [450-600 metres) as compared to Southern parts (900 to 1,500 metres). The Coastal belt with an average width of 50 to 80 km covers a distance of about 267 km. from north to south. At certain places the crest of adjoining Western Ghats reach the sea as close as 13 km near Karwar. The average height is generally 75 metres from the mean sea level.

Topography

Karnataka has representatives of all types of variations in topography - high mountains, plateaus, residual hills and coastal plains. The State is enclosed by chains of mountains to its west, east and south. It consists mainly of plateau which has higher elevation of 600 to 900 metres above mean sea level. The entire landscape is undulating broken up by mountains and deep ravines.

Plain land of elevation less than 300 metres above mean sea level is to be found only in the narrow coastal belt, facing the Arabian Sea. There are quite a few high peaks both in Western and Eastern Ghat systems with altitudes more than 1,500 metres. A series of cross-sections drawn from west to east across the Western Ghat generally exhibit, a narrow coastal plain followed to the east by small and short plateaus at different altitudes, then suddenly rising upto great heights. Then follows the gentle east and east-north-west sloping plateau. Among the tallest peaks of Karnataka are the Mullayyana Giri (1,925 m), Bababudangiri (Chandradrona Parvata 1,894 m) and the Kudremukh (1,895 m) all in Chikmagalur district and the Pushpagiri (1,908 m) in Kodagu district. There are a dozen peaks which rise above the height of 1,500 metres. The percentage of area coming under different elevations is as follows: less than 150 metres-5.16; 150 to 300 metres-1.95; 300 to 600 metres-43.51; 600 to 1,350 metres-48.81 and more than 1,350 metres-0.57.

GEOLOGY

Karnataka consists of four main types of geological formations; the Archean complex made up of Dharwad schists and granitic gneisses, the Proterozoic non-fossiliferous sedimentary formations of the Kaladgi and Bhima series, the Deccan trappean and intertrappean deposits and the tertiary and recent laterites and alluvial deposits. Significantly, about 60% of the state is composed of the Archean complex which consist of gneisses, granites and charnockite rocks. Laterite cappings that are found in many districts over the Deccan Traps were formed after the cessation of volcanic activity in the early tertiary period. Eleven groups of soil orders are found in Karnataka, viz. Entisols, Inceptisols, Mollisols, Spodosols, Alfisols, Ultisols, Oxisols, Aridisols, Vertisols, Andisols and Histosols. Depending on the agricultural capability of the soil, the soil types are divided into six types, viz. Red, lateritic, black, alluvio-colluvial, forest and coastal soils.

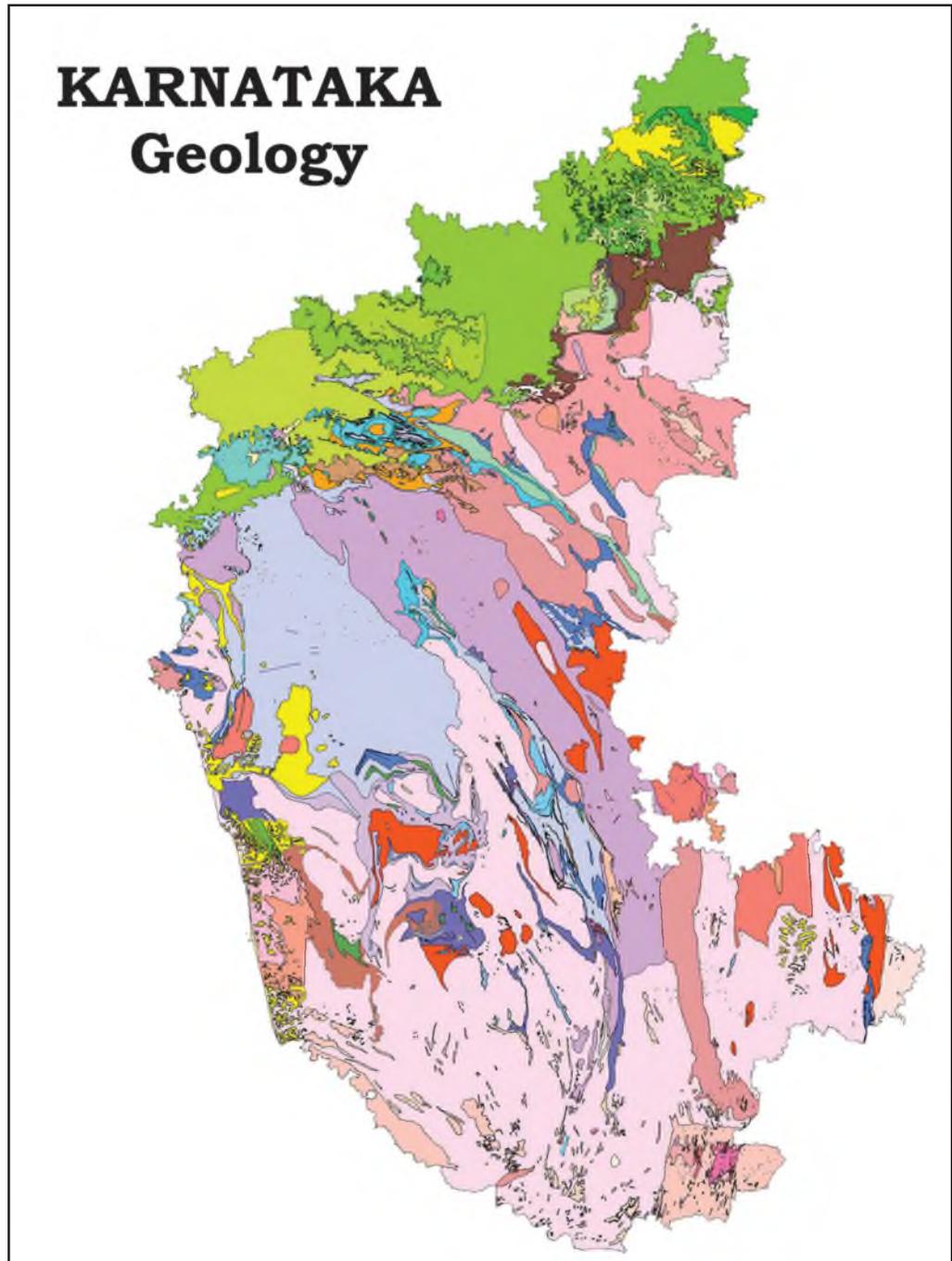
The geological history of Karnataka is largely confined to the two oldest eras - the Archaean and the Proterozoic. The substantial part of North Karnataka is covered by Deccan Trap. The bulk of the rocks of Karnataka are Archaean in age.

Ancient supracrustals are the oldest rocks dated so far in Karnataka. They are a group of grey gneisses giving an age of 3,400 million years. They are also described as belonging to Sargur schists.

Auriferous Schist Belts (Kolar type) are next in order of age and are a series of basic igneous rocks. They are well developed in the eastern part of the State. Older Gneissic complex consist of an extensive group of grey gneisses (3,400 to 3,000 million years) and act as the basement for an extensive belt of schists. *Younger Gneiss complex* consist of a group of gneissic rocks mostly of granodioritic and granitic composition. They are found in the eastern parts of the State and range in age from 2,700 to 2,000 million years.

Younger Schist Belts (Dharwar type) are the prominent schistose rocks. They are Archaean in age and belong to the age group of 2,900 to 2,600 million

years. Two main divisions in this super group are Bababudan and Chitradurga. Ranebennur group is presently classified as the top most formation within Chitradurga group.



— SYENITE	— META ULTRAMAFITE
— AMPHIBOLITE/HORN BLEND ESCHIST	— METABASALT/META ANDESITE WITH FERROGENIOUS BANDS
— BANDED FERROG INO US CHERT	— PEGMATITE VEIN
— DOLERITE & AMPHIBOLITE DYKES	— PINK GRANULITE
— FELSITE-PORPHYRY-DIORITE DYKE AND LAMP HROPHYRE DYKE	— PYROXENEGRANULITE
— FERROGINOUS/MANGANIFERROUSCHERT=	— PYROXENEGRANULITE
— FERRUGINOUSCHERT/B.H.Q/B.F.Q	— PYROXENITE, GABBRO
— GRANITE	— QUARTZITE
— IRON FORMATION	— QUARTZ REEF
— IRON STONE	— QUARTZ VEIN
— MAGNATITE QUARTZITE	— QUARTZITE/SILLIMANITE./FUCHSITE
— MANGANESE AND IRON FORMATION WITH PHYLLITE AND CHERT	

Younger (Closepet) Granites extends in north-south directions as a narrow belt 50 km. Wide. This is a complex of coarse to medium pink and grey granites. Isolated masses of granites like those of Chitradurga, Arasikere, and Banavara belong to the same age group as the younger Granites (2,600 million years). *Charnockites* are a group of Pyroxene bearing granulites and they are not regarded as separate intrusions and are located in the southern parts of the State.

The close of the Archaean is marked by a period of dyke formation. The majority of the dykes are younger than 2,400 million years. They are of doleritic composition. Besides dolorites, a number of alkaline dyke intrusives have been described in the southern part of Karnataka.

Mineral Resources

There are four main types of geological formations in Karnataka according to Radhakrishnan and Vaidyanadhan. 1) The Archean complex made up of Dharwad schists and granitic gneisses: These cover around 60% of the area of the state and consist of gneisses, granites and charnockite rocks. Some of the minerals found in this region are dolomite, limestone, gabbro, quartzite, pyroxenite, manganese and iron ores and metabasalt. 2) The Proterozoic non-fossiliferous sedimentary formations of the Kaladgi and Bhima series: The Kaladgi series has horizontal rocks that run for 160 km in the districts of Belgaum, Raichur, Dharwad and Bijapur districts. The Bhima series that is present on either side of the Bhima River consists of rocks containing sandstone, limestone and shale and this is present in the Gulbarga and Bijapur districts. 3) The Deccan trappean and intertrappean deposits: This is a part of the Deccan traps which were formed by the accumulation of basaltic lava. This is made up of greyish to black augite-basalt and 4) The tertiary and recent laterites and alluvial deposits: Laterite capping are found over the Deccan Traps and were formed after the cessation of volcanic activity in the early tertiary period. These are found in many districts in the Deccan plateau and also in the coast.

Karnataka is endowed with fairly rich mineral wealth distributed more or less evenly over its territory. It has one of the oldest Geological Survey Department in the Country, started as far back as 1880. The State contains deposits of asbestos, bauxite, chromite, dolomite, gold, iron ore, kaolin, limestone, magnesite, manganese, ochre, quartz and silica sand. Karnataka is the sole producer of felsite and leading producer of gold (84%), moulding sand

(63%) and fuchsite quartzite (57%). But now gold deposits have been mostly exhausted.

Production of Minerals in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Minerals	Units	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
I. Metallic							
a) Ferrous							
1.	Chromite	in thousand MT	15	18	19	27	27
2.	Iron Ore	in thousand MT	18902	22595	24044	34107	39693
3.	Mangaese ore	in thousand MT	219	213	223	359	564
b) Non-Ferrous							
4.	Bauxite	in thousand MT	50	52	30	58	68
5.	Copper	in thousand MT	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gold	in thousand MT	2140	2475	2705	0	3390
7.	Silver	in thousand MT	219	275	270	337	399
II. Non - Metallic							
8.	Asbestos	in tonnes	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Clay (other)	in tonnes	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Corundum	in tonnes	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Fireclay	in tonnes	3346	15360	11296	0	0
12.	Kaolin	in tonnes	11877	15781	14978	5827	0
13.	Kyanite	in tonnes	355	230	297	301	635
14.	Magnesite	in tonnes	25536	21214	17179	19693	2653
15.	Ochre	in tonnes	25776	25047	34349	1080	2058
16.	Quartz	in tonnes	10260	6849	2973	62500	67363
17.	Steatite	in tonnes	0	0	1892	671436	0
III. Building Materials							
18.	Dolomite	in tonnes	92780	123025	166967	262051	433298
19.	Lime Shell	in tonnes	53320	89224	87712	92856	101106
20.	Limestone	in thousand MT	9839	10481	12181	1359	9215
21.	Moulding Sand	in thousand MT	---	---	---	---	---

million tonnes. The Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd. produces the largest quantity of Manganese ore, about 2,30,000 tonnes from its mines in Sandur area of Bellary district Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. are engaged in mining iron ore in Western Ghats. Mysore Minerals and Trading Corporation is also active.

About 4,200 sq.km of granite and granitic rocks area contains granites of ornamental quality in the State. Most of the ornamental granites are found in Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Bangalore, Mandya, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Bellary, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Bijapur districts.

Water Resources

Karnataka accounts for about six per cent of the Country's surface water resources of 17 lakh million cubic metres (M.cum). About 40 per cent of this is available in the east flowing rivers and the remaining from west flowing rivers.

There are seven river basins which with their tributaries drain the State. The names of river system and the area drained by them are as follows:

River System		Drainage area in the State			Estimated average Yield	
No.		000 Sq. Km	%	Mcum	TMC	%
1.	Krishna	111.74	58.56	27,451	969.44	28.20
2.	Cauvery	36.13	18.97	10,980	387.76	11.28
3.	Godavari	4.43	2.32	1,415	49.97	1.45
4.	West Flowing rivers	24.53	12.88	56,600	1,998.83	58.14
5.	North Pennar	6.91	3.64	906	32	0.93
6.	South Pennar	3.76	1.97			
7.	Palar	2.97	1.56			
		190.50	100	97,352	3,438.00	100

Krishna Basin

About 43.74 per cent of the Krishna basin lies in the State. The rivers course for 483 km lies in the State. The Tungabhadra which has a drainage area of 66,237 sq. km is the largest and the important of the Krishna's tributaries. Its major tributaries are the Bhima, Koyna, Panchaganga, Dudhaganga, Tungabhadra, Hiranyakeshi, Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha. This basin covers 18 districts and about 60 per cent of the geographical area of the State.

The Krishna: The river Krishna rises in the Western Ghats, at an altitude of 1,336 metres near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra, flows from west to east for a length of about 1,400 km, through Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Krishna has a drainage area of about 2.59 lakh sq km. Together with its tributaries, it flows for about 704 km length in the State.



The Ghataprabha: The Ghataprabha river rises in the Western Ghats, at an altitude of 884 metres and flows eastwards for a length of 283 km before joining the Krishna. The river debouches by 53 metres at Gokak Falls in Belgaum district. The total catchment area of the river and its tributaries accounts for 8,829 sq.km in Maharashtra and Karnataka States.

The Malaprabha: The river Malaprabha also rises in Western Ghats at an altitude of 792 metres in Belgaum Dt, The river flows first in easterly and then in north-easterly directions and joins the Krishna at Kudalasangama, about 304 km from its source. The principal tributaries are the Bennihalla, Hirehalla and the Tas Nadi. The total catchment area of the Malaprabha and its tributaries is 11,549 sq. km., wholly in Karnataka.

The Bhima: The Bhima river also rises in Western Ghats, at an altitude of about 945 metres and flows south-eastwards through Maharashtra and Karnataka. It flows for 861 km before joining the Krishna near Kudlu in Raichur taluk. The latter 298 km of the Bhima's course is in the State. It has a drainage area of 70,614 sq. km out of which 18,315 sq. km lies in Karnataka.

The Tungabhadra: The Tungabhadra is formed north of Shimoga at an elevation of about 610 metres by the union of twin rivers, the Tunga and the Bhadra, which rise together in the Western Ghats at an elevation of about 1,198 metres. The Varada and the Hagari are its important tributaries. It has a drainage area of 71,417 sq.km out of which 57,671 sq. km lies in the State. It flows for a distance of 293 km. in the State.

Cauvery Basin

About 42.2 per cent of the area of the Cauvery basin (81,155 sq. km) lies in Karnataka. This basin covers 18 per cent of the State area comprising eight districts. Its major tributaries in Karnataka are the Hemavati, Lakshmanatirtha, Harangi, Kabini, Suvarnavati, Lokapavani, Shimsha and the Arkavati.

The Cauvery: The river Cauvery has its origin in the Western Ghats in Kodagu district It flows for a length of 320 km in the State. The river flows generally in a south-east direction. The Chunchanakatte Falls (about 20 m) and the Shivasamudra Falls (about 100 m) exist in the State.

The Hemavati: The river Hemavati rises in the Western Ghats at an elevation of about 1,219 metres and joins the river Cauvery near Krishnarajasagar. The drainage area is about 5,410 sq.km and the approximate length of the river is 245 km.

The Kabini: The river Kabini has a total course of about 230 km and a catchment area of about 7,040 sq.km. It joins the Cauvery river at Tirumakudal Narasipur.

Godavari Basin

Godavari basin has a drainage are of 4,405 sq.km. Only a small part of Godavari basin lies in the State. The river Manjra is the major tributary of the Godavari and it flows for about 155 km in the State.

Pennar and Palar Basins

The North Pennar, South Pennar and the Palar rivers drain about 13,610 sq.km in the State.

West flowing Rivers: There are numerous west flowing rivers, chief among which are the Sharavati, Kali, Gangavati (Bedti), Aghanashini and the Netravati. The total catchment area of all west flowing rivers is 26,214 sq.km. They are mostly harnessed for power generation.

Ground Water Resources

Traditionally, groundwater in the State has been exploited by open dug wells, constructed in the weathered mantle. After fast drilling rigs became available, borewells have been drilled extensively, tapping the water stored in rock fissures and fractures.

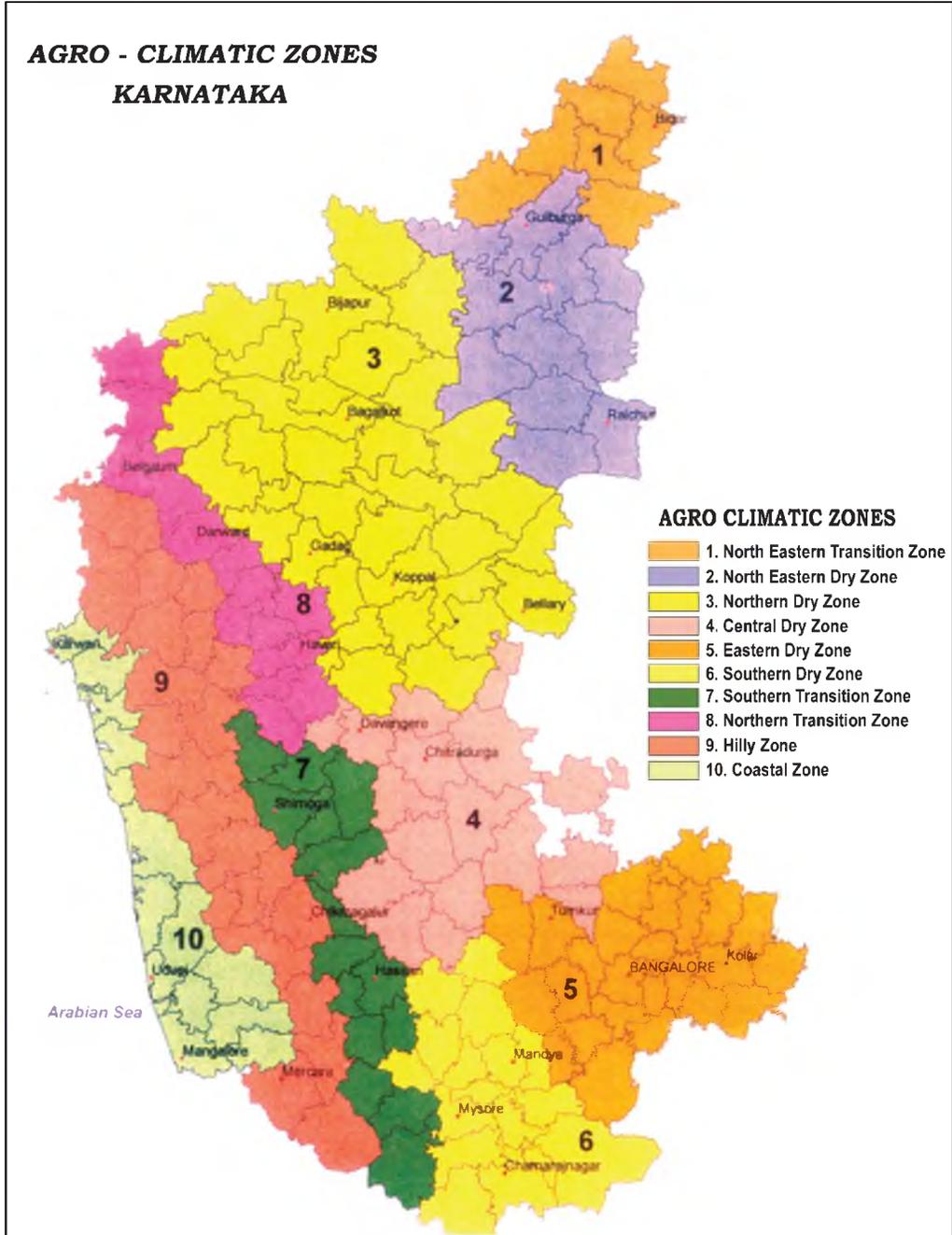
The water stored in the fractures and fissures ultimately comes from rainfall infiltrating through the weathered mantle. The ground water in the weathered mantle flows in the direction of the slope of the underlying fresh rock. Groundwater tends to accumulate in the valley areas and to drain from ridge areas. If the extraction exceeds recharge, ground water is said to be mined. Mining cannot be sustained for long as it empties the ground water store.

About 4.4% of India's ground water resources (2.7 lakh mcum) lies in Karnataka. The total annual recharge of ground water estimated in the State is about 17,99,591 hectare metres (ham). Net annual utilisation is estimated at 5,76,921 ham as on 31-3-1991. In the Malnad region, the annual recharge is estimated to be 10% of the annual rainfall. In the region where the rainfall is less than 700 mm, the evapotranspiration is also high, and the re-charge is less than 5%, for the rest of the State, the recharge is estimated to be between 5% and 10%. As per Minor Irrigation Census 1986-87, there were more than 3.5 lakh open dug wells in the State. The depth to water level in these wells from the surface ranges between 2 to 3.5 metres in valley regions and in some places the depth goes even upto 18 metres. A large majority of the wells dry up in summer. Nearly half of the open wells are in a poor state of maintenance.

There were 38,899 shallow and 6,673 deep tube wells as per the above Census. During recent years, bor ewells are increasingly coming into prominence. These are generally 150 mm in diameter and drilled to depth ranging from 30 to 60 metres. The average yield ranges from 60 to 80 litres per minute. In Kolar, Bagalkot and Bijapur districts nearly all the available surplus ground water has been exploited. During 1993-94, there were 1,64,728 borewells, 4,70,981 wells used for irrigation purpose, 3,03,698 wells used for domestic purpose and 74,730 wells were not in use.

CLIMATE

The State enjoys three main types of climates. For meteorological purposes, the State has been divided into three sub-divisions namely (a) Coastal Karnataka (Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts), (b) North Interior Karnataka (Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Gulbarga,



Raichur and Koppal districts) and (c) South Interior Karnataka (the remaining districts of Bangalore Rural, Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Kodagu, Hassan, Kolar, Mysore, Chamarajnaragar, Mandya, Shimoga and Tumkur districts). The Tropical Monsoon climate covers the entire coastal belt and adjoining areas. The climate in this region is hot with excessive rainfall during the monsoon season i.e., June to September. The Southern half of the State experiences hot, seasonally dry tropical savana climate while most of the northern half experiences hot, semi-arid, tropical steppe type of climate.

The climate of the State varies with the seasons. The winter season from January to February is followed by summer season from March to May. The period from October to December forms the post-monsoon season.

The period from October to March, covering the post-monsoon and winter seasons, is generally pleasant over the entire State except during a few spells of rain associated with north-east monsoon which affects the south-eastern parts of the State during October to December. The months April and May are hot, very dry and generally uncomfortable. Weather tends to be oppressive during June due to high humidity and temperature. The next three months (July, August and September) are some what comfortable due to reduced day temperature although the humidities continue to be very high.

Temperature: Both day and night temperatures are more or less uniform over the State, except at the coastal region and high elevated plateau. They generally decrease south-westwards over the State due to higher elevation and attain lower values at high level stations. April and May are the hottest months. In May, mean maximum temperature shoots upto 40°C over the north-eastern corner of the State, decreasing south-westwards toward the Western Ghat region and the Coastal belt. The highest temperature recorded at an individual station in the State is 45.6° C at Raichur on 1928 May 23 which is 6° higher than the normal for the warmest months. December and January are the coldest months. The lowest temperature at an individual station was 2.8°C on 1918 December 16 at Bidar. Temperatures at selected centres are given in page 21.

Sub-Division	Mean daily temperature °C	
	Maxiumum	Miniumum
Interior Karnataka		
a. North	32.0	20.4
b. South	29.7	19.2
Coastal Karnataka	30.7	23.3

Temperature at Selected Centres in the State (in degrees centigrade)

Sl. No.	Location of Observatory	2002		2003		2004	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1.	Bangalore C.O.	36.5	12.5	38.1	13.0	37.0	13.0
2.	Bangalore HAL	37.1	10.0	37.3	12.0	36.1	11.6
3.	Yelahanka IAF	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Belgaum City	39.4	11.6	38.9	12.4	39.9	13.2
5.	Sambre (Belgaum)	40.0	8.9	38.0	9.5	39.4	9.2
6.	Bellary	42.6	13.0	43.0	13.9	43.0	10.6
7.	Bidar M.	48.8*	11.2*	42.8	12.4	41.4	11.6
8.	Bidar IAF	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bijapur	41.6	12.8	42.4	13.8	42.2	14.0
10.	Bagalkote	41.0	11.0	40.6	11.8	40.3	11.0
11.	Balehonnur	35.2	11.0	34.7	11.0	37.0	11.0
12.	Chikamagalur	36.0	11.6	36.2	12.6	35.5	12.1
13.	Chitradurga	38.9	12.6	39.3	12.6	39.4	19.1
14.	Bajpe	38.2	18.2	37.2	17.6	37.8	18.6
15.	Panambur MHP	37.2	18.2	35.8	18.2	35.9	18.0
16.	Gadag	39.6	12.0*	39.8	12.4	40.4	11.4
17.	Gulbarga	44.0	10.0	44.4	9.8	42.8	9.4
18.	Hassan	35.8	10.4	35.2	11.6	35.0	11.6
19.	Madikeri	33.0	5.8	37.1	5.5	34.0	7.3
20.	K.G.F.	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Mandya	37.3	10.5	39.1	12.8	38.2	12.2
22.	Mysore	35.6	13.2	37.6	14.0	36.8	12.8
23.	Raichur	43.2	15.0	44.0	11.4	43.5	13.0
24.	Agumbe	35.4	4.0	34.5	5.0	34.8	4.4
25.	Shimoga	44.0*	13.0	39.4	12.2	39.1	12.1
26.	Tumkur	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Honnavar	36.0	16.4	36.5	16.2	38.5	17.0
28.	Karwar	36.8	16.3	36.6	16.2	38.4	16.7
29.	Shirali	36.9	18.5	36.5	18.0	36.0	18.0

N. A= Not Available, * All months are not received

Source: India Meteorological Department

Rainfall

The annual rainfall in the State varies roughly from 50 to 350 cm. In the districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary and southern half of Gulbarga, the rainfall is lowest varying from 50 to 60 cm. The rainfall increases significantly in the western part of the State and reaches its maximum over the coastal belt. The south-west monsoon is the principal rainy season during which the State receives 80% of its rainfall. Rainfall in the winter season (January to February) is less than one per cent of the annual total, in the hot weather season (March to May) about 7% and in the post-monsoon season about 12%.

South-west monsoon normally sets in over the extreme southern parts of the State by about 1st of June and covers the entire State by about 10th of June. The rainy months July and August account individually to about 30% and 18% of annual rainfall. There are about 26 rainy days (with daily rainfall of atleast 2.5 mm) in Coastal Karnataka and 8 to 11 days in interior Karnataka in each of these months. The withdrawal of the southwest monsoon begins from the northern parts of the State around 2nd week of October and by the 15th October monsoon withdraws from the entire State.

Normal and Actual Average Rainfall

(in mm.)

Seasons					
Year	Cold weather period (Jan to Feb)	Hot weather period (March to May)	South-West Monsoon (June to Sept)	North-East Monsoon (Oct to Dec)	Total
Normal Rain (1901 - 70)	5	138	846	200	1189
Actual Average					
1997	4	85	1147	254	1490
1998	-	80	953	252	1265
1999	4	170	990	267	1430
2000	12	103	1120	186	1420
2001	2	106	927	189	1194
2002	12	97	725	199	1033
2003	3	58	808	167	1036
2004	1	229	929	111	1271
2005	7	127	1216	234	1584

The retreating monsoon current i.e. the north-east monsoon (October to December) effects the eastern parts of South Interior Karnataka and accounts for about 30% of rainfall in this region during the above period.

Out of the 14 heavy rainfall stations in India, with annual rainfall of more than 500 cm., four stations are situated in Karnataka. They are Agumbe in Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district (annual rainfall-828 cm) and Bhagamandala (603 cm), Pullingoth (594 cm) and Makut (505 cm) in Kodagu district. Agumbe can be called as the Chirapunji of Southern India. District-wise monthly, seasonal and annual rainfall (mm) for taluk headquarters (1901-1970) is given in Page No. 24 & 25. (Source : Drought Monitoring Cell, Department of Science and Technology, Bangalore.

Note: MM= millimetres, PREMON=Pre Monsoon, SWMON=South West Monsoon, NEMON= North, East)

FAUNA

Wild animals that are found in Karnataka include the elephant, the tiger, the leopard, the gaur, the sambar deer, the chital or spotted deer, the muntjac, the bonnet macaque, the slender loris, the common palm civet, the small Indian civet, the sloth bear, the dhole, the striped hyena and the golden jackal. Some of the birds found here are the Great Hornbill, the Malabar Pied Hornbill, the Ceylon frogmouth, herons, ducks, kites, eagles, falcons, quails, partridges, lapwings, sandpipers, pigeons, doves, parakeets, cuckoos, owls, nightjars, swifts, kingfishers, bee-eaters and munias. Some species of trees found in Karnataka are *Callophyllum tomentosum*, *Callophyllum wightianum*, *Garcinia cambogia*, *Garcinia morella*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Flacourtia montana*, *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Artocarpus lacoocha*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, *Grewia tilaefolia*, *Santalum album*, *Shorea talura*, *Embllica officinalis*, *Vitex altissima* and *Wrightia tinctoria*. Wildlife in Karnataka is threatened by poaching, habitat destruction, human-wildlife conflict and pollution.

The State of Karnataka has a rich heritage of *flora* and *fauna*. The hill chain of Western Ghats is the only part of the State to retain some semblance of its natural biological heritage. This last refuge of the native *fauna* is subjected to rapid decimation with the coining up of several hydro-electric and irrigation projects, mining, the accelerated pace of forest exploitation and the increasing demand of land for plantation and crop husbandry. The area under forests in Karnataka today amounts to 38.72 lakh hectares i.e. 20 per cent of the total land area of the State. With the notable exception of Bonnet Macaque, which is under widespread religious protection throughout the State, the larger wild mammals are almost confined to the forest areas. The wildlife bearing forest areas of Karnataka are divided into six regions viz, Coastal region, crestline of the Western Ghats, Malnad, Old Mysore Plateau, Kollegal hills and the Maidan. The natural distribution of animals is largely determined by vegetation.

Region-I - Coastal Region: The district of Uttara Kannada and parts of Belgaum constitute the northern-most sector of the hill tracts of Karnataka. These hilly tracts have vegetation ranging from evergreen to dry deciduous types

**District-wise Monthly and Seasonal Normal Rainfall in mm in
Karnataka (1901 to 1970)**

Name of the District	No. of Taluks	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Premon	June
Bangalore	3	4.70	7.70	7.50	41.90	115.90	177.70	68.90
Bangalore Rural	8	4.30	6.00	8.10	42.10	107.40	167.80	68.20
Chitradurga	6	3.20	4.10	4.60	21.30	62.70	95.90	48.50
Davanagere	6	2.40	3.50	8.40	34.70	78.00	127.00	65.90
Kolar	11	6.90	5.80	8.90	33.30	80.10	135.10	61.10
Shimoga	7	1.60	1.70	8.20	44.00	88.80	144.30	310.50
Tumkur	10	3.10	4.10	6.10	29.60	80.90	123.80	60.60
Bangalore Division	51	3.74	4.70	7.40	35.27	87.69	138.80	97.67
Bagalkot	6	2.10	2.70	5.10	23.90	48.00	81.90	65.10
Belgaum	10	2.00	1.60	7.60	33.20	65.00	109.40	104.60
Bijapur	5	2.90	4.00	6.10	18.70	35.80	67.50	79.40
Dharwad	5	0.80	3.20	7.00	45.20	84.80	140.90	95.20
Gadag	5	1.60	2.40	4.10	34.80	71.40	114.30	69.60
Haveri	7	1.70	1.60	4.60	39.60	77.40	124.90	95.70
Uttara Kannada	11	1.20	1.10	4.10	28.20	103.10	137.60	680.30
Belgaum Division	49	1.76	2.37	5.51	31.94	69.36	110.93	169.99
Bellary	7	1.80	3.20	3.70	27.40	64.60	100.70	65.70
Bidar	5	3.30	5.50	10.70	21.80	23.60	64.80	132.30
Gulbarga	10	2.70	3.90	9.60	18.60	33.00	67.80	108.30
Koppal	4	0.90	0.40	1.90	22.90	50.30	76.30	61.60
Raichur	5	1.00	1.70	5.50	17.20	34.40	59.90	75.50
Gulbarga Division	31	1.94	2.94	6.28	21.58	41.18	73.90	88.68
Chamarajanagar	4	4.40	4.50	11.20	66.10	139.80	225.90	47.50
Chikmagalur	7	3.10	3.50	9.20	55.40	102.00	173.20	300.50
Dakshina Kannada	5	4.80	2.50	10.40	47.20	172.20	237.10	940.40
Hassan	8	3.80	4.50	8.30	57.60	112.00	186.00	119.60
Kodagu	3	5.00	5.60	14.70	73.50	146.70	245.50	486.00
Mandya	7	2.20	4.50	8.00	49.20	116.10	180.00	42.20
Mysore	7	3.50	5.50	12.50	65.90	138.70	226.20	65.20
Udupi	3	3.50	1.80	5.10	37.00	169.70	217.10	1055.00
Mysore Division	44	3.79	4.05	9.93	56.49	137.15	211.38	382.05
STATE	175	2.81	3.52	7.28	36.32	83.84	133.75	184.60

July	Aug	Sep	SWMON	Oct	Nov	Dec	NEMON	ANNUAL
99.40	122.70	148.70	439.60	168.20	64.30	16.90	249.40	866.80
84.00	111.90	151.20	415.30	157.50	62.60	13.40	233.50	816.60
62.90	67.60	99.40	278.30	123.90	45.80	11.80	181.50	555.70
97.50	79.90	86.70	329.90	119.90	42.40	10.00	172.30	629.10
81.00	100.00	145.60	387.80	135.80	68.20	16.50	220.60	743.50
686.40	352.60	134.30	1483.80	148.40	45.10	10.10	203.60	1,831.70
68.90	85.00	127.70	342.20	142.00	56.00	10.20	208.10	674.20
168.59	131.39	127.66	525.27	142.24	54.91	12.70	209.86	873.94
72.50	67.40	140.70	345.70	92.80	33.50	7.70	134.00	561.60
206.20	121.40	109.00	541.20	111.90	38.10	8.80	158.80	809.40
79.70	78.20	162.70	400.00	83.70	30.20	8.10	122.00	589.60
151.80	99.80	112.30	459.00	119.60	42.20	9.80	171.60	771.50
68.40	69.80	128.20	336.00	116.30	36.70	9.00	162.00	612.30
172.40	103.30	85.60	457.00	122.20	38.80	10.80	171.80	753.70
1,007.60	555.40	250.20	2,493.40	148.00	48.80	12.10	209.00	2,840.00
251.23	156.47	141.24	718.90	113.50	38.33	9.47	161.31	991.16
83.10	95.20	144.70	388.70	103.70	32.80	8.40	144.90	634.30
182.50	180.50	194.90	690.30	70.50	18.30	4.90	93.70	848.80
161.20	144.80	192.40	606.70	80.90	16.10	5.20	102.10	776.50
82.60	87.80	135.00	367.00	100.20	19.40	6.60	126.20	569.40
108.00	112.80	152.10	448.40	84.00	22.10	6.70	112.80	621.10
123.48	124.22	163.82	500.22	87.86	21.74	6.36	115.94	690.02
52.80	67.60	99.70	267.50	162.80	75.70	19.10	257.60	751.00
673.40	382.10	159.80	1,515.90	163.90	59.40	15.70	239.10	1,928.10
1,301.20	806.00	321.10	3,368.60	980.10	629.50	18.90	369.30	3,974.90
246.40	140.50	103.90	610.30	158.90	67.80	16.00	242.70	1,039.10
938.30	529.30	218.90	2,172.60	201.70	79.70	18.70	300.00	2,718.20
45.50	62.20	115.60	265.40	161.40	60.70	13.20	235.30	680.70
99.50	76.00	89.00	329.70	151.70	61.20	13.50	226.30	782.20
1,341.60	800.40	383.20	3,580.30	224.10	78.30	19.20	321.60	4,119.00
587.34	358.01	186.40	1,513.79	275.58	139.04	16.79	273.99	1,999.15
282.66	192.52	154.78	814.54	154.79	63.51	11.33	190.27	1,138.57

due to Kalinadi hydroelectric project and a great deal of Iron and Manganese ore mining, the habitat is highly fragmented and the forest cover is greatly disturbed. In this region, as per observed data, the gaur are scattered, sambar are much more widely distributed. Wild pig is most abundant and spotted deer is seen in majority of areas. Elephants are found scattered over a wide region.

The Carnivores-tiger, panther and wild dog occur in low populations. This region was extremely rich in wild life in the past especially tiger and gaur.

Region II - Crestline of Western Ghats: This region lies south of Uttar Kannada. There is a narrow belt of forest following this crestline of Ghats. The vegetation ranges from evergreen to moist deciduous. Most of the major animals occur in this region but their population on the whole is very poor. Only a few isolated herds of elephants are found here. The gaur and sambar are frequently seen while the spotted deer occurs sporadically. Barking deer and sloth bear are also reported to be present. Wild pig is omnipresent. The Canivores - tiger, panther and wild dog are present but their occurrence rating is very low. This region is a poor habitat for most large herbivores and consequently for carnivores.

Region III - Malnad: This is characterised by dry and moist deciduous vegetation. The area is marked by conspicuous hills like the Bababudangiri range. This region has one of the best wildlife concentrations only second to Mysore plateau in the State, harbouring populations of elephants, gaur, sambar, spotted deer, wild pig etc. The anthropogenic pressures over this area are much



Elephants from Malnad Area

less and hence the wildlife is somewhat less molested. The presence of perennial rivers, reservoirs and plenty of bamboos, grass and other fodder species with a moderate rainfall makes this region an ideal habitat for elephants.

Region IV - Mysore plateau: The western edge of Mysore Plateau, flanked on three sides by the southern-most ranges of the Sahyadris, Nilgiris and eastern spur of hills towards the Biligirirangan Hills, is an undulating plain and is covered by moist and dry deciduous forests. This area has the richest wildlife concentrations in South India, harbouring large herds of elephants, spotted deer, wild pig, wild dog, sloth bear, gaur, sambar and occasionally tiger and cats.

Region V - Kollegal Hills: This hilly area is an eastern spur of the Western Ghats. Apart from the moist deciduous or semi-evergreen forests on these hills, the rest of the region is covered by dry deciduous forest mostly degraded into scrub. Elephant, sambar, spotted deer and wild pig occur throughout this region. The wild dogs have fairly extensive distribution, though tiger, gaur and panther are much more restricted. Almost all the wild life species occur in this region in small numbers except elephants.

Region VI - Maidan: There is very little forest in the Maidan areas on the Deccan Plateau and whatever is left is in highly degraded form. Ranabennur is notable for the occurrence of good herds of black bucks. Wolves are becoming rare but have been reported from several places in this plains.

FLORA

Karnataka State has a rich and varied vegetation resulting from several lines of plant migration conditioned by climate, soil and topography. Biotic factors have in many areas modified the original climaxes evolved through the centuries.

Considering topography, bio-climate and soil, the vegetation of Karnataka could be grouped under the following four categories viz, 1) Littoral vegetation, 2) West coast tropical vegetation. 3) Upland deciduous vegetation and 4) Southern tropical montane vegetation.

Littoral vegetation: There are two types of littoral vegetation in Karnataka. The first is terrestrial on the sand dunes and the second, halophytic along estuaries. The limitations imposed by the scorching sun, shifting sands and salt-laden winds are overcome by special plants called psammophytes. The dunes above the tide mark are held down by a number of sand binders. Sundews and bladder worts often form a seasonal carpet on the wet sands of the rear beach.

Limited mangrove formations occur in the riverine estuaries where the salinity gradient rises rapidly towards the sea. The best examples of halophytic vegetation are near Kundapur and Gokarna. It is mostly of the *Rhizophora - Avicenia - Bruguiera* type. The trees and shrubs have to overcome the restrictions of a marshy saline habitat with strong tidal currents and fluctuations in water level as well as the asphyxiating conditions of a slushy soil. These littoral plant formations have ecological role in the balance of nature. The psammophytes help in preventing the sand of the beaches from being blown landwards on to agricultural lands and human habitations. They also protect the beaches for their recreational value. Mangroves stabilise the river embankments against erosion. They afford breeding ground to several fishes and other marine animals.

Moist Deciduous Coastal Vegetation: The natural vegetation in this region immediately to the east of the coastline is of the secondary moist deciduous type. It is sometimes considered a degraded stage of an evergreen climax. In the broader coastal low land of Dakshina Kannada, the *Hopea - Syzygium-Holigama* series is usually found with dense understorey of shrubs like *Grewia*, *Ixora* and *Psychotria*. Lianas especially *Hugonia mystax* and *Uvaria riorum* are frequent. The secondary moist deciduous forests are better preserved towards the foothill of the Ghats. The biotic factor which is high in the vicinity of the Coastal urban centres is less towards the Ghats.



Flowershow Lalbagh, Bangalore

West Coast Tropical Evergreens: The lower slopes and valleys of the Ghats present fine examples of the West Coast tropical evergreen forests. These close canopy forests are nurtured by the heavy seasonal precipitation to form a climax vegetation. Erect buttressed trunks, unbranched for 20 or more metres fan out to meet the contiguous tree tops. There are several variations in the dominant canopy trees. The commonest association is of *Eupterocarpus* ~ *Kingiodendron-Vataria* between 70 to 600 metres above mean sea level. There are several other plant forms in these forests. The biological diversity and its spatial distribution within the forest apportion solar energy as effectively in the conversion of water and carbon-di-oxide into life sustaining organic compounds.

Upland moist Deciduous Vegetation: The decreasing rainfall on the leeward side of the mountain gives rise to another climax type - the upland moist deciduous vegetation. While in leaf, the canopy of these forests is dense, during the dry months there is a short period of leaf fall to avoid loss of water due to transpiration. Flowering of the trees occurs during the leafless period. This moist deciduous belt running from Belgaum to Kodagu is the habitat of the *Tectona* - *Dillenia* - *Lagerstroemia* - *Termtinalia* series which include teak, *matti*, *kanagalu*, *nondi*, which are local names. Extensive areas on the eastern fringe of the Ghats were once covered with clumps of bamboos.

Upland dry deciduous vegetation: The bio climate of the eastern part of the Maidan permits a climax dry deciduous vegetation in several protected areas. The canopy is open and the trees leafless during the driest months. Flowering and fruiting are generally far advanced before the first flush of new leaves appears with the conventional showers in April-May.

Upland thorn and scrub: There are several parts of Chitradurga, Davanagere, Bellary, Raichur, Koppal, Gulbarga and Bidar districts where broad leaved deciduous forests give place to armed trees with tiny leaflets. Some remaining patches of these forests are made-up of *Acacia*, *Albizia* and *Hardwickia*. (*Jali*, *Bilwara*, *ennemara* being local names). The Maidan is dotted with numerous irrigation tanks usually supporting an interesting aquatic *Flora*,

Southern Tropical Montane Vegetation: An altitudinal variation of the tropical evergreens, is found above 1,500 metres especially at Kudremukh, and in the Bababudan and Biligirirangan Hills. This vegetation of grassy meadows and low wooded patches forms the Southern Tropical Montane Vegetation. The grassy mountain meadows present a quick succession of herbs that appear in short lived profusion. A good part of the wet forests has been greatly altered by biotic factors.

The vegetation dynamics in Karnataka indicate several changes in the natural vegetation due to biotic factors especially human intervention. Inhabited coastal areas present a thick canopy of coconut trees. The climax formations of dry types of vegetation with a distinct canopy, an understorey of shrubs and

a ground cover of herbs are confined to a few inaccessible pockets or to areas of reserved forests. Felling for fuel and grazing especially by goats threatened even these remnants of the original plant cover. The forest unless covered is slowly converted into grasslands with scattered trees. In some areas forests have been cleared and low lying areas are converted into paddy fields while the hilly terrain is often planted with plantation crops.

FORESTS

Karnataka State has a geographical area of 1,91,791 sq km of which 38,284 sq.km (19.96 per cent) is under the control of the Forest Department. The forests are classified as reserved (28,689.99 sq.km),protected (3,930.70 sq.km), unclassified (5,230.99 sq. km), village (124.2 sq.km) and private (308.42 sq. km) forests. The unclassified areas include C and D class lands which are mostly barren, transferred from the Revenue department. The percentage of forest area to geographical area in the State is less the all-India average of about 23%, and 33% prescribed in the National Forest policy. The area under forests in the neighbouring States is as follows : Andhra pradesh 62 lakh ha (9% of the total area of the Country), Maharashtra 54 lakh ha (8%), Tamilnadu 22 lakh ha (3%) and Kerala 11 lakh ha (2%).



Forest near Dandeli, Uttara Kannada

The area under each category of forests and the estimated growing stock as in 1999-2000 are as follows:

Sl.	Type	Percentage of the total forest area.	Forest area under each type in '000 ha.	Growing Stock per ha. inM ³	Growing Stock each type in milliom M ³
1.	Evergreen and Semi evergreen.	15.15	580	175	101.50
2.	Most deciduous	15.10	578	100	57.80
3.	Dry deciduous	18.99	727	50	36.35
4.	Scrub and Thorny	21.79	834	25	20.45
5.	Unwooded	28.97	1,109	-	-
	Total	100	3,828	-	216.1

Forest Area by Management, Legal Status and type

Sl. No.	Particulars	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	By Management (a to d)	3828	3828	3828	3828
	a. Forest Department	3409	3409	3409	3409
	b. Revenue Department	376	376	376	376
	c. Corporate Bodies	12	12	12	12
	d. Private	31	31	31	31
2.	By Legal status (a to e)	3828	3828	3828	3828
	a. State/Reserve Forests	2869	2869	2869	2869
	b. Minor or Protected Forests	393	393	393	393
	c. Unclassified Forests	523	523	523	523
	d. Village forests	12	12	12	12
	e. Private Forests	31	31	31	31
3.	By Type (a to f)	3828	3828	3828	3828
	a. Ever-green forests	580	580	580	580
	b. Semi-ever green forests	-	-	-	-
	c. Moist Decidious Forests	578	578	578	578
	d. Dry Decidious Forests	727	727	727	727
	e. Shurb and Thorny Forests	834	834	834	834
	f. Others (Unforested)	1109	1109	1109	1109

Source: Forest Department.

Outturn of Major forest produce

Sl. No.	Type of production	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (p)
1.	Timber					
	a) Rose Wood	Cubic mtrs.	8749	8401	7719	3342
	b) Teak Wood	Cubic mtrs.	12002	4749	3752	2849
	c) Other kinds of timber	Cubic mtrs.	67266	56573	52276	19802
2.	Pulp wood	Cubic mtrs.	129222	27180	28557	9543
3.	Eucalyptus	Cubic mtrs.	63393	299	4512	20955
4.	Match Wood	Cubic mtrs.	76	58	1502	136
5.	Sawn timber	Cubic mtrs.	5121	6677	1329	596
6.	Timber in round pole	Cubic mtrs.	54056	38135	29711	46779
7.	Fire wood	Cubic mtrs.	313453	230099	257683	143791
8.	Bamboo		191152	202791	106061	954809
9.	Sandalwood	Tonnes	62	95	70	24

Source: Forest Department

Outturn of minor forest produce

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Charcoal	Tonnes	1171	1530	672	25
2.	Cane	M.Tonnes	1171	211297	219199	215248
3.	Rubber	Tonnes	441592	0	3440	0
4.	Cashewnuts		0	49	165	31
5.	Ivory	Kgs	47	42	45	0
6.	Honey	Tonnes	155	43	112	105
7.	Wax	Tonnes	15	2	5	5
8.	Barks	Tonnes	1	1	8	4
9.	Tamarind	Tonnes	2856	1717	1081	1709
10.	Oilseeds	Tonnes	25	8	0	0
11.	Oils (Eucalyptus & Roshia)	Kgs.	0	0	0	0
12.	Seegekai	Tonnes	676	1045	1134	654
13.	Gums	Tonnes	4	2	2	18
14.	Specis	Tonnes	170	132	132	145
15.	Antavalakai	Tonnes	433	442	2023	226
16.	Halamaddi (Dhoopa)	Tonnes	1	23	151	38
17.	Seeds (Misc)	Tonnes	452	1	70	48
18.	Alalekai	Tonnes	441	118	1181	216
19.	Beedi leaves	Tonnes	1028	507	357	189

Source: Forest Department.

Revenue From forests

Year	Timber	Sandal Wood	Fire Wood	Bamboo	Misellaneous	Total
2001-02	4153	121	818	298	4619	10009
2002-03	4667	230	708	395	4088	10088
2003-04	3941	297	519	209	13112	18078
2004-05	3808	1456	673	351	10607	16895

Source : Forest Department

About two lakh ha. of forest area is lost for non-forestry purposes since 1956 to 1986-87 and the details are as follows: For hydroelectric purposes : 22,194 ha, electricity lines 1,688 ha, roads: 330 ha, tanks - 35,840 ha, townships- 1,791 ha, mining -42,676 ha, agriculture - 67,217 ha, rehabilitation - 25, 820 ha, other purposes 6,357 ha and total 2,03,913 ha. The outturn of major forest produce for the year 1991-92 is as follows: 1) Timber - a) Rosewood 4,522 M³, b)Teak -3,376 M³ c)Other kinds of timber - 41,253 M³ 2)Pulpwood - 213 M³ 4)Matchwood - 131 M³, 5)Sawn Timber - 618 M³ 6) Timber in round pole - 32,067 M³ 7) Firewood - 1,66,039 M³, 8)Bamboo - 19,299 M.T. and Sandalwood 1,418 M³.

Though 20% of the land area is classified as forests (3,86 million ha) in the State, only about 11% is well wooded. The remaining area is in different stages of degradation. The State is facing shortage of fuel wood, fodder and timber as the demand has increased considerably due to the increase in population of both human and cattle. The forests in the State are managed as per the prescriptions of the working plans which are prepared for periods of 10 to 15 years after taking into consideration the type of forests, the condition of the existing crop, the demand for various forest produce and the requirements of the area for maintenance of ecological balance.

Karnataka Government has established many National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries to protect important species. The following is the list of National parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries (WS) and their year of establishment.

There are five National Parks and 21 wildlife sanctuaries covering an extent of 6,360 Sq. km. of the total forest area. They comprise of evergreen to scrub type of forests thus forming a network of representative ecosystem to conserve endangered species of plants as well as animals and birds. As per the 1989 census of the larger mammals, there were 257 tigers, 283 panthers, 4,418 elephants and 5,473 bisons. As per the Census of Wildlife population conducted during 1997-98 there were 395 tigers, 1,360 gaur, 6,185 elephants, 817 panthers, 2,324 bears, 15,760 wild bears, 23,850 deer, 8,484 bisons, 4,998 sambars and 957 foxes.

	National Park/Sanctuary	Area in sq.km.	District	Year of est.
1.	Anshi N.P.	250	Uttara Kannada	1987
2.	Bandipur N.P.	874	Mysore/Chamarajnagar	1974
3.	Bannerghatta N.P.	104	Bangalore	1974
4.	Kundremukh N.P.	600	Chikmagalur	1987
5.	Nagarhole N.P.	643	Mysore and Kodagu	1974
6.	Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary	0.84	Mandya	1981
7.	Arabithittu	14	Mysore	1950
8.	Bhadra W.S.	492	Chikmagalur and Shimoga	1974
9.	Biligiranagana Temple W.S.	540	Mysore / Chamarajnagar	1987
10.	Brahmagiri W.S.	181	Kodagu	1974
11.	Mookambika W.S.	247	Dakshina Kannada/ Udupi	1974
12.	Nugu W.S.	30	Mysore	1974
13.	Sharavathy	431	Shimoga	1974
14.	Someshwara	88	Dakshina Kannada/ Udupi	1974
15.	Shettyhally W.S.	396	Shimoga	1974
16.	Ranebennur Blackbuck W.S.	119	Dharwad	1974
17.	Pushpagiri	103	Kodagu	1974
18.	Cauvery W.S.	527	Mysore	1987
19.	Tala Caouvery W.S.	105	Kodagu	1987
20.	Melkote Temple W.S.	247	Mandya	1974
21.	Ghataprabha Bird S.	30	Belgaum	1974
22.	Dandeli W.S.	843	Uttar Kannada	1987
23.	Ranganatittu Bird S.	0.67	Mandya	1940
24.	Gudavi Bird S.	0.73	Shimoga	1989
25.	Daroji Bear Sanctuary	55.87	-----	-----
26.	Attiveri Bird Sanctuary	2.23	-----	-----

NP - National Park; W.S - Wild life Sanctuary

Karnataka forests support 25% of the elephant and 10% of the tiger population of India. Many regions of Karnataka are as yet unexplored, so new species of flora and fauna are found periodically. The Western Ghats, a biodiversity hotspot, includes the western region of Karnataka. Two sub-clusters in the Western Ghats, viz. Talacauvery and Kudremukh, both in Karnataka, are on the tentative list of World Heritage Sites of UNESCO. The Bandipur and Nagarhole National Parks, which fall outside these subclusters, were included

in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve in 1986, a UNESCO designation. The Indian roller and the Indian elephant are recognized as the state bird and animal while sandalwood and the lotus are recognized as the state tree and flower respectively.

Anshi National Park: is located in Uttara Kannada district, in the Indian state of Karnataka, bordering the state of Goa. The 340 square kilometres park adjoins the Dandeli wildlife sanctuary, and together with six other protected areas in the states of Goa and Maharashtra, forms a protected forest area of over 2200 square kilometres. The park is a habitat of melanistic leopards, tigers and elephants, amongst other fauna. The forest in the area was declared the Dandeli wildlife sanctuary on 10 May 1956. The state proposed carving out a section of the sanctuary to form the Anshi national park, and the proposal was implemented on 2 September 1987. The initial proposal covered 250 square kilometres. When the final notification of the park area was issued in 2002, it was extended by another 90 square kilometres. Anshi and Dandeli were granted the status of Project Tiger sanctuaries in January 2007. Located in the Western Ghats range, Anshi's altitude varies from 200 m to 925 m above sea level. The park is situated in the North Western Ghats montane rain forests and North Western Ghats moist deciduous forests eco regions, both of which are deemed endangered by the World Wildlife Fund. Anshi National Park and the adjoining Dandeli wildlife sanctuary together form the Dandeli Wildlife Division of the Karnataka Forest Department, headed by a Deputy Conservator of Forests. The forests in the area are rich in flora and fauna. Trees and plants that can be found here include Bamboo, Bauhinia, Eucalyptus, Lantana, Silver Oak, Teak and *Xylia xylocarpa*. A variety of Bonnet Macaque, deer (barking, mouse and spotted), Indian bison, Malabar Civet, Malabar giant squirrel, pangolin and sloth bear make their home in the forests of the park. Besides, the black panther, elephants and tigers are rare species found in the park. Reptiles spotted in the park include the King Cobra, Krait, Python, Rat snake and Viper. Around 200 species of birds are recorded in the park. These include the Adjutant Stork, Ashy Woodswallow, Black-crested Bulbul, Blue-headed Pitta, Brahminy Kite, Broad-billed Roller, Crested Serpent Eagle, Great Hornbill, Golden-backed Woodpecker, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Sri Lanka Frogmouth and Yellow-footed Green Pigeon.

Bandipur National Park: is one of India's best known sanctuaries, and is an important Project Tiger reserve. It is located in the Chamarajanagar district of southern Karnataka in south India, and is contiguous with the Mudumalai National Park in the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu, the Wynad Wildlife Sanctuary in Kerala, and the Nagarhole National Park to the northwest. It is home to around seventy tigers and over three thousand Asian elephants (as per the 1997 census), along with leopards, dholes, gaur and sloth bears. Bandipur is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The Western Ghats, Nilgiri Sub-Cluster (6,000+ km²), including all of Bandipur National Park, is under consideration by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for selection as a World Heritage Site. A sanctuary of 90 km² was created at this site in the Bandipur Reserve

Forest in 1931. As it was realized that this was too small for effective wildlife conservation, leading to the instituting of the Venugopala Wildlife Park at this site, extending over 800 km². The Bandipur Tiger Reserve was constituted in 1973 by carving out 880 km² from the Wildlife Park. Recognized under Project Tiger in 1973 this park has boasted constant rise in Tiger population. Also famous for Sandalwood trees and rare species of Flora. Bandipur National Park's altitude is between 680-1454 metres and is situated south of the Kabini river at the foothills of the Western Ghats. The rivers of Kabini, Nagur and Moyar flow through the reserve. Climate - Winter minimum 10, Summer maximum 28 degrees, Monsoon from June to September and best time to visit is open throughout the year but preferably in monsoon when wildlife is plenty and forest is green. Greenery is quite lean when viewed from road but gets thicker as we proceed into the forest.

Major flora: *Teak (Tectona grandis)*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Grewia tiliaefolia*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Schleichera trijuga*, *Odina wodiari*, *Butea monosperma*, *Cassia fistula*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Chloroxylon swetenia*, *Acacia catechu*, *Shorea talura*, *Randia uliginosa*. **Major fauna:** Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Gaur, Sambar (deer), Chital, Sloth Bear, Mouse deer, Wild dog, Wild boar, Barking deer, Four horned Antelope, Hyena. **Endangered species:** Tiger, Four horned Antelope, Gaur, Elephant, Panther, Sloth Bear, Crocodiles, Mouse deer, Python, Osprey. **Birds:** Grey Junglefowl, Pompadour Green Pigeon, Honey Buzzard, Red-headed Vulture, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Brown Hawk Owl, Bay Owl, Malabar Trogon, Nilgiri Flycatcher, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Little Spiderhunter, Plain Flowerpecker. **Reptiles:** King Cobra, Common Cobra, Python, Adder, Viper, Rat Snake, Water Snake, Marsh Crocodile, Lizard, Chameleon, Monitor Lizard, Frog, Tree frog, Toad and Tortoise.

CENSUS FIGURES FOR BANDIPUR

	1991	1993	1995	1997
Tiger	58	66	74	75
Leopard	51	81	86	88
Elephant	1107	2214	2214	3471
Gaur	1097	1373	1373	2427
Dhole	148	181	181	
Chital	3333	5858	5858	8204
Sambar	706	1196	1196	2386
Slothbear	51	66	66	
Chousingha	14			
Langur	1468	1751	1751	
Pig	148	181	181	
Muntjac	72	131	131	

Bannerghatta National Park: is situated 22 km south of Bangalore, Karnataka, India. The journey to the park takes nearly half an hour from Bangalore. This hilly place is the home for one of the richest natural, zoological reserves. The 25,000 acre (104.27 km²) zoological park makes this a major tourist attraction of Bangalore. The Bannerghatta Tiger and Lion Reserve has a reserve of Indian tigers including white tigers, lions and other mammals. Safaris - Tiger & Lion Safari and Grand Safari (including herbivores) - conducted by the KSTDC, aid in the funding of the reserve. The Tiger Reserve of the park has been recognised by the Forest Department of India. There is a small museum in the zoo which showcases zoological exhibits. The zoo, which is a major attraction in this area, also has a reptile park and a small theatre. The Zoo is closed on Tuesdays (weekly holiday). The country's first Butterfly Park was established at the Bannerghatta Biological Park. The Butterfly Park is spread across 7.5 acres (30,000 m²) of land. It comprises a butterfly conservatory, museum and an audio-visual room. The butterfly conservatory has a polycarbonate roof and is a 10,000 sq ft (1,000 m²). circular enclosure, inside which the living environment has been carefully designed to support over 20 species of butterflies. The environment has a tropical setting — complete with the humid climate, an artificial waterfall, a narrow walking bridge and host plants and shrubs that attract butterflies. The conservatory leads to the second and third domes, which house the museum containing dioramas and exhibits of carefully preserved, exquisite butterflies. The collaborative agencies are the Zoo Authority of Karnataka, University of Agricultural Sciences and the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment (ATREE).

The Kudremukh National Park: is the second largest declared Wildlife Protected Area (600.32 km²) of a tropical wet evergreen type of forest in the Western Ghats. Kudremukh National Park is located in Udupi and Chikmagalur districts of Karnataka states. The Western Ghats is one of the thirty four hot spots identified for bio-diversity conservation in the world. Kudremukh National Park comes under the Global Tiger Conservation Priority-I, under the format developed jointly by Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wide Fund-USA. The British Government declared Kudremukh region as a Reserved Forest in 1916, to stop rampant slash and burn cultivation practices from penetrating deeper into the Ghats. Well known environmentalist and Tiger expert Dr. Ullas Karanth, undertook a detailed and systematic survey of the distribution of the endangered Lion Tailed Macaque in Karnataka during 1983-84 with support from Government of Karnataka. He observed that suitable and extensive rainforest habitat for Lion-tailed Macaque existed in Kudremukh and that the tract probably harbored the largest contiguous population of lion tailed macaques in the Western Ghats outside the Malabar region. He further suggested that Lion Tailed Macaques could be effectively used as a 'flagship' species to conserve the entire biotic community in the region and prepared a conservation plan for survival of wild population of Lion Tailed Macaques in the

region delineating the present national park area as a proposed nature reserve. Based on his report, the Karnataka State Wildlife Advisory Board suggested to the Government that Kudremukh National Park be created. Subsequently, the first notification of the Kudremukh National Park was issued. In 1987, the Government of Karnataka declared these Reserved Forests as a National Park based on the above suggestion.

The town of Kudremukh is primarily an iron ore mining town where the government run Public Sector Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) operates. It is noted for its scenic beauty. Owing to the dense forests, sighting wildlife can be challenging, though the area is rich in wildlife. Nonetheless the drive through the forest ranges can be enchanting and exhilarating. Three important rivers, the Tunga, the Bhadra and the Nethravathi are said to have their origin here. A shrine of goddess Bhagavathi and a Varaha image, 1.8 m within a cave are the main attractions. The Tunga river and Bhadra river flow freely through the parklands. Kadambi waterfalls area is the definite point of interest for anyone who travels to the spot. A diverse assemblage of endangered large mammals is found in the park supporting three large mammal predator species Tiger, Leopard and Wild Dogs. The important Tiger prey base found within the Park is Gaur, Sambar, Wild Pig, Muntjac, Chevrotain, Bonnet Macaque, Common Langur and the Lion Tailed Macaque. The wet climate and the tremendous water retentive capacity of the shola grasslands and forests has led to the formation of thousands of perennial streams in the region converging to form three major rivers of the region, Tunga, Bhadra and Nethravathi that form an important lifeline for the people of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Lobo house is an old abandoned house on top of Kudremukha.

Nagarhole National Park: also known as '*Rajiv Gandhi National Park*', is located 94 km from Mysore. It is spread between Kodagu and Mysore districts. Located to the northwest of Bandipur National Park, Kabini reservoir separates the two. The exclusive hunting reserve of the former rulers of Mysore, the park has rich forest cover, small streams, valleys, and waterfalls. In 1975 its area stretched to 575 km². The place derives its name from Kannada, Naga meaning snake and hole referring to streams. Set up in 1955, it is one of the best-managed parks in the country. The climate is tropical; summer is hot and winter is pleasant. The park boasts a healthy tiger-predator ratio, and tiger, bison, and elephant are much more populous here than in Bandipur. The park is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The Western Ghats, Nilgiri Sub-Cluster (6,000+ km²), including all of Nagarhole National Park, is under consideration by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for selection as a World Heritage Site. Mostly moist mixed deciduous forest (*Tectona grandis*, *Dalbergia latifolia*) in the southern parts, dry tropical forest (*Wrightia tinctoria*, *Acacia*) towards the east, and Sub mountain hill valley swamp forest (*Eugenia*) are found in the Park. Mammals: Elephant, Jackal, Tiger, Panther, Gaur, Muntjac, Sambar, Spotted deer, Mongoose, Civet cat, Hyena. Reptiles: King Cobra, Krait, Python,

Viper, Tortoise, Monitor Lizard, Toads etc. The main trees found are Rosewood, Teak, Sandalwood and Silver oak.

Western Ghats in Karnataka

The Nilgiri Bio-sphere is home to the largest population of Asian Elephants and forms an important Project Elephant and Project Tiger reserve. Brahmagiri and Pushpagiri wildlife sanctuaries are important elephant habitats. Karnataka's Ghat areas hold over six thousand elephants (as of 2004) and ten percent of India's critically endangered tiger population. The largest population of India's Tigers outside the Sundarbans is in the unbroken forests bordering Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The largest numbers and herds of vulnerable Gaur are found here with the Bandipur National Park and Nagarahole together holding over five thousand Gaur. To the west the forests of Kodagu hold sizeable populations of the endangered Nilgiri Langur. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary and project tiger reserve in Chikmagalur has large populations of Indian muntjac. Many Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, vulnerable Sloth Bears, Leopard, tiger and Wild Boars dwell in the forests of Kerala.

Bannerghatta National Park and Annekal reserve forest is an important elephant corridor connecting the forests of Tamil Nadu with those of Karnataka. Dandeli and Anshi national parks in Uttara Kannada district are home to the Black Panther and normal variety of leopards and significant populations of Great Indian Hornbill. Bhimgad in Belgaum district is a proposed wildlife sanctuary and is home to the endemic critically endangered Wroughton's freetailed bat. The Krishnapur caves close by are one of only three places in the country where the little-known Theobald's tomb bat is found. Large Lesser False Vampire bats are found in the Talevadi caves.

- ✦ Reptiles- The snake family Uropeltidae of the reptile class is almost entirely restricted to this region.
- ✦ Amphibians- The amphibians of the Western Ghats are diverse and unique, with more than 80% of the 179 amphibian species being endemic to the region. Most of the endemic species have their distribution in the rainforests of these mountains. The endangered Purple frog was discovered in 2003 to be a living fossil. This species of frog is most closely related to species found in the Seychelles. Four new species of Anurans belonging to the genus Rhacophorus, Polypedates, Philautus and Bufo have been described from the Western Ghats.
- ✦ Fish- 102 species of fish are listed for the Western Ghats water bodies. Western Ghats streams are home to several brilliantly coloured ornamental fishes like Red line torpedo barb, Red-tailed barb, Osteobrama bakeri, Günther's catfish and freshwater puffer fish Tetraodon travancoricus, Carinotetraodon imitator and marine forms like Chelonodon patoca (Buchanan-Hamilton, 1822); mahseers such as Malabar mahseer.

- ✦ Birds- There are at least 508 bird species. Most of Karnataka's five hundred species of birds are from the Western Ghats region. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is located at the northern end of the Malabar ranges and the southern tip of the Sahyadri ranges and bird species from both ranges can be seen here.
- ✦ Insects- There are roughly 6,000 insect species from Kerala alone. Of 334 butterfly species recorded from the Western Ghats, 316 species have been reported from the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
- ✦ Molluscs- Seasonal rainfall patterns of the Western Ghats necessitate a period of dormancy for its land snails, resulting in their high abundance and diversity including at least 258 species of gastropods from 57 genera and 24 families.

In 2006, India applied to the UNESCO MAB for the Western Ghats to be listed as a protected World Heritage Site. This will be composed of 7 adjoining areas. The areas within the State of Karnataka are:

Western Ghats—Talacauvery Sub-Cluster (with Six Site Elements): All site elements in the Talacauvery region are situated in Karnataka state except the Aralam Reserved Forest (RF) in Kerala state. Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary (92.65 km²) has dense evergreen and semi-evergreen vegetation, with shola-grassland in areas of higher elevation. The steep terrain of the Sanctuary has resulted in scenic waterfalls along its many mountain streams. Altitude varies from 160 to 1,712 m, the highest point being the Pushpagiri Peak in the north of the park. Temperatures range from 10-38°C, with annual rainfall exceeding 6,500 mm. Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary (181.29 km²) also consists of evergreen and semievergreen forests in the lower-lying areas with shola-grassland habitat in the higher altitudes. The eastern tip of the Sanctuary is adjacent to the north-western boundary of Rajiv Gandhi (Nagarahole) National Park, separated by a narrow strip of coffee plantations. The highest point in the Sanctuary is the Brahmagiri Peak on the south-eastern boundary, while elevation varies between 65 m and 1,607 m. Temperatures range from 5°-32° C, and mean annual rainfall varies from 2,500 mm to 6,000 mm. Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary (105.01 km²) is located in the Kodagu (Coorg) district of Karnataka. Its forests are predominated by tropical evergreen forests. It is named after Talacauvery the origin of the Cauvery river which lies on the eastern edge of the Sanctuary. Altitudinal and temperature ranges are 64-1,659 m and 10°-35° C, respectively. Annual rainfall is above 6,500mm. The areas between Talacauvery and Pushpagiri sanctuaries have been excluded from the proposed area mainly due to the fragmentation and habitat degradation caused by the Mangalore-Madikeri road. There is no natural forest cover for about 2 km on either side of this road. There are some teak and rubber plantations near the road.

Western Ghats—Kudremukh Sub-Cluster: (with Five Site Elements): The Kudremukh National Park, Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, and surrounding Reserved Forests of Someshwara, Agumbe and Balahalli of Karnataka state are situated centrally in the Western Ghats Biodiversity Hotspot. Kudremukh National Park has one of the most beautiful landscapes in the Western Ghats, encompassing evergreen, semi-evergreen and grasslandshola habitat characteristic of high altitude Western Ghats regions. Altitude varies from 120 to 1,892 m, the highest point being the Kudremukh Peak in the south of the Park. The Park has average temperatures ranging between 17° C and 28° C. Annual rainfall varies from 1,778 mm to 6,350 mm, with an average of 4,000 mm and a maximum recorded rainfall of 10,000 mm in 1994. The topography is mountainous with a central ridge running north-south through the Park. The Park is dotted with crystal-clear streams and picturesque waterfalls. Kudremukh National Park is flanked by coffee and tea estates on the north and east, whereas on the west, the land drops down to the Arabian Sea. In the northwest is a forest corridor that connects the Park with the Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary. The Sanctuary, named after the famous Someshwara Temple located within it, and the adjoining 105.3 km² of Reserved Forest are predominantly evergreen forests, along with semi-evergreen vegetation. These Reserved Forests are in the process of being included within the Sanctuary. Elevation ranges from 75-870 m and the temperature varies between 20° C and 30° C, with an average annual rainfall of 6,000 mm.

Environment Situation in Karnataka

Survival of life on earth depends on the availability of natural resources. The use of these resources has an impact on the environment around us. Water usage leads to its pollution. Coal, oil, minerals and metals are being depleted by increasing usage. A high level of irrigation, unless accompanied by proper drainage, make the soil saline or waterlogged. Combustion of fuels results in greater accumulation of carbon dioxide leading to global warming. This use and depletion of resources has an Impact on our environment.

About sixty per cent of the land area in the States is under one or other type of agriculture. This is above the national average of 51%. A portion of this land is marginal for agriculture and requires higher inputs but gives lower yields. As subsistence farming is economically nonviable, this land is soon degraded and the soil is eroded. Land that cannot support agriculture could well be suitable for forestry and pasture.

Irrigated land has been rendered saline or water-logged due to water use. Thus in the upper Krishna Project about 71,000 ha, have become either saline or alkaline. In the command area of the Tungabhadra reservoir about 33,000 ha, are either saline or water logged; 24,455 ha are saline or waterlogged in the Malaprabha and Ghataprabha (command) area and 16,500 ha, in the Cauvery basin. Remedial measures are being undertaken in some areas at a high cost.

Pasture lands in the State have been steadily decreasing. During 1956 to 1983, pastures came down by 31% while animal units increased by 30%. Over-grazing is bound to follow together with compacting of the land cattle paths.

As a result of the expansion of agriculture and its allied activities, the natural vegetation in the plains has suffered the most. In fact the characteristic vegetation of this habitat namely the scrub forest has almost vanished. The wild life too has practically been wiped out in this tract except in isolated pockets. Similarly in the Western Ghats, the fragmentation of natural vegetation has already reached alarming proportions and this would have serious consequences on the rate of extinction of species. The wild life has been decimated in many parts of the State and its numbers are rapidly dwindling due to loss of habitat, constant fragmentation and illegal killing.

The forest areas in the Western Ghats are being converted into plantations of cardamom, cocoa, rubber, coffee and tea. Simultaneously timber and fuel wood species are replacing the rich tropical forests. These plantations while being commercially remunerative can cause great harm to the bio-diversity and habitat of the *flora* and *fauna*. Vast forest areas have been submerged by hydel projects on the west-flowing rivers. Resettlement of the people displaced by development projects has further reduced the forest area by honey combing the forests with human settlement.

Silting is the most serious problems with tanks and reservoirs. The capacity of the tanks goes on decreasing every year, the tank irrigating less and less land, ultimately becoming altogether useless for irrigation when the sluices can no longer be opened. The solution proposed for the silting problem is afforestation of the catchment to the extent possible, banning cultivation in the foreshore lands and construction of small checkdams upstream to trap the silt.

The exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources is likely to have an environmental impact. Increased production of minerals will vary with the location, method and magnitude of operations. Area surrounding the mines will also be affected by the works as well as workers. So the extent and mode of mining must be regulated by ecological considerations for the long term utilisation of resources.

Pollution is the introduction of extraneous materials into environment adversely affecting its normal use. Water pollution is caused mainly by discharge of waste waters into natural water courses and water bodies. Water is being polluted by industries and human habitations. Industrial effluents can cause organic, chemical and even hazardous pollution. In order to control this pollution, effluent standards have been prescribed industry-wise. Thermal pollution caused by water with temperatures above the ambient water temperature is also to be controlled. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted by Parliament on 23rd March 1974,

The greatest water pollution in the State is caused by Urban Agglomerations. It is obligatory on the authorities to treat the sewage before discharging it. However 139 of the 172 Municipalities do not have functional underground drainage or sewage treatment plants.

Air pollution

Stack emissions from industries also emits fumes containing both suspended particles as well as abnoxious gases. Stack emission are to be controlled and have to conform to standards using devices like cyclones, scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators and similar devices. The resultant particulate matter gives a sludge which again has to be disposed off. The Raichur Thermal power plant produces around 3,000 tonnes of ash a day. The Mangalore Super Thermal Power Plant is estimated to generate 20,000 tonnes of ash a day. A step towards controlling pollution and protection of our environment was taken by the Central enactment of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981.

Noise pollution caused by 1) Industrial Noise, 2) Traffic Noise, 3) Cultural Noise is also under the purview of this Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981. Noise is as harmful to the human being as polluted air and water. Noise pollution associated with urban life is on the increase. The vast majority of people are under the false impression that ears adapt to increased noise levels. The truth is that they never do, but silently surrender their functions, with increasing age of an individual.

More comprehensive legislation to provide for the protection and improvement of the environment was Centrally enacted and termed the Environment (Protection) Act on 23rd May 1986.

The Department of Ecology and Environment was established in March 1981 to have an integrated approach to deal with, prevention and control of air and water pollution, preservation and development of forest wealth and other natural resources in the State. The Environment (Protection) Act came into force from November 1986 and the existing Water Act and Air Act have been amended over the last two years. The new provisions of the environmental laws enable the general public to question the authorities involved in the environmental pollution control in a court of law. The Ecology and Environment department is now responsible for the management of hazardous chemicals and control of oil pollution in coastal waters. In addition beach management has also been given considerable importance.

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

The Karnataka State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was constituted by the Government of Karnataka on 21st September 1974 in pursuance of the Water(Prevention and Control of Water Pollution) Act 1974. After the enactment of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, the enforcing responsibility was entrusted to the Board. The Board was later renamed as Pollution Control Board in 1985.

The Board is also enforcing the following Acts and Rules viz 1) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 as amended by the Amendment Act 1991; 2) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) cess rules 1978; 3) the rules framed under Environment (Protection) Act 1986 a) Hazardous waste (Management and handling) rules 1989 and b) Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals rules 1989 and 4) The Public Liability Insurance Act 1991.

The Board has identified 9,012 industries upto 31st March 1999 under pollution control laws. There are 120 highly polluting industries, 437 industries have been identified under the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1989. The total quantity of hazardous waste generated in the State is 33,282 MT/Annum. (Recyclable/Reusable -13,313 MT/Annum, Incinerable - 3,328 MT/Annum and Land fill - 16,641 MT/Annum. During 1998-99 Environment clearance have been granted to 124 industries. About 888 toilets and 7 crematoriums have been completed under National River Water Conservation Programmes by the State Pollution Control Board, Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board.

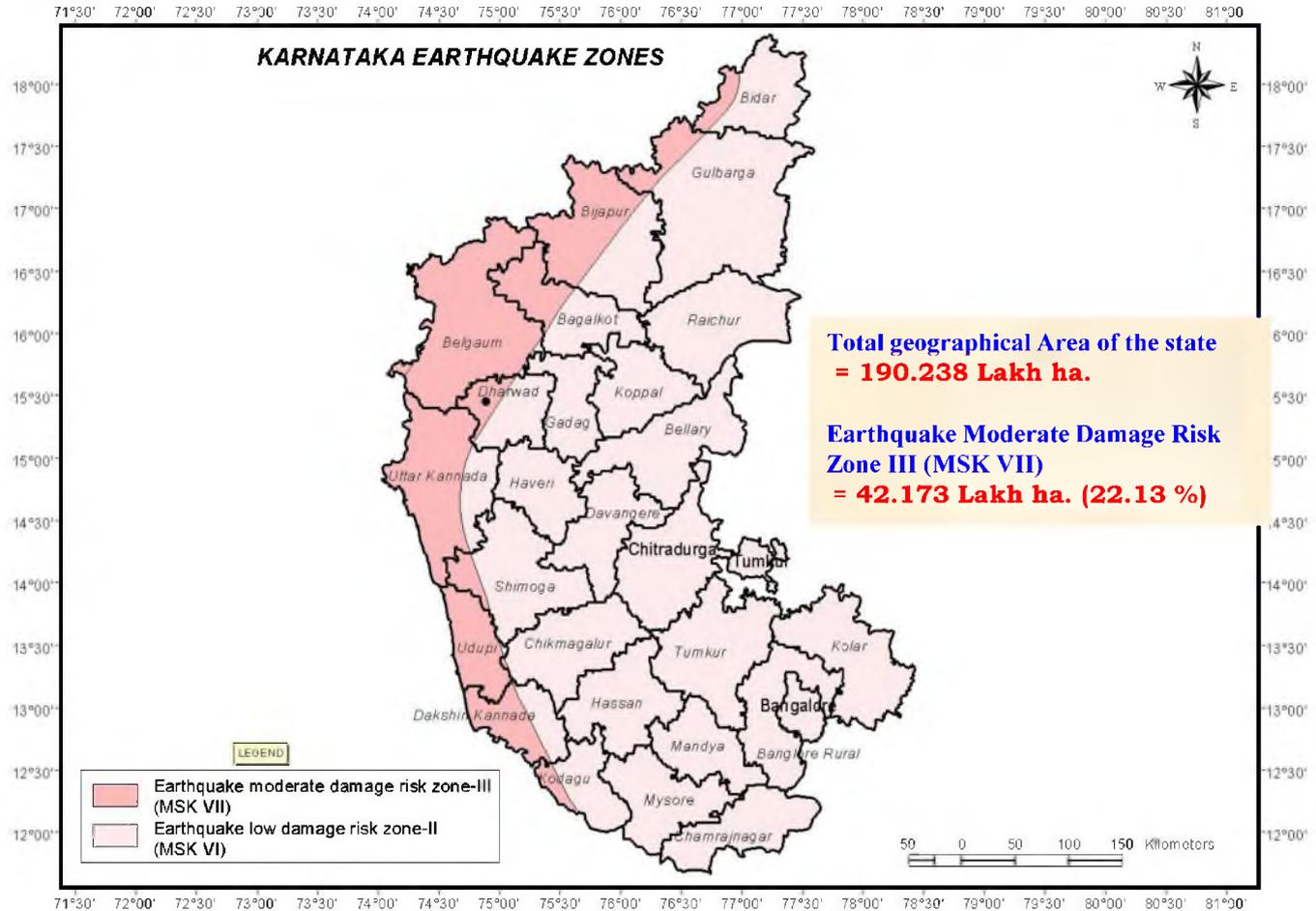
Seismicity of Karnataka

The area of Karnataka state lies in a zone which is affected by the earthquakes less frequently. According to the available records, the area had been affected by:- Bellary earthquake of 1st April, 1843 (Magnitude = 6.0), Coimbatore earthquake of 8th Feb. 1900 (Magnitude = 6.0), and Latur (Killari) earthquake of 29th Sept. 1993 (Magnitude 6.3). The maximum intensity due to these earthquakes in the Karnataka state has been estimated between VII & VIII on the Modified Mercalli. Besides, the earthquake of May 12th, 1975 (Magnitude = 5.0) near Dharwar was widely felt in Karnataka and the earthquake of 20th March 1984 (Magnitude = 4.5) was also felt at Bangalore and adjoining area.

Recently, on January 9th 1996, an earthquake of slight intensity (Magnitude + 4.5) on Richter scale occurred in Dharwar District of Karnataka. This earthquake was widely felt in the state. A list of important earthquakes that could have been experienced in the region is given in next page.

A swarm type of earthquake activity (Magnitude below 2.5 on the Richter scale) has also been experienced in the Karnataka state time to time. Mention may be made of 1955 swarm in Bijapur District, 1956 swarm in Bidar District 1965 swarm in Bijapur District, 1956 Swarm in Bidar District, 1965 Swarm in Kolar District, 1972 swarm in Mandya District and 1980 swarm in Hospet Taluk.

In the seismic zoning map of India prepared under the auspices of Bureau of India Standards (BIS), the area of Karnataka state lies in the zone I, II& III. The seismic zone I, II & III broadly associated with a maximum intensity of V, VI & VII on the Modified Mercalli Scale.



Disclaimer: This is a draft map prepared referring to IS 1893 (Part 1): 2002. However UNDP do not own any responsibility for the correctness or authenticity of the same.

**List of Earthquakes from IMD Catalogue occurring between Lat 11.50
To 18.50 Deg. N And Long 74.00 To 78.00 Deg. E for The Period
1505 To 1997.**

DATE	O-TIME	LAT	LONG	DPTH	MAG
1843-4-1	000.0	15.00	76.00	0.00	6.0
1916-1-7	000.0	13.00	77.00	0.00	5.0
1984-3-20	104529.5	12.82	77.43	21.00	4.5
1985-5-27	65712.0	17.20	74.00	33.00	0.0
1985-12-15	131052.0	17.36	74.00	39.00	0.0
1987-2-2	91838.0	17.30	74.10	10.00	0.0
1988-9-11	203914.0	17.23	74.00	37.00	4.3
1992-10-18	17333.2	18.10	76.90	33.00	4.4
1992-11-2	070.2	18.20	76.60	33.00	3.9
1993-9-29	222547.5	18.07	76.62	12.00	6.3
1993-9-29	231057.5	18.00	76.40	10.00	5.0
1993-9-30	05313.0	18.00	76.50	12.00	4.7
1993-9-30	21656.3	18.10	76.60	12.00	4.5
1993-9-30	33146.0	18.20	76.60	12.00	3.8
1993-10-1	17116.8	17.90	76.60	12.00	4.4
1993-10-2	231530.5	17.90	76.60	12.00	3.6
1993-10-4	211934.8	18.00	76.60	12.00	3.9
1993-10-8	2045.73	18.00	76.70	33.00	4.6
1993-10-16	85811.6	18.00	76.50	15.00	3.3
1993-10-17	0.712.3	17.90	77.20	1.00	3.8
1993-10-18	18939.9	17.90	76.60	2.00	3.5
1993-10-28	192117.4	18.00	76.50	1.00	3.2
1993-11-1	62844.3	18.00	76.80	21.00	3.4
1993-11-12	132731.0	18.00	76.60	3.00	5.0
1993-11-13	4212.2	18.10	76.60	4.00	3.4
1993-11-18	14131.6	18.30	76.80	33.00	0.0
1993-11-24	14461.6	18.00	76.60	1.00	4.4
1995-12-21	63153.0	18.00	76.50	33.00	1.2
1993-1-5	11845.0	16.30	74.30	33.00	0.0
1996-1-9	24515.0	15.20	75.40	33.00	4.5
1996-1-29	132345.5	18.10	76.50	33.00	2.5
1996-9-2	195336.0	18.10	76.60	0.00	3.0
1996-11-10	904.1	18.30	76.69	33.00	4.1
1997-1-23	23446.0	17.44	76.06	33.00	0.0
1997-2-21	93739.0	18.00	76.60	0.00	3.2

No. of Earthquakes = 35

Area - Population and Administrative Divisions in Karnataka

District	Area (Sq.km)	% of State	Population (2001)	% of State	Density (2001)	No.of Taluks	No.of Hoblies
Bangalore	2190	1.14	6537124	12.36	2985	4	17
Bangalore Rural	2259	1.78	850968	3	324	4	17
Ramanagaram	3556	1.85	1030546		290	4	18
Chitradurga	8440	4.40	1517896	2.87	180	6	22
Davanagere	5924	3.08	1790952	3.39	302	6	24
Kolar	3969	2.07	1387062		308	5	27
Chikballapur	4254	2.22	1149007		270	6	26
Shimoga	8477	4.42	1642545	3.11	194	7	40
Tumkur	10597	5.53	2584711	4.89	244	10	50
Chikmagalur	7201	3.75	1140905	2.16	158	7	32
Dakshina Kannada	4560	2.38	1897730	3.59	416	5	17
Udupi	3880	2.02	1112243	2.10	287	3	9
Hassan	6814	3.55	1721669	3.26	253	8	38
Kodagu	4102	2.14	548561	1.03	134	3	16
Mandya	4961	2.59	1763705	3.34	356	7	31
Mysore	6854	3.57	2641027	4.80	385	7	33
Chamarajana- nagar	5101	2.66	965462	1.83	189	4	16
Belgaum	13415	6.99	4214505	7.97	314	10	35
Bijapur	10494	5.47	1806918	3.42	172	5	18
Bagalkot	6575	3.43	1651892	3.13	251	6	18
Dharwad	4260	2.22	1604253	3.04	377	5	14
Gadag	4656	2.43	971835	1.83	209	5	11
Haveri	4823	2.51	1439116	2.72	298	7	19
Uttara Kannada	10291	5.37	1353644	2.56	132	11	35
Bellary	8450	4.41	2027140	3.84	240	7	27
Bidar	5448	2.84	1502373	2.84	276	5	30
Gulbarga	16224	8.46	3130922	5.92	193	10	48
Raichur	6827	3.56	1669762	3.16	245	5	37
Koppal	7189	3.75	1196089	2.26	166	4	20
State	191791	100	52850562	100	276	176	747

District	Gram Pan-chayats 2007-08	Towns/ Urban Agglomerations 2001	Municipalities/ Corporations 2001	Inhabited Villages (2001)	Un-inhabited villages (2001)	Sex Ration 2001	Pop. Growth rate (%)
Bangalore	86	19	2	668	31	908	35
Bangalore Rural	98	6	5	949	101	955	19
Ramanagaram	130	4	4	770	53	964	8
Chitradurga	185	6	6	946	113	955	15
Davanagere	230	6	6	810	113	952	15
Kolar	156	6	6	1598	199	972	14
Chikballapur	151	6	6	1321	193	966	14
Shimoga	260	9	9	1443	87	978	13
Tumkur	321	11	10	2574	134	967	12
Chikmagalur	226	9	9	1034	83	984	12
Dakshina Kannada	203	20	8	354	-	1022	14
Udupi	146	6	4	248	-	1130	7
Hassan	258	9	8	2394	165	1004	10
Kodagu	98	5	4	291	5	996	12
Mandya	232	8	7	1369	110	985	7
Mysore	235	11	9	1216	124	964	15
Chamarajanagar	120	4	5	424	85	971	9
Belgaum	485	22	17	1255	15	960	17
Bijapur	199	6	6	660	17	948	18
Bagalkot	163	12	12	623	4	980	19
Dharwad	127	6	6	361	18	949	17
Gadag	106	9	9	329	8	969	13
Haveri	208	9	8	691	7	944	13
Uttara Kannada	206	13	11	1246	43	971	11
Bellary	189	11	10	524	30	969	22
Bidar	175	6	6	599	22	949	20
Gulbarga	337	17	15	1360	77	966	21
Raichur	164	9	7	836	53	980	22
Koppal	134	5	4	599	35	983	25
State	5628	270	219	27481	1925	965	17

Source : Karnataka At A Glance 2008 DES No.: 10/2008 DES, Bangalore.

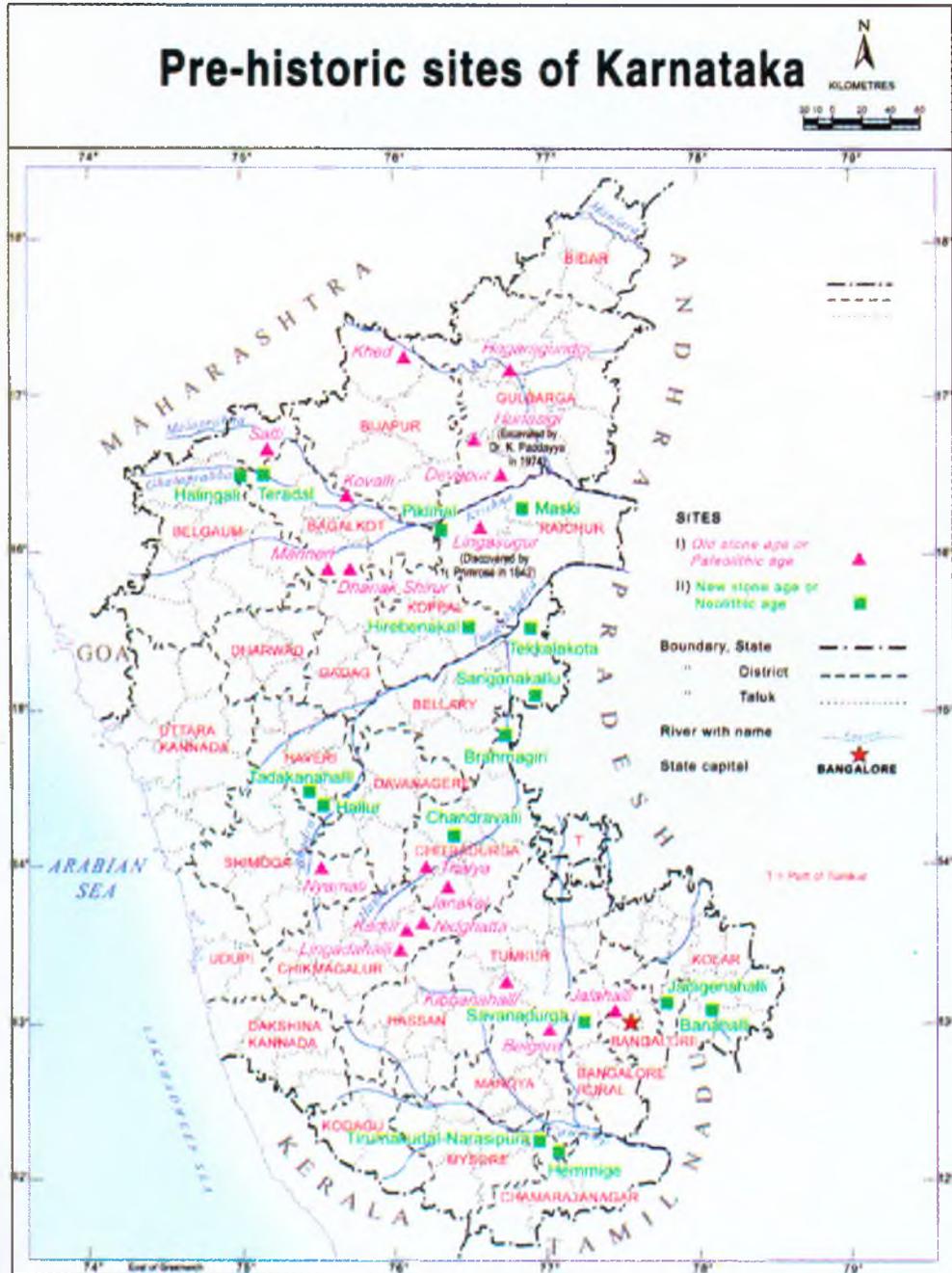
Chapter II

HISTORY

Geographically located on the south western part of South India, Karnataka has abundant natural resources. Its western ghats with rich forest resources, and plain valleys, is crowned with more prosperous narrow coast line. Its Mangalore Newport has enhanced its value in terms of international trade with rich foreign exchange. Above all, it has rich cultural tradition and puranic legends of historical importance.

Pre History : Karnataka has a hoary past. It is blessed with innumerable inscriptions, memorial (viz. Hero, Mahasati and Self immolation) stones and monuments of rich historical and cultural heritage. It has many sites of Pre-historic period and most of them are found scattered on the river valleys of Krishna, Bhima, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Cauvery, Hemavathi, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Manjra, Pennar, Netravati etc. and their tributaries. It is very interesting to note that the Pre-historic studies in India started with the discovery of ashmounds at Kupgal and Kudatini in 1836 by Cuebald, a British officer in Bellary region, which then formed part of Madras Presidency. Subsequent discoveries have revealed the existence of stone age man with innumerable Pre-historic sites in Karnataka. The Pre-historic culture of Karnataka viz., the Hand-axe culture, compares favourably with the one that existed in Africa and is quite distinct from the Pre-historic culture of North India. Places like Hunasagi, Gulbal, Kaladevanahalli, Tegginahalli, Budihal, Piklihal, Kibbanahalli, Nittur, Anagavadi, Kaladgi, Khyad, Nyamati, Balehonnur and Uppinangadi (Lower Palaeolithic) ; Herakal, Tamminahal, Savalgi, Salvadgi, Menasagi, Pattadakal, Vajjala, Naravi and Talakad (Middle Palaeolithic); Kovalli, Ingaleshvara, Yadwad and Maralabhavi (Upper Palaeolithic); Begaumpur, Vanamapurahalli, Hingani, Ingaleshwara, Tamminahal, Sringeri, Jalahalli, Kibbanahalli, Sanganakal, Brahmagiri, Uppinangadi, Mani and Doddaguni (Mesolithic); Maski, T. Narasipur, Banahalli, Hallur, Sanganakal, Hemmige, Kodekal, Brahmagiri, Kupgal, Tekkalkote, Kurnal, Srinivasapura, Beeramangala, Frenchrocks (Pandavapura) and Uttanur (Neolithic and Chalcolithic); Rajana Kolar, Bachigudda, Aihole, Konnur, Terdal, Hire Benakal, Kumaranahalli, Tadakanahalli, Maski, Banahalli, Badaga-Kajekar, Belur, Borkatte, Konaje, Kakkunje, Vaddarse and Hallingali (Megalithic) are some of the important Pre-historic sites of Karnataka. The *ragi* grain is found commonly in Pre-historic sites of Africa and Karnataka. The early inhabitants of Karnataka knew the use of iron, far earlier than the North and iron weapons dating back to circa 1500 B.C have been found at Hallur, now in Hirekerur Tq. of Haveri district

Traditionally, it is believed that parts of Karnataka subjected to the rule of the Nandas and the Mauryas. Maurya Chandragupta (either Chandragupta I 'Ashoka's Grandfather or Samprati Chandragupta, Ashoka's Grandson) is believed to have visited Shravanabelgola and spent his last years



there. Fourteen Ashokan (10 minor and 4 major) Rock Edicts are found in Karnataka (two each at Nittur and Udagolam in Bellary district; one at Maski in Raichur district; one each at Gavimutt and Palkigundu in Koppal district; one each at Brahmagiri, Jattinga Rameshwara and Siddapura in Chitradurga district; and four (viz., 13th and 14th) major edicts at Sannati in Gulbarga district)



Pre historic Dolmens, Hire Benakal, Koppal District

testify to the extent of the Mauryan Empire. It is interesting to note that, Emperor Ashoka's name occur for the first time in his Maski minor rock edict wherein, his familiar epithet "Devanampiya Piyadasi" is accompanied with his personal name Ashoka. Hence his Maski edict has a unique place among all his royal edicts. The language used in these Ashokan inscriptions is prakrit and the script used therein is Brahmi. Brahmi, has been regarded as the mother of all Indian scripts, including the Devanagari script. Places like Brahmagiri, Chandravalli, Maski, Sanganakallu, Piklihalla, Banavasi, Hallur, T.Narasipur, Vadagoan-Madhavapur, Banahalli, Sannati, etc., have yielded rich remnants of Early (Proto) historic period, datable to C 3rd Century B.C. - 1st Century A.D.

The Shatavahanas (circa 30 B.C to 230 A.D.) of Paithan (also called Pratishtana) in Maharashtra have also ruled over extensive areas in Northern Karnataka; some scholars even argue that this dynasty hailed from Karnataka, as in early times, Dharwad and Bellary districts were called Satavahanihara (or the satavahana region). Some of their rulers were called kings of Kuntala. At Sannati in Gulbarga district, Vadgaon-Madhavpur near Belgaum, Hampi in Bellary district, Brahmagiri in Chitradurga district and several other places, remains of their period have been found. Banavasi in Uttara Kannada has an inscription of their queen, and at Vasana in Nargund Tq. remains of a brick temple of Shaiva order is noticed. Kanaganahalli near Sannati has the ruins of Buddhist Stupas of their times covered with sculptures on them. Among the findings at Sannati, images of Lord Buddha (both in sitting and standing postures) is significant. Moreover the figures of eight Satavahana rulers is also unearthed from this place. Later, Karnataka fell into the hands of the Pallavas of Kanchi. Their feudatories, the Chutu Satakarnis, ruling from Banavasi after the fall of the Shatavahanas, also seem to have accepted the overlordship of the Pallavas. Pallava domination was ended by two indigenous dynasties, namely the Kadambas of Banavasi and the Gangas of Talakad, who divided Karnataka between themselves.



Bird’s eye view

A bird’s eye view of Karnataka’s political history is presented here briefly. The Gangas and the Kadambas ruling from c.345 A.D; the Chalukyas of Badami in Bagalkot district (c.540 to 753 A.D) overthrowing the Kadambas and subjugating the Gangas; the Alupas ruling in coastal region as minor rulers for morethan 1000 years; the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed from Gulbarga district (753 to

973 A.D) succeeding the Badami Chalukyas, and they in turn were overthrown by the Chalukyas of Kalyana (973 to 1189A.D), ruling from modern Basava Kalyana, in Bidar district. The Gangas who continued in the Southern parts, earlier as sovereign rulers (350 to 550 A. D) and later as allies or feudatories of either Badami or Malkhed rulers till 1004 A.D., paved way for the Chola rule when their territory viz., Gangawadi-96,000 (Southern Karnataka) was occupied by the Cholas. The Cholas who dominated over Southern Karnataka from about 1004 A.D. were overthrown by Hoysala Vishnuvardhana in circa 1114 A.D.

During the Kalyana Chalukya rule, came the Kalachuri Interregnum (1162-1184). It witnessed Basava and his Veerashaiva movement. The Kalyana Chalukyas were overshadowed by their feudatories, viz., the Sevunas of Devagiri and the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra, who divided Karnataka between themselves; when the armies of the Delhi Sultanate overthrew these two dynasties, the Vijayanagara Empire (1336) and the Bahamani Sultanate (1347) came to rule over Karnataka, and the former had control over the greater part of Karnataka. Of the five Shahi Sultanates which succeeded the Bahamanis, the Adilshahis of Bijapur (1489-1686) and the Baridshahis of Bidar (1504-1619), who held sway over northern parts of Karnataka and at a later stage, the former dynasty overthrew the latter. The city of Vijayanagara was ransacked by the combined Shahi forces of Deccan in 1565, The flee away Vijayanagara commander Venkatapatiraya and Tirumalaraya decided to shift the capital of the empire first to Penugonda (1565), and later, to Chandragiri both in Andhra Pradesh and subsequently to Vellore (Tamilnadu), beyond the frontiers of Karnataka. It continued as capital till 1646.

Of the successors of Vijayanagar in Karnataka, among their numerous feudatories, the Mysore Odeyars, Chitradurga Palegars, Magadi Palegars and the Keladi Nayakas were the most important. The northern regions were under the control of the Adilshahis of Bijapur till 1686, when they were overthrown by the Mughals. With the weakening of the Mughal power in the North, the Marathas came to have control over northern districts of Karnataka. Haidar Ali, who usurped power from the Odeyars of Mysore in 1761, captured both Keladi and Chitradurga Kingdoms in 1763 and 1779 respectively and extended his sway over Mangalore. Later, Karnataka came under British rule immediately after the overthrow of Tipu, Haidar's son in 1799 and the Marathas in 1818, when the Peshwa was defeated by British. But after having been subjected to a number of administrations during the British rule and witnessed active participation in the freedom struggle for Self rule, it became a single State in 1956 and in 1973 it was renamed as 'Karnataka'.

Kadambas of Banavasi (C.345-C.540)

The Kadamba Dyanasty was founded by Mayuravarma, son of Bandhushena in c. 345 A.D. He was a brahmin student from the celebrated Talagunda Agrahara (an Agrahara is a settlement of scholarly brahmins, engaged in religious and academic pursuits) in Shikaripur taluk of Shimoga district. He had gone with his grand father Veerasharma to the Ghatika of Kanchi for higher studies. Subjected to some kind of humiliation at the Pallava capital Kanchi, Mayuravarma gave up his hereditary priestly vocation (but his brahmin origin has been questioned often by several research scholars in recent days) and took to the life of a warrior and revolted against the Pallavas. The Pallavas were forced to recognise him as a sovereign, when he crowned himself at Banavasi in Uttara Kannada district. His Chandravalli inscription speaks about the construction or repair of a tank at Chandravalli by mayura varma near Chitradurga. One of his successors, Kakustha Varman (c. 435-55) was such a powerful ruler that even the Vakatakas and the Guptas cultivated marital relationship with this family during his time. The great poet Kalidasa seems to have visited his court.

The earliest Kannada record found at Halmidi (C.450 A.D.) in Belur Taluk, Hassan district, was issued by this dynasty. The Kadambas built fine temples and bastis and the Kadamba Nagara style stepped Shikharas is their contribution. They also created first rock-cut shrines of Vedic tradition at Aravalem (in Goa which was then under their control) in a laterite hill range. The tanks at Chandravalli and Gudnapur are among the many irrigation tanks they built. They had Lion as their royal insignia.



Pillar inscription, Talagunda, Shimoga Dist.

They were overthrown perhaps by the Chalukyas of Badami in c. 540 and at later stages, two branches of Kadamba family (one from Hanagal and the other from Goa) ruled during medieval period, as subordinates of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. A branch of the Kadambas was also ruling from Orissa as subordinates of the Gangas of Kalinga in medieval times.

Alupas of Tulunad: The Alupas who ruled over parts of coastal and adjacent region between 4th and 16th century A.D. with Udyavara, Mangalore, and Barakur as their capitals, had good cultural contact with the contemporary imperial dynasties of Karnataka like the Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyana and other subsequent dynasties, is worth mentioning. Inscriptions of this dynasty found at Kadri, Someshwara, Udyavara, Barakur, Belmannu, Vaddarse etc. speak about their rule in coastal Karnataka. The metal sculpture of Avalokeshwara seen in the Manjunatha temple at Kadri near Mangalore, installed by Alupa Kundavarma in 968 A.D. is unique in South India.



Avalokeshwara, Kadri, Dakshi Kannada Dist.

Gangas of Talakad (C.350-C.1024 A.D.)

The Gangas seem to have started their rule in c. 350 from Kolar and later their capital is said to have been shifted to Talakad (Mysore district). Elephant was their royal insignia. Till the advent of the Badami Chalukyas, they were almost a sovereign power. Many Ganga princes were not only scholars and writers, but also great patrons of scholarship. Later they continued to rule over Gangavadi (which comprised major parts of South Karnataka and parts of Tamilnadu) till the close of 10th century, as subordinates of the Badami Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas. It is the Gangas who withstood the onslaught of the Pallavas and the Cholas, who tried to subjugate South Karnataka. Durvinita (c.529-579) was one of the great kings of this dynasty. He, being a scholar wrote both in Kannada and Sanskrit. The Sanskrit poet Bharavi is said to have lived in his court for some time. The ancient Punnata Kingdom (the modern Heggadadevanakote taluk region) was merged in his Kingdom. His great grandson Bhuvikrama (c.654-79) was a strong ally of the Chalukyas, and at the Battle of Vilande (c.670) which was fought



Kolaramma Temple, Kolar

between the Chalukyas and the Pallavas, he helped the former to gain victory over Pallava Parameshwara Varman and snatching as a war trophy, the Pallava ruler's necklace called 'Ugrodaya' for himself. Mankunda in Channapatna taluk is said to have been his royal residence (?) for sometime.



A later prince of this family, Sripurusha (c.725-88) was not only a strong ally of the Chalukyas, but also resisted the Rashtrakutas who tried to subdue him, after the overthrow of the Chalukyas of Badami by them in 753. Sripurusha, as a Chalukyan ally killed Pallava Nandi Varman II at Vilande in 731 and assumed the Pallava ruler's title Permanadi. This great ruler also wrote a Sanskrit work 'Gajashasthra', a treatise on theme of taming the elephants. He shifted his capital to Manne (Manyapura) in Nelamangala Taluk. His son Shivamara II (788-816) and grandson Rachamalla I (816-53) continued to resist Rashtrakuta power. In the end, Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga I (814-78) sought reconciliation with the Gangas by marrying his daughters to the Ganga princes. At a later date, when the Cholas became strong, the Ganga king Butuga II (938-61) allied himself with the Rashtrakutas against the Cholas, and helped Rashtrakuta Krishna III (939-67) to humiliate the Cholas by killing the Chola crown prince Rajaditya in the battle held at Takkolam (949) as elucidated in Atkur inscription, a unique memorial stone erected to commemorate the demise of Kali, a hound, while fighting against a wild boar, now displayed in the Bangalore Visveswaraya museum. Finally their territory came to be subdued by the Cholas in 1004, and thus the Ganga rule ended. The Cholas who ruled major part of Gangavadi-96,000 with Talakadu as its provincial head quarters, were ultimately expelled from Gangavadi in 1114 by Vishnuvardhana. However, a branch of the Gangas ruled from Orissa from 496 A.D. and became celebrated in history as the Eastern or the Kalinga Gangas. Among their feudatories, the Nalambas played a vital role in the regional politics in accordance with the political vicisitudes of the day. Gangas dotted the country with many tanks. Kolar, said to be the core country of their initial rule, and Mysore district have many irrigational sources of their times. Ganga Hero Stones found at Begur, Doddahundi etc and the masti stones found at places like Mankunda, Settihalli etc. are worth mentioning. Their fine temples are seen at Kolar, Talakad, Begur, Nagavara, Gangavara, Nandi, Aretippur and Narasamangala. The last named has wonderful stucco figures of remarkable beauty. They



Veenadhara Shiva, Narasamangala



Eswara Temple Bagur near Bangalore

also built Jaina bastis at Kambadahalli and Shravanabelagola. The tall Gommata monolith at Aretippur near Koolagere in Maddur Taluk. of 10 ft. erected in 918 AD; and the other at Shravanabelgola, 58ft. in height is the creation of their minister Chavundaraya in c. 982 A.D. are outstanding. Excavations held during the preceding decades at Talkad, have brought to light rich remnants of Ganga Period.

Chalukyas of Badami (C. 540-757)

It is the Chalukyas of Badami (also called Vatapi in inscriptions) who brought the whole of Karnataka under a single rule. They are also remembered for their contributions in the field of art and architecture. Their monuments are concentrated at Badami, Nagaral, Aihole, B.N. Jalinal, Pattadakal, old and new Mahakuta in Karnataka and at Alampur, Gadwal, Satyavolal and Bichavolu in Andhra Pradesh. They are both rock-cut and structural, with wonderful sculptures wrought in hard red sandstone. Their Shiggaon copper plates, speak of 14 tanks in Haveri district. The first great prince of the dynasty was Polakeshi I (c. 540-66 A.D) who built the great fort of Badami and performed Ashwamedha Yaga (horse sacrifice) as elucidated in his Badami cliff inscription of 543 AD (so far the earliest saka

dated (Saka 465) inscription of Karnataka) after subduing many rulers including the Kadambas. His grandson, Polakeshin II (c.608-42 A.D.) built a vast empire, which extended from the Narmada in the north, to the Cauvery, in the south. In the east, he overthrew the Vishnukundins and appointed his younger brother Vishnuvardhana, as the Viceroy of Vengi. This prince founded the Eastern Chalukya Dynasty which ruled for five centuries in Andhra. (A later prince of this Vengi line, Kulottunga, even succeeded to the Chola throne in 1070). Harsha of Kanauj was defeated by Polakeshin II. The Chalukyan army has been called 'Karnatabala' and described as invincible in contemporary inscriptions. He exchanged embassies with Persia and the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang visited his court. Ultimately, the Pallavas conquered Badami in c. 642 A.D. after defeating Polakeshin II's



Rockcut Temples, Badami



Durga Temple, Aihole

army. His Aihole inscription, a prashasti composed by his court poet Ravikirti in 634 A.D. not only eulogises the political campaigns of Polakeshi II in glorious terms but also refers to poet Kalidasa of early times. Later his son Vikramaditya I (655-81) reconquered the Chalukyan capital and reorganised his father's empire and restored the fame of their army 'Karnatabala' as 'invincible'. The earliest representative carving of a measuring rod of 18 spans of his period found on a rock (Kattebande) at Kurugodu in Bellary Taluk, an unique example even now visible.



Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakal

Vikramaditya I's son Vinayaditya (681-96) defeated the ruler of Kanauj, who claimed to be the paramount lord of the North (Sakalottarapathanatha). He even sent an expedition to Cambodia. He was succeeded by Vijayaditya (696-733). The Arabs who had conquered Sindh (711) under the leadership of Mohamed Khasim, tried to make inroads into the Deccan. They were defeated by the Chalukya feudatory in South Gujarat called Avanijashraya Polakeshin in 739. The Arabs were forced to leave Sindh after this defeat. The Chalukyan empire included not only the whole of Karnataka and Maharashtra, but a greater part of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra, and also parts of Orissa and Tamilnadu. Vikramaditya II (733-744) in the line, defeated the Pallavas and entered the Pallava capital Kanchi victorious. But he did not loot Kanchi, like the Pallavas who had done at Badami in C. 642. Instead after inspecting its Jewels and Treasures, he redonated them to the Rajasimheshwara temple of Kanchi, as elucidated in a kannada inscription found carved on one of the pillars of the above said temple at Kanchi. His queens Lokamahadevi and Trailokyamahadevi built the Virupaksha and Mallikarjuna temples at Pattadakal to commemorate this victory. But the Chalukyan power was weakened in the long run by its frequent wars with the Pallavas and ultimately dismembered during Kirtivarma II's regime in 757 A.D.

Rashtrakutas of Malkhed (C.753-973)

In 753, Dantidurga, a feudatory chieftain of Rashtrakuta origin overthrew the Chalukyan king Keerthivarman II, and his family inherited the fortunes of the Chalukyas. He claims that he did this by defeating the 'Karnatabala' of the Chalukyas, described as 'invincible' in those days. We owe the engraving of the celebrated monolithic Kailasa temple at Ellora (now in Maharashtra) to Dantidurga's uncle, Krishna I (756-74). Krishna's son, Dhruva (780-93) crossed

the Narmada, and after defeating the celebrated princes like Vathsaraja of the Gurjara Pratihara family and Dharmapala, the Gouda King of Bengal, and extracted tribute from the ruler of Kanauj, 'the seat of India's Paramountcy'. His son Govinda III (793-814) also repeated the feat when he defeated Nagabhata II, the Gurjara Pratihara, and Dharmapala of Bengal and again extracted tribute from the king of Kanauj. His 'horses drank the icy liquid bubbling in the Himalayas' says a record, testifying to his victorious march in the North. The achievements of the Chalukyas of Badami and Rashtrakutas by defeating the rulers of Kanauj have made the name of their era the "Age of Imperial Kanauj", a misnomer. Instead it should be called the "Age of Imperial Karnataka" as Dr. Suryantha Kamath rightly points out.

Amoghavarsha Nripatunga (814-78), the renowned son of Govinda III, had to face the threat of the Eastern (Vengi) Chalukyas, who challenged his very existence. But he succeeded in subduing them after defeating Vengi Chalukya Vijayaditya II at Vinagavalli. He was a peace-loving monarch who used matrimony as one of the weapons in diplomacy. Although he killed as many as six contemporary political potentates who created trouble for him, he did not conduct Digvijayas like his father and grandfather. He succeeded in maintaining the Empire intact. Himself a scholar, Amoghavarsha patronized scholarship and great Jaina savants like Veerasena, Jinasena, Gunabhadra, grammarian Shaktayana and Mathematician Mahaveera adorned his court. Adipurana and commentaries on the Shatkhandagamas called as Dhavala, Jayadhavala and Mahadhavala written in his court were the great Jaina works of all India importance. Kavirajamarga, the first extant Kannada work is of his times



Tripurusha Temple, Gadag



Relief Sculpture on a Pillar, Kadur (Now at Mysore)



Panchalingeshwara Temple, Kukanur

composed by his court poet Srivijaya in C. 850 A.D. His great grandson Indra III (914-29) even captured Kanauj and held it under his control for two years. One of his feudatories, Arikesari of Vemulavada patronised Sanskrit writer Somadeva (of Yashastilaka fame) and the famous early Kannada poet Pampa.

Rashtrakuta Krishna III (936-67) subdued the Cholas in the South and established a pillar of victory at Rameshwaram. In fact the so-called 'Age of Imperial Kanauj' in Indian history was the Age of Imperial Karnataka, when the prowess of the Kannadiga was felt all over India. Even Rajashekhara, the celebrated Sanskrit writer, has called the Karnatas as great experts in the technique of war. Soldiers from Karnataka were employed by the Pala rulers of Bengal. One such Kannada warrior founded the Sena Dynasty of Bengal and the other Karnata Dynasty of Mithila (modern Tirhath in Bihar). The Rashtrakutas sponsored the engraving of many Hindu rock-cut temples on the Buddhist model like the Dashavatara Shrine at Ellora, the Jogeshwara near Bombay and the one at the Elephanta Island. (Some scholars ascribe the last named to their Kalachuri feudatories). Arab traveller Suleiman who visited India in 851 A.D, tell us that the Rashtrakuta Empire was the largest in India and he ranks it with the then greatest Empires of the world viz., the Eastern Roman, the Arab and the Chinese Empires. The Rashtrakutas constructed many tanks and their temples are found at places like Sirivala, Sulepet, Gadikeshwar, Adaki, Sedam, Handarki, Mogha, etc., in Gulbarga district; Naragund, Nidagundi, Naregal, Ron and Savadi in Gadag district; Badami, Banashankari, Pattadakal etc. in Bagalkot district; and at Hampi also. Some Rashtrakuta Hero Stones of exception are seen at Ron, Kaujageri, Karmadi, Belvanaki, Gadag, Betageri, etc. in Gadag district, needs a special mention. These two dynasties viz., the Chalukyas of Badami and the Rashtrakutas popularised animal husbandry by donating cows in thousands. The stones commemorating such grants (*gosasakallu*) are seen all over.

Chalukyas of Kalyana (C.973-1189)

The Chalukyas of Kalyana who claim to be the scions of the Badami Chalukyas, overthrew the Rashtrakutas in 973, and Taila II (Trailokya Malla), the first ruler of the dynasty, later defeated the Chola rulers like Uttama and Rajaraja I, and even killed Paramara Munja of Dhara. His son Satyashraya (997-1008) patronised the great Kannada poet Ranna. Someshwara I (1043-1068), Satyashrya's grand nephew, succeeded in resisting the efforts of the Cholas to subdue Karnataka, and made Kalyana as his new capital (modern Basava Kalyana in Bidar district). The Chola king Rajadhiraja was killed by him at Kuppam in 1054.



Kalleshwara Temple, Haveri



Bracket figure, Jalasangvi, Bidar Dist.

His son Vikramaditya VI (1076-1127) proudly called as the Lord of more than 1000 inscriptions, is the king who started the Vikrama Saka Samvatsara on his coronation, celebrated in history as the patron of the great jurist Vighnaneshwara, who wrote Mithakshara, a standard work on Hindu law, and the emperor has been immortalised by poet Bilhana (hailing from Kashmir) who chose his patron as the hero for his Sanskrit work, viz., Vikramankadeva Charitam. Vikramaditya defeated the Paramaras of Central India thrice and even plundered their capital Dhara once. In the South he captured Kanchi from the Cholas in 1085, and in the East, he conquered Vengi in 1093. One of his commanders, Mahadeva built the Mahadeva temple at Itagi (Koppal district), one of the finest Chalukyan monument, eulogised in an inscription as “Devalaya Chakravarthi” (Emperor among Temples). His son Someshwara III (1127-39) was a great scholar. He has compiled Manasollasa, a Sanskrit encyclopaedia and Vikramankabhyudayam, a poem to which his father is the hero. Manasollasa, a great work of multi-dimensions, which depicts the cultural conditions in South India, has sections on administration, medicine, architecture, painting, jewellery, cookery, dance, music, sports etc. It has 100 sections discussing various aspects of human activity.

The Kalachuris, who were the feudatories of the Chalukyas, overthrew the Chalukyas and captured Kalyana in 1162. Bijjala, the first emperor of the dynasty, was the grand son of Vikramaditya VI, through his motherside. He had Basaveshwara, the celebrated Veerashaiva religious leader, a rebel against Vedic tradition, who was the illustrious son of Madarasa, the head of Bagewadi Agrahara, as his treasurer. Though the Chalukyas staged a comeback in 1184 under Someshwara IV, their power was overshadowed by their feudatories, the Hoysalas and the Sevunas of Devagiri, who encroached upon the



Kashi Visveshwara Temple, Lakkundi



Kaitabeshwara Temple, Kubatur

Chalukyan territory, and finally divided Karnataka between themselves. The representative carving of measuring rods used during this period are being discovered on the temples at Dambala, Kodikop, Bhairapura and Shirasagi. The Chalukyas were great builders, and their beautiful temples renowned for fine and intricate engravings are found at many places like Itagi, Ron, Naregal, Gadag, Dambal, Lakkundi (Gadag District), Lakshmeshwara, Bankapur, Hangal, Haveri, Abbaluru, Hamsabhavi, Chikkerur in Haveri District; Balligavi (Shimoga District), Kuruvatti, Chaudadanapura (Ranebennur Taluk), Unakal, Annigeri, Kundagol, Moraba, etc. in Dharwar District; and at Nagavi, Adki, Yewur, Sedam, Kulageri, Kollur, Diggavi, Madiyala and Kalagi (in Gulbarga Dt); Saudatti, Okkunda, Hulsi, Belgaum etc. in Belgaum district; Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole, Mahakoota, etc. in Bagalkot district; Gabbur, Devadurga in Raichur district; Koppal, Kukkanur, Itagi, Yelburga in Koppal District; Kurugodu, Hadagili, Hampi, Kogali, Bagali in Bellary District; and Kadlewada, Chattaraki, Teradal, Nimbala, Muttagi etc. in Bijapur district. They were great patrons of scholars, and Sanskrit writers like Vadiraja and Kannada poets like Ranna, Durgasimha and Nayasena lived in their times. The Veerashaiva movement saw the advent of Vachana literature in Kannada, initiated by Jedara Dasimayya and Kambhavi Bhoganna. It grew during the Kalachuri Interregnum when more than 770 Sharanas including Basava, Allama, Siddarama, Channabasava, Akkamahadevi and others lived. Veerashaivism preached equality of men, tried to emancipate women, and stressed the importance of bread-labour concept by calling it as '*Kayaka*', for worshipping God.



Chaturlinga Temple, Unkal, Near Hubli

Sevunas of Devagiri (C 1173-1318)

The Sevunas (Yadavas) who were the feudatories of both the Rastrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyana, became a sovereign power from the days of Bhillama V (1173-92) who founded the new capital Devagiri (modern Daulathabad in Maharashtra). Earlier they ruled from Sindhinera (modern Sinnar) near Nashik.



Bhillama V captured Kalyana in 1186, and later clashed with Hoysala Ballala II at Soraturu in 1190. Though he lost the battle, he built a vast kingdom extending from the Narmada to the Krishna. His son Jaitugi (1192-99) not only defeated Paramara Subhata Varman, but also killed Rudra and Mahadeva, the Kakatiya kings of Warangal.

Singhana II (1199-1247), the greatest of the Sevunas, extended the Sevuna kingdom upto the Tungabhadra. But the Sevunas were defeated by the army of Delhi Sultan in 1296, again in 1307 and finally in 1318, and thus the kingdom was wiped out. Their feudatory, Kumara Rama and his father Kampilaraya of Kampili also died fighting against the Muslims in C. 1327 A.D. The Sevunas have become immortal in history by the writings of the famous mathematician Bhaskaracharya, the great writer on music Sharngadeva, and of the celebrated scholar Hemadri. The Sevunas and the Hoysalas drained their energy in mutual warfare, and thus the south could be easily subdued by the armies of the Delhi Sultans. Sharngadeva's work, Sangita Ratnakara, is the basis for the growth of classical music and Vidyaranya during the 14th century wrote 'Sangitasara' based on Sangita Ratnakara. The Sevunas built fine temples called Hemadpanthi structures which are found all over Maharashtra. The Virabhadra temple at Yedur in Belgum district is one of their structures. They built and renovated many temples in North Karnataka.

Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra (C.1052-1342)

The Hoysalas continued the great tradition of their art-loving overlords, viz., the Kalyana Chalukyas, and their fine temples are found at Beluru, Halebidu and Somanathapura. The first great ruler of the dynasty, Vishnuvardhana (c.1108-1152) freed Gangavadi from the Cholas (who had held it since 1004), in 1114 A.D. and in commemoration of his victory, built the celebrated Keertinarayana temple at Talakad, and Vijayanarayana (Chennakeshava) Temple at Belur. His kingdom was visited by Ramanujacharya, who stayed at Saligrama, Tonnur, and Melkote in Karnataka for long. Vishnuvardhana patronised the saint and believed to have earlier influenced by Srivaishnava Chola officers in Gangavadi. As he wanted to be an Emperor by challenging his overlords, the Kalyana Chalukyas expediency forced him to perform certain Vedic rituals like Agnishtoma and Hiranyagarbha sacrifices (yajnyas). Jainism did not sanction such performances. But he continued to patronise Jainism, as many of his commanders and his accomplished queen Shantala were Jains. His commander Ketamalla built the famous Hoysaleshwara (Vishnuvardhana) temple at Halebidu.

The Agraharas in Karnataka which were numerous by then had created such a healthy intellectual atmosphere that Ramanuja, the great preacher of Srivaishnavism from Tamilnadu could get a hearing to his teachings from the intellectuals in Karnataka, which was denied to him in his own native country. Even his life was under threat there.



Royal emblem of the Hoysalas

The Hoysalas of Dorasamudra (1000 A.D - 1346 A.D)



Dharpanadharini, Belur

Though Vishnuvardhana did not fully succeed in his serious effort to overthrow the Chalukyan yoke, his grandson Ballala II (1173-1220) not only became free, but even defeated Sevuna Bhillama V at Soraturu in 1190, after having

defeated Chalukya Someshwara IV in 1187. When the Cholas were attacked by the Pandyas in Tamilnadu, Ballala II drove the Pandyas back and thus assumed the title “Establisher of the Chola kingdom”. Later, in the days of his son Narasimha II (1220-35), Hoysalas even secured a foothold in Tamilnadu and Kuppam near Srirangam became a second capital of the Hoysalas. As a consequence, the empire was divided among his two sons and the collateral branch continued for over six decades.

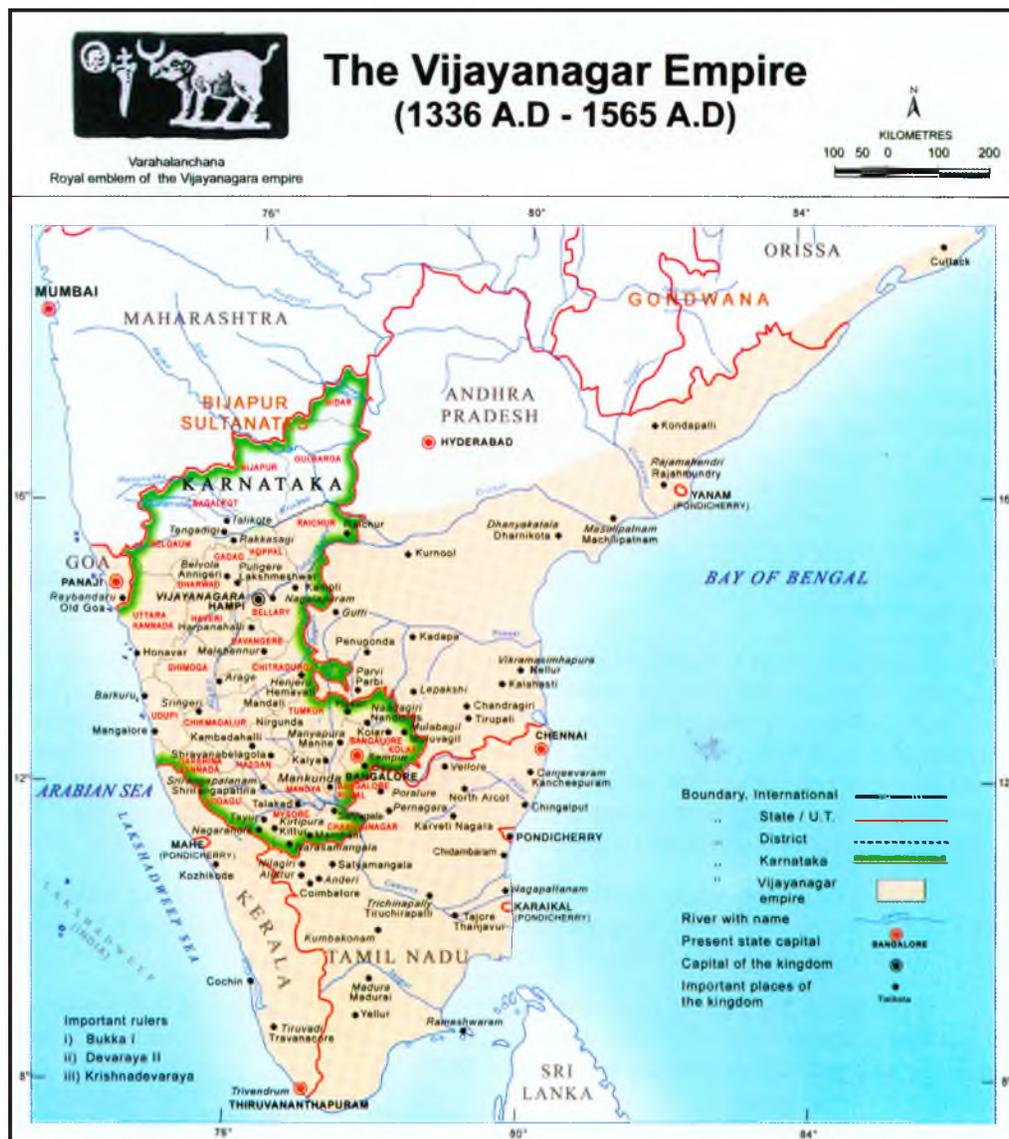
Ballala III (1291-1343), the last great Hoysala, had to struggle hard to hold his own against the invasions of the Delhi Sultans. He died while fighting against the Sultan of Madhurai. It was his commanders Harihara and Bukka, who founded the Vijayanagara Kingdom, which later grew to be an Empire. Hoysala age saw great Kannada poets like Rudrabhatta, Janna, Kereya Padmarasa, Harihara and Raghavanka. Hoysala temples at Beluru, Halebidu, Maddur, Somanathapur, Tonnur, Kikkeri, Bhadravathi, Banawara, Basaral, Arasikere, Aralaguppe, Talakad, Amritapura, Hosaholalu, Melkote, Sunka Tonnur, Nagamangala, Kaidala Kurudumale, Sindhaghatta, Hosabudanur, Santhebachahalli, Varahanatha Kallhalli, Koravangala, Aghalaya, Shravanabelagola, Javagal, Kaivara, Govindanahalli, Nuggeshalli, Tenginaghatta, Turuvekere, etc., are wonderful works of art. The representative carving of land measuring rods used during this period are being discovered at places like, Amritapura, Mugur, and Bhairapura.



Nageswara and Channakeshava Temples, Mosale, Hassan District

Vijayanagara Empire (C.1336-1646)

When the armies of the Delhi Sultanat destroyed the four great Kingdoms of the south viz., the Sevunas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Hoysalas and the Pandyas of Madhurai, it looked as if a political power following a religion quite alien to the South was going to dominate the peninsula. Many princes including Kumara Rama, the brave and heroic son of Kampilaraya, a Seuna feudatory from Kampli in Bellary district, perished while resisting the muslim onslaughts. The people were bewildered over the attack on their religious places and the barbaric crudities perpetrated on the vanquished cities by these invaders from the North. Poems and ballads on Kumara Rama illustrate this



bewilderment. When the Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by the Sangama brothers, viz. Harihara, Bukka, Kampana, Muddappa, and Marappa, people whole-heartedly supported them. Tradition says that sage Vidyaranya had even caused a shower of gold to finance the Sangama brothers. Perhaps the sage succeeded in securing financial help from various quarters to the founders of Vijayanagara. To Vidyaranya's guru Bharatiteertha, Harihara and his brothers made some grants at Sringeri in 1346. This grant had a supplementary donation on the same day by Hoysala Queen Chikkayai Tayi a Alupa queen, who appears to have been present on the occasion.

Harihara (1336-56) of the Sangama dynasty (1336-1485) founded the kingdom in about 1336 and secured control over northern parts of Karnataka and Andhra from coast to coast. After the death of Ballala III (1343) and his son Virupaksha Ballala in 1346, the whole of the Hoysala dominion came under his control. The above grant noted at Sringeri with the Hoysala queen, Chikkayitayi and the kingdom glorifying Kumara Rama, demonstrates its efforts as successors of these potentates that had perished. His brother Bukka (1356-77) succeeded in destroying the Madhurai Sultanate: He even sent an embassy to China. It is this prince who sponsored the writings of the monumental commentary on the Vedas viz., Vedarthaprakasha by engaging several scholars, working under the celebrated scholars Sayana and Madhava. The work was completed in the days of his son Harihara II (1377-1404).

Harihara II extended his domination in Konkan, beyond Goa upto Chaul. In the East, he conquered Pangal to the north of the Krishna. Efforts made by Firuzshah Bahmani to conquer this fort were foiled by Devaraya II (1424-49), the greatest of the Sangamas, who defeated the Bahamanis when he was the crown prince, and this resulted in the shifting of the Bahamani capital to the North i.e. Bidar in c. 1426. He defeated the Gajapatis of Orissa twice and foiled the efforts of the Bahamanis to wrest Mudgal. One of his commanders even invaded Ceylon and extracted

tribute, and the princes of Pegu and Tenasserim in Burma also owed him allegiance. He highly patronized the Veerashaivas. The Hazara Rama Temple at Hampi is his creation. Abdul Razak, the Persian traveller who visited his court, says of the capital that "nothing in the world could equal it." Himself a scholar, Devaraya II



Hazararama Temple, Hampi

patronized Gunda Dindima, a Sanskrit poet and Shrinatha, a Telugu poet. The Hampi inscription of Davaraya II of 1420 A.D exolls the good qualities of his famous commander Lakshmidhara poetically in glorious terms.

The weak and vicious kings who followed Devaraya II in the Sangama dynasty would have caused the dismemberment of the empire, had not Saluva Narasimha, an able commander assumed power (1485). It paved way for the rule of Saluva dynasty(1485-1505) for a short while. It was during this period Portuguese navigator Vasco-da-Gama landed on the western coast at Calicut in 1498 and thus opened a new vista for foreign rule. Later, there was a second usurpation, under the leadership of Tuluva Vira Narasimha. He was succeeded by the Tuluva Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529) a great warrior, scholar and administrator of Tuluva dynasty (1509-1570). He secured Raichur doab in 1512, and later marched victorious into the capitals of his enemies like Bidar (1512) Bijapur (1523) and in the East, Cuttack (1518), the capital of the Gajapatis. Being a great devotee of Tirumalai Venkatesha, he visited Tirupati frequently (7 times) and made lavish grants to Lord Venkatesha. As a token the bronze statues of Raya with his two queens is seen even today at Tirumalai. "A great ruler and a man of great justice" (in the words of Portuguese visitor Paes) Krishnadevaraya was a man of letters and a great patron of scholars. He himself wrote a Telugu work *Amuktamalyada*. He had eight great Telugu poets called *ashtadiggjas* in his court, and among them was Allasani Peddana. Raya built the Krishnaswamy Temple in the capital. It was during his time that the Portuguese conquered Goa from Bijapur rulers in 1510. They had a flourishing trade with Vijayanagara, and to whom they supplied Arab horses on priority. Portuguese rule in Goa had far reaching effects. They introduced new floras like groundnut, chilly, tobacco etc., besides bringing printing technology from the New World. Mangalore and Barakuru were the most important provinces in Coastal area during the Vijayangara times and they were administered by the governors appointed by the Viajayanagara rulers from time to time.

During the rule of Sadashiva Raya (1543-70) the four Shahi Sultans attacked the Empire, and after killing Aravidu Ramaraya (1542-65), the Vijayanagar minister and Krishnadevaraya's son-in-law, at Rakkasa Tangadi (Rakkasagi-Tangadagi) in 1565 and destroyed the capital Vijayanagara. Later, his brothers Thirumalaraya and Venkatapatiraya shifted the capital first to Penugonda, and later Chandragiri and Vellore became the subsequent capitals



Mahanavamidibba, Hampi

of late Vijayanagara rulers. The Tuluva rule was set aside by the Aravidu dynasty (1570-1646). Srirangaraya III, its last ruler was given shelter by Keladi rulers till his demise in 1670. During the Vijayanagara regime, local rulers like the Ajalas, Chauta, Banga, Mula, Hegde, Ballala, Domba and other small principalities ruled almost independently in the coastal region of Karnataka. Venur, Moodabidre and Karkal prospered as important Jaina Centres during this period. Vijayanagara rulers patronized all religions. The Portuguese traveller Barbosa testifies to this catholic outlook of the emperors. Every existing temple was provided with a strong enclosure, a lofty tower at the entrance and vast mantapas. Literary activity in all South Indian languages was encouraged. The empire took upon itself the responsibility of conserving Indian traditions in philosophy, religion, science, literature and culture. Vijayanagara played a greater role in conserving local religion and cultural traditions. In addition to the commentaries on the Vedas, Sayana compiled many works like Yajnyatantra Sudhanidhi, Ayurveda Sudhanidhi, Purushartha Sudhanidhi, Subhashita Sudhanidhi and Alankara Sudhanidhi to conserve Indian tradition. Madhava (Vidyardhana) wrote Sarvadarshana Sangraha introducing all religions of Indian origin. His *parashara madhaviya* is a commentary on *parasharasmriti*, a work on Hindu life, and law and *Parashara Madhaviya* has clearly stated that the Sati (suicide by a widow) is “*kalivarjya*”, to be abhorred totally in Kaliyuga.

The Emperors not only built fine temples of all denominations (Shaiva, Vaishnava, Srivaishnava, Jaina etc.) but renovated many temples destroyed prior to their rule. All existing temples were provided with huge prakaras (enclosures) and tall impressive entrance towers called as *rayagopuras* found not only at Hampi but also at Srishailam, Kalahasti, Tirupathi, Srirangam, Chidambaram, Kanchi etc. in Andhra and in Tamilnadu. In addition, they also provided the existing temples with vast and impressive Kalyana Mantapas and Sabha Mantapas which were open pillared pavilions. Each mantapa had scores

of tall monolithic pillars which were solid pieces of art. These public works provided jobs to thousands. Their temples seen at places like Hampi, Haravu, Belluru, Kikkeri, Ambaligere, Holalkere, Sringeri, Kurugodu, Bagali, Khandya, Kalasa etc. in Karnataka are noteworthy. Besides, they have also built innumerable temples in the neighbouring states of Tamilnadu and Andhrapradesh. Sanskrit,



Stone Chariot Vitthala Temple, Hampi

Kannada, Tamil and Telugu literature flourished during this time. The Veerashaiva religion saw a renaissance. Karnataka Music came to blossom by the works of Vidyaranya, Kallinatha, Ramanamatya, Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa. Purandaradasa did a lot to popularise it by composing primary compositions to teach this music and he has been rightly called “the father of Karnataka Music” by saint Tyagaraja. Foreign merchants and travellers like Nicolo Conti(1420), Abdul Razak (1443), Barbosa (1500-11), Paes (1520), Nuniz (1535), and Caesar Fredrick (1567), who visited the Empire give a vivid account on the flourishing condition that prevailed in the empire in general and the capital city Vijayanagara, in particular.



Kanakadasa

Bahamani Kingdom (c.1347-1520)

The Bahmani Sultans are remembered for the great contribution they made in the field of Indo-Sarcenic art in the South. Founded by Alla-Ud-Din Hasan at Gulbarga in 1347, the Bahmani Kingdom clashed with Vijayanagara all through its history. Muhammed Bahaman Shah, built the famous Jamia Masjid at Gulbarga fort in 1367. It is a huge monument of enduring beauty. Domes, vaultings and arches of mortar were introduced by them in their buildings of Karnataka.

Firuz Shah (1397-1422), was a great Sultan in the line and was the grandson of the founder. He extended the kingdom in the east by capturing Rajamahendri from the Reddis. He took pleasure in the society of learned men and patronized Surhindi, a scholar, and Hassan Gilani, an astronomer. He erected the observatory at Daulatabad.

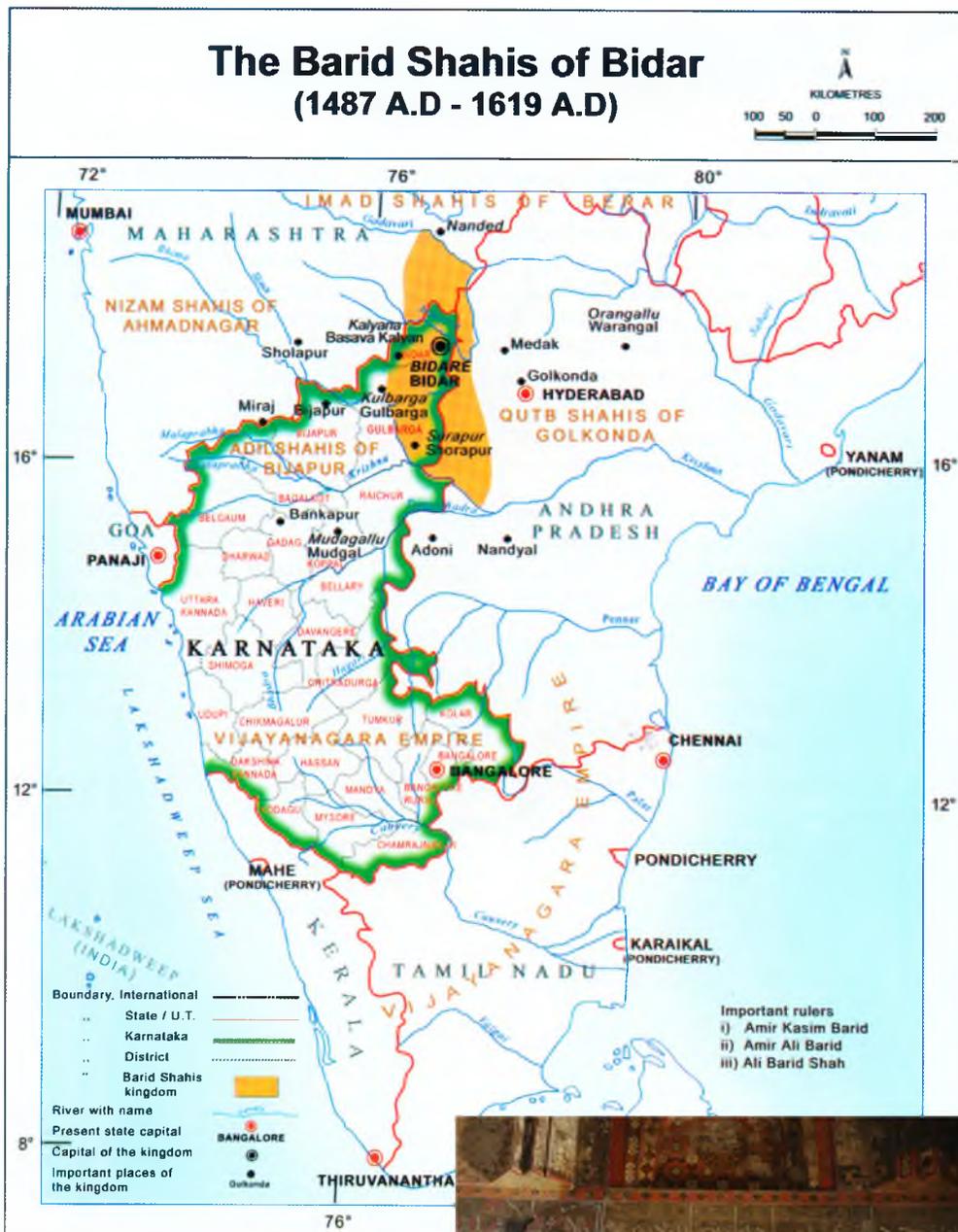
Ahmed (1422-36), the successor of Firuz shifted his capital to Bidar, where fine palaces came to be raised in course of time. The Solha Kamb Mosque is a fine creation of his time. He was highly devoted to Sufi saint Bande Nawaz. The prince himself was called ‘Vali’ (saint) and his tomb at Ashtur near Bidar is highly venerated.



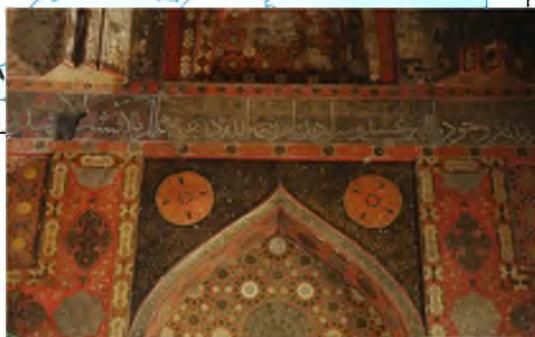
Jamia Masjid, Gulbarga



Another great figure in Bahman history is Mahamud Gawan, a great minister who was born in Persia (1411). On his visit to Bidar (1445) he was given an important position in the Bahamani court, and he was the chief administrator of the kingdom from 1461 till his death in 1481. He administered the territory during the minority of two Sultans, and extended



it in the South upto Hubli, in the West upto Goa and the Konkan Coast, and in the East upto Kondavidu and Rajamahendri. A scholar and writer himself, he founded a college at Bidar and provided it with a library from his own personal income.



Mural Painting, Ashtur, Bidar

The forts built at Gulbarga and Bidar of the period needs a special mention. The college building (Madrasa) now in ruins was once a fine structure. Gawan fell a victim to court intrigues and was ordered to be executed by Sultan Muhammad, whom Gawan had educated and brought up. With him vanished the glory of the Kingdom, and soon it broke up into five Shahi Kingdoms of the Deccan. The fine Indo-Saracenic buildings like the Bande Nawaz Dargah, Jamia Masjid, Sath Gumbaz, etc., at Gulbarga, Gawan's Madarasa at Bidar and his dome at Ashtur are the important contributions of this Sultanate.



Tombs of barid shahis, Ashtur

Adilshahis of Bijapur (1489-1686)

Of the five Shahi Kingdoms that rose from the ruins of the Bahamanis, the Adilshahis of Bijapur ruled over the greater part of Karnataka. It was founded in 1489 by Yusuf Adil Khan, a commander and governor under the Bahamanis. The Adilshahis were great patrons of art and men of letters. Yusuf has been called "a powerful and prosperous king" by Varthema, the Italian Visitor. His son Ismail (1510-35) was recognised as a ruler by the Shah of Iran and he sent an embassy to Bijapur. Ismail's grandson, Ali (1557-80) was in friendly terms with Ramaraya of Vijayanagara, who had adopted Ali as his son. But other Shahi Sultans forced Ali to join the confederacy against the Vijayanagara Empire, whose army was defeated in 1565. The Jami Mosque at Bijapur with a wonderful design was raised by him.

Ibrahim II (1580-1626), Ali's nephew is the greatest Adilshahi king. He captured and merged the Baridshahi Kingdom of Bidar in 1619. He was a tolerant ruler and was nicknamed 'Jagadguru'. He built the temple of Narasimha Saraswati (Dattatreya) in the citadel of his fort. A lover of Hindu music, he had 300 singers in Muhammad (1626-56) extended the kingdom in the south upto Bangalore and in the South-East upto Vellore. Bangalore and the surrounding regions were granted as jaghir to Shahji Bhosle, Shivaji's father. The Marathas retained Bangalore till 1686. It is



Jamia Masjid, Bijapur



this prince who has built the magnificent Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur. He was succeeded by Ali II (1656-72) and during Sikhandar Adil Shah (1672-86) that the Adilshahi Kingdom was annexed by Aurangzeb in 1686. Adilshahi buildings at Bijapur like Asar Mahal and Ibrahim Rauza have paintings. Ragmala paintings and personal portraits of members of the royal family including Chand Bibi are preserved in the Bijapur Museum. Some of the Bijapur rulers were Shiahs and celebration of Moharram by installing

tabuts became common in Karnataka. A form of Urdu called Deccani Hindi also developed in their court.

In the meantime, Mughals extended their territory to the South. They conquered Bangalore in 1686. It was obtained by Chikkadevaraya of Mysore by paying a huge amount to Mughals. They made Sira in Karnataka and Arcot in Tamilnadu as their important administrative centres. Sira has some fine Mughul buildings. The Nawabs of Savanur, Sira and Advani administered the Kannada territories under the Mughuls, and some Kannada districts were also administered by the Nizam of Golkanda another feudatory of the Mughals.



Asar Mahal, Bijapur

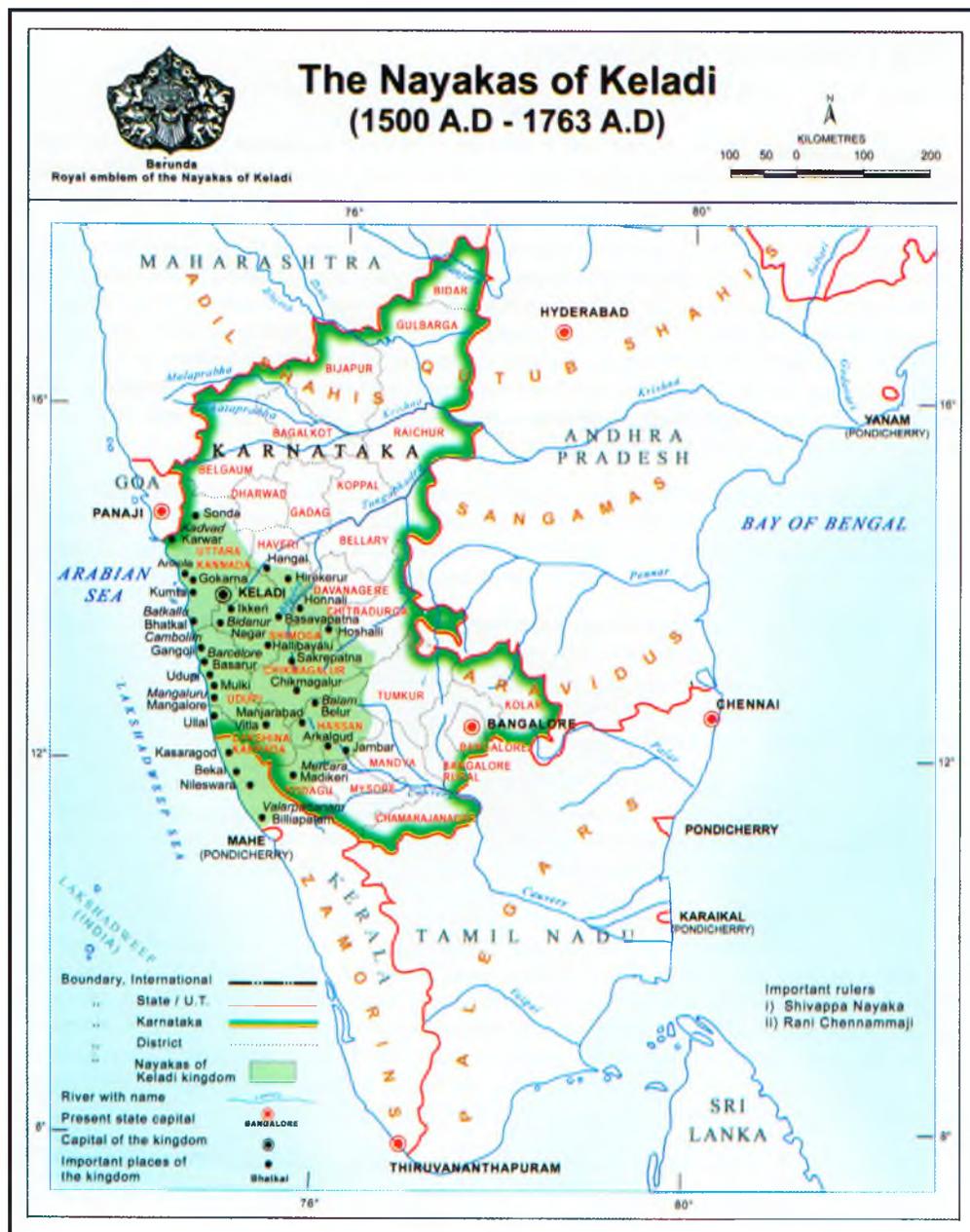
Keladi Kingdom

The Keladi Nayakas, who were the feudatories of Vijayanagara, became practically free in the days of Venkatappa Nayaka I (1586-1629), who merged the coastal territories like Gersoppa into his kingdom. Shivappa Nayaka (1645-60), a great soldier and statesman ousted the Portuguese, of their possessions on the West Coast, namely Mangalore, Honnavar and Basrur. He reformed the land revenue system, and it is renowned as 'Sisthu'. He helped reclamation of land on a large scale. Keladi enjoyed a rich overseas trade, especially in spices, textiles and rice. Their capitals viz., Keladi, Ikkeri and Nagara are in Shimoga district

His daughter-in-law, Chennamma (1571-97) is renowned for her valour, as she gave shelter to Maratha prince Chatrapati Rajaram (son of Shivaji) and braved Auranzeb's army. Her successor Basavappa (1697-1714) wrote *shivatatvaratnakara*, a Sanskrit Encyclopaedia. They have raised fine temples at Keladi, Ikkeri, and Nagar a wonderful hill fort at Kavaledurga. Keladi was captured by Haidar Ali in 1763, and the kingdom was merged with Mysore.



Rameshwara Temple, Keladi



Of the other feudatories of Vijayanagara, while Kempegowda I of Magadi rulers family also called as Yalahanka Nadaprabhus, raised the fort and new city of Bangalore in 1537. Later they were forced to shift their capital to Magadi, where they ruled upto 1728. Magadi fort is one of their creations. The Chitradurga Nayakas raised the magnificent hill-fort at Chitradurga and continued to rule till their extinction by Hyder Ali in 1779.

The Marathas :

The Marathas, who were encroaching upon the Bijapur dominion came to have control over parts of Karnataka to the North of the Tungabhadra. Shivaji built forts at Ramadurg, Nargund, Parasgad, Gajendragad, Katkol etc., in



North Karnataka. In the South they had their Bangalore *jahgir* administered first by Shahji (1637-63) and later by his son Ekoji. Mysore royal family secured Bangalore and its surroundings from the Mughals in 1689 on lease. The Mughals had conquered these areas in 1686 from Maratha ruler Ekoji, a feudatory of Bijapur. Later the Marathas had secured the right of collecting *chauth* and *sardesmukhi*, a part of the dues to the Mughals from the southern feudatories in the days of Chatrapati Shahu (Shivaji's grandson) from the Mughal Emperor in 1719. In fact, Peshwa Balaji Rao had conquered Dharwad in 1753. Later Haidar and Tipu wrested Dharwad area from the Marathas. Although the Dharwad area was restored to the Marathas in 1791, they finally lost it after the fall of the Peshwa in 1818 to British.



Mallikarjuna Temple, Malleshwaram, Bangalore Art work by Kamallesh

Mysore Rulers

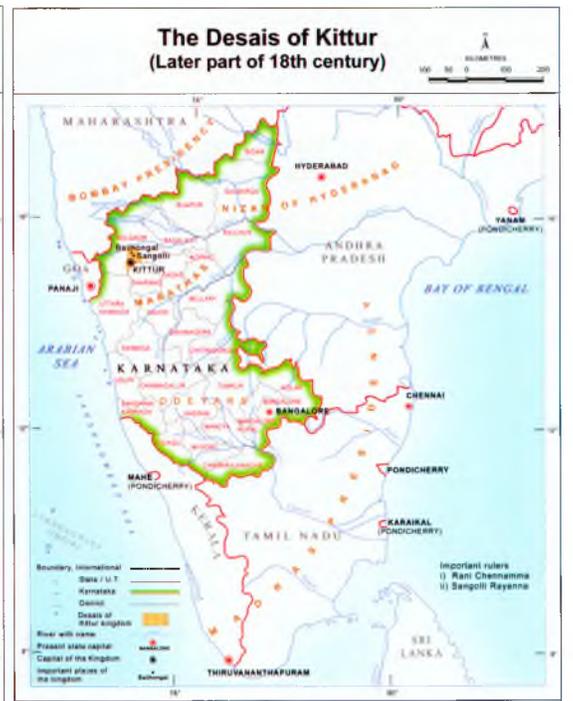
The Mysore royal family, which was also a feudatory house under Vijayanagara, took advantage of the weakening of the Empire and became free. Raja Odeyar (1578-1617), secured Srirangapattana (in 1610), the seat of the Vijayanagara Viceroy. Kantirava Narasaraja (1638-59), the first sovereign ruler, successfully resisted the efforts of Bijapur to subdue him, and extended his territory. He built the Narasimha temple at Srirangapattana. He issued his own coins called 'Kanthirayi panams'.

Chikkadevaraya (1673-1704) not only resisted the Marathas at Bangalore and Jinji successfully, but also extended his dominions in Tamilnadu. He secured Bangalore and its surroundings (which the Mughals had conquered from Ekoji) from the Mughals on lease and accepted Mughal suzerainty. He made Mysore a rich principality by his able revenue policies. Himself a great scholar and writer, he patronized many Kannada writers like Tirumalarya, Chikkupadhyaya and Sanchi Honnamma. All these were Shrivaisnavas. Weak rulers succeeded him and this finally led to the usurpation of power by Haider Ali in 1761.



Raja Wodeyar, Mysore

During this period places like Chikkanayakanahalli, Madhugiri, Nidugal, Anekal, Chickballapur, Gummanayakanahalli, Tarikere, Ranibennur, Belur, Harapanahalli etc., were ruled by local Chieftains of Karnataka.



Hydar Ali

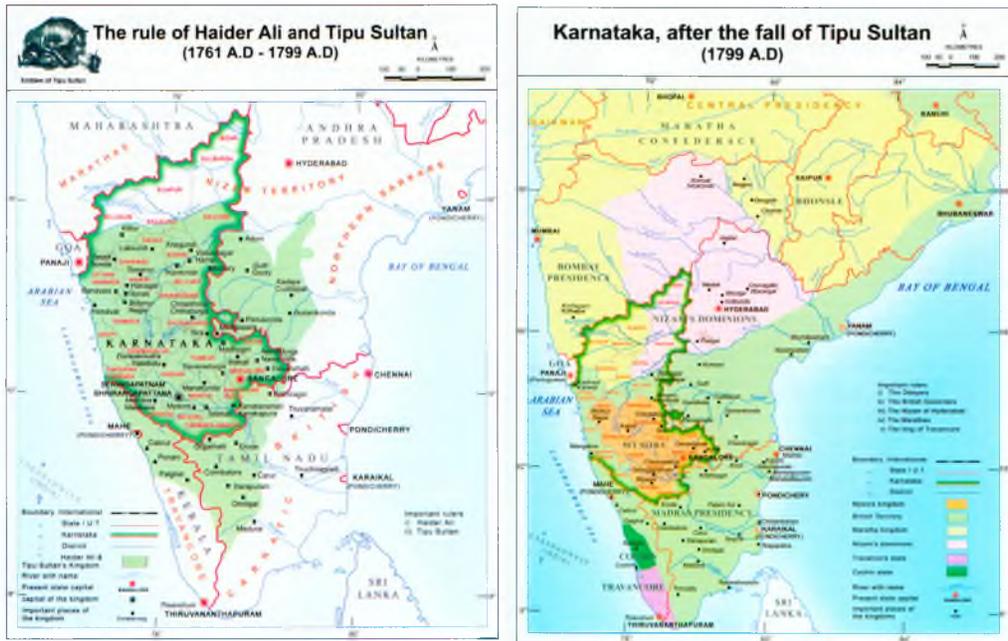
The defeat of the Marathas at Panipat in 1761 helped Hydar to follow an aggressive policy. He merged the Keladi Kingdom with Mysore and extended Mysore in all directions. He successfully used cavalry on a large scale. Mysore came to have 80,000 square miles of territory under him. Hydar built the palace at Bangalore, strengthened its fort and began the Lalbagh Garden. He built the Dariya Daulat palace at Srirangapattana and laid a fine park all-round it. He challenged the British in Tamilnadu and defeated them. But he was humiliated by Maratha Peshwa Madhavarao more than once. Hydar allied himself with the French against the British and successfully opposed them in the first Anglo-Mysore war. In the meantime Hydar Ali captured and annexed the Chitradurga Principality from the Madakari family of Chitradurga in 1779. But he died at Narasingarayapet, near Arcot, while fighting against the British in 1782 amidst the second Anglo-Mysore war. He had a strong Naval force stationed at Sultan Bateri near Mangalore.

Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan (1782-99) who continued his father's anti-British policy by fighting the third and fourth Anglo-Mysore wars, dreamt of driving the British out of India. He sought the assistance of Napoleon, the French ruler and also the rulers of Turkey and Afghanistan. Tipu was a scholar and a bold general. He introduced sericulture in Mysore Kingdom; and took firm steps to establish industrial centres producing quality paper; steel wires for musical instruments, sugar and sugar candy. He was very keen on promoting overseas trade and initiated State trading and founded stores not only in different centres of his kingdom but also at Kutch, Karachi and Basrah in the Middle East. He had a curious mind and was keen on introducing novel things in every walk of life. But his ambition of driving the British failed and he died in 1799, fighting against the British during the fourth Anglo-Mysore war at Srirangapatna. Mysore fell into the hands of the British who handed over parts of it to the Marathas and the Nizams, their allies in this venture, and crowned the Hindu prince, Krishnaraja Odeyar III, as the ruler over Mysore Kingdom, whose territories considerably reduced. Later, under the instructions of the Madras Presidency, Francis Buchanan visited the area ruled formerly by Hydar and Tippu, during 1800-01 immediately after the demise of Tippu, (1799). He has left a vivid



Tipu Sultan, Srirangapatana

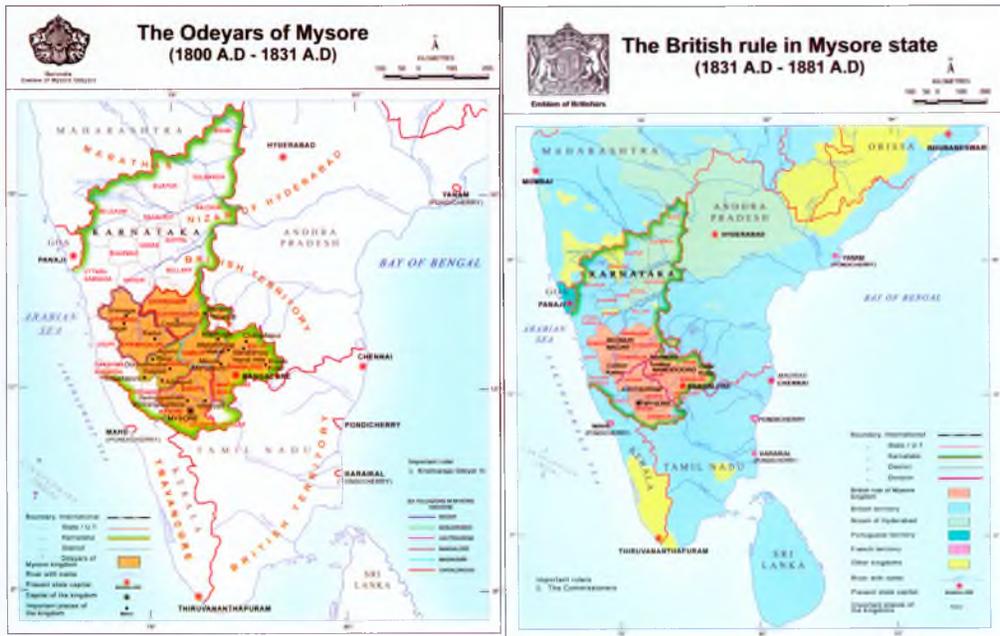


account in his Travelogue worth to be noticed. British also secured the territory to the north of the Tungabhadra by defeating the Peshwa in 1818, and became masters of Karnataka. Kodagu (Coorg) a small princely tributary state, was also annexed by them in 1834 by dethroning its ruler Chikkavirarajendra of Haleri family. In 1834, the feudatory monarchy in Kodagu (Coorg) was ended and the State was handed over to a commissioner under the supervision of the Madras Governor. Sullya region belonging to Kodagu was transferred to Kanara.

British Rule

The advent of British rule brought about many changes in Karnataka, as elsewhere in India. The districts of Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Belgaum taken from the Peshwa, were merged into Bombay Presidency in 1818. The Kanara District, now the districts of Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi; and Bellary taken from Tipu, were added on to the Madras Presidency. In 1862, the Kanara District was divided into two, while North Kanara (Uttara Kannada) was tagged on to Bombay Presidency. South Kanara remained in Madras Presidency.

Mysore was retained as a separate principality; the prince of the Odeyar dynasty, Krishnaraja III, was yet a boy when he became the ruler in 1799. The areas in the modern districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal and Bidar were handed over to the Nizam of Hyderabad. In addition to the Nawab of Savanur, there were over 15 other princes, ruling over small Kannada principalities. Most of them were Maratha rulers, they included the princes of Jamkhandi, Aundh, Ramdurg, Mudhol, Sandur, Hire Kurundawad, Jath, Sangli, Kolhapur, Meeraj, Kiriya Kurundawada, Akkalkote, etc.



Mysore, as the nucleus of Karnataka, grew to be a progressive State. It nurtured Kannada culture and encouraged Kannada literature and scholarship. But for the Mysore State, Karnataka would have lost its identity. Purnayya was made the Chief Administrator (Diwan) during the minority of Krishnaraja III, and later in 1810, Krishnaraja himself assumed administration. But the Nagar Uprising of 1831, resulted in the East India Company assuming the Mysore administration in 1831, and Mysore came to be ruled by the British Commissioners for 50 years.

The prince, who was a great scholar and lover of literature, spent the rest of his life in literary and artistic pursuits. The Mysore court became a major centre of Renaissance in Karnataka. He founded the Raja School for teaching English in 1833, which became the nucleus of the Maharaja's high school and later upgraded as Maharaja's College (1879). He also started a lithographic press called Ambavilasa (1841) and started printing books in Kannada.

Commissioners Regime

Of the Commissioners that ruled Mysore between 1831 and 1881, two are the most notable viz., Mark Cubbon (1834-61) and Lewin Bowring (1862-70). To these two goes the credit of making Mysore a modern State by organizing the administration on European lines and bringing it on par with other districts in the British Presidencies. They also encouraged education by increasing the number of schools. By building roads and railways, and by introducing the telegraph, an infrastructure was provided for industrial progress, which they had not anticipated.

Rendition

The year 1881 saw the Rendition, when Chamarajendra Odeyar, the adopted son of Krishnaraja III, secured the throne. He was assisted by able Diwans like Rangacharlu and Sheshadri Iyer. Rangacharlu, the first Diwan, founded the Representative Assembly in Mysore in 1881, with 144 nominated members thus prepared the ground for responsible government. In 1891, the members were elected from among the revenue paying landlords and rich merchants and graduates annually. Subsequently their office of tenure was made three years in 1894. He encouraged Kannada scholarship. The prince was also a great lover of literature and fine arts. The prince died in 1894, and young Krishnaraja Odeyar IV was crowned the king, and the Queen-Mother Vanivilas became the Regent. Sheshadri Iyer continued as Diwan till 1901.

Economic Changes

Diwan Purnayya, earlier had raised a dam across the river Cauvery at Sagarakatte to improve irrigation. The laying of first railway line (Broad-gauge) between Bangalore and Jolarpet initiated during the regime of Cubbon, started functioning from 1864, when Bowring was the Commissioner. Cubbon was also responsible for the construction of new roads exceeding 2560 kms. in length, with 300 bridges. Coffee plantations, also started by him covered over 1.50 lakh acres. He also founded the Public Works and Forest Departments. District Savings Bank were started in Princely Mysore in 1870. Rangacharlu got the Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge rail line ready by 1882, (which was initiated earlier during commissioners rule in 1877-78) by spending a sum of Rs.55.48 lakhs. The work on the line was started as famine relief during the severe famine of 1876-78, which took the toll of one million lives in Mysore State alone.

Sheshadri Iyer who initiated gold mining in Kolar region (K.G.F.) in 1886, created the Departments of Geology (1894), Agriculture (1898), and launched the Vanivilasa Sagara Irrigation Scheme in Chitradurga district. The Shivanasamudra Hydro-Electric Project, which supplied power to Kolar Gold Fields in 1902, later, also provided electricity to Bangalore city in 1905 (first city to obtain electrical facilities in the whole country) and for Mysore in 1907, was the first major project of its kind in India. Although it is interesting to note that in 1887, an Hydro Electric project was started at Gokak in a small scale by Gokak Spinning Mill, which then formed part of Bombay Presidency. The Bangalore Mill was started in 1884 and it was taken over by the Binnys, Bangalore Woolen, Cotton and Silk Mills in 1886.

It was about this time that elsewhere in Karnataka too, modern industrialisation started and railway and road transport facilities began to improve. Harihara-Pune railway line was completed in 1888. Mangalore was connected by rail with Madras in 1907. The Gokak Spinning Mill (1885) had been founded by securing power from the Gokak Falls (1887) and Mangalore had some tile factories, first initiated by the Basel Mission (1865). A spinning and weaving

mill was also started at Gulbarga in 1888. Gold mining had started in the Hatti region of Raichur District after preliminary investigations in 1886. Hubli and Gadag had many ginning mills by then. Thus Industrialization gave impetus to urbanisation and modernisation. Agriculture was also receiving great filip because of better irrigation and demand for raw materials. The 'Cotton Boom' of the 1860s of the American Civil War days gave impetus to raising cotton crop, and though demand from Manchester fell after the 1860s, new factories founded at Bombay and Sholapur (Sollapur) did purchase cotton from North Karnataka area. But spinning, a domestic industry which provided hither-too jobs to lakhs of women by assuring a wage equal to a farm worker, was totally destroyed after the Industrial Revolution, and so was weaving. Thus pressure on land increased.

Anti-British Uprisings

Karnataka did not tamely submit to the foreign rule of the British. There were anti-British violent uprisings between 1800 and 1858. The earliest of these was of Dhondia Wagh, who after the fall of Tipu, unfurled the flag of revolt against the British in 1800 from the Bidanur-Shikaripur region; many former princes joined him. His revolt spread from Jamalabad to Sode in Coastal Districts and above the Ghats upto Belgaum and Raichur Districts. He was killed at Konagal in September 1800, and his colleague Krishnappa Nayak of Belur (Balam) was killed in February 1802. The Vellore (Tamilnadu) uprising of 1806 is to be recorded in the annuals of Karnataka, because, the rebels invited Fathe Hyder, the son of the deceased Tipusultan to assume the leadership which he refused. Eventually it was quelled within no time by the British. The Koppal Rebellion led by one Virappa in 1819 was also suppressed. The year-1820 saw the Deshmukh rebellion near Bidar. A strong revolt was witnessed at Sindhagi in Bijapur District in 1824. The revolt of Kittur Channamma in 1824 and of Sangolli Rayanna of the same kingdom in 1829 are also famous. This was followed by the Nagar Uprising of 1830-31 accompanied by similar agrarian revolts in the Kanara District in 1831. Sarja Hanumappa Nayak of Tarikere chieftains also joined the insurgents. Though this revolt failed, it cost Krishnaraja III his throne. There was an uprising in Kodagu during 1835-37, popularly known as 'Kalyanappana katakayi' so named because its leader was Kalyana Swamy, (also called Swamy Aparamapara) projected himself as the relative of Kodagu royal family, which was also strong in Dakshina Kannada (Sullya Puttur, Bantawala and Mangalore). Ultimately Kalyanappa, Kumble Subbaraya Hedge, Lakshmappa Banga and Biranna Bhanta of Kasaragod were hanged to death in 1837. One former official of the Peshwa called Narasappa Petkar organized a revolt against the British in 1840-41 popularly known as Badami revolt, Karnataka responded to the 1857-58 uprisings positively. The Chandakavate Deshmukhs joined hands with the Venkatappanayaka of Surapur and revolted against the British. In November 1857, the Halagali Bedas revolted against the Arms Act, They were ruthlessly suppressed by the British



army on 29th November midnight and several people died. During the struggle more than 300 persons were arrested and 32 persons were hanged on Dec. 11 and 14 respectively at Mudhol and Halagali. Jamakhandi also witnessed an uprising. The rulers of Naragund and Surapur, joined by Mundargi Bheemaroo, a Zamindar, and the Desais of Govanakoppa, Hammige, Soraturu etc, also revolted in 1858. Mundargi Bheemaroo was executed and the rebellion was

quelled. Infact, 12 copies of Taty Topi's Anti-British proclamation chart is being recovered from Mundargi Bheemarao's family. There was a long revolt in Supa, jointly led by men from Goa and Uttara Kannada, who included some Siddis (Negroes) in 1858-59.

Though the uprisings were suppressed, their lessons were not totally forgotten. It was the Nagar Uprising (1830) which ultimately resulted in the founding of Mysore Representative Assembly in 1881. The British learnt to respond to the grievances of the people quickly. Local self governing bodies were founded in towns during 1850's and 1860's. People also learnt that without proper organisation, it is not possible to free the country from the British. The British also felt the need to improve the means of transport and communication to enable them to meet situations of breach of peace. The communication facilities initiated by them mainly served their colonial economic purposes.

Beginning of Renaissance

This new administration, everywhere helped the spread of modern education. Christian Missionaries also started education on Western lines. There were over 2000 primary schools in Mysore State by 1881. Bombay- Karnataka area had over 650 primary schools by that time. Though there were only Marathi schools in Bombay-Karnataka, men like Elliot and Deputy Channabasappa strove to introduce Kannada medium. A college was started at Bellary in 1869. A Government college was founded at Bangalore in 1870 (named Central College in 1875) and later Bangalore saw a second institution, the St. Joseph's College, in 1882. The Maharaja's College of Mysore was started in 1879. The Government College of Mangalore was founded in 1869, followed by the St. Aloysius College in 1879. Christian Missionaries started printing in Kannada as early as 1817 (first from Serampore near Calcutta) and the first newspaper named 'Mangaluru Samachara' was started by the Basel Mission in 1843. Many old Kannada classics were printed. All these developments helped literary activity on new lines. Prose became popular and secular themes appeared in literature.

Many newspapers and journals were published in Kannada. They include 'Kannada Samachara' (Bellary 1844), 'Chandrodaya' (Dharwad 1877), 'Karnataka Prakashika' (Mysore 1865) and 'Arunodaya' (Bangalore 1862). These are a few of the many such efforts. Hitachi, a Urdu paper started its circulation since 1870 from Kaladgi, another named Karnataka vritha, weekly from Bijapur (1892) was very popular.

Lyrical poetry in Kannada also came to be composed, beginning with the prayer songs composed by the Missionaries. Mysore royal court also encouraged many writers. Mudramanjusha (1823) by Kempunarayana was the first important prose work. Many English and Sanskrit plays were translated. The first original Kannada social play was Iggappa Heggadeya Prahasana (1887) by Venkatarama Shastry. The first original Kannada social novel was Suryakanta (1892) by Gadagkar, though social novels had been translated from English, Marathi and Bengali too by then.



The stage art and music also were influenced by these changes. New drama troupes came into existence at Gadag (1874) and Halasangi and there was a troupe at Mysore too. The visit of Marathi troupe from Sangli in 1876-77 and the Victoria Parsi Company in 1878 to Karnataka, revolutionized stagecraft here. Veena Venkatasubbayya, Sambayya and Chikkaramappa were some of the great veena masteroes in the Mysore court at this time. A distinct Mysore school of Karnatak music was evolved during this period.

In architecture, Western impact was seen. The Central College building (1860) in Gothic style, the Athara Kachery (1867) with ionic pillars and the Bangalore Museum Building (1877) in Coranethian style were built during this period. The Basel Missionary, introducing light tiles from Mangalore revolutionised architectural patterns. Churches too introduced the Western style. Our Lady of Sorrow Church (Mangalore 1857), St.Mary's Church (Shivajinagar, Bangalore, 1882), St. Joseph's Seminary Church (Mangalore 1890) and St.Mary's Church (Belgaum, 1896) are some such early examples.

Many social movements stirred Hindu society and social changes received an impetus. The propoganda of the Christian missions was also responsible for this, especially of the newly founded Protestant missions, though in a negative way. The Theosophical Society started its work in Mysore State in 1886, Brahma Samaj started its activities at Bangalore in 1866 and also at Mangalore in 1870. This was followed by the Depressed Classes Mission, founded by Kudmul Ranga Rao at Mangalore in 1897, which started many schools for the depressed classes. Bangalore had the Indian Progressive Union in 1894. Mysore State banned the marriage of girls below eight. Sheshadri Iyer started separate schools for the untouchables as they were hesitating to

attend other regular schools. The Maharani's school for girls founded in 1881 at Mysore by Palace Bakshi Ambale Narasimha Iyengar became a high school in 1891 and later into College in 1901. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded in Bangalore in 1904. These developments mainly helped emancipation of women and attempted eradication of untouchability.

It was in this atmosphere that the history of the State also came to be written. B.L.Rice's *Mysore and Coorg; Fleet's Dynasties of Canarese Districts* (1882), Bhandarkar's *Early History of Dakhan* (1884), Rice's *Epigraphia Carnatica* volumes (beginning from 1886), *Indian Antiquary* volumes from 1872 and Sewell's *A Forgotten Empire* (1901) helped the recovery of Karnataka's history, and made the people of Karnataka, feel proud of their hoary past. This paved the way for the high renaissance and the national awakening in the 20th century.

In the Princely State, amidst all these developments, the first ever Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was organised at Mysore in 1888. The Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha of Dharwad (1890), the Mythic Society of Bangalore (1909), the Karnataka Ithihasa Samshodhana Mandala of Dharwad (1914) further helped the Renaissance. An all-Karnataka literary and cultural forum was founded in 1915, and this was the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, with its headquarters in Bangalore. It had the active support of the Mysore Government and its president, H.V. Nanjundaiah also became the Vice-Chancellor of the newly founded Mysore University (1916). Aluru Venkatarao wrote '*Karnataka Gata Vaibhava*' in 1917, introducing to the Kannadigas in Kannada, the history and cultural achievements of Karnataka. Written in a tone, highly charged with emotion, the work played an important role in inculcating national feelings. He was the Father of the Karnataka Unification Movement also.

Modernisation

The Princes of Mysore were enlightened administrators and their genuine interest in the progress of the State, won them the affection and respect of the people. All of them were patrons of learning, literature, music and other fine arts. Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, who ruled from 1902 to 1940, led an unostentatious life and combined piety with a modern outlook. During his reign the State made rapid progress in all directions. His younger brother Kanthirava Narasimharaja Odeyar, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, was also a generous patron of fine arts; for many years he was the Honorary President of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat. His son, Jayachamaraja Odeyar, who came to the throne in 1940, proved as enlightened as his uncle. When the country won independence, Mysore acceded to the Indian Union. Jayachamaraja Odeyar served as Governor, and won an enduring place in the heart of the people

The Diwans in charge of the administration in Mysore made the Principality not only a modern state but also a model state is already, observed.



Sir M Vishveshwaratah

Diwan P.N. Krishnamurthy (1901-06) improved the administration by introducing up-to-date methods followed in British India in office procedure and maintenance of records, and he founded the Co-operative Department in 1906. The next Diwan V.P. Madhava Rao, founded the Legislative Council (1907), the second chamber, and took measure for forest conservation. The Central Co-operative Bank was also his creation. An Engineer with alarming vision, great economist and administrator of foresightedness, Sir. M. Visveswaraya became the Diwan in 1912. He was a man of vision and a dynamic administrator and during his brief period of administration that the Kannambadi Reservoir Project initiated earlier was started and top priority was given to its construction. During this period the strength of the legislative council was increased to 24 and the second session called Budget session was initiated in June 1917 and the assembly was made more powerful by allowing to discuss about the budget of the state. He founded many industries and undertook such progressive and far-reaching administrative measures that he came to be known as “the Maker of Modern Mysore”. The Sandalwood Oil Factory of Mysore (1916), Mysore Chrome Tanning Factory (1918), Government Soap Factory in Bangalore and the Wood Distillation Factory at Bhadravati were also founded by Sir.M. Visveswaraya. The iron unit at Bhadravati was also his brain-child. He founded the Engineering College at Bangalore (1917), the Medical School at Bangalore (1917), the Agricultural School (1913), the nucleus for the future University of Agricultural Sciences), and the Mysore University (1916) were also his creations. The Mysore Bank was also started in his time (1913) and so was Mysore Chamber of Commerce (1916). During this period a non Brahmin party viz. Praja Mitra Mandali was founded in 1917 based on the demand for social equality in public service for non Brahmins. The government appointed the Miller committee to enquire about the grievances. Subsequently Visveswaraya resigned in 1918. Later in 1919, the Miller committee submitted its report recommending for proper representation of backward class person in public employment. The constitution, for electing the members to the representative assembly in a more democratic way was initiated. Its strength was increased from 250 to 275 and voting power was given to those who pay Rs. 50/- land revenue and Rs. 10 as municipal tax and women were given the franchise.



Sir Mirza Ismail

Another important Diwan was Sir Mirza M. Ismail (1926-41) who was responsible for making Mysore as one of the best known Princely States in India by expanding its industries, founding new ones and undertaking major irrigation projects. Mysore State served as a strong nucleus of Karnataka by its economic progress and cultural achievements.

Plantation based industries were expanded both in Mysore and Kodagu regions. Kannambadi project commissioned during early Diwans regime was

completed when Sir Mirza was the Diwan. It gave impetus to Sugarcane growing and helped the founding of Sugar-Factories at a later date. Under Diwan Mirza Ismail, the Cauvery Upper Canal was commissioned, benefiting over one lakh acres of land. Industrialization in Mysore was in full swing. The Bhadravati Iron factory had been founded by Sir. M. Visvesvaraya and Sir Mirza Ismail expanded it by adding a steel unit.

The District Savings Banks, attached to District Treasuries were started in 1870. Bangalore saw three banking companies in 1868, and a total of 24 such institutions were seen by 1876 in the city, though not many survived. Chitradurga Savings Bank was founded in 1870. If, the Bombay Presidency Bank had its branch at Dharwar in 1863 the Madras Presidency Bank had founded its branch at Bangalore in 1864. Subsequently there branches were also started at Belgaum and Mangalore (1867) Hubli (1870) and Kumta (1872-73) South Kanara had its Banking Companies like the Canara Bank, (Mangalore) (1906) and Corporation Bank (Udupi) (1906). Later came the Pangal Nayak Bank (1920), Jayalakshmi Bank (1923), Karnataka Bank (1924), Udupi Bank (1925), Catholic Bank (1925), Vijaya Bank (1925) and the Syndicate Bank (1925). The Town Co-operative Bank was started at Hospet in 1915. Dharwad District saw many Co-operative Societies beginning with the one at Kanaginall in 1906, most of them in present Gadag district. The Dharwad D.C.C. Bank was started in 1916. Co-operative movement also made great strides in Kodagu, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts.

Tile industry was expanded in South Kanara and Cashewnut husking units were also started in 1924 such as the Pierce Leslie and the Mallya Cashew. Beedi rolling in Coastal region and Agarbati production in Mysore State were started as domestic industries in an organised way. The Swadeshi Movement gave a fillip to industrial activity in the British districts of Karnataka. A big oil mill viz., B.T. Mills, was started at Davanagere in 1918, and several Cotton ginning factories had been started in the town, even earlier to this.

As already noted Sir Mirza Ismail was responsible for the founding of many new industries in Mysore State. He founded the Government Cement Factory (1936) and Mysore Paper Mills (1938) both at Bhadravati. The Sugar Factory at Mandya (1934), the Mysore Chemical and Fertilizers Factory (1937) at Belagola (the first of its kind in India) and the Glass and Porcelaine Factories (1939) at Bangalore to mention only a few. It was he who initiated plans to produce power at Shimsha and Jog and the most important industry initiated during his time was Hindustan Aircrafts in 1940. Moreover, Kaiser-I-Hind Wollen Mill had started production in 1922, and it was followed by the Minerva Mills. Thus industrialisation was in full swing, and the Second World War gave a further fillip. At Harihara was started the Mysore Kirloskar machine shop in 1941. The Davanagere Cotton Mills started in 1939 gave a fillip to the founding of more such mills in the town. Sugar factory was founded at Hospet in 1935, followed by the Munirabad Sugar Mills in 1944. The Faruk Anwar Oil Mill was started

at Raichur in 1944. Oil mills, Soap units, Saw mills, etc, came to be founded in small towns too. Banks and the Co-operative sectors provided the necessary finance.

Cultural Developments

The Cultural Renaissance that occurred during the 20th century saw many great developments in the field of music, drama, painting and literature. The Mysore court patronized great artists like Veene Sheshanna, Lakshminarayanappa, Bakshi Subbanna, Vasudevacharya, Mutthayya Bhagavata and Bidaram Krishnappa. The younger generation also had its great masters like T. Chowdaiah, who evolved the seven stringed violin, and B. Devendrappa. There were great classical dancers like Jatti Thayamma and *Muguru Subbanna* in princely Mysore. In the field of drama, Mysore saw great artistes like Varadacharya, Gubbi Veeranna, Subbayya Naidu, *Natakada Subbanna*, M.K. Nanjappa and Smt. Malavalli Sundaramma. There were equally great artistes from North Karnataka area like Shirahatti Venkoba Rao, Garuda Sadashiv Rao and Vamanarao Master. Kailasam and Bellary Raghava were great amateur artists. Kannada films, too, appeared. The North Karnataka area had great Hindusthani vocalists like Savay Gandharva (Rambhau Kundgolkar), Panchakshari Gavayi, Puttaraja Gavayi and Mallikarjuna Mansur. Painting also received patronage at the hands of the Mysore prince. The Prince even sent K. Venkatappa to Shantiniketana for training and this painter won world renown. He was also a sculptor. Another noted sculptor from Mysore was Siddalingaswamy. The Chamrajendra Technological Institute (Mysore) was founded to train artists and Jaganmohan Palace was converted into an art gallery. The traditional Gudigars of the Malenadu (Sagar-Sirsi area), imbibing modern techniques and ideas, started producing fine figures in wood and ivory, which secured a world market. Their handiwork can be seen in the decoration of Mysore palace and Vidhana Soudha.

The Renaissance had its impact on literature too. Prose writing became popular and journalism also grew. Several forms of literature like the short story, the essay, the novel, drama and lyrical poetry, developed in Kannada. Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, Panje Mangesha Rao, M.N. Kamath and Kerur Vasudevacharya were some of the early short story writers followed by 'Anandakanda', A.R. Krishna Sastry, K. Gopalakrishna Rao, Krishnakumar Kallur, 'Anakru' (A.N. Krishna Rao). 'Bharatipriya' (Venkata Rao), Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar, Dr. R.S. Mugali, Gauramma and 'Raghava' (M.V. Seetharamaiah). Shivaram Karanth and 'Anakru' (A.N. Krishna Rao) are the two celebrated novelists. English Geethegalu (1921) by B.M. Srikanthaiah is the first collection of modern lyrics in Kannada. He was followed by Govinda Pai, Dr. D.V. Gundappa, Dr. Bendre, P.T. Narasimhachar, G.P. Rajarathnam, Panje Mangesha Rao, Kadengodlu Shankara Bhatta, Dr. V. Sitharamaiah, Dr. V.K. Gokak and Dr. K.V. Puttappa (Kuvempu). Govinda Pai was the pioneer in discarding the rhyme (1911,) Gopalakrishna Adiga, through his Navya style

poems, opened a new vista in poetic composition. Modern Kannada play had its pioneers like B.M. Srikanthaiyah, Samsa, Kailasam, Sreeranga and Shivaram Karanth. Publication of *Epigraphia Carnatica* volumes covering epigraphs from all districts by Rice and R. Narasimchar is a pioneering and unparalleled achievement of the erstwhile Mysore State. Dr. R. Shama Shastry (who traced the manuscript of Kautilya's *Arthashastra* in the oriental Research Institute at Mysore), and Prof. M. Hirianna by their Indological studies, brought world fame to Mysore and Karnataka.

Printing became wide spread. Newspapers played an important role, helping literary growth, spreading modern and scientific ideas, propagating patriotism and progressive social views and trying to encourage everything that is good in arts. In Mysore, M. Venkatakrishnaiah was running '*Vritthantha Chinthamani*' (1885). The 'Mysore Standard', the 'Mysore Star' etc, were some other newspapers from Mysore State. Coastal Karnataka had the 'Suvasini' (1900), The *Krishnasukti* (1905) and the '*Swadeshabhmani*' (1907). The *Karnataka Vrittha*' (1890), (edited by Mudavidu Krishna Rao), the '*Kannada Kesari* (Hubli 1902) the '*Rajahamsa*' (Dharwad, 1891) and Karnataka Vaibhava (Bijapur 1897) were the periodicals from North Karnataka. The freedom movement stimulated the publication of many new newspapers.

Fight for Freedom

The Freedom Movement and the demand for Unification of Karnataka became very strong in Karnataka after 1920. They are the climax of the trends witnessed in remnascent Karnataka. The freedom movement influenced literature, journalism, arts, industries and even society. It sponsored with great zeal, the programme of eradication of untouchability and emancipation of women. The achievement of social unity and undoing on a large scale of caste prejudices was also the work of the movement. The Veerashaiva Mahasabha (1904), the Okkaligara Sangha (1906) and other such organisations helped to spread education and the creation of a consciousness of their rights among the backward classes. In 1917 was founded the Praja Mitra Mandali in Mysore and in 1920 Brahmanetara Parishat at Hubli with similar goals was started. Though these movements were against Congress which spearheaded freedom struggle, but in the long run, they whole-heartedly joined Congress in its struggle for freedom. Prior to it, Four persons (one from Belgaum and three from Bellary) from Karnataka went to attend the first session of Congress at Bombay in 1885. The impact of Bala Gangadhara Tilak and his journal 'Kesari' on Karnataka was great. The Bombay State Political Conferences were held at Dharwad (1903), Belgaum (1916) and Bijapur (1918) in North Karnataka area, which were then under the Bombay Presidency. There was picketing of liquor shops in Belgaum in 1907 (during the *Swadeshi* movement, following '*Vangabhanga*' or Partition of Bengal) and 15 people were imprisoned. National Schools were founded at Belgaum, Dharwad, Hubli, and Bijapur. Theosophists earlier had founded the National High School at Bangalore in 1917.

Gandhiji's Early Visits to Karnataka :

Meanwhile, on returning from South Africa in 1915, when Gandhiji (1869-1948) visited Madras, at the request of D.V. Gundappa, he made a short visit to Bangalore on May 8th 1915 to unveil the portrait of Gopala Krishna Gokhale, and on this travel to Bangalore, earlier he was garlanded and honoured on the platform at the Bangarapet Railway Station by the local Gujarati merchants. In fact, this was his first visit to the Princely State of Mysore. In 1916 he visited Belgaum and stayed there for 5 days by inaugurating the Bombay State Political Conference.

Later, the first Karnataka State Political Conference was held at Dharwad in 1920, and according to its decision, nearly 800 people from Karnataka attended the Nagpur Congress in 1920. At Nagpur, Karnataka secured a separate provincial Congress Committee (1921) and Gangadhara Rao Deshpande of Belgaum was made the first K.P.C.C. President.

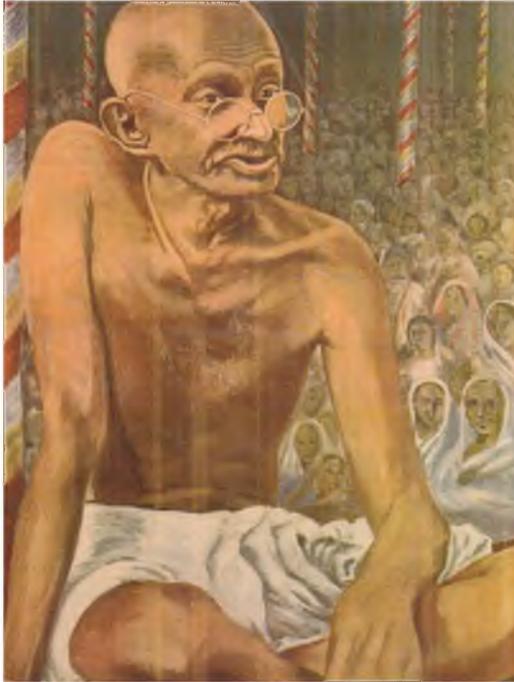
In the meantime, as a part of Khilafat Movement, Gandhi visited Bangalore on 11-8-1920 and after addressing the public speech, he left for Madras. A week later, while returning from his Madras tour, Gandhi visited Kasaragod and Mangalore on 19-8-1920. During the same year, on November 7th, Gandhi visited Nippani, Chikkodi, Hukkeri, Sankeshwar and halted at Belgaum. On 10th November he visited Dharwad and on the following day after addressing the gatherings at Hubli and Gadag, he left for Miraj. During 1921, he visited Bagalkot, Bijapur and Kolhar on 27th and 28th May. In the same year, unavoidable circumstances forced him to stay at Bellary Railway Station for few hours on 30th September night. Later he proceeded to Guntkal in the morning.

Meanwhile, Non Co-operation Movement of 1921-22 saw many lawyers giving up their practice and many students boycotting schools and colleges. Khilafat Movement was also launched with this. Nearly 50 National Schools were started in Karnataka and over 70 persons from the British Districts courted arrest. Picketeers were fired on in Dharwad and Bangalore, and three Khilafat workers died in Dharwad and two in Bangalore Cantonment. In the meantime Dr. Hardikar from Karnataka, organised Hindusthani Seva Dal, a voluntary corps with Hubli as its all-India headquarters.

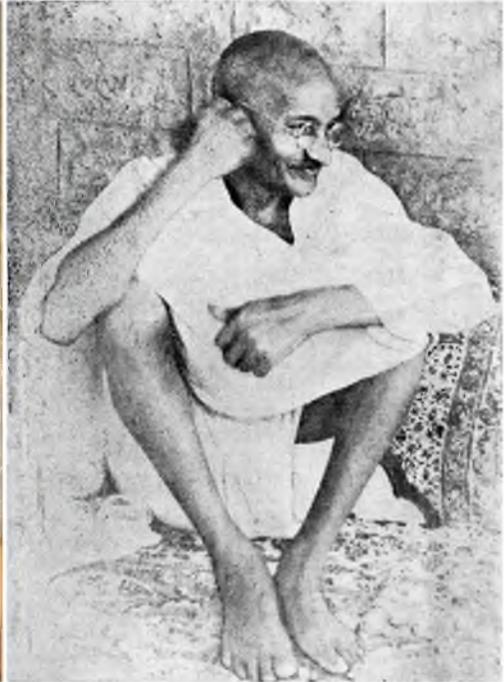
The Belgaum (39th meet) Congress of 1924 (20th December to 27th December), the only Congress session ever presided over by **Gandhiji** was a grand success, and was greatly responsible for public awakening in the State. Gangadhara Rao Deshpande, Hanumanta Rao Kaujalgi and Shrinivasarao Kaujalgi of Bijapur, Tekur of Bellary and Karnad Sadashiva Rao of Mangalore were some of the early leaders of Congress from Karnataka.

Gandhiji in Karnataka (1927)

Meanwhile, Gandhi undertook the Khadi campaign tour in 1927. As a part of it he visited Nippani (31st March) and in the course of it he fell ill with



Gandhi in Belgaum 1924



Gandhi in Nandi Hills 1927



Gandhi at Yeshwanthpur Railway Station 1927



Gandhi in conversation with Dr. H. Narasimhaiah 1936



Gandhi in Milk Dairy Bangalore 1927



Gandhi at Malleshwaram Association 1934

a slight paralysis stroke. On the doctor's advise, (1st April) he left Belgaum to Amboli (Maharashtra) for rest. But, being unsatisfied there, he left for Nandi via Belgaum on 19th April and reached Nandi on 20-04-1927. In Nandi he rested for 45 days (20-4-1927 to 05-6-1927) and reached Bangalore via Chikballapur on 5th June 1927, where he stayed upto 30-8-1927. During his long stay at Bangalore he made brief trips to Yelahanka (2-7-1927), Tumkur and Madhugiri (14th to 16th), Mysore, KRS, K.R. Nagar and Srirangapattana and returned to Mysore (23rd July); Ramanagar and Kanakapura (31st July and 1st August); Arasikere (2nd August); Holenarasipur and Hassan(3rd and 4th August); Davangere (12th August); Harihara, Honnali and Malebennur (13th August); Shimoga (14th and 15th);Ayyanuru, Kumshi, Kerodi, Anandapur and Sagar (16th August); Thirthalli, Mandagadde, Gajanur and halted at Shimoga (17th August); Bhadravathi, Kadur and Birur (18th August); Chikmagalur (19th August); Belur, Halebid and Arasikere (20th August) and ultimately left Bangalore for Vellore on 30-8-1927.

Civil Disobedience Movement

Later, the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Gandhiji in 1930, began in Karnataka with Salt Sathyagraha at Ankola, followed by various law breaking programmes like Jungle Sathyagraha, Picketing of liquor shops, Non-payment of Pasture Tax (hullubanni) and finally No-Tax Campaign when peasants refused to pay land revenue. Over 2,000 people courted arrest in the British districts with the Belgaum District's quota being the biggest i.e., 750. The movement was resumed in 1932 after the nine-months lull following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, with greater vigour. The No-Tax Campaign launched in Siddapura and Ankola taluks was an epic struggle. The lands of over 800 families were confiscated and 1000 people went to jail in Uttara Kannada alone; among them were one hundred women, and most of them were illiterate and even conservative widows with shaven heads. They got their lands back only in 1939, and till then they suffered in silence.

Programmes and propaganda to eradicate Untouchability were launched in Karnataka, when Gandhiji undertook a fast over the issue in 1932. The highlights of the programme in Karnataka was to make the Harijans to enter the Marikamba Temple of Sirsi and the Basavangudi of Bangalore. Gandhiji also toured Karnataka as a part of his programme of upliftment of Harijans in 1934 and 1936. By then, Harijan Sevak Sangh's Karnataka unit was founded with Sardar Veeranagauda Patil as the President.

Gandhiji in Karnataka (1934)

During his 1934 tour, Gandhi visited Vidhuraswatha, Gowribidanur, Doddaballapur, Tumkur, Tyamagondalu, Nelamangala, Bangalore and halted at Mysore on 4-1-1934 ; visited Tagadur, Badanawal, Nanjanagud and halted at Mysore (5th January); proceeded to Mandya Sugar town, Maddur, Besagarahalli, Shivapura, Somanahalli, Channapatna, Ramanagar, Kanakapur, Bidadi,

Kengeri and reached Bangalore (6th January). On 10th left for Vallavi Kote and after touring Tamil Nadu, visited Mysore, Tittimatti, Ikkeri, Ponnampet, and Hudigere (22nd Feb); visited Virajpet, Bellur, Somwarpet, Gundagutti, and halted at Madakeri (23rd Feb); Proceeded to Sampaje, Sullia, Puttur, Uppinangadi, Vittala, Kannadaka, Pane Mangalore, Bantwal and halted at Mangalore (24th February); Next day visited Gurupura, Bajpe, Katilu, Kengoli, Mulki, Padabidri, Kapu, Katapadi, Udayavara, Udupi, Brahmavara (25th February) and halted at Kundapur (25th and 26th February); Left for Bhatkal, Honnavara, Kadri and halted at Karwar (27th); Next morning went to Binaga, Chandiya, Ankola, Hiregutti, Mandageri, Kumta, Ammanpalli, Hegde and halted at Sirsi (28th February); Kanasur, Siddapur, Dasanakoppa, Isur, Yakkambi, Samasagi, Akki Alur, Devi Hosur, Haveri,



Primary School, Hudli



Foundation Stone of the School, Hudli

Byadgi, Motebennur, Murughamut and halted at Haveri (1st March); next day visited Ranebennur, Harihara, Davanagere, Duggatti, Bennihal, Harapanahalli, Kottur, Kudligi, Kanavihalli and halted at Sandur (2nd March); proceeded to Bellary, Hospet, Bhanapura, Gadag, Jakkali and halted at Hubli (3rd March); proceeded further to Dharwad, Marewada, Amminabhavi, Moraba, Harobidi, Inam Hongala, Uppina Betageri, Hirehullekere, Saundatti, Gural Hosur, Bailhongal, Sampagaon and Bagewadi (4th March) halted at Begaum (4th and 5th March); visited Tondekatte and returned to Belgaum (6th March); visited Yamakanamaradi, Ontamuri, Hukkeri, Gokak, and Sankeshwar, Gadi hingalga and Hattikanagale in Maharashtra Nippani, Bhoj, Havinhal, Kotahalli, Dholagarawadi, Chikkodi, Ankali and halted at Shedbal (7th March). On 8th March after visiting Mangasuli, Banahatti, Athani, Honnawad, Tikota, Toravi, Bijapur and Ilkal; via Jorapur proceeded towards Hyderabad. This tour of more than two months duration brought social awareness and the downtrodden mass (whom he called Harijans) started gaining self-confidence and moral courage.

Gandhiji's Later Visits to Karnataka (1936 & 1937)

Later in 1936, due to High Blood Pressure, Gandhiji again fell ill. He was advised to take rest. Hence he came to stay at Nandi Hills during May 1936. During this stay (11th May-30th May) he recovered speedily. On 31st May he left Nandi and reached Bangalore, after visiting Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Kolar, Bangarpet and KGF, the same night via Malur he reached

Bangalore and stayed there upto 10-6-1936. After visiting Kengeri he left for Madras on 11-6-1936. This was his last visit to Bangalore and Princely State of Mysore.

Later during 1937 April, Gandhi visited Hudali (in Belgaum District), an important Khadi Centre, to inaugurate the Khadi Exhibition. He stayed there from 16th April to 21st April. It was his last visit to Karnataka. After this, till his death in 1948, somehow he could not visit this region which was one of his favourite and affectionate region in the Country. But Gandhi's several visits to various parts of Karnataka undoubtedly inspired the people of Karnataka.

Flag Satyagraha

Amidst all these, although there were no agitations in Princely State till 1937, the people of Mysore State founded Mysore Congress in that year, and launched the Flag Satyagraha in April 1938 by organising the first session of the Mysore Congress at Shivapura (Mandya District). The Vidhurashwatha (Kolar District) tragedy followed soon (25th April 1938), in which 10 were killed by police fire. This was followed by the forest satyagraha movement, also insisting for responsible government in the princely state (1939). More than 1200 persons were imprisoned during the movement. T. Siddalingaiah, H.C. Dasappa, S. Siddayya, K.C. Reddy, H.K. Veeranna Gowda, K.T. Bhashyam, T. Subramanyam, K. Hanumanthaiah, S. Nijalingappa, M.N. Jois and Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa were some of the important leaders of Mysore Congress. Similarly the Hyderabad Congress was launched in 1938, and it made a strong demand for responsible government. In KGF also this agitation was launched in 1939 and curfew was clamped in mines area. Likewise in other Princely States of Karnataka also, a strong demand for responsible government was launched under the guidance of the National Congress.



Flag Memorial, Shivapura, Maddur

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Mortyars Memorial, Vidhurashwatha

“Quit India Movement” 1942-43.

The Quit India Movement saw unprecedented awakening in Karnataka. Students in all colleges and schools went on strike. Labourers in Bangalore and other places, numbering over 30,000, also struck work for over two weeks.

Over 50 people (of whom 11 from Bangalore alone) fell victims to firing by the police. Seven from Bailhongal, seven from Davangere, six from Shravanabelgola were martyrs of the Quit India Movement. Death of Mailara Mahadevappa and two of his companions in Haveri District was a serious tragedy. The Isur village in Shimoga district which demonstrated unbridled fury against the British had five of its heroes hanged. A total of 15,000 people (out of which 10,000 from Princely Mysore alone) went to jail in 1942-43 from Karnataka. Dharwad Bijapur, Belgaum, South Kanara and North Kanara areas, evidenced heroic sabotage and subversive works by organised group of patriots, which became famous as “Karnataka Pattern” praised even by Jayaprakash Narayan.

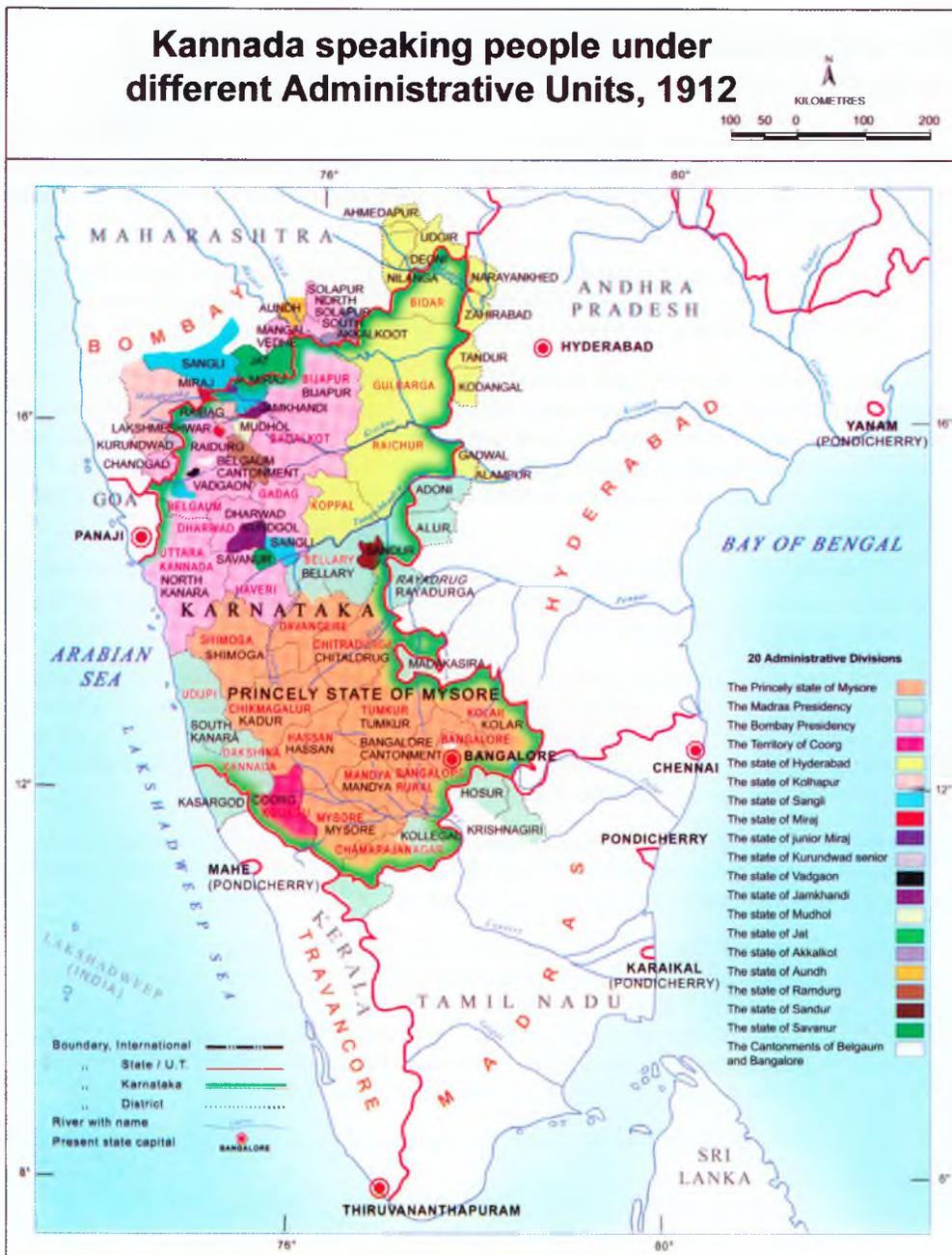
Mysore Chaloo Movement (1947)

Even after India becoming free in 1947, Hyderabad Karnatak region could be liberated only after the Police Action in 1948. Among the men who organised Congress, Ramananda Teertha, Janardanrao Desai, G. Ramachar, Krishnacharya Joshi, A. Shivamurthy Swamy and Sharanagouda Inamdar were the noted leaders from Hyderabad Karnatak area. In Mysore State an agitation called “Mysore Chalo” was launched for the establishment of responsible government. The agitation succeeded, and a team of ministers headed by K.Chengalaraya Reddy as the Chief Minister, took charge of the administration in October 1947. Later he was succeeded by K. Hanumanthaiah (1952) and Kadidal Manjappa (1956) as Chief Ministers in the erstwhile Mysore State. To Hanumanthaiah goes the credit of raising Vidhana Soudha, the biggest building in granite of modern times.

Daily newspapers like the Taruna Karnataka’ (Hubli), the ‘Samyuktha Karnataka’, (Belgaum, and later Hubli), the ‘Janavani’, the Tayinadu*, ‘Navajeevana’, ‘Veerakesari and Vishwa Karnataka’ (all from Bangalore) and ‘Kodagu’ (Weekly) from Madikeri rendered yeoman service to the movement. Women also came to the fore and participated in processions and the picketing of liquor shops and pro-British establishments braved lathi blows and went to jail with babies in arm. Mention can be made of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Umabai Kundapur, Krishnabai Panjekar, Yashodhara Dasappa, Siddamma Bellary and Gauramma Venkataramaiah who were in the forefront of the movement.

Unification of Karnataka

After independence, a persistent effort had to be made for the Unification of Karnataka. The movement for Unification, had been, infact, launched together with the movement for freedom in Karnataka. Before independence, Karnataka had been distributed among as many as 20 different administrations like Mysore State, Madras Presidenc, Bombay Presidency, Nizam State, Kodagu,



Kolhapur, Sangli, Meeraj, Chikkameeraj, Kurundawada, Chikkurundawad, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Jath, Akkalakot, Aundh, Ramdurg, Sondur and Savanur principalities, Bangalore, Belgaum, and Bellary Contonment and the handicaps and sufferings of the people of Karnataka in those days were severe. In a Kannada area like Mudhol, ruled by a Maratha Prince, there were no Kannada

schools and the administration was conducted in Marathi. This was the case with many Maratha States. In Hyderabad State, Urdu dominated. In big British Presidencies like Bombay or Madras, where Kannada districts were few and the Kannadigas were in a minority, their sufferings were many. They had no just share in the development activities. They could not secure minimum facilities like roads or bridges. Everywhere the voice of the Kannadiga was a voice in the wilderness.

The Renaissance had also created a strong yearning for Unification. Dharwad was the centre of the movement, and Alur Venkatarao was the brain behind it. He had supporters like Mudavidu Krishnarao, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao and Gadigayya Honnapurmath. The Karnataka Sahithya Parishat was founded (1915) at Bangalore partially by the efforts of these people, and it provided a forum for the writers and intellectuals of Karnataka. The writers and Journalists met annually at the Kannada Literary Conference organised by the Parishat and finally the first Karnataka State Political Conference held at Dharwad (1920) decided to agitate for Unification through the Congress organisation too. The Nagpur Congress agreed to establish the K.P.C.C. in that year. Thus Unification, initially an idea of the Kannada writers and journalists, secured the support of the politicians. The first Unification Conference was held at Belgaum in 1924 during the Belgaum Congress, with Siddappa Kambli as its president. Nine such conferences were held between 1926 and 1947 at Bellary (1926) and 1936) Dharwar (1928, 1933, 1944), Belgaum (1929), Hukkeri (1931), Solhapur (1940), Mumbai (1946) and Kasargod (1947) respectively. In the meantime Hindustani Sevadal founded (1923) by Dr.N.S.Hardikar started the signature campaign for unification in 1926 and nearly 36,000 people signed for it. In 1928 the Jawaharlal Nehru Committee strongly recommended for the formation of a separate Karnataka Province Literary figures like D.R. Bendre, Shamba Joshi, Betgeri Krishnasharma, Sriranga, Panje Mangeshrao, Govindapai, Shivaramakaranth, Ti.Thi Sharma, D.V.Gundappa, Kapataral Krishnarao, Taranath, B. Shivamurthy Shastry, V.N.Gokak, A.N.Krishna Rao, B.M.Sri, Kuvempu, Gorur Ramaswamy Aiyangar, and others gave inspiration through their writings Kannada Newspapers and Kannada organisations also worked hard for unification later.

Karnataka came under five administrations in 1947, viz., (1) Bombay (2) Madras (3) Kodagu (4) Mysore and (5) Hyderabad states (instead of 20). Minor Princely States like Jamkhandi, Ramadurg, Mudhol, Sandur etc. numbering 15 have been merged with neighbouring districts soon after independence. At the time of its merger, Jamkhandi state had B.D. Jatti as its Chief Minister.

From 1947, Unification was a demand that had to be urged upon the Government of India. At the same time the legislatures of Mumbai and Madras States accepted the resolution for the creation of linguistic provinces in 1947. The

Congress Session in 1948. To find solution, a new committee (JVP) under Nehru, Vallabhabhai Patel and Pattabhi Seetharamaiah was constituted in 1948 and in 1949, it recommended for the creation of Andhra Pradesh only. The Kannadigas continued the agitation further, when in 1953 Andhra Pradesh was formed, Bellary district was handed over to Mysore State. People like Gorur, Kuvempu and others inspired through their speech and writings. C.M.Poonaccha, worked for the merger of Kodagu state with Mysore. Political leaders like S.Nijalingappa, Andanappa Doddameti, K.Hanumantaiah, Thinkers like Sir.M.V. and others propogated for the unification in old Mysore State. In 1953, the Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishat, a newly founded party with K.R. Karanth as the President, had to launch a major Sathyagraha and more than 5,000 people courted arrest. Leaders like Jinaraja Hedge, Channappa wali, Chinmayaswamy Omkarmath were its members. Finally, the Fazl Ali Commission was appointed, in December 1953 and according to its recommendations, linguistically united Mysore State (Karnataka) came into existence on the 1st November 1956 and S.Nijalingappa became its Chief Minister. Later, during D. Devaraj Urs's regime, the state was named 'Karnataka', a long cherished aspiration of the Kannadigas in 1973.

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

After the Promalgamation of the Indian Constitution on 26th January 1950 the first General Election was held in 1952 for the Central and State legislatures to elect the democratic government. Accordingly there were only 9 parliamentary (including the two double member) constituency and 80 (including the 19 double member) constituencies in the state. The election results in the State reflect the political mood and changes in the administrative set up of the State. While furnishing the results for the 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 elections, political parties which have secured seats in the elections alone are mentioned. After 1972 the number of candidates contested and elected from each party and the percentage of votes obtained by them are also given. From 1998 onwards election statistics given include details relating to male and female contestants of each party also. As per the election commissions direction the size of the council of minsters is restricted to only 15% of the total elected members of the legislature and accordingly the state government can have a Ministry restricted to 34 members since 2004. The Delimitation Commission of India, vide its order No.49 dated 14th June 2007 has determined that the total number of Parliamentary seats allocated to Karnataka, as 28 seats; of which five (5) seats shall be reserved for scheduled castes and two (2) seats shall be reserved for the scheduled tribes. It has assigned 224 seats to the legislative assembly of the state. Of which thirtysix (36) seats shall be reserved for the scheduled castes and fifteen (15) seats for the scheduled tribes.

According to the Delimitation act 2007, some constituencies like Huliurduurga, Kallambella and Bellavi in Tumkur districts ; Bethamangala

(SC) and Vemgal in Kolar district; Binnipet, Jayamahala, Bharathinagar in Brihat Bengaluru Mahanagarapalike; Uttarahalli and Vartur in Bangalore Urban district; Satanur in Ramangar district; Kiragavala, Kerogodu and Pandavapura in Mandya district; Gandse in Hassan district; Somavarpeta in Kodagu district; Bannur in Mysore district; Santemarahalli in Chamarajanagar district; Vitla, Ullal and Suratkal in Dakshina Kannada district; Bharamsagara (SC) in Chitradurga district; Brahmavara in Udupi district; Kurugodu, Kottur and Hospet, in Bellary district; Hole Honnur (SC) and Hosanagar in Shimoga district; Birur in Chikmagalur district; Kalmala in Raichur district; Ankola in Uttarakannada district; Sadalga, Unchagaon, Bagewadi, Sankeshwar and Parasgadh in Belgaum district; Guledgud in Bagalkot district; Huvina Hippargi, Tikota, and Ballolli in Bijapur district; Kamalapur (SC) and Shahabad (SC) in Gulbarga district; Hulsoor (SC) in Bidar district; Dharwad (R) in Dharwar district and Mundargi in Gadag district, have been distributed either to the neighbouring constituencies or else reconstituted and named anew.

Accordingly Tumkur rural in Tumkur district; Bangarpeta (SC) in Kolar district; Byatarayanapura, Yeshvantapura, Dasarahalli, Mahadevapura (SC) and Bangalore south in Bangalore Urban district ; K.R.Puram, Mahalakshmi Layout, Hebbal, Sarvajnanagar, C.V.Raman Nagar (SC); Rajaji Nagar, Govindarajanagar, Vijayanagar, Padmanabha Nagar and Bommanahalli in BBMP; Melukote in Mandya district; Varuna in Mysore district; Manglore (south) and Mangalore (North) in Dakshina Kannada district, Davanagere (south) and Davanagere (north) in Davanagere district ; Hagari Bommanahalli Vijayanagar, Kampli, Bellary (ST) in Bellary district; Shimoga (Rural) in Shimoga district; Maski (ST) in Raichur district, Yellapur in Uttara Kannada ; Kudachi, Yamakanamaradi, Belgaum (north), Belgaum (south) and Soudatti Yallamma in Belgaum district; Teralda in Bagalkot district; Devara Hippargi Bableshwara and Nagathana in Bijapur district; Gulbarga Rural and Gulbarga (north) in Gulbarga district; Bidar South in Bidar district; Hubli-Dharwar East and Hubli -Dharwar west in Dharwad district were the newly reconstituted legislative assembly seats in the State.

Among the 28 Parliamentary seats in the State, the Udupi and Chikmagalur Parliamentary constituencies have been clubbed together and named after Udupi. Out of the Bangalore south and Bangalore north constituencies a new constituency viz. Bangalore central has been carved Kanakapura constituency is renamed as Bangalore Rural. Haveri and Dharwad constituencies are renamed as Dharwad South and Dharwad North respectively. The Mangalore constituency being renamed as South Canara. Excluding the above constituencies, others continue with the same nomenclature. But so far as the extent of the constituencies is concerned there are few alternations. According to the new schedule , if Bijapur, Gulbarga, Chitradurga, Chamrajanagar and Kolar constituencies are declared as reserved for Scheduled Castes. Bellary and Raichur constituencies are declared reserved for Scheduled Tribes .

Among the 224 Legislative Assembly seats 1) Kudachi, 2) Raibag in Belgaum; 3) Mudhol in Bagalkot; 4) Nagathan in Bijapur; 5) Chitapur, 6) Chincholi and 7) Gulbarga rural in Gulbarga; 8) Aurad (Bidar); 9) Lingasugur (Raichur); 10) Kanakagiri (Koppal); 11) Shirahatti (Gadag); 12) Haveri; 13) Hadagali and 14) Hagaribommanahalli in Bellary district; 15) Holalkere (Chitradurga); 16) Mayakonda (Davanagere); 17) Shimoga rural (Shimoga) 18) Mudigere (Chikmagalur); 19) Pavagada (Tumkur); 20) Koratagere; 21)Mulbagal 21) KGF and 22) Bangarpet (Kolar); 23) Pulakeshinagar 24) C.V.Raman nagar 25) Mahadevpura 26) Anekal (Bangalore Urban) 27) Devanahalli 28) Nelamangala (Bangalore Rural) 29) Malavalli (Mandya); 30) Sakaleshpur (Hassan) 31) Sullia (South Canara) 32) Nanjangud and 33) T.Narasipur (Mysore), 34) Kollegala (Chamarajnagar) are reserved for schedule castes and the 1) Yamakanamaradi (Belgaum district), 2) Surapur (Gulbarga), 3) Raichur Rural (4) Manvi 5) Maski and 6) Devadurga (Raichur) 7) Kampli 8) Siruguppa, 9) Bellary, 10) Sandur and Kustagi (Bellary) 12) Challakere, 13) Jagalur 14) Molakalmuru (Chitradurga) and 15) Hegde Devanakote (Mysore) constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

For more details regarding this, Dilimitation Commission of India's vide Notification No.282/KT/2007-V dated 2nd July 2007 (special gazettee issue) may be referred; or else it may be obtained at the office of the Chief Election Commissioner, Bangalore.

According to the constituency reorganization committee's report of 2007, elections were held in the state according to the newly delimited constituencies based on 2001 census in three phases. During May 2008, 32 political parties and 944 independents were in the election fray. The Lokasabha and Legislative Assembly election results of Karnataka from 1952 to 2009 is given here. For more details Election Commissioner, Bangalore may be approached.

- 1. Lok Sabha, 1952:** Before unification (1956), there were only 9 constituencies and of them, two were double member constituencies. Of them 10 were secured by INC and the remaining one was won by Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP)
- 2. Vidhana Sabha, 1952:** During this election, there were 80 constituencies and of them 19 were double member constituencies. Of the 99 seats 72 seats won by INC, nine seats went to KMPP and eleven seats were secured by Independents. SOP secured 4, SCF 2 and CPI secured one seat.
- 3. Lok Sabha, 1957:** (Total No. of seats 26) (Double member constituencies 3) Indian National Congress - 23; Praja Socialist Party - 1; Scheduled Castes Federation - 1 ; Independents-1.
- 4. Legislative Assembly, 1957:** (Total No. of seats: 208) (Double member constituencies-29) Indian National Congress-149; Praja Socialist Party-18; Scheduled Castes Federation-2; Peasants and Workers Party-2; Communist rty of India-1 ; Independents-36

- 5. Lok Sabha, 1962:** (Total No.of seats-26) (Double member constituencies were abolished) Indian National Congress - 25; Lok Sevak Sangha - 1.
- 6. Legislative Assembly, 1962:** (Total No.of seats - 208;) (Double member constituencies were abolished) Indian National Congress - 138; Swatantra Party-8; Praja Socialist Party-20; Maharashtra Ekikarana Samiti-6; Lok Sevak Sangha-4; Communist Party of India-3; Socialist Party-1; Independents-28.
- 7. Lok Sabha, 1967:** (Total No. of seats-27) Indian National Congress-18; Swatantra Party-5; Praja Socialist Party-2; Samyukta Socialist Party-1; Independents-1.
- 8. Legislative Assembly, 1967:** (Total No.of seats - 216) Indian National Congress -123; Praja Socialist Party-22; Swatantra Party-17; Samyukta Socialist Party-6; Bharatiya Jan Sangh-4; Communist party of India-1; Independents -41.

Fifth General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1971

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
National Congress (J) (Later R)	27	27	70.87
National Congress (O) (NCN)	17	-	16.36
Socialist Party	1	-	1.03
Jan Sangh	2	-	1.90
Communist Party	1	-	0.68
Praja Socialist Party	5	-	1.27
Swatantra Party	5	-	3.66
Independents	44	-	4.23
Total	107	27	100.00

Fifth General Election to the State Legislative Assembly, 1972

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Indian National Congress (I)	212	165	52.17
Indian National Congress Organisation (O)	176	24	26.22
Bharatiya Jan Sangh	102	-	4.30
Socialist Party	29	3	1.69
Swatantra Party	28	-	0.57
Communist Party of India (CPM)	17	-	1.03
Communist Party of India (CPI)	4	3	0.99
Janata Paksha (JP) (A local party)	2	1	0.16
Independents	250	20	12.87
Total	820	246	100

Sixth General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1977

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Indian National Congress (I)	28	26	56.80
Bharatiya Lok Dal (B LD) (Janata Party)		28	238.89
Communist Party of India	3	-	0.40
Republican Party of India (K)	2	-	0.33
Independents		37	-2.58
Total	98	28	100.00

Sixth General Elections to the Legislative Assembly, 1978

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Indian National Congress (I)	214	149	44.25
Janata Party (former BLD)	222	59	37.95
Indian National Congress (O)	212	2	7.99
Communist Party of India	6	3	1.19
Communist Party of India (M)	10	-	0.50
Republican Party of India	2	1	0.18
Republican Party of India (K)	7	-	0.12
Dravida Munnertra Kazhagam	3	-	0.13
All India Anna DMK	4	-	0.16
Independents	485	10	7.53
Total	1,165	224	100.00

Seventh General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1980

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Indian National Congress (I)	28	27	56.25
Indian National Congress (Urs)	27	-	16.69
Janata Party	28	1	22.93
Janata Party (S)	12	-	1.22
Communist Party of India	1	-	0.25
Communist Party of India (M)	1	-	0.22
SUCI	1	-	0.01
Independents	92	-	2.43
Total	190	28	100.00

Seventh General Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1983

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Janata Party (JNP)	194	95	33.90
Indian National Congress (INC)	221	82	40.42
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	110	18	7.93
Communist Part of India (CPI)	7	3	1.25
CPI (CPM or Marxist)	5	3	0.90
AIADMK	1	1	0.13
Independents and others	747	22	16.28
Total	1,365	224	100.00

Eighth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1984

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats Won	Percentage of Votes polled
Indian National Congress	28	24	51.63
Janata Party (JNP)*	23	4	35.05
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	6	-	4.67
Communist Party of India	2	-	1.00
Communist Party of India (M)	1	-	0.10
Lok Dal (LKD)	7	-	0.49
Independents	267	-	7.03
Total	334	28	100.00

* Headed by Chandra Shekhar at the National Level

Eighth General Election to the State Legislative Assembly, 1985

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats Won	Percentage of Votes polled
Janata Party	207	139	43.38
Indian National Congress	224	66	41.10
Bharatiya Janata Party	117	2	3.84
Communist Party of India (CPI)	8	4	1.08
Communist Party of India (CPM)7	7	2	0.86
Indian Congress (Socialist) (ICS)	5		0.08
Lok Dal (LKD)	37	1	0.42
Repulican Party of India (RPI)	-	-	-
All India Anna DMK	2	-	0.18
Independents		1188	11
Total	1795	224	100.00

Ninth General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1989

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Indian National Congress	28	27	48.90
Janata Dal (JD)	27	1	28.34
Janata Party (JP)	26	-	10.59
B.J.P.	5	-	2.55
C.P.I.	1	-	0.77
L.D. (B)	4	-	0.52
Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha (KRRS)	10	-	2.69
Republican Party of India	3	-	1.24
Others and Independents	138	-	6.95
Total	242	28	100.00

Ninth General Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1989

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Indian National Congress	219	176	43.77
Janata Dal	208	24	27.30
Janata Party	215	2	11.40
Bharatiya Janata Party (JP)	119	4	4.13
Karnataka Rajya Raita Sangha (KRRS)	111	2	3.63
C.P.I.	18	-	0.59
Communist Party of India (CPM)	7	-	0.54
A.I.A.D.M.K.	1	1	0.18
Muslim League	13	1	0.43
Republican Party of Indian (RPI)	10	-	0.10
Bahujan Samaja Party (BSP)	4	-	0.03
Independents and others	1086	12	7.90
Total	2011	222	100.00

Tenth General election to the Lok Sabha, 1991

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Indian National Congress (INC)	27	22	41.98
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	27	4	28.68
Janata Dal (JD)	20	-	18.55
Janata Party	6	1	3.95
C.P.I.	1	-	0.66
Communist Party of India (CPM)	1	-	0.19
Lok Dal (LD)	2	-	0.22
Karnataka Rajya Raita Sangha	TO	-	3.84
Independents and others	269	-	2.13
Total	363	27*	100.00

* Election to Dharwad South Parliamentary Constituency was outnermanded due to the death of an Independent candidate.

Tenth General Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1994

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Janata Dal	221	115	33.56
Bharatiya Janata Party	223	40	17.00
Indian National Congress	223	36	27.40
C.P.I. (M)	13	1	0.49
C.P.I.	8	-	0.23
Janata Party	36	-	0.16
AIADMK	4	1	0.24
Bharatiya Republican Party	3	1	0.13
Bahujan Samajwadi Party	78	1	0.76
Karnataka Congress Party	218	10	7.28
Karnataka Rajya Raita Sangha (KRRS)	112	1	2.73
Independents and others	1,358	18	10.04
Total	2,497	244	100.00

Eleventh General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1996

Name of the Party	No. of seats contested	No. of seats won	Percentage of votes
Janata Dal	27	16	34.91
Bharatiya Janatha Party	28	06	24.85
Indian National Congress	28	05	30.29
C.P.I. (M)	0.1	-	0.38
C.P.I.	0.1	-	0.38
Janata Party	0.5	-	0.20
AIIC (T)	0.7	-	0.24
Bahujan Samajwadi Party	03	-	0.15
Bharatiya Nethaji Parry	02	-	0.01
Karnataka Congress Party	11	01	3.10
Kannada Chalavali (Vatal) Paksha	02	-	0.18
Independents and others	863	-	5.31
Total	978	28	100.00

Twelfth General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1998

Name of the Party	No. of seats Contested			No. of seats elected			Percentage of votes polled
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Bharatiya Janata Party	17	01	18	13	-	13	26.94
Indian National Congress	27	01	28	09	-	09	36.22
Janata Dal	27	01	28	03	-	03	21.69
Bahujan Samajwadi Party	03	01	04	-	-	-	0.56
Satnatha Party	03	01	04	-	-	-	0.08

C.P.I. (M)	01	-	01	-	-	-	0.04
C.P.I.	01	-	01	-	-	-	0.06
C.P.I. (ML)	01	01	02	-	-	-	-
Lokashakti	08	02	10	03	-	03	11.50
Karnataka Vikasa Party	19	-	19	-	-	-	1.76
Other Minor Partirs (4)	19	-	19	-	-	-	0.39
Independents	61	03	64	-	-	-	0.76
Total	190	10	200	28	-	28	100.00

Thirteenth General Election to the Loksabha, 1999

Name of the Party	No. of seats Contested			No. of seats elected			Percentage of votes polled
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Bharatiya Janata Party	17	2	19	7	-	07	27.18
Janata Dal (U)	-	10	3	-	03	13.25	
Janata Dal (S)	3	27	-	-	-	1085	
C.P.M	1	-	1	-	-	-	0.08
B.S.P.	6	-	6	-	-	-	0.65
ADMK	4	1	5	-	-	-	0.25
Others Parties (5)	8	-	8	-	-	-	0.52
Independents	24	2	26	-	-	-	01.81
Grand Total	119	11	130	26	02	28	100.00

Eleventh General Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1999

Name Of the Party	No. of Seats Contesed			No. of Seats elected			Percentage of votes polled
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Indian National Congress	210	13	223	126	06	132	41.06
Bharatiya Janata Party	144	05	149	44	-	44	20.69
Janatha Dal (United)	108	04	112	19	-	19	13.52
Janatha Dal (Secular)	193	10	203	09	-	09	10.42
Communist Patry of India (M)	8	-	08	-	-	-	0.39
Communist Party of India	11	-	11	-	-	-	-
Bahujan Samajawadi Party	84	01	85	-	-	-	-

Kannada Chaluvali Vatal Paksha	7	02	09	-	-	-	-
AIDMK		11	02	13	01	-	01
Karnataka Rajya Raita Sangha	9	-	09	-	-	-	0.04
Independents		450	25	475	19	-	19
Other Parties (13)	43	—	43	—	—	-	-
Total	1,278	32	1,340	218	06	224	100.00

Fourteenth General Election to the Lok Sabha - 2004

Name of the Party	Seats contested			Seats won		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Indian National Congress	26	2	28	08	01	9
Bharatiya Janatha Party	23	1	24	16	01	17
Janatha Dal (United)	04	-	04	00	0	0
Janatha Dal (Secular)	25	03	28	-02	-	2
Bahujana Samaja Party	9	0	9	0	0	0
URSP	3	0	3	0	0	0
Kannada Nadu Party	20	1	21	0	0	0
Samajawadi Party	2	0	2	0	0	0
Janatha Party	6	0	6	0	0	0
Rashtriya Janatha Dal	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shivasena	1	0	1	0	0	0
Muslim League (KSC)	1	0	1	0	0	0
AIFB		1	1	0	0	0
Communist Party of India (L)	0	2	41	0	0	0
Independents	39			0	0	0
Total	162	10	172	26	02	28

Twelfth General Elections to the Vidhana Sabha - 2004

Name of the Party	Seats contested			Seats won		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Indian National Congress	218	06	224	64	01	65
Bharatiya Janatha Party	195	09	204	77	02	79
Janatha Dal (United)	29	01	30	04	01	05
Janatha Dal (Secular)	217	04	221	56	02	58
Kannada Chaluvai Vatal Paksha	05	-	05	01	-	01
Republic Party of India	02	02	04	01	-	01
Communist Party of India (M)	06	-	06	01	-	01
Muslim League	-	01	01	-	-	01
Kannada Nadu Party	169	11	180	01	-	01
Samata Samaja Party	-	02	02	-	-	-
Shivasena	11	-	11	-	-	-
AIADMK	02	-	02	-	-	-
Independents	134	36	170	13	-	13
Others	48	-	48	-	-	-
Total	1341	92	1433	218	06	224

Source: Chief Election Officer, Bangalore 13. 9th general elections to Vidhana Soudha - 2008

General elections to Vidhana Sabha - 2008

Name of the party	Seats Contested			Seats Won			% of votes obtained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Indian National Congress	211	11	222	80	-	80	34.59
Bharathiya Janata Party	214	-	224	107	03	110	33.86
Janatha Dal (S)	209	10	219	28	-	28	19.13
Janatha Dal (U)	64	8	72	-	-	-	0.33
Kannada Chaluvai(Vatal) party	6	-	6	-	-	-	0.04
R.P.I	4	-	4	-	-	-	0.01
C.P.I (M)	8	1	9	-	-	-	0.24
Muslim League	5	-	5	-	-	-	0.02
Kannada Nadu Party	3	-	3	-	-	-	0.01
Samajvadi Party	116	4	120	-	-	-	0.09

B.S.P	207	10	217	-	-	-	2.74
R.P.I (A)	10	-	10	-	-	-	0.01
C.P.I	10	-	10	-	-	-	0.11
Lok Jana Shakti Party	35	1	36	-	-	-	0.11
Rashtriya Hindustani Sena Karnatak	33	2	35	-	-	-	0.12
Swarna Yuga Party	25	4	29				0.15
Sarvodaya Karnataka Party	20	1	21				0.04
Shivasena	3	-	-				0.01
A.I.A.D.M.K.	7	-	7				0.03
Independents	899	45	944	6	-	06	6.92
Other Parties	50	1	51	-	-	-	0.21
Total	2134	108	2242	221	03	224	100

Source: Chief Election Office, Bangalore.

District Wise Party Position - 2008 Assembly Elections

District	Total Assembly Seats	BJP won	INC won	JDS won	Independents won
Bangalore	7	6	1	0	0
BBMP	21	11	9	1	0
Bangalore (Rural)	4	2	2	0	0
Chamaraja Nagara	4	0	4	0	0
Chikkaballapura	5	0	4	1	0
Hassan	7	0	2	5	0
Kodagu	2	2	0	0	0
Kolar	6	2	2	1	1
Mandya	7	0	2	4	1
Mysore	11	2	8	1	0
Tumkur	11	3	4	3	1
Ramanagara	4	0	2	2	0
Chikkamagalur	5	4	1	0	0
Chitradugra	6	2	1	1	2
Koppal	5	2	1	1	1
Dakshina Kannada	8	4	4	0	0
Udupi	3	4	1	-	-
Davangere	8	6	2	0	0
Shimoga	5	4	1	0	0
Uttara Kannada	6	2	2	2	0
Bellary	9	8	1	0	0

Raichur	7	2	3	2	0
Bagalkote	7	7	0	0	0
Belgaum	18	9	7	2	0
Bidar	6	2	3	1	0
Bijapur	8	5	3	0	0
Dharwad	7	6	1	0	0
Gadag	4	4	0	0	0
Gulbarga	13	5	7	1	0
Haveri	6	5	1	0	0
Total	224	110	80	28	6

By Election 2008: In the by election held during Dec 2008 to the 8 Legislative Assembly constituencies viz

1) Madhugiri, 2) Arabhavi 3) Maddur 4) Turuvekere 5) Doddaballapur 6) Devadurga 7) Karwar and 8) Hukkeri which fell vacant due to the resignation of the sitting MLAs, excluding the Maddur constituency whose member died unexpectedly. In this election BJP by winning five {Arabhavi, Doddaballapur, Hukkeri, Kawar and Devadurga} seat has enhanced its totally to 115 and JD(S) by winning the remaining three {Madhugiri, Maddur and Turuvekere} seats has 25 seats to its credit.

Governors of Karnataka from 1956

Smt./Sriyuths	
Jayachamaraja Wodeyar	1956 to 1964
Gen. S.M. Srinagesh	1964 to 1965
V.V. Giri	1965 to 1967
G.S. Pathak	1967 to 1969
Dharmavir	1969 to 1972
Mohanlal Sukhadia	1972 to 1976
Uma Shankar Dixit	1976 to 1977
Govind Narain	1977 to 1983
A.N. Banerji	1983 to 1988
P. Venkatasubbaiah	1988 to 1990
Bhanu Pratap Singh	1990 to 1991
Khursheed Alam Khan	1991 to 1999 (two terms)
V.S. Ramadevi	1990 to 2002
T.N.Chaturvedi	2002 to 2007
Rameshwara Thakur	21-8-2007 to 28-6-2009
Hans Raj Bhardwaj	29-6-2009 (till date)

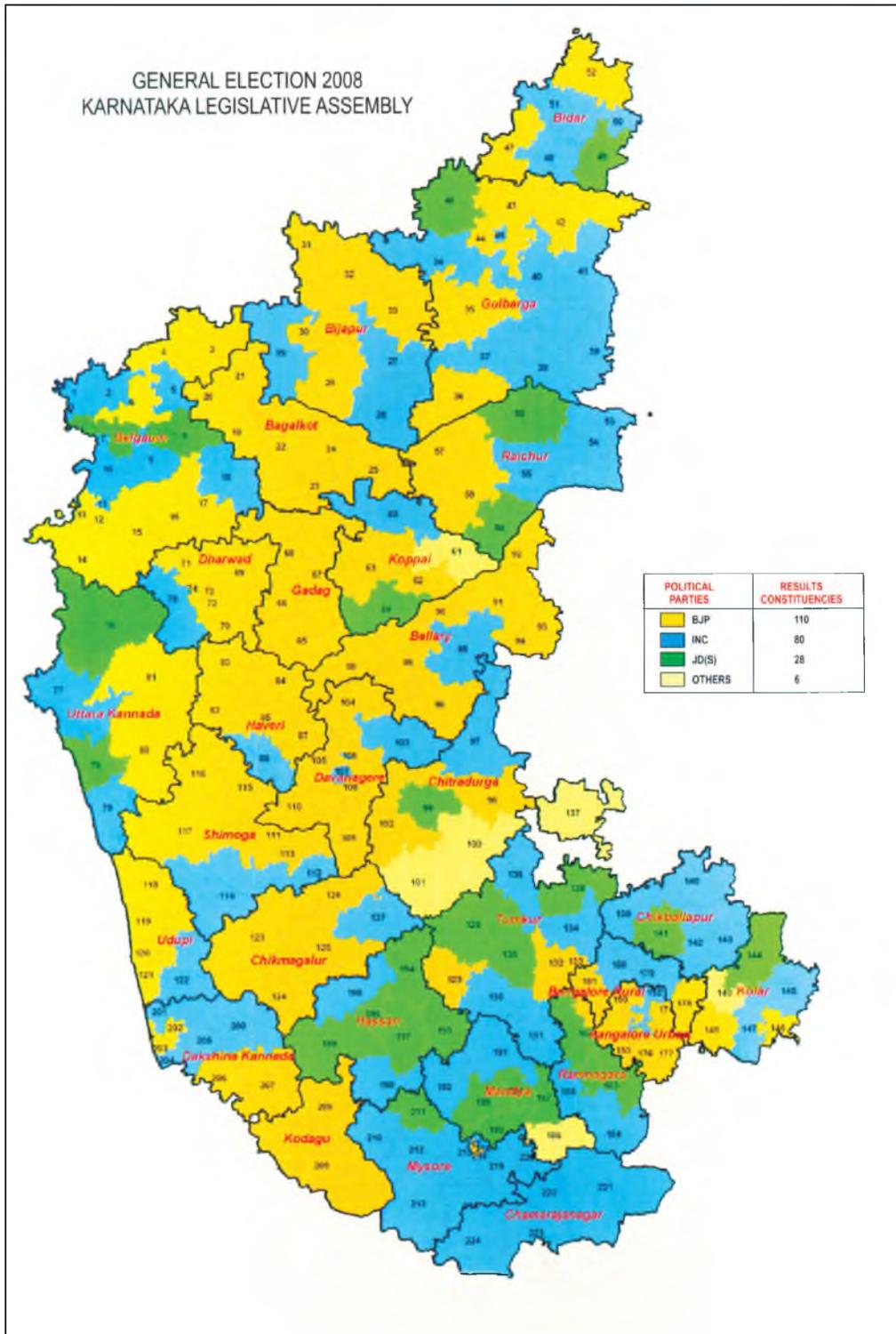
Party-wise Results of 2009 Fifteenth Parliamentary (Lok Sabha) Election

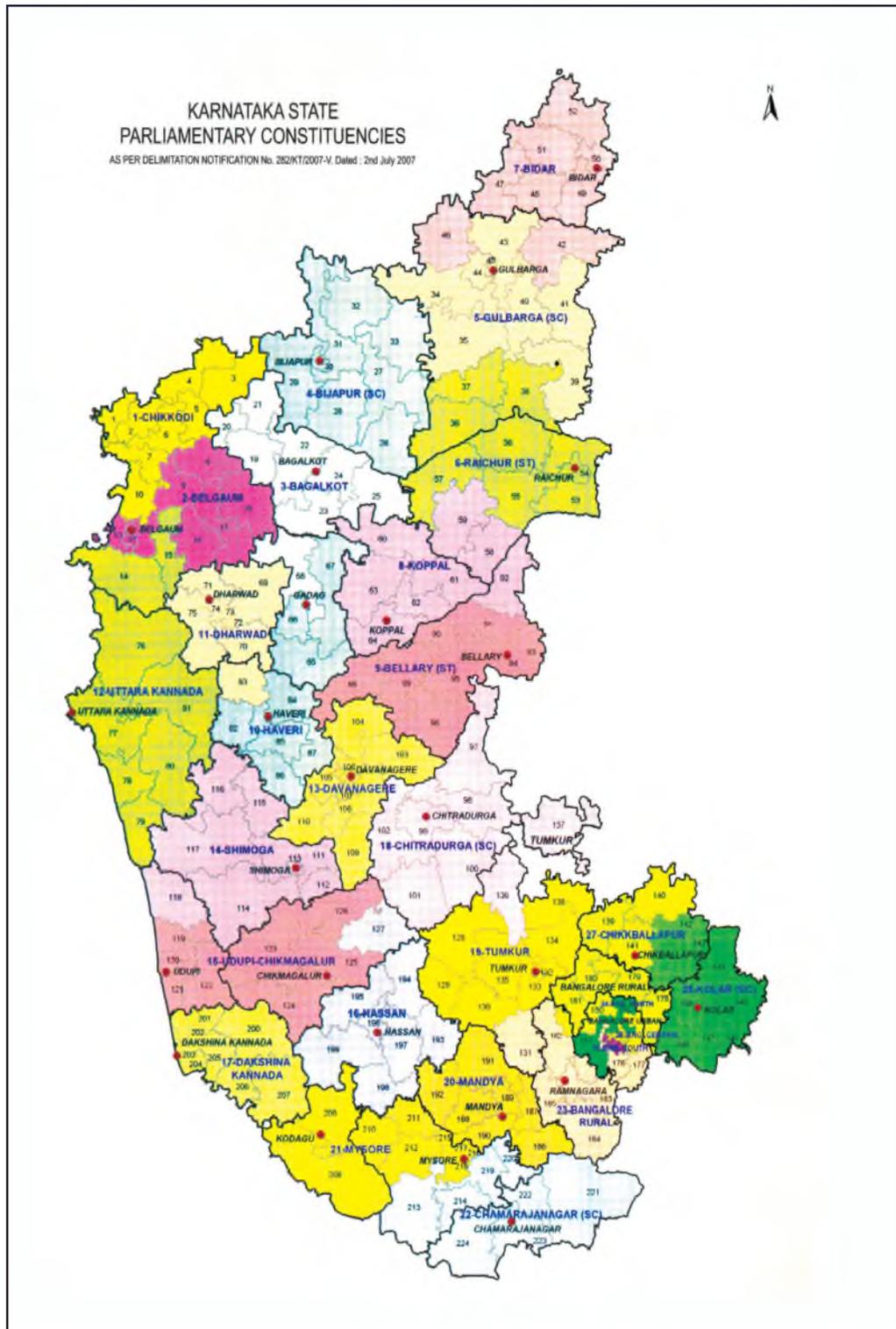
Name of the Political Party		Seats Contested			Seats Won		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Indian National Congress	26	02	28	06	-	06
2.	Bharatiya Janatha Party	27	01	28	18	01	19
3.	Bahujan Samaj Party	27	01	28	-	-	-
4.	Janatha Dal (S)	21	-	21	03	-	03
5.	Janatha Dal (U)	08	-	08	-	-	-
6.	CPI (M)	04	-	04	-	-	-
7.	CPI (M)	-	01	01	-	-	-
8.	Other Minor (22) Parties	43	03	21	-	-	-
9.	Independants	251	09	28	-	-	-
	Total	408	17	28	27	01	28

Among the 28 Lok Sabha seats, BJP won the 1) Chikkodi, 2) Bijapur (SC), 3) Bagalkot, 4) Belgaum, 5) Raichur (ST), 6) Koppal, 7) Bellary (ST), 8) Haveri, 9) Dharwad, 10) Uttara Kannada, 11) Davanagere, 12) Shimoga, 13) Udupi Chik Magaluru, 14) Dakshina Kannada, 15) Chitraduraga, 16) Bangalore (north), 17) Bangalore Central, 18) Bangalore South and 19) Tumkur Constituencies; INC won the 1) Gulbarga (SC), 2) Bidar, 3) Mysore, 4) Chamarajanagar (SC), 5) Chickballapur and 6) Kolar (SC), Constituencies; Janatha Dal (S) won the 1) Hassan, 2) Bangalore Rural and 3) Mandya Constituencies.

By Election to Vidhana Soudha - 2009

During August 2009 by elections were held to the 1) Chitapur, 2) Govindaraja Nagar, 3) Channapatna, 4) Ramanagar and 5) Kollegal constituencies and the result is as follows. If the Chitapur and Kollega constituencies are won by BJP, Ramanagara and Channapatna constituencies went to Janatha Dal (S), and Govindaraja Nagar, seat was secured by INC.





Chief Ministers of the State from 1947

Sl. No.	Sriyuths	Party	From	To
1.	K. Chengalaraya Reddy	INC	25.10.1947	30.03.1952
2.	K. Hanumanthaiah	INC	30.03.1952	19.08.1956
3.	Kadidal Manjappa	INC	19.08.1956	31.10.1956
4.	S. Nijalingappa	INC	01.11.1956	19.04.1957
5.	S. Nijalingappa	INC	19.04.1957	16.05.1958
6.	B.D. Jatti	INC	16.05.1958	09.03.1962
7.	S.R. Kanthi	INC	09.03.1962	20.06.1962
8.	S. Nijalingappa	INC	21.06.1962	03.03.1967
9.	S. Nijalingappa	INC	03.03.1967	28.05.1968
10.	Veerendra Patil	INC	29.05.1968	27.03.1971
	President's Rule -1		27.03.1971	20.03.1972
11.	D. Devaraj Urs	INC	20.03.1972	31.12.1977
	President's Rule -2		31.12.1977	28.02.1978
12.	D. Devaraj Urs	Con.I	28.02.1978	07.01.1980
13.	R. Gundu Rao	INC	12.01.1980	10.01.1983
14.	Ramkrishna Hegde	Janatha	10.01.1983	02.01.1985
15.	Ramkrishna Hegde	Janatha	08.03.1985	13.02.1986
16.	Ramkrishna Hegde	Janatha	16.02.1986	11.08.1988
17.	S.R.Bomma	Janatha	13.08.1988	21.04.1989
	President's Rule-3		21.04.1989	30.11.1989
18.	Veerendra Patil	INC	30.11.1989	10.10.1990
	President's Rule-4		10.10.1990	17.10.1990
19.	S. Bangarappa	INC	17.10.1990	19.11.1992
20.	M. Veerappa Moily	INC	19.11.1992	11.12.1994
21.	H.D. Devegowda	Janathadal	11.12.1994	31.05.1996
22.	J.H. Patel	Janathadal	31.05.1996	11.10.1999
23.	S.M. Krishna	INC	11.10.1999	28.05.2004
24.	N. Dharma Singh	INC	28.05.2004	02-02-2006
25.	H.D. Kumaraswamy	J.D. (s)	02-02-2006	09-10-2007 (resigned on 9 th)
	President's Rule -5		09-10-2007	13-11-2007
26.	B.S.Yediyurappa	BJP	13-11-2007	19-11-2007 (resigned on 19 th)
	President's Rule-6		19-11-2007	30-05-07
27.	B.S.Yediyurappa	BJP	30-05-2007	Till date

Chapter III

PEOPLE

Geographically, Karnataka occupies the centre tableland of the Deccan Plateau. At times, it has been termed as an anthropological museum, where the people of different racial traits are seen. Apart from the so-called Dravidians and Indo-Aryan races, the land has notable strains of other categories too. The Muslim dynasties that ruled over the region attracted considerable number of Turks, Afghans and other people from the Middle-East. Proximity to Goa made many run-away Negro slaves from that region are believed to have come and settled down on the territory bordering Goa, especially in Uttara Kannada and these people are called Siddhis. Of late, certain settlements of the Tibetans have also come into existence. Some places on the coast like Bhatkal has people of Arabic origin and who are locally called Navayats, having settled down there for centuries.

The Christian population here has a considerable strain of European element in it, as the Portugese in Goa had married local women and considerable sections of Goan Christians have migrated to Karnataka. The contact the coastal people had with the Arab traders helped their mingling with the local population. The various racial elements including the indigenous, the various religious movements and regional customs have helped in evolving the Karnataka culture which has shaped the life of the people.

Demography

According to 2001 census, Karnataka with an area of 1,91,791 sq. km. has a population of 52,850,562 with 26,898,918 males and 25,951,644 females. Karnataka State ranks 9th among the 28 States and 7 Union Territories in the Indian Union both in respect of area and population as per 2001 census. Karnataka's population constitutes 5.1% of India's population. The projected population in the state by 2008 was expected at 59,446,867 (for details see the tables enclosed).

As can be seen from the trends in growth of population, there was a fall in growth and a decrease during 1911-21 due to epidemics, plague and influenza. In 30 years between 1901 and 1931 the population increased only about a million and a half. The rate of growth of population has accelerated from 1951 onwards. The percentage growth rate of population during 1981-91 was 21.12 (Rural 17.65 and Urban 29.62) as against 26.76 during 1971-81 It reduced to 17.50% during 1991-2001. (Rural 19.07 and Urban 50.65). Among the districts, during 1981-91, Bangalore District has recorded the highest growth rate of 35.10 per cent and newly formed Udupi district (1997) has registered the lowest growth rate of 7.10 percent.

The district-wise population of the State in 2001 and the percentage of decennial increase between 1991 and 2001 are as follows: Bangalore 6,537,124 35.10%; Bangalore Rural 1,881,514-12.50%; Belgaum 4,214,505-17.60%; Bellary 2,027,140-22.40%; Bidar 1,502,373-19.60%; Bijapur 1,806,918-17.50%; Chickmagalur 2,65,462-9.30%; Chitradurga 15,17,896-09.30%; Dakshina Kannada 1,897,730-14.90%; Dharwad 1,604,253-16.70%; Gulbarga 3,130,922-21.30%; Hassan 1,721,669-09.70%; Kodagu 548,561-12.30%; Kolar 2,536,069-14.40%; Mandya 1,763,705-07.30%; Mysore 2,641,027-15.80%; Raichur 1,669,792-23.50%; Shimoga 1,642,545-13.10%; Tumkur 2,584,711-12.10% and Uttara Kannada 1,353,644-10.90%.

Sex Ratio: The sex ratio is defined as the number of females for every 1000 males in a given area. The sex ratio of population in 2001 was 965. The rural sex ratio was 977 and that of the urban ratio was 942, as compared to the figures to that of 1991 (Rural 975, Urban 930; Total 961). The sex ratio has almost remained the same for the total population of the state with a slight decrease in the number of females whereas in the rural areas the ratio was higher and in the urban areas it was a little less during 2001. During 2001, the district-wise sex ratio was as follows: Bagalkot 980; Bangalore 908; Bangalore Rural 955; Belgaum 960; Bellary 969; Bidar 949; Bijapur 950; Chamarajanagar 971; Chickmagalur 984; Chitradurga 955; Dakshina Kannada 1022; Davanagere 952; Dharwad 949; Gadag 969; Gulbarga 966; Hassan 1004; Haveri 944; Kodagu 996; Kolar 972; Koppal 983; Mandya 986; Mysore 964; Raichur 983; Shimoga 978; Tumkur 967; Udupi 1130, and Uttara Kannada 971. These figures indicate that the sex ratio in the districts of Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Haveri and Mysore was less than the State's average and Udupi has higher sex ratio than other areas.

Density of Population: The number of persons for every square kilometre area is called the density of population. The density of population in the state was 235 in 1991 as against 194 in 1981 which is less than that of the country (267 in 1991 as against 230 in 1981). Among 35 states and union territories in the country Karnataka occupies the 20th position in density of population in 1991 and 2001.

According to 2001 census Bangalore District has registered the highest density of 2,985 persons per sq. km and the lowest of 132 persons per sq.km. in Kodagu and Uttara Kannada district. The density of population in the urban areas of Bangalore district in 2001 was 10,375 per sq km and next comes Mysore district which has a density of 5,508 per sq. km. in the urban areas. Apart from Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore, Mandya, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Kolar and Davangere districts have a density of more than 300 persons per sq. km. Those with a density between 250 and 300 were Haveri, Udupi, Bidar, Hassan and Bagalkot districts; with a density

between 200 and 250 were Bidar, Chitradurga, Hassan and Tumkur. Raichur, Tumkur, Bellary, Gadag, Mysore and Mandya districts have an urban density of more than 5,000.

Marital Status: According to 1990-91 census the total number of married person under the age group 15-44 in the state was 1,32,55,554 (56,59,555 males, 75,95,999 females) and the percentage of these figures to the total population was 64.24% (53.75% for males and 75.05% for females). Likewise according to 2001 census the total number of married persons between 15-44 age group was 2,56,43,500 (1,30,79,600 males and 1,25,63,900 females) and among them 1,25,400 persons (19,200 males and 1,05,200 females) of between age group 15 and 44 were either divorced or got separated.

Urbanisation: Karnataka stood 10th in the level of urbanisation in 1981 census and has moved to 11th rank in 1991 census among the States and Union Territories in India. The rate of urbanisation is faster in Karnataka when compared to other states of India. This trend has been growing from 1901 till 1991. In the 1991 census, there are 306 places in the State classified as towns as against 281 towns in 1981 census. The State is becoming steadily urbanised. It has a larger proportion of its population living in urban areas, than the average for the country as a whole. The districtwise total number of towns as per 1991 census was as follows: Bangalore 33; Bangalore Rural 9; Belgaum 22; Bellary 12; Bidar 5; Bijapur 18; Chickmagalur 10; Chitradurga 10; Dakshina Kannada 27; Dharwad 20; Gulbarga 19; Hassan 13; Kodagu 9; Kolar 15; Mandya 11; Mysore 18; Raichur 13; Shimoga 16; Tumkur 12 and Uttara Kannada 14.

Urban Agglomeration and Cities: There were 22 Urban Agglomerations in Karnataka as per 1991 census and they were Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Davanagere, Bijapur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Raichur, K.G.F., Bhadravathi, Hospet, Bidar, Udupi, Hassan, Chitradurga, Gangavathi, Shahabad, Sirsi, Arasikere and Wadi. The number of towns in each class and their growth rate during the decade 1981-1991 in the State were as follows: Class I- population 1,00,000 and above : 21, + 42.14, Class II- population 50,000 to 99,999: 17, +47.34; Class III- population 20,000 to 49,999 : 82+28.71; Class IV-population 10,000 to 19,999 : 70, +27.27; Class V-population 5,000 to 9,999 : 2.08, -5.85 and Class VI population less than 5,000 :24, +23.42 (the first figure indicates the number of towns and the second figure indicates the growth rate). Accordingly to 2001 census 270 town in the state which included the 24 urban agglomerations viz., Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Karwar, Sirsi, Ankola, Kumta, Bhatkala, Belgaum, Ramadurg, Athani, Gulbarga, Shahabad, Wadi, Harihara, Bijapur, Gangavathi, Robertsonpet (KGF), Bidar, Udupi, Hassan, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Chitradurga in the state. It also included eight city corporations, 44 City Municipal Councils, 94 Town

Municipal Councils, 68 Town Panchayats, besides the census towns, notified area committee township.

Rural Areas: The rural areas include all villages and areas such as forest and settlement not falling within the limits of a village. They comprise all areas not classified as Urban. A village without any inhabitants is referred to as 'uninhabited' or 'bechirack'. Bechirack literally means "without any light". According to 1991 census the district-wise rural population and the percentage to the total population in the districts were as follows (The first figure indicates the rural population and the second figure indicates the percentage to the total population of the district):

Bangalore 6,69,909-13.84%; Bangalore Rural 13,69,908-81.87%; Belgaum 27,41,820-76.81%; Bellary 13,25,692-13%; Bidar 10,10,096-80.43%; Bijapur 22,39,244-76.48%; Chickmagalur 8,45,422-83.11%; Chitradurga 15,91,765-73.00%; Dakshina Kannada 19,31,670-71.71%; Dharwad 22,79,259-65.06%; Gulbarga 19,72,366-76.38%; Hassan 12,96,962-82.63%; Kodagu 4,10,514-84.04%; Kolar 16,99,906-76.68%; Mandya 13,77,570-83.77%; Mysore 22,24,724-70.29%; Raichur 18,29,765-79.21%; Shimoga 14,03,621-73.50%; Tumkur 19,23,656-83.43% and Uttara Kannada 9,25,744-75.86%. for districtwise 2001 census rural population see the table at the end.

The total number of inhabited villages at each census from 1901 to 1991 were as follows: 1901-28,288, 1911 -28,548, 1921-28,349, 1931-28,635, 1941-28,290, 1951-27,629, 1961-26,377, 1971-26,826, 1981-27,028 and 1991 -27,066. In 2001 there were 27,481, inhabited and 1925 uninhabited villages in the state. Refer chapter I for village details.

Houses, Households and Amenities

As per 2001 census there were 1,38,30,096 census houses (89,98,481 rural (85%) and 48,31,615 (34.9%) (urban) and 1,02,32,133 (66.75,173 (65.2%) rural and 35,56,960 (34.8%)urban) households in the state. Among the total census houses, 1,26,57,293 were (95,51,113 residential, 5,18,186 residential cum others, 7,79,024 shop and offices, 1,16,719 schools and colleges, 62,858 hotels-lodges and questhouses, 38,380 hospitals, dispensaries 1,80,891 factory, workshops and sheds, 2,07,332 worshipping places and 12,02,790 other non residential. Occupied census houses and 11,72,803 were unoccupied census houses.

Among the total house holds (1,02,32,133) 56,13,007 are permanent, 36,45,185 semipermanent 9,71,473 temporary and 2468 are of unclassified nature. Among the total households, 60,25,364 depend on tap 17,50,387 on handpumps . 8,76,001 on tubewells, 12,68,913 on wells 1,10,689 on tank and ponds, 1,11,748 on river and canals 30,640 on springs and 54,491 on other water sources likewise if 13,68,797 use pit latrine, 19,07,116 use water closets 5,61,118 use other latrines and 63,95,107 (62,5%) households have

no latrine at all. Similarly if 80,37,052 (78.5%) households have electricity, 21,26,345 have kerosene 21,989 have solar energy 5,187 have other oil 7,047 any other source as their lighting sources, 34,513 households have no lighting at all. Regarding drainage and sanitation facilities if 17,66,563 households have closed drainage and 34,75,862 have open drainage 49,89,708 households have no drainage facilities at all.

Migration: Migration is one of the key factors in changing the size and structure of the population. It may be temporary or permanent. Temporary migration may be seasonal and it may be continued to certain periods in a year. Generally, people from plains move to Malnad districts both during sowing and harvesting seasons and later return to their houses. The migration of females is mainly due to marriages. Other socio-cultural factors like education and employment also contribute to the migration of the people. The number of immigrants from the neighbouring states of Karnataka has increased considerably between 1971 and 1981 and these figures are as follows: Andhra Pradesh by 62,000; Kerala by 60,000; Maharashtra by 67,000 and Tamil Nadu by 1.53 lakhs. There were 11.88 lakh persons hailing from other States in India, 21,394 persons from other Asian countries and 2,859 persons from non-Asian countries as in 1981. As per 2001 census there were 5,82,799 immigrants from Andhra Pradesh, 5,47,156 from Tamilnadu, 3,87,567 from Maharastra, 2,83,764 from Kerala, 79,730 from Rajasthan, 38,679 from U.P., 31,060 from West Bengal 29,898 from Bihar 25,375 from Gujarat 16,840 Orissa, 4,664 from Punjab, 4,664 from Jammu Kashmir, 1,02,925 from other states and 44,305 from outside the country. Likewise from Karntaka there were 12,67,421 emigrants to Maharastra, 2,88,862 to Andhra 1,32,882 to Goa, 1,19,993 to Tamilnadu, 55,685 to Kerala 28,098 to Gujarat 16,309 to Delhi 12,262 to Uttara Pradesh 10,432 to Madhya Pradesh, Bihar-9077, Rajasthan - 8,294, West Bengal-5,327, Punjab - 4,042, Haryana - 3,293, Uttaranchal-2,697, Chattisgarh - 2,635, Jharkhand-2,274, Pondichery - 2,023, Chandigarh, 1,830 Orissa-1,822, Jammu and Kashmir-1,452, Assam - 1,438, and 4,0671 persons other parts of the country.

SC and ST population: Scheduled Castes means such castes, races, or tribes or parts of groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 of the Constitution of India. Scheduled Tribes means such tribes or_tribal communities as deemed so under Articles 342 of the Constitution. In 1976, the Government of India by an amendment to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes order published a list of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for the State of Karnataka. According to 2001 census there are 101 Schedule Caste and 49 Schedule Tribes in Karnataka. A vast majority of people of the Schedule Caste and the Schedule Tribes live in rural areas. According to 2001 census there were 85,63,930 Scheduled Castes people in the State (64,17,243 in Rural and 21,46,687 in Urban) which is about 16.2%

of the total population of the State and there were 34,63,986 Scheduled Tribes people (29,34,530 Rural and 5,29,456 Urban) which is about 6.6% of the total population of the State. Both the Central and the State Governments have taken up a number of welfare measures for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and voluntary organisations are also functioning for the benefit of the weaker sections of the community (see Chapter XII - Social Welfare Measures for more details).

Disabled Population: The census of disabled population was discontinued since 1941 and however it has been continued during 1981, the International Year of the Disabled. The data on crippled has been collected during 1981 for the first time in the history of Indian Census. According to 1981 census, the disabled population in the State is (the first figure in the bracket indicates for Rural areas and the second figure in the bracket is of the Urban areas) Dumb(14,970; 2,643); Blind(15,162; 2,944) and crippled (15,208; 3,803). For a population of 10,000 there were six totally blind six totally crippled and six totally dumb persons in rural areas and the corresponding figures for the urban areas were three, four and three respectively. Incidence of disabilities is greater in rural areas than in urban areas and this might be due to the lack of public health services, sanitation, personal hygiene, cleanliness, food and nutrition. The Central and the State governments and many voluntary organisations have come forward with various kinds of programmes for the rehabilitation, of the disabled (See chapter XII - Social Welfare Measures for more details). According to 2001 census, among the total disabled population of 9,40,643 were 4,40,875 blind, 90,717 dumb 48,861 deaf 2,66,551 crippled and 92,631 mental disorder person.

Literacy: A person is treated as a literate if he can read and write with understanding in any language. For this no minimum educational standard or formal education is required. All children of the age group 0-4 are treated as illiterate. The percentage of literacy in the State according to 2001 census is 66.6% as against 47.05% in 1991; 38.41% in 1981; 31.52% in 1971 and 25.40% in 1961. These figures indicate that there is a steady increase in the proportion of literates to the total population. The trend has been maintained for both male and female literacy in the State. Among the males it has improved from 41.62 percent in 1971 to 48.61 percent in 1981 and 56.41 percent in 1991 to 76.1% in 2001. Among the females, the literacy percentage has increased from 20.97 percent in 1971 to 27.83 percent in 1981 and 37.31 percent in 1991 to 56.9% in 2001. The male literacy rate has increased from 9.9 percent in 1901 to 76.1 percent in 2001 and that of the female literacy rate has increased from 0.6 percent in 1901 to 56.9 percent in 2001. In all the districts, literacy both among the males and females has considerably improved. Bangalore district has topped the list in the district wise female literacy rate (77.5%) in 2001 followed by Dakshina Kannada (77.2%), Udupi (75.2%) and Kodagu (72.3%). Raichur

still has the lowest literacy rate in the State. The district-wise literacy rate according to 2001 was as follows: Bagalkot 57.3%; Bangalore 83%; Bangalore Rural 64.7%; Belgaum 64.2%; Bellary 57.4%; Bidar 60.9%; Bijapur 57%; Chamarajanagar 50.9%; Chikmagalur 72.2%; Chitradurga 64.5%; Davanagere 67.4%; Dakshina Kannada 83.4%; Dharwad 71.6%; Gadag 66.1%; Gulbarga 50%; Hassan 68.6%; Haveri 67.8%; Kodagu 78%; Kolar 62.8%; Koppal 54.1%; Mandya 61%; Mysore 63.5%; Raichur 48.8%; Shimoga 74.5%; Tumkur 67%; Udupi 81.2%; Uttara Kannada 76.6%. But in general, Dakshina Kannada (83.4%) was in top and pushed Bangalore in a minute difference (83%) to next and Udupi (81.2%) comes under third place. Bangalore was in top place in 1991 census. The literacy rate of urban areas under the existing 27 districts (2001) of the state were as follows: Kodagu District topped the list (89.7%) followed by Udupi district (89.5%) and Raichur has the lowest rate in the state (66.9%). In the males and females literacy rate Dakshina Kannada dist. topped the list for males (89.7%) and Bangalore District topped the list for females (77.5%).

Languages: As many as 15 languages are recognised in our Constitution as the main languages of the country. Though Kannada is the principal language of the state, accounting for more than 65% of the total population (according to 1981 census) there are people who speak other major languages also. According to 1981 census the number of persons speaking some major languages in the State was as follows: Assamese 157; Bengali 10,226; Gujarathi 36,390; Hindi 6,57,561; Kannada 2,41,99,576; Kashmiri 94; Konkani 6,40,738; Malayalam 5,90,709; Marathi 13,91,311; Oriya 2,118; Punjabi 9,536; Samskrita 509; Sindhi 11,597; Tamil 13,85,313; Telugu 29,93,501; Tulu 12,17,834 and Urdu 35,12,831.

According to 1991 census, 66.22% of the population of the state were speaking Kannada, Urdu 9.96% Telugu 7.3%, Tamil 3.84%, Marathi 3.65, Tulu 3.07%, Hindi 1.97%, Malayalam 1.68%, Konkani 1.75%, Coorgi 0.21%.

Religions

Karnataka is a land of many religions. Every religion has contributed in its own way in shaping the life and activities of the people and promoting the culture of Karnataka. Majority of people in Karnataka are adherent to Hinduism and the other major religions of the State are Buddhism, Christianity, Jainism, Islam and Sikhism.

According to 1991 census the population and the percentage of the total population of different religions and religions not stated were as follows (the first figure in the bracket indicates the population and the second figure is the percentage of the total population : Buddhists (73,012 - 0.16), Christians (8,59,478 - 1.91), Hindus (3,84,32,027 - 85.45), Jains (3,26,114 - 0.73), Muslims (52,34,023 - 11.64), Sikhs (10,101 - 0.02), other religions and persuasions (6,325 - 0.01) and religion not stated (36,121 - 0.08).

According to 2001 census the population and the percentage of the total population of different religions are as follows (the first figure indicates the population and the second figure is the percentage of the total population) Buddhists 393300, 0.74; Christians 1009164, 1.90; Hindus 44321279, 83.86; Jains 412659, 0.78; Muslims 6463127, 12.23; Others 115460, 0.22; Religion not stated 120247, 0.23; Sikhs 15326, 0.02. For districtwise detail see the table.

Hinduism: Hinduism comprises of several sects and faiths. The Hindu Code denotes all persons who profess Hindu religion either by birth by Hindu parents or by conversion. All Indians who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsees or Jews, can be termed as Hindus. Hinduism according to Hindu Law includes followers of Vedic tradition, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Veerashaivas, Arya Samajists, Bramhos and the followers of aministic cults including Bhuta worship etc. There are a number of cults and religious practices, among Hindus. Gokarna is an important Shaiva centre of great antiquity. Pranaveshwara temple at Talagunda is one of the oldest among the Shiva shrines of India. Shankaracharya (circa 788-820) visited Karnataka and the Sringeri Peetha is one of the four mathas believed to have been founded by him in India. He preached the doctrine of Monism or Advaita, according to which Brahma or the Supreme Being alone is real and the universe is illusory or Maya. He advised people to worship any of the six deities, Shiva, Vishnu, Shakti, Kartikeya, Ganapathi or Surya. In addition to Sringeri, Shankara Mathas were also founded later at Kudali, Shivaganga, Avani and Sankeshwara in Karnataka. Many groups of Brahmanas like the Badaganadu, Mulukanadu, Babburakamme, Kota, Karade, Hoysala Karnataka, Uluchukamme, and Chitpavan are adherents of the school of Shankara in Karnataka.



Shankaracharya

Veerashaivism: Veerashaivism is a full blown offshoot of earlier Shaivism. Five Acharyas had earlier taught this cult. It was popularised by Basava (circa 1131-1167), the Treasurer of Kalachuri Bijjala of Kalyana. Basava and his contemporaries preached their religion in Kannada. The Veerashaiva teachers preached through *Vachanas* (poetic-prose) and they propagated the worship of Shiva and the leading of a life of morality and condemned social evils like caste differences and untouchability. Basava stressed the dignity of labour by his statement '*Kayakave kailasa*' ('worship through work') and wanted every Veerashaiva to follow some useful profession to earn his rightful livelihood. Jedara



Jagajyoti Basaveshwara

Dasimayya and Ekantada Ramayya, two saints who had preceded Basava and contemporaries of Basava like Allama Prabhu, Channabasava, Siddarama, Madivala Machayya (a washerman), Kakkayya (a cobbler), Hadapada Appanna (a barber) and women like Akka Mahadevi, Akka Nagamma, Neelambika Mukhtayakka and others were among those who composed Vachanas and profounded this philosophy. The Veerashaivas are a major section and are recognised by the Ishtalinga which they wear on their body. The practice of 'dasoha' led to the starting of free hostels by the Veerashaiva Mathas and in the long run to educational institutions. The Veerashaivas are rendering yeoman service in the field of education in the state.



Narasimha Temple, Ganagapur

Natha Pantha, believed to be a blend of Mahayana Buddhism and Shaivism, was also popular in Karnataka. Natha Pantha Mathas are found in many parts beginning from *Handi* Badaganath in Belgaum District to *Kadri* and *Vittala* in Dakshina Kannada. Adichunchangiri in Nagamangala taluk of Mandya district was once a centre of this cult. Dattatreya worship (influenced by the Natha Pantha) is a popular cult in Karnataka. Narasimha Saraswathi (1378-1455) believed to be an 'avatara' of Dattatreya had visited Bidar and is described to have cured Bahamani Sultan, Allaudin of some serious sickness. Devara Ganagapur in Gulbarga district, Kurugadda in Raichur District and Baba Budangiri in Chikamagalur district are a few notable centres of Dattatreya worship in Karnataka.

Another form of Shaivism that was and is popular in Karnataka is the worship of Mailara and his consort Malachi (Malavva). Centres of this worship are found at Adi and Mangsuli in Bidar district, Mailara in Bellary district, Guddadaguddapur in Haveri district and Bellur in Mandya District are the other important centres of this sect. Promoters of this cult, wearing red robes and a cap made of bear skin are found even today and are called Goravas or Vaggayyas.

Vaishnavism is another old religion in Karnataka. Some of the early Ganga rulers were also Vaishnavas. Ramanuja (1017-1137) who was born at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu, came to Karnataka during the beginning of the twelfth century. His parents were Bhumi Piratti (Kantimati) and Keshava Perumala. Ramanuja taught qualified monism or Vishishtadwaitha. Vishnu is the Supreme Deity, accompanied by his consort Lakshmi and she represents divine grace. Lakshmi is the



Ramanujacharya

mediator between God and men. That is why this religion is called Srivaishnavism. Ramanuja tried to preach to all in the society and even admitted the 'untouchables' into the temples on specified days in a year. Many fine Vaishanava temples including the one at Belur in the Hoysalas style were constructed during this time. Melkote has the famous Cheluvarayaswamy temple and Mysore City has the famous Parakala matha of this cult. After Ramanuja came Acharya Madhwa (1238-1317) who was born at Pajaka near Udupi. He preached the philosophy of Dualism or Dwaita and worship of Vishnu, who is the Supreme Devotee according to him. The teachings of both Ramanuja and Madhwa, who propounded Bhakti (devotion) gave an impetus to the Bhakti Movement of North India. He started eight Mathas to conduct the worship of the Lord Krishna in turns. Uttaradi Matha at Hospet and Raghavendra Brindavana at Mantralaya in Andhra Pradesh are other noted centres of this sect.



Madhwacharya



Kolaramma, Kolar

Worship of Shakti or the Mother Deity is found in various forms in different parts of the state. Most of the villages have village deities who are believed to protect the villages. The epidemics like cholera, small pox, plague etc. are believed to be caused by the anger of the Mother Deities. These deities are also called *Gramadevatas* under different names like Maramma, Malagamma, Yellamma, Renukamma, Durgamma, Dyamawwa and Kalikadevi in different parts of the state. A village deity is often represented by an image, a shapeless stone or some other symbol and in many places, She has shrines built in her honour. There can be wooden images also, some of them gaily painted. Blood sacrifice was also offered to these deities. Yellamma at Saudatti, Kolaramma at Kolar, Banashankaramma at Banashankari, Marikamba at Sirsi, Mayavva at Chincholi (Belgaum district) and Chandralamba at Sannati are some notable centres of such worship. The Jatra of Madduramma at Huskur (where the priests are from the Scheduled Castes) near Bangalore is attended by scores of thousands.

Buddhism: Buddhism was popular in Karnataka from the time of Ashoka. It is believed that Ashoka had sent Buddhist missionaries to Banavasi. Hiuen- Tsiang who visited Karnataka in about 640 A.D. says that Banavasi country had hundreds of Viharas. At Sannati and Kanaganahalli (Gulbarga district), remains of Stupas of Shatavahana times have been unearthed. There are Buddhist monuments of Chalukyan times at Badami and Aihole in Bijapur district.



Buddha Aihole

Tharabhogavati images have been found at Belgavi (Balligave, Shimoga Dt.) and Koliwada (Dharwad Dt). Many Buddhist remains were unearthed in and around Hampi. Some of the centres of Buddhist worship as in Kadiri later were converted into centres of Shaiva worship and Manjushri at Dharmastala became Manjunatha. They came under the influence of the Natha Panthis. There are wonderful 10th Century bronze images at Kadri which include Lokeshwara. There is a Mahabodi Society at Bangalore active both in social and spiritual activities. Of late many SC's have embraced Neo-Buddhism.

Jainism: Jainism has been an important religion of Karnataka and it has contributed quite substantially to the culture of Karnataka. Bhadrabahu, the last Shrutakevalin, migrated to Karnataka with a large number of followers including a Maurya prince and spent his last years at Shravanabelgola. Banavasi Kadambas built Jaina basti at Halsi, the ancient Palashika in Belgaum dt. The Gangas highly patronised Jainism and famous Gomata monolith at Shravanabelagola was erected (Circa 982) by Chavundaraya noted scholar and Ganga general. But even before that Gommata sculpture was erected at Aretippur in Madaur taluk as early as 918 A.D. Besides Bastis were built at Shravanabelgola, Manne and Kambadahalli during the Ganga rule. There were Jaina scholars like Pujoyapada (Devanandi) and Kundakunda in the Ganga court and Kannada authors Nemichandra and Chavundaraya were also Jains. The Kadambas, the Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas of Kalyana were the great patrons of Jainism. Great mathematician Mahavira, the earliest Kannada poets Srivijaya, Pampa, Ponna and Ranna who were Jains. Gommata monoliths were erected at Gommatagiri in Hunsur Taluk (Mysore district), Karkala in Udupi dt. (1432), Venuru (1603) and recently at Dharmasthala (1982) in Dakshina Kannada District. The Jains in Karnataka are mostly followers of the Digambara sect and Swetambaras came in recent years from Gujarat and Rajasthan mainly to trade and are found mostly in commercial and urban towns.



Gomata, Shravanabelagola

Sikhism: Sikhism also has left Its Imprint on Karnataka. Guru Nanak is believed to have visited Bidar and there is Guru Nanak Jhira Sahib in his memory. One of the close disciples (Panch Piyares) of Guru Govind, Bhal Sahib Chand (later known as Sahib Singh), a barber, was from Bidar and he was among the five who were initiated to the Khalsa. Considerable number of Sikhs took service under Hyder and Tipu and many have come and settled down in the cities of



Guru Nanak Jhira, Bidar

Karnataka in recent decades. There are Gurudwaras at Bangalore, Gulbarga and Hubli.

Islam: Islam entered Karnataka soon after its propagation in Arabia as Arabs were trading at the ports of Karnataka. Some of the Arabs had settled on the West Coast and inscriptions speak of them as Tadjikas. As testified by Sanjan plates, the Rashtrakutas had a *Tajjika* Governor and Arab travellers also speak of Muslim settlement in the major commercial centres of Rashtrakuta empire. Their guild called Hanjamana (Anjuman) is mentioned in the records of the Kadambas of Goa, Alupas of Dakshina Kannada and of Vijayanagara. The Navayats and the Mapilles (Moplas) are the Muslims from Karnataka Coast, who follow the Shafi sect like the Arabs. The Afghan, Turks, Persians etc. are called Dakhni Muslims, who speak Urdu and belong to Hanafi sect. Islam introduced the Persian and the Arabic languages into Karnataka and Dakhni Urdu also developed in the South. Fine Indo-Sarsenic monuments at Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur, Shahpur, Sagara, Gogi, Ashttur, Sira and Srirangapatna have the pride of place in the history of Islamic art of Karnataka. The Sufi sect is also popular in Karnataka and the tomb of Bande Nawaz Gesu Daravaz at Gulbarga is highly venerated by all. The Sufi saints received royal patronage from Bahmani rulers and they were active at Gulbarga, Bidar and Bijapur. The Muslims introduced coffee, paper and agarbatti (joss stick) industry into Karnataka. Tipu introduced sericulture.



Juma Masjid (Masjid-E-Ala), Srirangapatana

Christianity: With the advent of the Portugese, Catholic Christians entered Karnataka. Portugese founded factories at Mangalore, Kundapura and Honavar where they also tried to secure converts to their religion in the days of Vijayanagara. Inquisition, epidemic and famines forced many Catholic Christians to leave Goa and enter Karnataka. Keladi rulers encouraged their migration as the Christians had acquired new techniques in agriculture and animal husbandry. Keladi Channamma granted a site to them to build a church at Mangalore. During the beginning of the 19th century, Protestant missionaries like the Basel Mission, the London Mission and the Wesleyan Mission entered Karnataka. The



St. Mary's Basilica, Bangalore

London Mission was first founded at Bellary in 1810 and from there they came to Bangalore in 1820. The wesleyans started their activities in princely Mysore from 1821 and the Basel Mission started its activity in Mangalore in 1834 and later spread to other places like Dharwad, Hubli, Haveri and Gadag. The Basel Mission started the first Kannada news paper, 'Mangaluru Samachara' in 1843 and printed Kannada classics which were found written on palm leaves. Both Catholics and Protestants popularised English education in Karnataka by opening schools at Mangalore, Madikeri, Bangalore, Bellary, Dharwad and Belgaum. They also took up service in the field of healing and ran many hospitals.

Modern Religious Movements: The modern religious movements like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society, Ramakrishna Mission, Chinmaya Mission and Prajapitha Brahma Kumari Ishwariya Vishwavidyalaya have influenced the life of Karnataka by starting their activities in the State. The Theosophical Society started functioning in the State in 1886 with its first unit at Bangalore City followed by Bangalore Cantonment unit in the same year and subsequently started its branches in various places like Mangalore (1901) and Dharwad (1902). The Ramakrishna Mission was first started at Bangalore in 1904 followed by one at Mysore in 1927. Swami Vivekananda had visited Belgaum and Mysore in 1892 and the then Mysore ruler Chamaraja Wodeyar extended financial help to Swami Vivekananda for his journey to Chicago. A trusted follower of Swami Vivekananda, Alasinga Perumal (1865-1909) was from Chikmagalur and he founded the journal 'Brahmavadin' from Madras at the Swami's instance.



Swami Vivekananda

Brahma Samaj opened its first branch in Karnataka at Bangalore in 1866 followed by branches at Mangalore and Mysore. Kudmul Ranga Rao, who started Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore in 1897 was influenced by Brahma Samaj. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar of the Prarthana Samaj hailed from Honnavar in Uttara Kannada.

Arya Samaj started functioning in Mysore State by early 1880s and a branch was opened at Mangalore in 1919 and at Bangalore in 1922. The modern religious movements have not only played an important role in social reforms such as work against untouchability and emancipation of women but also in promotion of moral education. Men like Sir Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore were influenced by these movements and enacted laws aimed at social reform.

Festivals and Fairs

The Hindus have several religious holy days, occasions of festivals and fasts throughout the year. Some of the important festivals for Hindus are: New Year Day or Ugadi (the first day of Chaitra month); Ramanavami (the birth day of Lord Rama, the ninth day of Chaitra); Basava Jayanthi the birth day of Basaweshwara (Akshayatriya); Shankara Jayanthi the birth day of Acharya Shankara (Vaishaka Shuddha Panchami); Kara Hunnime (full moon day of Jyestha, a festival for peasants); Ashadha Ekadashi (the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashadha); Bheemana Amavasya (New Moon day of Ashadha); Nagapanchami the festival of Serpent God (on the fifth day of Shravana); Gokulashtami, the birth day of Lord Krishna (the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Shravana); Ganesh Chaturthi (fourth day of the bright half of Bhadrapada when God Ganesh is worshiped); Navarathri or Dasara (first ten days of Ashweeja Masa); Deepavali (thirteenth day of dark half of Ashvija) and the festival of light and day to worship Goddess of Wealth Lakshmi (lasts for five days); Bhogi and Makara Sankranti (on the 13th and 14th January, respectively); Mahashivarathri 13th or the 14th day of the dark fortnight of Magha, a festival in honour of God Shiva; and Holi or Kamana Habba, marking the death of Kama (God of Love) on the full moon day of Phalgun, marked in places with much noise and gay abandon.

In many places, Navarathri is also celebrated as Nada Habba (State festival) and in Mysore, on Vijayadashami day (the victorious tenth day), the statue of Goddess Chamundeshvari is taken in a colourful procession to Bannimantapa with all pomp and pageantry, consisting of tableaux of historical episodes, infantry, mounted horses, Bharat Scouts and Girl Guides, NCC., Bharat Seva Dal etc. Rama Navami and Ganesh Chaturthi are marked by public celebrations accompanied by speeches, dance and music recitals. Kodavas have three important festivals like Koil Muhurta, Cauvery Sankramana and Huthri (harvest festival).

The chief Muslim festivals are Id-ul-fitar or breaking the fast, which marks the conclusion of Ramazan; Idul-ul-Zuha or Bakrid which is held on the ninth



A Jatra Scene



Karaga, Mallechwaram



Dasara Procession, Mysore

day of the month called Zil-hajah and the Shab-e-Barat which is celebrated during the evening of the fifteenth day of the month of Shaban. Moharram is celebrated publicly in many places by honouring symbols called *tabuts*.

The Christians observe the New Year day, Good Friday, Ascension day. Feast of St. Joseph, Easter Sunday (the Day of Resurrection), birth day of Mary, Christmas (the birth day of Christ), Thanks Giving Day, Harvest festival and church anniversary.

The Jains celebrate most of the Hindu festivals in their own way and according to their own tradition and they give importance for fasting, praying and hearing the recitation of the religious texts. Some of the important festivals observed by them are Chaitra Pratipad (Ugadi) to commemorate the victorious Digvijaya of Bharata, son of Teerthankara Adinatha (Vrishabhadeva); Mahavira Jayanthi (Chaitra Shukla Trayodashi); Dasara (Vijayadashami) is believed to be the date when Adinatha attained Kevala Jnana or enlightenment and the date when his son Bharata secured his disc or Chakraratna); Deepavali (celebrated as the date of Mahanirvana of Mahavira and they worship Lakshmi and Jnana Lakshmi) and Shivaratri (celebrated as Jinaratri as Adinatha is believed to have attained salvation on the dark 14th of Magha).



*Mahamasthakabhisheka
Dharmasthala*

The Sikhs observe Guru Nanak's birth day of Karteeka Pournima and Gurudwara inauguration day at Nanak Jhira, Bidar with enthusiasm and pomp with 'akhand pathan' of Guru Granth Sahib. Kirtan and Satsang attract a large number of Sikhs from many places.

Jatras: Every year, the Jatras (fairs) are held in honour of village dieties (grama devathas) generally after the harvest takes place. In Hindu temples, Muslim dargahs, Jain bastis and in other holy places of worship people celebrate annual festivals. Men, women, people of rural and urban areas take part in these jatras with full enthusiasm without discrimination of caste, creed and religion. Itinerary merchants open their stalls to sell toys, sweets, sarees, vessels, bangles and other items during these jatras. Cattle fairs are also held in many places during the jatras and these are the centres of large trade and commerce. Jatras promote social and religious harmony among various sections of the society.



Gold Chariot, Udupi

Districtwise list of some important Jatras and Uruses is given below attendance

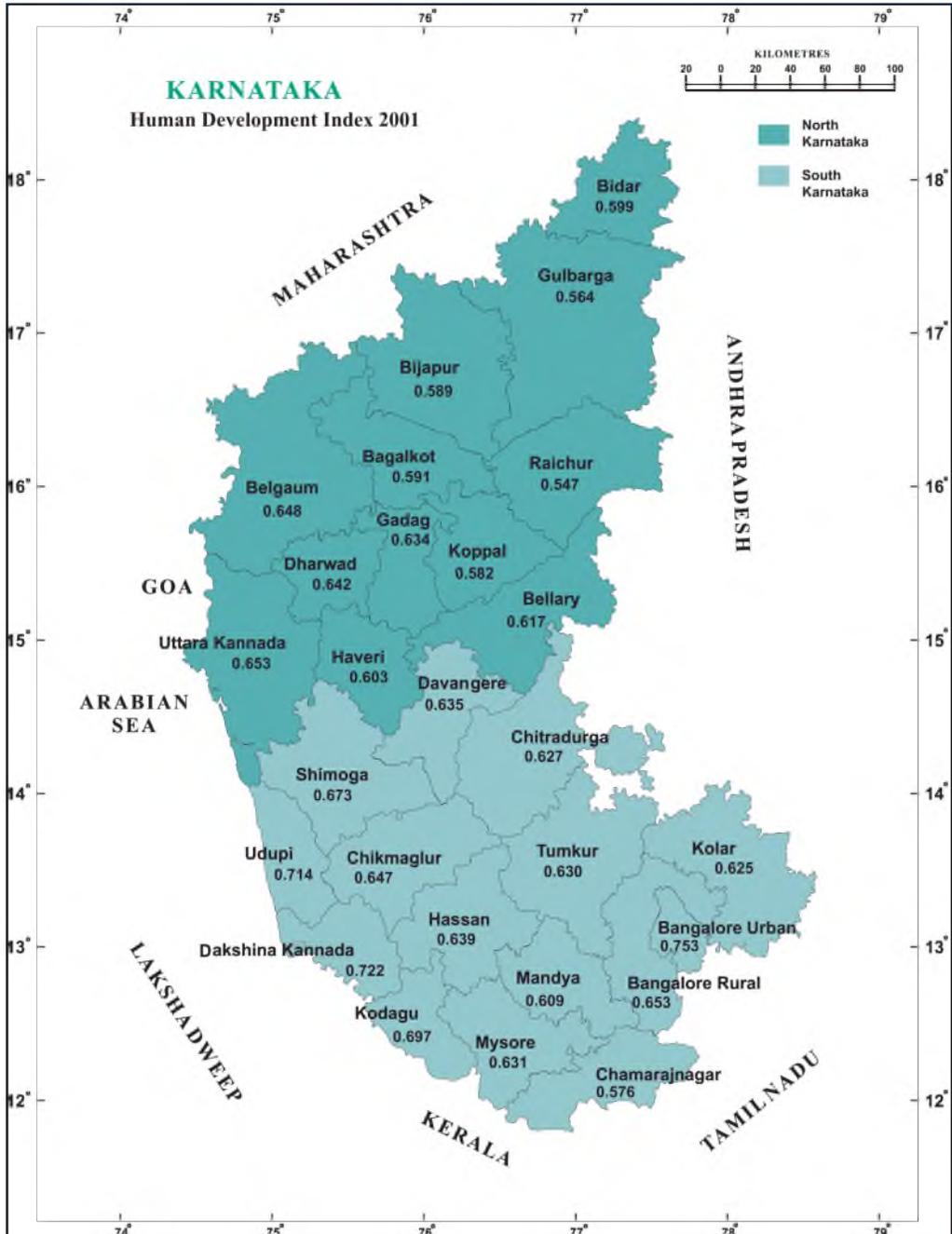
Place	Month*	Deity / Saint in Whose honour the jatra is Help	No. of days	Approximate attendance
Bagalkot dt. Sivayogamandir, Badami taluk	Jan/Feb.	Hanagal Kumara Swamy	4	50,000
Bangalore district Bangalore city Nagartharapete	Apr.	Dharmaraya (Karaga)	1	5 lakhs
Basavanagudi	Nov.	Basavanna (Groundnut fair)	1	50,000
Hanumanthanagar	Aug.	Kumaraswamy	3	3 lakhs
Bangalore Rural dt. Huskur, Anekal taluk	Feb/Mar.	Madduramma	1	40,000
Magadi	Apr.	Ranganatha	1	1 lakh
Melinajuganahalli, Doddaballapur taluk	Dec.	Ghati Subrahmanya	1	1 lakh
Shivagange Nelamangala Taluk	Jan (Sankranti)	Gangadhare-shwara	7	50,000
Belgaum dt. Panth Balekundri, Belgaum taluk	Apr/May	Datta Maharaj	3	25,000
Saundatti	Oct/Nov/Dec (Bi - annual)	Yellamma devi		More than 1 lakh
Handi Badaganatha Khanapur Tq.	Feb. (Shivaratri)	Kalabhairava	2	50,000
Chinchili, Raibag taluk	Feb	Mayavva	1	1 lakh
Bellary dt. Mailara, Hadagali taluk	Apr.	Mailaralinga	4	2 lakhs
Hampi, Hospet taluk	Nov.	Virupaksha	4	2 lakhs
Bellary	Feb.	Malleshwara	7	80,000
Kurugodu, Bellary Tq.	Apr.	Basaveshwara	2	50,000
Sandur	Nov.	Kumaraswamy	4	20,000
Yashvantnagar, Sandur taluk	Apr.	Siddarame-shwara	2	50,000
Kottur, Kudligi taluk	Jan/Feb.	Basaveshwara	4	50,000
Bidar dt. Basavakalyana	(Shawwal)	Hazrat Syed Tajuddin Bagsawar Urus	5	25,000
Basavakalyan	Apr/May	Basaveshwara	3	50,000
Humnabad	Dec.	Veerabhadra	7	30,000

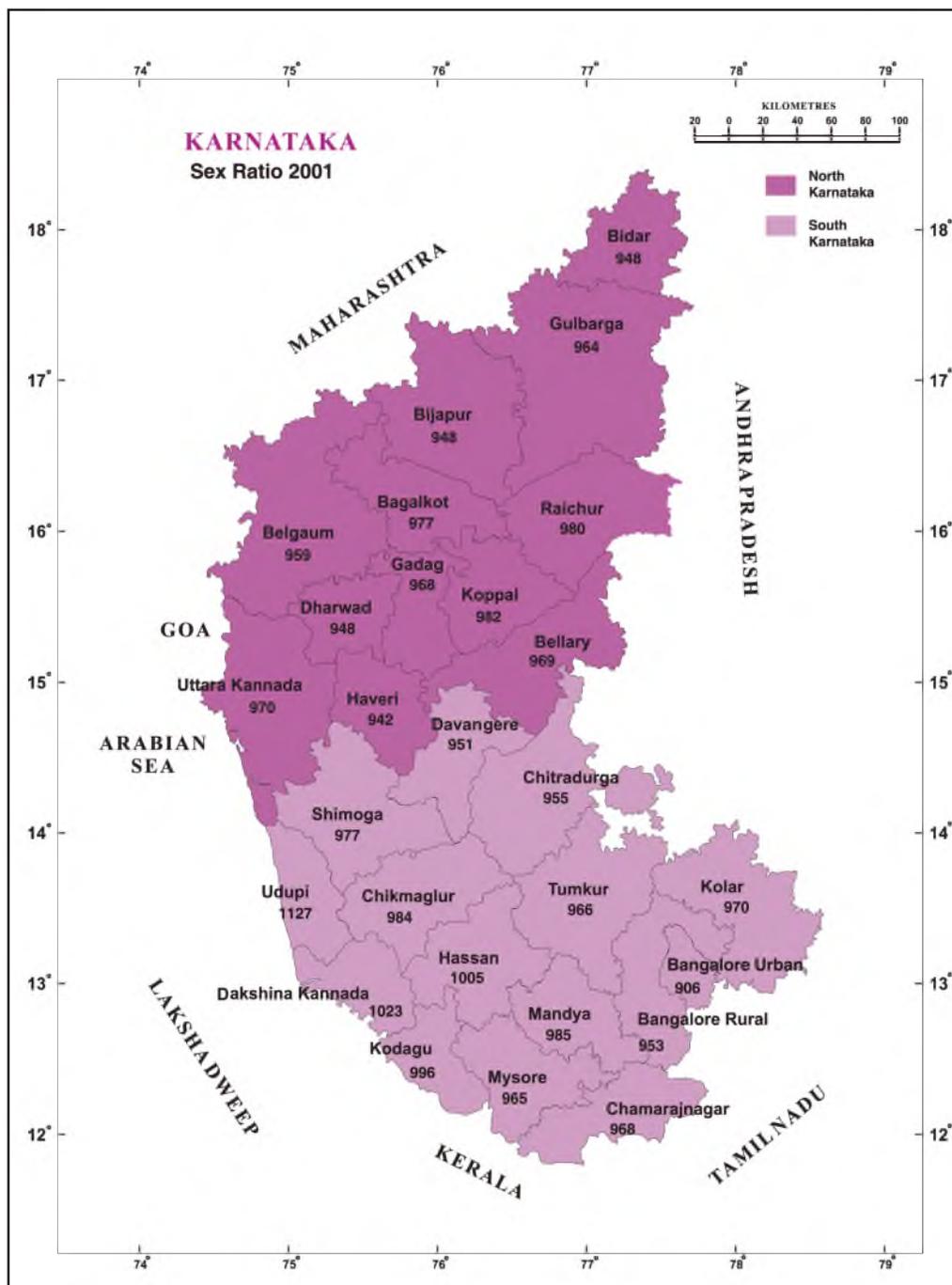
Bijapur dt. Bijapur	Jan/Feb.	Siddeshwara	8	30,000
Chamarajanagar dt. Mahadeshwara Hills, Kollegal taluk	Oct/Nov.	Malai Mahadeshwara	7	1 lakh
Chikmagalore dt. Inam Dattatreya Peetha, Chikamagalur Tq.	Mar.	Dattatreya- Bababudan	3	25,000
Antarghatta, Tarikere taluk	Feb.	Antarghattamma	10	1 lakh
Chitradurga dt. Nayakanahatti, Challakere taluk	Mar.	Thippe Rudra	15	45,000
Dakshina Kannada dt. Dharmasthala	Nov.	Manjunatheshwara	3	1,00,000
Davanagere dt. Yalebethur Davanagere taluk	Mar. (once in 3 years) Jan.(once in 3 years)	Duggamma Marikamba	1 1	80,000 80,000
Dharwad dt. Yamanur, Navalgund Tq.	Mar/Apr.	Raja Bagh Savar Urus	1	20,000
Dharwad	Aug.	Ulvi Basavanna	1	30,000
Dharwad	Feb.	Murugendra	1	30,000
Hubli	Feb.	Siddharudha	7	1 lakh
Gadag dt. Gadag	Apr.	Thotada	1	20,000
Mukti Mandira, Shirahatti taluk	Feb.	Dharama Rathotsava	7	More than 1 lakh
Itagi, Ron Tq.		Itagi Bheemavva,		Morethan 50,000
Gulbarga dt. Gulbarga	Mar.	Sharana Basappa	15	1 lakh
Gulbarga	Zekhaida	Khaja Bande Nawaz	3	1 lakh
Diggi, Shahapur taluk	Aug.	Sangamanath	3	50,000
Ganagapur(Devara) Afzalpur taluk	Feb.	Dattatreya	5	50,000
Hassan dt. Shravanabelagola	(Once in 12 years)	Mahamastak- bhisheka of Gomateshwara	13	2-3 lakhs

Haveri dt. Shishuvinal, Shiggaon taluk	Mar.	Shishunal Shariff	1	20,000
Guddada Guddapura Ranebennur Tq.	Sep/Oct.	Mailara Lingeshwara	2	25,000
Kodagu dt. Bhagamandala, Madikeri taluk	Oct/Nov.	Cauvery	2	20,000
Kolar dt. Thorannahalli, Malur taluk	Jan.	SappalaHZHmma	10	30,000
Avani, Mulbagal taluk Thalakayalubetta,	Feb.	Ramalige-shawara	10	30,000
Sidlaghatta taluk	Feb.	Venkataramana	10	25,000
Nandi, Chikkaballapur Tq.	Feb.	Bhoga and Yoga Nandeeshwara	7	40,000
Doddakurudipalli, (Vidhuraswatha) Gouribidnur Tq.	Arp.	Vidhuranayana	8	40,000
Devaragudipalli,		Gadadam		
Bagepalli taluk	May.	Venkataramana	16	30,000
Koppal dt. Koppal	June	Gavisiddeshwara	5	20,000
Kukanur	May	Gudneshwara	1	50,000
Mandya dt.				
Melcote, Pandavapur taluk	Mar/Apr.	Chaluva Narayana	6	1 lakh
Adichunchanagiri, Nagamangala taluk	Jan/Feb	Bairava	10	30,000
Srirangapattana	Jan.	Ranganatha	1	25,000
Mysore dt. Chamundi Hills, Mysore	Oct.	Chamunde- shwara	3	50,000
Talakadu, T.Narasipur taluk	Nov/Dec. (once in 12 years)	Panchalinga Darshana	7	2 lakhs
Nanjangud	Mar/Apr.	Srikanteshwara	15	75,000
Mudukuthore, T.Narasipur taluk	Feb/Mar.	Mallikarjuna	3	25,000
Raichur dt. Raichur	Aug.	Syed Shams Alam Hussain Ali Urus	1	50,000

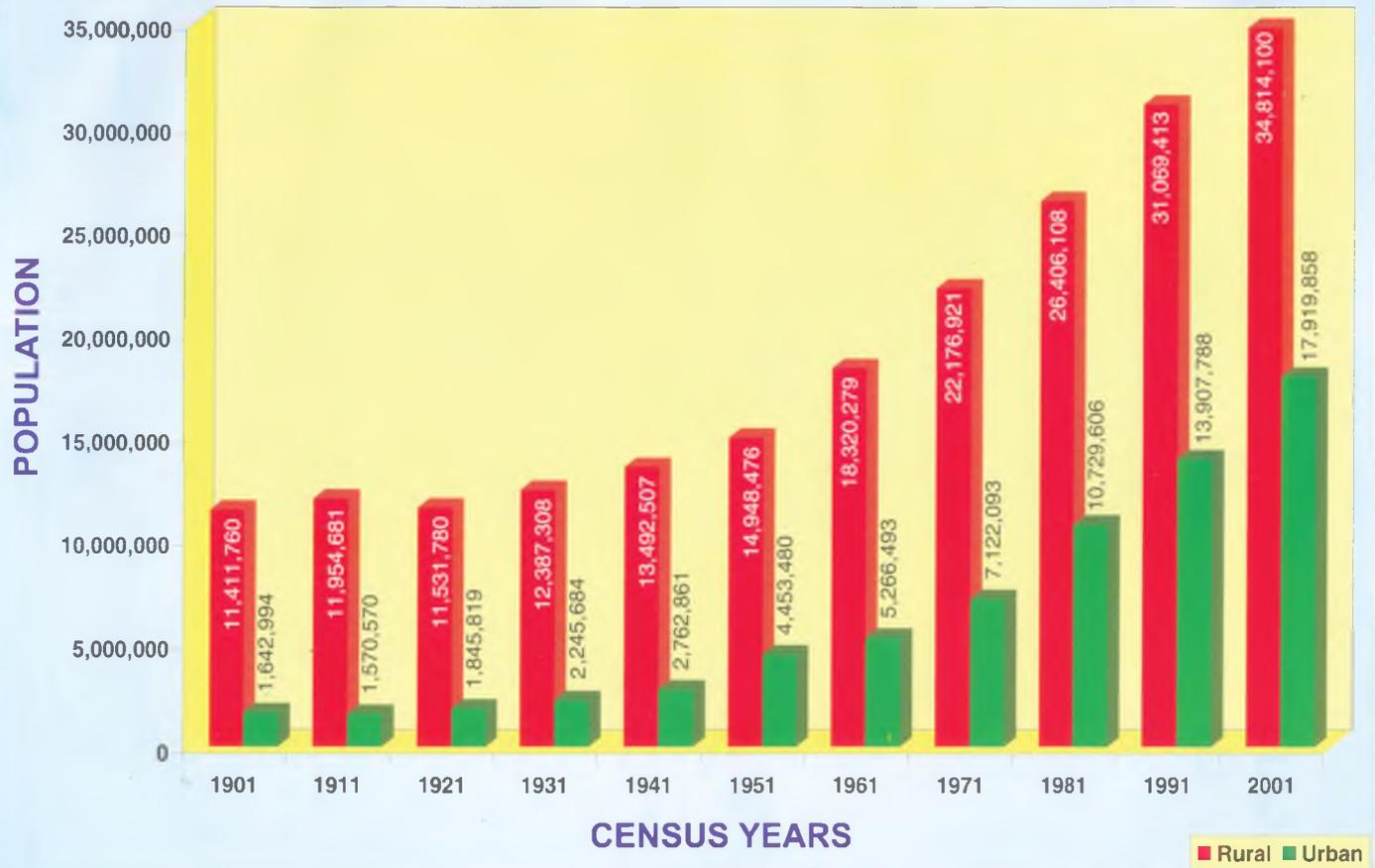
Devarbhupur, Lingasugur Tq.	Feb/Mar.	Amareshwara	1	50,000
Shimoga dt. Shimoga	Apr.	Kote Anjaneya	3	20,000
Islapura, Shimoga Tq.	Jan.	Guddakal	2	80,000
Pulangere,	July	Venkataramana	1	30,000
Sagar	Jan (Once in 3 years)	Marikamba	9	40,000
Humcha, Hosanagar Tq.	Mar.	Padmavati and Parshwanatha	1	10,000
Tumkur dt.				
Siddaganga, Tumkur	Feb.	Siddhalinge- shwara	10	50,000
Yadiyur, Kunigal taluk	Apr.	Siddhalinge- shwara	7	50,000
Devarayanadurga	Apr/Mar	Narasimha	1	50,000
Udupi dt.	Jan.(Once	Lord Krishna	7	50,000 Udupi
Kollur, Kundapur Tq.	Nov.	Mookambika	10	1,00,000
Subrahmanya,Sullia Tq.	Dec.	Subrahmanya	1	25,000
Uttara Kannada dt. Banavasi	Dec.	Madhukeshwara	2	1 lakh
Sirsi	Mar (Once in 2 years)	Marikamba	7	1 lakh
Sonda(Swadi), Sirsi taluk	May	Vadiraja	5	25,000
Ulvi, Supa taluk	Jan/Feb	Channabasave- shwara	8	50,000
Gokarna, Kumta taluk	Mar. (Shivaratri)	Mahabaleshwara	1	50,000

* The month slightly varies where lunar thithi is followed





DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION 1901-2001 IN KARNATAKA



Chapter IV

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agriculture provides the main economic support to the State. The importance Karnataka had given to agriculture is indicated by the statement of famous Kannada poet *Sarvajanya* who says that *meti vidye* (agricultural science) is superior to *koti vidye* (millions of other sciences). The same poet further states that together with *meti* (agricultural implement), *raati* (spinning wheel) must also turn without stop. This shows that Karnataka had its peasants, especially women, also engaged in spinning as a parttime vocation. This has been testified to by many records including travellers like Buchanan (1800) who says that a full-time worker engaged in spinning earned as much as a farm labourer. But Industrial Revolution in England and the tariff policy in Britain resulted in India being reduced to an agricultural country by ruining its weaving industry and other crafts. Consequently those engaged in those crafts had to fall back on agriculture, depending on the limited land available.

In historical times, Karnataka was famous for its rice, ragi and jowar crops and rice was a major export from its coastal ports. Spices like pepper, cardamom, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger etc., were also grown in plenty, some of them being wild crops. Literary and epigraphical sources speak of its rich rice fields and plantations of coconut, areca and plantains. Ibn Batuta, in 1347, says that the coastal area had very rich rice fields and in their centre were houses surrounded by a garden of flower plants and fruit trees. "These dominions are well cultivated and very fertile" says Domingo Paes who visited Vijayanagara Empire during the first part of the 16th century. "This land has plenty of rice and Indian corn, grains, beans, and other kinds of crops which are not sown in our parts; also infinity of cotton. Of the grains there is a great quantity because besides being used as food for men, it is also used for horses, since there is no other kind of barley, and this Country has also much wheat, and that good," Paes adds.

The Portuguese introduced maize, tobacco, groundnut, potato, chillies and tomato from the New World and Karnataka could get the knowledge of these new crops early due to its proximity to Goa, and further Goan Christian farmers migrated to Karnataka in good number, especially to the coastal and Malnad area. Buchanan held in 1800 that the rice grounds here were more "neatly cultivated" than in Malabar.

The British introduced long fibred American cotton in India and especially in Bombay Karnataka. The Cotton Boom of the American Civil War days (1860s) gave an unprecedented fillip to cotton cultivation. Coffee plantations were raised on a large scale by the British during the 19th century.

Though the rulers of Karnataka paid much attention to irrigation, especially tanks, irrigated area did not exceed five per cent before the major irrigation works were taken up in our own times.

Agriculture at present is the main source of food for the population and fodder for the cattle besides the source of livelihood for nearly 65 per cent of the population. Agricultural holdings, farm implements, irrigation works and livestock represent the largest fixed capital in the State.

About 69 per cent of total population lives in rural areas in the State as against 73.9 per cent in the Country. About 38.5 per cent of total population was main workers as against 34.2 per cent in the Country. Among main workers 34.2 per cent were cultivators, 2.9 per cent were agricultural labourers and 3.6 per cent were engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations and allied activities. In Karnataka, the work participation rate of female (29.3) is higher than in the Country (22.7) as a whole. But this rate is higher in Andhra Pradesh (34.8), Tamil Nadu (30.9) and Maharashtra (33).

In Karnataka, the cropped area is recorded survey-number wise in Rights, Tenancy and Crop Inspection (RTC) by the Village Accountants. During 1997-98 Provisional Report, out of the total reporting area of 190.49 lakh ha, 61.4 per cent was the gross cropped area which included net area sown and area sown more than once. Net area sown was 52.89 per cent, Fallow land accounted for 10.86 per cent. Area under forests formed 16.1 per cent. Land not available for cultivation constituted 10.95 per cent. Other uncultivated land excluding fallows was 9.22 per cent. The net sown area was 107.4 lakh ha in the State as against 1,358.8 lakh ha in the Country. Area available for crop growth in the State was 7.9 per cent of the reporting area for the country.

Category - wise Land use in the State is outlined for selected years in the following table

Land Utilisation in Karnataka - 1955-56 to 1997-98 in 000 ha.

Sl. No.		55-56	60-61	70-71	80-81	90-91	97-98
1.	Forest	2,707.0	2,708.8	2,89.4	3,033.1	3,074	3,063
2.	Land put to non - agril. Use	853.4 (4.6)	811.6 (4.3)	937.0 (4.95)	1,066.5 (5.60)	1,188.7 (6.24)	1,284 (6.26)
3.	Barren and uncultivable and	844.0 (4.5)	922.8 (4.9)	839.2 (4.43)	844.3 (4.43)	789.6 (4.19)	801 (4.21)
4.	Cultivable waste	620.5 (3.3)	656.2 (3.5)	615.2 (3.25)	502.4 (2.64)	446.2 (2.34)	439 (2.34)
5.	Permanent Pastures	1,744.1 (9.4)	1,7390 (9.3)	1,619.1 (8.55)	1,345.7 (7.06)	1,097.8 (5.76)	1,005 (5.76)

6.	Land Under Misc.	373.9 (2.0)	366.4 (2.0)	310.9 (1.64)	342.9 (1.66)	316.7 (1.66)	313 (1.66)
7.	Current fallows	699.1 (3.6)	834.6 (4.4)	811.1 (4.27)	1,458.7 (7.66)	1,289.7 (6.77)	1,671 (5.17)
8.	Other fallow land	665.5 (3.6)	51301 (2.7)	672.1 (3.55)	557.9 (2.93)	457.3 (2.40)	399 (2.26)
9.	Net area sown	10,065.1 (54.4)	10,228.4 (54.5)	10,248.1 (54.1)	9,898.6 (51.96)	10,380.7 (54.49)	10,075 (56.22)
10.	Total cropped area	10,397.6	10,587.7	10,886.7	10,660.0	11,759.0	11,696
11.	Total Geographical area	18,542.6	18,980.1	18,942.9	19,049.8	19,49.8	190.50
	a) Village papers				(100)	(100)	(100)
	b) professional	19,188,0	19,190,1	19,134,5	19,179,1	19,179,1	19,179,1

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics.

The State income from Agriculture (average of 1986-89) at current prices was Rs. 4,745 crores as against Rs. 82,191 crores for the Country. The proportion of income originating from agriculture is 35% as compared to 30 per cent in the Country. The *per hectare* average value added amounts to Rs. 4,014 for the State and Rs. 4,646 for the Country. The *per capita* (rural) income from Agriculture was Rs. 1,797 for the State and Rs. 1,564 for the Country.

Agricultural Census

Agricultural Census is a quinquennial census conducted once in five years since its inception in 1970-71. So far seven Agricultural Census have been conducted, the latest being 2000-01. The year 1995-96 was declared as 'Land Records Year'. In this census, the number and size of operational holdings were collected both for male and female operational holders separately for the first time.

The total number of operational holdings as per 1995-96 Agricultural census is 62.21 lakhs and the total area of operational holdings is found to be 121.09 lakh ha. The number and area operated by male is 53.19 lakhs with 105.51 lakh ha while in case of female, the number of operational holdings is 8.94 with 14.13 lakh ha area operated.

The average size of operational holdings for the current census is found out to be 1.95 ha. The average size of operational holdings held by female operational holders was 1.58 ha. Which is comparatively less when compared to 2.00 ha of average size holdings held by male operational holdings.

The number of operational holdings under Scheduled Caste group has increased to 7.26 lakhs in 1995-96 and the area operated has increased to 10.38 lakh ha. Under Scheduled Tribe group also the number of operational holdings increased to 3.34 lakhs and the area of operational holdings to 6.61 lakh.

The number of operational holdings under individual type has increased to 61.29 lakhs where as the number of operational holdings under joint and institutional types have decreased by 5.7 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The area of operational holdings has decreased to 118.49 lakh ha in case of individual type, while under joint type; it has been reduced to 2.14 lakh ha. In case of Institutional type, it has decreased to 0.46 lakh ha. The trends in the distribution of number and area of operational holdings and the average size of the operational holdings since 1970-71 Agricultural Census is given here.

I Trends in Number of Operational Holdings according to major size classes

(Number in 000)

Size Class	70-71	76-77	80-81	85-86	90-91	95-96	2000-01
Marginal	1081	1274	1489	1792	2262	2610	3252
Small	840	888	1057	1293	1586	1707	1909
Semi Medium	788	818	918	1035	1163	1204	1259
Medium	623	632	662	646	636	594	569
Large	219	199	183	153	129	106	70
Total	3551	3811	4309	4919	5776	6221	7079

II Trends in Area of Operational Holdings according to major size classes

(Area in 000' hectares)

Size Class	70-71	76-77	80-81	85-86	90-91	95-96	2000-01
Marginal	549	638	733	866	1072	1248	0.46
Small	1221	1319	1543	1888	2308	2480	1.44
Semi Medium	2205	2288	2572	2880	3200	3298	2.72
Medium	3792	3858	4018	3881	3770	3490	5.83
Large	3601	3254	2880	2364	1971	1593	14.47
Total	11368	11357	11746	11879	12321	12109	1.74

III Trends in Average Size of Operational Holdings according to major size classes

(Area in Hectares)

Size Class	70-71	76-77	80-81	85-86	90-91	95-96	2000-01
Marginal	0.51	0.5	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.46
Small	1.46	1.49	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.44
Semi Medium	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.75	2.74	2.72
Medium	6.09	6.11	6.07	6.01	5.93	5.88	5.83
Large	16.43	16.35	15.69	15.45	15.28	15.02	14.74
Total	3.2	2.98	2.73	2.41	2.13	1.95	1.74

Source: Agricultural Census 2000-01 issued by Directorate of Economics & Statistics. Marginal Holdings: Below 1 hect., Small Holdings: 1 to 2 hec., Semi-medium Holdings: 2 to 4 hec.; Medium Holdings: 4 to 10 hec., Large Holdings: 10 hec. and above.

Summary Tables of Area, Production and Average Yield of Principal Crops in Karnataka from 2001-02 to 2005-06 (Area in Lakh Hectares, Production in Lakh Tonnes and Average Yield in Kgs/Hectare)

Sl. No.	Crop	Type of Estimates	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Paddy	Area	14.18	11.55	10.74	13.08	14.85
		Production	48.49	35.83	38.24	55.57	59.96
		Average Yield	3600	3267	3748	4471	4250
1A.	In terms of Rice	Production	32.34	23.90	25.50	37.06	39.99
		Average Yield	2401	2179	2500	2982	2834
2.	Jowar	Area	17.91	17.86	16.89	16.63	15.20
		Production	13.72	12.25	7.81	13.59	14.79
		Average Yield	806	722	484	860	1024
3.	Bajra	Area	2.10	3.05	3.19	4.45	4.31
		Production	1.12	1.20	1.91	2.66	3.91
		Average Yield	564	415	632	630	954
4.	Maize	Area	5.80	6.50	6.18	8.50	9.36
		Production	14.52	13.43	12.09	25.09	28.07
		Average Yield	2634	2176	2060	3106	3157
5.	Ragi	Area	9.53	7.67	9.98	8093	9.39
		Production	15.39	7.14	11.25	16.14	16.56
		Average Yield	1699	980	1186	1903	1858
6.	Minor Millets						
i)	Navane	Area	0.42	0.25	0.35	0.29	0.28
		Production	0.14	0.05	0.2	0.11	0.08
		Average Yield	347	235	613	376	288
ii)	Save	Area	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.28	0.23
		Production	0.23	0.25	0.18	0.20	0.19
		Average Yield	912	921	605	758	872
(iii)	Haraka	Area	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
		Production	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
		Average Yield	462	457	460	460	461
iv)	Baragu	Area	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
		Production	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
		Average Yield	158	155	154	147	114
v)	Other Minor Millets	Area	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Production	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
		Average Yield	144	144	144	144	144
Total Minor Millets	Area	0.70	0.54	0.68	0.58	0.52	
		Production	0.37	0.31	0.39	0.31	0.27
		Average Yield	554	591	599	552	542
7.	Wheat	Area	2.60	2.47	2.32	2.42	2.53
		Production	1.99	1.48	0.96	2.06	2.26
		Average Yield	803	630	436	897	943

8.	Total Kharif Cereals	Area	30.09	29.14	29.82	35.00	35.55
		Production	56.38	43.98	47.01	73.03	76.80
		Average Yield	1972	1588	1660	2196	2274
9.	Total Rabi Cereals	Area	19.01	18.93	18.60	16.57	16.17
		Production	14.78	13.06	9.14	13.68	16.80
		Average Yield	819	726	517	869	1094
10.	Total Summer Cereals	Area	3.02	1.02	0.97	2.44	3.91
		Production	7.92	2.36	3.39	9.89	11.97
		Average Yield	2759	2442	3672	4270	3222
11.	Total Cereals & Small Millets	Area	52.82	49.64	50.07	54.59	56.16
		Production	79.45	59.71	59.93	96.91	105.85
		Average Yield	1583	1266	1260	1869	1984
12.	Tur	Area	4.82	5.14	5.32	5.62	6.00
		Production	1.47	2.41	2.00	2.91	4.08
		Average Yield	322	493	395	545	716
13.	Horsegram Khariff	Area	1.55	1.33	1.09	1.41	1.25
		Production	0.82	0.52	0.38	0.73	0.71
		Average Yield	556	412	369	548	601
14.	Blackgram Khariff	Area	1.51	1.49	1.29	1.28	1.01
		Production	0.56	0.21	0.33	0.15	0.20
		Average Yield	389	150	365	121	206
15.	Greengram Khariff	Area	2.51	4.02	2.64	5.18	3.93
		Production	0.65	0.26	0.39	0.81	0.96
		Average Yield	274	69	157	165	258
16.	Avare-Khariff	Area	0.75	0.52	0.64	0.73	0.77
		Production	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.20
		Average Yield	244	253	249	249	258
17.	Other Pulses Kharif	Area	0.63	0.60	0.56	0.92	0.75
		Production	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.37	0.29
		Average Yield	393	377	398	403	399
18.	Total Pulses Kharif (Excluding Tur & Bengalgram)	Area	6.94	7.97	6.23	9.51	7.71
		Production	2.46	1.35	1.48	2.24	2.36
		Average Yield	372	178	250	248	323
19.	Total Pulses Kharif (including Tur & Bengalgram)	Area	11.77	13.11	11.56	15.13	13.70
		Production	3.93	3.76	3.48	5.15	6.44
		Average Yield	352	302	317	358	495

20.	Bengalgram (Gram)	Area	4.80	4.80	5.09	4.18	4.18
		Production	2.82	2.52	1.71	2.31	2.38
		Average Yield	618	553	353	582	599
21.	Horsegram (Rabi/Summer)	Area	1.88	2.02	1.65	1.42	1.45
		Production	0.67	0.57	0.39	0.48	0.58
		Average Yield	376	299	249	357	420
22.	Blackgram Rabi/Summer	Area	0.12	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.10
		Production	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.05
		Average Yield	395	124	554	362	504
23.	Greengram Rabi/Summer	Area	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.08
		Production	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
		Average Yield	309	184	308	257	310
24.	Avare Rabi/Summer	Area	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.09
		Production	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Average Yield	133	134	134	134	134
25.	Other Pulses Rabi/Summer	Area	0.23	0.29	0.20	0.17	0.20
		Production	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
		Average Yield	113	110	113	112	114
26.	Total Rabi/Sum Pulses (Excluding Bengalgram)	Area	2.37	2.70	2.09	1.77	1.92
		Production	0.77	0.66	0.50	0.54	0.68
		Average Yield	343	257	253	322	375
27.	Total Rabi/Sum. Pulses (including Bengalgram)	Area	7.17	7.50	7.19	5.95	6.10
		Production	3.59	3.18	2.21	2.85	3.06
		Average Yield	527	446	324	505	528
28.	Total Pulses	Area	18.93	20.61	18.74	21.08	19.81
		Production	7.52	6.94	5.69	8.00	9.51
		Average Yield	418	354	320	399	505
29.	Total Food grains	Area	71.75	70.24	68.82	75.67	75.96
		Production	86.97	66.64	65.62	104.91	115.35
		Average Yield	1276	999	1004	1459	1598
30.	Groundnut	Area	8.55	8.44	8.17	9.69	10.40
		Production	5.86	5.39	4.33	6.84	5.96
		Average Yield	721	672	558	743	603
31.	Sesamum	Area	0.73	0.74	0.58	1.07	1.03
		Production	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.57	0.89
		Average Yield	390	414	463	567	912
32.	Soyabean	Area	0.48	0.58	0.94	1.59	1.33
		Production	0.40	0.48	0.45	1.00	0.75
		Average Yield	874	874	507	659	590

33.	Nigerseed	Area	0.36	0.29	0.27	0.33	0.33
		Production	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
		Average Yield	196	193	190	191	194
34.	Rape & Mustard	Area	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07
		Production	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
		Average Yield	272	269	285	281	270
35.	Sunflower	Area	5.84	8.77	11.35	12.71	14.27
		Production	2.62	3.74	3.65	5.28	6.68
		Average Yield	473	449	338	437	492
36.	Safflower	Area	0.92	0.85	0.99	0.94	0.81
		Production	0.73	0.55	0.42	0.49	0.62
		Average Yield	832	685	444	544	800
37.	Castor	Area	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.25
		Production	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.26
		Average Yield	779	972	944	913	1095
38.	Linseed	Area	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.13
		Production	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.04
		Average Yield	353	370	81	222	351
39.	Total Oilseeds (Excluding Coconut)	Area	17.37	20.05	22.67	26.73	28.63
		Production	10.20	10.74	9.34	14.46	15.27
		Average Yield	618	564	434	570	562
40.	Cotton	Area	6.08	3.93	3.17	5.22	4.13
		Production (in lakh bales of 170 kgs. Each in lint form)	6.12	3.31	2.65	6.25	5.85
		Average Yield	180	151	149	214	253
41.	Sugarcane (H)	Area	4.07	3.83	2.43	1.79	2.21
(a)							
		Production	330.17	324.85	160.15	139.93	196.48
		Average Yield (in tonnes/ hect)	85	89	69	82	93
(b)	Sugarcane (P)	Area	-	-	0.92	1.26	1.95
42.	Tobacco	Area	0.72	0.82	0.98	0.91	1.01
		Production	0.59	0.59	0.55	0.68	0.64
		Average Yield	851	757	592	777	667
43.	Mesta	Area	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
		Production (in lakh bales of 180 kgs. Each)	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03
		Average Yield	255	244	271	258	231
44.	Sunhemp	Area (in lakh hect)	0.03	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
		Production (in lakh tonnes)	0.01	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
		Average Yield	251	252	252	251	229

45.	Banana	Area	0.40	0.40	0.33	0.42	0.44
		Production	8.16	6.82	4.31	5.27	5.17
		Average Yield	20262	17122	12988	12552	11874
46.	Papaya	Area	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Production	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
		Average Yield	2346	2330	2415	2406	2470
47.	Cashewnut * (Raw nuts)	Area	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60
		Production	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33
		Average Yield	569	569	568	568	565
48.	Cashewnut* (Processed Nuts)	Area	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60
		Production	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
		Average Yield	143	143	143	143	142
49.	Grapes	Area	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.06
		Production	2.02	2.95	2.97	2.43	1.77
		Average Yield	24369	29745	29304	25869	29950
50.	Mango	Area	0.96	0.98	1.02	0.98	1.18
		Production	2.55	4.15	2.99	3.18	4.51
		Average Yield	2648	4238	2950	3232	3814
51.	Guava	Area	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05
		Production	0.36	0.31	0.22	0.18	0.14
		Average Yield	6602	6120	5523	4191	3100
52.	Sapota	Area	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.16
		Production	0.23	0.32	0.25	0.31	0.54
		Average Yield	2374	3140	2660	2440	3360
53.	Lemon	Area	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.04
		Production	1.45	1.44	1.29	1.38	0.14
		Average Yield	18099	17353	15815	15355	3822
54.	Potato	Area	0.39	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.73
		Production	4.73	1.49	3.43	3.61	3.29
		Average Yield	12727	3103	6798	7311	4727
55.	Tomato	Area	0.29	0.26	0.34	0.27	0.31
		Production	2.37	2.18	2.3	2.52	2.65
		Average Yield	8053	8260	6705	9407	8480
56.	Beans	Area	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.05
		Production	0.42	0.42	0.56	0.52	0.33
		Average Yield	6051	7304	6737	7176	6127
57.	Brinjal	Area	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.11
		Production	1.17	0.80	0.81	0.86	0.99
		Average Yield	8876	6729	6965	9797	8735
58.	Tapioca	Area	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Production	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07
		Average Yield	8101	7935	7977	7987	8400
59.	Onion	Area	1.26	1.15	1.01	1.36	1.51
		Production	7.21	5.36	3.6	8.41	9.40
		Average Yield	6033	4905	3749	6510	6540

60.	Sweet Potato	Area	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
		Production	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.27
		Average Yield	7709	8022	8103	8231	8235
61.	Coconut	Area	3.70	3.75	3.76	3.83	3.96
		Production (in Million nuts)	1503.64	1525.29	1529.14	1551.93	1606.89
		Average Yield (in number of nuts/hectare)	4107	4104	4108	4090	4100
62.	Dry Chillies	Area	1.93	1.55	0.7	1.52	1.26
		Production	1.26	1.53	0.95	1.05	1.07
		Average Yield	655	987	1352	687	850
63.	Dry Ginger	Area	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.22
		Production	1.41	1.44	1.08	1.43	2.82
		Average Yield	1330	1328	1324	1315	1316
64.	Turmeric #	Area	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.06
		Production	0.36	0.29	0.26	0.19	0.34
		Average Yield	5153	4337	4876	4751	5341
65.	Cardamom	Area	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20
		Production	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Average Yield	57	57	57	57	57
66.	Garlic	Area	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05
		Production	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
		Average Yield	770	718	738	696	714
67.	Black Pepper	Area	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.15
		Production	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.32
		Average Yield	231	225	223	225	221
68.	Arecanut (Raw nuts)	Area	1.36	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.61
		Production	8.79	9.27	9.56	9.79	10.34
		Average Yield	6525	6499	6484	6475	6479
69.	Arecanut (Processed nuts)	Area	1.36	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.61
		Production	1.83	1.93	1.99	2.04	2.15
		Average Yield	1357	1352	1349	1347	1347
70.	Coriander	Area	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.09
		Production	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Average Yield	165	146	154	157	154

* Area, Production and Average Yield of Cashewnut crop refers to agricultural holdings only.

From 1994-95 Production of Turmeric calculated by applying dry yield rates and for earlier years wet yield rates were used.

Note: In order to tally with the group/sub group totals, the figures in the second decimal place have been adjusted while rounding-off the actual figures.

Agriculture in the State is mainly dependent on rainfall as more than 70 to 75 per cent of area depends wholly or partially on rainfall for crop production. The rainfall is not evenly distributed across the area as well as over time, and

this gives rise to low productivity in rain fed agriculture. South-West (June to September) and North-East (October to December) monsoons are the important sources of rains. South-West Monsoon constitutes nearly 71 per cent of annual rainfall. During 1998, season-wise normal and actual rainfall in mm is as follows: South West monsoon - 846.6; 1173, North-East monsoon - 199.5; 233, Cold Weather period (January to February)-4.8; nil, and Hot Weather period (March to May)-137.7; 70. As regards the distribution of net area sown under rainfall regions in the State, 66.3 per cent of the area is distributed under low rainfall region and 24.3 per cent of area under medium rainfall region.

The different soils in the State have distinct, varying morphological and physico-chemical properties that have an influence on the unique status of the soils. The extent of coverage of different types of soils is as follows: 1) Shallow black soils (1.3%), 2) Medium black soils (20.34%), 3) Deep black soils (10.25%), 4) Red sandy soils (29.27%), 5) Mixed red and black soils (11.82%), 6) Red loamy soils (15.14%), 7) Laterite soils and laterite gravely soils (9.3%) and Coastal alluvial soils (2.58%).

Cropping Pattern

In Karnataka cropped area is recorded survey number-wise in RTC (Record of Rights, Tenancy and Crop Inspection) by Village Accountant and consolidated at village, at taluk and district levels. Major crops grown are grouped as cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cash crops. Out of 1, 16, 96,181 hectares of total gross cropped area during 1997-98, 45.99% of the area was under cereals, 14.38% under pulses, 20.28% under oilseeds and 6.93% under cotton and sugarcane crops. The remaining 8.5% of the area was under other crops.

Area under cereals has decreased from 62, 73,000 hectares during 1960-61 to 53, 78,618 hectares during 1997-98. During the same period, area under pulses increased from 13, 06,000 to 16, 81,587 hectares. The area under oilseeds registered an increase of 11, 25,000 hectares from 12, 47,000 to 23, 71,986 hectares. The total (gross) cropped area had been increased from 1, 05, 88,000 to 1, 16, 96,181 hectares.

Paddy, jowar, ragi, maize, bajra and wheat are the cereal crops grown in the State. Ragi, Paddy and jowar occupy about 80% of the area under cereals. Cereal crops are largely grown in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bellary, Chitradurga, Davangere, Mysore and Chamarajnagar districts. Red gram and Bengal gram are the major pulse crops which occupy about 4.5% of the area under pulses. Pulses are largely grown in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bidar, Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts. Groundnut and sunflower are the important oilseed crops which occupy about 80% of the area under oilseeds. Oilseeds are largely grown in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Chitradurga, Davanagere and Tumkur districts. Cotton is predominantly grown in Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary and Belgaum districts which occupy about 75% of the area under the crop. Sugarcane is largely grown in Belgaum, Mandya, Bijapur and Bagalkot districts.



Paddy Transplanting



Paddy Field

Paddy is one of the major cereal crops of the State. It is predominantly grown in Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Raichur, Koppal, Mysore, Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts. It was grown in 13.53 lakh ha during 1997-98. Area under this crop increased from 8.78 (1955-56) to 13.53 lakh ha (1997-98). It is cultivated in all the three seasons i.e. Jowar (76.2%), rabi (3.98%) and summer (19.82%). About 9.33 lakh ha of paddy area was under irrigation and 80.2% of area under paddy was sown with high yielding varieties. The yield in kg per hectare under irrigated conditions is 4,286 and un-irrigated condition is about 2,546.

Jowar is another major cereal crop grown largely in northern districts. Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bellary, Davanagere and Bidar districts account for nearly 90% of the area under the crop. About 18.97 lakh ha of area was under this crop during 1997-98. About 79.1% of the area under this crop was grown in rabi season alone. Only 1.43 lakh hectares of this area was irrigated. About 37.1% of the area under this crop was sown with hybrid varieties. The yield obtained from the irrigated crop is 1,898 kg/ha while the yield got under un-irrigated crop is only 610 kg/ha.

Ragi is largely grown in southern districts of the State. Predominant ragi growing districts are Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Hassan, Chitradurga, Mysore, Chamarajnar, Kolar and Mandya. About 17.45% of the area under cereals was shared by ragi crop. About 9.39 lakh ha of area was under this crop during 1997-98. About six per cent of area was irrigated. About 97% of area was sown with high-yielding varieties. The average yield per ha from rain fed crop is 13.6 quintals.



Irrigation Tank



Threshing Yard

Maize and bajra occupied 5.61 and 3.02 lakh ha respectively during 1997-98. These two crops together account for 16% of area under cereals. These two crops are largely grown in northern districts of the State. Wheat, another important food crop, is grown in the rabi season. It is also largely grown in northern districts of the State. About 2.51 lakh ha of area was under this crop during 1997-98.

Red gram (tur) is one of the major pulse crop grown in the Kharif season in the State. Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal and Bidar districts accounted for 70% of the area under this crop in the State. It is mainly grown in rain fed areas. About 4.22 lakh ha of area was under this crop during 1997-98. About 25% of area under pulses was covered by Red gram crop.

Bengal gram is one of the important pulse crop grown in the rabi season. Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri and Belgaum districts accounted for 86% of area under this crop in the State. About 3.37 lakh ha of area was under this crop during 1997-98. About 20% of the area under pulses was covered by this crop.

Groundnut is an important crop of the State largely grown in Tumkur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Bijapur districts. These districts accounted for 69% of the area under this crop. About 10.4 lakh ha was under this crop during 1997-98. About 43.86% of the area under oilseeds was covered by groundnut and only 22.85% of area under this crop was irrigated.

Sesamum is another oilseed crop of the State grown in the Kharif season in rain fed condition only. Gulbarga, Bidar, Koppal and Raichur accounted for 58% of area under this crop. About 1.15 lakh ha was under this crop during 1997-98 and it formed 4.96% of the area under oilseeds.

Sunflower is an important oilseed crop grown in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Raichur, Koppal, Gulbarga, Bellary, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Davanagere and Chitradurga districts. These districts accounted for 84% of the area under this crop. This crop was grown in 9.29 lakh ha during 1997-98 and about 19.3% of the area under this crop was irrigated. About 39.4% of the area under oilseeds was covered by this crop.

Safflower is another important oilseed crop grown in the rabi season in rain fed areas. Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Belgaum, Koppal and Raichur districts accounted for 91% of the area under this crop. The share of the area under the crop to oilseeds was 5.54%.

Sugarcane is an important commercial crop mostly grown in irrigated areas in the State. Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Mandya and Bidar districts accounted for 74.8% of the area during 1997-98. Belgaum district alone covered 45.5% of the area under this crop.

Cotton is an important fibre crop of the State. Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bellary, Belgaum, Koppal and Raichur districts accounted for 81.9% of area under the crop. About 5.02 lakh ha of area under this crop during 1997-98.

Soil Conservation: The main objective of soil conservation activity is to arrest the runoff of rain water and there by conserve soil and moisture. It is estimated that 85 lakh ha. of land require soil conservation measures. Soil conservation works include land shaping, contour bunding, bench terracing etc. The area covered under soil conservation measures as at the end of March 1999 was 46.55 lakh ha. The Centrally sponsored soil conservation scheme in the catchments of the River Valley Projects viz, (1) Tungabhadra 2} Nizamsagar and 3) Nagarjunasagar are in operation.

Seeds: The State Agricultural Universities are basically responsible for the production and supply of breeder seeds of different crops. In all, there were 73 seed farms in the State. The foundation seeds produced in the departmental farms were being handed over to the Karnataka State Seed Corporation for processing and further multiplication. The role of the private seed industry has been well recognised and they have been provided with all the facilities. Many multi-national Companies are also engaged in seed production. There are two seed testing laboratories, one at Hebbal and another at Dharwad. About 3.64 lakh quintals of certified seeds were distributed during 1998-99. There is one more seed testing laboratory at Lalbagh, Bangalore under the control of the Horticulture department.

Manures and Fertilizers: Due to the high cost of chemical fertilizers, the development and use of organic manures assumes great importance. Bio-fertilizers like Rhizobium, Blue green algae, Azatobacter and Azospirillum

are being popularised among farming community. Steps are being taken to improve production of rural compost by educating the rural folk to prepare it on scientific lines. Local bodies are engaged in the preparation of urban compost. The consumption of fertilizers which was just 3,960 tonnes of nutrients during 1956-57 has reached a record 11.49 lakh tonnes during 1998-99 in the State. The per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers is 68 kg which is still lower than the neighbouring Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu States. The Karnataka Fertilizer Concessional Price Scheme implemented from 1992-93, makes provision for the supply of super phosphate, diammonium phosphate, muriate of potash and complex fertilizers at concessional price,

Plant Protection: The department of Agriculture has taken a number of steps to popularise plant protection measures such as supplying plant protection equipments and chemicals at subsidised rates. An area of 63 lakh ha was covered under plant protection measures during 1997-98, and about 3000 tonnes of technical grade material was used for plant protection.

Programmes of Agricultural Development: The Department of Agriculture has been chalking out various programmes and policies for the development of Agriculture. The department is implementing the thrust programmes in selected districts to increase production of major crops like Integrated programme of Rice Development, Special Food grains Production Programme for maize, ragi, jowar and bajra, oilseeds production programme, National Pulse Development Programme etc., Besides the new programmes like *Bhooguna*, *Hanithene* and *Krishi Prashasthi* have been implemented to motivate and to encourage the farmers for adopting improved agricultural practices and to increase the production and productivity. Under National Watershed Development Programme in selected 86 taluks for popularising dry farming, soil and water conservation schemes are being implemented. Danida assisted project for training farm women and farm youth especially to teach the skills required in the farm operations were being focussed. Under Special Component Plan, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers were provided with inputs, implements, plant protection equipments, bullock and bullock carts etc.

Crop Insurance: Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme is in operation since 1985 in all the taluks. The scheme is operated through the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) of India. The coverage in respect of crops insured in the State is shared between GIC and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1. During 1997-98, 3.25 lakh farmers in an area of 5.70 lakh ha insured the crops for a sum of Rs. 18,545 lakhs. About 1,986 lakh rupees were paid as claims to 1.16 lakh farmers.

IRRIGATION

The ancient rulers of Karnataka undertook construction of a large number of tanks and paid maximum attention to irrigation. (See Chapter II on history). But in later period Vijaynagar rulers did put up a dam across the Cauvery in 1347 near Talakadu, impounded the waters of Kumudvatirivulet to create Masur Magada (which is over 400 acres in area), dug many canals from the Tungabhadra near the capital and tapped maximum quantity of water for irrigation from rivers. We hear of a hydraulic engineer (*Jalasutradhari*) in one of their records. The Mysore ruler Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar's Bangaradoddi Canal (17th century) drawn from the Cauvery is famous. Chikkadevaraya raised Chunchanakatte dam, a brick work during the same century.

Excavating tanks or their repair was held as a meritorious duty. So wide and systematic was the tank network all over, that one of the Commissioners of Mysore, Bowring says the following of it : "As the country is generally undulating, and intersected by numerous valleys threaded by natural water courses, it occurred to the natives many centuries ago, to dam up the supply thus furnished, in order to irrigate their fields in the dry season, and in this way, as population increased additional land was brought under the plough, a chain of such tanks was formed, gradually increasing in size and capacity as the line was prolonged". He further adds. "In many instances, advantage has been taken of the gorges in hills to throw up colossal embankments, which have withstood with fair success, the floods of centuries". The arrangement was a chain of tanks, in a single catchment's area. Every reservoir in the chain received surplus water from the one at the upper level, and thus there was no wastage to point out.

During the pre-independence era, the British and Mysore State Government took up some notable irrigation works such as Krishnarajasagar, Sagarakatte Dam, Dhudpal veir near Gokak, Vanivilas Sagar, Marconahalli and Anjanapur.

The Ultimate irrigational potential in the State at present has been estimated at 55 lakh ha. Which forms 51.4 per cent of net sown area. This would comprise of 35 lakh ha. under major and medium irrigation projects, 10 lakh ha. under minor irrigation using surface waters and remaining 10 lakh ha. from ground water sources.

As per the master plans prepared by the State, the ultimate utilisation in Krishna basin is likely to be 1,156 tmc. and the State's use in the Cauvery basin is likely to be 408.62 tmc. The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal award has resulted in an allocation of 22.37 tmc for its project in the State. The State

has presently formulated projects for utilising a total quantum of 103.31 tmc in Palar, Pennar (North and South) and west flowing rivers.



Tungabhadra Dam, Hospet



Tunga Dam, Shimoga District

The utilisations committed (for irrigation only) of various river basins upto the end of March 2000 is 1,179.47 tmc comprising the following: a) Krishna basin - 712.06 tmc; b) Cauvery basin - 392.87 tmc; c) Godavari basin - 22.37 tmc and other basins - 52.17 tmc.

The cumulative irrigation potential under major, medium and minor irrigation (surface water) is anticipated to go upto 29.36 lakh ha. during 2000-2001. The projects, both major and medium which have been completed have contributed for the creation of an irrigation potential of 4.64 lakh ha.

Irrigated Area in Karnataka

Unit: Area in Hectares.

Sl.No.	Particulars	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Reservoirs	45	45	49	49
2.	Canals				
a	Government				
i)	Number	153	154	157	159
ii)	Length (km)	5472	5472	5487	5492
3.	No.of tube/borewells (00's)	3625	4379	5053	5208
4.	Irrigation wells (00's)				
i)	Masonry	2257	2304	2209	2263
ii)	Non-Masonry	2505	2532	2529	2541
5.	Lift Irrigation	9913	18263	18736	18746
6.	Tanks				
i)	Ayacut of > 40 ha	3036	3045	3027	3027
ii)	ayacut of < 40 ha	31213	30168	30173	30173
7.	Irrigation pumpsets (00's)				
i)	Electrical	12724	13304	13654	14022
ii)	Diesel	370	363	360	353

* Includes temporary irrigation also. Source: Annual Seasonal and Crop Report of DE&S. Bangalore

Net area irrigated by source (hundred ha)

Sl.No.	Particulars	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Canals	9035	7727	7434	9486
2.	Tanks	2434	1830	1470	1767
3.	Wells	4797	4477	3913	4270
4.	Tubewells	5742	7370	7741	8822
5.	Other sources	3641	3101	3284	2487
6.	All sources	25649	24505	23842	28203

Gross Area Irrigated by crops (Hundred ha)

Sl.No.	Crops	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
I	Cereals				
1.	Paddy	9923	7291	6763	9231
2.	Jowar	1158	1144	1216	1544
3.	Ragi	497	633	529	476
4.	Wheat	1167	978	958	1200
5.	Maize	2351	2549	2164	3211
6.	Other cereals	261	304	308	518
7.	Total cereals and millets	12357	12899	11938	16180

II	Pulses	881	918	941	1057
III	Sugarcane	4068	3826	3352	3044
IV	Other food crops	4064	4107	3899	4279
V	Total food crops	24370	21750	20130	24560
VI	Cotton	885	471	385	801
VII	Oilseeds	2370	3433	3648	5042
VIII	Coconut	1715	1805	1932	1967
IX	Mulberry	672	617	562	545
X	Other non food crops	277	334	371	362
XI	Total non food crops	6819	6660	6898	8717
XII	Total food and non food crops	30889	28410	27028	33277

As against the potential, the net area irrigated during 1997-98 was 23.63 lakh ha. Net area irrigated by canal was the highest with 38.24% of the total irrigated, followed by wells (19.05%), tanks (10.14%), tube wells (17.39%), other sources (10.51%) and lift irrigation (4.7%). About six lakh ha. of land was irrigated more than once bringing the gross area irrigated to 28 lakh ha. Net area irrigated for the country as a whole was 32% of net area sown in 1989-90. In Karnataka, the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown which was 21.2 during 1991-92 has increased to 23.5 during 1997-98. The Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown for the state of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are 48 and 38 respectively.



Irrigation Tank, Kunigal



Ayyana Kere, Chikmagalur Distric

The cumulative potential created under minor irrigation from surface water upto 1997-98 was 9.38 lakh ha. All irrigation works having an atchkat of 2,000 ha. are classified as minor irrigation works. The Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project with the World Bank assistance is being implemented from 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 155 crores is spent upto November 1993 and 73 tank irrigation projects were completed creating a potential of 23,310 ha. Minor irrigation works are also taken up under Ganga Kalyana Scheme, Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub-plan etc., There were about 40,411 minor irrigation works benefiting an atchkat of 8.68 lakh ha. which comprises of 36,555 tanks with an atchkat of 6.59 lakh ha and 4.29 lift irrigation schemes with an atchkat of 88.367 ha and 3,427 other minor irrigation works with an atchkat of 1, 20,588 ha.

National Water Management Project in Karnataka aims at improvement of the existing canal system served by reservoirs for increasing the productivity and farm income. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 74 crores. The expenditure Incurred upto end of March 1993 was Rs. 47 crores. The Command Area Development programme is intended to tackle the problem of non-utilisation of irrigation potential created and to reduce the gap between potential created and potential utilised. During 1998-99, the area brought under field irrigation channels was 10,530 ha; the area brought under on-farm development works was 17,630 ha and about 8,230 ha was covered under warabandi system.

The total investment upto end of March 2000 on Irrigation in the State is Rs 14,267 crores comprising of Rs. 13,399 on major and medium irrigation

and Rs. 868 crores on minor irrigation (using surface waters). This does not include the investment on irrigation prior to plan period i.e., prior to 1951. Upto the end of March 2000 a total irrigation potential of 36,22,921 ha (including 9,08,563 ha of potential from ground waters) is created, bringing the percentage of potential created to net sown area to 33.85%. This comprises of a) 4,53,054 ha under 8 major and 32 medium completed projects, b) 12,88,717 ha under 19 major and 21 medium ongoing projects bringing the total potential under major and medium projects to 17,41,771 ha, c) 9,39,566 ha under completed minor projects using surface waters, d) 33,021 ha under 13,743 small tanks having less than 4 ha ayacut (now with Zilla Parishat) and e) 9,08,563 ha under irrigation from ground water resources.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 106.98 crores during 1995-96 for completing six medium irrigation projects viz Votehole, Lower Mullamari, Amarja, Chulkinala, Maskinala and Manchanabele under Rural infrastructure Development fund (RIDF-1) upto end of March 2000 Rs. 193.06 crores has been utilised. NABARD has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 50 crores for one major irrigation project viz Bennithora during 1996-97 under RIDF-II.

The State has constituted Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL) under the Company's Act 1956 with a view to expedite 10 projects under Krishna basin by mobilising additional resources required for the project. The ten projects coming under this Nigam are Malaprabha, Ghataprabha III, Upper Tunga Project, Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme, Harinala, Markandeya, Singatalur, Hippargi Barrage project, Gandharinala project and Tunga lift Irrigation Scheme. This Nigam has raised Rs 475.32 crores through private issues of bonds/debentures upto March 2000.

The National Hydrology project is taken up with the world bank assistance, since 1996-97. It envisages setting up of reliable and well designed net work in the state for collection of Hydrological and Meteorological data for surface as well as ground water both quality and quantity aspects. The implementation period of this project is six years. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March 2000 is Rs. 5.58 crores.

The state has constituted Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited during 1994 under the Company's Act of 1956 with a view to expedite the works of Upper Krishna Project and to complete it early by mobilising additional resources required for the project. The Nigam has raised Rs. 2,629.59 crores and spent Rs 3,496.78 crores upto the end of March 2000.

The Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) is functioning at Dharwad since May 1986 and is conducting training programmes for officers of Irrigation and Agriculture Department and the farmers.

Govt. of India has launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit programme (ABIP) during the year 1996-97 for the purpose of early completion of some of the ongoing irrigation projects which have been lingering due to shortage of funds

for the last several years. Govt. of India has released Rs. 61.25 crores during 1996-97 and Rs. 87.50 crores during 1997-98. The amount has been spent on five on-going projects viz. UKP Stage-1, Malaprabha, Hirehalla, Ghataprabha III and Karanja. During 1999-2000, the above five projects were continued under AIBP and an expenditure of Rs 160.47 crores was incurred.

Minor irrigation covers both surface and ground water schemes. All irrigation works having an individual atchkat upto 2000 ha are classified as minor irrigation works. District wise details of Minor irrigation tanks in Karnataka are given here.

District-wise details of Minor irrigation tanks in Karnataka

	District	Tanks under T.D.B < 4 ha.	Tanks under Z.P 4 -40 ha	Tanks under M.I >40ha	Total tanks	No. of Wells (1975)
1.	Bangalore	98	395	67	560	7,674
2.	Bangalore Rural	435	890	206	1,513	25,782
3.	Turnkur	441	1,200	381	2,022	33,427
4.	Kolar	1,489	2,461	336	4,286	48,919
5.	Chitradurga	8	133	166	307	12,812
6.	Davanagere	76	255	89	420	4,219
7.	Shimoga	2,303	3,414	327	6,044	1,077
8.	Mysore	557	565	99	1,221	2,650
9.	Chamarajnagar	2	87	64	153	5,497
10.	Mandya	224	692	50	966	5,961
11.	Hassan	2,502	2,933	174	5,609	1,826
12.	Chikmagalur	1,122	1,624	122	2,868	1,737
13.	Kodagu	434	679	33	1,146	65
14.	Dakshina Kannada	13	129	2	144	14,565
15.	Udupi	88	443	4	535	15,273
16.	Bellary	39	101	61	201	5,885
17.	Koppal	0	20	44	64	5,071
18.	Raichur	332	223	53	608	4,849
19.	Gulbarga	76	311	134	521	13,429
20.	Bidar	0	15	80	95	11,309
21.	Bagalkot	0	0	49	49	10,913
22.	Bijapur	0	0	92	92	27,487
23.	Gadag	0	4	23	27	4,038
24.	Dharwad	408	496	107	1,011	754
25.	Haveri	721	1,139	262	2,122	4,567
26.	Uttara Kannada	2,258	932	87	3,277	18,905
27.	Belgaum	117	490	210	817	43,264

Medium Irrigation Projects Under the Control of Minor Irrigation

Name of the Project		District	Year of	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Atchkat (in ha)
I	South Zone				
1)	Gundamgere, DoddabllapurTq	Bangalore (R)	1980	28	405
2)	Kanva, Channapatna Tq	Bangalore (R)	1946	35	2,076
3)	Gayathri, Hiriyur Tq	Chitradurga	1963	40	2,005
4)	Narayanapura Challakere Tq	Chitradurga	1961	34	1,924
5)	Sangenahalli, JagalurTq	Davanagere	1958	43	648
6)	Ambligola, ShikaripurTq	Shimoga	1964	116	2,955
7)	Anjanapur, ShikaripurTq	Shimoga	1936	21	6,736
8)	Mangala, Kunigal Tq	Tumkur	1970	60	850
9)	Marconahalli, Kunigal Tq	Tumkur	1940	35	4,560
10)	Sonnaikanahalli Kunigal Tq	Tumkur	1957	21	405
B.	North Zone				
11)	Areshankar Basavana Bagewadi Tq	Bijapur	1957	22	1,255
12)	Kalaskop, Bagalkot Tq	Bagalkot	1960	25	1,143
13)	Nagathana, Bijapur Tq	Bijapur	1961	15	650
14)	Ramenahalli, Sindagi Tq	Bijapur	1958	42	1,943
15)	Chitwadgi, Kushtagi Tq	Koppal	1971	41	890
16)	Dharma, Mundagod Tq	Uttara Kannada	1964	133	5,668

The recurring droughts during the last decade has resulted in an unprecedented spurt in the ground water usage from just about 2,000 M.cum in 1980-81 to 3600 M.cum in 1990-91 in irrigated sector. Likewise the number of drinking water bore wells increased from about 50,000 in 1981 to 1.58 lakhs by 1998. This extra-ordinary growth has resulted in steep decline of water table

in several parts of the State. So the systematic study of the status of ground water, its occurrence, behaviour and remedial measures to be adopted is being undertaken by the Ground Water Cell of Mines & Geology Department.

Flood Control and Sea Erosion: Karnataka has a coastline of about 300 km. with narrow beaches. Due to high wave action of sea, the coastline is being eroded. Erosion along the beaches causes loss of valuable coconut plantations and property. Anti-erosion works have been taken up in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts since 1979-80. Sea walls were constructed with 200 Kgs armour stones in two layers of coconut leaf mat. Permanent measures have been evolved with nylon synthetic filter cloth mesh with flat slopes and 1,360 Kg stones are laid in two layers. It has been identified that about 73 km of sea coast are subjected to sea erosion. A Master Plan to protect these vulnerable reaches at a cost of Rs. 145 crores has been sent to Govt. of India for clearance. An expert committee has been formed to examine designs and suggest works to be taken up along identified reaches of the sea coast. The committee has suggested two designs with individual armour stones weighing 560 and 570 kgs which are now being adopted. A project report for priority reaches for Rs. 40 crores was cleared by the Beach Erosion Board.

Completed Major and Medium irrigation projects

	Project	Basin	Year of completion	Utilisation in time	Irrigation in ha
A	Major Projects				
1.	Cauvery Anicut Channels	Cauvery	1900	57.70	77,172
2.	Krishnarajasagar	Cauvery	1944	61.20	79,312
3.	Nugu	Cauvery	1959	7.7	10,526
4.	Ghataprapha I & II	Krishna	1980	32.45	1,39,383
5.	Tunga Anicut	Krishna	1956	11.50	8,704
6.	Vani Vilas Sagar	Krishna	1908	8.2	9,190
7.	Vijaynagar Channels	Krishna	1600	12.05	12,210
	Total (1) Krishna Basin			86.70	2,06,991
	(2) Cauvery Basin			126.60	1,67,010
	Major Projects Total			213.30	3,74,001
B.	Medium Projects				
1.	Amblogola	Krishna	1964	1.40	2,955
2.	Anjanapur	Krishna	1936	2.50	6,736
3.	Areshankar	Krishna	1957	0.38	1,255

4.	Bachanki	West-flowing	1974	0.52	1,776
5.	Bhadra Anicut	Krishna	1923	3.10	4,466
6.	Byramangala	Cauvery	1945	1.00	1,619
7.	Chandrampalli	Krishna	1972	1.90	5,223
8.	Chikkahole	Cauvery	1969	0.70	1,650
9.	Chithwadgi	Krishna	1971	0.26	891
10.	Dharma	Krishna	1964	2.20	5,668
11.	Gayathri	Krishna	1963	0.45	2,305
12.	Gokak Canal	Krishna	1897	1.40	5,757
13.	Gundal	Cauvery	1980	1.40	4,048
14.	Hagari Bommanahalli	Krishna	1978	2.00	2,966
15.	Hathikoni	Krishna	1973	0.50	2,145
16.	Hebbala	Cauvery	1972	0.40	1,214
17.	Jambadahalla	Krishna	1968	0.70	1,538
18.	Kalaskop	Krishna	1960	0.33	1,143
19.	Kanakanala	Krishna	1975	0.40	2,064
20.	Kanva	Cauvery	1946	1.20	2,076
21.	Kolchi Weir	Krishna	1953	0.53	1,275
22.	Mangala	Cauvery	1970	0.60	850
23.	Marconahalli	Cauvery	1941	4.00	4,560
24.	Nagathana	Krishna	1961	0.08	650
25.	Nallur Amanlkere	Cauvery	1987	0.40	1,300
26.	Narayanapur	Krishna	1961	0.60	1,624
27.	NarihaUa	Krishna	1979	0.90	1,512
28.	Rajolibanda	Krishna	1960	1.20	2,380
29.	Bamanahalli	Krishna	1958	0.44	1,943
30.	Soudagar	Krishna	1987	0.26	1,417
31.	Suvamavathy	Cauvery	1984	3.60	2,833
32.	Teetha	Palar	1987	0.36	1,214
	Total (a) Krishna basin			21.53	59,913
	(b) Cauvery basin			13.20	20,150
	(c) West flowing			0.52	1,776
	(d) Palar			0.36	1,214
	Medium Projects Total		35.61	35.61	79,053
	Major and Medium Projects			248.91	4,53,054

Source : Irrigation in Karnataka, 1999-2000, Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka.

Financial and potential progress of on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Financial (Rs. in crores)		Potential (in ha)	
		Latest cost	Expenditure upto March 2000	Ultimate potential	Potential created upto March 2000
A	Krishna Basin				
I.	Major projects				
1.	Upper Krishna I & II	9,066.21	5,329.84	6,22,020	3,07,181
2.	Hippargi	524.21	37.75	59,690	
3.	Ghataprabha III	871.00	425.13	1,78,064	48,487
4.	Malaprabha	703.71	559.96	2,18,191	1,76,074
5.	Bennithora	195.42	164.15	20,236	8,302
6.	Bhadra	170	167.43	1,05,570	1,05,570
7.	Tungabhadra LBC	319.09	259.30	2,44,381	2,44,199
8.	Tungabhadra RB HLC	79.48	50.29	80,910	70,439
9.	Dudhganga	110.00	12.57	19,668	-
10.	Markandeya	134.53	21.32	32,375	-
11.	Ramthal lift	114.05	.	22,260	-
12.	Bhima flow	185.18	0.49	42,170	-
13.	Bhima Lift	153.00	5.00	24,282	-
14.	Upper Tunga II	832.46	39.40	94,700	-
15.	Singatnur	123.00	19.06	20,241	-
	Total Major	13,581.34	7,091.69	17,84,758	9,60,252
II.	Medium Projects				
16.	Amarja	97.50	89.74	8,903	6,639
17.	Lower Mullamari	115.00	101.77	9,713	2,611
18.	Hirehalla	120.81	112.90	8,103	-
19.	Maskinala	38.50	32.78	2,833	-
20.	F.C. to Ranikere	9.49	9.49	3,328	283
21.	Gandhorinala	153.00	26.16	8,094	.
22.	Itagi Sasalwad	12.15	0.53	5,700	-
23.	Upper Mullamari	19.92	19.65	3,279	3,279
24.	Basapur	14.02	1.05	2,276	
25.	Hodirayanahalla	11.87	0.47	-	-
26.	Kagna	51.91	-	7,689	-
27.	Harinala	30.60	19.38	4,370	-
	Total Medium	14,256.11	7,505.61	18,48,866	9,73,064
B.	Cauvery Basin				
I.	Major Project				
1.	KRS Modernisation	390.00	248.14	2,125	-
2.	Harangi	373.00	292.72	53,538	42,682
3.	Hemavati	2,100.00	1,431.49	2,83,596	1,89,194

4.	Kabini	480.00	356.24	87,900	41,083
5.	D. Devaraj Urs Canal	255.00	230.28	32,376	395
6.	Yagachi	239.79	115.43	21,450	1,995
	Total Major	3,837.70	2,674.30	4,80,985	2,75,349
II.	Medium Projects				
7.	Manchanabele	67.50	66.31	3,845	1,288
8.	Votehole	47.50	40.29	7,487	7,487
9.	Arkavati	106.50	57.26	6,232	"
10.	Chiklihole	17.35	17.14	1,184	526
11.	Iggalur	70.00	44.29	4,047	3,369
12.	Kamasamudra	18.00	16.28	3,104	800
13.	Hutchnakoplu	19.80	10.89	2,300	-
14.	Uduthorehalla	144.01	102.55	6,273	-
15.	Taraka	51.00	26.66	7,090	7,090
16.	Nanjapur	28.40	2.15	4,050	-
	Total Medium	570.15	383.82	45,612	20,560
	Total Cauvery Basin	4,407.85	3,058.12	5,26,597	2,95,909
C.	Godavari Basin				
	I. Major				
	1. Karanja	340.00	252.17	35,614	15,580
	II. Medium				
	2. Chulkinala	65.70	59.21	4,047	4,047
	3. Manjara Lift	93.21	-	2,752	-
D.	Other Basins				
	I. Major				
	1. Varahi	122.50	21.28	15,702	-
	II. Medium.				
	2. Mahadayi	180.76	-	-	-
	Total Major	17,881.54	10,039.44	21,37,059	12,51,181
	Total Medium	1,518.89	856.95	1,16,519	33,372
	Grand Total	19,400.43	10,896.39	24,33,578	12,84,553

Source Irrigation in Karnataka, 1999-2000, Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka.

Horticulture

Karnataka occupies a prominent place in the Horticulture map of the country. The Horticulture crops are grown in an area of 15.80 lakh ha. with a total production of over 124.00 lakh tones at the end of VIII plan period. At present it is estimated that the Horticultural crops occupy an area of 15.81 lakh ha. with an estimated production 95.81 lakh tones at the end of 2002-03. Although the area comprises only 14.44 per cent of the net cultivated area in the state, the total income generated from the horticulture sector accounts to over 40 per cent of the total income derived from the combined agriculture sector. This accounts for 17 per cent of the GDP of the state.



Marigold Plant



Coffee Plant

Horticulture provides excellent opportunities in raising the income of the farmers even in the dry tracts. A significant shift towards horticulture is evident in the state with an increase in area and production. For instance, about 58,000 ha. area has been brought under horticultural crops through the watershed programmes. Horticulture provides higher unit productivity and offers great scope for value addition and this sector is taking inroads throughout the length and breadth of the state. Karnataka having the highest acreage under dry farming in the country next only to Rajasthan, has a great potential to grow high value but less water demanding horticultural crops.

Major Horticultural crops: Karnataka is a progressive state in the field of modern horticulture in the country. The diverse agro-ecological conditions prevailing in Karnataka has made it possible to grow different types of horticultural crops such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, plantation crops, root and tuber crops, medicinal and aromatic crops etc. Karnataka is the 3rd largest producer of fruits and stands 5th position in area and production of vegetable crops. State stands 1st in area and 3rd in production of flower crops. It occupies 2nd and 3rd position with respect to area and production of plantation crops. Karnataka is the largest producer of Spices, Aromatic and Medicinal crops.

Karnataka is known for production of almost all the fruits produced elsewhere in the country, except apples. Even apples were once cultivated around Bangalore on commercial scale in the last century. At present, the state is leading in the production of Pomegranates, Fig, Jack, Papayas and Melons. Also, Karnataka is the home of several minor fruits and wild fruits. Further, the fruits grown in the state are being sent to various markets in India and even abroad.

Right since beginning, Karnataka is spearheading in the field of cultivation of commercial flowers, in the entire country. The area under traditional flowers in the State is about 21,000 hectares and the total production is of the order of about 1.5 lakh tons per annum. The major traditional flowers grown in Karnataka are as follows: Chrysanthemum, Marigold, Crossandra, Open Roses, Jasmine, Aster, Tuberose, Gaillardia and Champaka etc.

Although the commercial flowers occupy hardly 1.5% of the total area under horticulture crops in the State, they generate an annual revenue of over 300 crores. This speaks of the high remunerative nature of the commercial flower crops. The average size of holding of the traditional flower crops is hardly half an acre. As many as 50,000 farm families are totally depending on flower cultivation in the State, and more than 2 lakh people are indirectly involved in the flower trade.

The emergence of cultivation of flowers under protected environment is of very recent origin in the State. It started in the early nineties. The first flower that was subjected to protected cultivation was Rose, which is even today the leading cut flower produced in the State. The other cut flowers such as gerbera, carnations, green house chrysanthemums, anthuriums and orchids are also

under hi-tech cultivation. In all, there are 30 big units (companies) and 200 small units (farmers) involved in the production of hi-tech cut flowers. The total value of these hi-tech cut flowers is about Rs.50 crores per annum

Hi-tech flower cultivation in India first started in Karnataka. As far as back during 1960s itself, M/s. Indo American Hybrid Seeds, Bangalore, started producing flowers in green houses. Perhaps, this is the beginning of hi-tech floriculture in India. This success story paved way for large-scale hi-tech flower production started during 1990s. Even now, Karnataka is leading in hi-tech flower production in the entire country, with a share of about 40% of the total production

The commonly grown major vegetable crops of the state are Onion, Potato, Tomato, Chillies, Brinjal, Bhendi, Carrot, Radish, Beans, Gourds, Leafy vegetables, etc. For the integrated development of these crops and to suit the current demands of the farming community from the point of view of improving and enhancing the productivity, cost effective production packages, popularization of farm mechanization practices, post harvest management, processing and value addition, market linkage support plans and replicable publicity and propaganda activities, a comprehensive developmental plan was drawn for the year 2005-06 to the tune of Rs.158.65 lakhs.

The Department of Horticulture has the credit of laying out and maintaining several beautiful parks and gardens in the State. The state has a long proud legacy of creating parks and gardens of high fame, since the early days. Bangalore is regarded as the 'Garden City', because of the profusion of beautiful parks and gardens sprawling across its length and breadth. In the city of Mysore also, a large number of parks and gardens of exquisite beauty have been laid out by the Department. The world famous Bhrindavan garden at Krishanrajasagara, near Mysore, is known for its enchanting beauty world over. Similarly, in many other cities and towns of the state, a large number of parks and gardens have been established and the people of the state are enjoying the beauty of these gardens.

There are two hill stations maintained by the Department of Horticulture in State. They are Nandi Hill Station in Kolar district and Krishnarajendra Hill Station at Kemmannagundi, in Chickamagalur district. These two locations have an elevation of 4850 and 4900 feet from MSL, respectively. These two hill stations have been beautified by the Department of Horticulture, through creation of lush lawns, planting of enchanting annual and perennial flowering and foliage plants and tree species. Required facilities for the pleasant stay of visitors have also been created in both the hill stations

The Government of Karnataka, Department of Horticulture has established a State-of-the-Art Biotechnology Centre in the new millennium at Hulimavu Horticultural Farm, Bangalore. This Centre is the first of its kind in the country under public sector aiming at integrating many spheres of biotechnology for the cause of horticultural development exclusively. The activities of the centre were dedicated to the nation on 20th January 2001. The main objective of the center is to adopt eco-friendly biotechnological approaches for generating useful inputs

and essential services to facilitate overall development of horticultural sector in the state. In this endeavor, facilities and expertise in the areas of conservation and documentation of rare and endangered horticultural varieties including medicinal and aromatic plants, plant propagation, organic horticulture, plant nutrition, sanitary and phytosanitary, quality control, disease diagnosis and human resource development, have been established at this centre. The following are the important activities during 2005-06.

The Tissue Culture Laboratory at Bio-centre Hulimavu is the only public sector unit of its kind in the entire country. The state of the art facilities have been created here for the production of TC plants of Banana, Vanilla, Ornamental foliage plants, Orchids, Anthuriums and a score of Aromatic and Medicinal plants. The built in production capacity of this lab is about 1 million plantlets per year. The TC Banana of plants produced in this lab have become extremely popular among the farmers of Karnataka

Karnataka has the richest source of horticultural diversity. Nanjanagud banana, Mysore betelvine, Udupi jasmines, Coorg oranges are a few examples of Karnataka's rich genetic diversity. The ecosystems of Western Ghats and deciduous forests of Karnataka are rich in medicinal plant biodiversity with more than 2500 species of plants. But many of these species are in the verge of extinction due to perceptual changes for maximizing production, mono cropping, destructive harvest and susceptibility to pest and diseases. In order to preserve these land races for posterity, the centre has taken up the challenges of conserving and developing the rare and endangered germplasm under both in vitro and in vivo conditions. Up to 2004-05 more than 500 species of medicinal and aromatic plants, 150 varieties of fruits and flowering plants have been introduced and documented at the generic level by adopting DNA marker technology. During 2005-06 more than 80 species of medicinal and aromatic plants of which rare species like *Crataeva nervula*, *Entada puseathea*, *Garcinia xanthochymus* and *Garcinia morella* and endangered species like *Persea macarantha*, *Symplocos racemosa*, *Gnetum ula*, *Myristica malabarica*, etc. are conserved and documented. Similarly 85 species of fruits and ornamental are added to the germplasm bank of the Biocentre during 2005-06.

An exclusive sales outlet for the organically produced fruits and vegetables has been opened at Lalbagh, Bangalore, wherein the producers can sell their safe products to the consumers. The products sold here carry the brand name "Jaivik" and have created great demand among the organic produce lovers of Bangalore. The Bio-Centre, Hulimavu, which is monitoring this sales outlet, is planning to open another still bigger "Jaivik" produce outlet in Lalbagh, to cater to the needs of ever increasing number of consumers, who have developed awareness and inclination towards safe food

During the regime of old Mysore province, the Department of Public Gardens (which later became the Department of Horticulture) started the first Horticulture Farm in 1942 at Maddur, Mandya District with an intention of producing planting materials and to distribute the same at reasonable price and to serve as demonstration plots for transfer of technical know how to the farmers for introducing horticulture in farmers field.

Crops	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Fruit crops					
Area	3.15	3.13	2.61	2.57	2.55
Production	48.27	46.41	41.65	40.29	40.39
Plantation and Spice crops					
Area	8.64	8.97	8.71	9.26	9.40
Production	12.46	12.25	8.31	8.04	8.94
Vegetable Crops					
Area	2.59	3.29	3.77	3.83	3.67
Production	52.56	43.11	66.54	48.90	44.94
Flower Crops					
Area	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.18
Production	1.24	1.32	1.57	1.42	1.47
Total Area	17.18	15.6	15.30	15.85	15.81
Production	128.07	103.09	118.20	98.76	95.81

After this, to suffice the horticulture requirement of farmers it became necessary to establish such horticulture farms and Nurseries in different parts of the State. This activity of establishing horticulture farm was intensified after the creation of separate Horticulture Department during the year 1963. At present, totally 415 such horticulture Farms and Nurseries under the Horticulture Department are functioning, spread over all parts of the State.

The present area under horticulture crops is 15.81 lakh hectares and the production is 95.81 lakh tons (2002-03). Although, the area under horticulture crops is only 13% of the total cultivated area, the value of horticultural produce amounts to Rs.8405 crores, which is about 40% of the total income derived from the combined agriculture sector in the State. Area (In lakh ha) Production (In lakh tons)

Post harvest infrastructure and Management: Karnataka is one of the Horticulturally progressive State in India . Due to its ideal Agro-climatic conditions and enterprising farming community, almost all types of horticultural produces are produced in Karnataka. As per statistics of 2002-03 the area under horticultural crops was 15.81 lakh hectares with an annual production of 95.81 lakh tons. Out of this 41% of area and 87% of total production accounts for fruits and vegetables. Since, fruits and vegetables are highly perishable, efficient Post Harvest Management has become an absolute necessity. It is also important for effective exploitation of export potential of fruits and vegetables. In Karnataka, only one per cent of the total production of fruits and vegetables are processed into different products. About 25-30% of the produce is lost due to improper Post Harvest Management. To avoid the Post Harvest Losses a chain of cold storages, processing and marketing facilities need to be created. Among Post Harvest Management practices like pre cooling, cold storages and refrigerated transport are most important.

Cold Storages: The cold storage units provide a vital link between the production and marketing of Agricultural and Horticultural produce. It helps in storing the horticultural produce during glut and making them available in off season with least degradation in quality. At present there are 54 cold storage units spread over 11 districts with a total storage capacity of 91,830 MT, for handling fruits and vegetables. Of these units, 11 are in the co-operative sector (9190MT), 41 are in the private sector (82,380 MT) and two are in the public sector (260MT). The fruits and vegetables that are readily stored are Potato, Grapes, Tamarind, Citrus, Pomegranate, Pineapple, Chilli, Apple and cut flowers.

Processing of Fruits and Vegetables: Government of Karnataka is considering fruit and vegetable processing sector as a thrust area for development. With growing urbanization and increasing quality consciousness, the market for processed fruit and vegetable is expected to grow rapidly. Therefore, there is enormous potential for developing agro products. At present there are 1533 licensed processing units in the State with annual production of 2.00 lakh tons of processed products. The processed fruits are Mango, Grapes, Pineapple, Papaya, Guava and others. The major vegetables processed are Tomato, Potato, peas, Gherkins and others.

Agri Export Zones have been created in Karnataka. The concept of AEZ attempts to date a comprehensive look at a particular produce/produce located in a contiguous area for the purpose of leading to final exports. Such Agri Export Zones have been created for Gherkins, Rose Onion and Floriculture.

The Government of Karnataka proposes to establish Food and Agriculture Technology Parks (FATP) at 6 locations i.e. at Malur, Bagalkote, Belgaum , Chitradurga, Maddur and Jewargi. Out of 6 Food and Agriculture Technology Parks sanction has been given by Government of India for Food and Agriculture Technology Parks at Malur and Bagalkote. These Food and Agriculture Technology Parks are established at a total cost of Rs.10 crores each.

The main objective of establishing Food and Technology Parks is to promote agro and processing industries in cluster in area where there is predominant production of processable agriculture and Horticulture Products. These parks will also provide the required infrastructural and common facilities which are essential for sustenance of the industries. Quality assurance laboratories, Ware housing including cold storages, common effluent treatment plants etc. Another important aspect of the Food and Technology Parks is creating awareness among the farmers and producers of Agriculture and Horticulture products about the advantages of cultivating/growing right variety of primary products which are amenable for processing and thus ensure that the twin objectives of assuring a better return to the farmers and assured supply of raw materials to the processors are achieved. Development of Agro Food Parks is expected to give a boost to the Horticultural sector in an around the area of Agro Parks.

The Government is giving importance to marketing and processing of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops to avoid Post Harvest Losses. The initiative of Government of Karnataka in this direction has led to establishment of a gigantic Horticultural Marketing Complex at Kannamangala by NDDDB at a total cost of Rs.150 crores. This complex is expected to become operational by the first quarter of 2003. This facility is designed to handle 1600 MT of horticultural produce per day. Department of Horticulture has handed over 60 acres of land at Kannamangala for this purpose. This terminal market complex will have modern, Auction Centre, refrigerated plant, storage facilities, 10,000 MT capacity cold storages, processing unit of 50,000 MT capacity, collection centres, wholesale shops, distribution centres and others. The State's first ever Agro Food Industrial Policy, which could revolutionize agriculture, as well as put fresh graded fruits and vegetables into the urban market is expected to generate Rs.5,000 crores in foreign exchange over 3 years.

Marketing: The Department of Horticulture acts as the facilitator for creation of infrastructure facilities for marketing of fruits and vegetables in the state. The Department of Agricultural Marketing is facilitating the marketing of agricultural/horticultural produces in the state. The Department of Agricultural Marketing recently established 'Raithra Santhe' wherein the growers/farmers can bring their fruits and vegetables to the market and sell them directly to the growers. The Department of Agricultural Marketing is also handling the notified Fruits and Vegetables in the state through APMC'S. The other marketing infrastructure in the state are

The Department promoted HOPCOMS – a Co-operative society for marketing of horticultural produce in Bangalore which handles a quantity of 100 Metric tones of fruits and vegetables per day. 2. The Department promoted District Horticultural Societies in all the Districts to market Fruits and Vegetables. At present 17 District Horticultural societies are functioning in the state. 3. Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation – a State Agency is functioning for marketing of flowers in Bangalore .

The Department of Horticulture have initiated to modernize the fruits and vegetable market in the State through National Dairy Development Board in Bangalore , which will start functioning in 1st quarter of 2003 and expected to handle around 30% of Fruits and Vegetables required for Bangalore . The Department also initiates to start Modernized Fruits and Vegetable market in Mysore , Hubli-Dharwar and Bijapur. The Marketing section of the Horticultural Department monitor the prices of important horticulture crops and publish the prices book annually for the use of departmental officers/officials and also submits the proposals to the Government whenever the prices of these commodities falls in the market to intervene and purchase of these commodities.

Exports: During the year 2001-02, produces such as Gherkins, Bangalore Rose Onion, Cashew nut, Coffee, flowers and horticultural processed products

exported to countries like America , Singapore , Russia , Malaysia , Indonesia , Australia , France , Italy and Japan . The total value of the export is valued about Rs. 1517.13 Crores. The details of horticultural produces exported during 2003-04 from the state as follows

(Rs. in crores)

Coffee and its products	757.57
Cashew and its products	265.72
Processed food	361.25
Spices and its products	99.58
Onion	30.84
Fruits	2.17
Total	1517.13

To boost the exports of horticultural produces from the state, to improve the export performance of the state, to provide opportunities to the farmers to earn incremental income, to promote on-farm and off-farm employment generating activities and to earn foreign exchange Agri Export zones were created. Creation of Agri-Export Zones(AEZ) provides the development of all important infrastructure like Cold storage, pre-cooling houses, post harvest management centers, refrigerated transport besides Research and Human Resource Development. At present Gherkins, Bangalore Rose Onions and Floriculture were brought under these zones. Mango, Pomegranate and other horticultural crops will also be brought under these zones shortly.

The National Dairy Development Board with the active support from GOK is setting up a terminal market for fruits and vegetables at Bangalore for horticultural produce. It is proposed to set up 3 or 4 more similar terminal markets in the state. It is also envisaged to prepare a crop specific and location specific marketing plan. The government will encourage and promote contract farming in horticulture crops. Government also proposes to provide minimum support price for horticultural crops in consultation with state agricultural price commission to encourage domestic marketing of horticultural produce.

Promotion of Organic Cultivation of Horticultural Crops for export: Organic Farming is a silent revolution in the making and is slated to be the next big boom for Karnataka after IT & BT. The Global market for organically grown fruits, vegetables, spices, aromatic and medicinal plants has been growing tremendously for the past 5 years. Karnataka with large extent of dry land where traditional 'natural' farming methods are still being followed, the conversion of these lands into organic farms is much easier. In light of the above, it is very much needed to tap export potential of organically grown horticulture produces by providing production and market linkages to organic cultivators

Satellite mapping of Horticulture crops with the help of ISRO to develop a Horticultural Data Bank: Data base is essential to take up developmental programmes. The data on area and production of Horticulture crops brought out by various departments/organizations do not match with each other. At the time of taking policy decision, the data base plays a crucial role. Therefore,

the Department proposes to take up one time survey for perennial horticultural crops and also to use the services of ISRO to employ the latest and sophisticated methods to map the area under different Horticultural crops in the state. This would help in proper and real estimation of area under horticultural crops in the state. This would further lead to more scientific estimation of yield and production of Horticultural crops in the state

Major initiative to conserve water for horticultural crops: Keeping in view the limited availability of water and depletion of ground water levels, the use of water saving devices needs to be promoted to maximize overall irrigation potential. The efficient and maximum utilization of available water is possible through Micro-irrigation. The state Government intends to bring more horticultural area under Micro-irrigation. To meet the demand of farmers for adoption of Micro-irrigation system in their orchards, it is proposed to increase the flow of funds towards Micro-irrigation through diversion of funds from Minor Irrigation Department @ 10 per cent annually. It is also envisaged to encourage Rain water harvesting on farmers field by providing incentives.

Dry land Horticulture: Dry lands, in fact are the only hope of the future for feeding the fast increasing population. To improve the economic conditions of the people in the dry tracts and their nutrition and health standards, it is necessary to encourage dry land horticulture through extension support for dry land orchards and support for development of new technologies for dry land horticulture through R&D. The state has given the highest priority for watershed management of farm areas and also tank development.

Area and Production of Horticulture Crops in Karnataka - 2003-04

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area in hectares	Production in tons.	Yield in Tons / hectare	Value in lakh Rupees
I FRUIT CROPS					
1.	Mango	116261	1111206	10	84421
2.	Banana				
a)	Cavandish	15579	443548	28	20524
b)	Others	35141	794070	23	49094
Total - Banana		50720	1237618	24	69618
3.	Guava	6870	124922	18	6198
4.	Sapota	18499	201902	11	13957
5.	Citrus Varieties				
a)	Lemon	9076	189421	21	25291
b)	Sweet Orange	688	9525	14	2801
c)	Orange (Mandarin)	2332	33285	14	1639
d)	Other Citrus	242	4032	17	117
Total - Citrus		12337	236262	19	29849
6.	Pineapple	2396	118236	49	4685
7.	Pomegranate	11162	116892	10	28164
8.	Jack	6324	218055	34	4934

9.	Papaya	3153	221711	70	48516
10.	Ber	704	24876	35	1190
11.	Annonaceous Fruits	2028	12631	6	469
12.	Grapes				
	a) Bangalore Blue	2133	45300	21	2201
	b) Anab-E-Shahi	1248	29239	23	2082
	c) Seedless	4918	78820	16	9019
	d) Others	804	17526	22	1641
	Total - Grapes	9103	170885	19	14944
13.	Fig	571	4475	8	914
14.	Other Fruits	2276	30613	13	25936
	TOTAL - FRUIT CROPS (I)	242405	3830284	16	333795
II. VEGETABLE CROPS					
1.	Potato				
	Kharif	45858	261807	6	14088
	Rabi	13395	260202	19	8831
	Summer	243	4728	19	224
	Total - Potato	59496	526737	9	23143
2.	Tomato				
	Kharif	17028	383967	23	12630
	Rabi	10481	347655	33	11166
	Summer	9487	291782	31	10360
	Total - Tomato	36996	1023405	28	34156
3.	Brinjal	14130	328203	23	10926
4.	Beans	10855	112934	10	4673
5.	Onion				
	Kharif	104494	277048	3	55457
	Rabi	22492	192898	9	11882
	Summer	5378	68905	13	2075
	Total - Onion	132365	538851	4	69414
6.	Green Chillies	27505	320995	12	13653
7.	Tapioca	1202	12224	10	336
8.	Sweet Potato	3550	41779	12	1707
9.	Khol Varieties				
	a) Cabbage	5943	117120	20	3674
	b) Knol - Khol	2117	38280	18	1258
	c) Cauli Flower	2307	39653	17	2855
	Total - Khol	10367	195053	19	7787
10.	Peas	1205	19598	16	1221
11.	Lady's Finger	7142	59771	8	2371
12.	Radish	3613	44494	12	1381
13.	Beet Root	2173	38404	18	1364
14.	Carrot	4020	73850	18	3281

15.	Capsicum	1628	27826	17	1833
16.	Cluster Beans	1892	13889	7	1302
17.	Drumstick (in lakh sticks)	1234	2612	2	1041
18.	Amorphos Pholus	95	865	9	119
19.	Watermelon	10297	347220	34	10544
20.	Muskmelon	328	5211	16	344
21.	Gourd Varieties				
a)	Ash Gourd	1546	31344	20	778
b)	Snake Gourd	711	9896	14	330
c)	Bitter Gourd	1804	14719	8	1005
d)	Ridge Gourd	2621	21397	8	977
e)	Pumpkin	1754	38477	22	1317
f)	Cucumber	8009	114122	14	2713
g)	Little Gourd	903	15656	17	622
h)	Gherkins	637	13320	21	759
i)	Others	1680	23690	14	575
Total - Gourd Varieties		19665	282621	14	9076
22.	Leafy Vegetables				
a)	Menthi	1824	18655	10	709
b)	Palak	1615	12827	8	562
c)	Amaranthus	1761	26845	15	562
d)	Curry Leaves	1159	6915	6	251
e)	Other Leafy Vegetables	6035	55458	9	1633
Total - Leafy Vegetables		12393	120699	10	3717
23.	Other Vegetables	1354	15254	11	546
TOTAL - VEGETABLE CROPS (II)		363506	4149883	11	203934
III. SPICE CROPS					
1.	Pepper	13840	3874	0.28	2400
2.	Cardamom	19865	2360	0.12	4288
3.	Tamarind	14660	75283	5	9223
4.	Ginger	11532	113746	10	21320
5.	Turmeric	8007	47392	6	3838
6.	Garlic	5003	43210	9	9774
7.	Dry Chillies	101289	118741	1	26644
8.	Corriander	7891	9599	1	2735
9.	Fenu Greek	325	915	3	484
10.	Cumin Seed	50	25	1	1
11.	Clove	161	140	1	286
12.	Nutmug * (lakh nuts)	218	163	1	200
13.	Cinnamom	29	19	1	8

14	Vanilla (Green Beans)	2455	511	0.21	17899
15.	Fennel	12	24	2	5
16.	Dill	142	716	5	25
17.	Paprika				
18.	Others	1080	2934	3	208
TOTAL - SPICE CROPS (III)		186559	419489	2	99337
IV. GARDEN / PLANTATION CROPS					
1.	Coconut * (lakh nuts)	458410	47292	0.10	258765
2.	Arecanut	180223	275835	2	244470
3.	Betelvine ** (lakh leaves)	6340	118567	19	6966
4.	Cocoa	2460	25019	10	4106
5.	Oil Palm	2093	13963	7	3137
6.	Cashew	68744	71127	1	18314
7.	Others	10632	3129	0.29	101
TOTAL - GARDEN / PLANTATION CROPS (IV)		728902	389073	1	535859
V. COMMERCIAL FLOWER CROPS					
1.	Aster	710	6857	10	526
2.	Crossandra	1624	7669	5	1882
3.	Marigold	4583	49777	11	2222
4.	Jasmine	3451	20244	6	8265
5.	Chrysanthamum	2964	36294	12	3931
6.	Tube Rose				
a)	Single	925	8122	9	1557
b)	Double (lakh spikes)	121	996	8	265
7.	Gladiolus (lakh spikes)	135	307	2	360
8.	Rose (lakh flowers)	1530	3628	2	3041
9.	Bird of Paradise (lakh flowers)	27	21	1	92
10.	Golden Rod (lakh flowers)	27	85	3	39
11.	Calla Lilly (lakh flowers)	9	14	2	3
(For Sl. No. 12 to 16 Area in units)					
12.	Orchids (lakh spikes)	2002	12	0.01	12
13.	Carnation (lakh cut flowers)	38	186	5	1376
14.	Anthurium (lakh cut flowers)	40	96	2	106

15.	Gerbera (lakh cut flowers)	33	77	2	56
16.	Statice				
a)	Free Flowering Variety (lakh cut flowers)	81	122	2	12
	Seasonal Variety (lakh cut flowers)	45	58	1	5
17.	Others	2075	14343	7	928
TOTAL - COMMERCIAL FLOWER CROPS (V)		18182	143306	8	24681
VI. MEDICINAL PLANTS					
1.	Ashwagandha				
2.	Sarpagandha				
3.	Sweet Flag	38	380	10	57
4.	Coleus Forskholli	73	94	1	38
5.	Glory Lilly				
6.	Long Pepper	66	22	0.34	6
7.	Periwinkle	25	58	2	12
8.	Roselle				
9.	Kokum	51	162	3	49
10.	Isabgol	48	96	2	10
11.	Others	278	277	1	8843
TOTAL - MEDICINAL PLANTS (VI)		580	1089	2	9014
VII. AROMATIC PLANTS					
1.	Dhavana	105	1129	11	80
2.	Kasthuri Bendi				
3.	Lemon Grass	246	1395	6	111
4.	Rosemary				
5.	Patchouli				
6.	French Jasmine				
7.	Lavender	49	2	0.03	0.13
8.	Vetiver	109	317	3	75
9.	Citronella Grass	49	1058	22	83
10.	Geranium	45	389	9	193
11.	Others	367	1362	4	138
TOTAL - AROMATIC PLANTS (VII)		970	5652	6	681
GRAND TOTAL - (I to VII)		1541103	8938775	6	12073033

Note : 1. Area of Nutmug, Coconut and Betelvine are included in the Total Horticultural Area.

2. Production of Nutmug, Coconut (* in lakh nuts) and Betelvine (** in lakh leaves) are excluded in the Total Production.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock rearing plays a very vital role in rural economy in supplementing family income from agriculture and also providing employment. Farmers are dependent on animal husbandry activities to utilise agricultural by-products and crop residues to convert them into animal products with good returns. The Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas In historical times donated cows in thousands (*gosahasra*) and the *gosasa* stones are found in hundreds to commemorate this act. These cows were donated to villagers all over their empire to encourage animal husbandry. There was “benne chavadi”, a department to collect ghee at the Mysore Court. Haider Ali made efforts to promote Amritmahal bullock breed which were excellent draught animals.

As per 1997 Livestock Census, the livestock and poultry population in the State is 285.52 lakhs and 187.55 lakhs respectively. The number of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and pigs were 10,248 4,126, 7,443, 4,452 and 347 thousands respectively.

The spread of Veterinary services has resulted in the improvement of animal health. The State had a network of 3,638 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of 244 veterinary hospitals, 803 veterinary dispensaries, 2,018 primary veterinary centres, 400 artificial insemination centres and 73 mobile veterinary clinics during 1998-99. There were 6,577 attacks of various diseases resulting in 1,296 deaths. Vaccinations against outbreaks of various diseases were given to about-215 lakh animals. A total of 22 lakh artificial inseminations were done and 2.68 lakh calves were born.

Cattle development is carried out mainly through artificial insemination technique. Frozen semen technology has been adopted. There are about 2,054 veterinary institutions providing artificial insemination facility to animals. Indigenous breeds such as Hallikar, Amritmahal, Khillari, Krishna Valley and Deoni are being improved by selective breeding.

Livestock Farms

There are eleven livestock farms under the control of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, of which some are composite in nature. Composite livestock farms are engaged in production of superior germplasm, fodder seeds and imparting training to farmers. The details of livestock farms are given here.

1. State Livestock Breeding and Training Centre, Hesaraghatta - Jercycattle breeding, bull-calf production, frozen semen production, farmer's training, fodder and fodder seed production.
2. Livestock Breeding Farm, Hesaraghatta - Cross breeding and bull calf production, fodder development, Pig and Rabbit rearing.
3. Jercy Cattle Breeding Station, Kudige, Kodagu District - Jercy Cattle Breeding, bull- calf production, farmer's training, fodder development and pig development.

4. Livestock Breeding farm, Koila, Dakshina Kannada District - Cross breed calf production, Surti buffalo production, fodder development, pig production and farmers training.



Cattle



Cattle

5. Hallikar Cattle Breeding Station, Kunikenahalli, Tumkur District - Hallikar Cattle Breeding, bull-calf production and distribution and fodder development.
6. Amritmahal Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, Chikmagalur District -Amritmahal cattle Breeding, bull-calf production and distribution, Rabbit production and distribution and fodder development
7. Khillar Cattle Breeding Station, Bankapur, Haven District - Khillar Cattle Breeding, fodder development, bull-calf production and distribution. Rabbit production and distribution.
8. Jercy Cattle Breeding and Training centre, Dharwad UAS Campus - Jercy Cattle Breeding, bull-calf production, farmer's training, fodder development and frozen semen production.
9. Buffaloes Breeding Farm, Tegur, Dharwad District - Surthi Buffalo breeding, bull-calf production and distribution, fodder production.
10. Livestock Breeding and Training Centre, Munirabad, Raichur District - Jercy Cattle Breeding, fodder development, farmer's training, frozen semen production and distribution.
11. Livestock Breeding and Training Centre, Karikuppi, Bellary District - Cross Breed bull-calf production, fodder production, fodder development and farmer's training.

There are six sheep breeding farms functioning in the State. The largest farm is located at Challakere where crossbred rams are produced. Deccani and Bandur breeds of sheep are crossed with Corrie dale and Rambulet rams.

The six Sheep Breeding farms which were under the department at Dhangur, Challakere, Ulavathy, Guttal, Anagawadi, and Suttatti have been transferred to the Sheep and Wool Development Board. Under the Central Wool development Board six carpet weaving centres are established at Kengeri, Kolar, Mulbagal, Ranebennur, Haveri and Ghataprabha. Under Zilla Pachayat control, seven Sheep and Wool Development Schemes at Malavalli, Nagamangala, Channarayapatna, Hosadurga, Hospet, Bijapur and Yadgir are functioning. Ten Sheep Breeders Associations are also functioning at Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet, Mysore, Channarayapatna, Ramanagaram, Tumkur, Doddaballapur, Kolar, Chitradurga and Ranebennur.

There are 32 poultry institutions in the State the details of which are as follows:

1. The State Poultry Breeding and Training Centre at Hesaraghatta, Bangalore;
2. Three Regional Poultry Breeding and Training Centres at Malavalli, Gangavathi and Haveri ;
3. Eight District Poultry Rearing and Training centres at Gulbarga, Davanagere, Kudige, Bidar, Bijapur, Gundlupet, Mangalore and

Kolar; 4. Thirteen Poultry Rearing centres at Tumkur, Shimoga, Raichur, Kumta, Kundapur, Chikmagalur, Ponnampet, Hassan, Ramanagaram, Tirumakudal Narasipur, Holenarsipura, Koila and Kurikuppe; 5. Five Intensive Poultry and Egg Marketing Centres at Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwad, Belgaum and Gulbarga are merged with Karnataka Cooperative Poultry Federation; 6. One Livestock and Poultry Feeds' Quality control wing at Bangalore and 7. One Registration and Hatcheries wing in Bangalore.

Karnataka is the first State in the Country to bring Karnataka Poultry and Livestock Feed (Regulation of Manufacture and Sale) Order, 1987 under section-3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This was given effect from 7th March 1988. All feed manufacturers and dealers should obtain the License for manufacture of feed for sale and distribution of Poultry and Livestock feeds. The quality feed should be as per standards specified by the Licensing Authority as per the advice of the expert committee.

Karnataka Co-operative Poultry Federation at Bangalore is functioning since 1995. The five Intensive Poultry and Egg marketing centres have been transferred to this federation. During March 1988, 18 primary co-operative societies were sanctioned Rs 116.21 lakhs as share capital loan from the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC). 44 primary co-operative societies are functioning under the control of the federation.

The Swine breeding policy aims at usage of exotic breeds of pigs like Landrace and Yorkshire. There are three pig breeding stations functioning in the State for the development of piggery activities at Hessaraghatta in Bangalore District, Kudige in Kodagu District and Koila in Dakshina Kannada District. The demand for rabbit meat is mounting and to meet this demand, the department has started 9 rabbit breeding centres at Hessaraghatta, Ajjampur, Habbanaghatti, Sirsi, Kotekar, Kalasa, Bangarpet, Kudige and Bankapur. Foreign breeds from America and Russia are also introduced. These centres produce and supply rabbits to the interested rabbit rearing farmers.

Fodder development programme is being implemented to meet the demand for feed and fodder. Intensive fodder cultivation has been taken up in all the livestock farms. These farms produce and supply root slips and fodder seeds to the needy farmers at nominal prices. During 1999-2000, 80 lakhs of root slips, 400 quintals of fodder seeds and 9,100 minikits were supplied to the farmers.

The department is also implementing the Socio-economic programmes such as Special Component Plan, Tribal sub-plan and special livestock breeding programme for the upliftment of weaker sections of society.

Dairy Development

Dairy development activities under "Operation Flood" programme pertain to providing guaranteed and remunerative market to the rural milk producers and supply of hygienic milk and milk products to the Urban consumers. Karnataka

Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd (KMF) has been designated as implementing agency for Operation Flood Project. Financial assistance for capital investments in the district Milk Unions flows from National Dairy Development Board. The main objective of KMF is the co-ordination of various phases in production of milk and milk products like procurement, processing, marketing and distribution. The technical input is provided by KMF through milk unions to the farmers of Dairy Co-operative societies.

During the year 1993-94, 205 new dairy co-operative societies have been established and 45,353 farmers have been enrolled, thus bringing the total organised dairy co-operative societies and numbers enrolled to 6,611 and 12,31,782 respectively. The production of milk (estimated) in the State during 1992-93 was 29.1 lakh tonnes. The total milk procured during 1992-93 was 4.01 lakh tonnes. Karnataka's per capita milk production was only 62.6 kgs as compared to 66.9 kg for the country as a whole. During the year 1998-99, 387 new dairy co-operative societies were established. The daily milk procurement was 20.4 lakh kg and the estimated milk production in the state was 42.31 lakh tonnes. The details of milk procured by Dairies are given here.

Milk Procured by Dairies

(in thousand tonnes)

No.	Location of the Dairy	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01
1.	a)Bangalore Dairy					
	b) Mother Dairy, Bangalore	144	148	155	181	195
2.	Mysore	35	35	35	41	45
3.	Mandya Product Dairy (Gejjalagere)	43	45	51	58	55
4.	Kudige (Kodagu)}					
5.	Hassan	26	31	34	38	38
6.	Tumkur	23	27	26	30	31
7.	Dharwad	20	22	24	22	22
8.	Belgaum	17	18	18	21	19
9.	Gulbarga	9	10	7	7	7
10.	Shimoga	28	32	37	42	44
11.	Mangalore	15	18	24	28	33
12.	Bijapur	7	6	7	7	7
13.	Raichur					
14.	Bellary	12	13	14	14	13
15.	Kolar	133	133	144	170	181
	Total	512	538	576	659	690

Source: Statistical Outline of Karnataka 2000-01, DES NO. 76/ 2004, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 2004. Karnataka CO-Operative Milk Producers Federation Limited

There are 13 Milk Unions, 15 Dairies, two product dairies, 3 cattle feed plants, one bull breeding farm, one frozen semen bank, 4 diagnostic laboratories, 3 liquid nitrogen plants and 4 training centres in the State during 1998-99.

Veterinary Institutions

(in Numbers)

No.	Category	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01
1.	Veterinary Hospitals	244	244	244	294	294
2.	Veterinary Dispensaries	803	803	803	1052	1052
3.	Primary Veterinary Centres					
	(Rural Veterinary Dispensaries)	2018	2018	2018	1855	1855
4.	Veterinary Aid centres	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Mobile Veterinary Clinics	173	173	173	173	173
6.	Artificial Insemination Centres	400	400	400	399	400
	Total	3638	3638	3638	3773	3774

Source: Statistical Outline of Karnataka 2000-01, DES NO. 76/ 2004 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 2004.

Sample survey for estimation of production of milk, egg, wool and meat for the year 2006-07: As per the survey 47.04% of the households in the state possessed bovines, 21.42% poultry, 8.58% Sheep, 10.95% goats and only 0.41% of the households were rearing pigs. Nearly 82.09% of the households possessed 1 to 5 bovines while 1.04% possessed more than 25 animals. There were 7.10 lakhs of in milk and 9.30 lakhs of milch cows of cross breed in the state. The estimated population of in milk and milch buffaloes was 15.09 lakhs and 23.06 lakhs respectively. The average milk yield per day per animal in respect of in milk cross breed cow was 5.8 kg and that of indigenous cow was 2.2kg. In respect of in-milch buffalo, the average yield per buffalo per day was 2.5 kg. The milk yield was highest in winter season in respect of cows and buffaloes the total milk production during 2006-07 was 4,124 thousand tones, of which, cow milk production was 2,714 thousand tones (65.81%), buffalo milk production was 1,367 thousand tones (33.15%) and goat milk production was 43 thousand tones (1.04%). Amount 6.02% of milk was consumed in the households in fluid form and a major portion of the milk (63.85%) was sold as fluid milk and only 10.13% of milk was converted into milk products. As per the recommendations of the Indian council of medical research, an individual needs 240g of milk per day to keep up his/her health in good condition. As per the survey, the per capita availability of milk per day was 194 g. during 2006-07 as against 193 gr. During 2005-06 in the state

An in-milk cow was being given 15.11 kg of feed per day comprising of 6.6 kg of green fodder, 6.3 kg of dry fodder and 2.2 kg of concentrates. In case of buffaloes each in milk animal was being fed with 14.9 kg of feed per day, comprising of 6.7 kg of green fodder, 6.2 kg of dry fodder and 2 kg of concentrates. The average dung per animal per day was 6.2 kg. The estimated total production of dun was highest in the summer season followed by rainy and winter seasons in order.

Egg Production: About 78% of householdes possessed upto 5 poultry birds. The estimated population of layers was 109.5 lakhs and it was highest during rainy season. The estimated population of Desi Layers forms 44.5% and that of improved layers being 55.5 %. The average annual egg production per layer Desi has been estimated to be 97 eggs where as in case of improved breed it is 242. Out of 19498 lakh eggs produced during 2006-07, 4741 lakh (24.31%) eggs were Desi and 14757 lakh (75.69%) eggs were improved. About 50% of eggs produced in the households were consumed by the households, where as 19.11 % eggs were sold by the producer and 27% eggs were kept for hatching. Remaining eggs were got damaged due to mishandling. The per capita availability of eggs per year in the state during 2006-07 was 34. According to nutritional experts an individual needs a minimum of 180 eggs per year for the maintenance of good health. Hence a lot of improvement in respect of poultry activities has to be carried out in the state average quantity of feed supplied per young one was 51 gm. In case of adult male bird it was 110 gm where as in the case of an adult female bird it was 121 gm. It indicates that the adult female poultry birds were fed with more quantity of feed than the adult male birds. The reason is due to the poultry rearing is done mainly for the purpose of egg production.

Meat Production: In the context of the ratio of individual species slaughtered, the percentage of sheep slaughtered accounts to maximum with 52.78% followed by goats (35.08%). The percentage slaughter of cattle, pig and buffalo has been the least with 3.7%, 6.3% and 2.2% respectively. The total number of animals slaughtered during the year 2006-07 was 38,61,976 as against 40,05,795 during 2005-06. The average meat yield per animal in respect of cattle, buffaloes and pigs was 109 kg, 129 kg and 55 kg respectively. The average meat yield per animal in respect of sheep (15 kg) and goats (14.8 kg) has remained almost close.

Poultry meat production during 2006-07 was 16,180 tonnes forming 15.2% of the total estimated meat production in the state. The production of sheep and goat meat put together constituted about 47.5% of the total meal production and that of cattle, buffaloes and pigs all together constituted only 37.3%. There were 109 registered slaughter houses in the state. Wool production : The total number of sheep sheared during 2006-07 was 75,36,146, the average wool yield was 743 g (per sheep) and the total wool production was 5,599 tonnes.

Estimates of milk, egg, wool and meat production

Year	Milk (000 tones)	Eggs (in lakhs)	Wool (in tones)	Meat (in tones)
1997-98	3970	18124	4691	83994
1998-99	4231	19380	5205	90120
1999-2000	4473	19918	5441	50584
2000-2001	4598	19916	5703	94828
2001-2002	4784	20273	5757	97373
2002-2003	4539	19927	5469	98876

2003-2004	3857	17277	5355	97220
2004-2005	3917	17719	5484	98515
2005-2006	4022	18348	5585	99702
2006-2007	4124	19498	5599	106591

Source : Report on Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of production of Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat for the year 2006-07

FISHERIES

Karnataka State (erstwhile Mysore State) emerged as a maritime State in 1956 with the reorganization of the States. An independent Department of Fisheries was set up during 1957. Since then, the Department of Fisheries has been consistently striving for development of fisheries and of fishermen by implementing various developmental schemes in both Marine and Inland fisheries Sectors.

The Fisheries Sector plays an important role in the socio-economic development of State, in view of its contribution to the food basket, nutritional security, large foreign exchange earnings, employment generation and income. The fish production of Karnataka was around two lakh tonnes in early eighties and reached to a peak of over three lakh tones in mid nineties. The average fish production in the last five years is about 2.73 lakh tonnes with the contribution of Marine sector being 64% and Inland sector being 36%. The fish production from the state contributed about to 4.8% of India's total fish production. The current level of per-capita fish availability in the State is 5.3 kg. The Gross domestic product (GSDP) of the State has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The contribution of Fisheries Sector to GSDP at current prices during 1993-94 was Rs 16,316 lakh and it increased to Rs. 64,585 lakh in 2002-03 and later it increased to Rs.92,318 lakh in 2006-07.

Marine Fisheries

The State has 300 km of coastline, and 27,000 square km of continental shelf area, rich in pelagic fisheries resources. Out of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million square km, Karnataka has a share of 87,000 square km. Traditionally, Karnataka coast is known as *mackerel* coast. The marine fisheries resource potential of the State is estimated at 4.25 lakh metric tonnes, of which 2.25 lakh metric tonnes from inshore zone up to a depth of 70 metres and remaining 2.0 lakh metric tonnes from the off shore/deep sea zone.

The pelagic fishery wealth of Karnataka coast, mainly comprising mackerel and oil sardine, used to be traditionally harvested by operating giant shore seine known as *Rampani*. But this method has now become almost obsolete. The mechanization of fishing operation was initiated with the introduction of 30 ft. to 43 ft. trawlers in 1960s for exploiting inshore demersal fishery including shrimps. Introduction of purse seines in 1970s enhanced the area of fishing

operation and pelagic fish landings. Motorization of traditional crafts, like gill-netters and long liners and encouragement of off shore fishing beyond 50metres depth using bigger vessels for a duration of 7-8 days, have effectively increased the range and effort of fishing operation. Further, financial institutions have extended the required loan facilities for acquiring fishing boats, which has helped in enhancing the fleet strength.



Fish Catch



Fisher man

At present there are about 2,777 trawling boats, 338 purse seiners, 4,389 gill-netters, 138 long liners, 50 other mechanized boats, and 20,985 non-mechanized boats operating in the State. In the recent years, fishermen have been trained in operation of sophisticated electronic equipments in fishing and navigation. Marine fish production from Karnataka coast is showing considerable variation. During 1996-97 it had reached the peak of 2.23 lakh metric tonnes and the lowest production recorded during 2001-02 was 1.28 lakh metric tonnes. During 2004-05 the total production was 1.71 lakh metric tonnes. The total shrimp catch during 2004-05 was 11,840.61 MT valued at Rs. 165.04 crores and during 2003-04 it was 11,730 MT valued at Rs. 116.13 crores. During 2004-05 10,349 MT of marine products worth Rs. 76.92 crores was exported from the State. The fish production during 2006-07 was 1.68 lakh metric tons and 26,723 metric tons of marine products worth Rs. 149.49 crores were exported from the State.

Fishing by mechanized boats during monsoon has been prohibited under the provisions of Section 3 of the Karnataka Marine Fishing (Regulation) Act, 1986. According of Government order No. AHF 126 SFM 2005 dated 25-06-2005 the prohibition period is 57 days from 15th June to 10th August along the coasts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts and, 45 days along the coast of Uttara Kannada district from 10th June to 29th July. The State Government is supplying 55,000 KL of sales tax exempted diesel to the mechanized fishing boats so as to render the fishing operations economical and to encourage offshore fishing.

Infrastructure Development

The State has given importance for the development of infrastructure facilities like fishing harbours, landing centers, auction halls, and to setting up of ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants and frozen storages. There are five fishing harbours in the State located at Karwar, Tadri, Honnavar, Malpe and Mangalore, besides 25 fish landing centres. Construction of fishing harbour at Gangolli is being taken up. Fish landing centres at Kodibengre, Hejamadikodi have been recently constructed. The construction of fish landing centres at Belekeri and Alvekodi with central assistance is under progress. Extension of wharf at Mangalore and Karwar fishing harbours is being constructed with central assistance. Under 'Sea Bird' naval project, Karwar, construction of fishing at Amdahalli at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,032.00 lakh has been initiated. As on 31-03-2007, there were 163 ice plants with a capacity of 2,463 metric tones of ice per day, 29 cold storages with a capacity of 2,370 metric tones, 14 freeing plants with a capacity of 117 metric tones per day, 12 frozen storages with a capacity of 1,728 metric tones, 8 canning plants with a capacity of 528 metric tones and 17 fish meal plants with a capacity of 174 metric tonnes in marine districts.

Fishermen Co-operatives

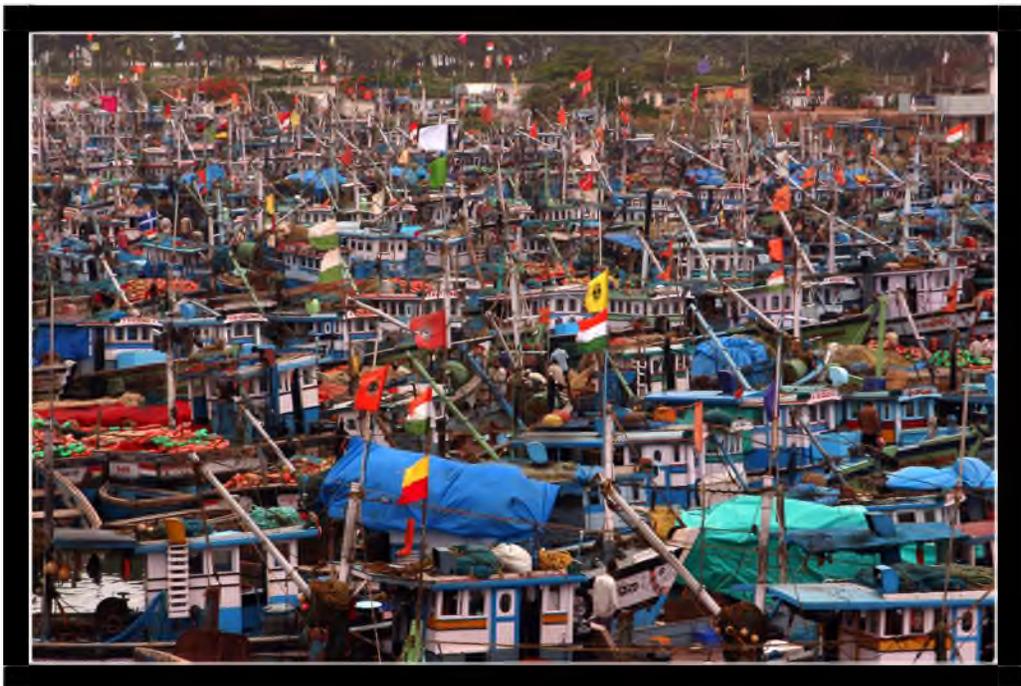
The first fishermen co-operative society has registered in 1915 at Karwar. By 1956, Karnataka had 39 marine and 9 inland co-operative societies with one district level fish marketing federation at Mangalore. However, at present there is one State level Co-operative Fisheries Federation at Mysore and two District level Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations at Mangalore and Karwar. There are 455 Primary Fisheries Co-operative Societies in the State with 1,36,383 members and a total paid up share capital of Rs. 15.04 crore. These societies are engaged in fish production, harvesting, marketing and allied activities. There were 416 working Fisherman co-operative societies as on 31-03-2007.

Co-operative Marketing Federations

There are two District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations, one in Dakshina Kannada District and another in Uttara Kannada District. These Federations are engaged in fish marketing and production of ice for supply to fishermen, sale of diesel and lubricants, besides sale of fishery requisites to the members. These federations are also implementing NCDC funded *Integrated marine Fisheries development project*.

Fisheries Corporation

The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation was established during 1971 under the Indian Company's Act, 1956. The authorized share capital is Rs. 6.00 crores. The Corporation is engaged in activities like ice production, cold storage, freezing plant, and frozen storage for fishermen and processors, besides marketing of frozen fish through its cold chain.



Fishers Boat, Malpe



Fish Harbour, Malpe Udipi

Inland Fisheries

The State has 5.20 lakh ha of inland water resources, comprising 2.93 lakh ha of major (6,015 no) and minor (19,697 no.) tanks, 2.27 lakh ha of reservoirs (74 no.) besides 5,813 km length of rivers, which provide immense scope for development of inland fisheries. The departmental had 3,399 tanks comprising 1.72 lakh ha and 24,624 gram panchayat tanks comprising 1.21 lakh ha. The estimated potential of these resources is around 2.75 lakh metric tonnes of fish per annum. As on 31-03-2007, there were 40 ice plants with a capacity of 762 metric tonnes per day, 13 cold storage plants with storing capacity of 345 metric tonnes per day and, one frozen storage plant with a storage capacity of two metric tonnes per day.

During the period between 1956 and 1966 the foremost activities in the inland sector were to import fish seed, mostly riverine major carp fry collections, from West Bengal. Fish seed production and rearing farms have been set up in the government sector with a view to develop the much needed infrastructure for producing the required quantities of fish seed for stocking in tanks, ponds and reservoirs of the State. At present there are 55 fish seed production and rearing farms under the control of State Department, Zilla panchayats and Fish Farmers Development Agencies. The State requires about 46 crores of fish seed to develop all water resources suitable for fish culture. At present, there are 81 fish seed production and rearing farms in the private sector and the present total fish seed production capacity in the State is about 23.30 crore fry per annum.

Tank fishery development plays a strategic role in providing employment to rural folk. The fish produced by them provides income to their livelihood or additional income to them. The fishery rights of the tanks with atchcut more than 40 ha vest with the fisheries department. These water bodies are disposed of either by lease or tender cum auction. As per the Government Order No. RDPR/165/ZPS/2002 dated 01-03-2004 tanks upto 40 ha. Atchkut area have been transferred to the respective Gram Panchayats for disposal of fishery rights and development of fisheries.

Leasing Policy

A comprehensive policy for disposal of tanks, reservoirs and rivers has been formulated vide Government Order No. AHF 52 SFM 95 dated 09-06-1997. Amendments have been issued for the above order vide Government order No. AHF/166/SFS/2004 dated 15-01-2005 and 04-05-2005. As per these amendments the tanks are leased in the following order of priority. 1. Jalasamvardhana Yojana Sangha, 2. Karnataka Co-operative Fisheries Federation, Mysore, 3. Societies that have obtained membership of this Federation, 4. Registered fisheries co-operative societies, 5. unemployed fisheries graduates, 6. Registered water users co-operative societies and other societies / institutions.

Karnataka Co-operative Fisheries Federation

Karnataka Co-operative Fisheries Federation was formed with the object of development of Fisheries in tanks and reservoirs through Fishermen Co-operative Societies, who are members of the federation by stocking quality fingerlings and marketing of fish through retail-outlets and upliftment of socio-economic conditions of inland fishermen. The reservoir fisheries development project with NCDC assistance was implemented in the districts of Mysore, Mandya and Hassan at a total cost of Rs.428.30 lakh. NCDC funded "Integrated Inland Fisheries Development Project" is being implemented at a cost of Rs. 13.40 crore in the districts of Raichur, Bellary, Shimoga, Dharwad Davanagere and Haveri through KCFF, Mysore. During the year 2004-05, Rs. 43.97 lakhs has been released.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies

Under the centrally sponsored scheme on development of fresh water aquaculture, 13 Fish Farmers Development Agencies covering 17 districts have been established in the State for development of fisheries in ponds, minor tanks and derelict waters. Under this scheme unemployed youths are trained in fish culture and fisheries activities and suitable water bodies are leased to them for fisheries development. The beneficiaries are assisted to obtain loan from the financial institutions for purchase of fish seed, feed, manure and fishery requisites and renovation of ponds, and are provided with subsidy.

Inland Fish production

There has been a steady increase in inland fish production from 0.70 lakh metric tonnes in 1994-95 to 1.21 lakh metric tones in 2001-02. However the

production has come down to 0.80 lakh metric tonnes on account of drought in 2004-05. There is considerable scope to increase inland fish production by undertaking sustainable stocking of the suitable water bodies with quality fingerlings.

Brackish water shrimp farming

Karnataka has about 8,000 ha. of brackish water area, of which 4,200 ha are suitable for shrimp culture. In order to encourage scientific fish farming in these waters, two brackish water fish farmers development agencies were established, one at Karwar and another at Brahmavara (presently in Udupi). These agencies are engaged in training of farmers in shrimp culture, selection of sites, and preparation of project reports for getting financial assistance from the banks to the beneficiaries. 25% subsidy is provided to the shrimp farmers to encourage scientific shrimp farming. Central and State governments equally share the cost.

Fishery Resources and Potential

Marine: Out of 29 districts in Karnataka, only three districts viz. Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada are having marine resources. The total coastal length of Karnataka is 300 km out of which 42 km. in Dakshina Kannada district, 98 km in Udupi district and 160 km in Uttara Kannada district. The state has rich continental shelf of 27,000 square km with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 87,000 square km having a resource potential of 4.25 lakh metric tonnes of fish production per annum. The details of the continental shelf area, annual catchable potential of important fish and marine fisheries resources in Karnataka are as follows.

Continental shelf area in different Bathymetric Division of Karnataka

Depth range	Division of continental shelf based on depth range (Area in square km)			
	0-10 fathoms	10-40 Fathoms	40-100 Fathoms	0-100 Fathoms
12/74	172	858	429	1,459
13/74	1,200	6,689	258	8,147
14/74	1,200	2,830	0	4,030
13/73	0	1,715	3,945	5,660
14/73	0	3,259	4,459	7,718
Total	2,572	15,351	9,091	27,014

Soure : "Demersal Fisheries Resources off the South-West Coast of India" by Exploratory Fisheries Project, Government of India.

Inland

There are 26 inland districts in the State in addition to three marine districts i.e., Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada which are having lesser inland resources. The state is one of the richest among the India States having inland water spread area of about 5.20 lakh hectares comprising 74 reservoirs and 26,023 tanks, 5,813 km of river stretch and about 3,000 km of irrigation canals besides innumerable wells and other small sheets of water, perennial as well as seasonal, having a resource potential of about 2.75 lakh metric tonnes of fish production per annum.

Year wise fish production in Karnataka (Qty.:in metric tonnes)

(Value : Rs. in lakh)

Year	Marine		Inland		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1995-96	2,17,511	27,819	87,354	8,735	3,04,865	36,554
1996-97	2,22,779	23,825	1,01,654	10,165	3,24,433	33,990
1997-98	1,89,859	23,643	1,20,542	28,394	3,10,401	52,037
1998-99	1,60,627	21,009	1,18,419	27,995	2,79,046	49,004
1999-00	1,65,653	23,684	1,26,646	29,706	2,92,299	53,390
2000-01	1,77,907	24,829	1,27,468	29,911	3,05,375	54,740
2001-02	1,28,416	19,942	1,21,196	28,343	2,49,612	48,285
2002-03	1,80,161	33,653	86,262	9,805	2,66,423	43,458
2003-04	1,87,003	40,498	70,036	18,783	2,57,039	59,281
2004-05	1,71,227	45,873	80,470	21,582	2,51,698	67,455
2005-06	1,76,974	46,598	1,20,599	32,321	2,97,573	78,918
2006-07	1,68,545	55,143	1,23,919	37,176	2,92,464	92,318

Details of Fish Sanctuaries in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Place	Name of the river	Length of protected area
1.	Ramanathapura, Arakalgoodu, Hassan	Cauvery	1 km
2.	Ranganathittu, S.R.Patna, Mandya	Cauvery	5 km
3.	Muttathi area, Malavalli, Mandya	Cauvery	-
4.	Shishila, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Kumaradhara	500m
5.	Abhirama fish Sanctuary (Hariharapura) Koppa, Chikmagalur	Tunga	-
6.	Dharmasthala, Belthangadi, D. Kannada	Nethravathi	1 km
7.	Kelkaru, Belthangadi, D.Kannada	Palguni	-
8.	Marakatha, Sulya, D.Kannada	Yenekkal (Kumaradhara)	-
9.	Seethanadi, Karkala, Udupi	Seethanadi	-
10.	Nakurgaya, Puttur, D.Kannada	Nethravathi	-
11.	Nisargadhama, Kushalnagar, Kodagu	Cauvery	-
12.	Uppukala, Sulay, D.Kannada	Kallaje	-
13.	Bachanayakanagudi, Sulay, D.Kannada	Yenekkal (Kumaradhara)	500m
14.	Thodikana, Sulya, D.Kannada	Chandragiri	500m
15.	Thingale, Karkala, Udupi	Seethanadi	500m
16.	Sringeri, Sringeri, Chikmagalur	Tunga	1km
17.	Jammatagi, (Hariharapura), Koppa, Chikmagalur	Tunga	500m
18.	Chippalagudda, Thirthahalli, Shimoga	Tuga	500 m
19.	Mattur-Hosahalli, Shimoga Taluk & District	Tunga	1.5 km

Details of Aquaria in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the Aquarium	Executing Authority	Total Estimate	Supervision and Maintenance	Remarks
1.	Govt. Aquarium Cubbon Park, Bangalore	PWD	19.03	Fisheries Department	Opened for Visitors
2.	Govt. Aquarium Lalbagh, Bangalore	PWD	NA	Fisheries Department	Opened for Visitors
3.	Marine Aquarium, Karwar	KSCC	23.90	ZP	Opened for Visitors
4.	Shree Kshetra, Sogala, Aquarium Belgaum (under WGP) installation	KLAC	10.92	ZP	Aquarium installation pending
5.	Bootharamanahatti, Belgaum (under WGP)	KLAC	15.15	ZP	Opened for Visitors
6.	Children Park, Shimoga	PWD	14.79	Fisheries Department	Opened for Visitors
7.	Visvesharaiah Aquarium, K.R.Nagar, Mandya	Irrigation Dept.	28.50	KCFF Mysore	Opened for Visitors
8.	Kolar Amanikere	Initially KLAC later on ZP Engg. Dvn	NA	ZP	Opened for Visitors
9.	Bijapur City (Near Stadium)	PWD	21.87	ZP	Opened for Visitors
10.	Children's Park, Gulbarga	ZP Engg Dvn	NA	ZP	Opened for Visitors
11.	Aquarium, Bidar	KLAC	5.00	ZP	Opened for Visitors
12.	Balabhavana, Tumkur	KLAC	33.00	Fisheries Department	Construction is in progress
13.	T.B. Dam, Hospet	T B Board	45.00	T B Board	Opened for Visitors
14.	Hassan	KLAC	27.05	Fisheries Department	Opened for Visitors
15.	Hadagali, Bellary district.		9.98	ZP	Opened for Visitors

Year-wise marine fish catch, value

Year	Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (Rs.in lakh)	Year	Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (Rs.in lakh)
1990-91	1,85,706	5,858.00	1999-00	1,65,653	23,684.00
1991-92	1,80,843	8,177.85	2000-01	1,77,907	24,828.86
1992-93	1,74,193	10,514.33	2001-02	1,28,416	19,942.13
1993-94	1,74,522	14,443.00	2002-03	1,80,161	33,653.08
1994-95	1,72,500	18,629.54	2003-04	1,87,003	40,497.97
1995-96	2,17,511	27,819.42	2004-05	1,71,227	45,873.03
1996-97	2,22,779	23,825.49	2005-06	1,76,974	46,598.00
1997-98	1,89,859	23,642.68	2006-07	1,68,545	55,112.43
1998-99	1,60,627	21,009.09			

Districtwise fisherman population and active fisherman population

Sl. No.	District	Fishermen population			Active Fishermen		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Bangalore (U)	2,783	2,439	5,222	1,384	505	1,889
2.	Bangalore rural	22,286	12,973	35,259	8,316	4,318	12,634
3.	Bagalkote	2,055	2,023	4,078	1,203	112	1,315
4.	Belgaum	2,222	2,003	4,225	1,483	114	1,597
5.	Bellary	22,624	19,574	42,198	11,039	3,020	14,059
6.	Bidar	1,444	1,323	2,767	439	141	581
7.	Bijapur	3,736	287	4,023	2,257	120	2,378
8.	Chamarajana- nagar	11,615	5,858	17,473	5,797	3,938	9,735
9.	Chickma- galur	4,642	2,127	6,769	985	335	1,320
10.	Chitradurga	2,689	2,050	4,739	682	125	807
11.	Dakshina Kannada	12,541	11,085	23,626	6,159	7,946	14,105
12.	Davanagere	8,726	8,343	17,069	1,830	242	2,073
13.	Dharwad	607	238	845	496	112	608
14.	Gadag	1,323	773	2,096	1,323	773	2,096
15.	Gulbarga	3,207	1,645	4,852	2,631	1,228	3,859
16.	Hassan	20,234	19,010	39,245	1,397	455	1,851
17.	Haveri	8,379	594	8,973	1,458	225	1,684
18.	Kodagu	449	491	940	222	42	265
19.	Kolar	49,914	40,279	90,193	5,853	1,358	7,211
20.	Koppal	7,545	7,434	14,978	5,934	3,788	9,721
21.	Mandya	50,162	47,992	98,154	7,161	99	7,260
22.	Mysore	75,018	38,758	1,13,775	17,258	1,653	18,911
23.	Raichur	7,777	7,474	15,251	1,333	586	1,919
24.	Shimoga	15,432	13,735	29,167	2,493	898	3,391
25.	Tumkur	8,557	6,999	15,556	4,156	1,267	5,423
26.	Udupi	54,760	49,218	1,03,978	23,493	13,390	36,883
27.	Uttara Kannada	49,456	56,564	1,06,020	26,224	19,641	45,865
	Total	4,50,183	3,61,289	8,11,471	1,43,006	66,431	2,09,440

The marine coastal length, continental shelf, number of landing centres and number of fishing villages of important States and Union Territories are given here.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Length of Coast Line (Km)	Continental Shelf ('000 sq.km)	No.of Landing centres	No.of Fishing villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	974	33	508	508
2.	Goa	104	10	88	72
3.	Gujarat	1,600	184	286	851
4.	Karnataka	300	27	29	221
5.	Kerala	590	40	226	222
6.	Maharashtra	720	112	184	395
7.	Orissa	480	26	63	329
8.	Tamilnadu	1,076	41	362	446
9.	West Bengal	158	17	65	652
10.	A & N	1,912	35	57	45
11.	Daman & Diu	27	-	7	31
12.	Lakshadweep	132	4	11	10
13.	Pondichery	45	1	28	45
	Total	8,118	530	1,914	3,827

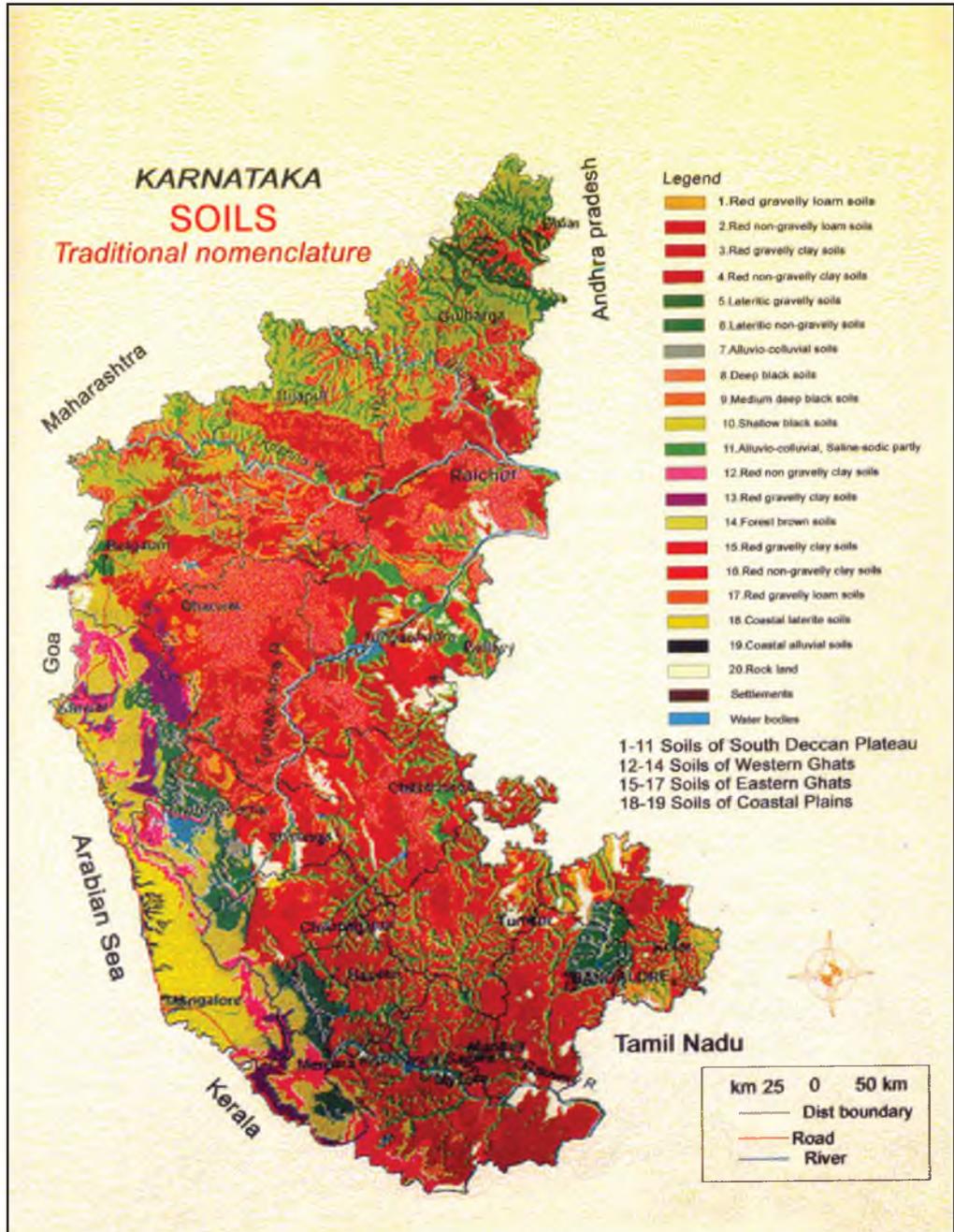
Fishing Harbours in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost	Year of commencement	Year of Completion	GOI Share	GOK Share	Total investment (as on 31-03-07)
1.	Mangaloe Harbour	99.95	1984-85	1994-95	45.00	147.00	192.00
	Facilities available						
	a) Quay - 123 mtrs						
	b) Auction hall						
	2) Malpe Harbour						
a)	I Stage	546.00	1975-76	1986-87	290.33	546.00	845.33
	Facilities available						
	a) Quay - 118 metres						
	b) Jetties - 60 m, 100 m						
	c) Auction hall -50 X 30 m - 1500 m ²						
	d) Basin - 200 X 100 m = 20,000 m ²						
	e) 270 boats can be operated						
	f) Road, water supply, drainage, electricity, toilet etc.						
b)	II Stage	1900.00 (original est. 1196.70)	1996-97	2003-04	598.35	598.35	1863.02

	Proposed facilities						
a)	Extension of Quay 220m on eastern side and 320 m. on western side						
b)	Berthing quay – 140 m						
c)	Letties – 3 No.s- 140 m length each						
d)	2 Auction hall 100 X 300 m = 3000 m ²						
e)	Harobour basin 200X200m area						
f)	Water supply, roads and electricity						
3)	H o n a v a r Harbour	120.99	1973-74	1980-81	45.98	75.00	120.98
	Facilities available						
a)	Quay (200m) and Auction hall						
4)	Tadri Harbour						
i)	I Phase	1137.88	1982-83	1992-93	845.38	254.07	1099.45
ii)	II Phase	425.00	1993-94	1995-96	297.73	108.50	406.23
	facilities available						
a)	Quay – 250 m with slopping yard and 2 groynes						
b)	Ice cum freezing complex						
c)	Auction hall – 1400 m ²						
d)	200 boats can be operated						
e)	Mechanical workshop and gear shed						
f)	Community hall						
g)	Fish markets and fish handling sheds						
5)	Karwar Harbour	26.00	1962-63	1972	-	26.00	26.00
	(Scheme implemented under Indo-Norwegian Project)						
	facilities available						
a)	RCC wharf of 160 m with dredging facilities						
b)	Auction hall and slipway						
c)	Boat building yard with workshop and service station						
d)	About 150 to 200 mechanized fishing boats of 32 to 43 feet can operate from this harbor apart from the deep sea fishing trawlers						
e)	Ice plant, cold storage and freezing plant						
6.	Mangalore Harbour II stage 60 m quay	75.00	2000-01	Under 11 prog- ress	37.50	37.50	97.69
7.	Karwar Harbour II stage Quay 100m.	229.00	2000-01	Under progress	64.885	65.00	136.10
8.	Gangoli Harbour II stage (Udupi district)	1132.00	2001-02	Under progress	416.00	416.00	728.65

The district-wise marine and inland fish production in metric tons during 2006-07 has been given here.

Sl. No.	District	Marine	Inland	Total
I.	Bangalore Division	-		
1	Bangalore (U)	--	3,538.13	3,538.13
2	Bangalore (Rural)	--	4,793.50	4,793.50
3	Chitradurga	-	3,668.59	3,668.59
4	Davanagere	-	7,423.13	7,423.13
5	Kolar	-	6,024.58	6,024.58
6	Shimoga	-	7,908.42	7,908.42
7	Tumkur	-	16,490.40	16,490.40
II.	Belgaum Division	-		
8	Belgaum	-	729.23	729.23
9	Bijapur	-	3,068.82	3,068.82
10	Bagalkote	-	2,036.14	2,036.14
11	Dharwad	-	2,551.77	2,551.77
12	Gadag	-	968.40	968.40
13	Haveri	-	4,168.75	4,168.75
14	Uttara Kannada	17,215	5,773.57	22,988.35
III.	Gulbarga Division	-		
15	Bellary	-	9,469.88	9,469.88
16	Bidar	-	1,328.79	1,328.79
17	Gulbarga	-	3,601.84	3,601.84
18	Koppal	-	2,315.66	2,315.66
19	Raichur	-	3,323.81	3,323.81
IV.	Mysore Division	-		
20	Chamarajnagar	-	3,884.58	3,884.58
21	Chikmagalur	-	4,432.32	4,432.32
22	Dakshina Kannada	88,972	1,064.53	90,036.53
23	Hassan	-	6,058.93	6,058.93
24	Kodagu	-	1,113.37	1,113.37
25	Mandya	--	7,773.63	7,773.63
26	Mysore	-	8,615.03	8,615.03
27	Udupi	62,358	1,793.56	63,104.56
	Total	1,68,544.63	1,23,919.37	2,92,464.00



Chapter V

INDUSTRIES AND POWER

Karnataka State is endowed with a large number of useful minerals, raw materials, marine resources, besides infrastructural facilities such as Transport and Communication, Banking, Technical Man-power, Industrial Estates, Industrial Areas, International Technological Park, Information Technology, Bio-technology, and Electronics etc. A sound industrial base has been built up over a period of time and good labour relations have helped the state achieve a pre-eminent position on the industrial map of the country.

The Central and State Governments have declared special incentives and concessions for the development of industries in the State. The mineral based industries such as iron and steel, manganese, cement, bricks, tiles etc., have played a vital role in the state. Agro-based industries such as sugar, cotton, textile, oil extraction, processing of cashew-nuts, fruit processing and food products are prominent. Wood-based industries such as saw mills, paper mills, plywood, poly-fibres etc., are flourishing in the State. The need for supporting institutions relevant for development of industries in the State was realised by the Government even before independence and some of the important measures which were introduced include starting of the Department of Industries and Commerce (1913), the Mysore Bank (1913), and the Chamber of Commerce (1915). Hydro electric power was first produced at Gokak Falls on a small scale as early as in 1887 and on a large scale, to meet the needs of Kolar gold mines in 1902 at Shivasamudram.

About 16 percent of the State's income is expected from the industrial sector during 2006-07. The growth of gross value added during 2002-03 which was about 8.2%, is expected to increase by about 10.7% in the year 2006-07 in the light of new industrial policy (2006-11). Manufacturing industries account for 63% of the secondary sector. The average annual growth of industrial production (mining, manufacturing and electricity) was 5.73 percent in 2005-06 against 6.39% in 2004-05. According to the index of industrial production, in 2005-06, manufacture of food products (7.06%) recorded the highest growth followed by paper and paper products (6.18%), wood and wood products (6.08%), rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products (4.90%), wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles (3.80%). Barring items like aluminium, pig iron, saleable steel, steel ingots, wrist watches, silk fabrics the production of the rest of the products showed a positive growth in 2002-03. During 2005-06, 12,780 small scale units were registered with an investment of Rs.43647 lakh crores, providing employment to 58133 persons. In the first nine months of the current year (April to December-2006) 8841 units were registered with an investment of Rs.31497 lakh by providing employment to 41430 persons. As on December 2006, totally 3,43,297 SSI units have been registered with an investment of

Rs. 7,67,116 lakh by providing employment to 19,25,541 persons (cumulative). In the year 2002-03 (up to Dec.'03) 5746 industrial sheds were constructed, 396 acres of land was developed and allotted to 235 entrepreneurs. In 2006-07 (upto December-2006), 653.80 acres of land was allotted to 389 units by the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) and a total expenditure of Rs. 5,568 laky was incurred for the development. KIADB is a statutory body established with the main objective of acquiring land for formation of industrial areas/estates with all infrastructure facilities for establishing industries. Action has been taken by the KIADB to provide 25,000 acres of land for industrial development with infrastructure facilities during the year and in future. KIADB has already identified 10,000 acres of land in various places for industrial development at an estimated cost of Rs.260 crore. 1472 joint stock companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs.1947.84 crores in the State in 2002-03. In the first eight months of 2003-04, 1162 joint stock companies were registered with an authorised capital of 2046 crores.

In 2005-06 the sericulture industry produced 55,490 MT.s of cocoons of which 49,930 M.Ts. were marketed and provided employment to 11.40 lakh persons. In the first eight months of 2006-07 the sericulture industry produced 43,240 MTs. Of cocoons of which 42,330 MTs. Were marketed and provided employment to 12.75 lakh persons.

Manufacturing Sector

The indices of 16 major industry groups in the manufacturing sector, for 2005-06 in comparison with those of the previous years are given in table 5.1. The provisional index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector registered 211.46 with a growth of 5.89 percent in 2005-06 as against 7.31 percent in 2004-05. Index of Beverages, Tobacco etc., recorded the highest increase of 14.13 percent followed by basic metal and alloys 13.49 percent, other manufacturing industry 12.61 percent, non-metallic mineral products 8.58 percent and Transport equipment 7.81 percent. For More details see table 5.1

Table 5.1 : Index of industrial production in the Manufacturing sector by major industry groups 2003-04 to 2005-06

Base: 1993-94=100

Sl. No.	Industry Group	Weight	2003-04	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*
1.	Food Products	20.22	188.49 (4.20)	213.50 (13.27)	222.53 (4.23)	245.23 (10.20)	267.87 (9.23)
2.	Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	5.03	206.45 (6.74)	214.29 (3.80)	244.57 (14.13)	217.46 (-11.08)	234.31 (7.75)
3.	Cotton Textiles	4.37	213.83 (1.84)	223.39 (4.47)	235.64 (5.48)	214.60 (-8.93)	217.47 (1.34)

4.	Wool Silk and Man Made Fibre Textiles	4.71	171.52 (7.73)	176.94 (3.16)	175.34 (-0.90)	198.57 (13.25)	208.84 (5.17)
5.	Textile Products	4.96	184.56 (0.28)	189.85 (2.87)	203.85 (7.37)	238.43 (16.96)	252.84 (6.04)
6.	Wood and Wood Products	1.95	196.95 (4.44)	193.23 (-1.89)	193.46 (0.12)	198.31 (2.51)	204.76 (3.25)
7.	Paper and Paper Products	4.16	195.76 (7.94)	211.39 (7.98)	212.37 (0.46)	225.31 (6.09)	242.37 (7.57)
8.	Leather and Leather Products	1.62	154.48 (2.02)	154.73 (0.16)	156.70 (1.27)	173.91 (10.98)	186.32 (7.14)
9.	Chemicals and Chemical Products	6.66	164.64 (-1.19)	178.24 (8.26)	184.76 (3.66)	209.58 (13.43)	222.91 (6.36)
10.	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products	3.33	192.12 (9.09)	206.49 (7.48)	214.25 (3.76)	235.95 (10.13)	255.11 (8.12)
11.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	5.60	193.28 (6.62)	211.58 (9.47)	229.74 (8.58)	287.43 (25.11)	328.79 (14.39)
12.	Basic Metal And Alloys	6.34	195.11 (7.05)	213.56 (9.46)	242.32 (13.47)	281.31 (16.09)	320.72 (14.01)
13.	Metal Products and Parts	3.65	186.96 (5.48)	192.76 (3.10)	193.15 (0.20)	210.90 (9.19)	219.68 (4.16)
14.	Machinery and Equipment other than Transport	19.15	179.82 (7.92)	190.96 (6.20)	203.07 (6.34)	219.38 (8.03)	234.43 (6.86)
15.	Transport Equipment, Machinery and Parts	6.41	191.04 (4.30)	201.86 (5.66)	217.62 (7.81)	198.41 (-8.83)	201.48 (1.55)
16.	Other Manufacturing Industries	1.84	133.79 (1.26)	135.05 (0.94)	152.08 (12.61)	146.74 (-3.51)	156.06 (6.35)
	Total	100.00		186.08 (5.13)	211.46 (5.89)	228.01 (7.83)	245.71 (7.76)

Note: 1. Fig. in brackets indicate the % growth compared to previous year

2. * Provisional Fig.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Production of use-based groups of manufacturing industries

Utility-based groups are an integral part of the index of industrial production, classified into four major groups-basic goods, capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. The average annual growth rate was 6.59 percent for the period 1990-91 to 1993-94, While it was 5.96 percent for the period 1994-95 to 2005-06. The basic goods industry registered an average annual growth rate of 7.00 percent followed by intermediate goods industry 6.60 percent, consumer

goods industry 6.46 percent and capital goods industry 6.42 percent during the period 1994-95 to 2005-06. Within the consumer goods industry group, industries producing durable consumer goods have registered an average annual growth rate of 5.87 percent as against 6.67 percent for non-durable consumer goods. For details see table 5.2

Table 5.2 Index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector in Karnataka by utility-based groups 2003-04 to 2005-06

Base: 1993-94=100

Sl. No	Industry Group	Weight	2003-04	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*
1.	Basic goods	14.5738	185.05	201.18	224.11	267.46	303.77
			(6.17)	(8.72)	(11.40)	(19.34)	(13.57)
2.	Capital goods	10.5179	179.31	193.12	209.50	218.76	233.19
			(10.49)	(7.70)	(8.48)	(4.42)	6.60)
3.	Intermediate goods	24.1644	197.10	204.76	214.68	217.17	227.41
			(5.83)	(3.89)	(4.84)	(1.16)	(4.72)
4.	Consumer goods	50.7439	183.67	200.49	210.87	227.47	245.39
	a) Consumer durables	13.6005	174.15	190.16	197.12	211.81	228.00
	b) Consumer non-durables	37.1434	187.16	204.27	215.90	233.20	251.76
Total			186.66	200.85	213.58	228.01	248.27
			(5.12)	(7.60)	(6.34)	(7.83)	(7.76)

Note: 1. Fig. in brackets indicate the % growth compared to previous year

2. * Provisional Fig.

Source: Economics survey 2008-09.

It is observed from table. 5.2, that the overall growth in these industrial groups was 6.34 percent during 2005-06 as against 7.60 percent in 2004-05. During the year Basic Goods industry group registered the highest increase of 11.40 percent and the consumer durables showed a least increase of 3.60 percent.

Production of Selected Industries

During the first nine months of the current year (2005-06) ten out of fourteen selected industries showed an upward trend in production compared to the previous year. Industries which showed significant growth during the first nine months of the current year were Gold (246.5 percent), Sugar (106.4 percent), Aluminium (83.9 percent), Wrist watches (31.3 percent), Soap (25.6 percent), Paper (14.8 percent), Steel ingots (5.9 percent), Silk fabrics (3.8 percent), Fertilizer (2.9 percent) and cement 0.4 percent is shown in table 5.3

Table 5.3 Production of selected industries and minerals in Karnataka for the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 (upto Dec 2006)

Sl. No.	Products	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	April to Dec		% variation 2008 over 2007
					2007	2008	
1.	Aluminium	'000 Tonnes	67.36 (53.05)	107.80 (60.04)	94.18	96.38	+2.33
2.	Iron and Steel						
	a) Pig iron	'000 Tonnes	190.75 (-29.40)	217.89 (14.23)	155.66	126.82	-18.53
	b) Saleable Steel	'000 Tonnes	130.73 (0.10)	158.51 (21.25)	91.89	96.88	+5.43
	c) Steel ingots	'000 Tonnes	157.93 (3.63)	132.08 (-16.37)	112.34	90.47	-19.47
3.	Paper	'000 Tonnes	318.74 (15.12)	318.98 (0.06)	287.70	264.08	-8.21
4.	Sugar	'000 Tonnes	3061.29 (170.70)	2823.49 (-7.77)	2295.96	2296.70	+0.03
5.	Soap	'000 Tonnes	6.80 (9.68)	8.32 (22.35)	5.76	6.01	+4.34
6.	Fertilisers	'000 Tonnes	575.19 (1.48)	628.23 (9.22)	416.70	457.02	-1.01
7.	Cement	Lakh Tonnes	68.57 (-1.86)	104.47 (52.36)	51.56	87.87	+70.42
8.	Sandalwood oil	Tonnes	3.07 (9.64)	1.11 (-63.84)	0.80	0.19	-76.25
9.	Cigarettes	Millions	24247 (7.22)	21581 (-10.99)	16512	178.34	+8.01
10.	Wrist watches	'000 s	62.07 (2.09)	67.50 (8.75)	59.69	124.99	+109.40
11.	Silk Fabric	'000 Mtrs	380.22 (3.55)	352.27 (-7.35)	283.66	273.39	-3.62
12.	Iron Ore*	'000 Tonnes	33773 (-1.03)	41284 (22.24)	29317	29517	+0.68
13.	Gold*	Kgs.	2336 (-17.90)	2636 (12.84)	2204	1944	-11.80
14.	Silver	Kgs.	969.63 (9.60)	707.03 (-27.08)	205.04	193.20	-5.77

* (Revised as per Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur Report).

Note: Fig. in bracket indicate % change over the previous year.

Source: Economic survey 2008-09

Traditional Industries

Many crafts and industries have flourished in the state from ancient times. Of the ancient industries of Karnataka, production of textile is an important industry. It had centres all over Karnataka and they included places like Binnamangala, Aigandapura (Bangalore Dt), Belgavi (Shimoga Dt), Arasikere (Hassan Dt) and Chinmali (Raichur Dt) to speak of the most prominent centres mentioned in inscriptions. During the medieval times Hubli, Gadag, Badami, Ilkal, Kodyala, Guledgud, Bangalore and Doddaballapur became notable centres. The Adilshahi rulers of Bijapur started paper and agarbathi (joss stick) industries in their territory in North Karnataka. A British factory founded at Kadwad on the banks of the Kali in 1638 exported cloth from the hinterland at Hubli. Under Chikkadevaraya of Mysore, Bangalore had 12,000 families of Weavers and Dodballapur also grew to be a major centre of textile production. Under Tipu, many weavers from Baramahal in Tamilnadu settled down in Bangalore and surrounding places. Buchanan, while speaking of the Mysore State during his visit, says that there were a class of weavers called *Togataru* who wove coarse, thick, white cotton cloth with red borders and Holiars who wove coarse, white strong cloth called parakali. Karnataka women spun yarn using a *charkha* in their spare time and Buchanan says that a full-time spinner earned as much a farm worker. But the Industrial Revolution ruined spinning as a profession, and also throttled weaving on a major scale.

Weaving coarse blankets (*kambli*) also flourished and inscriptions speak of Davangere and Dodballapur as the two centres of this industry. Dr. A. Appadorai speaks of Budihal (Chitradurga dt.) as a centre of producing cloth from hemp fibre. Inscriptions speak of Pattegars or silk weavers from Lakshmeshwar (Gadag dt.) and Varagiri (Haveri dt.). Though the raw silk was imported in ancient times, Tipu introduced sericulture in Mysore on a large scale. Buchanan speaks of the Khatries (Kshatriyas, people from the Southern part of Gujarat) in Bangalore who prepared very strong and rich clothes. They dyed much of their silk and were more wealthy than other weavers, he adds. These people had also settled in Hubli in good numbers. They were well-versed in brocade work too. Production of oil was another flourishing industry in the state, sesamum and linseed, soyabean, nigerseed, rape and mustard, sunflower, honge seed, castor, coconut, kusube (safflower) etc., were used to extract oil.

The Panchalas included blacksmiths, goldsmiths, coppersmiths, braziers and carpenters and they are also called Vishvakaramas. An inscription of 11th Century from Mysore district speaks of a blacksmith who was an expert in producing swords. Under Mysore Rulers, Chikkadevaraya had *Kabbinadachavadi* (ಕಬ್ಬಿಣಜಾವಡಿ), perhaps to supervise production and sale of iron tools and implements. Tipu continued this monopoly and he also founded a state foundry at Kanakapura where even canons were forged. Buchanan speaks of manufacture of iron from sand accumulating in the rainy seasons at places like Madhugiri, Chennarayanadurga. Hagalavadi and Devarayanadurga. He

gives the technical details of iron smelting too at these places. He speaks of iron ore from Ghattipura in Magadi taluk. He also informs us of manufacture of steel which was used to produce sword blades and stone cutter chistles at Magadi near Bangalore and other places. He tells us that Channapatna was a centre of production of steel wires which had a demand all over was used in musical instruments too. Tegur near Dharwad, Halgur near Malavalli, Benkipura (modern Bhadravati) etc., were notable centres of iron production and charcoal to smelt iron was available in abundance in the forests of Western Ghats, which had also abundant iron mining centres.



Pottery Making

Production of jewellery was also a flourishing industry and Manasollasa gives a long list of jewellery worn by both men and women. Among the Panchalas, the goldsmiths make the jewels, earlier, they minted coins by paying a fee called *tanka* to the State. There were state mints at Lakkundi, Sudi, Kudutini, Belgavi, Mangalore, Barkur and other important cities. The Kasars or Kanchugars (braziers) produced bronzeware which included vessels, musical instruments like bells and trumpets, lamps of various kinds, mirrors and images of various deities. They are mentioned in many records and the one at Laksmeshwar of the 8th century is notable among them. Carpentry was another profession of the Panchalas and in addition to the production of agricultural implements and household furniture; they also produced chariots, carts, boats and palanquins. They also built palaces with decorated pillars, panels and ceilings. All old palaces were mostly wooden as can be seen even today by those surviving ones at Shimoga, Bangalore and Srirangapattana.

Production of foot-wear, waterbags, shields, beds and cushions, drums, etc. was undertaken by leather workers called Samagars (tanners) and Mochis. Footwears produced by them were of a variety of designs and colours as testified to by *Manasollasa*. A Badami record speaks of their guild. The Kumbaras or potters were producing earthen vessels and tiles. The vessels were both hand-made and wheel turned. Production of salt and lime were two other notable industries. Salt was produced from sea water on the coast and the salt sTonnes mined. There were *uppina moles* or salt pans mentioned in records. Places like Uppina Kuduru, Uppinamogaru, Uppinapatna, Uppuru, Uppalli, Uppinangadi etc., are reminders of the fact that these places were centres of salt manufacture. The Uppars were the caste engaged in producing salt. This traditional industry which supported thousands, came to be ruined after the British made salt production a state monopoly. Buchanan speaks of the industry as flourishing at Tekal (Kolar dt) and gives details of the techniques of production adopted at the place. Lime was produced both from sea shells on the coast and from lime sTonnes mined. Buchanan also described the kilns at Kadugodi near Whitefield (Bangalore dt). There was a community called Sunagars engaged in this industry.

Production of glass bangles was also a flourishing industry. A record of 1161 from Belgaum district speaks of Senahalli, Kallakundarge (Kallakundri) and Nittur as centres of this industry. The Balegars formed a separate caste and Kannada poet Ranna was of this caste. Some of them had the surname Setti as seen from inscriptions. Buchanan speaks of Muttodu in Chitradurga district as a centre of bangle manufacture and he mentions that these bangles were of five colours viz., black, green, red, blue and yellow. He also states that glass produced there was opaque and coarse and materials needed for glass making were available in the neighbourhood of the place. He also describes manufacturing glass bangles and bottles at Channapatna and here this industry was started under the initiative of Tipu.

Production of jaggery, sugar candy was other notable industries. Inscriptions speak of *alemane* found in many parts of Karnataka where sugar cane juice was boiled and jaggery was manufactured. Buchanan speaks of this manufacture as seen by him at Maddur and surrounding villages. Palm juice was also used to produce jaggery. Tipu had made special efforts to foster sugar and sugar candy industry and has even secured the assistance of Chinese technicians. Buchanan speaks of sugar produced at Chikkaballapur which he describes as very white and fine and the sugar candy of the place was "equal to the Chinese". The Astagrama sugar works started at Palahalli (Mandya dt) in 1847 was famous for its crystal sugar. It had the privilege of participating in international exhibitions of 1850, 1861 and 1867 held at London and had even won a prize. But it stopped working later due to various reasons.

Manufacture of perfumes was another industry. *Manasollasa* in the section 'Snanabhoga' (on enjoying bath) refer to perfumed oil and ointments and also

speaks of the processes of their production, using mostly the raw materials derived from vegetable sources. A good number of craftsmen especially in villages were partly agricultural and also pursuing their craft which was hereditary and the training was mostly imparted by father to son. The craftsmen had their flourishing guilds, and even the Shatavahana records make a mention of these *nigamas, nikayas or shrenis* (in Sanskrit). In Kannada, the guilds were called *kottali, shreni, samaya, samuha or hittu*. A record of the Badami Chalukya times from the capital city speaks of the guilds of garland makers (*malekaras*), cobblers etc. A record of the days of the same dynasty from Lakshmeshwara mentions the guild of the braziers and another of *Pattegars* (silk weavers). The State did protect the guilds and maintained their privileges. Inscriptions speak of *saligasamaya* or *jedagottalli*, the guilds of weavers, *oddagottali* (the stone-cutters guild) or *telliganakhara* or oilmen's guild. Some of the guilds are mentioned with certain numerical suffixes attached to their professional name such as *telliga ayvattu* (fifty) or *ugura munnuru* (300), the *ugurus* being pluckers of betel leaves or *gale munnuru* (300), pluckers of fruits in orchards. *Uguru* literally means nail and they plucked leaves by attaching a small chistle to their nails, *ugundi*. *Gale* or bamboo was used to pluck fruits.

Beginning of Modern Industries

Tipu made special efforts to introduce new industries and modern techniques in producing sugar, glass, etc. Buchanan informs that under arrangements made by Tipu, broad cloth, paper, watches and cutlery were manufactured by new techniques. He got new techniques from China to improve sugar production and men from Bengal to introduce sericulture and European experts, especially the French to produce watches and cutlery. Dewan Rangacharlu had stated as early as in 1881, his clear conviction that no country can prosper unless its agricultural and manufacturing industries were equally fostered. The later dewans like Sheshadri Iyer, Sir M. Visveswaraya and Sir Mirza Ismail also had such a conviction and they formulated their policies based on it.

In the erstwhile Mysore State, the Kolar Gold Fields had been started by an English Mining Company (John Taylor and Sons) in 1880. When the State was under direct British rule. Laying of railways was an added advantage. By 1900, two large scale textile mills came up i.e., the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd. (1884) and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ltd. (1894) both at Bangalore. A Central Industrial Workshop was established by the State Government in 1897 at Bangalore. The State Government enterprises of Hydro-electric power generation at Shivasamudra (Mandya Dt) in 1902-03 may be said to have initiated the modern industrial development in the State.

Industrial development did take place in the Old Hyderabad and Bombay Karnataka area also. But they were incidental and not on any planned basis. At Gulbarga, a textile mill, the Mahaboob Shahi Kalburga Mills, was established in 1884 with the active support of the Government of Nizam of Hyderabad. The MSK. Mills Co, Ltd. was re-registered under the Indian Companies Act in 1888.

The Mill ran into difficulties in the early sixties of this century and the State Government of Karnataka acquired the controlling interest and took over the management in 1963 and later in 1973 the Mill was taken over by the National Textile Corporation.



Traditional Jaggery Making (Alemane)

Except for the English-owned textile mills established in 1885 at Gokak Falls and in 1889 at Hubli, there were hardly any major industrial enterprises in Bombay Karnataka area. There were however some crafts such as the Bidriware in Bidar taluk and handlooms in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri districts. In the thirties and forties of the 20th century, a few industries came up, the notable among them being the Cement factories at Shahabad and Wadi (Gulbarga dt), Sugar factories at Kittur and Ugarkhurd (both in Athani tq, Belgaum dt). The Swadeshi spirit did help the establishment of a few minor units like ceramic works at coastal Karnataka and many industrial units and beedi manufacture grew here as a home industry. Beedies with regular labels came to be manufactured from 1914 when Mahalakshmi Beedi Works started at Panemagalur in 1914 followed by PVS Beedies (1918), Bharat Beedies and Ganesh Beedies (both in 1930). Tile manufacture initiated by German missionaries (Basel Mission Tile works 1865) in Mangalore was a notable avenue. Cashew processing was another enterprise.

Economic Conference

The starting point of planned economic development as a concept and State policy began with the appointment of Sir M. Visveswaraya as Chief Engineer in 1909 and he dominated the industrial scene for over five decades. It was

at his instance that the First Mysore Economic Conference was held in 1911 and its report dealt in great detail the natural resources of the State and identified a number of industrial possibilities. The Government accepted the recommendation of the Economic Conference and set up a separate Department of Industries and Commerce in 1913. The Department was reorganised in 1922 and strengthened periodically to meet the growing needs of industrial enterprise, in both public and private sectors.

The Government Sandal Oil Factories were located in Mysore City (1915) and Shimoga (1944) to augment the production and distillation of sandal wood oil. The manufactured items included sandal wood oil B.P. Quality, special 'A' Quality oil, sandal wood oil residue and sandalwood baloon dust.

The Government Soap Factory was established in 1918 in Bangalore with an objective of manufacturing laundry soaps and toilet soap in sandal, jasmine and lavender perfumes, Mysore Sandal Soap, shaving soap, Indo-cure quickfix, glycerine etc. The Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd., a State Government undertaking has taken over the management of the Government Soap Factory at Bangalore and the Sandalwood oil factories at Mysore and Shimoga in 1980. The Company is having the following units (1) Detergent Unit commissioned in 1976, (2) Fatty Acid Unit commissioned in July 1981 (3) Soap expansion project to boost the manufacture of soap from 6,000 tonnes to 26,000 tonnes . (4) Sandal oil divisions at Mysore and Shimoga, and (5) the agarbathi units at the Sandalwood oil divisions.

The Minerva Mills, a private enterprise was established in 1919 in Bangalore. The products manufactured were 10 to 40m. single folded cloths - shirting, long cloth, dhoties, chaddars and towels. The first major public sector undertaking was the Mysore Iron and Steel works at Bhadravati, which was established in 1923 with the objective of converting the vast iron deposits of Kemmanugundi in the ranges of the Bababudan Hills into pig iron and manufacture of allied products. The nomenclature was changed to The Mysore Iron and Steel Works' with the commissioning of cast iron pipe plant, open hearth furnace, rolling mills and a cement plant. In the year 1962, it was changed into a company called 'Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.,' with Central Government share of 40 percent of its equity. This departmental undertaking became a Government company jointly owned by the Central Government and the State Government of Karnataka in the ratio of 40:60 respectively. In 1975, in order to pay tribute to its founder the name was changed as 'Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd.' Now it is under the administrative control of the Steel Authority of India.

The Pierce Leslie and Company, Mangalore (1924), and Siddeshwara and Company, Hubli, also came up during early twenties. The former was processing cashew nuts and the latter manufacturing cash chests and steel furniture.

By the late twenties of this century, the old Mysore State had 26 major industrial concerns excluding the Kolar Gold Fields, the textiles and hydro-

electric works. Prior to the States Reorganisation in 1956, the decade 1931-1941 was the most active period in the economic development of Mysore.

The Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory to produce Pharmaceuticals, chemicals, malt extracts and medicinal specialities were started in 1931 as a Government concern. It was converted into a joint stock company with the Government hold of 40 percent of its shares in 1945. The Mysore Match Company Shimoga, was another enterprise of this time. The Government Silk Weaving Factory was also established in 1932 at Mysore for manufacture of high grade silk fabrics, sarees, cholies etc.

The Government Electric Factory was started in 1934 at Bangalore to produce electric transformers, motors, pumps, transmission towers, etc., The Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., at Mandya was started in 1933 with Government holding about 55 percent of the shares to produce sugar, and alcohol such as potable liquors, industrial spirits and power alcohol were the other important products. The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., at Bhadravathi was established in 1936 with the Government holding a portion of its shares. The products manufactured were cream laid, writing and printing bonds, azurelaid, ledger papers and other varieties of paper. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills at Channapatna was started in 1936 as a public limited company for manufacturing fabrics out of silk waste. The products manufactured include spun silk yarn, raw silk fabrics, sarees, waste silk druggets, pile carpets, coatings and shirtings, etc. It was under liquidation in 1960 when the Government took it and is being run as a Government concern.

The Davanagere Cotton Mills was established in 1936 in the private sector with a view to manufacture cotton yarn, grey and bleached mull, long cloth, dhoti, etc. The Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Bangalore was established in 1936 with government holding 17.6 percent of the shares to manufacture all types of incandescent electric lamps, neon signs and other components. The Mysore Stone ware and Potteries Ltd., Chickbanavar was established in 1937. The products manufactured were stone ware pipes, and other products and it was managed by the Mysore Industrial Development Company. The Mysore Tobacco Co. Ltd., a tobacco curing unit was established in 1937. It has curing centres at Mandya, Mysore, Kolar and a grading station at White Field.

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., was established in 1937 at Belagola (Mandya District) and it manufactured ammonium sulphate, sulphuric acid, super phosphate, nitric acid, oleum, anhydrous ammonia and ammonium salt. It is the pioneer in the establishment of the first synthetic ammonia plant or fertiliser unit in India.

In 1932, the Mysore Government pioneered the manufacture of insulators for the Electric Department by starting the Government Porcelain Factory. During 1957, the Government obtained technical collaboration of NGK Insulators Ltd., Nagoya, Japan for the first phase of expansion from 50 tonnes of ceramics per

month to 200 tonnes. The second space of expansion to 600 tonnes per month was completed in 1967. It was converted into a Government Company, viz. Mysore Porcelains Ltd. In 1976, this company became a subsidiary of Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. The insulators manufactured by this company are unique and are of international standard.

The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., was established in 1938 at Bangalore. The products manufactured were hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati) and refined oil. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works Ltd., was established in 1938 at Chikmagalur. The manufactured products include curing coffee, steamed bonemeal and other requisites. The Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan was established in 1939 to produce agricultural, estate and garden implements and tools, domestic articles, cutlery, sheet-metal work, light structures, ornamental gates and grills, etc. During 1975 the Karnataka Implements and Manufacturing Company Ltd., was established, under the provision of the Company Act of 1956. It was formed by the merger of two erstwhile departmental undertakings of the Government viz, Central Industrial Workshop at Bangalore and the Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan. The Bangalore Factory is currently engaged in the fabrication of 20 T and 100 T trailers. The other products are road rollers, concrete mixers, tar boilers, white washing machines, etc. The Hassan unit is manufacturing agricultural implements like *mumties*, axes etc.

The Second World War not only gave a greater impetus to all the industries but also made them self-reliant as foreign materials, machineries and spare parts could not be imported. The needs of the war front were also considerable as little could be imported. The industrial activity expanded substantially.

Public Sector Units

After India became independent, Bangalore was selected as the venue for many Central enterprises. Among the public sector undertakings of the Central Government, the following are important.

The Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (BEML) commenced operations on January 1st 1965 in Bangalore. It is engaged in the manufacture of high technology transportation equipment. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) is engaged in the manufacture of Electronic and Communication equipments for use by Defence Sector, AIR, Meteorology Dept, and Post and Telegraph Dept. The Bangalore Complex has 19 Ancillary Units. Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., 1976 (BHEL) has produced for the first time truly distributed control system in the country. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. 1953 (HMT) has bagged two contracts for supply of machine tools worth Rs. 24.15 crore to Bulgaria and Soviet Union during the year 1987-88. It has also entered into an agreement to render technical assistance to telephone manufacturing unit in Algeria. It has a wrist watch unit also. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., (ITI) is the first public sector undertaking set up in India in 1948 in Bangalore with five divisions, one each for manufacture of strowger, crossbar transmission, telephones and defence

equipments respectively. It had also set up three more electronic switching units during the Seventh Plan Period.

Hindustan Aeronautic Ltd., (HAL) was established at Bangalore during 1940 by the noted industrialist, the late Walchand Hirachand with Central and State Governments as partners. It was originally intended to be an automobile factory. The pressure of the British manufacturers of cars forced the enterprise to switch over to aircraft servicing and assembling. At the time of the Second World War, repairing of aeroplane, over-hauling etc., was undertaken. The first fighter jet plane was manufactured within a period of six months from the date of inception of the unit. During the war time, the number of workers was around 16,000. After the war, the number of workers was reduced to 3,000. The Rail Coach Division of the HAL commenced functioning from 1947. During 1951, the administration was taken over by the Ministry of Industries and Commerce and latter by the Defence Ministry.

HAL made a major contribution for a standardisation of road transport vehicles by producing pre-fabricated bus body which can be easily assembled by operators in their workshops. It was during 1964 that all the Aero Engine Units were amalgamated and called the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. The rail coach division was retransferred to BEML. HAL has a very reliable and extensive maintenance division for the repair and over-haul of aircraft, aero engines, accessories and systems.

The wide product mix of HAL ranges from rotary and fixed wing aircraft of indigenous design to the manufacture of jet and piston engines to power them, matched avionics and accessories to obtain operations capabilities. It manufactures supersonic aircraft designed for specific strike, combat, interception, observation and surveillance roles equipped with advanced technology power plants, avionics, accessories and armament. The civilian needs like agricultural passenger, training and cargo uplift requirements are also met.

The Wheel and Axle Plant, Bangalore was commissioned on 15th Sept 1984 at a cost of Rs. 146 crores. The plant has unique features incorporating the latest designs and technology in the manufacture of wheels. At the time of installation the estimated capacity was 56,700 wheels and 23,000 axles. With the introduction of productivity linked incentives scheme in 1990 the plant capacity has been fixed at 67,500 wheels and 35,250 axles. In 1991-92 there were 69,887 wheels and 43,470 axles manufactured in this plant.

In addition to these industries, Southern Railway workshops at Mysore and Hubli and others are also noted Central Government public sector undertakings.

The Karnataka Government has been running many industrial enterprises. They are broadly divided into seven groups viz.

Public Utilities:

1. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.,
2. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation and
3. Karnataka Power Corporation.

Financial institutions:

1. Karnataka State Financial Corporation Limited and
2. Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited.

Development Enterprises(non-commercial):

1. Karnataka S/C and S/T. Development Corporation Ltd.,
2. Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.,
3. Karnataka State Police Housing Corporation Ltd.,
4. Karnataka Minorities, Development Corporation Ltd., and
5. Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation.

Development Enterprises (Commercial):

1. Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation Limited,
2. Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.,
3. Karnataka Film Industries Development Corporation Ltd.,
4. Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd.,
5. Karnataka Forest Development Corporation Ltd.,
6. Karnataka Compost Development Corporation Ltd.,
7. Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
8. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd.,
9. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. \
10. Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Ltd.,
11. Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd.,
12. Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation Ltd.
13. Karnataka industrial area development board.
14. Karnataka state industrial investment and Development Corporation.

Service Enterprises:

1. Karnataka Housing Board,
2. Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation,
3. Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited,

4. Shree Kanteerava Studios Ltd.,
5. Karnataka State Construction Corporation Ltd.,
6. Karnataka Urban Development Corporation Ltd.,
7. Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.,
8. Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.,
9. Karnataka Land Army Corporation Ltd.,
10. Jungle Lodges and Resorts Limited,
11. D. Devaraj Urs Truck Terminals Ltd.,
12. Krishna Basin Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. and
13. Cauvery Basin Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd.

Manufacturing Enterprises:

1. Mysore Sugar Company Ltd.,
2. Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.,
3. Mysore Lamp works Ltd.,
4. Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd.,
5. Mysore Paints and Varnishes Ltd.,
6. Mysore Match Company Ltd.,
7. Mysore Chrome Tanning Company Ltd.,
8. Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd.,
9. Hatti Gold Mines Company Ltd.,
10. New Government Electrical Factory Ltd.,
11. Mysore Acetate and Chemical Company Ltd.,
12. Mysore Minerals Ltd.,
13. Mysore Cosmetics Ltd.,
14. Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Ltd.,
15. Karnataka State Forest Industries Ltd.,
16. Karnataka State Veneers Ltd.,
17. Chamundi Machine Tools Ltd.,
18. Karnataka Implements and Machines Company Ltd.,
19. Karnataka Agro Proteins Ltd.,
20. Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane Ltd.,
21. Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd.,
22. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd.,

23. Karnataka Milk Products Ltd.,
24. Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd.,
25. Karnataka State Textiles Ltd.,
26. Karnataka Telecom Ltd.,
27. Karnataka Plywood Ltd.,
28. Karnataka Tungsten Moly Ltd., and
29. New Government Electric Factory (Hubli) Ltd.

Marketing and Advertising Enterprises:

1. Mysore Sales International Ltd.,
2. Marketing Consultants and Agencies Ltd.,
3. Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Ltd.,
4. Karnataka Meat and Poultry Marketing Corporation Ltd.,
5. Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd., and
6. Karnataka small Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd.

Of the Industries of Post-War years, REMCO is notable. The Mysore Government established a company called, the Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company Ltd., at Bangalore, in the year 1946 to manufacture radios and the components, electricity and water meters, PVC wires and cables. It has three divisions at present viz : Radio Division, Plastic Division and Metal Division. The capital invested for Radio Division was Rs. 25 lakhs, the then Government of Mysore holding 60 percent of the shares. The other two divisions are wholly owned by the State Government. Domestic and community radio receivers and their component parts are manufactured in the radio division, extended plastic insulated wires and cables. It has been taken over a subsidiary unit of Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.,

The Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation was established during 1973 with a proposed equity share capital of Rs. 200 lakhs provided by the State Government. The following projects have been taken up by the Corporation viz, extraction of essential oils, cultivation of pine apple, cultivation of nutritional grasses, dehydration and pelletisation of the nutritional grasses and running of saw mills. The decorative veneer factory has been established in 1974 at Kavachur in Uttara Kannada District in collaboration with the Italian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Dandeli). It produces attractive wood veneers of various types and colours. The Mysore Match Factory near Shimoga has been revived by an agreement entered into with West India Match Company. The saw milling activities have been further expanded by creating two units in Uttara Kannada.

Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd., (LIDKAR) was established in October 1976 in Bangalore. The primary objective of the

corporation is so set up a common facility centre, establishing a raw material depot, financial assistance for various leather industries and establishing joint sector projects for tanneries, processing and manufacturing of leather goods.

The Karnataka Vidyut Karkhane Ltd., was registered in 1976 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 200 lakhs. Its important objectives are to manufacture all kinds of electrical operators, electrical machines and equipments required for being used in connection with generation, transmission, distribution and utilisation of electricity, and all kinds of transformers, rectifiers, generators etc. It has secured orders for its transformers and motors from all over India and abroad.

The Thungabhadra Steel Produce Ltd., was established near Hospet in 1952 which was originally started as a machinery division of the Thungabhadra Reservoir Project. It was converted into a Shutter manufacturing factory for the manufacture of gates, hoists, and penstocks. This is the only industrial unit which is a joint undertaking with the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The New Government Electric Factory (NGEF) was established in Bangalore in 1961 in technical collaboration with AEG Telefunken of West Germany. It was converted into a joint stock company during 1965. It has the most up-to-date manufacturing facilities with separate factories for transformers, switch gears, motors, silicon power diodes and power rectifiers. The new addition to the NGEF product is the line of silicon power diodes and power rectifiers. It was making a significant contribution to the industrial development programmes in the country. Now the unit is in the red and efforts are on to privatise it.

Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board : Since its inception KIADB has acquired an extent of 58,865 acres and developed 81 industrial areas in an extent of 21,220 acres in all districts of the state. It has taken up programme of implementation of i) Export promotion, Industrial park at Whitefield Bangalore, ii) Mini Growth Centre in five location, iii) Major water scheme for seven Industrial Areas, iv) Acquisition of land for airport during the year 1998-99.

Keonics

In the industrial map of Karnataka, Electronics play a very vital role. It accounts for nearly 20 percent of the total Indian output of about Rs. 10,000 crores worth of items in 1994. In order to expand the electronics production base, KEONICS has promoted 10 joint ventures by participating in equity with foreign companies and Indian industrial houses. The Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation (1976) is involved in the promotion of electronics industries in the State. KEONICS activities include establishment of its own manufacturing units, promotion of joint venture electronics units, providing package assistance to entrepreneurs, assisting industries in producing raw materials and marketing of end products. It has established an electronic city on 300 acres of land about 18 km from Bangalore on the Bangalore-Hosur Road. Being the centre of electronics industries Bangalore has a large number

of public sector electronics giants such as Bharat Electronics, Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., etc., which provide a market for the electronics goods.

Information Technology

The Information Technology industry is poised for accelerated growth in the near future. The state of Karnataka has been in the forefront as far as the location and growth of Information Technology industry is concerned. It proposes to have an increased focus on this sector and aims to provide the necessary infrastructure and environment that would facilitate and give impetus to the significant growth expected in the IT sector. It also proposes to go in for changes in the manner of functioning of the government machinery by introducing the system of E-Governance. For the first time in the country the state has formulated an industrial promotion policy for the Information Technology industry in June 1997 offering attractive incentives and concessional and other support for its growth.

The Department of Information Technology is a newly created department in which four organisation viz. Karnataka Government Computer Centre, Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore and KEONICS has been brought under the administrative control of the Information Technology.

International Technology Park Ltd.

The International Technology Park is a high tech park built to provide a one stop solution to multinationals and other conglomeration for conducting high tech business in India. It is a futuristic park built to exacting standards with the latest state of the art infrastructure and managed by professionals. The park houses corporate majors operating in a wide range of business such as information technology, biotechnology, telecom(R & D), financial services and other IT related services. Located in whitefield, 18 km. from Bangalore, the ITP is spread over 27 hectares (68 acres) on perfectly landscaped habitat. It has taken some of the world's finest brain and corporate giant from Singapore and India to conjure upon this business paradise. The ITP has been jointly promoted by :

1. Tata industries Ltd, (47%)
2. Information Technology Park investment (P) Ltd., a consortium of Singapore Companies (47%)
3. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, a statutory body of the Government of Karnataka (6%).

A special Task Force has been created in December 1999 to prepare an action plan for the development of Information and Technology Industry. Infosys and Wipro are the other corporate giants in the software field who have grown in a big way.



A Panoramic View of ITPL, Bangalore



A front view of IT Park, Hubli



Infosys, Bangalore



Inner view of Infosys, Bangalore

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

Government of India established the Department of Space in 1972 to promote development and application of space science and technology for socio-Economics benefits. Indian Space Research organization (ISRO) is the primary agency under the Department of Space for executing Space programmes. During the seventies India undertook demonstration, broadcasting and Remote sensing; designed and built experimental satellites Aryabhata, Bhaskara, Apple and Rohini and experimental satellite Launch Vehicles-SLV-3 and ASLV. Today India has established space systems that form an important element of the National Infrastructure. India successfully sent the Chandrayana -I space craft to moon in November 2008 and became the fourth individual Country to send a probe to the lunar surface.

Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System

Commissioned in 1983, INSAT is a multipurpose satellite for telecommunications, television broadcasting, meteorology, disaster warning and search and rescue. Besides telecommunications and regular broadcasting services, INSAT is widely used for interactive education, developmental communication and telemedicine. Meteorological imaging and direct-to-community broadcast capabilities of INSAT help in issuing warnings on impending cyclones. INSAT also carries transponders dedicated to search and rescue operations as part of international COSPAS/SARSAT programme.

Infrastructure for Space Development

India has established a strong infrastructure for executing its space programme. They include facilities for the development of satellites and launch vehicles and their testing; launch infrastructure for sounding rockets and satellite launch vehicles; telemetry and command network; data reception and processing systems for remote sensing. A number of academic and research institutions as well as industries participate in the Indian Space Programme. Several Indian industries have the expertise to undertake sophisticated jobs required for space systems.

Space Sciences (CHANDRAYANA-I)

Earlier India has flown Gamma-Ray and Retarding Potential Analyser payloads on two of its Stretched Rohini Satellites launched in 1992 and 1994. IRS-P3, launched in 1996, carried an X-ray astronomy payload.

Chandrayana-1, India's first spacecraft mission to moon, was successfully launched by PSIV-C11 on October 22, 2008 into an Earth orbit, Carrying 11 payloads built in India and abroad, the spacecraft later reached the moon and went into an orbit around it with the help of its Liquid Apogee Motor. After reaching its final operational path of 100 km height from the surface, the spacecraft's Moon impact separated and successfully reached the lunar

surface 25 minutes later, carrying Indian tricolour with it on November 14, 2008.

International Co-operation

International co-operation has been the hallmark of Indian space programme. India participates in major space forums including the UN, IAF, COSPAR and CEOS. India has set up the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (CSSTE- AP) which is sponsored by the United Nations. India offer in space applications to personnel from developing under the programme Sharing Experience in Space (SHARES). Chandrayana-1 a 1400 kg unmanned spacecraft built by ISRO for exploring the moon, carried 11 scientific instruments from India, the United States, the European Space Agency and Bulgaria. ISRO and the French Space Agency CNES have undertaken a joint atmospheric satellite mission Megha-Tropiques to be launched in 2009-10.



Chandrayana - 1

Bio-technology

Karnataka has the training knowledge base necessary to drive the next revolution in biotechnology. The critical mass of the Bio-tech Companies and best research institutions have to be used to nurture that innovation, promote entrepreneurship and facilitate effective technology transfer to the end users. To work out the future strategies- a vision group on Bio-technology was setup. Millennium Biotech policy has been formulated. Achievement in bio-technology sector for the year 2003-04. Investment in Biotech sector Rs.321.22 crores number of projects cleared by SLSWA six, turnover-Domestic Rs.63.00 crores export Rs.177.00 crores.

Industrial Status

As in other States, the power sector has been going through a major change in perception regarding the public-private sector mix in respect of both generation and transmission and the right approach to pricing to ensure efficiency in the use and costing of power to different categories of consumers. At present, the public sector in Karnataka has a monopoly of both generation and transmission in the area of conventional energy sources like hydel and

thermal power with limited captive power generation permitted for individual entrepreneurs along with sales to the grid. This approach has now been questioned and private power companies welcomed into the area of generation through carefully worked out legal and financial arrangements. A related issue that has gained prominence is the need to set up an independent regulatory framework to arbitrate on pricing issues between producers, consumers and government. Serious discussions have also commenced on this issue so that a formal mechanism is ready by the time independent power producers are likely to commence the supply of power in accordance with power purchase agreements executed with the government.

Karnataka State has evolved from a basically agricultural economy into an industrial one. Its ranking in the industry scenario in 1994 was as low as VIII in the country. The growth of industrial production in the State during the VII Plan was 6.6 percent compared to only 3.6 percent during VI Plan. This 6.6 percent growth is still less than the national industrial growth of 7.6 percent.

In 2006-2007 there were about 1485 large and medium scale industrial units with a total investment of about Rs. 46614.87 lakhs, employing about 4,72,873 persons in the State.

In 2007-08 the small and village industries comprise around 3,62,020 registered units with an investment of Rs.8,94,816.18 lakhs and employment of nearly 20,68,027 persons. Besides there were about 5.48.334 unregistered units spread all over the State providing employment to over three million people and there were about 15,986 women in registered SSI enterprises all over the State. As per the Third All India Census of Registered and Unregistered Small Scale Industries in Karnataka (up to 31-3-2001). For more details see table 5.4

Table 5.4 Registration of small scale industries in Karnataka

SL. NO	DISTRICT	Cumulative up to 2004 - 05			Cumulative up to 2008 - 09		
		UNIT in Nos	Rs. Lakhs	EMP in Nos	UNIT in Nos	Rs. Lakhs	EMP in Nos
1.	Bagalkot	6030	10444	27175	7261	15545	33840
2.	Bangalore (U)	56540	175562	473442	64107	265716	573356
3.	Bangalore (R)	15002	36884	78841	16700	48612	88632
4.	Belguam	28232	47551	117546	31791	62242	135019
5.	Bellary	12254	29854	55383	14818	47676	70541
6.	Bidar	7238	12787	39197	7578	14271	41483
7.	Bijapur	6350	10673	36649	7947	14108	41712
8.	Chamaraja-nagar	7120	6989	29895	7812	8447	34124
9.	Chikka-ballapur	0	0	0	375	1791	2246
10.	Chikmagalur	5870	9427	25722	7525	12182	31684
11.	Chitradurga	7645	13138	32788	9318	16590	38299

12.	D.Kannada	15565	31558	84246	18729	43482	96431
13.	Davangere	6817	15474	32655	8099	17410	37340
14.	Dharwad	13195	28841	119582	15613	44373	134630
15.	Gadag	6463	8511	23711	7243	9887	27164
16.	Gulbarga	12323	19493	55794	15146	27070	65153
17.	Hassan	9264	15784	41189	10768	19526	46927
18.	Haveri	7549	6707	27959	8659	12153	32424
19.	Kodagu	3133	5780	21692	3464	6748	23398
20.	Kolar	12150	35946	77448	13767	48661	87811
21.	koppal	3855	11697	26077	4847	18527	31377
22.	Mandya	7668	13200	35150	8873	16785	40331
23.	Mysore	19177	32340	100226	21623	45704	113406
24.	Raichur	7772	15833	38135	8754	19005	41679
25.	Ramanagara	0	0	0	481	2395	3660
26.	Shimoga	12033	18734	50537	14099	22881	59380
27.	Tumkur	18697	35906	96416	20882	46944	108798
28.	Udupi	6457	27292	41258	7719	35166	51258
29.	U. Kannada	7277	15567	40265	8868	20441	47848
	Total	321676	691971	1828978	372866	964340	2139921

Handlooms

The traditional industry of weaving had been a major phenomenon in the State. There were 83,395 handloom units in the State in 1990, of which 10,126 units under co-operative fold, 14,395 units under corporate fold and 58,874 units under private/ independent/master weavers. As per the 1995-96 census, there were about 89,127 power looms and 76,173 handlooms in the State. The Department of Handlooms and Textiles is implementing various schemes for the development of Handlooms, powerlooms and textile mills in the state. The state textile policy which was amended in the year 1993 envisages the overall development of ginning, pressing and spinning units and textile mills, handlooms, powerlooms, knitting and garment units. It contemplates training to handloom weavers, setting up of a technology centre and the Powerloom Development Corporation, welfare schemes for handloom weavers, subsidy to electricity generating units in textile mills and the development of markets for handloom products and minimum wages to weavers. Handloom and Powerloom products worth 80 million metres and 138 million metres respectively were produced during 1997-98.

Handicrafts

Karnataka with a rich heritage of tradition in arts and crafts, is one of the leading States in handicrafts industry. The handicrafts of the State include lacquer ware, sandalwood carving, rosewood inlay work, pith work, toys and dolls, Bidiriware, decorative pottery, bronze work, cane and bamboo crafts, leather work, sculpture, gold and silver jewellery, brocade weaving,



Artisan (Brass working)



Channapattana Toys

horn carving etc., There are about 1000 identified master artisans and the coverage of Handicraft Development Corporation is included to sixty percent, at present. The assistance given by the department to the craftsmen includes supply of raw materials at subsidised rates, training of craftsmen and intensive development projects in various crafts. The Corporation has set up complexes for sandalwood, bidriware, inlay-works and laquer ware. It has set up six raw material depots and nine show rooms besides a bronze production and design centre at Bangalore and procurement centre for Kinal toys.

There are 2,45,826 small scale units in the State with an investments of Rs. 43,569 crores providing employment to 14,69,388. The state is giving cash incentives and providing infrastructure to Small Scale Industries. The Canara Bank has also taken up a lead in organising two residential workshops, *Kausalya*, at Jogaradoddi in Ramnagaram and another at *Karkala*. Skilled craftsmen not only work here, but also train young persons in a variety of handicrafts.

Physical Targets and Achievements of Handicrafts (KSHDC)

1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Target	Achievement	Target
a) Production (Rs. in Lakhs)	300.00	300.00	300.00
b) Employment (No. of Families)	3875	3875	3750

Coir Industries

Karnataka ranks second in the production of coconut and have great potential for the development of Coir industries. The State Government has set up a Coir Development Corporation for promoting coir based industries and to provide employment in rural areas besides procurement-cum-distribution and training centres.

Integrated Coir Development Project : Rs. 200 lakhs have been provided of which Rs. 100 lakhs is grant and Rs. 100 lakhs is investment to assist 4 Primary Coir Co-operative Societies and take up 18 programmes in the area of Manpower development through the Karnataka State Coir Co-operative Federation Limited, Primary Coir Co-operatives Societies and Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation. Rs. 4 crores have been provided as State's share to set up new mini tool rooms at Bagalkot, Bidar and Shimoga.

Khadi and Village Industries

Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board came into existence under the Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Act 1956 (Karnataka Act of 1957). The board was established by the Government of Karnataka with

the objective to organise, develop and regulate Khadi and Village Industries activities in Karnataka

The main objective of the KVIB is to go give priority for Khadi and Village Industries in rural areas and to develop provide assistance, generate employment opportunities in rural areas and improve the economic status of the rural artisans.

About 3 lakh artisans are employed In the Khadi and Village Industries, of whom, the Karnataka State Khadi and village Industries Board has been assisting 1.4 lakh artisans. The Board has taken steps to organise new institutions in the uncovered areas of the State. It also extends assistance for village industries like oil industry, carpentry, blacksmithy, leather industry, soap industry, mat weaving etc., It has also initiated a concerted drive to install biogas plants in the State. Karnataka is famous for producing national flags and printed khadi silk sarees in this sector.

Of the agro-based industries, bee-keeping is also notable and the Western Ghats districts like Kodagu, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga produce honey in large quantities.

Rural Employment Generation Programme (Margin Money Scheme) (Present scheme under operation)

The Government of India has launched Rural Employment Generation Programme to provide more employment opportunities of rural artisans. The Margin Money will be provided to the units of these entrepreneurs identified by Khadi and Village Industries Commission/ Khadi and Village Industries Board. This Margin Money will be adjusted to the loan account of the entrepreneur only after two years of successful establishment of the unit. For more details see table 5.5

This Scheme is applicable to the rural area.

- ❖ This is applicable only to rural village industries which are not in the Negative list of industries.
- ❖ Margin Money Scheme benefits will not be provided to Khadi, Polyvastra, Wool and Silk Industries.
- ❖ The loans for the projects are extended by the selected Nationalized Banks, Private Scheduled Banks, Grameena Banks and Co-operative Bank which are approved by Khadi and Village Industries Board.
- ❖ 69 Banks have been recongnised by KVIB to take up the scheme.

Table 5.5 Progress achieved under Rural Employment Generation programme for the year 2006-07

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	District Name	Target for the year 2006-07			Achievement for the year 2006-07		
		Units	Margin Money	Employment	Units	Margin Money	Employment
1.	Bagalkot	35	39.00	650	26	33.60	538
2.	Bangalore Rural	33	37.00	617	43	58.43	935
3.	Bangalore Urban	41	46.00	767	15	41.23	660
4.	Belgaum	46	51.00	850	42	53.03	848
5.	Bellary	48	53.00	883	53	41.16	659
6.	Bidar	40	44.00	734	38	54.35	870
7.	Bijapur	34	38.00	634	39	53.12	850
8.	Chamarajanagar	23	26.00	425	07	9.19	147
9.	Chickmagalur	20	22.00	367	37	52.61	842
10.	Chitradurga	30	33.00	550	42	30.42	487
11.	Dakshina Kannada	57	63.00	1050	77	144.12	2306
12.	Davanagere	37	40.00	667	61	57.82	925
13.	Dharwad	33	37.00	617	31	46.09	737
14.	Gadag	23	26.00	425	23	23.73	380
15.	Gulbarga	59	64.00	1062	37	50.42	807
16.	Hassan	24	27.00	450	19	32.35	518
17.	Haveri	46	51.00	850	34	29.34	469
18.	Kodagu	12	15.30	255	15	19.77	316
19.	Kolar	49	54.00	900	17	42.12	674
20.	Koppal	42	47.00	800	41	39.99	640
21.	Mandya	30	33.00	550	18	19.44	311
22.	Mysore	38	42.00	700	32	30.18	483
23.	Raichur	36	40.00	667	33	23.70	379
24.	Shimoga	34	38.00	634	60	50.73	812
25.	Tumkur	28	31.00	517	39	53.68	859
26.	Udupi	68	75.00	1250	72	125.83	2013
27.	Uttara Kannada	40	44.00	734	63	90.64	1450
	Total	1006	1116.30	18605	1014	1307.09	20913

Vishwa Programme: Vishwa programme was launched in order to rejuvenate the traditional crafts and village industries and to provide self-employment to the youth while encouraging them to make use of the raw materials available locally. This programme was named after Sir M. Visveshwaraya. This was launched on 2nd October 1991. The programme is intended to overcome the scarcity of raw materials and proper marketing faced by craftsmen in rural Karnataka. This will enable them to prosper with their own traditional know how. Under this programme, it is envisaged to give institutional status to rural industries and crafts, to train the youth so as to enable them to take up

proper industrial activity and to provide financial assistance to take up self employment.

Sericulture

The area covered under mulberry in the state was about 0.88 lakh hectares. Sericulture provided employment to 11.40 lakh persons in 2005-06. The production of raw silk in the state was about 7470 tonnes in 2005-06 as against 7300 tonnes in 2004-05. In the first eight months of 2006-07 production of cocoons increased from 35,520 Mts to 43240 Mts during the corresponding period of previous year. The quantum of cocoons marketed has increased from 33,310 Mts to 42,330 Mts during the same period. For more details see table 5.6

Table 5.6 Sericulture in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Category	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	April to November		Percent variation 2006 over 2005
					2005	2006	
1.	Area under Mulberry	000' hectares	77.99	87.73	86.76	98.06	13.02
2.	Production of cocoons	000 mts.	54.21	55.49	35.52	43.24	21.73
3.	Quantum of cocoons marketed	000 mts	47.02	49.93	33.31	42.33	27.08
4.	Raw Silk production	000 mts	7.30	7.47	4.74	5.78	21.94
5.	Employment in Sericulture	Lakhs	10.13	11.40	11.28	12.74	12.94

Source: Department of Sericulture, Bangalore



Cocoons



Silk Weaving

Large and Medium Scale Industries

The Industrial policy of 1993 replaced the division of the State into zones by the three fold classification under which Bangalore and its surrounding became ineligible for subsidy; growth centres got a higher subsidy of 30% and other areas a subsidy of 25%. This was modified in 1996 and subsidy restricted to small scale industries, with medium scale industries being extended only sales tax incentives. Hitech and renewable energy projects, non polluting and exporting units were given special attention apart from exemption from power cuts and stamp duties. The 2001-2006 new industrial policy, in order to achieve the objectives as set out in this policy and to ensure that the strategy /approach detailed in this policy is implemented successfully, the government offers the following incentives and concessions for new investment made in industrial sector on or after 1st April 2001. For the purpose of various incentives and concessions, the state has been classified into four zones namely; Zone - A Developed areas, Zone-B developing areas, Zone-C backward areas and Zone - D growth centres and mini growth centres, specialised industrial parks.

In the 8th Plan 77 mega projects with investment of Rs. 54,700 crores and employment potential of 90,490 have been approved, Vijayanagar Steel Plant was started. Mangalore Refinery was commissioned, the Singapore Information Technology Park at Whitefield commissioned, a textile policy is announced, the National Institute of fashion Technology project is initiated, a software services support and education centre with ECC and Government of India and an Electronics Trade and Technology centre set up. Major projects approved

include the TVS Suzuki two wheeler project with an investment of Rs. 150 crores, a heavy duty truck manufacturing facility by Volvo with an investment of Rs. 300 crores and a special purpose vehicle manufacturing unit of Telco with an investment of Rs. 300 crores. The high level committee has cleared seven major projects, important among them being construction of Equipment manufacturing plant of Eicon, two cement grounding units at Toranagallu and Kolar, a fertiliser plant of Jindal fertilisers Ltd. At Torangallu, expansion projects of Mahadeshwara sugar along with a co-generation plant, a multi-disciplinary high technology Rand D centre of GE India Technology Centre at Whitefield, Bangalore.

In 1999-2000, the high level committee cleared seven major projects involving investment of Rs. 11,108.28 crores. The state level single window agency cleared large and medium projects involving Rs. 1,862 crores despite the general economic and industrial slowdown in the country.

During the year 2007-08, the state level window clearance committee has approved 779 large and medium projects with an investment of Rs. 64762.54 crore and to employment potential of 361051, besides, State High Level Clearance committee cleared 36 projects with an investment of Rs. 62,173.79 lakh and to employment potential of 6,33,260. See more details table 5.7 and table 5.8

Table 5.7 District-wise large and medium scale industries

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Units	Investment	Employment
1.	Bangalore Urban	375	11326.15	202248
2.	Bangalore Rural	74	1577.15	27941
3.	Bagalkote	14	889.76	4380
4.	Bidar	07	229.69	2554
5.	Bellary	48	24775.78	21941
6.	Belgaum	26	1932.53	17893
7.	Bijapur	02	146.41	874
8.	Chamarajanagar	04	182.92	353
9.	Chickmagalur	02	10.71	302
10.	Chitradurga	04	111.68	557
11.	Chickballapur	02	15.47	117
12.	Dakshina Kannada	17	7602.68	5083
13.	Davanagere	07	294.97	1506
14.	Dharwad	19	754.38	3791
15.	Gadag	02	49.98	1591
16.	Gulbarga	07	1683.95	4960
17.	Hassan	08	589.58	4112
18.	Haveri	08	369.41	3793

19.	Kodagu	00	00	00
20.	Kolar	05	123.83	519
21.	Uttara Kannada	03	795.20	4006
22.	Koppal	15	1260.88	2453
23.	Mandya	09	535.22	3324
24.	Mysore	56	3387.80	19758
25.	Raichur	09	3110.27	6967
26.	Ramanagar	14	1093.84	5646
27.	Shimoga	11	848.74	6922
28.	Tumkur	26	894.92	4704
29.	Udupi	05	168.64	2756
	Total	779	64762.54	361051

Table 5.8 Achievements from 2001 to 2006 up to December

Year	No. of Products approved	Investment (Rs. in Crores)	Employment (in Nos)
2000-01	292	4,511.35	1,38,204
2001-02	103	2,042.92	46,007
2002-03	195	1,822.97	32,072
2003-04	164	3,893.47	1,11,453
2004-05	202	4,524.76	1,09,028
2005-06	204	4,665.40	1,25,406
2006-07 (Up to December 2006)	630	8,882.43	5,73,343
Total	1630	30,343.30	11,35,513

The state was able to attract severe competition from other states, regarding the prestigious project of the Toyota Motor Corporation covering an investment of Rs. 4,200 crores to establish an automobile unit for the manufacture of passenger cars.

Minerals in Karnataka

Karnataka is also producing minerals like Chromite, Kyanite, Dolomite, Magnesite, Bauxite, Felsite, Dunite and Quartz. During 2006-07 Mineral wise leases and production is given in table 5.9

Table 5.9 Mineral Production in Karnataka

Name of the Mineral	Total no. of leases	Production for the year 2006-07 (in metric tones)
Iron	178	4,16,72,254
Manganese	37	1,82,064
Soap Stone	05	690
Moulding	39	1,00,220
Limestone/Dolomite	157	1,47,45,413
Quartzite	05	-
Aluminous laterite	06	1,75,748

Clay	14	30,603
Bauxite	04	1,15,797
Graphite	06	1,997
Vermiculite	02	-
Kyanite	06	2,264
Felsite	13	972
Magnesite	11	11,720
Gold/Copper	06	23,94,722
Silica sand	23	2,06,541
Lime Shell	17	7,17,182
Quartz	44	57,371
Total	580	580,20,86,995

Karnataka state is bestowed with vast resources of granite deposits. These granite deposits had brought the Karnataka State into the international scenario. It is essential to bring back the glory to the granite industry of Karnataka by way of initiatives in the current mineral policy. Total granite production for the year 2006-07 is 1.96 lakh cu.m. The granite varieties resources and number of leases are given in table 5.10 and minerals export in Karnataka given in table 5.11

Table 5.10 Minerals Resources in Karnataka

Granite Varieties	Resources in million cu. m	No. of Leases
Pink Multi-coloured Granite	133	288
Pink Granite-Prophecy, Red	15	205
Grey Granite	65	130
Black and Green granite	07	186
Yellow granite	04	04
Quartzite/sand stone	574	-
Total	798	813

Table 5.11 Minerals export in Karnataka during 2006-07

(In lakh tones)

Ore	Domestic use (annual)	Export (Annual)
Iron Ore	201.81	271.35
Manganese	3.5	-
Limestone	145.26	-
Dolomite	3.74	-
Dunite	0.13	-
Chromite	0.11	-
Bauxite	11.37	-
Clay	0.31	-
Quartz	11.37	-
Soapstone	0.002	-
Gold	2.39	-
Silica Sand	1.01	-

Limeshell	0.55	-
Redoxide	0.16	-
Felsfer	0.03	-
Moulding sand	0.5	-
Felsite	0.01	-
Kyanite	0.02	-
Magnesite	0.01	-
Graphite Aluminous laterite	1.18	-
Shell	1.9	-

Export from Karnataka

International Trade is one of the important means for developing the country's economy. The present era of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation poses up several challenges as well as opportunities. After the formation of World Trade Organisation (WTO), the world has shrunk into a Global Village. World is now one Market place.

Exports from Karnataka have shown tremendous growth in recent past. From the value of Rs. 29,898 crores in 2002-2003, exports have increased nearly five times and have crossed Rs.1,32,703 crores from the year 2007-08. It has to be noted that during 2007-08 the share of Karnataka in the country's exports was 16.23% and as on now Karnataka stands 4th in the country in merchandise exports.

Karnataka has made rapid and spectacular strides in exports of Electronic and Computer software. Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Ready made garments, Gem and Jewellery, Engineering goods, Iron ore and Minerals apart from the traditional sectors like silks, cashews, spices, coffee and handicrafts etc.

A major attraction of the State is the excellent living conditions, which brings talented professionals from all over the country and overseas to live and work here. A number of residential and international schools offer quality education in a stimulating environment.

Export Promotion Drive of Karnataka Government

Visvesvaraya Industrial Trade Centre (VITC), is the Nodal Agency of the State Government of promotion of exports from Karnataka. VITC regularly conducts export related programmes/workshops and participates in trade fairs/ exhibitions at both national and international level. It also offers regular counselling to exporters and also resolves their grievances through various committees like State Level Export Promotion Council, State Level Export Promotion Committee, Export Facilitation Co-ordination Committee and also through Committees of other Central and State Government Organisations. VITC is working closely with District Industrial Centres, District level ChambersAssociations for undertaking export promotion programmes for improving the of export scenario of the state and also assisting the exporters to participate in international events by offering financial support under the MDA scheme of the state.

Table 5.12 Export Performance of Karnataka Satate

SL. No	Commodity	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Apr-Sept)
1.	Electronic and Computer Software	11533.05	15899.77	20522.28	31488.73	42180.81	56478.16	79517.50	28033.00
2.	Readymade Garments	2820.00	4000.00	4038.00	4500.00	4980.00	6773.00	4125.00	2433.66
3.	Petroleum and Petroleum Products	NA	1915.00	4472.15	6186.00	11912.00	11602.25	11232.00	9205.58
4.	Engineering	1048.07	1650.11	1899.49	3021.35	3052.00	5461.00	8301.00	2649.43
5.	Iron Ore and Minerals (incl. granites)	691.56	1524.00	2093.43	4480.00	5920.10	8791.32	10197.00	2934.10
6.	Silk Products	672.24	746.09	967.99	898.80	1050.68	1273.94	912.12	354.73
7.	Coffee Products	881.42	730.65	757.57	705.65	1103.94	1476.65	1307.60	876.26
8.	Basic chemicals, Pharamaceuticals and Cosmetics	320.24	413.33	649.22	746.03	1018.63	1839.05	2069.70	1499.90
9.	Agriculture and Processed Food Products	349.51	366.99	361.25	362.41	384.11	398.36	415.51	275.47
10.	Gem and Jewellery	281.05	295.85	2631.00	4644.00	5725.00	7799.11	9749.00	5406.97
11.	Cashew and Cashew Kernals	163.54	279.83	265.72	518.35	521.81	552.78	527.05	369.39
12.	Handicrafts	48.59	---	260.58	324.28	330.15	360.01	389.01	428.36
13.	Leather Products	237.64	---	221.58	276.51	186.75	214.59	218.05	201.28
14.	Chemicals and Allied products	201.22	215.36	338.62	705.52	732.00	745.12	399.28	175.24
15.	Marine Products	85.76	96.91	---	51.58	91.65	98.22	136.13	153.46
16.	Plastic Goods	83.07	96.84	---	749.07	2779.10	1850.70	552.15	215.25
17.	Spices	69.12	76.80	---	91.65	99.58	109.54	160.98	219.72
18.	Wool and Woollen	44.46	---	89.25	109.40	124.86	140.03	147.29	47.29
19.	Miscellaneous and others	615.03	1016.55	1053.25	775.13	880.16	2529.76	2559.52	1258.11
	Total	20145.58	299289.96	---	29897.99	41670.24	62638.56	82279.60	107375.59
	Country's Exports State's	245517.97	299289.96	349581.93	430888.00	546466.00	709641.87	877872.00	---
	Share in Country's Exports	8.27%	9.99%	11.92%	14.54%	15.06%	15.13%	16.23%	---

Ministry of Commerce, Government of India releases funds Under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) to the State based on the export performance. VITC is the Nodal Agency for the above scheme.

VITC (Government of Karnataka Centre for Export Promotion), Export Agencies and Exporting Community should work hand in hand to accelerate the export growth from the state and to achieve envisaged target.

New Industrial Policy 2006-2011

Karnataka is one of the top five industrialized States in the country. It has a history of pioneering industrial development initiatives since the time of the Princely State of Mysore and subsequently in the post independence era. The State was the first in the country to have brought out a State Industrial Policy during 1982-83, followed by successive State Industrial Policies in 1988, 1990, 1993, 1996 and in 2001.

During the just concluded 2001-06 Industrial Policy period, investment approvals of projects (with investments of over Rs. 50 crores each) by the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) and large and medium projects by the State Level Single Window Agency (SLSWA) have shown sustained increase/growth. The number of projects approved by the SHLCC is 148 with an investment of Rs.1,15,882 crores and with an employment potential of 11,03,824 persons. Similarly, the number of projects approved by SLSWCC is 861 with an anticipated investment of Rs. 19,043.73 crores and employment potential of 5,90,869 persons. During the same Policy period 65,231 SSI units registered with Rs. 2,079.62 crores of investment and provide employment to 2,95,487 persons.

The State GDP growth rate during 2005-06 was 8.7% with industrial sector accounting for 18%. Having regard to this it is felt that the new policy should have a mission to achieve GSDP growth of over 9%.

The industrial recession, which was prevalent upto 2002-03 has now given way to increased investments and growth, as is evident in the year-wise investment approvals by SHLCC and SLSWCC.

However, this increased flow of investment need to be supported with (i) On demand infrastructure availability, (ii) Human resource for diverse sectors, (iii) Support to technology up-gradation, quality improvement and (iv) Single Window support and facilitation mechanism, so that the project are implemented expeditiously and go into operation.

Today, there is intense competition between States for attracting investments. Investors naturally choose the State that offers best combination of (i) Industrial and Social infrastructure, (ii) Human resources, (iii) Technology savvy work force and (iv) The State that offers "Ease of doing Business"

The fiscal/taxation regime and incentives & concessions offered by the States and Government of India also have important bearing on the locational decision of projects.

His Excellency, the President of India Dr. A.P. Abdul Kalam, in his address to the members of the Karnataka Legislature on 20-10-2005 on the occasion of “Suvarna Karnataka celebrations” had advocated 11 Missions for Karnataka prosperity. Of these, Missions on Textiles, Bio-fuel, Agro processing and Entrepreneurship are related to industries sector and addressed in this Policy.

Government accords highest priority to the objectives of dispersal of industrial investments in various backward regions/districts of the State so that the fruits of economic development and employment opportunities are shared by segment of society and in all parts of State in as equitable manner as possible.

The New Industrial Policy 2006-2011 attempts to address the above aspects in a balanced manner.

VISION

Policy to help facilitate the State achieves a GSDP growth of over 9%, which in turn call for an industrial sector growth of over 12%.

To focus on strengthening of the manufacturing industry in the State and to increase it's percentage share of the GSDP from the present average of 16.70% to over 20% by the end of the policy period.

To achieve an increased share of Karnataka's exports in the National exports from the present 15% to 20% by the end of the policy period.

To create additional employment generation to at least 10.00 lakh persons in the manufacturing and service sectors during the Policy period.

Promote diversified industrial base with strength in both old economy and new economy fields.

Facilitate reduction of regional imbalance in the matter of economic opportunities, employment and growth.

Endeavour to promote sustained industrial growth by facilitating accelerated flow of investments.

In short, to promote sustained, growth oriented industrialization with employment and revenue generation, for overall social-economic development of the state.

STRATEGY: Keeping the above objectives in mind, the strategy for further industrialization of the State during the next 5 years would be:

To classify various taluks of the State into 3 Zones for the purpose of focused attention:-

- i) Zone-1** :- 79 Taluks- most/more backward Taluks as categorized by Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report.
- ii) Zone-2** :- 85 Taluks- (Taluks not covered in Zone 1 and 3).
- iii) Zone-3** :- 12 Taluks- of Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts (excluding Taluks of Kanakapura and Magadi) Mangalore and Mysore Taluks.

To develop industrial infrastructure facilities ahead of the requirements, in various key location of through the KIADB/KSSIDC. Annually a minimum of 5,000 acres of quality industrial infrastructure would be created, during the Policy period. Such industrial Areas will be developed in an integrated manner reserving up to 25% of the area for housing and other social infrastructure. The equity base of KIADB would be strengthened through greater support.

Keeping in view the fact that water is a crucial support requirement for industrialization, Government would facilitate implementation of mega industrial water supply schemes for potential locations through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

A comprehensive Power Policy would be formulated by the Department of Energy. This Policy would encourage power generation from IPPs and also through captive power generation.

To meet the rising energy requirements of the State on account of rapid industrialization, Government would facilitate preparation of a "Gas Distribution Master Plan" to enable public/private sector players to bring in gas from diverse sources for distribution.

Apart from standard infrastructure in the form of industrial areas and industrial estates, specialized industrial infrastructure for specific sectors and Special Economic Zones (SEZ) (Multi-product, Product specific, Sector specific and Free Trade Zones) would be encouraged to be established through both KIADB as well as private sector promoters. The establishment of multi-product and product specific SEZs will be encouraged in all districts of the State except Bangalore Urban District. However, establishment of SEZs even in Bangalore Urban District will also be encouraged if the proponent of SEZ comes forward to do so in his/her own land or through a joint development agreement with the land owners.

The ONGC in association with Govt. of Karnataka is already implementing a large Multi-product SEZ that would predominantly house Petroleum refining and Petro-Chemical projects. Govt. would take up with Govt. of India for enlargement of the size and scope of Mangalore SEZ Ltd. In to Petroleum, Chemicals and Petro-chemicals investment Region (PCPIR).

Industrial corridor/Cluster development would be encouraged in potential locations.

State would encourage alternate partnership & financing options for infrastructure development.

Focused attention on sub-sectors/areas where the State has core competency i.e., Aerospace, Engineering, Automobile, Machine-tools, Steel, Cement, Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing, Apparel and Textiles, Electronics, Information Technology, Bio Technology etc.,

In view of the fact that the silk reeling sector is highly employment oriented, a separate package will be formulated in consultation with the Sericulture Department.

Impetus for development of renewable and non-conventional energy sources through Mission approach.

Human Resource Development-Government would promote/help facilitate establishment of specialized skill development institutions at key locations suitable for the manufacturing industries and emerging vocations in the service sector. A scheme of State support through public, private partnership would be evolved and implemented.

POWER

Karnataka was a pioneer in the development of hydro power and had a power surplus situation till the seventies. Due to rapid industrialisation and other structural problems, now it is facing acute power shortage. In 1998-99 against an unrestricted demand of 26,300 MUs generation from the State Grid has only 17,245 MUs leaving a gap of 9055 MUs. After the contribution of Central Stations to the extent of 5,549 MUs, the state is left with an annual deficit of 35,506 MUs. It is estimated that energy demand and peak load in the state at the end of the Ninth Plan (2001-2002) will be 31,208 MUs and 5,422 MWs respectively as per the 15th Power Survey Report of Central Electricity Authority. A major reason for the chronic power shortage is the dependence on hydel power. The hydel-thermal mix is 70:30, leaving the State with a heavy dependence on rainfall in the catchment area. Karnataka is endowed with hydro power potential of about 7,800 MWs of which only about 2,836 MWs has been harnessed, 472 MWs can be expected from hydro projects under various stages of execution. Environmental issues connected with the submersion of forests, rehabilitation of displaced persons as well as delay in the settlement of interstate disputes have affected the utilisation of available hydel power.



Geru Soppa Hydro Electric Project



Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer Hydro Power Station, Shivasamudra Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District



Bhadra Project



Raichur Thermal Power Station (RTPS)



Almatti dam, Bijapur District

In 1887, Gokak Mills (formerly Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company) by an agreement with the Government of erstwhile Bombay State, made use of 170 ft falls of the Ghataprabha known as the Gokak Falls, to generate power at the foot of the hills for working their cotton ginning mills situated nearby. It is said that they generated water power with 3 units of 500 kw each in 1911 and one unit of 1000 kw in 1924 using Francis Hydro Turbines.

By 1902, the east-bound Cauvery had been harnessed to generate 4.3 MW at Shivasamudram making use of the Cauvery falls popularly known as Gaganachukki and Bharachukki. The electricity of this station was supplied to Kolar Gold Mines, a distance of 147 km through 78 KV transmission lines which at that time was the world's longest transmission line. Subsequently the generating station was extended by the second installation in 1903, the third in 1907, the fourth in 1914-15, the fifth in 1918 and the sixth in 1919. The seventh installation was sanctioned in 1925. The power generated in this station was supplied to Bangalore and Mysore cities besides important industrial concerns. The Shimsha power house was commissioned in 1940. It is located at the confluence of Shimsha and Cauvery rivers near Shimshapura village of Malavalli taluk (Mandya dt.) It has an installed capacity of 17.2. MWs.

The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Station was established during 1947-48 on the west-flowing Sharavati near Jog Falls with an installed capacity of 48 MW. This project is producing the bulk of energy that is consumed by the State at present.

The Bhadra Power house is at the main dam on the Bhadra river and was commissioned in 1962. The Munirabad Power Station (1962) located on the left bank of the Tungabhadra Dam near Hospet has three generating units of 9MW each. The Right Bank Power House releases 14.40 MW of power to the State, which is 20 percent of the total production and the rest is utilised by Andhra Pradesh. The Kali Hydro-Electric Project was cleared for execution in March 1971. The work on Varahi Project has been commissioned.

The Raichur Thermal Plant is the first power plant of its kind in the State and is the first attempt to achieve the much needed power mix. It has the following seven units. RTPS Stage I commissioned on 29.3.1985 (210 MW); Stage II on 2.8. 1986 (210 MW); Stage III 3.10.1991 (210 MW); Stage IV 29.9.1994 (210 MW) ; Stage V on 31.1.1999 (210 MW) Stage VI on 22.7. 1999 (210 MW); Stage VII On 18.10, 2000 (210 MW). The Nuclear Power Project at Kaiga of Uttara Kannada District put up by the Central Government, will bring in further diversification has been commissioned during 1993-94. It has already gone critical . The diesel power station at Yelahanka near Bangalore has also been commissioned.

During the year 1999-2000 the plan outlay was Rs. 672,18 crores and revised estimate was Rs.325 crores. It was programmed to create an installed capacity of 250 MWs. The third unit of Kodasalli dam and powerhouse (40 MWs) was commissioned in July 1999 in 34 months with considerable savings in project costs. Thus, the total installed capacity of 250 MWs. as per target was already achieved.

Karnataka Electricity Board

Unlike the electricity boards in other states, the Karnataka Electricity Board is vested mainly with the function of transmission and distribution. The KEB purchases power generated by Karnataka Power Corporation at the rates specified from time to time by the State Government. Another unique feature is that the two power houses in the Tungabhadra river situated in the State are owned and operated by Tungabhadra Board which is represented by the State Government of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India, and 20 % of the energy generated by these stations is the share of Karnataka Electricity Board. Further, there is Central allocation to Karnataka from the National Thermal Power Corporation and other agencies. Karnataka has 16% share out of this. The following were the position of the KEB as on June 1993. 1) 53,45.805 installations, 2)45,381 workers 3) 354 sub stations with an aggregate capacity of 8233.95 MVA; 4) 3,78,543.366 Kms of distribution lines; 5) 79,665 distribution transformers with an aggregate capacity of 5,154 MVA; 7) 2,21,948 low tension installations and 8) 7,33,000 irrigation pump sets energised.

After corporatising Karnataka Electricity Board to Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. on 1st August 1999, the Viswesvaraya Vidyuth Nigama Ltd (V.V.N.L) was set up to control and maintain the generating stations (348 MW) which was earlier under the KEB. KPTCL has also constituted an eight

in-house working groups for implementation of Reforms and restructuring. These working groups are actively functioning giving directions for successful implementation of reforms and restructuring in power sector.

Investigation, formulation, design, construction, operation and maintenance of power projects and generation of power in Karnataka is handled by the Karnataka Power Corporation, a wholly owned Stated Government company

Energy Potential

Energy consumption and demand for energy has become exponential in view of the acute imbalance that developed in the power sector. At the end of VII Plan, power generation was 11,108 MW, whereas the demand was 19,756 MW leaving a gap of nearly 8,648 MW. In 1996-97 against an unrestricted demand of 26,409 MUS generation from the State Grid was 12210 MUs leaving a gap of 11,199 MUs. After importing from neighbouring states and the contribution are of Central Stations to the extent of 6,275 MUs, the state was left with an annual deficit of 4,924 MUs. The energy generation in 2000-2001 at 20,787 MUs was expected to show a decrease of 1.4 % over the 1999-2000 level of 21,092 MUs.

The power transmission and distribution system is said to be characterised by several weaknesses. There are heavy line losses, frequent load shedding and variation in voltage. The tempo of construction of major transmission lines and Sub-station and system improvement works has been intensified to bring down transmission distribution losses. To check theft the vigilance cell of the KPTCL has been strengthened. Tamper proof plastic tubes have been provided for suspect installations. The State Government further proposed to bring about necessary laws making theft of power a cognisable offence. The present Act did not provide for punishment to those involved in power theft.

Non-conventional sources

To promote renewable energy sources and to admit the availability of energy and provide viable options in wide range of applications, Government of India, has established a separate department in 1982 to exclusively deal with renewable energy technology for the same reason and for co-ordinating and integrating activities undertaken by the KPTCL Karnataka Power Corporation, KSCST and RDP and a separate organisation called KRED (Ltd.) (Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd.) was established March 1996. Projects started under this scheme.

Rural Energy

Near 90% of the energy consume by the rural people consists of non-commercial fuels like firewood, cow dung and agricultural waste which account for 40% of energy consumed in the country. The continued and wide spread use of the sources of energy is resulting in the large scale destruction of environment through deforestation, atmospheric pollution, soil erosion and consequent loss of fertility. Next the renewable source of energy and maximisation of potential

of bio-energy. The popularise bio-gas plans the state has initiated programme called Anila Yojana. For more details see table 5.13 and 5.14

Table 5.13 Details of Major Electric Stations under different Basins as on 31-03-2008 (owned by Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd)

Sl No.	Power Station	No. of Units X Capacity in MW	Installed Capacity in MW
A.	Hydel		
1.	Cauvery River Basin Project		
a.	Sri Sheshadri Iyer Hydro Elect. Station (Shivasamudram)	4X6 6X3	42.00
b.	Shimsha Hydro Electric Station	2X8.60	17.20
	Total		59.20
2.	Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project		
a.	Linganamakki Dam Powerhouse	2X27.50	55.00
b.	Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Electric Station	4X21.60 4X13.20	139.20
c.	Shravathi Generating Station	10X103.5	1035.00
d.	Gerusoppa Dam Powerhouse	4X60	240.00
	Total		1469.20
3.	Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project		
a.	Supa Dam Powerhouse	2X50	100.00
b.	Nagjhari Powerhouse	3X135 4X150	855.00
c.	Kadra Dam Powerhouse	3X50	150.00
d.	Kaddasalli Dam Powerhouse	3X40	120.00
	Total		1225.00
4.	Varahi Hydro Electric Project		
a.	Mini Dam Powerhouse	2X4.50	9.00
b.	Varahi Underground Powerhouse	2X115	230.00
	Total		239.00
5.	Krishna River Basin Projects		
a.	Almatti Dam Powerhouse	1X15 5X55	290.00
	Total		290.00
6.	Mini Hydro Electric Projects		
a.	Bhadra Right Bank	1X7.2 1X6	13.20
b.	Bhadra Left Bank	2X12 1X2	26.00
c.	Ghataprabha	2X16	32.00
d.	Mallapur	2X4.5	9.00
e.	Sirwar	1X1	1.00

f.	Kalmala	1X0.40	0.40
g.	Ganekal	1X0.35	0.35
h.	Munirabad Powerhouse	2X9	
		1X10	28.00
	Total		109.95
	Total A:		3392.35
B.	Thermal		
a.	Raichur Thermal Power Station	7X210	1470.00
C.	Diesel Generating Station		
a.	Yalahanka Diesel Generating Station	6X21.32	127.92
D.	Wind		
a.	Kappatagudda Wind Farm	9X0.225	
		11X0.230	4.55
	Grand Total		4994.82

On Going Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Units	Installed Capacity in MW	District
A.	Thermal			
1.	Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit-1	1X500	500	Bellary
2.	RTPS Unit VIII	1X250	250	Raichur
3.	Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit-2	1X500	500	Bellary
	Total		1250	
B.	Hydro			
1.	Varahi Hydro Electric, Project-II Stage Unit-3 and 4	2X115	230	Udupi
2.	R.M. and U of NPH Units 4,5, and 6	3X15	45	North Karnataka
	Total		275	
	Grand Total		1525	

Proposed New Projects

Sl.No.	Name of New Project	Units	Installed Capacity in MW	District
A.	Thermal			
1.	Kalgarki T.P.S.	2X500	1000	Bijapur
2.	Annechakana Halli T.P.S.	2X500	1000	Hassan
3.	Edlapur T.P.S.	1X500	500	Raichur
4.	Yermarus T.P.S.	2X500	1000	Raichur
5.	Yadgir T.P.S.	2X500	1000	Gulbarga
6.	BTPS Units-3	1X500	500	Bellary
7.	Kuditini T.P.S.	3X500	1500	Bellary
B.	Hydro			
1.	Gundia Hydro Power Project	2X200	400	Hassan
C.	Gas			
1.	Bidadi Combined Cycle Power-Station	2X700	1400	Ramanagar
	Total		8300	

Table 5.14

Districtwise and Sectorwise Consumption of Electricity as on 2006-07

Sl. No	Districts	Domestic consumption		Industrial consumption		Commercial consumption		I.P. Sets consumption		Steet Lights	
		Nos	Units in Lakhs	Nos	Units in Lakhs	Nos	Units in Lakhs	Nos	Units in Lakhs	Nos	Units in Lakhs
1	Bangalore (Urban)	2411455	24768.20	70392	27334.10	358545	20434.20	21731	1900.80	13618	1063.40
2	Bangalore (Rural)	493946	1622.40	20351	4524.90	39018	673.20	103722	7842.50	3753	441.30
3	Chitradurga	286779	770.90	5261	611.70	20969	151.50	62005	3983.30	2103	247.00
4	Davanagere	354932	1304.30	6560	791.50	31232	293.40	66183	4403.90	2205	235.40
5	Kolar	533763	1676.80	10387	1291.52	45675	290.70	126014	13600.30	5223	952.40
6	Shimoga	273896	1298.98	5096	2901.48	36162	296.04	37042	2887.12	3540	136.38
7	Tumkur	565763	1556.20	10233	1357.70	38827	301.60	134504	8071.30	5411	564.50
8	Chikmagalur	189272	716.96	3208	305.20	21091	158.11	35295	2436.54	2410	172.79
9	Dakshina Kannada	346951	3065.30	0	1860.43	51171	1404.00	57022	1675.60	4391	196.55
10	Udupi	202827	1495.99	4084	820.10	28861	666.62	45414	602.23	618	54.58
11	Hassan	326760	873.10	5400	401.51	28652	217.81	54610	3019.17	3583	206.89
12	Kodagu	95586	417.25	1290	76.47	11554	126.97	4809	145.12	755	16.33
13	Mandya	326378	871.99	8000	529.09	29517	168.79	54967	5104.89	2976	373.81
14	Mysore	457708	2502.20	9137	3730.33	58967	831.35	39529	3056.34	4837	285.86
15	Chamarajanagar	129100	363.19	2262	107.90	12100	72.69	41525	3532.80	1546	212.06
16	Belgaum	654241	2457.28	22298	3789.42	59163	595.11	161536	12795.79	2970	155.79
17	Bijapur	260755	850.03	6859	273.27	23238	372.70	78373	4144.96	1959	116.00
18	Bagalkot	255844	796.32	10105	712.86	24155	199.99	70380	7499.42	1615	117.00
19	Dharwad	318046	1741.10	7178	1541.72	38411	647.43	14416	583.85	1735	143.51
20	Gadag	191768	551.98	3544	346.15	15186	113.93	16965	1353.12	1152	91.15
21	Haveri	245500	635.76	4128	353.01	19543	119.13	40725	3241.08	1639	179.57
22	Uttara Kannada	274981	1191.46	3974	531.91	28471	301.15	37041	453.76	2291	103.90
23	Bellary	288154	1288.97	7549	2756.36	35502	436.00	46150	4524.12	1203	154.79
24	Bidar	155923	610.28	5408	504.93	25099	156.77	49290	3043.41	1013	415.22
25	Gulbarga	346164	1535.17	13475	1776.17	50957	433.53	51892	3275.00	2890	365.51
26	Raichur	171552	661.92	5606	1000.96	22935	209.22	30760	2940.06	1054	135.52
27	Koppal	116952	425.73	3445	1583.48	16620	117.07	33996	3933.29	1441	185.07
	State Grand Total	10274996	56049.76	255230	61814.17	1171621	29789.01	1515896	110049.77	77931	7322.28

Numbers: Indicate Number of consumers.

Source : Karnataka At a Glance 2006-07- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Chapter VI

BANKING, CO-OPERATIVES AND TRADE

Karnataka has a rich cultural heritage. Early epigraphs of ancient Karnataka do refer to goods and financial transactions. They speak about trade activities, rate of interest that prevailed and the community living that existed in those days. Temples acted as banks and the socio-economic activities of the society revolved around the temples. Karnataka has made a greater stride in modern banking in India during 20th century. The functioning of Organised Banking sector was evidenced with the establishment of the branches of the then Presidency Banks, i.e.. The Bank of Bombay (1840) and The Bank of Madras (1843) which opened their branch offices at Dharwad in 1863 and at Bangalore Cantonment in 1864 respectively. In course of time, many more branches of the Presidency Banks were opened at Belgaum (1867), Mangalore (1867), Hubli (1870) and Kumta (1872-73). Mangalore Branch of the Madras Presidency Bank was started to meet the requirements of the port traders. Dharwad branch was opened mainly to facilitate the cotton traders of the Bombay-Karnataka area.

The Un-organised banking sector was mainly dominated by the local money lenders viz. *Sahukars*, *Zamindars* and Traders. Money-lending was a profitable business. It was commonly practised by all communities. The Marwadis, Gujarathis, Jains, Mahajans, Chettiyars, and Multhani money lenders from the North came and settled in important trading centres of Karnataka. They are found engaged in money lending business even to-day. Bangalore Cantonment area was dominated by the European money lenders (including widows of army officers) together with the natives. During the British days even special civil courts were set up to settle such money lending disputes called as small causes courts, amounting to Rs.500/-.

In the absence of strict regulatory measures which came much later, especially after independence, the promoting of a banking company was much easier. Small banking companies with a limited capital base and inexperienced management were the common features. There was a mushroom growth of banking. Even in semi-urban and rural areas banks were promoted. Nearly half the total number of banks born in the State was registered during 1930-1940. The Swadeshi Movement also contributed much for the growth of Commercial banking activities in the State, promoted specially by the local traders. Most of these banks had a limited life span. In those days, the banks were started with impressive names to attract the customers, especially on the basis of religion, caste and community. Many a time, local community spirit reflecting itself in commercial spirit contributed much for the faster growth of community banking. This tendency was very much evident especially in Dakshina Kannada (South Kanara), which is said to be the cradle of modern banking industry in Karnataka. The contributions of undivided Dakshina Kannada district to the modern banking industry is unique. Branch banking was started here as early

as 1923. During the four decades (1906-1945), the district became the cradle and creche in nursing as many as 22 banks.

In different Parts of the integrated areas of Karnataka, sporadic commercial banking activities were ushered in at different times, based on local demand, expertise and economic potentialities. In princely Mysore the period of Commissioner's rule (1831-1881) was of great significance. It ushered in an era of modernisation by adopting the British system of administration in all spheres including banking. The establishment of Bangalore Cantonment in 1809 and shifting of the State Secretariat from Mysore to Bangalore in 1831 gave a fillip to commercial and industrial activity in Bangalore which was partly supported by the banking institutions.

The joint stock banks that were promoted in princely Mysore were Bangalore based banks i.e., Bangalore Bank Ltd and Mysore Bank Corporation Ltd., both registered in 1868 with a share capital of Rs. 7 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. As said earlier, Bangalore City including the then Cantonment area had a rich potentiality and infrastructure which boosted the growth of banking both in the organised and unorganised sectors.

During 1868-1876, there were nearly 24 banking companies operating in Bangalore City area. During the next few decades i.e., from 1890 to 1949 about 12 banking companies though were founded in Bangalore City, all did not survive. Among the Bangalore based banks, the Bangalore Union Bank founded in 1890 had the longest service of fifty years before its liquidation in 1940. The Devanga Bank (1926) was amalgamated with the Vijaya Bank in 1963. The Vysya Bank (1930) and the Bank of Mysore (1913) survived and the later becoming State Bank of Mysore at a later stage.

The royal capital, Mysore, did not lag behind in promoting joint stock banks. In 1874 (six years later than Bangalore), two banking companies, viz., the Rajadhani Bank and the Town Bank of Mysore were promoted here and continued to function not beyond 1913. A decade thereafter, in 1885 Nanjangudu Srikanteswara Swamy Bank was promoted. This is the only bank which served for nearly 80 years till its licence was refused in 1965. During the period of two-and-a half decades (1884-1908) as many as 17 joint stock companies were promoted here, combining banking and trading. Among the oldest banks of the princely Mysore which are no more now, a mention may be made of Chitradurga Savings Bank founded in 1870 at Chitradurga which had a record service of nearly 96 years before its merger with Karnataka Bank Ltd in 1966.

Agricultural Banks: In 1894, the Mysore Government had promoted a new breed of banks styled as Agricultural Banks, by adopting the principles of limited guarantee of joint-stock companies in their structure and co-operative principles in their *modus operandi*. These banks were mainly meant for

extending agricultural credit to the poor farmers at a cheaper interest and to save the peasants from the ruinous interest rates and exploitation by the money lenders. By 1901, there were 64 such banks in the princely state. The credit facilities extended by these institutions at cheaper rates, were misused by the big land holders. Many of these banks became defunct and by 1917 all these banks were closed. Although, was a unique experiment, but failed due to lack of supervision and liberal financial assistance by the Government to these institutions.

In the former Bombay-Karnataka area, where the Urban co-operative movement was strong enough, the ventures for promoting commercial banks by the local merchants were very much limited. However, some of the earliest efforts to promote local commercial banks in this region were: the Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur (1908), Bagalkot Commercial Bank (1922), Sri Lakshmi Bank, Hangal (1929) of Dharwad Dt, Hubli City Bank (1930), Belgaum Bank, Belgaum (1930) and the Bank of Citizens (1939) Belgaum. The earliest commercial bank to be founded in Uttara Kannada district was Bank of Rural India founded at Karwar in 1940. By 1930-40, the Bombay and Mangalore based banks specially Canara, Syndicate, Corporation Bank, Union Bank, S.B.I. and Central Bank of India opened their branches in the commercial towns of Bombay-Karnataka area. In the former Hyderabad-Karnataka areas, till the establishment of the State-owned Hyderabad Bank in 1941, there were no conspicuous commercial banking ventures. However, from Gulbarga district, the Saraswati Bank (1922), Gulbarga Banking Co.(1930) and Commercial Banking Company, Yadgiri (1938) were some of the earlier banking enterprises. Raichur had two banks i.e., Sri Sharada Banking Co.(1937) and Osmania Aziz Bank (1933). Bidar had no commercial banks till 1946.

In the former Madras Presidency area which included the present South Canana, Udupi, Coorg, Bellary districts and Kollegal taluk of present Chamarajanagar district, commercial banking was in full swing.

Development of Banking :

There have been remarkable changes in the banking in the country, specially after the nationalization in 1969. Out of the 20 nationalised banks in the country, four are from Karnataka viz., Canara Bank (1906) and Vijaya Bank (1930) both originating from Mangalore, and Corporation Bank (1906) and Syndicate Bank (1925), both originating from Udupi. Among the private sector banks the Vysya bank Ltd., Bangalore (1930) and Karnataka Bank Ltd., Mangalore (1930) are the leading banks of the State, having branches outside the State also. Recognising the growing banking business in Karnataka, the RBI opened its branch at Bangalore in 1953. The total number of employees working in the RBI Bangalore Branch office was 1695 as in September 1992. Since nationalisation, the concept of 'class banking' has been transformed into the concept of 'mass banking'. Now, Banks are considered as active instruments in bringing the socio-economic transformation at the grass-root level. They are

playing vital role in the implementation of economic policies of the State and the Central Government according to plan priorities. In lending, the policy of credit-worthiness of the purpose has dominated over the credit-worthiness of the person. There is a remarkable change in the lending policy of banking institutions. Now, the lending policy is target and priority sector oriented. Both public sector and private sector including co-operative banks in the State have actively responded continuously to the national policies of banking. In the popular loan mela programmes (1985-1987), the banks of Karnataka did not lag behind; so also in the promotion of Grameena Banks. The innovative banking policies like Lead Bank Scheme, loans under D.I.R., IRDP, 20 Point Programmes, Anthyodaya, adoption of villages by commercial banks and co-operatives for their all round development, and the service area approach to lending in rural area etc., have been fully implemented by the banks working in the State. Many commercial banks in the State have diversified their activities towards merchant banking, leasing, housing etc.,

Since 1976-77, after the establishment of Grameena banks, better and intensive banking services are provided in the rural areas. Now, rural area is better served than before in 1969. All the districts of the State are covered by the Grameena Banks which has reduced the imbalanced economic growth between the urban and the rural areas to a certain extent.

In 1990, in terms of ratio of number of banks serving per lakh population, Karnataka stood fourth rank in the country having 9.5 number of bank offices per lakh population, as against 7.1 bank offices at the all-India level. The developed States in this regard other than Karnataka were Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. From among the list of developed states, the rank of Karnataka was 2nd. The spread of banking services in the rural areas was much better in Karnataka when compared to some other developed States. The spread of number of banks in rural segments per lakh population was 8 in the State, being next only to Punjab where it was 9. The Credit Deposit ratio of rural banks in the State was the highest among the States i.e., 107.4% in June 1990, as against all-India C.D.R. of 65.2%. The C.D. ratio of semi-urban branches also was the highest in Karnataka (76.9), compared to the national ratio of 50.5%. The geographical spread of rural branches in the State which was only 25% in June 1969 had increased to 55% in March 1989. This was mainly due to rapid expansion of Grameena Banks all over the State. The lending of commercial banks to priority sector including weaker section exceeded the stipulated target of 40% fixed by the R.B.I. In Karnataka, of the total lending, the share of priority sector was 45% (Rs. 3,487 crores) as in 1991.

Karnataka was in the 8th rank among the major States in per capita deposit, which being Rs. 2,362. The per capita advance was Rs. 1,844 which was higher than the national average of Rs. 1,570, though it was lower than Maharashtra (Rs. 3,801), Punjab (Rs. 2,201), and Tamilnadu (Rs. 2,438). The deployment of credit was better in the State compared to all-India figures.

The total investment made by commercial banks in Karnataka in the State/ Central Government loans floated during 1991-92 were as follows: Central Rs. 64 crores, State Development Loan Rs. 14.10 crores; other State Loans Rs. 4.50 crores (RBI Report). Some key indicators of commercial banks in the State as in March 1992 were as follows:- C.D.R.: 77.2%; Loans under D.I.R: Rs. 7167.3 lakhs; Loan under 20 point economic programme: Rs. 1,21,513 lakhs; Loans under IRDP: Rs. 26,174 lakhs; Priority sector advances: Rs. 3,47,005 lakhs; percentage of priority sector to total advances 42%; per branch deposit Rs. 251.75 lakhs; per branch advance Rs. 194.24 lakhs; rural deposits: Rs. 1,57,318 lakhs; rural advances: Rs. 1,24,724 lakhs.

Banking Network : Karnataka has a better banking network system than any other state in the country. Apart from the 19 nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its 7 associate banks are operating in Karnataka. There are also over 25 private sector banks besides 13 Regional Rural Banks operating in the State. There were 4,704 commercial bank branches (including 1,103 branches of 13 Regional Rural Banks) in the State as on March 2003 of which 3,180 were in rural areas. The share of rural branches was 46% against 25% at the time of nationalization. As in March 2003 the average per branch population for the state as a whole was 12,395. The aggregate outstanding deposits of commercial banks (including Regional Rural Banks) stood at Rs.63,840 crores and outstanding advances amounted to Rs.41,592crores at the end of March 2003. The credit deposit ratio of the state works out to 65% against the RBI stipulation of 60%. The priority sector advances amounted to Rs.19,436 crores as in March 2003, which works out to 46.73% of total advances against the RBI stipulation of 40%. The advances to agriculture and allied activities in the state stood at Rs.8,177 crores. The weaker section advances in the state stood at Rs.3,342 crores. While the per branch business for the state as a whole works out to Rs.22.41crores, that for rural branches it was significantly lower at around Rs.7.05crores. For the country as a whole it was Rs.30.52crores and for rural branches Rs.7.75 crores. In 2002-03, as many as 9,284 individual families were assisted under Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana(SGSY) that came into effect from 1-4-1999. Apart from this 2,016 Self Help Groups(SHGS) were assisted to the extent of Rs.66.02crores in the same period.

Major Banks : The major Banks operating in Karnataka (with total branches shown in brackets) as in 2002-03 are Canara Bank (523), State Bank of Mysore (501), Syndicate Bank (478), Vijaya Bank (390), State Bank of India (309), Corporation Bank (205), State Bank of Hyderabad (114); other nationalized banks are Allahabad bank (17), Andhra Bank (23), Bank of Baroda (39), Bank of India (62), Bank of Maharashtra (42), Central Bank of India (54), Dena Bank (24), Indian Bank (59), Indian Overseas Bank (61), Oriental Bank of Commerce (5), Punjab National Bank (46), Punjab & Sind Bank (5), State Bank of Patiala (4), State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (3), State Bank of Indore (1), State Bank of Saurashtra (2), State Bank of Travancore (12), UCO Bank (24), Union Bank of India (85), United Bank of India (7); other commercial Banks are Karnataka Bank Ltd. (251), Vysya Bank (104), Bank of Rajasthan (1), Bharat Overseas

Bank (2), Catholic Syrian Bank (9), City Union Bank (4), Dhanalakshmi Bank (6), Federal Bank Ltd. (10), Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad (6), Jammu and Kashmir Bank (2), Karur Vysya Bank (23), Lakshmi Vilas Bank (16), Nedungadi Bank (6), Ratnakar Bank (12), Sangli Bank (28), South Indian Bank (17), Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank (5), United Western Bank (4), Development Credit Bank (NA), Lord Krishna Bank (NA), U.T.I. Bank (NA), ICICI Bank (NA), Centurian Bank (NA), HDFC Bank (NA), IDBI Bank (NA), Industrial Bank (NA), The Regional Rural Banks which are operating are Bijapur Grameena Bank (89), Cauvery Grameena Bank (122), Chikamagalur -Grameena Bank (46), Chitradurga Grameena Bank (93), Kalpatharu Grameena Bank (79), Kolar Grameena Bank (62), Malaprabha Grameena Bank (238), Netravathi Grameena Bank (22), Krishna Grameena Bank (106), Sahyadri Grameena Bank (29), Tungabhadra Grameena Bank (162), Varada Grameena Bank (30), Visveswaraiiah Grameena Bank (25), The Foreign Banks operating are ANZ Grindlays Bank PLC, HongKong & Shanghai Banking corporation, City Bank N.A., BNP Paribas, Standard Chartered Bank, Deutsche Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank, Bank of Muscat International, Society General. As on March 2006, there were 5002 bank branches of different banks including the 1120 regional rural banks with an deposit amount of Rs.134698 crores and total credit issued by them amounting to Rs.103456 crores. As on 2007 March, there were 5,165 branches including the 1128 regional rural banks in the state with Rs. 171898 crores of deposits, Rs. 133177 crores of credit being handled by the various banks in the state. As on March 2008, there were 27 Public Sector Banks, 16 Private sector Banks and 5,390 branches including the Regional Rural Banks in the State. See the table for details. As on September 2008, there were 5,590 branch banks including the 1,168 regional rural banks handling 2,24,001 crores of deposits and Rs. 74, 990 crores credit amount respectively.

The table given here provides districtwise statistics relating to the banking activities in the State.

District-wise distribution of the number of Branches, Aggregate Deposit and Gross Bank Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Karnataka from 1969 to 2008

(Amount in Crores Rs.)

District		1969	1980	1991	1994	1998	2003	2006	2008
Bangalore	Branches	150	540	637	657	755	859	984	1,135
	Deposits	101	792	4,820	6,538	15,190	41,272	85,349	1,36, 805
	Advances	90	727	4,304	5,493	12,310	26,454	66,149	1,07,596
Bangalore (Rural)	Branches	-	-	101	102	107	109	111	66
	Deposits	-	-	132	184	348	872	1,545	1,362
	Advances	-	-	111	138	225	369	763	1,166

Ramanagara	Branches								69
	Deposits	Newly formed in 2007							1,852
	Advances								572
Belgaum	Branches	64	201	282	284	306	324	338	354
	Deposits	18	122	594	783	1,414	2791	4,103	6,137
	Advances	8	62	370	423	771	1529	3,083	5,027
Bellary	Branches	30	111	172	172	175	158	164	171
	Deposits	5	43	231	329	572	1149	2,538	4,389
	Advances	7	45	227	289	481	987	2,498	4,791
Bidar	Branches	7	36	90	92	93	91	87	91
	Deposits	1	11	99	139	257	500	776	1,059
	Advances	1	8	72	91	167	273	489	760
Bijapur	Branches	40	118	239	240	244	122	122	128
	Deposits	6	47	295	404	905	817	1111	1,651
	Advances	3	26	192	251	495	578	1055	1,729
Bagalkot	Branches						121	125	137
	Deposits	Newly formed in 1997					914	1215	1,665
	Advances						599	1103	1,585
Chamaraj-nagar	Branches						55	55	57
	Deposits	Newly formed in 1997					255	368	534
	Advances						173	342	493
Chikmagalur	Branches	31	79	130	130	132	134	139	143
	Deposits	5	45	202	266	559	925	1264	1,838
	Advances	4	37	173	210	584	1049	1243	1,616
Chitradurga	Branches	21	80	195	199	203	116	115	118
	Deposits	4	39	236	321	560	599	858	1,265
	Advances	6	33	206	240	447	411	744	1,081
Davanagere	Branches						125	127	131
	Deposits	Newly formed in 1997					775	1190	1,730
	Advances						694	1328	2,031
Dakshina Kannada	Branches	168	372	462	472	496	308	322	348
	Deposits	40	257	1370	1928	3020	5203	7359	10,123
	Advances	23	144	855	884	1336	2108	4010	5,774
Dharwad	Branches	63	203	326	332	349	200	210	224
	Deposits	16	110	568	778	1412	2360	3357	4,931
	Advances	6	67	363	455	784	1299	2903	4,362

Gadag	Branches						79	79	84
	Deposits	Newly formed in 1997					440	622	921
	Advances						264	561	795
Gulbarga	Branches	19	107	168	170	170	176	175	188
	Deposits	4	34	253	360	724	1434	2058	2,967
	Advances	2	19	180	217	413	801	1810	2,878
Hassan	Branches	32	85	155	155	163	166	169	173
	Deposits	4	41	218	293	579	977	1408	2,128
	Advances	3	28	165	196	378	767	1285	1,816
Haveri	Branches						95	97	104
	Deposits	Newly formed in 1997					467	727	1,050
	Advances						363	2498	1,047
Kodagu	Branches	27	68	108	108	109	111	109	112
	Deposits	6	42	178	250	523	733	941	1,408
	Advances	3	25	109	121	285	633	872	1,102
Kolar	Branches	20	84	185	186	185	179	179	99
	Deposits	3	39	222	302	547	1006	1390	1,269
	Advances	1	22	163	187	354	566	1126	908
Chikballapur	Branches								84
	Deposits	Newly formed in 2007							779
	Advances								1,627
Koppal	Branches						76	79	82
	Deposits	Newly formed in 1997					387	610	892
	Advances						418	114	1,026
Mandya	Branches	16	72	127	127	127	127	128	132
	Deposits	2	27	151	199	356	657	935	1,304
	Advances	1	15	113	132	221	424	827	1,149
Mysore	Branches	48	189	251	257	266	242	257	276
	Deposits	16	111	650	896	1707	3031	4656	7,169
	Advances	8	79	458	545	969	1660	3252	4,933
Raichur	Branches	26	101	161	162	163	98	103	113
	Deposits	3	33	212	280	529	647	925	1,389
	Advances	3	32	187	221	455	622	1124	1,671
Shimoga	Branches	36	111	175	180	181	157	160	171
	Deposits	8	53	288	380	680	1376	1882	2,860
	Advances	14	51	278	314	522	987	1634	2,194

Tumkur	Branches	19	88	179	182	184	182	178	186	
	Deposits	4	39	244	328	569	1077	1505	2,211	
	Advances	1	23	154	193	315	640	1282	1,616	
Udupi	Branches						204	217	232	
	Deposits	Newly formed in 1997						3262	4068	5,697
	Advances						828	1620	2,435	
Uttara Kannada	Branches	34	105	157	158	164	168	173	182	
	Deposits	7	48	253	340	630	1470	1938	2,965	
	Advances	2	20	113	128	240	422	783	1,020	
Karnataka (Total)	Branches	851	2750	4300	4364	4572	4772	5002	5,390	
	Deposits	255	1934	11216	15298	31882	75398	134698	2,10,350	
	Advances	186	1460	8793	10728	21753	45919	103456	1,64,112	

*Deposits and Advances were rounded off to the nearest crore of Rupees and hence the district totals need not tally with the State Figure

Note: Since 1986 Bangalore District has been bifurcated into Bangalore Rural District and Bangalore District. Likewise the districts of Mysore, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Raichur were bifurcated in 1997. Further in 2007 the districts of Bangalore Rural and Kolar have been bifurcated but due to non availability of split figures, separate figure are not given for the newly carved districts of Ramanagar and Chickballapur respectively upto 2006.

Source:1. Pigmy Economic Review Feb. 1984, Syndicate Bank.

2. Karnataka at a glance 1990-91, 1993-94, 1997-98, 2003 and 2006 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

Major Banks and their Branches : Among the 2,357 centres which are having banking services in the state, if 1827 centres are served only by Scheduled Commercial Banks, 67 centres are served only by the co-operative banks, the remaining 469 centres are served by both type of banks. Among the 5,591 bank branches that are working in the state, 2, 143 are located in rural areas, 1,144 in semi-urban areas, and the remaining 2,304 are working in urban areas (including the 1,116 branches working in metropolitan centres). Among the top 200 centres in the country, if Bangalore (17.27%) ranks third next only to Mumbai and Delhi having. 1,116 reporting offices, transacting 1,40,309 crores deposits and 1,15,935 crores credit, with an annual growth of 19.2% as against the national growth rate of 20% and 25.79% respectively. Mangalore (35th), Mysore (47th), Hubli-Dharwad (58th), Belgaum (74th) and Udupi (97th) are the other centres finds place among the first 100 banks. Bellary (117th), Gulbarga (132), Sagar (152nd), Shimoga (167th), Hospet (176th) comes in the next 100 ranks enlisted by RBI.

As on March 2007, more than 75 banks with 5402 branches were serving in the state. Among them if Canara Bank topped the list by having 565 branches followed by Syndicate Bank (560), State Bank of Mysore (532), Vijaya Bank (439), Karnataka Vikas Gramina Bank (407), Pragathi Grameena (360), State Bank of India (346), Corporation Bank (287), Karnataka Bank (271), Cauvery Kalpataru Grameena Bank (207), State Bank of Hyderabad (119), Krishna Grameena Bank (109), ING Vysya Bank (107), Indian Overseas Bank (77), Union Bank of India (93), Indian Bank (67), Bank of India (69), Central Bank of India(58) and YES Bank with single office was the least.

Co-operative Movement

Karnataka has a fascinating history of Co-operative Movement. Co-operative culture in various economic activities in the State is clearly evident. It is deep-rooted since the official launching of the movement in 1904. The first Primary Agricultural Credit Society to be founded in the country was at Kanaginhall (Gadag tq) of Gadag district on 8th May 1905, and it is still functioning. Similarly, the first Urban Co-operative Credit Society to be organised in the State was at Betageri on 18-10-1905 [Gadag district, now defunct). The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 inspired many local leaders and social workers to start the co-operatives to cater to their local needs. Bangalore City Consumers Co-op. Society started in December 1905 is said to be the first Co-operative institution in princely Mysore. By 1906, the places like Belgaum, Gokak, Mysore, Hubli, Dharwad and Sira had urban co-operative Banks.

The erstwhile princely Mysore State had promoted a unique breed of financial institutions called "Agricultural Banks" in 1894, a decade earlier to the official launching of the Cooperative Movement by the Government. The *modus operandi* of agricultural banks was such that they had imbibed co-operative principles though their constitution was of public company, limited by guarantee.

Since 1912, the diversification took place in the Co-operative Movement. In course of time, non-agricultural and non-credit societies emerged in large number all over the state. In the early years, the Governments of Princely Mysore and the Bombay Presidency earnestly encouraged the spread of the movement in rural areas by extending special incentives and appointment of honorary co-operative supervisors to guide the co-operative institutions.

It is interesting to know that in order to cater to the needs of the local people, special economic activities like fencing, hunting, bunding, cattle breeding, insurance, farming, grain banks, fisheries, forest labour, special marketing, education, irrigation, house building, consumer goods selling etc., were undertaken under co-operative sector much earlier.

Holding the taluk and district level co-operative conferences to review the progress of the movement was a regular feature in Bombay-Karnataka area in 1920-1930. In order to propagate the principles of co-operation in the rural

areas and to have a mass appeal there was a special drama troupe to propagate the idea of Co-operation at Amminabhavi of Dharwad district. Many of the District Central Co-operative banks, specially the banks working at Dharwad, Madikeri, Sirsi, etc., came to the help of groaning indebted farmers during the economic depression of 1929-30 when the movement in general had also received a setback. Many of the farmers could not pay their overdue to the banks. Though these Co-operative banks purchased the pledged properties of the debtors, the same was returned to them without any profit when the debt was cleared. This spirit of co-operation helped those co-operative banks to grow further when the economic conditions improved. Many banks arranged debt reconciliation boards for settlement of loans.

Co-Operative Ventures : Karnataka has many firsts in the co-operative ventures in the country. The Hubli Cotton Sales Society Ltd., Hubli, organised in 1915 is considered to be the first Indian co-operative marketing society. The Farmers Service Society (FSS) sponsored by Canara Bank in 1973 at Bidadi in Bangalore district is such first society in the country. Similarly, the Sports Promotion and Development Society at Chandargi of Belgaum district is a unique organisation of all-India importance founded in 1984. Hulkoti Co-op. Education Society (1921), J.G. Co-operative Hospital at Ghataprabha (1951, Belgaum district) and Rural Electricity Society at Hukkeri of Belgaum district (1969) are some of the earliest special types of co-operatives in the State. The Hiranyakeshi Co-operative Sugar Factory of Sankeswar of Belgaum district founded in 1956 is considered as one of the best co-operative sugar factories in the State. (These are the few examples). Karnataka is one of the leading States in the country where the Urban Co-op. Bank movement has emerged strong. Karnataka ranked 3rd in the country next only to Gujarat and Maharashtra. Karnataka is the first State in the country to have the Federation of Urban banks (1965). It is conspicuous that after the Reorganisation of the State, the orbit of the Co-operative movement has been expanded in all its spheres. Some of the apex institutions at the district and the State level have established their record growth vertically and horizontally. Increased financial participation in the form of share capital, subsidy, grants etc. by the Central and State Government, N.C.D.C. etc., have facilitated the increase in the number of co-operatives. Many of the major industries like spinning, cotton processing, textile, sugar, tiles, food processing etc., have been started in the State in the co-operative sector.

During 1976-77, most of the economically non-viable, weak primary societies were amalgamated. This process of amalgamation on large scale, strengthened the base of primary societies and their number was reduced considerably.

Recognising the prominent position of the State in the co-operative sector, the Institute of Co-operative Management was founded in Bangalore (1962). In 1990, the National Agricultural and Rural Development Training Institute was founded at Bangalore to train the bank and co-operative sector officials.

The district-wise number of co-operatives (including under liquidation) in the State as on 31-3-2003 was as follows : Bangalore (Circle I) 530 & (Circle II) 1,463, Bangalore Rural 1,659, Kolar 2,295, Tumkur 1,362, Chitradurga 689, Shimoga 975, Belgaum 3,861, Dharwad 1,012, Bijapur 973, Uttara Kannada 852, Mysore 1,581, Mandya 1,534, Hassan 1,191, Chikmagalur 508, Kodagu 335, Dakshina Kannada 727, Gulbarga 1,851, Raichur 741, Bellary 1,065, Bidar 820, Davanagere 1,242, Bagalkot 1,196, Haveri 916, Gadag 895, Chamarajnaragar 596, Udupi 511 and Koppal 528.

As on March 2008, there were 239 urban co-operative banks with their 573 branches holding Rs. 869442.39 lakhs of deposits and Rs. 510783.70 lakhs of credit. Likewise there were 4738 other co-operative banks and 177 PLD banks together disbursing Rs. 104309.17 lakhs credit to the members. Besides there were 4,959 agricultural and 3,958 non agricultural credit co-operative societies working in the state. Among them the agricultural credit co-operative societies had given Rs. 2,270.83 crores of short term and middle term loans to its members. Moreover there were 13,016 non credit co-operative societies which included 329 marketing, 1,457 house building, 10,667 milk or/and 11,592 other societies were in existence. Similarly the liquidated co-operative societies in the state was 2517 (342 credit and 2175 non credit co-operative societies).

The table given below indicate the comprehensive picture of the decadal growth of co-operative societies in Karnataka in the last five decades.

Decadal Growth of the Co-operative Societies in Karnataka Since during 1961-2007.

No.	Particulars	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003	2007
1.	Primary Co-operative Agricultural & Rural Development Banks	118	170	177	177	177	177	177
2.	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	9,107	8,675	4,871	4,350	4,388	4739	4959
3.	Grain Banks	1027	851	844	151	123	121	NA
4.	Urban Banks	NA	210	239	223	313	308	296
5.	Employees and other Co-operative Credit Societies	NA	766	1594	1599	2913	3534	NA
6.	Marketing Co-Operative societies (G) Purpose	259	207	192	189	177	154	329
7.	Specialised Commodity Marketing Co-operative Societies	NA	62	144	340	135	197	NA

8.	Processing Co-operative Societies	29	40	69	32	101	94	NA
9.	Farming Co-operative Societies	144	499	595	242	108	61	NA
10.	Milk Supply Co-operative Societies	70	617	2577	6291	8253	9331	10667
11.	Live Stock Co-operative Societies	NA	63	90	73	241	317	NA
12.	Irrigation Co-operative Societies	35	63	225	564	1421	2843	NA
13.	Fisheries Co-operative Societies	70	123	193	272	375	473	NA
14.	Consumer Co-operative Societies	3951	1302	1541	1650	1502	1677	NA
15.	Housing Co-operative Societies	350	920	1309	1606	1274	1539	1457
16.	Weavers Co-operative Societies	621	798	831	726	410	614	NA
17.	Industrial Co-operative Societies	1064	1835	1892	1001	891	879	NA
18.	All Other types of Co-operative Societies	1388	855	1368	1439	3305	1513	563
19.	Societies under Liquidation	277	2175	4408	4158	3823	3207	2517
	Total	14954	19431	23159	25083	29930	31908	25945

Growth of Co-operative Movement in Karnataka for some years during the last decade

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of Co-op.	Membership societies	Share Capital	Working Capital
1990-91	25,083	1,18,00,000	43,108.00	3,15,833.00
1994-95	25,903	1,33,26,000	70,411.02	6,86,091.00
1995-96	26,411	1,35,58,480	76,565.76	10,26,550.86
2000-01	29,930	1,62,00,000	1,47,316.00	21,19,867.00
2001-02	30,862	1,86,00,000	1,49,990.00	21,57,543.00
2002-03	31,908	1,95,00,000	1,62,740.00	22,65,420.00
2003-04	32,804	1,97,00,000	1,70,877.00	23,78,690.00

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Karnataka, Bangalore.

Regulated Markets

Establishment of regulated markets especially for agricultural produces went a long way in providing fair and remunerative prices to the growers. The need for the establishment of Regulated Markets, especially in respect of agricultural produces was keenly felt as early as in 1928 by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. In different parts of integrated Karnataka efforts were made to establish regulated markets in a phased manner depending upon the potentialities. In the former Bombay Karnataka area, as early as in 1927, major cash crop cotton was the first commodity to be brought under regulation under the Bombay Cotton Market Act 1927. In the former Hyderabad Karnataka area regulated markets came into being in 1930. In the Madras-Karnataka area, Madras Commercial Crop Act of 1933 was ushered in to regulate the marketing of commercial crops. In a tiny Kodagu State, coffee being the main commercial crop, marketing of it was covered under Coffee Marketing Expansion Act 1942, and Coffee Act of 1942 of the Central Government.

In the former Mysore State, Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 was enacted for the purpose. The First Market Committee to be established in old Mysore was at Tiptur under which the trade of copra and coconut was regulated. The Reorganisation of the State in 1956 brought in its control 54 regulated markets governed under different Marketing Legislations that were in force including marketing personnel and market committee officials. In 1966, an Act, more comprehensive, uniform and applicable to the entire State known as Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act was enacted and brought into force from May 1968.

There is a State Agricultural Marketing Board (1978) to guide, regulate, co-ordinate and finance developmental activities of regulated markets in the State. The activities of the Board are mainly promotional. Karnataka is the first State in the country to manage a college at Hubli (1964) and Mysore for training of officials and other members engaged in agricultural marketing and allied activities. Again Karnataka is the first State to cover *hamals*, cartmen and weighmen of the A.P.M.Cs. under group insurance. APMCs. are extending short term loan to farmers upto Rs. 50,000 on pledge of produces.

Since the implementation of the Regulated Markets Act in 1968, efforts are being made to bring more and more new areas and notified commodities under the regulation. By 1978-79, the number of markets increased to 115, and that of sub-markets to 201. With this, Karnataka ranked 6th in the country in respect of regulated markets and sub-markets. By 1991-92, the State had 116 main markets and 303 sub-markets. The Division-wise distribution of market and sub-markets were: Belgaum 39 (118), Bangalore 33 (72), Gulbarga 26(63), Mysore 18(50) (The number in the brackets indicates the number of sub-markets). In 2002-03 the State had 144 main markets and 343 sub-markets.

The Division-wise distribution of main markets and sub-markets were: Belgaum 43 (129), Bangalore 38 (89), Mysore 37 (56) and Gulbarga 26 (69). (brackets indicate sub-markets) During 2006-07 there were 145 main markets and 350 sub markets in the state (See the following table for details).

The largest number of Main Markets is in Belgaum district with 10 numbers. Even in the case of sub-markets Belgaum district has the largest i.e., 36 followed by Tumkur district with 25. The number of Regulated Markets are more in the former Bombay-Karnataka area because of the earlier implementation of the Regulated Markets Act and the coverage of the wider areas under the market regulations.

Districtwise Number of Regulated Markets as in 2006-07

SI. No.	District	Main Markets	Sub Markets	Total	Turnover (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Bangalore	2	7	9	200778.13
2.	Bangalore (R)	4	10	14	8829.72
3.	Chitradurga	4	10	14	20116.69
4.	Davanagere	6	8	14	48495.31
5.	Kolar	8	16	24	37895.62
6.	Shimoga	4	18	22	58407.37
7.	Tumkur	9	25	34	24300.07
8.	Belgaum	10	36	46	31208.08
9.	Bijapur	3	14	17	14169.82
10.	Bagalkot	5	15	20	14337.63
11.	Dharwad	5	11	16	44090.13
12.	Gadag	5	17	22	24534.63
13.	Haveri	7	12	19	56454.28
14.	Uttara Kannada	8	20	28	24684.99
15.	Bellary	6	14	20	40738.18
16.	Bidar	5	9	14	14111.93
17.	Gulbarga	7	22	29	53908.95
18.	Raichur	4	11	15	70056.62
19.	Koppal	4	13	17	56433.07
20.	Chimagalur	6	9	15	12554.86
21.	Dakshina Kannada	5	4	9	33364.24
22.	Udupi	3	3	6	6439.53
23.	Hassan	6	17	23	20368.42
24.	Kodagu	3	4	7	6839.53
25.	Mandya	6	10	16	19372.17
26.	Mysore	7	8	15	46183.08
27.	Chamarajanagar	3	4	7	5454.31
	State	145	350	495	994156.83

Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing, Bangalore. State at a Glance 2007-2008.

Important markets

There are certain important markets for certain notified commodities, spread all over the state. Based on the quantity of arrivals of notified commodities during 2007-08, the following are the important regulated markets for some important produces:

Cotton : Bijapur, Ranebennur, Bailhongal, Raichur, Santhesarguru, Haveri, Soundatti, Hubli, Dharwad, Bellary, Nargund.

Groundnut : Chalkere, Gadag, Chitradurga, Raichur, Davangere, Hubli.

Dry Chillies : Byadagi, Hubli, Ranebennur and Haveri.

Jaggery : Mandya, Mahalingapur, Bhadravathi, Chamarajnaragar, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi, Bangarpet.

Areca : Shimoga, Sagar, Sirsi, Mangalore, Chitradurga.

Coconut : Kadur, Tarikere, K.R.Pete, Tiptur (copra), Arsikere, Mandya, Channarayapatna.

Fruits, Flowers

& Vegetable : Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Hubli.

Paddy : Gangavathi, Sindhnoor, Raichur, Siraguppa, Manvi, Davanagere, T.Narsipur, Bellary.

Jowar : Gadag, Haveri, Belgaum, Bijapur.

Wheat : Gadag, Bijapur, Belgaum Dharwad.

Ragi : Arsikere, Hassan, Tumkur, Harappanahalli.

Tur and Dal : Gulbarga, Bidar, Yadgir, Sedam, Chitapur and Raichur.

Betel leaves : Honnavar, Dharwad, Ranebennur, Savanur, Tumkur and Channapatna.

Onion : Bangalore, Hubli, Belgaum, Davangere, Challakere and Mysore.

Potato : Mysore, Malur, Chikballapur, Bangalore, Hassan, Belgaum and Hubli.

Spices : Madikeri, Gonikoppal, Mudigere and Sakleshpur.

Silk : Ramanagar, Channapatna, Kanakapura, Sidlaghatta, Vijayapura and Kollegal.

Tender

Coconut : Maddur

Source : Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, September 2008, RBI, Mumbai 2008.

Statistical Tables relating to Banks of India, RBI, Mumbai 2007, 2006-07

Chapter VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Karnataka has a rich cultural heritage. In the ancient Indian works of Kautilya, and foreign accounts of, Pliny Ptolemy and Alberuni there are reference to transport and conveyance system pertaining to Karnataka also. Early settlements of prehistoric culture and the existence of Atokan Rock edicts in different parts of Karnataka speaks much about the socio-cultural contacts that might have prevailed in those days, Hala, the Satavahana ruler of Kuntala, in his work Gatha Saptasathi, a poetic compilation also refer to major and minor roads. Moreover existence of early road system and flourishing trade centres in ancient Karnataka has been recorded in early inscriptions. A Copper Plate record (713 A.D.) of Ganga Shivamara I from Hallegere in Mandya taluk, refer not only to the construction of a bridge across Kilini river, but also a 'Rajapatha' (Highway) passing across the village. Likewise according to a record of 1123 A.D., a major road was connecting Terdal and Halasi, the two important commercial centres in North Karnataka. A Chola inscription refers to a major road running from Tanjore to Kalyana viz., Basava Kalyana, the Chalukyan capital. Another Highway or 'Doddamarga' was connecting Konkan area with the interior Karnataka and a place on the borders of Goa has that name even now. There were *aravattiges* (where drinking water was provided), choultries and shady groves all along such roads. Ferries and boats were operating across rivers and streams in between the land. Goods were transported on head load, kavadi or else on the back of bullocks, asses or he-buffaloes. Carts were moving wherever roads existed. One bridge was connecting Hampi and Anegondi across the Tungabhadra river. Similar old bridges can also be seen at Harihara, Srirangapattana, Shivanasamudra, Panemangalore and such other places.

Construction of systematic roads in the Bombay Karnataka area was started only after 1856. Among them, Belgaum-Hubli road on the Pune-Harihara route, and Dharwad-Mundgod-Sirsi-Kumta roads were prominent. The oldest road in the Gulbarga area, is the road from Gulbarga to Firozabad *via* Kotnur, Nandikere, Shirur and Parvatabad. The road development activity in the Kodagu area was started actually after 1834, by the British. Some Ghat roads opened or improved in Dakshina Kannada District during 1837-1843. Madras was connected with Mangalore via Bangalore, Mysore and Madikeri. The Mangalore road which runs through Madikeri and Sampaje Ghat was started in 1837. The road connecting Konkan and Malabar on the western coast was primitive and passed through Kundapur, Udupi, Mangalore and Kasargod, had series of rivers and streams to be crossed by ferries and boats. In the early days, condition of roads in Bijapur district was not satisfactory. There were only two roads in 1820, and the first one was between Shikaripur to Sholapur via

Bijapur while the second one connecting sea coast with the Nizam's territory through Bagalkot.

The turn of 20th century saw the beginning of all-round development of road network throughout the State. From 1930 onwards the roads under Bombay Presidency were classified as Class I, Class II-A, II-B and Class III, depending on the importance of such roads. The Chiplun (Ratnagiri dist.)-Hyderabad Class I Road was passing through Bijapur district. Another Class I road originating from Sholapur was connecting Bijapur with Hubli. The most important link in the northern circle of the Bombay Presidency was Pune-Bangalore road. In the days of Commissioner Cubbon, he saw to it that Bangalore, the capital of Mysore State was connected with all district headquarters and by the time he left office (1861), the State had 2,555 km of new roads and 309 bridges.



Bullock Cart Transportation (an art work by N. Hanumaiah)

The road communication system in the Old Mysore State was very good in the pre-independence period. Roads were classified as State Fund Roads and District Fund Roads for the purpose of construction and maintenance. In contrast, till 1943, there was no systematic classification of roads in other parts of the country. Later according to the Nagpur Plan in 1943, the roads were classified into National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. In 1951, the road length in Dakshina

Kannada and Udupi district was about 2,000 km. At the time of the merger of Bellary with the Old Mysore State in 1953, the length of the roads was 1.218 km and in 1956, the integrated State had 43,182 km road length, of which 26,423 km was from old Mysore and the share of Bombay-Karnataka and Hyderabad-Karnataka region was 11,260 and 2,478 km respectively. The districts of Dakshina Kannada (including Udupi district) and Kodagu had a road length of 2.109 and 912 km, respectively.

Development of Roads

In 1956, the road length including that of the integrated areas in the State was 43,182 km. The road development in Bidar, Gulbarga, Bellary, Raichur and Koppal was very poor. Special attention was paid to the development of roads in those areas during various Five Year Plans. From 1956 to 1978, about 6,059 km new road length was added and 21,854 km existing roads were improved. During the same period, 16,344 km road length was asphalted. For providing accessibility to the villages, about 30,543 km. rural roads were formed and 460 bridges were constructed.

The total road length in 1981 was 98,523 km and an account of implementation of several road schemes, it went up to 1,21,266 km in 1992. The roads which were in charge of P.W.D. increased from 32,177 km in 1956 to 64,628 km in 1981. The quality of the roads maintained by the P.W.D. was also improved. The cement concreted/asphalted road surface which stood at 3,858 km in 1956 increased to 26,022 km in 1979 and was 36,229 during 1992. The length of cement concrete roads has decreased substantially due to its recoating with black topped surface. Unmetalled roads in the control of P.W.D. in 1956 were 2,343 km when compared to 8,935 km in 1966 and during 1992 it was 11,089 km. In addition, 11,089 km roads have been transferred from the control of P.W.D. to the Zilla Parishads (1-4-1987).

The Government has retransferred 10,000 km road length from the control of Zilla Parishads to the PWD on 18th February 1992. The aim was to improve them at the rate of 50 km per Assembly Constituency. Besides, they are being upgraded into major district roads. For the development of Gulbarga division (Gulbarga, Bellary, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal Districts), roads and bridges are being constructed. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 61.60 lakhs was spent on roads and bridges. In 1990, a scheme for the improvement of roads was launched. Under this programme, a sum of rupees twelve lakhs was spent on road works in each Assembly constituency. An amount of Rs. 867.08 lakhs was spent in 1990-91 and in 1991-92 Rs. 1,694.39 Lakhs.

The total road length in the State by 1998 was 1,42,687 km comprising 2,335 km National Highways, 11,037 km State Highways, 28,301 km Major District Roads, 1,644 km Other District Roads, 42,791 km Village Roads, 31,583 km TDB Roads, 9,417 km Irrigation Dept. Roads and 2,582 km Forest Dept. Roads, the excluding 8,366 km of Municipality Roads and 4,665 km of

Grampanchayati Roads. Among them, 97,392 km were surfaced, and others were unsurfaced Roads. The average road length per one lakh population is 288 km and the average road length per sq km is 64 km. These are above the national average of 238.8 km and 61.3 km respectively. During the 8th plan (1992-97), a sum of Rs. 42,717.24 lakhs were spent on laying and improving of 8,537 km, asphaltting 3,321 km of roads and building 1,323 major and minor Bridges within the State. During the 9th plan(1997-2002) , a sum of Rs. 953 crores has been provided for construction, improvement and maintenance of roads and bridges in the state. During the year 2000, 72 roads and 17 bridges were completed with NABARD assistance. As on December 2004, the total road length in the State was 1,44,130 km. comprising 3,973 Km of National Highways, 17,252 Km State Highways, 30,647 Km Major District Roads, 1620 Km of Other District Roads, 48,148 Km of Village Roads and 42,490 Km of Other Roads with an average of 246 Km Road length per one lakh population and an average road length of 70 km per 100 Sq. Km area. As on March 2006, the total road length in the state had gone up to 1,67,779 km.s (comprised of 52,205 kms PWD roads and 1,15,574 Kms of Rural roads) while 3973 km. of national highways, 17,240kms of state highways and 30,992 kms of major district roads is controlled by the PWD. The remaining 1,15,574 km.s roads considered as rural roads are being maintained by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. The latter, include Other District Roads and Village Roads. Among the Rural Roads while 57,068 km. is surfaced the remaining 58,506 kms roads of unsurfaced nature. As on 2008 March, the total road length in the state had enhanced to 2,07,379 kms (comprised of 62, 654 km maintained by PWD and 1,44, 725 kms of rural roads) maintained by Rural Development Panchayat Raj Department.

National Highways: The National Highways are very important highways which connect Metropolitan cities, State capitals, Ports etc. throughout the country. The length of the National Highways in 1961 was 1,269 km and in 1981 it was about 1,968 km. They were under the control of the Central Government previously. Since 1971, the National Highways are maintained by a separate wing of the State PWD, out of the Central funds. As in 1992-93, there were seven National Highways traversing in the state, with a total length of 1,997 km. It was proposed to declare, another 13 roads with a length of 4,765 km as National Highways. During the last decade, 30 km of the National Highway No.4 has been widened from two lanes to four lanes. About 231 km length of the National Highway nos. 9, 13, 17 and 48 were widened, from single lane to double.

The Kozhikode-Kollegal section passing through Sultan Batheri, Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Mysore, T.Narasipur, Mugur, Uttamballi, and the road between Bangalore-Dindigal via Kanakapura, Halagur, Malavalli, Sattegal, Kollegal, Yelandur, Santhemarahalli and Chamarajanagar in the state were declared as NH-209 and NH-212 respectively on June-July 1999 and the work is in

progress. The Government of India has declared the 193 km of Bijapur-Hubli road as the 13th National Highway in the State (NH-218) in October 2000. As a result, as on 2000 March, there were 13 National Highways traversing in the State totaling about 3,524 km. The second phase of Hubli-Dharwad by pass on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis has been completed and commissioned for traffic. Under the Asian Development Loan Assistance, a length of 25 km. of the NH-7 has been taken up for converting it into four lanes (from Bangalore to Tamilnadu border near Hosur). In february 2004, NH-218 has been further extended from Bijapur upto Humnabad (220 kms.) via Jevargi in Gulbarga district. As a result Gulbarga district also figures in the country map of National Highways. Likewise the road linking Gundlupet with NH-212 has also been declared as NH-67 in february 2004. As a result as on 31-03-2008, there were 14 National Highways (viz., N.H.-4, N.H.-4A, N.H.-7, N.H.-9, N.H.-13, N.H.-17, N.H.-48, N.H.-63, N.H.-67, N.H.-206, N.H.-207, N.H.-209, N.H.-212 and N.H.-218) passing through the State with a road length of 3,973 km excluding the districts of Kodagu and Raichur which are deprived of National Highways, all other districts have National Highways passing through their jurisdictions. Uttarakannada district with 329 km NH, tops the list, Mandya and Gadag districts with 73 kms apiece are at the bottom.

NH-4 which falls under the Golden Quadrilateral Highway Project and NH 7 which come under the North the South Corridor Project of 6 lanes, planned at National level and being executed through National Highway Authority, (NHAI) is under progress in the State. As a result NH-4 and NH-7 are gradually improving. This work is under progress even now.

State Highways: They are important joining links connecting the district headquarters with the state capital and interconnecting links between the National Highways in the state. As on March 2005 there were altogether 105 State Highways running in the state having 17240 kms road length. As on March 2008, it has raised to 20, 738 kms in the state. Belgaum district with 2341 kms tops the list. Bangalore (Urban) district with 171 kms at the bottom. The road widening work on ST 17 (Mysore-Bangalore) and (Srirangapattana-Bidar) has also brought the expected results with free traffic movement.

Major District Roads: As on March 2008, there was 37, 943 km roads of this category was in the State, maintained by the PWD. If Tumkur district with 3,761 kms was ranked first. Bangalore (Urban) with 456 km was at the bottom.

Rural Communication Programme: For the benefit of the rural population in the State, the Rural Communication Programme was launched in 1959-60. Its objective was to provide all-weather roads to important villages, construction of missing links and construction of cross drainages (culverts) with a linear water way of more than 20 feet on P.W.D. roads.



Major District Road

During the Chief Engineers' Conference, a road development programme for twenty years (1961-1981) was chalked out. This plan envisaged improvements to the existing roads or upgrading or new construction of additional roads. The Public Works Department undertook a survey in 1970-71, to ascertain the number of villages connected by all-weather roads or any type of roads. This survey revealed that out of 26,286 inhabited villages, 10,299 villages were connected by metalled and all-weather roads, 9,865 villages were connected by unmetalled roads and the remaining 6, 122 villages were not connected by any roads.

For providing speedy accessibility to villages, Integrated Comprehensive Rural Communication Programme was started in 1972-73. An amount of Rs. 9.63 crore was spent in the Sixth Plan period, for constructing about 1,803 km new roads. Between 1985-86 to 1991-92, an amount of Rs.1.60 crore was incurred for constructing 77 km of roads and some other Master Plan Rural Roads (1st Phase C.D. Works). Besides this, Minimum Needs Programme was started during 1974-75 and a sum of Rs. 53.77 crores was spent for connecting 1,398 villages with all-weather approach roads from 1974-75 to 1991-92. Till the end of 1991-92, the villages linked with All-weather roads were 12,649. It constitutes 47% of the total inhabited villages in the State numbering 27,028. As many as 6,747 villages were provided with Fair Weather Roads and 7,433 with Katcha roads which accounted for 25% and 27% respectively. The rest of the 199 villages were without approach roads. The Halli Heddari scheme was started in 1984-85. Under this scheme, till the end of 1991-92, 167 villages having a population of less than 1000 were provided with all-weather roads. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 827.26 lakhs. The scheme of approach roads to

colonies of the Scheduled Castes was launched in 1983-84. A sum of Rs. 37.13 crores were spent from 1983-84 to 1991-92, for constructing about 2,099 km. road length. Construction of roads under people's participation was launched in 1986-87, to give high priority to the rural road works which have local people's participation. The Zilla Parishads also executing this programme. During 1987-88 to 1991-92 about 113 km. village limit roads were constructed/improved and an amount of Rs. 161.53 lakhs were spent. The Government has approved to upgrade 10,000 km of rural roads to that of Major District Roads and since 1995, road development in each constituency has been started as a special scheme. Since 1996, road development in Sugar factory areas has also been started. In 1995, World Bank aid being sought for State Highway improvement and NABARD loan is sought to improve rural communications in the State. The government has constituted "Karnataka Road Development Corporation" in June 99, with its registered office at Bangalore with an authorised initial share capital of Rs. 200 crores aimed at improving roads, bridges etc., with developmental programmes. It has taken 5 roads for upgradation with the financial aid of Rs. 750 crores from HUDCO. By 2000 among the 27,066 inhabited villages in the State, 15,800 villages have All-weather roads, 8,026 villages have Fair weather roads, and 3137 villages have Katcha roads and the remaining 103 villages were not connected by any roads. But due to various steps taken by the state government village roads have been improved to a greater extent. As a result, by 2008, there were 24710 villages with all weather Roads, 6,540 villages with fair weather Roads, 3376 villages with Katcha roads and 17 villages unconnected by any roads in the state.

Bridges : The Sethubandhana Programme was commenced with the aim of constructing cross drainages on Non-PWD roads in the rural areas. In 1956, the number of bridges having 30.40 m linear water ways was 304. In 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 90.07 lakhs, 184 Cross Drainage Works were completed. With an expenditure of Rs. 154.09 lakhs, 258 works were completed during 1991-92. A scheme was started to provide cross-drainage having a linear water way of less than six metres. Since 1985-86 to 1991-92, as many as 346 cross-drainage works were completed. The pace of the bridge construction was speeded up and in 1991-92, there were 1,204 bridges in the State. Compared to 33,066 minor bridges in 1978, the minor bridges which included culverts also on all the categories of roads, were 97,473 at the end of 31-3-1992. By 1998 there were 97,781 culverts, 13,990 minor bridges (6-60 m) and 469 major bridges (60 m and above) built across all category of roads. As on march 2003, there were altogether 72,447 (including culverts, minor and major) bridges on the roads maintained by the PWD Department viz., National Highway, State Highway and Major District Roads. They comprised 62,757 culverts of 6mt. 10,241 minor bridges (6-30 mt.) and 449 major bridges (30 mt. and above). Among them 6,080 bridges situated on National Highways, 20,683 bridges on State Highways and 45,684 bridges on Major District Roads. As on March

2006, there were 486 major bridges ranging between 60 mt.s to 300 mt.s and above, were in the existence on various rivers and streams in the state. Among them, of Dakshina Kannada district with 34 topped the list Bangalore Urban District had no major river bridge worth mentioning. As on March 2007, of the 524 major bridges in the state. If 309 were located in the south zone, the remaining 215 were situated in north zone.

Bangalore City and its Fly-overs : The Fly-over built in Bangalore city, linking Sirsi Circle with Corporation via City Market, the longest of its kind in Asia has reduced the traffic pressure near City Market and Mysore Circle considerably. Likewise among the other Fly-overs, the one connecting Richmond Circle with Kengal Hanumanthaiah Double Road; another built on NH-4 near Krishnarajapuram (unique for its cablestay bridge); fly-overs built at Dairy circle (Hosur Road), at National College; at Malleshwaram Circle; at Basaveshwara Nagar, at Hebbal Tank, at Marathalli and Mekri Circle (Bellary Road) at Yeshwanthpur, at Jayadeva Hospital, at Rajajinagar entrance, at Palace Guttahalli, are few more examples which reflect on the action taken by the government to improve the traffic movement in the city. Likewise the railway under bridge made near fire brigade station in Mysore is worth mentioning.

The government has signed with the Kalyani groups of India for the construction of Bangalore-Mysore Express Highway to be executed by the Kalyani Group of Companies on its own investment, to be maintained for 30 years, handing it over in motorable condition to the State Government after recouping the expenditure incurred along with profit by way of toll fixed in consent with the State Government at regular intervals.



Fly-over, Hebbal, Bangalore



Fly-over, Near K.R. Market Bangalore

Transport Department: Till 1989, called as Motor Vehicle Department, it was started in 1957 and entrusted with the work of registration and tax collection of motor vehicles, issuing of permits, driver's and conductor's licences etc., to the public in accordance with the provisions of 1) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988), 2) Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989, 3) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 4) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1957) and 5) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules 1957. At the time of integration of Karnataka, there were 25,976 registered motor vehicles. Their total number stood at 17,18,494 in 1992-93. Among the vehicles, the two wheelers were 12,30,200 and 1,59,888 were motor cars. Besides Commercial Vehicles, those on the farm front too, received a boost with the increase in the number of tractors from 20,561 in 1956-57 to 52,592 in 1992-93. The total number of motor vehicles in the State as on 31-3-1994 was 1,87,537 which included 1,67,207 motor cars, 20,237 buses (including 16,190 K.S.R.T.C. buses) and 81,869 goods carriers. As on December 1999, there were 32,60,663 registered motor vehicles in the State. They include 23,38,021 two wheelers, 3,00,687 Motor Cars, 38,990 Jeeps, 16,711 Cabs, 1,16,487 goods vehicles, 27,743 Omni Buses, 1,40,238 Autorikshaws, 20,876 K.S.R.T.C. Buses, 6,302 Private Buses, 98,406 Tractors, 99,015 Trailers, 574 Contract Carriers, besides 56,713 other vehicles with an overall increase of 9.17% during 98-99. By March 2000, there were 33,51,076 motor vehicles registered in the state with Bangalore division having highest number (17,84,812) of registered motor vehicles in the State. The same had gone up to 44,61,105 by the end of March 2003. It included 32,45,652 motor cycles and scooters, 4,28,437 motor cars, 24,032 cabs, 1,74,151 Autorikshaws 40,930 Omni buses, 1,48,025 goods vehicles and 3,99,878 other vehicles. By 2007 March, the state had 69,39,710 registered vehicles and among the districts, if Bangalore tops the table with

27,60,766 registered vehicles, Chamarajanagar with 45,530 registered vehicles touched the bottom. The Transport Department is one of the major revenue earning departments in Karnataka and the following table gives the district-wise Registered Motor Vehicles as on December 1999, March 2003, 2007 and 2008. It has increased to 80.25 lakhs by 2008.



BMTC Bus stand, Majestic Bangalore

District-wise Registered Motor Vehicles in Karnataka

Sl. No	District	December 1999	March 2003	March 2007	March 2008
1.	Bangalore (Urban)	11,69,461	13,70,291	2,70,076	30,09,565
2.	Bangalore (Rural) (including Ramanagar dt.)	1,35,982	1,42,403	1,93,776	1,97,155
3.	Ramanagar (newly formed in 2007)				1,01,187
4.	Chitradurga	42,881	59,425	92,841	1,05,050
5.	Davanagere	94,514	1,30,244	1,85,322	2,03,772
6.	Kolar (including Chickballpur district)	89,391	1,19,246	1,84,073	1,35,307
7.	Chickballapur district new formed in 2007				62,261
8.	Shimoga	1,07,743	1,50,025	2,14,542	2,32,320
9.	Tumkur	98,561	1,36,691	2,14,349	2,41,804
10.	Belgaum	2,20,781	3,00,082	4,33,038	4,67,354
11.	Bijapur	49,430	78,700	1,11,826	1,23,888
12.	Bagalkot	51,383	73,573	1,19,507	1,34,458

13.	Dharwad	1,30,528	1,69,677	2,43,744	2,65,042
14.	Gadag	32,916	42,573	61,944	67,897
15.	Haveri	36,739	59,583	92,961	1,02,398
16.	Uttara Kannada	69,871	97,952	1,33,369	1,44,583
17.	Bellary	89,208	1,20,811	1,88,011	2,20,135
18.	Bidar	37,319	50,341	74,453	83,163
19.	Gulbarga	80,629	1,21,189	1,83,699	2,04,307
20.	Raichur	40,057	61,684	98,364	1,00,436
21.	Koppal	25,594	39,1779	62,716	69,203
22.	Chikmagalur	53,327	71,280	1,05,077	1,16,890
23.	Dakshina Kannada	1,46,709	1,95,444	2,85,241	3,13,462
24.	Udupi	58,531	84,146	1,26,566	1,39,228
25.	Hassan	66,089	89,737	1,38,675	1,54,679
26.	Coorg	41,765	47,267	63,934	69,723
27.	Mandya	51,968	71,233	1,11,127	1,29,240
28.	Mysore	2,20,281	2,81,637	4,14,088	4,53,543
29.	Chamarajanagar	19,005	26,0911	45,530	52,048
	STATE TOTAL	32,60,663	44,61,105	69,39,710	75,19,098

Transport Department reports.

The Transport Commissioner is the Chairman of the Karnataka State Transport Authority, a Quasi-Judicial body, in accordance with section 68 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. This Authority has two other official members also and it grants permits to tourist or passenger vehicles or goods carriages as per Inter-State Agreements. The Regional Transport Authorities under this State office grants permit to the transport vehicles or renew or cancel them

This department is authorised to issue both Driver's and Conductor's Licences and by the end of December 1999, 28,12,183 driver's and 3,84,679 conductor's licences were issued. Likewise, by December 2002, they went upto 35,56,560 and 37,30,797 respectively. They went on increasing and as on 2005 march there were 43,86,951 driving licenses and 4251280 conductors licenses in the state. As on March 2008, they had gone upto 62,71, 528 and 9,,45,869 respectively. Under the scheme of issuing Plastic Driving License Cards, the Transport Department had issued 2,40,285 Blue Plastic Cards for two wheelers, 40,789 Green Plastic Cards to LMVs, 1,53,219 Red Plastic Cards to both two wheelers and LMVs and 5,667 Khaki Plastic Cards to HTVs were issued since 1985. In cities like Bangalore, issuing of plastic license cards being issued by using video image superior quality cards is being given to the licence holders

As per the Central Govt. Motor Vehicle Act of 1989, to check air pollution, Transport Department has made Smoke Emission Control Test compulsory in the State since 1993 and as a result, there were 218 Smoke Emission Checking Centres in the State, of which 115 are in Bangalore. Since January 1998, the government has restricted issuing Auto permits in Bangalore city. Autorikshaw

drivers' accident relief fund has been created to provide a relief of Rs. 50,000 to the family of the auto drivers who die or permanently become disabled due to accidents. The department has earned a revenue of Rs 320 crores at the end of December 1999. Computerisation of the department is under progress. Radio Taxi facilities being introduced in Bangalore *city* to provide better transport facilities to the publics and at present 126 radio taxis are serving on the roads of Bangalore. It is proposed to provide the same facility even to the other important towns like Mysore, Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum. As per the motor vehicle act, the department is insisting on the adoption of speed brakers to transport and goods vehicles and as made it compulsory from 2008. But the Goods vehicle owners have expressed their dissatisfaction over this issue.

Road Accidents : Road accidents occurred dams the last five years are alarming. During 2001-02, there were 33,000 accidents resulting in 5,805 death and 42,193 persons injury. During 2004-05 due 38,869 accidents 6497 persons died and 50,395 persons were injured. Bangalore district with 9249 cases, 912 deaths and 6999 injuries.

Public Conveyance

Prior to 1948, public conveyance was solely in the hands of private entrepreneurs. In earlier times, bullock, buffallo, ass and horses were the main beasts of burden. Kavadis and Bullock Carts were used to carry goods. Bullock Carts and Horse Carriages transported people. In 1911, Public Traffic Control act was implemented in Mysore and in 1920, there were already private buses serving the public. Around 1935, their number was 100. The Mysore Traffic Board started in 1936 in old Mysore area controlled the public conveyance.

After independence, when nationalisation of roads was initiated in 1948, Mysore State Road Transport Department (MSRTC) came into existence on 12th September 1948 with 20 buses. By 1949, it had 120 buses covering 81 schedules and 15,000 km road mileage. Although the nationalization of Road Transport in Hyderabad State had been initiated as early as 1936 by the Hyderabad State Road Transport Department established during 1932, its impact was very limited, Contrary to this, in Bombay Presidency nationalisation of Road Transport was implemented in 1947, was extended even to Belgaum Division in 1949 with the name "State Transport" (ST). At the time of Unification in 1956, it received 825 buses and 778 scheduled routes from Bombay, Hyderabad and Old Mysore States. By 1957 it ranked fourth at national level with 1100 buses under its control. As per the Central Road Transport Corporation Act of 1950, this department became a Corporation in 1961 and after 1973 came to be called as Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC). By 1982, it ranked fifth at national level with five Regional Offices located at Bangalore (2), Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, having control over 12 divisions and 68 depots. It had 5,700 passenger buses covering 3,855 scheduled routes of 11.20 lakh km route milage per day and providing service to 20.9 lakh passengers.

In November 1985, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur, Bellary, Hassan and Raichur districts nationalisation process was completed and partial nationalisation being done in the districts of Kolar, Bangalore (Rural and Urban), Mysore and Chikmagalur. By 1991, KSRTC had 6 Regional Offices, 14 divisions and 91 Depots with 7,602 scheduled routes and 8,824 buses, with an annual income of 404.82 crores. As on March 1997, the KSRTC had 19 divisions, 109 depots with 8,493 schedules, 13,273 routes of 9.491akh route km and 31.01 lakhs of daily km service to the public with a daily revenue of Rs. 350.38 lakhs. On 15th August 1997, the government divided KSRTC into KSRTC (Old Mysore-Hyderabad area), Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation(BMTC) (Bangalore City); and on 1-11-1997, the North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC) with its headquarters at Hubli, covering Hubli, Gadag, UK, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bagalkot divisions was inaugurated.

Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) separated from KSRTC on 15-8-1997, is entrusted with the work of serving the public of Bangalore Metropolitan City with sincerity and punctuality. Prior to its separation, it was looked after by Bangalore City Transports (North and South divisions) through 13 depots with 1839 schedules, 1991 buses and a central workshop. BMTC covers Bangalore city with 30 km radius and by March 1998 it had 2088 buses and 1934 schedules (740 city, 925 sub-urban and 269 Pushpak schedules) with 4,42,953 scheduled route km to its credit. At present it is operating 2,285 schedules with a fleet strength of 2412 buses through 17 depots, 3 major bus stations, 8 sub-bus stations and one central workshop. Its total revenue for the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 20,425.84 lakhs and is running under profit. Recently during 2000-01, KSRTC has under gone furtherer bifurcation and as a result the North-Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation(NEKRTC), a separate independent corporation for Hyderabad-Karnataka area with its head quarters at Gulbarga has come into existence. As a result, at present, KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC and NEKRTC are administering the transport services along with Private Agencies in the State. Daily city passess introduced at Bangalore and Mysore cities have received good public response. Besides the 7th days tourist pass scheme in introduced the transport corporation is also noteworthy.

BMTC's average no. of buses run on roads, perday was 3533 with an route mileage of 3056-82 kms serving 11,453.70 lakh paasengers and the annual revenue derived was Rs. 50,618.65 lakhs for the year 2004-05 Likewise the details of Karnataka road transport corporation (2004-05) is as follows :

Corporations and their headquarters	No.of buses on road per day	Gross km operata annually	Passengers carried annually	Revenue Annually
KSRTC (Central)	4,347	5972.34 (lakh)	5847.31 lakh	79899.21
NEKRTC Gulbarga	2,290.6	1759.30	3,289.	32471.15
NWKRTC Hubli	3,644.4	3,869.70	6,248.80	55,676.26
BMTC (Bangalore)	3,533.4	3,056.82	11,453.70	50,618.65

As on March 2008, BMTC had 30 depots, one workshop and covered 4773 schedules with 4,891 buses serving 10.56 lakh schedule km daily. Over 2,064 scheduled routes apart from the 299 Pushpak services and gaining an annual profit of Rs. 810.80 crores. By Dec. 2009 it has 5271 buses.

Likewise KSRTC has 12 divisions, 59 depots, two regional workshops and one printing press. It had 5,950 buses with 5,478 schedules, 5,762 routes and 20.80 lakh daily km. service and gained Rs. 3,389.77 lakhs as net profit during 2006-07. By December 2009 it had 6,477 buses in its depots. Likewise NWKRTC had 4889 buses and NEKRTC had 2,742 buses under their jurisdiction for public service.

The reservation system is networked and computerised and tickets can be availed at designated kiosks in towns and cities. An on line reservation system called "AWAAR" has also been devised by KSRTC for public use. It is plying different category of buses viz. Airavatha (Volvo), Mayura, Rajahamsa, semiluxury, express and rural transport buses.

Namma Metro : In order to control the traffic pressure on the roads of the Bangalore Metropolitan City, a modern MRTS (Mass Rapid Transit System) that not only integrates the existing transport systems but also offer solution to the problem. The State Government Commissioned Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) who with the help of Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) conducted a study. It concluded that Bangalore with its projected Peak Hour Peak Direction Trips of about 40,000 by 2021. Hence it recommended for Metro Rail System, to be planned and executed in two phases. To begin with it identified two main corridors to be built under phase I of Bangalore Metro. Although there were several proposals for this project, since 1982, Delhi Metro Road Corporation in partnership with RITES prepared a detailed project report for Bangalore metro rail phase I in 2003 at the instance of the state government. It proposed a two double line corridors viz., East-West and North-South corridor with a total length of 33 km.

The Bangalore Metro Rail finally took shape with the Karnataka Government clearing the project in March 2005 and union government giving its accord in April 2006.

Among the two metro corridors, the east-west corridor of 18.10 km long line starting from Byappanahalli Passes through old Madras Road, C.M.H. Road, Ulsoor, Trnitiy Circle, M.G. Road, Cricket Stadium, Vidhana Soudha, Central College and after touching Majestic and City Railway Station continue towards Tollgate, Hosahalli, Vijayanagara, Deepanjali Nagar and terminates at the Mysore Road. The North-south corridor of 14.90 km long beginning from Yeshwanthpur terminal, passes through Soap Factory, Mahalakshmi Layout, Rajajinagar, Kuvempu Road, Malleswaram, Swastic and after touching Majestic proceeds further via Chickpet, City Market, K.R.Road, Lalbagh, Southend Circle, Jayanagar and terminate at R.V. Road area Terminal. Out of the 33 km route 6.76 km in Majestic will be underground near City Railway Station, City

Market, Vidhana Souda and Swastik. Most of the rest will be elevated tracks with little surface level grader tracks.



Proposed Namma Metro, Bangalore



Proposed Metro Station, Byappanahalli ,Bangalore

The construction work has started from Byappanahalli point and the full network of phase I is expected to be commissioned by 2011. The track would be standard gauge of 1.435 mts. The journey time between north-south corridor will be 33 minutes and that east-west corridor will be 28 minutes. It is designed to a maximum train speed of 80 km.ph

The Metro has been designed for a capacity of 40,000 passengers during peak hours. The daily passenger traffic is estimated at 10.20 lakhs in 2011 and 16.10 lakh by 2021.

The total project outlay envisage of the project is Rs. 6398 crores which is to be met out through equity, subordinate debt and senior term debts with 30%, 25% and 45% respectively.

The total land required for this project is 202.22 acres comprised of 138 acres central government 32.22 acres of state government and 27 acres of private lands and the land acquisition process by the state government is almost nearing completion.

RAILWAYS

The first railway line in the old Mysore Area was from Bangalore to Madras (Broad-gauge), laid by the Madras Railway Company and was opened for traffic in August 1864. In 1877-78, construction work of another important section, Bangalore-Mysore Metre - gauge line of about 138 km long was taken up and completed in stages and commissioned in February 1882 by spending a sum of Rs. 55.48 lakhs. The Metre - gauge section between Bangalore to Tumkur was started in October 1882 and about 69 km line was opened for traffic in 1884. Later, it extended to Gubbi (18 km) in December 1884. The Southern Marata Railway, undertook the construction work of Harihara-Birur and Birur-Gubbi sections and both these sections were opened for traffic in 1889. The Pune-Harihara line traversing through Belgaum and Dharwad districts was laid in 1882 and completed during 1887. Goa was linked up with Londa in Belgaum district. As a result, direct link was established between Pune-Bangalore *via* Harihara. The Birur-Shimoga-Bidare line having a distance of about 64 km. was constructed by the Princely government itself in 1899. This line linked Shimoga with the Bangalore-Harihara sections. For speedy execution of the works, State Railway Construction Department was set up in June 1912. The Mysore-Arasikere Metre-gauge line of 165 km taken for construction in 1916 was completed and commissioned in 1918. Due to the keen interest taken by the State in developing the railway network, the total length of the railway line rose from 657 km in 1911-12 to 913 km in 1923-24. Later Birur-Shimoga line was extended in stages upto Talguppa (1940), a distance of about 161 km.

In Gulbarga area, the Guntakal-Raichur-Gulbarga-Sholapur section was laid during 1861-1871, to connect Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Another Broad-gauge line, passing from Wadi-Secunderbad *via* Chitapur and Sedam (43 km in Gulbarga district) was commissioned for traffic in 1874 and a vital link was established between Hyderabad, Madras and Bombay. The Bellary-Hospet line was laid in 1884 followed by the Metre - gauge track between Hubli and Hospet laid in 1885 which linked the southern states. The Broad - gauge line of the Vikarabad-Parli-Bajjnath section, runs through Bidar district for a distance of 78.73 km, started operating since 1932.

Dakshina Kannada had only 12.87 km railway track leading towards Madras before 1956. When the Hassan-Mangalore railway line opened for traffic in 1979, the length of the railway line in the district went up. Before 1951, the present Karnataka State was served by the then Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, the South Indian Railway, Mysore State Railway, Nizam's State Railway and Great Indian Peninsular Railway systems. In 1951, the Railways were taken over by the Central Government and Railway Zones were formed. The Southern Railway was formed on 14-4-1951 with its headquarters at Madras; and in October 1966 South-Central Zone, with its headquarters at Secunderabad was created.



Old Railway Engine, Railway Museum, Mysore

At the time of Unification of the State in 1956, the length of Railway line was 2,595 km. Out of which Broad - gauge was 352 km, Metre - gauge 2,080 and narrow-gauge 163 km. The Indian Railways, have undertaken modernisation and many development programmes for the expansion of the railway network in the country. Under the uni-gauge programme, 178 km. metre-gauge track between Dharmavaram-Bangalore was converted into Broad - gauge and opened for traffic in January 1985. Similarly the Mysore-Bangalore Broad-gauge line of 138.25 km was opened for public traffic on 16th April 1993 by spending a sum of Rs. 134.26 crores. Railway Workshop at Ashokapuram (Mysore) is being modified to handle Broad - gauge rolling stock. Some of the railway lines converted into broad - gauge and opened for traffic are Bangalore Cily-Yeshwanthpur-Yelahanka (17.50km), Bellary-Rayadurga (54km), Bangalore-Tumkur-Arasikere-Shimoga (in stages completed) and Rayadurga-Chitradurga-Chikjajur. Electrification work of the Bangalore City-Jolarpet section was completed in 1992 and the first Electric Train was operated on 19th May 1992.

Broad gauging of 67.65 km between Hotgi and Bijapur is being completed and since May 1998, rails are on operation. The Bijapur-Bagalkot-Gadag gauge conversion is also completed recently and the trains are running since 2009 January. The Mysore-Arasikere line conversion is also completed and put to traffic from 1998. Hassan-Mangalore gauge conversion work started in 1995 is completed and (2005) train service upto Puttur (Mangalore side) and Sakleshpur (Hassan side) was made available. But due to strong public opinion the railways have thrown open the Hassan-Mangalore broad-gauge line for passenger movement since Dec.8th 2007 and trains have started flying between Yashavanthapur and Mangaloe via., Mysore-Hassan. The Railway service to Mangalore via Tumkur Arasikere and Hassan is yet to be flagged off.

The ambitious Konkan Railway Project for connecting Mangalore with Roha was opened for freight traffic in 1996. The Mangalore-Udupi line was started first and was extended to Kundapur in 1995. The 760 km long line was opened for passenger traffic in December 1996. As a result, the distance between Mangalore and Bombay was reduced by 1,200 km and Mangalore-Delhi by 800 km. In 1998 (31-3-98) the total length in the State was 3270 km. of which Broad - gauge is 2706 & Metre-gauge 564. The South Western Railway Zone was newly commissioned in October 2002 and Bangalore was made its headquarters. But after Public Protest in North Karnataka, its Headquarters was shifted to Hubli. The track doubling work between Bangalore and Kuppam has been completed and dedicated to the country in 2004. As on March 31st 2004, Karnataka had a total Railway route length of 3,270 km of which 2,761 km are of Broad - gauge and the remaining 509 km are of Metre - gauge line. There were 354 railway

stations in the state. At present, (as on 2009 Jan) excluding the Shimoga-Talaguppa line all other are Broad gauge lines. The Broad-gauge conversion of Mysore-Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar route was taken in 1997. In the first phase Mysore Nanjangud work was completed in June 2008 and on Nov 2008 Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar railway work was completed and thrown open for traffic. No Narrow gauge lines are operating in the State. Chickballapur-Kolar narrow-gauge track has been abandoned long back. Its conversion to broad gauge too being insisted by the local people and the work is under progress. As a result, (as on Jan 2009) except Kodagu, all other Districts in the State have the railway line passing through their jurisdiction and the railways are planning to implement the long-standing demand for Mysore-Madikeri rail line. Hubli-Ankola line is also being planned. The Bangalore-Mysore route has been taken for laying double track in phases, In the first phase, double line laying work is proposed upto Ramanagar and as the work upto Bidadi is completed, it is opened for traffic in March 2008. The remaining work upto Ramanagara is also completed recently and track service is made available to the public since Nov March 2008. The laying of new railway line between Bangalore and Hassan via Nelamangala, Yedeyur, Belur Shraavanabelagola and Channarayapatna under progress and the work between Hassan-Channarayapatna and Sravanabelagola was completed in March 2006. The remaining work is under progress and needs to be completed briskly. A new survey is being conducted to connect Bangalore with Chamarajnagar via, Kanakapura, Malvalli and Kollegal. Amidst all these, the long pending rail route connecting Chamarajanagar with Mettupalyam via Erode needs an early attention. As on March 2008, Karnataka had 3171.76 kms rail (2,761 kms line of broad gauge and 410.65 km metre gauge).

The Giant Wheel and Axle Plant, the only unit of its kind in the whole country was started at Yelahanka in 1984. This plant is manufacturing wheels and axles for the railway carriages with latest design and technology. It is playing a vital role in promoting the Indian Railways on progressive path. At present it is producing 1.35 lakh units of wheels and axles and the remaining 70,000 units required being imported from other countries. In order to meet the domestic requirements the railways have decided to invest Rs. 200 crores on this unit to enhance its production capacity to two lakhs from 2008-09. The factory has exported Rs. 5.31 crores worth wheel axles to Africa, Senegal, America, Latin America and other foreign countries. Hence the railways have planned to start another unit at Chapad in Bihar State with one lakh unit production, very shortly. There is a Railway Museum at Mysore where several unique exhibits are displayed. The Railway workshop functioning at Hubli, is looking after rolling stock in respect of Metre - gauge. With the metre-gauge engine being rolled out from the workshop in 1994, this section is no more in existence.

Railway lines opened for Traffic in the State since 1861

Sl. No.	Railway line	Gauge	Km	Beginning Year	Broad gauge conversion year
1.	Bombay-Madras-(Sholapur-Gulbarga-Raichur-Guntkal)	Broad - gauge	220	1861-71	-
2.	Bangalore-Madras	Broad - gauge	88	1864	-
3.	Guntkal-Bellary	Broad - gauge	43	1871	-
4.	Wadi-Chitapur-Sedam-Secunderabad	Broad - gauge	43	1874	-
5.	Bangalore-Mysore	Metre - gauge	138	1881-82	1993
6.	Bangalore-Tumkur-Gubbi	Metre - gauge	87	1884	2001
7.	Bellary-Hospet	Metre - gauge	59	1884	1995
8.	Hubli-Gadag-Hospet	Metre - gauge	144	1885	1995
9.	Gadag-Bijapur-Hotgi-Sholapur	Metre - gauge	249	1885	2008
10.	Hubli-Londa-Belgaum-Pune	Metre - gauge	115	1887	1995
11.	Harihar-Hubli	Metre - gauge	129	1887	2000
12.	Londa-Marmgoa-Vasco	Metre - gauge	50	1888	1995
13.	Harihar-Birur-Gubbi	Metre - gauge	229	1889	2000
14.	Yeshwanthpur-Hindupur (upto Border)	Metre - gauge	83	1890	1983 Jan
15.	Mysore-Nanjangud (upto Sujatha Mills)	Metre - gauge	24	1891	2008 Jun
16.	Bangarpet(Bowringpet)-Marikuppam	Broad - gauge	14.84	1894	-
17.	Sujatha Mills-Nanjangud	Metre - gauge	0.76	1899	2008 Jun
18.	Birur-Shimoga-Bidare	Metre - gauge	61.15	1899	NA
19.	Bellary-Rayadurga	Metre - gauge	53.67	1905	NA
20.	Hospet-Kottur	Metre - gauge	69.46	1905	NA
21.	Gunda Road Jn-Swamihall	Metre - gauge	21	1906-07	NA
22.	Madras-Mangalore (upto State Border)	Metre - gauge	12. 87	1907	
23.	Bowringpet (Bangarpet)-Kolar	Narrow - gauge	17.60	1913	Broad Gauged
24.	Chikballapur-Yelahanka	Narrow - gauge	abandoned	1915	NA
25.	Chikballapur-Kolar	Narrow - gauge	abandoned	1916	Under

26.	Yelahanka-Yeshwanthpur-Bangalore	Narrow - gauge	25	1918	
27.	Mysore-Arasikere	Metre - gauge	165	1918	1998
28.	Dandeli-Alnavar	Metre - gauge	31.7	1919	NA
29.	Chikkajajur-Chitradurga	Metre - gauge	21	1921	NA
30	Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar	Metre - gauge	35	1926	Nov 2008
31	Shimoga-Shimoga Bidare	Metre - gauge	06	1929	NA
32	Vikarabad-Parli-Baijanath (Bidar,Khanapur, Kamalapur)	Broad - gauge	78.32	1932	-
33	Shimoga-Talaguppa	Metre - gauge	93	1940	Still meter gauge
34	Guntkal-Hospet (Separate Line)	Broad - gauge	102	1966	-
35	Hassan-Mangalore	Metre - gauge	189	1979	2005
36	Mangalore-Mangalore New port	Broad - gauge	11	1983	-
37	Mangalore-Roha (Konkan Express)	Broad - gauge	76	1996	-
38	Bangalore - Kuppam (double line)	Broad - gauge	N.A.	2004	-

* Excluding Shimoga-Talaguppa line which is also under conversion all other railway lines are either Broad-Gauge lines or else converted to Broad - gauge. At present, excluding the abandoned Chikballapur-Kolar Narrow-gauge line, the remaining Narrow gauge lines have been converted into Broad-gauge lines. There is a proposal even for its conversion.

Railway projects under progress: The state government has been actively supporting the railway projects in the state. A sum of Rs 100 crores has been provided in the 2008-09 budget for new cost sharing railway projects by sharing upto 2/3 of the total project cost. As a part of Sholapur - Gadag Gauge conversion project (50;50 share) Bagalkot - Gadag work, is nearing completion.

Shimoga - Talguppa Gauge conversion project is taken up under 50;50 cost sharing basis with the railways and has made provision for Rs. 100 crores during. Kottur - Harihara new railway (67kms) line projects is taken up under 2/3;1/3 cost sharing basis. Ramanagar - Mysore railway doubling is under progress. Bidar - Gulbarga (104 kms) new railway line is taken up under 50;50 cost sharing basis. Munirabad Mehaboobnagar new railway line (190 km) is taken up under 50;50 cost sharing basis.

AIR TRANSPORT

The first aeroplane flight in India was introduced in January 1911. The Tata and Sons Ltd., flew its aircraft for the first time in Karnataka in October 1932. This flight was operated between Karachi and Madras with stops at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Bellary. Later, Deccan Airways of the Hyderabad Government operated a daily flight from Hyderabad to Bangalore and back in 1946. On 1st August, 1953, Airlines in the country were nationalised and Government owned Indian Airlines started connecting Bangalore with various other cities in the country. The 'open skies' policy of the Centre has ended the monopoly of plying their aircraft between Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad etc. The private companies serving in the field were Jet Airways, East-West Airlines, Damania Airways, Deccan Airlines, Sahara and Modi Luft. Apart from Bangalore, the cities of Belgaum, Mangalore and Hubli are also on the air map of the country.

Bangalore Airport, constructed in an area of 865 acres of land which belongs to HAL and the Airports Authority of India. In the Indian Airlines network, Bangalore Airport ranks fifth in respect of revenue earnings. During 1992-93, on an average there were about 60,000 incoming passengers and 60,000 outgoing passengers at Bangalore Airport per month and the incoming and outgoing cargo handled during 1992-93 was 5,104 and 6,711 M.Tonnes respectively. During 1991-92, the incoming and outgoing cargo handled by the Mangalore Airport was 99 and 57 M. tonnes respectively. Direct flight to Perth (Australia) and Singapore have begun from Bangalore from 1995. There is a proposal to construct an International Airport near Bangalore at Devanahalli. The State run 'Flying Training School' was started in 1948 at Bangalore to impart training to the youth in flying. This school is also undertaking joy flights, charter flights and also providing flying facilities to scientists and engineers of the defence. In 1991-92, of the nine candidates undergoing the training for commercial pilots licence, three of them have passed the course. At the same period 98 students were undergoing training for the private pilot's course.

It maintains a civil enclave on 20 acres comprised of domestic passenger terminal building suitable to maintain 700 departing passengers and the integrated international terminal building inaugurated in January 99, suitable to handle 700 domestic arrivals and 600 International passengers at a time, fully air conditioned built at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.83 crores. It is equipped with five escalators, four passenger elevators and staircase for transferring passengers from ground floor to first floor and vice-versa. At present, it has all modern facilities. But with the inauguration of Devanahalli International Airport this airport has been closed.



ATC Tower B.J.A.L. Bangalore



Terminal Building Check in Counters

Mangalore Airport: The Mangalore Airport is located at Bajpe 26 km away from the district headquarters. It was started in 1951 by the civil aviation department, spreading over 140 acres of land suitable for Airport. In the beginning Dakota Plane service was made available once a week. But with the unification of Karnataka (1956), weekly trip to Bombay was started in 1957. In 1960, the airport was expanded to meet the needs of Avrose flights. In 1972, daily service between Madras and Bombay via Bangalore, Mangalore and Belgaum was started. It resulted in 14 planes passing through Mangalore Airport. In 1996 an office was started to receive the passport application from aspirants at Mangalore. At present daily service is available from Mangalore to Mumbai, Bangalore, Madras and other places. The flight services are operated by Indian Airlines, Deccan Airlines and Jet Airlines. Due to the formation, a new runway to facilitate the requirement for international flights by the Indian Aviation Authority, the Airport is providing services of international standard.

Bangalore International Airport: At Devanahalli the Bangalore International Airport has started working from May 24th 2008. This project commenced in July 2005, spreading over an area of 4000 acres. So far Rs.2,530 crores being spent on this project. It is being managed by the Airport Authority of India. It has all the required facilities of an International Airport and is situated at a distance of 35 km from Bangalore City. It is expected that on an average 30 flights per hour being landed at this airport and nearly 10 lakh passenger traffic is expected over the years. The Airport authority has turned all stones to extend attractive service to its customers. Signal free traffic services being provided to this airport from different parts of the city.

There is a proposal to provide Highspeed Rail link to the BIA located at Devanahalli. The government has planned to construct Airports at all District headquarters in the state. Improving and upgrading of Mangalore, Hubli, and Belgaum Airports is under progress.

Besides, the government has planned to develop four green-field air ports at Gulbarga, Shimoga, Hassan and Bijapur. The government has planned to build Airstrips for the landing of aeroplanes at Davanagere, Raichur, Chikmagalur, Udupi, Madikeri - Kushalnagara, Gokarna, Chitradurga, Bagalakote, Haveri, Gadag and Kollegala by providing a sum of Rs 50 crores during 2008-09.

Passport Office: A separate office for the State was established at Bangalore on 12th June 1978, on the bifurcation of Regional Passport Office at Chennai. It is now located in No. I/A, Brunton Road, (across M.G. Road), Bangalore. It is providing passport facilities to the people in Karnataka. The number of passports issued 2000 during 1978 was 17,146. It enhanced to 1,23,150 in 1992.

By the end of 2000, out of the 1,31,769 fresh applications received, 1,28,943 were disposed of by issuing passports. Generally it takes 30 to 40 days to issue fresh passports. Under Tatkal Scheme, Passports are issued quickly by

charging addition fees. Renewal of old ones, issuing of duplicate passport in case of lost and damaged passports and Emigration services are also extended to the public. Tele-Enquiry, Special counters etc., are opened to assist the public. 'KIOSK' - Touch Screen System has been installed to make know the position of passport applications. On-Line Registration services started to help the working personnel living in different districts has been appreciated by the public. It has also launched a web-site of its own, which help the public to know the position of their applications and objections if any. It has its passport application collection centres at Mangalore started in 1996, and at Gulbarga in February 2000. The Speed Post Passport services have also been launched at selected post offices in March 2001. Since then, the Passport office through its innovative services has reached the public more effectively. As a result of easy and on-line processing of passport applications, passport holders are increasing regularly since 2005.

WATER TRANSPORT

Karnataka, a maritime State with a coastal line of about 300 Km with 287 Nautical km covering Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada Districts of Coastal Karnataka. Water Transport which include Inland Waterways and Ocean Transport is crucial for the economic growth of the State, as it is cheap and also indispensable at places where there are no bridges. In earlier times rivers and seasonal streams were crossed by using the country boats, rafts, basket boats and ferries. In recent years mechanised boats and launches are also being used. The district of Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada are more favourable for Water Transport. Chronicles of the overseas travellers, mention of the foreign boats going even to the upstreams of Barakur, Basrur, Gersoppe and Kadra. Navigation is possible in the waterways of the State only for short distances, particularly in some portions of the West flowing rivers, their estuaries and backwaters. In Uttara Kannada district, some portions of the Gangavali, the Aghanashini, the Kali and the Sharavathi are navigable. Navigable portions are found in the Halady, the Kubja, the Chakra and the Kollur rivers in Udupi District. and the Udyavar, Netravathi etc., in Dakshina Kannada district.

Inland Waterways : With a view to have proper control and supervision over navigation and ferry services, Inland Waterways Branch was created in 1972 and attached to the Ports Directorate, situated at Karwar in Uttara Kannada District. Many ferry services are directly run by the Inland Waterways. In 1981-82, there were 673 ferries in the State to cater to the needs of the rural population. Consequent on the construction of more roads and bridges in rural areas, the number of ferries, have come down to 477 in 1992. During VIII Plan period, an amount of Rs 60 lakhs was spent for the development of ferries. Even then by 2000 AD, the number of ferries was 378 in the State. Out of

them, while 26 were maintained by the department, 42 have been given to private individuals on auction, and a sum of Rs. 2,73,110 was obtained as revenue out of it. By March 2007, there were altogether 356 ferries operating in the State. Of them while 17 were managed departmently and 45 have been given to Private agencies on auction and a sum of Rs. 5,65,583 being derived as revenue out of it.



Nada Doni

Statistics of Men and Materials Transported by the Departmental Ferries (2006-07)

(in tonnes)

Particulars	1999-2000	2003-04	2006-07
Passengers	11,41,954	39,76,570	7,88,727
Scooters/Motor Cycles	8,217	32,812	35,387
Rickshaws	46	67	04
Cars	2,248	2,837	10,238
Vans	940	1,806	1,322
Trucks	67	68	882
Buses	7,571	5,329	6,442
Carts	47	-	-
Jeeps	2,428	3,017	6,298
Cycles	8,827	32,812	27,470

Animals	2,356	719	677
Goods (in tonnes)	8,404	7,682.5	6,725.50
Estimated cost	-	-	4540751
Maintenance	-	-	4601015
Revenue collected	Rs. 17,60,984	Rs. 22,02,354	Rs. 21,90,625
Estimated cost	-	-	Rs. 45,50,751
Maintenance cost			Rs. 46, 01,015

Source: Karnataka Ports & IWT Dept. Karwar.



Boat House

OCEAN TRANSPORT

There were no ports in the Old Mysore State. Attempts were made to acquire and develop Bhatkal Port when Sir M. Visweshvaraya was the Diwan of Mysore State. Finally, this proposal was shelved in 1923. After the integration of the States, Karnataka came to have 18 ports, in addition to the major ports of Karwar and Mangalore. These ports are located in the coastal districts of Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada. They are Bhatkal, Shirali, Murdeshwar, Manki, Honavar, Kumta, Tadri, Ankola, Belikeri, Chendiya, Binaga, Karwar and Majali in Uttara Kannada. Mangalore (Old Port), New Mangalore Port (Panamburu) Malpe in Dakshina Kannada and Hangarakatta, Kundapur and Baindur in Udupi Districts. These ports could not get proper attention earlier due to the presence of major ports like Bombay and Cochin on the west coast along with Goa, though it was under the Portuguese.

In 1957, Mysore Port Department was formed and a sum of Rs.18 lakhs was sanctioned to provide minimum Port facilities. The Karwar, Belikeri and Honavar ports commenced exporting iron ore during 1957 and 1960. During the Third Plan period, the outlay was Rs. 280.3 lakhs. The Centre accorded sanction for the development of New Mangalore Port at Panambur into an all-weather port. Also included in the Third Plan, was the scheme of developing Karwar into an all-weather port. The Fourth Plan outlay was Rs. 128 lakhs. The minor ports saw increase in the traffic of general cargo and fisheries and cargo handling capacity of the ports reached 14.43 lakh tonnes. To cope up with the increase in the cargo movement, it was proposed to improve port facilities; during Fifth Plan. The total investment proposed for Fifth Plan was Rs. 850 lakhs. The proposed expenditure during the same period, by way of Central grant for the development of Karwar port was Rs. 257.24 lakhs. The strategy during the subsequent Annual Plans was to complete on-going schemes, construction of wharves, jetties and other facilities, purchasing dredging machinery, installation of Navigational equipments etc. The traffic in nine ports exceeded 11 lakh tonnes annually.

Based on the traffic volume, Karwar port was taken up for development as an All-weather port, at a cost of Rs. 8.5 crores under the State sector. Other ports selected for development due to more traffic potential were Belikeri, Tadri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Kundapur, Hangarakatta, Mangalore old port and Malpe. A sum of Rs. 1,750 lakhs was spent for the development of ports to handle more cargo traffic during VIII Plan period. The government has sanctioned an outlay of Rs 40 crores for development of ports during the IX Plan period (1997-2002) in Karnataka. As against the allotted amount of Rs. 350 lakhs for the year 1999-2000, only Rs 276.12 lakhs were spent on various activities.



Daily Passengers, Boat Transport

As on March 2004, the state had 10 minor Intermediate Ports viz., Mangalore (old), Malpe, Hangarakatta, Kundapur, Padubidri, Bhatkal, Honnavar, Tadri, Belekeri, Karwar (including Sadashivagad) and one major Port namely New Mangalore Port. During 2003-04 under foreign trade by sea 2,53,505 tonnes of cargo worth Rs. 24,406 lakh of imports and 7,13,859 tonnes of cargo worth Rs. 23,730 lakhs of exports being done through the different ports of Karnataka. Under Coastal trade 85,528 tonnes worth Rs. 5,082 lakh of imports and 1,14,726 tonnes worth Rs. 4,425 lakhs was handled in the state.

Ports of Karnataka

Karwar Port: Karwar port has been considered as one of the finest natural ports in the world. It was predicted that the cargo movement through this port would be around seven million tonnes during 1995-96. The main export items are iron/manganese ore, granite blocks, agricultural, forest and marine products. Now it has also been declared as customs port and as an all-weather port. The total cargo handled (both import and export) during 1999-2000 is 4,59,400 metric tonnes. During 2003-04, it handled 3,25,845 tonnes of imports and 6,26,352 tonnes of exports. Under Tenth five year plan (2006-07) a sum of Rs. 2,800 has been allotted for the improvement of Karwar Port. During the first two years of this plan period a sum of Rs. 781.11 lakhs has been spent for its improvement and development. During 2006-07 Rs. 293 lakhs spent for improvement. It has earned a revenue of Rs. 13.38 crores during 2006-07. It handled 2,716 thousands of goods traffic during 2007-08

Belikeri Port: The Port handled exports of about 60,895 metric tonnes of iron/manganese ore, during 92-93. A sum of 90 lakhs was allotted in the Eighth Plan for the development of the port. It is located about 27 km to the South of Karwar. It handled 96,960 tonnes of exports during 2003-04. Under the 10th Plan for its improvement a sum of Rs. 6.58 lakhs has been spent during 2003-04. Rs. one laksh was spent during 2006-07 for its improvement.

Tadri Port: The Port lies at the mouth of Aghanashini, about 54 km north of Honavar. About 2,790 tonnes of silica sand was exported through this port during 1992-93. It reduced to only 610 metric tonnes during 1999-2000. It handled only 815 tonnes of exports during 2003-04. During the first two years of 10th plan period a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs was spent for its development, Rs. 10 lakhs being spent during 2006-07.

Kundapur Port: It is located about 33 km to the north of Udupi, the district head quarters, at the confluence of Gangolli river. There was considerable movement of traffic through this port, prior to the development of Karwar port. About 5,538 metric tonnes of goods were exported from this port in 1992-93. About 46,445 metric tonnes of cargo was handled during 1999-2000. During the first two years of 10th Plan period, a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs was spent for its development. No expenditure was made during 2006-07.

Bhatkal Port: In olden times Bhatkal was an important trading centre for foreign trade. This natural port, was a major outlet on the West Coast during Vijayanagara times. Bhatkal is situated about 40 km to the south of Honavar and at the mouth of the Sharabi river. Commercial traffic through this port is very negligible. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been spent for its development during the first two years of 10th plan period. Rs. 4 lakhs was spent during 2006-07 for its development.

Honavar: It is situated at the mouth of the Sharavati river and second important port after Karwar. The port has been developed during the successive Five Year Plans. Total exports handled by the port were 1,609 M.tonnes, during 1992-93. A sum of Rs. 12.85 lakhs has been spent for its development during the first two years of 10th plan period. Rs. 4 lakhs was spent during 2006-07 for its upliftment.

Malpe: The Malpe port is located at the confluence of Udyavara river and lies 64 km to the north of Mangalore and five km to the west of Udupi. About 17,700 tonnes of silica sand exports were handled by this port in 1992-93. In 1999-2000, 17,105 metric tonnes of silica sand was exported from this port. It handled 1223 tonnes of Imports and 9650 tonnes of exports during 2003-04. A sum of Rs. 148.67 lakhs has been spent for its development during the first two years of 10th plan period. Rs. 66 lakhs was spent to improve the port during 2006-07. It handled only 14 thousand tonnes of goods traffic during 2007-08

Hangarakatta: This port lies at the mouth of the Sitanadi and at a distance of 22 km south of Kundapur. During 1992-93, only 80 metric tonnes of cargo was exported from this port. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been spent during 2003-04 for its development. Rs one lakh being spent to improve it during 2006-07.

Old Mangalore port: No major development took place in the development of Mangalore old port during the previous six plans. The old port is located about eight km South of New Mangalore Port and controlled by the State Government. By taking into account the transactions of this port and its Shipping needs, it was decided to develop the port at an estimated cost of about 12.5 crores, in the VII Plan, construction of wharf and dredging of inner channel were completed. Total imports and exports routed through this port in 92-93, was 58,374 metric tonnes. This port also provided sea transportation to the Lakshadweep Islands. It handled 12,025 tonnes of imports and 94,808 tonnes of Exports during 2003-04. A sum of Rs. 455.10 lakhs has been spent for its improvement during the first two years of the 10th plan period. Besides these, steps are being taken for the improvement of Old Mangalore port. Government of India has accorded sanction for handling petroleum products through Karwar port. Container service has been introduced there to serve Northern Karnataka. The Karwar, Belikeri, Tadri, Malpe, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Hangarakatta and Old Mangalore Ports together have handled 3.12 lakh metric tonnes of exports and 2.27 lakhs metric tonnes of imports for the year 1999-

2000. During 2003-04 they went upto 8.28 lakh metric tonnes and 3.39 lakh metric tonnes respectively. The old Mangalore port has earned a revenue of Rs. 1.28 crores during 2006-07. Passengers travelling facility being used by 18233 passenger from the port. It handled only 76000 tonnes of cargo traffic during 2007-08. For the development of the *Padubidri* port a sum of Rs. 99,000 has been spent during 2003-04. During 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 230 lakhs being spent on various developmental activities. Nothing was spent during 2006-07 for the improvement of Padubidri port.

New Mangalore Port : The New Mangalore Port has been developed into an all-weather major port, by the Government of India. The port was declared in 1974, as the ninth major port in the country and was developed over the years. During Eighth Plan, a sum of Rs. 60 crores was allotted by the Centre. Apart from it, some more facilities are expected to be created to handle crude oil, coal, LPG etc., and the user agencies have also agreed to meet the expenditure. Now this port is being administered by New Mangalore Port Trust Board under Government of India. During 1974-75 it handled only 0.09 million tonnes of cargo through 77 ships and during 1984-85 it has gone upto 3.38 million tonnes and 342 ships. During 1994-95, the cargo handled was 8 million tonnes and ships visited were 514. During 2004-05 it had gone up to 33.89 million tonnes and cargo ships visited the port was 1,057. During 2006-07 it handled 82.04 million tonnes of traffic with 17.92 million tonnes of imports and 14.12 million tonnes of exports. It also handled 1015 vessels including 18 cruise vessels during 2006-07.

Excluding the new Mangalore port, and the Karwar, Malpe and old Mangalore ports, the cargo traffic handled at other minor ports during 2007-08 was 6,085 thousand tonnes.

Sea Erosion: Out of the 300 kms of coastal belt, nearly 240.54 kms of it faces severe sea erosion. Besides this, the tidal reaches of as many as 14 rivers like Kali, Aghanastuni, Gangavali, Sharavathi, Kollur, Sita, Guropur, Netravathi, Belekeri etc are also subject to river bank erosion. As a precautionary measure, till March 2007, about 57 kms long erosion protection wall has been built in different critical places at a cost of Rs. 60 crores. A master plan to find permanent solution to this problem costing Rs. 292 crores has been sent to the Central Water Commission of India for approval.

POSTAL SERVICES

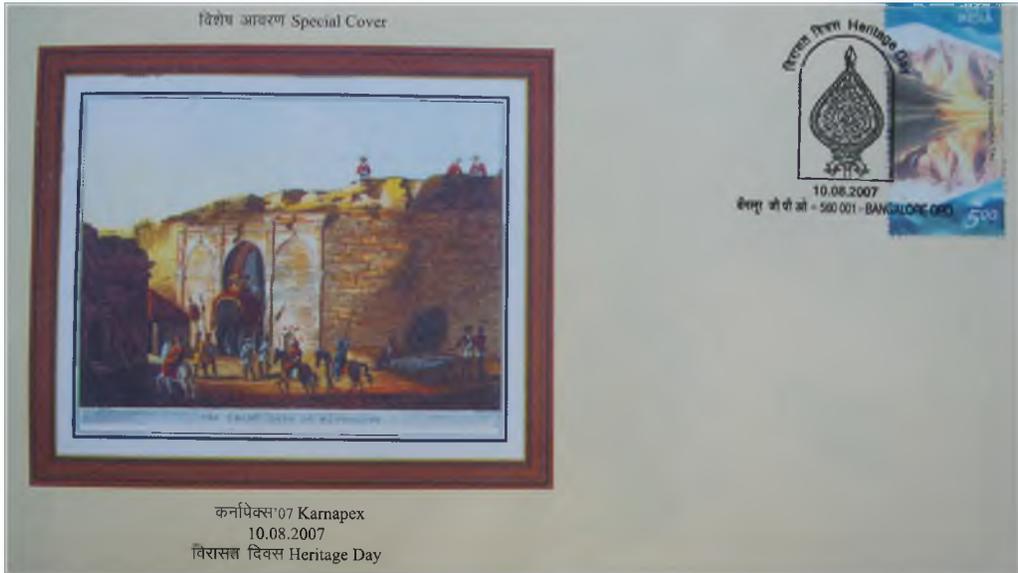
As early as 17th century, old Mysore State had local postal system called 'Anche', the word popularised by prince Chikkadevaraya. 'Anche', being the Kannada form of 'Hamsa', the messenger used by Nala and Damayanti of epic fame. Under Odeyars, it was a part of the intelligence department and was headed by the Anche Bakshi. Imperial Post Offices working under the British at Srirangapatna, Hunsur and Tumkur were included in the Anche Dept. Of

the two imperial postal lines functioning, the Bangalore-Bambay postal route was passing through Chitradurga and Harihara; the other from Bangalore to Mangalore via Mysore and Madikeri. There were Imperial Post Offices at places like Bangalore, Mysore, Harihara and Pandavapura in the princely state of Mysore (French Rocks). The British had opened their post offices at Bangalore Cantonment and Mangalore during the first decade of the nineteenth century and other centres of Bombay-Karnataka during the second and third decades of the nineteenth century. Dharwad had a post office in 1820 and Hubli in 1833. The number of post offices rose from 180 (1882) to 412 (1886) in the Mysore Kingdom and Quarter Anna post cards were introduced in old Mysore. The Mysore Anche system until its merger with the imperial postal department in 1889 was rendering services at a very cheap rate.

For some time, in the beginning, the post was carried by the runners and delivered to the destinations. There was a cartline service between Madras and Bangalore. After the completion of Railway line between Bangalore and Madras in 1864, mail was transported in trains. With the introduction of motor vehicles during the early decades of 20th century, mail was carried by the motor buses. The Bangalore General Post Office (GPO) was opened in 1800 and was one of the most important post offices in the Madras circle after Madras GPO. In 1854, Bangalore was a Saddar or Head office and Subordinate offices attached to it were Pandavapura (French Rocks), Hunsur, Harihara, Madikeri, Mysore, Shimoga, Srirangapatna and Tumkur. In 1870, there were receiving houses at Bangalore Cantonment and Bangalore city. Kollegal was transferred from Coimbatore Head office to Bangalore Head office in 1889. In 1891, Money Order services were transferred from State Treasury to Post Offices.

The old post offices in Kodagu district were Virajpet (1864), Madikeri (1870) and Ammathi (1871). Post was directly transported from Mysore Railway Station to Madikeri on Horse carts in 1894. District Postal Department was under the control of PMG Madras. The postal division of Dakshina Kannada included the entire district and a part of the present Kerala. Bellary district in the Madras Presidency had a postal division. There were 30 post offices at Kumta and Karwar in 1883. Besides, there were 17 sub-post offices and 11 village post offices also were working during the same period.

In Hyderabad-Karnataka, the Nizam's Govt. had a Postal Department of its own and the Govt. service mail was carried and delivered by the orderlies or *sawars*. In 1869 the first postage stamp of Hyderabad was introduced and postal insurance scheme in 1907. There was a British Indian post office at Humnabad. The postal dept. of Hyderabad was merged with the central postal system on 1.4.1950. The Hyderabad Karnataka region was under the Gulbarga postal division from 1959-60.



First Day Postal Cover

The Bijapur and Belgaum districts were under the Southern Maratha postal division in 1884 and the Head offices were functioning at Bijapur, Kaladgi and Belgaum. In Belgaum district 40 post offices and one telegraph office at Belgaum were functioning during 1884. From Bombay to Karwar, posts were carried by steamers once a week. In 1803, a runner route was opened between Bombay and Madras via Belgaum, Dharwad, Harihara and Bangalore. About 230 runners were employed for this purpose. Another runner route was passing from Malabar to Bombay through Honavar and Dharwad. Postal bags were exchanged at Dharwad, since it was an important centre in the postal system.

In 1921-22, the Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed liaison officer, between the State and the British Post and Telegraph Department. There were four Head Offices, 109 Sub Offices and 376 Branch Offices in the Princely Mysore State during 1923-24,

With the formation of Karnataka Post and Telegraph Circle on 1.4.1960, Gulbarga Division (Hyderabad circle); Dharwad and Belgaum Divisions (Bombay circle); Bangalore, Mysore, Dakshina Kannada and Bellary Divisions (Madras Circle) were transferred to the Karnataka Postal Circle. One Railway Mail Service (RMS) Division at Bangalore (Q division) was also transferred from Madras circle. Under the control of this division, there were six RMS sorting offices in running trains. There is a phenomenal increase in the postal activities after the formation of Karnataka Circle. As on 1.4.1960, there were 3,966 post offices in the State and on an average, one post office was there for every 48.38 sq.km and to a population of 5,934. On 1.7.1965, the Quick Mail Service (QMS) was started between Bangalore and Delhi and later it was extended to the

district headquarters and other centres. Three Speed Post centres were located at Bangalore, Mysore and Mangalore. In Bangalore alone, there were 33 speed post booking centres apart from six in Mangalore and three in Mysore, point to point Speed Post facility is available in many cities. There are at present eight speed post centres on National network and 28 speed post centres at state level, with a revenue earning of Rs. 12,42,11,984 from speed post service. The corresponding statistics as on 31.3.1992 was 9,707 post offices on an average of one for every 19.80 sq.km and for a population of 4,680. By March 1999, there were 9,852 post offices working in the state. In March 2000, the Karnataka Postal Circle office had control over the three regions of Bangalore, South Karnataka and North Karnataka with their head quarters at Bangalore for the first two and Dharwad for the last one. There were altogether 9,873 post offices comprising 70 Head Offices, 1785 Sub Post Offices, 296 Extra Departmental Sub-Offices and 7,722 Extra Departmental Branch Offices in the State. During the year 1999-2000, 1,23,34,011 registered articles were booked in the state. As on March 2003, there were 9,908 Post Offices in the State. But by March 2008, it had come down to 9,826. If Belgaum district with 726 post offices ranked first, Bangalore (Rural) district with 122 post offices was at the bottom.

The number of letter boxes which stood at 8,557 in 1960, rose to 27,348 in 1992, an almost 319% increase over the last few decades. The number of letter boxes in use by March 2000 was 30,367 comprised of 8,105 boxes at urban places and 22,262 boxes in rural areas. There were 8,060 rented post boxes, 401 postbags, 177 post boxes cum bags earning a total revenue of Rs 13,05,701 from them. There are also seven Night Post Offices working at Bangalore (2) Mysore, Davanagere, Hampanakatta (Mangalore), Belgaum and Hubli respectively. Two Philatelic Bureaux in the state are at Bangalore GPO and Mangalore H.O. At present, 15 philatelic counters were working in the State. Since 2000, all H.O.'s have been authorised to open philatelic counters. The mail is carried over a route length of 11,443 km by rail, 1,00,459 km by road, 12,195 km by runners and 32,334 km by other modes in the State. The total revenue earned from all sources by the department during the year was Rs. 135.12 crores as against the working expenditure of 218.44 crores. The Postal Training Centre at Mysore is imparting training to the newly recruited postal assistants, sorters, instructors and others. As a result of liberalisation, private agencies like Courier, VRL, Professionals, DTDC, The Franch Express and Eagle Fly Fax are also providing effective postal services with accuracy and punctuality.

Telegraph: Construction of telegraph lines was started around 1853 and by 1856 about 537 km telegraph lines were laid in princely Mysore. Madikeri was an important centre in the coastal telegraphic division of Malabar during 1869-90, as the telegraph line from Mysore to Cannanore passed via Madikeri. There was a branch line to Mangalore in 1865. Mangalore had one central

telegraph office. The two telegraph offices working in the state in 1870-71, were at Mysore and Bangalore. British had also connected their district headquarters like Bangalore cantonment, Bellary, Belgaum and Dharwad by telegraph lines. By 2000, there were 4,032 combined telegraphic offices and 253 independent telegraphic offices in the state with 81 telegraphic offices accepting the telegrams even in Devanagari Script. But due to maximum use of Telephones and Cell phones, telegraphic usage is lessening considerably throughout the country, even then it still continues domestically with less significance.

TELECOMMUNICATION

Bangalore Cantonment appears to be the first recipient of telephone system, soon after its installation at Madras. During the Khedda Operation at Kakanakote in 1889, a line of about 36 miles was laid between Hunsur and Kakanakote. Another line of about 17 km was laid between Hesaraghatta Water Reservoir and Chikkabanavar during 1896. During the plague outbreak in Bangalore and Mysore in 1898, temporary telephone lines were installed at Bangalore for anti-plague operations. In 1899, 50 government offices were provided with permanent lines. In 1909, new lines were laid in Mysore city and later connected to Bangalore in 1911-12. The telephone system was under the control of Electricity Department in the beginning. By 1918, the total length of telephone lines in the princely Mysore State was about 852 km.

Use of telephones in the twin cities of Hubli and Dharwad was started in 1936. On 31.3.1936, a telephone exchange of 50 connections was established at Dharwad. Belgaum city appears to have got telephone in 1930.

The Belgaum Exchange started functioning from 1957. Telephone Exchange of Bellary was commissioned in 1940, and had 50 connections at the outset. In 1952, telephone link between Mysore and Madikeri was established. Use of Telephones in Madikeri City began on 22-1-1955. The first telephone exchange in Chitradurga district, was started at Davangere on 5-2-1953 with 44 connections. The telephone exchanges at Mandya and Chikmagalur, were started in 1955 and 1956.

When Karnataka Postal Circle was formed in 1960, the administration of the Postal and Telecommunication services in the State was with this newly created postal circle. Due to the expansion of postal and telecommunication services, the combined set-up was bifurcated on 1.9.1974. The Karnataka Postal Circle was headed by the Post Master General, whereas Karnataka Telecommunications Circle was headed by the General Manager. There was a separate General Manager for Bangalore city telephones.

A separate circle was formed for Bangalore Telephones in 1964. It was upgraded into major Telephone district on 23-7-1976. The growth of Bangalore Telecom District was spectacular. In 1966, there were only 13,300 telephones

in Bangalore and it increased to 44,800 in 1978 and to 57,658 in 1982. During 1989, there were 85,475 phone connections.

In 1971, there were 33 exchanges with 7,310 telephones in Dakshina Kannada district. Mangalore City alone had 4,200 telephones. There were 18,753 connections in use in 1960-61, and their number in 1991-92 was 1,39,503. There were 1,30,230 telephones in Dakshina Kannada District, where as 52,011 telephones were operating in Udupi District. by March 2000.

During the period from 1982 to 1992, there was rapid expansion in the telephone system. As a result, 83,258 telephones which were in use during 1982, rose to 3,75,043 telephones in 1992-93. By March 2000, there were 18,29,400 telephones working in the State and Bangalore (Urban) District. ranked first with 6,08,103 telephones. As on March 2003, there were altogether 27,53,499 telephone connections serving the needs of the people in the State. There were 739 telephone exchanges functioning in Karnataka Circle in 1982, as against 1707 in 1992. As many as 92 new exchanges were started in 1992-93 and thus bringing the total number to 1,799 exchanges. They rose to 2,354 by March 2000. As on March 2003, it had gone upto 2,696. Due to substantial growth in information technology mobile phones are increasing considerably and all the same time there land lines are decreasing to certain extent. As a result by March 2008 there were 2727 telephone exchanges to serve the 26,10,353 telephone subscribers in the state. If Bangalore (Urban) district with 8,80, 435 telephones topped the list, Dakshina Kannada district with 1,86, 446 telephones ranked second. Chamarajanagar with 17, 389 telephones ranked last. This is due to mobile phones gaining more popularity.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., (BSNL): It is providing varied telecommunication services to the whole country. Besides it, Private Agencies are also in the field. Mobile Phone Service has become more common now a days and through it people are getting maximum benefit. Infact it has succeeded in bringing the people closer and closer. Mobile instruments are available at competitive price with facilities like SMS (Short Message Service), Camera, Playing games etc., provided within them.

In 1992-93, the number of STD/ISD routes in the State was 590. Apart from district headquarters, 159 taluk headquarters were brought under the STD network. During 92-93, 767 STD points were newly opened in order to facilitate greater access to the non-telephone owning public. The total STD points stood at 2,800. By providing new connections to 1,207 village panchayats, altogether 5,644 village panchayats were linked up with the telephone network. Traveling public too were taken care of by installing 207 public telephones on the national highways. There were 20,933 public STD booths working in different parts of the state by the end of March 1999. Free phone connections were provided to 598 tribal villages and 48 hospitals at various district headquarters. At present, all the taluk and hobli headquarters were brought under STD network and

majority of the villages were provided with telephone services. Coin booths have entered rural villages and common man being given access to it. The advent of cellphones has brought revolutionary effect in the field of telecommunication, private companies like Airtel, Reliance, Vodaphone, Air-cell, Idea, Tata-indicom have competing with BSNL by extending varieties of schemes to the customers. Cell companies like Sony, Nokia, Samsung etc are bringing vivid type of mobile units regularly.

The first Telex Exchange in Karnataka was established at Bangalore in 1963. Later followed the Telex Exchanges at Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Belgaum, Davanagere, Bellary and Raichur, Nine more exchanges were opened during 1992, thus bringing the number of Telex Exchanges to 3,079, and those on the waiting list were 462. Fax service, E-mail and internet facilities have made communication both cheaper and quicker. The telecommunication department by providing broad band connections to its subscribers in recent years has made internet facilities easily available to its customers.

ALL INDIA RADIO

A radio transmission centre called Akashavani was started by Dr. M.V. Gopaldaswamy, a Psychology Professor of Mysore University at Mysore in 1935 through private effort. The station was later taken over by the State Government in January 1941. At a later state it was taken over by the Centre and shifted to Bangalore in November 1955. In the same year, the Bangalore AIR Station commenced its broadcast through one high power transmitter. The First A.I.R. Station in the North Karnataka region started functioning at Dharwad, on 8th November, 1950. In 1964 Vividh Bharati (CBS) was added to Dharwar unit. Opening of this station was a boon to the cultural field of North Karnataka. Auxiliary stations at Bhadravati and Gulbarga were started in 1965 and 1966 respectively. Another low power transmitter at Mysore was inaugurated on the 14th November 1974. It was upgraded in 1989 as an independent regional station. The Mangalore Station was inaugurated on the 14th November 1976.

After 1990, seven more A.I.R. stations began to operate at places like Chitradurga and Hassan (1991), Hospet(1992), Madikeri and Raichur(1993), Karwar(1994) Bijapur(1997) and Bellary (2003). Consequently, by October 2006, the total number of stations has increased from six to 14. Among them, while Dharwad, Bangalore and Bhadravati AIR stations have 2 x 100 KW transmitters, Gulbarga and Mangalore have 2 x 10 KW transmitters; Chitradurga has 6KW and Hospet has 2.5 KW transmitters; Hassan, Madikeri, Raichur, Karwar and Bijapur have 2x3 KW transmitters, whereas Mysore has only 1 KW transmitter. It is proposed to equip the AIR station at Mysore with 10 KW transmitter to broadcast the routine programmes more effectively. For the purpose of broadcasting Vividh Bharati Programmes separate low powered transmitters have been set up at Bangalore and Dharwad. Both the Stations are attached with regional news units which brings out three regional

Kannada news bulletins daily. The radio stations cover about 96% of the State's population. FM (Frequency Module) stations operating at Bangalore (FM Rainbow and Amrutavarshini serve the listeners of , Mysore, Mangalore, Bijapur and other places with news and vivid cultural programmes. Along with these private F.M. stations are also serving the public with attractive cultural programmes. AIR-Bangalore has a primary channel Vividh Bharati (CBS) (1972), FM Rainbow (2001), Amrutavarshini (2004), a classical music channel. Its local archives has the voices of more than 1300 eminent personalities of film, music, politics, social works, business, science, arts, literature and other cultural fields broadcast during the last 50 years.

TELEVISION

Although, Doordarshan entered India on September 15, 1959 (Delhi) Gulbarga was the first centre in Karnataka to have a relay centre. It was inaugurated on 3-9-1977 and at the outset, in a radius of 40 km, 240 villages and towns of Raichur and Bijapur districts and Gulbarga were benefited by community viewing. The community viewing T.V. Sets were maintained and serviced by the Doordarshan Kendra, Gulbarga. Bangalore City was provided with an interim TV relay centre on 1-1-1981. Initially, Bombay and Madras TV Programmes were relayed for a limited period on the selected days of the week. But programmes could be locally produced and telecast only from December 1983. In 1984, TV transmitters were commissioned at Mangalore, Davangere, Bijapur, Bellary, Gadag, Raichur, Dharwad, Mysore, Belgaum and Hospet. The full-fledged production centre of the Bangalore Doordarshan was started in 1988.

The Doordarshan Kendra, through regional language satellite service started relaying Kannada programmes from 1-3-1990. It was gradually regularised from 1-11-1990. On 12-1-1992, Shimoga had a 10 KW transmitter. As on 18-5-1993, there were 27 TV transmitters working in the State. All of them are connected to Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra. Apart from Kannada Programmes, the Kendra is also telecasting programmes in Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Urdu, Kodava, Konkani and other Indian languages. About 72% of the population and an area of 86% in the State, was covered by the Doordarshan from 93-94. The Kendra started its DD9 (Chandana) transmission from 15-8-1994. Kannada Movie club was initiated in August 1995 and the Karnataka Regional Services DDK tract was inaugurated from December 1995.

By 1998, there were altogether 46 T.V. transmitters, comprised of 4 (HPT), 39 (LPT) and 1 (OT) respectively. During 1999-2000, besides upgrading the Hassan centre from LPT to HPT (10KW), new LPTs have been commissioned at Hiriyur, Hosadurga and Dandeli along with the VLPT commissioned at Badami in Bagalkot district. The exclusively part-time Kannada Channel, DD9 was made a 24 hours Kannada Channel (Chandana) of 12 hours of repetition, meant mainly for Kannada literary programme, socio-economic and cultural

activities with 30% of commercial viable programmes. The Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore had earned a sum of Rs. 19,61,67100 in 1998-99 from both sponsored programmes and commercial sources, but its revenue has fallen down to Rs. 12,05,87,975 for the year ending 1999-2000. So far it has succeeded in covering 75.9% of the total area and 69.8% of the total population in the State which is well below the national average of 88.5% and 75.5% respectively. It is estimated that nearly 2.8 crores of the total state population were regular T.V. viewers within the State. There is a proposal not only to upgrade Mysore and Mangalore D.D. Centres from LPT to HPT, but also to install LPTs at Mudhol and Sindhanur. As on Dec 2000, 4 HPTs, 46 LPTs and 3 VLPTs were operating in the state and providing DD1, DD2 and Chandana Channel services to the people of Karnataka.



Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra

Besides Doordarshan channels like D.D.1., Chandana, privately initiated satellite channels like Udaya, Udaya 2, Udaya Movies, Udaya News, Ushe, Kaveri, Suprabhata, TV 9/ Amogha, Suvarna, Kasturi, and Eenadu; Tamil Channels like Sun, Raj and Vijaya; Telugu channels like Eenadu, Gemini T.V.; Hindi channels like Zee, Home and Sony; Malayalam channels like Eenadu and Asianet; Other Channels like Star, ESPN, Tensports, BBC, Discovery, National Geographic, FTV, MTV, Channel V, Pogo, CNN., etc., are providing varieties of entertainment through Cable Operators. At present, local cable operators in the towns and cities are associating together to form a single city cable network, through which the programmes are telecasted within the respective city jurisdictions. DTH (Direct To Home) services has given the T.V. viewers

freedom in selecting the channels according to their taste at a cheaper rate. But still cable network has an upper hand in this regard. Under DD Direct Plus, was started by Doordarshan on 16th Dec. 2004. It is the first free DTH service offering 33 TV channels and 12 radio-channels to the customers. Today, Doordarshan has two Kendras Bangalore (1983) and Gulbarga(1994) and maintenance centres at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hospet, Mangalore and Mysore. As on March 2006, Doordarshan has 2 studios at Bangalore and Gulbarga. 55 (8 HPTs, 47 LPTs) as National Channel Transmitters, 6 (4HPTs and 2 LPTs) news channel transmitters and 7 VLPT regional channels in Karnataka. It has covered 76.2% of the area and reached 82.4% of the population in the state through its DD-1 National Channel by March 2006. It is estimated that the DD Chandana channel is being tuned by 40, 78,000 households during 2006 Jan-Dec in Karnataka.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN KARNATAKA



NH No.	Description	Length Kms in State
4 (MKB)	Madras-Kolar-Bangalore Section	108
4 (B.W.)	Bangalore-Poona Section	592
4A	Belgaum-Khanapur-Anmod-Panjim	84
7	Benaras-Nagpur-Hid Dab-Bangalore-Hosur-Krishnagiri-Madurai-Cape Comorin	128
9	Poona-Sholapur-Humnabad Hyderabad-Vijayawada	75
13	Sholapur-Chitradurga-Shimoga Sringeri-Karkala-Mlore	715
17	Panvel-Panjim-Karwar-Udupi Mangalore-Cannanore-Trichur	297
48	Bangalore-Nelamangala-Kunigal Hassan-Mangalore	320
63	Ankola-Hubli-Hospet Bellary-Gooty	369
67 (Extn)	Mettupalayam-Ooty-Gudalur -Junction with NH 212 near Gundlupet	27
206	Tumkur-Shimoga-Honnavar	370
207Hc	sur (on NH 7) - Sarjapur - Devanahalli-Dobbespet	122
209	Dindigal-Pollachi-Coimbatore-Annur Chamarajanagar-Kollegal-B'lore	203
212	Highway starting from its junction on NH-17 near Kozhikode in Kerala connecting Mysore & Terminating at its junction with NH 209 near Kollegal in Karnataka.	150
216	Bijapur - Hubli Road	193
218 Extn	Bijapur-Jevargi-Humnabad	220
	Total	3973

Chapter VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND PLANNING

Even before the advent of the British there were slight changes in the cropping pattern in agriculture. The introduction of agricultural crops like potato, chillies, groundnut and tobacco was one factor. The discovery of new sea route by the Portuguese brought new competitors to Arabs, who enjoyed almost a monopoly of Indian's overseas trade. Soon the Dutch and the English appeared on Karnataka's coast and overseas demand for Indian goods like rice, textiles, diamond and spices received a fillip. Production of agarbathi has been initiated by the Adilshahis in North Karnataka area. Tipu introduced sericulture and also started glass and paper industry.

Advent of British

With the advent of the British, an increase in roads, bridges and communication facilities resulted in fostering trade. Railways gave a further fillip to this activity. But Industrial Revolution in England and British colonial policies gave a severe blow to spinning industry which till then provided jobs to lakhs of women engaged in weaving and textiles; besides gunny bag manufacture, iron industry and paper industries also. Salt monopoly threw thousands of salt makers out of job and introduction of kerosene weakened indigenous oil extractors, which resulted in affecting their prosperity. Thus pressure on land and dependence solely on agriculture increased. But coffee plantations and public works gave job to thousands. Famines and epidemics like plague during the later half of the 19th century killed lakhs depleting the labour force. The newly started textile factories in Bangalore had to be closed for some months for want of labour. But famine relief works provided jobs to many. Abolition of Slavery Act (1843) also brought about many changes in labour supply, especially in plantations and public works.

The British, according to their colonial policies, were encouraging the raising of crops which served as raw material, required for their industrial productions. They introduced American long fibre cotton into Karnataka. The Cotton Boom of the 1860's (American Civil War days) had its own impact. In the long run it helped in creating cotton processing units. As a result, Cotton weaving not only received a setback, but its massive foreign market was also lost.

The administrative policies of the British helped the expansion of urban centres like Bangalore, Bangalore Cantonment, Mysore, Mangalore, Davangere, Hubli, Gadag, Hospet, Gulbarga etc., This was due to increased industrial activity and concentration of offices or units like railway workshops. Mangalore

saw tile factories started by Basel Mission. During the first half of the 20th century, new towns like Mandya, Bhadravati, Raichur, Harihar, Chikmagalur, etc., expanded. New towns saw starting of hotels, giving a fillip to demand for milk in bulk. Mysore's economic planners were to start a process of economic activity not seen earlier by raising dams and starting industries and by generating power. The process had been set afoot by Dewan Sheshadri Iyer. In the meanwhile co-operative movement and banking expanded during the first quarter of the 20th century. Beedi rolling, a domestic industry emerged by providing labour to the needy.

Planning in Mysore

The economic conference (between 1911 and 1931) initiated by Sir M. Visveswaraya in princely Mysore introduced through his book 'Planned Economy for India' has suggested schemes for the development of Industries and thus for the improvement of the State economy. 'Industrialise or Perish' was his slogan. Princely Mysore State was the first State in the country to formulate an economic plan which contained a number of schemes in 1946 at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.99 crores. Despite this, the State was largely pre-industrialised and under developed at the commencement of the era of planning. Free India later launched a programme aimed at the Welfare State and at the same time developing basic and key industries. Thus came many Central Government industries to Bangalore and attempts were made to expand irrigation potential by raising the Tungabhadra Dam and other irrigation projects. Even though the State was predominantly agricultural the minimum infra-structure for growth of industries had been created. The economy of the princely State by 1950 was characterised by the following features:

1. Population was not relatively in proportion to the utilisation of resources,
2. Agricultural sector which was not progressive due to low yield and poor credit and marketing facilities and prevalence of uneconomic holdings,
3. Low level of Industrialisation,
4. Low *per capita* income. low rate of capital formation and inadequate infrastructure.

In order to offset these drawbacks in the State Plans, major thrust was on the following facts:

1. Removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance,
2. Increasing the level of *per capita* income both in real and in money terms,

3. Providing employment opportunities,
4. Optimum utilisation of available resources,
5. Development of Agriculture and Industry.
6. Holding the price line,
7. Meeting the minimum requirements of the people through Minimum Needs Programme,
8. Equitable distribution of wealth and income.

Development under plans

First Five Year Plan (1951-56) : In the first plan the outlay was Rs. 47.58 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 40.51 crores in the erstwhile Mysore State. The major expenditure was Rs. 15.37 crores for irrigation, Rs. 10.39 crores for power, Rs. 4.80 crores for industries and Rs. 3.60 crores for agriculture.

Regarding Physical Progress, 'Grow More Food' campaign was popularised. National Extension Scheme was introduced, 4,100 acres of afforestation was achieved and three major and 11 medium irrigation projects were undertaken.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) : The Second plan was revised after State Re-organisation, with an outlay of Rs. 145.13 crores. The expenditure was 142.82 crores. The major expenditure was on irrigation (Rs. 28.27 crores), on power Rs. 28.02 crores and on social services Rs. 32.42 crores. During this plan agriculture production increased. Minor irrigation facility was extended by 3 lakh acres and three major and 12 medium size projects were taken up for construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 78.69 crores. Additional power generation went up to the extent of 269.5 Million KW.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) : This was the first comprehensive plan for the economic development of the State, with an outlay of Rs. 246.22 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 264.75 crores. About 41 percent was earmarked for better utilization of water and power development, 18.46 per cent for agricultural and allied activities. The *per capita* expenditure went up to Rs. 106 as against Rs. 64.5 in second plan. The important projects under this plan were the Harangi, the Hemavathi, the upper Krishna and the Malaprabha. During the Annual Plan of 1966-67, the expenditure was Rs. 54.68 crores.

Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) : The main emphasis of this plan was on (a) regional development (b) adoption of district plans. The strategy of the plan included the objectives of achieving a growth rate of 5.6 percent in agriculture. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 386.82 crores.

Regarding achievements, total irrigated area increased from 13.15 lakh hectares in 1969-70 to 15.94 lakh hectares in 1973-74. Installed capacity of power increased from 877.5 MW to 966.6 MW at the end of Fourth Plan. Per capita consumption of energy increased from 82 units to 121 unit, area under agriculture from 10,028,000 hectares to 17,504,000 hectares and food production from 56,38,00 tonnes to 66,41,000 tonnes.

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) : The main feature of this plan was removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance. The main objectives were (1) to achieve a growth of 8.5% per annum, to raise the level of per capita income to that of national level, (2) to provide highest priority for power and communication, (3) to maximise productive employment both in rural and urban areas, (4) To bring about enlarged and more diversified and decentralised industrial base in the State.

The outlay was Rs. 1076.33 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 852.39 crores by 1977-78. The plan came to an end by 1977-78, instead of 1978-79. This worked out at cent per cent expenditure. The percentage of average annual growth from 1973-74 to 1977-78 was 7.1 at current prices and 6 at constant prices of 1956-57. The State income at the end of the Plan was Rs. 2,913 crores at current prices and the *per capita* income was Rs. 840 at current prices.

The last year of Fifth plan 1978-79 and the next year 1979-80 were called Annual plans. Total outlay was Rs. 345.27 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 385.39 crores in 1979-80 and expenditure was Rs. 303 crores respectively.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) : The main feature was to achieve full employment by 1988, and for the maximum utilisation of the State's resources and to achieve a growth rate of 6.5 per cent and to increase the per capita income from Rs. 1,115 (1979-80 prices) to Rs. 1,500 in 1984-85. The outlay was Rs. 2,400 crores. The physical achievements include, increase of food production from 57.74 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 67.37 lakh tonnes in 1981-82; the total number of villages electrified increased to 17,626; the installed capacity in 1981-82 was 1847 MW; 39,927 small scale industrial units were employing 3.25 lakh persons with an investment of Rs. 332 crores; severe draughts causing not only decline in agriculture but also power production giving a blow to industries was also evidenced during the period.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) : The outlay was Rs. 3,575 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 4,056.4 crores. During the Seventh plan period the annual average growth in the State Domestic Product was placed at five percent compared to 5.6 per cent at the national level (S.D.P reflects the growth of

real output in economy). The annual average growth in agriculture and allied activities in the State during the Seventh plan was only 2.1 per cent (3.4 per cent at all-India level). In Industrial production, the growth was 6.6 per cent (7.5 per cent at all-India level). The growth in the unorganised sector of the industry which accounted for 50 per cent of the industrial output in the State in early 1980s had slackened. The main reasons for this slow growth rate of State's economy are low growth in creation of irrigation potential coupled with frequent draughts and chronic power shortages. Nearly 75 per cent of the net sown area is still depending on rainfall. The State Plan outlay is being considerably increased, the level being nearly 10 times that of the Second Plan even in real terms. During 6th and 7th plans investment on Centrally-sponsored schemes has also increased. There has been marked increase in the private investment also. There were significant shortfalls in the State Plan expenditure. The State's share in the total plan outlay for all states in the country which was 5.5 per cent during Fifth plan has declined to 4.4 per cent in Seventh plan and 5.4 per cent in Annual Plans of 1990-92.

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) : The approved outlay for the Eight five year plan of Rs. 12,300 crores at 1991-92 prices was more than double the Seventh plan level of Rs. 3,500 crores. Against annual approved outlay of Rs. 16,150 crores, expenditure has fallen short by 8.0 percent to Rs. 14,894 crores. In real terms this is 8.3 percent less (Rs. 11,272 crores) than the Eighth plan approved outlay of Rs. 12,300 crores although still almost double than that of the Seventh plan. Major Eighth plan achievements against original targets are labelled below.

1. Annual average growth of 5.6%.
2. Bringing the percentage of people below the poverty line to 25% from 38%.
3. Generating 15 to 20 lakh employment opportunities.
4. Increasing operational efficiency in irrigation and power and
5. Increasing basic facilities such as housing, health education and water supply.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-02) : The outlay approved by the planning commission for the Ninth five year plan (1997-2002) was Rs. 23,400 crores at 1996-97 prices. This is almost double (90 percent higher than) the Eighth plan approved outlay of Rs. 12,300 crores at 1991-92 prices and 57 percent higher than the 8th plan expenditure of Rs. 14,894 crores. The Ninth plan has been formulated keeping in view the changed national scenario and the consequent expected role of planning, identified strengths and weakness in the State's

economy, as well as its critical needs. The State's growth performance must keep pace with national growth rates and over strip. Productivity in different sectors must also go up. The growing problem of unemployment needs to be addressed by reserving the observed phenomenon of secondary and tertiary sectors to proportionately absorbing as much of the disguised unemployment in the primary sector as their growth would warrant. The ultimate goal of development efforts is human development with its two prerequisites of reduction of poverty and improvement of the quality of life. Within this overall goal inequalities and injustices must be set right and issues of original and gender equity redressed. Crucial areas requiring attention are basic facilities like education, health, drinking water, sanitation and housing.

Tenth five year plan (2002-07) : The outlay approved by the planning commission for the Tenth five year plan (2002-07) was Rs.43,558 crores at 2001-02 prices. This is 86 percent of the Ninth five year plan approved outlay of Rs.23,400 crores. The outlay for the annual plan 2002-03 is 8616.61 crores and Expenditure is Rs.8163.91 crores. The outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is Rs.12322.92 crores. This represents an increase of 26 percent over the budgeted outlay of Rs.9779.75 crores in 2003-04 and forms 28 percent of the Tenth plan outlay of Rs.43558 crores. Tenth Five Year Plan outlay and Expenditures are given below.

Outlay and Expenditure during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Approved outlay (B.E)	Expenditure
2002-03	8610.61	8163.92
2003-04	9779.75	8619.45
2004-05	12322.92	11888.70
2005-06	13555.00	12852.84*
2006-07	16166.00	16166.00

* Revised Estimates. /B.E: Budget Estimates.

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) : The outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) is Rs. 96703 crores, which represents an increase of 122% over Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) outlay of Rs. 43558 crores. The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 17783 crores, which represents an increase of 10% over the budgeted outlay of Rs. 16166 crores in 2006-07 and forms 18.4% of the Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay.

The District Plan size for Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 10,800 crores and for Annual Plan 2007-08 it is Rs. 1980 crores. The outlay proposed for

Externally Aided Projects in Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 3025.51 crores and Rs. 12041.40 crores in Eleventh Five Year Plan. Under the Special Component Plan Rs. 2916.42 crores in Annual Plan 2007-08 and Rs. 15858.36 crores in Eleventh Five Year Plan have been earmarked for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Under the Tribal Sub Plan Rs. 1129.12 crores in Annual Plan 2007-08 and Rs.6143.54 crores in Eleventh Five Year Plan have been earmarked for the welfare for the Scheduled Tribes.

Priorities : In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 38.36% of the outlay has been allocated for the Irrigation and Energy sectors followed by Social Services sector with an allocation of 33.58%, Transport 12.39%, Rural Development 4.74%, Agriculture & Allied sector 4.25%. In the Annual Plan 2007-08, 35.25% of the outlay has been allocated for the Irrigation and Energy sectors followed by Social Services sector with an allocation of 34.41%, Transport 13.36%, Rural Development 5.26%, Agriculture & Allied 4.65%.

Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (Proposed) Outlays of Karnataka State

Sl. No	Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-2012 Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	410662.00
2.	Rural Development	458719.00
3.	Special Area Programmes	65000.00
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	2476335.00
5.	Energy	1224815.00
6.	Industry and Minerals	119786.00
7.	Transport	1198427.00
8.	Science, Technology and Environment	130336.00
9.	General Economic Services	234130.00
10.	Social Services	3231899.00
11.	General Services	120180.00
	Grand total	9670289.00

Source: Draft Annual Plan of Karnataka State for the year 2007-08 volume-I & II

Economic situation : The performance of the state's economy in terms of growth in Gross State Domestic product has improved over the last three years. During the current year, growth in agriculture is low because of the persistence of drought in 128 taluks in the state. However, the overall improvement in economy is supplemented by secondary and tertiary sectors.

The State achieved a fair rate of growth of the economy during the last three years, consistent with its continued developmental policies and programmes. 2006-07 is the fifth year of the 10th five year plan and the expected achievement of growth is 7.9 percent in the State. The quick estimates of 2005-06 reveal a growth rate of 9.0 percent during 2005-06 and 9.2 percent during 2006-07.

The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product growth in the primary sector consisting of agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining and quarrying is 2.0 percent during 2006-07. At current prices, growth in the GSDP of Karnataka is estimated at 9.3 percent. The estimated real growth in GSDP (at constant prices) for secondary sector consisting of 'manufacturing, construction and electricity' sector is 9.9 percent during 2006-07. The marginal increase compared to 8.3 percent during 2005-06 is due to a fall in value addition from the electricity sector. At current prices, the growth in this sector would be 14.2 percent. Value addition in manufacturing during 2006-07 grew by 10.7 percent compared to 6.9 percent in 2005-06. The manufacturing industry account for bulk (i.e. 63 percent) of the secondary sector. Under the manufacturing sector, the general index of fourteen industry groups during April to December 2006 has slightly increased to that of the corresponding previous year. In the first three quarters of the current year, all the sixteen groups, show a positive growth rate over the previous year's. Manufacturing of non-metallic minerals registered the highest growth of 61.22 percent, followed by manufacturing of basic metals and alloys (37.3 percent), metal products 15.38 percent, wool and silk 15.02 percent and rubber and plastic 12.89 percent. In absolute terms, according to the latest and observed trends, the tertiary sector is expected to grow from Rs. 73,375 crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 80,100 crores in 2006-07 at constant prices. At current prices, this sector is estimated at Rs. 1,06,040 crores during 2006-07 against Rs. 92,237 crores during 2005-06.

State income and per capita income

At constant (1993-94) prices, the quick estimates of State income i.e., Net State Domestic product (NSDP) at factor cost of Karnataka in 2002-03 was estimated at Rs.63,968 crores as against Rs.61386 crores in 2001-02 registering an increase of 4.2 percent during the year. At current prices, the state income in 2002-03 is estimated at Rs.100406 crores as against Rs.93383 crores showing an increase of 7.5 percent during the year. The corresponding growth rates in Nation Income at current and constant prices are 6.5 percent and 4.2 percent respectively.

The Per capita income (per capita NSDP) at factor cost in real terms, at 1993-94 prices is estimated at Rs.11,799 for 2002-03 as against Rs.11516 for 2001-02, registering an increase of 2.5 percent. The per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs.18521 in 2002-03 as against Rs.17,518 in 2001-02, showing an increase of 5.7 percent. The corresponding per capita income growth rates at current and constant prices are 4.7 percent and 2.4 percent respectively at national level.

Sectorial shares of State income : The shares of broad sectors Viz., primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the total State Income at current

prices in 2005-06 were 20.9 percent, 23.0 percent and 56.1 percent. In 1999-2000 (base year), the corresponding shares were 29.9 percent, 21.3 percent and 48.8 percent respectively. Sectorial composition of state income in 2005-06 compared to 1999-2000 indicates a gradual decline in dependence of State economy on agriculture (reduction in the share of 9.0 percent over 1999-2000) is over the years. The Share of the Secondary sector has almost been static during this period. More details see table 8.1 and 8.2

Table.8.1 Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin-at Current Prices

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Industry	1990-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 Q.E
1.	Agriculture	23,197	24,362	19,916	19,396	17,466	22,729	27,261
2.	Forestry and Logging	1,514	1,590	1,682	1,616	1,719	1,931	2,047
3.	Fishing	543	533	497	600	498	545	736
4.	Mining and Quarrying	405	461	557	629	952	1,625	1,660
	Primary Sector	25,659	26,946	22,652	22,241	20,635	26,830	31,704
5.	Manufacturing	10,382	10,653	12,009	14,714	17,213	19,100	21,051
6.	Registered	6,663	6,595	7,787	9,858	11,973	13,510	14,950
7.	Un-registered	3,719	4,058	4,222	4,856	5,240	5,590	6,101
8.	Construction	6,556	6,261	7,265	7,894	8,825	9,982	11,735
9.	Electricity Gas and Water supply	1,375	1,819	1,794	1,744	1,711	1,683	2,088
	Secondary Sector	18,313	18,733	21,068	24,352	27,749	30,765	34,874
10.	Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communication	15,315	16,879	19,110	21,337	24,868	28,483	33,002
11.	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	14,814	17,079	19,549	22,455	25,477	29,034	33,680
12.	Community, Social & Personal Services	11,777	12,257	13,189	13,981	15,498	16,832	18,479
	Tertiary Sector	41,906	46,215	51,848	57,773	65,843	74,349	85,161
	Total GSDP	85,879	91,895	95,569	1,04,366	1,14,228	1,31,943	1,51,741
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	16,603	17,496	17,923	19,338	20,900	23,848	27,101

Q.E= Quick estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table.8.2 Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin-at Constant (1993-94) Prices

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Industry	1990-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 Q.E
1.	Agriculture	23,197	24,791	21,521	19,747	16,703	20,983	22,475
2.	Forestry and Logging	1,514	1,509	1,567	1,476	1,454	1,519	1,535
3.	Fishing	543	562	496	526	467	463	568
4.	Mining and Quarrying	405	521	621	722	954	1,112	913
Primary Sector Total		25,659	27,383	24,205	22,471	19,578	24,077	25,491
5.	Manufacturing	10,382	10,263	11,373	13,588	14,980	15,542	16,416
6.	Registered	6,663	6,289	7,275	9,008	10,254	10,693	11,275
7.	Un-registered	3,719	3,974	4,098	4,580	4,726	4,849	5,141
8.	Construction	6,556	6,911	7,508	7,913	7,972	8,676	9,570
9.	Electricity Gas and Water supply	1,375	1,675	1,617	1,488	1,382	1,360	1,628
Secondary Sector Total		18,313	18,849	20,498	22,989	24,334	25,578	27,614
10.	Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communication	15,315	16,974	18,897	20,628	23,096	25,354	27,709
11.	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	14,814	16,265	17,402	19,153	20,447	23,192	25,415
12.	Community, Social and Personal Services	11,777	11,942	12,591	12,890	13,681	14,193	14,877
Tertiary Sector Total		41,906	45,181	48,890	52,671	57,224	62,739	68,001
Total GSDP		85,879	91,414	93,593	98,130	1,01,136	1,12,395	1,21,107
Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)		16,603	17,405	17,553	18,183	18,505	20,315	21,628

Q.E= Quick estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Inter State Comparison: It compares the average annual growth rates of State Income and per capita income during 1993-94 to 2004-05 and per capita income at current prices for 2004-05 for the major States in India, except for Karnataka and all India for which the same is worked out from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 (new serious). Among the fifteen major states, Karnataka stands in seventh position in terms of per capita income at current prices. For more details see table 8.3

Table.8.3 Average annual growth rate of State Income and Per Capita Income in real terms for major states.

State	Growth Rates (%)		Per Capita income at current prices 2004-05 (Rs.)	Rank
	State Income	Per Capita Income		
Andhra Pradesh	6.0	4.8	23,153	08
Assam	3.2	1.5	13,633	12
Bihar	5.3	2.8	5,772	15
Gujarat	7.4	5.3	28,355	04
Haryana	6.3	3.9	32,712	01
Karnataka	5.6	4.2	23,848	07
Kerala	5.8	4.8	27,048	05
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	2.3	14,069	11
Maharashtra	5.5	3.6	32,170	02
Orissa	5.2	3.7	13,601	13
Punjab	4.3	2.6	30,701	03
Rajasthan	7.3	4.8	16,212	10
Tamil Nadu	5.3	4.2	25,965	06
Uttar Pradesh	4.1	1.8	11,477	14
West Bangal	7.1	5.6	22,497	09
All India	6.1	4.4	23,222	-

District-wise Income of Karnataka: The District wise details of Net District Income and corresponding per capita Income of all the 27 districts of the state the year 2003-04 at current and constant (1993-94) prices are given in table 8.4 and 8.5

Table 8.4 Sectoral Composition of Net District Income of Karnataka At Current Prices during Year 2005-06

Rs. in lakhs

Sl No.	District	Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	Forestry and Logging	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Primary Sector Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bagalkote	113862	6767	165	4230	125024
2.	Bangalore	51491	11892	780	224	64387
3.	Bangalore (Rural)	116336	14400	1260	720	132716
4.	Belgaum	253561	16041	846	791	271239
5.	Bellary	108650	6749	2393	121344	239136
6.	Bidar	40802	6226	315	102	47445
7.	Bijapur	79931	6315	557	17	86820
8.	Chamarajana- nagar	42385	3599	900	440	47324
9.	Chikmagalur	123068	6109	1077	28740	158994
10.	Chitradurga	78587	5472	944	12161	97164
11.	Dahshina Kannada	82630	6979	24902	38	114549
12.	Davanagere	108098	5948	1481	158	115685
13.	Dharwad	71015	4250	584	130	75979
14.	Gadag	48687	3011	2511	86	52035
15.	Gulbarga	161574	9835	128	6673	179210
16.	Hassan	103865	6933	1551	344	112693
17.	Haveri	71789	5029	1297	215	78330
18.	Kodagu	103053	3643	306	68	107070
19.	Kolar	137795	10496	1837	191	150319
20.	Koppal	73297	4353	613	488	78751
21.	Mandya	104759	7194	2084	114	114151
22.	Mysore	130461	8505	1737	268	140971
23.	Raichur	76615	5619	965	16822	100020
24.	Shimoga	104961	6452	1847	280	113540
25.	Tumkur	127784	9636	4199	3649	145268
26.	Udupi	53509	4326	9991	303	68129
27.	Uttara Kannada	46026	14058	6707	483	67274
	State	2614590	199837	70717	199079	3084224

Table 8.4 Continued

Manufacturing		Constru- ction	Electricity	Secondary Sector Total	Railways	Transport by other menas
Registered	Un _ Registered					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5931	28194	26948	3017	64090	1357	11301
746191	118671	271667	57967	1194496	2640	144306
66770	25037	21930	12049	125786	3635	23618
64818	51794	65278	15328	197218	4026	25844
122841	14197	39616	6686	183340	2318	37323
3983	8247	20345	4504	37079	1408	12134
1715	11549	36012	8838	58114	2318	13215
131	10194	9390	2307	22022	356	4093
2254	6007	16398	5957	30616	1690	6942
2082	13970	23127	5926	45105	2940	10412
104843	55308	65695	7682	233528	4048	39353
6968	16339	29687	7817	60811	1052	16368
33140	17920	45440	4648	101148	3760	17566
536	13075	17643	1988	33242	1996	7453
24628	20772	62195	7534	115129	1905	21201
2808	8006	27956	5033	43803	2872	10596
20959	13051	17300	4152	55462	1532	8776
1180	2571	9676	1847	15274	0	2582
3793	19115	39208	12101	74217	2442	20226
59493	10769	17212	4178	91652	978	8977
9620	10255	28636	4459	52970	2516	6973
84190	23876	63923	8339	180328	1820	23674
5472	6740	24094	3930	40236	910	10345
6968	14885	33026	6156	61035	2335	10659
12557	27582	40584	13649	94372	1798	12568
11912	18836	30514	4459	65721	695	7144
15321	11901	34128	4337	65687	3189	9440
1421104	578861	1117628	224888	3342481	56536	523087

Table 8.4 (Continued)

Sl. No.	District	Storage	Comm- unication	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	Banking and Insurance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bagalkote	34	6275	35755	14019
2.	Bangalore	1248	91164	931845	430654
3.	Bangalore (Rural)	64	6690	130865	13966
4.	Belgaum	175	19215	120467	38564
5.	Bellary	194	9153	139843	30119
6.	Bidar	106	2092	14761	11031
7.	Bijapur	66	7508	25672	12703
8.	Chamarajanagar	14	2146	12760	8014
9.	Chikamagalur	63	7042	38690	19477
10.	Chitradurga	215	6208	27418	15631
11.	Dahshina Kannada	196	22589	165293	62049
12.	Davanagere	129	4843	39697	23420
13.	Dharwad	125	15024	64251	58618
14.	Gadag	64	4516	18450	11075
15.	Gulbarga	219	11177	55679	27166
16.	Hassan	95	8617	28356	22600
17.	Haveri	55	3556	26423	11917
18.	Kodagu	25	5532	31129	14829
19.	Kolar	113	6365	37204	21130
20.	Koppal	61	3025	32090	7288
21.	Mandya	84	6815	30294	21152
22.	Mysore	240	15450	107234	60821
23.	Raichur	236	3854	31953	16051
24.	Shimoga	211	10940	40692	28272
25.	Tumkur	51	9651	42623	13687
26.	Udupi	40	5938	39076	51515
27.	Uttara Kannada	64	10701	36187	28033
	State	4187	306086	2304707	1073801

Table 8.4 (Continued)

Real estate, Owner-Ship of Dwellings and Business Services	Public Administration	Other Services	Tertiary Sector Total	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	Per Capital NDDP (in Rs.)
7	8	9	10	11	12
34849	13714	37046	154350	343464	19625
97798	73053	173812	2846520	4105403	59277
52090	16127	36372	283427	541929	27188
84284	34215	91434	418224	886681	19858
46195	11247	46667	323059	745535	34715
40096	13370	33138	128136	212660	13361
39082	6464	42686	149714	294648	15392
26044	4705	16927	75059	144405	1417
32768	22069	20793	149534	339143	28059
34075	14046	31875	142820	285089	17728
54880	19811	4657	414776	762852	37943
44455	40356	39773	210093	386590	20374
45468	31929	35255	271996	449123	26424
20702	28868	21430	114554	199831	19409
78418	31642	62855	290262	584602	17624
41699	25699	30330	170864	327361	17947
27511	19714	28912	128396	262188	17197
20076	12992	11323	98488	220832	37996
64693	30039	49798	232010	456546	16992
27688	4414	27072	111593	281996	22253
36783	3502	32313	140432	307553	16460
81614	13011	57078	360942	682241	24383
37864	12390	35952	149555	289811	16382
42513	28868	37270	201760	376335	21627
67819	29614	49090	226901	466541	17038
26302	19046	29326	179082	312931	26558
32835	16799	29977	167225	300185	20932
2138601	577704	1155061	8138770	14566475	26015

Table 8.5 Sectoral Composition of Net District Income of Karnataka At Constant (1999-00) Prices during 2005-06

Rs. in Lakhs

S1 No.	District	Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	Forestry and Logging	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Primary Sector Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bagalkote	90999	4728	153	3529	99409
2.	Bangalore	43164	9433	723	179	5349
3.	Bangalore (Rural)	97278	5802	1167	576	104824
4.	Belgaum	193332	13287	784	629	208032
5.	Bellary	86573	5424	2217	63480	157694
6.	Bidar	36051	4819	292	82	41244
7.	Bijapur	66943	5011	516	14	72484
8.	Chamarajana-nagar	39863	2849	834	351	43897
9.	Chikamagalur	102573	5595	998	7261	116427
10.	Chitradurga	63822	4339	875	6026	75062
11.	Dahshina Kannada	82179	5329	15211	37	102757
12.	Davanagere	109008	4724	1372	76	115180
13.	Dharwad	58123	3294	541	104	62062
14.	Gadag	39380	2347	232	68	42027
15.	Gulbarga	134643	8300	1045	5761	149749
16.	Hassan	93856	5819	1437	212	101324
17.	Haveri	61058	3951	1201	182	66392
18.	Kodagu	87595	3073	284	55	91006
19.	Kolar	128231	8874	1702	154	138962
20.	Koppal	64734	3452	568	390	69143
21.	Mandya	87814	5638	1930	92	95474
22.	Mysore	115758	6634	1609	189	124190
23.	Raichur	69112	4450	894	9543	83999
24.	Shimoga	96056	4985	1711	177	102928
25.	Tumkur	106876	7800	3890	2814	121379
26.	Udupi	47550	3277	7549	216	58593
27.	Uttara Kannada	42964	8588	4751	337	56640
	State	2245536	151822	54486	102533	2554377

Table 8.5 Continued

Manufacturing		Constru- ction	Electricity Gas and Water Supply	Secondary Sector Total	Railways	Transport by other means
Registered	Un- registered					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4451	24107	21627	2556	52741	1451	8926
559863	9038	221551	49874	930325	2823	113148
50097	21294	17904	10314	9609	3886	18651
48632	44165	52853	13513	159163	4304	20232
92166	12060	31926	5628	141780	2478	29228
2989	7032	16330	3859	30210	1505	9717
1287	900	28756	7577	47520	2478	10462
98	8689	7548	1938	18273	381	3370
1692	5108	13327	4900	25027	1807	5342
1562	11968	18630	5033	37193	3143	8416
78663	46025	53942	6542	185172	4328	28422
5227	13841	24070	6320	49458	1124	13216
24865	15135	35565	3883	80448	4019	13832
402	11167	14056	1692	27317	2134	5864
18478	17726	49567	6259	92030	2037	17041
2107	6798	22388	3803	35096	3071	8492
15727	11152	13934	3367	44180	1638	6964
885	2169	7796	1246	12096	0	2131
2846	16182	31941	10141	61110	2611	16232
44637	9245	13738	3574	71194	1046	7144
7218	8715	22945	3668	42546	2690	5649
63168	20136	51759	6896	141959	1946	18523
4106	5777	19327	3336	32546	973	8227
5229	12618	26787	5004	49638	2496	8689
9421	23579	32761	11160	76921	1922	10187
8938	15811	24974	3799	53522	743	5800
11495	10113	27705	3616	52929	3409	7427
1066249	489550	904707	189498	2650003	60443	411332

Table 8.5 (Continued)

Sl. No.	District	Storage	Communication	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Banking and Insurance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bagalkote	25	8801	29070	11337
2.	Bangalore	985	120886	715906	348291
3.	Bangalore (Rural)	48	8548	100414	11295
4.	Belgaum	136	26952	93677	31389
5.	Bellary	148	12722	89910	24359
6.	Bidar	81	2550	12115	8922
7.	Bijapur	50	10494	21225	10273
8.	Chamarajanagar	11	3011	11144	6481
9.	Chikmagalur	49	9826	25050	15752
10.	Chitradurga	167	8594	20492	12641
11.	Dahshina Kannada	154	31055	126200	50182
12.	Davanagere	98	6339	34706	18941
13.	Dharwad	97	20828	50482	47407
14.	Gadag	49	6413	15034	8957
15.	Gulbarga	168	15654	45807	21970
16.	Hassan	72	12057	24333	18278
17.	Haveri	41	4916	21472	9638
18.	Kodagu	19	7743	25901	11993
19.	Kolar	88	8498	30584	17089
20.	Koppal	46	4069	26034	5894
21.	Mandya	63	9617	24789	17107
22.	Mysore	185	20984	84026	49189
23.	Raichur	178	5223	25147	12981
24.	Shimoga	161	15357	34178	22865
25.	Tumkur	39	13372	34667	11070
26.	Udupi	32	7666	31589	41662
27.	Uttara Kannada	48	14940	28355	22672
	State	3238	417115	178306	868435

Table 8.5 (Continued)

Real estate, Owner Ship of Dwellings & Business Services	Public Administration	Other Services	Tertiary Sector Total	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	Per capita NDDP (in Rs)
7	8	9	10	11	12
24146	10909	29927	124592	276743	15813
742356	58108	142097	2244600	3228423	46614
36747	12827	29488	221904	426336	21388
57985	27216	73735	335426	702620	15736
32107	8945	37763	237660	537134	25011
28690	10635	26711	100926	172380	10830
27069	5140	34354	121545	241549	12618
18248	3742	13683	60071	122241	11950
23089	17555	16817	115287	256741	21241
23522	11172	25762	113909	226164	14064
39642	15759	37786	333528	621457	30911
31113	32102	32166	169805	334443	17625
32287	25397	28620	222969	365479	21503
14242	22963	17332	92988	162333	15767
55491	25169	50780	234117	475896	14347
28975	20442	24471	140191	276611	15165
18839	15681	23346	102534	213106	13978
14350	10335	9159	81631	184733	31785
45264	23894	40337	184597	384669	14317
19376	3511	21964	89084	229421	18105
25205	2784	26179	114083	252103	13492
57671	10348	46307	289179	555328	19847
26395	9855	29070	118049	234594	13261
29564	22963	30163	166436	319002	18332
47225	23556	39786	181824	380125	13882
18310	15150	23843	144795	256910	21803
22829	13364	24268	137312	246881	17215
1540737	459522	935914	6479042	11683422	20866

Prices

“Wholesale Price” is defined as that price at which a commodity is sold to other sellers or processors and not for ultimate consumption. This price definition refers to the “Model Price” i.e. the price at which the largest transaction takes place.

The price trends in wholesale prices have been based on the fortnightly returns collected from District Marketing Offices. The movement of wholesale prices in absolute terms from 2001 to 2005 is shown in Table Commodity wise, during the year 2001, while the prices of Cotton lint fell by 1.63%, Paddy fine by (2.38%) and Groundnut pods by (2.40%) respectively. But there was a steep increase in the prices of Potato (53.07%), Gram (whole) (23.43%), Cotton Kapas (15.42%) and Ground nut oil (13.80%). During 2002 the prices of Gram (whole) recorded a fall of 29.0% over that of previous year, where as the fall in the prices of Gur sort II was least i.e. 3.54%. Over a period of one year i.e. 2001 to 2002 the increase in prices of cereals varied between 1.02% in case of wheat white to as high as 13.5% with regard to Bajra. Tur(whole), Maize and Jowar white prices rose by 12.3%, 12.5% and 12.9% respectively.

In the year 2003 the prices of Groundnut Oil, Groundnut seed, Blackgram (whole), coconut oil, Onion, Cotton (Kapas) and Potato moved down beyond 10% compared to the position a year ago although there was a moderate rise in the prices of Groundnut pods (17.1%), Gram (whole) 16.7%, Maize (8.9%) Respectively.

The prices of most of the items registered a declining trend during 2004. But Rice (Medium), Wheat (white), Jowar (white) and Blackgram (whole) recorded more than 10% increase over the previous year. During 2005, the declining trend continued.

During the year 2005, there was an increase in the prices of many items. Ragi registered a maximum rise of 10.6%. Again, there was a mixed trend in the year 2005 compared to the level of 2004. The prices of Groundnut oil, (Gur (Sort I) and Arecanut (Cured) recorded less than five percent fall, while the fall with regard to chillies dry (Byadgi) was more than 28%. The minimum rise was recorded for paddy medium (0.2%).

Retail Prices of Agricultural Commodities:

Average retail prices of some essential commodities in Karnataka from 2001 to 2005 are depicted in table no. It is seen from this table that the retail prices of essential commodities totaling 33 showed mixed trend during 2001 compared to the previous year. While there was a moderated increase in the prices of pepper 37.4%, Potato 36.5%, Kerosene 35.9%, Onion 27.3%, Gram split 24.0%, Tamarind 17.4%, while the prices of Cardamom 5.4% and Groundnut oil 5.0% declined considerably. Tobacco raw leaf recorded a maximum fall in

the price (89.1%) during 2001. The prices of almost all the commodities with an exception of Gur (Sort I), Caster oil, Cashewnut, Tamarind and Cardamum, exhibited an upward trend during 2002 compared to the preceding year. Among cereals, the maximum increase was noticed in case of white Jowar (12.3%), whereas among Pulses Black gram split recorded a rise of 13.6%. An upward trend continued during 2003 also. While the increase in the prices was maximum in case of Tobacco raw leaf (33.4%), it was between 10 to 20 percent in case of Maize, Blackgram split, Groundnut oil, Coconut oil and Onion as compared to the previous year. During the same period, the prices declined by more than 20 percent in respect of Garlic.

Table 8.6 Average Wholesale Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka 2001 -2005

Sl. No.	Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.	Paddy (fine)	654	639.00	713.00	754.00	745.00	755.00
	Paddy (medium)	588	563.00	602.00	648.00	639.00	640.00
	Paddy (coarse)	536	505.00	534.00	566.00	572.00	618.00
2.	Rice(fine)	1061	1474.00	1636.00	1654.00	1593.00	1699.00
	Rice(medium)	1331	1235.00	1343.00	1374.00	1382.00	1464.00
	Rice(coarse)	522	952.00	975.00	952.00	1003.00	1004.00
3.	Wheat (White)	1004	977.00	987.00	1011.00	1124.00	1091.00
4.	Jowar (White)	675	605.00	683.00	722.00	825.00	789.00
5.	Ragi	590	541.00	518.00	599.00	603.00	539.00
6.	Bajra	566	490.00	556.00	547.00	557.00	529.00
7.	Maize	471	448.00	504.00	549.00	550.00	541.00
8.	Arhar (tur whole)	1613	1410.00	1584.00	1605.00	1845.00	1710.00
9.	Mung (Whole)	2194	2443.00	2350.00	2277.00	2187.00	2431.00
10.	Blackgram (Whole)	2592	2437.00	1860.00	1567.00	1806.00	1979.00
11.	Gram(Whole)	1788	2207.00	1567.00	1828.00	1838.00	1984.00
12.	Groundnut (pods)	1375	1342.00	1499.00	1756.00	1719.00	1751.00
13.	Groundnut(seeds)	2197	2213.00	2500.00	2916.00	2912.00	2766.00
14.	Groundnut oil	3622	4093.00	4675.00	5613.00	5584.00	5374.00
15.	Coconut oil	5847	5161.00	5836.00	6649.00	7612.00	7585.00
16.	Gur (sort I)	1228	1250.00	1167.00	1118.00	1610.00	1635.00
17.	Sugar (open market)	1419	1460.00	1398.00	1302.00	1525.00	1716.00
18.	Chillies Dry (Byadgi)	5350	5871.00	5434.00	5649.00	6679.00	4802.00
19.	Coconut (per 1000)	4389	3725.00	4436.00	5466.00	6427.00	6174.00
20.	Arecanut (cured / dry)	13670	12028.00	10645.00	11072.00	11223.00	9980.00
21.	Potato	439	672.00	720.00	615.00	673.00	650.00
22.	Onion	438	549.00	457.00	525.00	572.00	606.00
23.	Cotton (kapas)	1809	2088.00	1815.00	2189.00	2276.00	2074.00
	Cotton (lint)	3744	3683.00	3217.00	3446.00	3138.00	2858.00
24.	Tobacco (raw leaf)	3680	4000.00	-	-	-	-

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

**Table 8.7 Average Retail Prices of Essential Commodities in
Karnataka, 2001 to 2005**

Sl. No.	Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.	Rice (Fine)	16.66	16.14	17.58	17.77	17.23	18.38
	Rice (medium)	14.15	13.66	14.69	14.94	15.08	16.02
	Rice (coarse)	11.69	10.71	10.93	10.87	11.47	11.84
2.	Wheat (white)	11.44	10.87	11.27	11.52	12.48	12.37
3.	Jowar (white)	8.84	7.43	8.34	8.85	9.91	9.71
4.	Bajra	6.76	6.03	6.60	6.74	7.86	7.39
5.	Maize	6.98	6.40	6.59	7.42	7.86	7.27
6.	Ragi	5.93	5.50	6.04	6.57	6.77	6.73
7.	Gram (Split)	22.63	28.06	26.71	25.29	24.79	25.79
8.	Artar (Tur Split)	29.50	28.66	29.35	30.06	32.42	31.02
9.	Mung (Split)	28.93	32.29	32.37	30.79	28.58	31.75
10.	Blackgram (Split)	37.57	37.36	32.29	27.60	27.53	32.27
11.	Gur (Sort-I)	13.40	14.28	13.83	12.97	18.02	18.89
	Gur (Sort-II)	14.45	14.22	14.25	13.55	18.16	19.43
12.	Sugar (Open Market)	15.21	15.46	14.98	14.01	16.21	18.57
13.	Groundnut oil	41.38	43.44	49.43	58.19	57.87	56.25
14.	Castor oil	43.72	40.25	42.83	49.50	51.74	49.88
15.	Coconut Oil	63.78	59.04	62.48	72.38	83.05	84.07
16.	Potato	6.19	8.45	9.31	8.22	8.78	8.92
17.	Onion	5.65	7.19	6.17	7.14	7.40	8.30
18.	Cashewnut	281.90	252.522	240.56	242.02	253.62	267.12
19.	Areca nut (dry/ curd nut)	179.68	151.40	37.91	139.09	127.78	137.50
20.	Tobacco raw leaf	34.41	59.39	65.23	43.47	66.61	50.42
21.	Ghee (AG mark)	135.21	141.81	143.78	145.91	161.29	156.99
22.	Tamarind	26.51	21.90	20.40	20.52	32.69	32.10
23.	Chillies dry (Byadgi)	59.59	67.10	63.81	64.83	73.72	55.98
24.	Garlic	35.70	36.00	41.62	32.26	29.45	26.60
25.	Pepper	253.98	158.94	139.75	129.83	106.04	98.47
26.	Cardamum	695.17	732.68	786.58	733.05	591.73	568.22
27.	Mutton	96.74	103.25	104.93	108.10	114.36	118.06
28.	Egg 'A' grade (per dozen)	19.43	19.07	18.26	18.91	19.86	20.67
29.	Vanaspathi	43.90	40.58	45.18	49.15	51.76	50.04
30.	Kerosene (per litre)	10.56	14.35	15.31	16.09	17.84	19.61

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Table 8.8 Wholesale Price Index Numbers of
Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka**

(Base:1981-82=100)

Year	Index	Percentage change over previous year/month
1995-96	369	6.65
1996-97	386	4.61
1997-98	408	5.70
1998-99	435	6.62
1999-2000	429	-1.38
2000-2001	401	-6.53
2001-2002	387	-3.49
2002-2003	397	2.58
2003-2004	428	7.81
2004-2005	439	2.57
2005-2006	461	5.01
2006-2007	501	8.68
2007-2008	546	8.98
(April to Sep.2008)		
April 2008	600	4.17
May 2008	604	0.67
June 2008	615	1.82
July 2008	653	6.18
August 2008	681	4.29
September 2008	694	1.91

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Table 8.9 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in
Karnataka**

(Base:1960=100)

Year	Index	Percentage change over previous year/month
1995-96	1727.63	10.87
1996-97	1881.31	8.90
1997-98	2013.79	7.04
1998-99	2180.96	8.30
1999-2000	2270.21	4.09
2000-2001	2344.56	3.28
2001-2002	2426.75	3.51

2002-2003	2516.00	3.68
2003-2004	2626.50	4.39
2004-2005	2728.50	3.88
2005-2006	2856.00	4.67
2006-2007	3033.08	6.20
2007-2008	3252.67	7.24
(April to Oct.2008)		
(Base:1987-88=100)		
April 2008	401	1.26
May 2008	401	-
June 2008	405	1.00
July 2008	414	2.22
August 2008	422	1.93
September 2008	432	2.37
October 2008	438	1.39

Note: The above index is the average of 16 centres (11 State series + Central series)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table 8.10 Consumer Price index numbers for Industrial Workers in India and Karnataka

Month	India		Karnataka	
	Base:2001=100		Base:1987-88=100	
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2007-2008	2008-2009
April	128	138	369	401
May	129	139	372	401
June	130	140	375	405
July	132	143	381	414
August	133	145	381	422
September	133	146	380	432
October	134	148	382	438
November	134	-	384	-
December	134	-	387	-
January	134	-	392	-
February	135	-	393	-
March	137	-	396	-

Note:*Average of 16 centres (11 State series + Central Series)

Source: 1) Labour Bureau, Shimla

2) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table 8.11 Consumer Price index for agricultural labourers

Year/Month	All India		Karnataka	
	Food	General	Food	General
1995-96	1507	1381	1548	1440
Base 1986-87=100				
1996-97	260	256	273	263
1997-98	264	264	276	271
1998-99	299	293	315	301
1999-2000	312	306	331	314
2000-2001	303	305	311	306
2001-2002	302	309	303	306
2002-2003	312	319	319	320
2003-2004	325	331	340	338
2004-2005	333	340	343	343
2005-2006	345	353	332	339
2006-2007	370	375	342	352
2007-2008	436	435	426	425
April 2008	429	429	416	418
May 2008	430	431	420	421
June 2008	434	434	425	425
July 2008	444	442	433	429
August 2008	453	450	444	437
September 2008	458	455	454	446
October 2008	463	459	462	454

Source: Labour bureau, Shimla

During the year 2004 the prices continued to rise with an exception of Gur sort _II (34.01%), Pepper (18.3%), Sugar (open market) 15.7%), Coconut Oil (14.7%) and Chillies dry (13.7%) which showed a declining trend. Similarly, the year 2005 also registered an increase in the prices of all pulses except Arhar split, and mung split (*hesaru bele*) which fell by 4.3% and 11.1% respectively. But there was a substantial rise in the prices of Tobacco raw leaf (24.3%), Chillies (byadgi) 24.1%), Blackgram split 17.21%, and Kerosene 9.9% respectively. On the whole the retail prices showed a moderate increase in most of the commodities between 2001 to 2005. Similarly during the same period the prices of certain commodities fell moderately expect during 2001 when the price of Tobacco raw leaf fell sharply (89.1%).

Financial Resources

The State's resource management is claimed to be reasonably good. As in 1989-90, the tax effort (*per capita* state's own Tax Reserve as per cent of *per capita* income) was 17.44 as compared to 12.44 in respect of all states, and 18.68 in Tamil Nadu. The resource picture for the eighth plan was based on a much better initial position. The State has taken various measures to augment internal resources. The economy of the State experienced a recovery in 1991-92 with a growth rate of 7.4 per cent. The growth rate observed in the Net State Domestic Product and *per capita* NSDP of the state which generally measures the growth rate in State's economy, showed an increase in 1991-92, compared to previous years. The NSDP and *per capita* income (PCI) at current prices increased by 22 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. On the price front there has been a perceptible improvement in the country during 1993-94. The rate of inflation is 8.5 per cent compared to 10 per cent in 1992-93. The state in GSDP is expected to be 5.0 percent as against 5.9 percent at the all-India level. The wholesale price index for agricultural commodities increased from 424 in March 1999 to 436 in October 1999 (A rise of 3.70 percent compared to a rise of 4.95 percent during the corresponding period of the previous year) inflation measured in terms of the consumer price index for the industrial workers on point to point basis is lower than in the previous year at about 4.62 percent against 5.80 at the national level.

Other Trends

The State is endowed with rich natural resources. The hydro electric potential in the State has been assessed at 4,347 MW at 60 per cent load factor. The actual installed capacity was 3002 MW as in March 1992. An additional capacity of 156.21 MW raising the total capacity was 3,265 MW by the end of 1993-94 was envisaged. The energy generated in 1993-94 was of the level of 12.8 per cent over the level in 1992-93. However the generation of power in 1993-94 was about 14,385 MWs. Energy generated in 1999-2000 was 20,688 MW an increase of 20% over the 1998-99 level of 7245 MW (0.6%). Hydel power generation is expected to show an increase of 14% in 1999-2000 over the 97-98 level of 10,356 MUs (Million Units). Power generation in 2006-07 by K.P.T.C.L. at 24,478.15 MUs. is expected to show an increase of 23.1 percent over the 2005-06 level of 19,899Mus. Hydel Generation in 2006-07 at 14,147 MUs. is expected to show an increase of 32.10 percent over the 2005-06 level 10,709 MUs. Good Monsoon this year is also certainly a contributory factor. Thermal Generation in 2006-07 at 10,318MUs is expected to show an increase of 12.58 percent over level of 9,164.73 MUs in 2005-06. The power generation from private sector is expected to be 2,249 MUs. in 2006-07 and total is estimated at

40,049.32MUs including imports from Central Generating Stations and other states 12,459.71MUs. Availability of power is estimated at 40,049.32MUs in 2006-07.

Power reform is a predominant and conspicuous component in the revised Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) of the state (2006-07). A ten year Financial restructuring Plan (FRP) was announced, with a deep commitment to extend financial support of Rs. 12,141 crore to the power sector over a ten year period. The Government of India have now launched an unique scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Grameem Vidyudeekaran Yojana (RGGVY) for strengthening Rural Electricity Infrastructure and for electrification of rural households. The electrification of Dalit Bastis is also included under this scheme. All the five ESCOMs have prepared the schemes covering 26 districts in the state. An amount of Rs.613.40 crore has been sanctioned by Government of India for the scheme covering all the 26 districts in the state. It is planned to create infrastructure to access the electricity for over 20.03 lakhs rural households in the state and to electrify 9.02 lakhs rural BPL households under Kutir Jyothi norms. To implement this scheme a Triparite agreement has already been signed by the RECL Government of Karnataka and the concerned ESCOMs on 25th July 2005.

In Industry, iron, iron ingots, steel, sugar, soap, silver, iron ore, cement, cigarettes and aluminium have shown an increase while the production of sandalwood, oil, paper, fertilisers, silk fabrics, wrist watches, and gold have declined in the year 1999-2000 compared to the previous year. Under special employment programme an additional 25 lakh man-days was generated during 1999-2000 compared to the previous year. There is an increase of 2.88% in the number of registrants in employment exchange which is a matter of concern.

The annual rate of inflation was 3% in 1999. It had recorded an increase of 8.88% during 1998-99. The annual rate of inflation fell to 2.9% which was due to fall in the price of essential commodities. There has been an increase in the price index of edible oils, rubber and plastic products, non-food articles and textiles and significant low increase of other items was noticed in 1999-2000. The wholesale price index (base of 1981-82) rose to 6.56% compared to 4.10% of 1998.

The price of all the essential commodities moved up during 1992 as compared to previous year and in previous decade. The index numbers of working class moved up in all the 10 centres of the State. The index moved up by more than 15 per cent in Madikeri, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Mysore and Mangalore centres. In 1987-88, 32 per cent of the population in the state lived below the poverty line. In order to alleviate the problem, several schemes like Jawahar

Rozgar Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, Million Wells Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees, Assistance to Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production, Development of Women and Children in Rural areas, Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, Border Area Development Programme, and National Scheme of Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment were implemented. Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board etc., have also been constituted.

Economic Census: The economic census was conducted in 1990 and the final results revealed that there were 16.94 lakh enterprises in the State forming 7.8 per cent of all-India total. The highest was in West Bengal (27.95 lakhs) and the State occupied sixth position. The number of persons usually working in these enterprises was 50.04 lakhs, whereas it was 87.03 lakhs in Maharashtra. Karnataka occupied 5th place. The average number of workers per enterprise was 3 (3 in rural, 4 in urban). Out of 16.95 lakh enterprises, 14.86 lakhs (87.7 per cent) were non-agricultural enterprises. Agricultural enterprises were 4.3 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh with West Bengal standing first (25.33 lakhs).

As per the 1998 Economic Census, there were 19.12 lakh enterprises in Karnataka, engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation, with 52.53 lakh persons usually working in them. Karnataka accounted for 8.01 percent of all India enterprises (23.8 million) contributing 8.15 percent of persons usually working in all enterprises of the country as compared to the provisional figures of all India 1998. The Economic Census 1998 reveals that there has been an increase in number of enterprises as well as in total employment over the corresponding figures of 1990. Number of enterprises in Karnataka increased from 16.94 lakhs in 1990 to 19.12 lakhs in 1998 or by (12.87%) with increase in the number of persons usually working in these enterprises from 50.83 lakhs to 52.53 lakhs (or by 3.35 percent). In the hired workers category, there was a decrease from 28.72 lakhs in 1990 to 27.28 lakhs in 1998, or by +5.01%.

Out of 19.12 lakh enterprises operated in Karnataka in 1998, 16.52 lakh enterprises accounting for 86.4% were engaged in non-agricultural activities and the rest 2.60 lakh enterprises accounting for 13.6% were engaged in agricultural activities other than crop production and plantation. As against this, the corresponding shares of non-agricultural activities and agricultural activities in terms of percentages were 87.7 and 12.3, respectively, during 1990. Of the total number of enterprises in 1998, 11.52 lakh enterprises (60.3%) were located in rural areas and the remaining 7.60 lakh enterprises

(39.7%) were in urban areas. As against this, it was 61.0 percent in rural areas, and 39.0 percent in urban areas, in 1990. Own Account Enterprises (OAE) i.e., enterprises which are owned and operated with the help of household labour only, numbering 11.93 lakhs constituted about 62.40 percent of the total number of enterprises. Establishments (i.e., enterprises which employed at least one hired worker on a regular basis) numbering 7.19 lakhs constituted 37.6 percent of the total enterprises. The increase during 1990-98 in Own Account Enterprises and Establishments was observed to be 11.1 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively. The detailed picture with regard to the number of enterprises and employment therein with rural and urban breaks up are given in the table 8.12

Table 8.12 Distribution of Enterprises and Employment by Rural - Urban Location during 1998

Sl. No.	Type of Enterprises and Employment	Rural		Urban		Combined Number
		Number	Percentage %	Number	Percentage %	
Agricultural activity						
1.	All Enterprises	246690	95.18	12488	4.82	259178
	a) Own Account Enterprises	172236	95.02	9029	4.98	181265
	b) Establishment	74454	95.56	3459	4.44	77913
2.	Persons usually working in enterprises					
	a) Own Account Enterprises	379039	95.57	17582	4.43	396621
	b) Establishment					
	i) Total	311498	95.54	14527	4.46	326025
	ii) Hired	202334	95.15	10310	4.85	212644
Non-Agricultural activity						
1.	All Enterprises	905402	54.79	747051	45.21	1652453
	a) Own Account Enterprises	595175	58.86	416060	41.14	1011235
	b) Establishment	310227	48.38	330991	51.62	641218
2.	Persons usually working in enterprises					
	a) Own Account Enterprises	882603	57.27	658403	42.73	1541006

	b) Establish-ments					
	i) Total	1184243	39.61	1805544	60.39	2989787
	ii) Hired	996493	39.61	1519235	60.39	2515728
Agricultural and Non-Agricultural activity						
1.	All Enterprises	1152092	60.27	759539	39.73	1911631
	a) Own Account Enterprises	767411	64.35	425089	35.65	1192500
	b) Establishment	384681	53.49	334450	46.51	719131
2.	Persons usually working in enterprises					
	a) Own Account Enterprises	1261642	65.11	675985	34.89	1937627
	b) Establish-ments					
	i) Total	1495741	45.11	1820071	54.89	3315812
	ii) Hired	1198827	43.94	1529545	56.06	2728372

Source: Fourth Economic Census 1998, Page 20.

Tax structure: The Tax structure in Karnataka was fairly elastic. State Tax Revenue, share in Central Taxes, and total non-tax receipts are given in the table 8.13

Table 8.13 Trends in revenue and capital receipts in Karnataka

(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	Year	State's own tax Revenues	Share in central taxes	Total tax Receipts	Total Non-tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Total Capital Receipts	Aggregate Receipts
1.	1975-76	236.73	86.65	323.38	190.94	514.32	137.44	651.76
2.	1980-81	474.68	197.71	672.39	281.05	953.44	312.56	2266.00
3.	1985-86	1075.58	555.99	1631.57	581.54	2213.11	1183.76	3396.87
4.	1990-91	2882.12	660.35	3542.47	899.71	4442.18	1117.92	5560.10
5.	1991-92	2900.20	782.70	3682.90	1093.19	4776.09	1432.21	6208.30
6.	1992-93	1397.81	931.97	4029.78	1391.88	5421.66	1604.19	7025.85
7.	1993-94	3812.34	1017.40	4829.74	1494.90	6324.64	1728.65	8053.29
8.	1994-95	4289.31	1135.93	5425.24	1543.15	6968.39	1749.23	8717.62
9.	1995-96	5273.92	1444.67	6718.59	1824.85	8543.44	1838.48	10381.92
10.	1996-97	5767.83	1729.80	7497.63	2124.55	9422.18	2401.95	12024.13

11.	1997-98	6411.87	2176.33	8588.20	2025.19	10613.39	2011.05	12624.44
12.	1998-99	6943.04	1923.92	8866.96	1469.92	11250.44	3522.34	14752.78
13.	1999-00	7744.36	2132.78	9877.14	1611.29	12906.45	4851.15	17757.60
14.	2000-01	9042.68	2573.83	11616.51	1659.97	14822.72	4807.60	19630.32
15.	2001-02	9853.27	2623.38	12476.65	1093.42	15321.26	6558.03	21879.29
16.	2002-03	10439.71	27826.2	13225.91	1277.67	16168.75	7878.30	24047.05
17.	2003-04	12570.12	3244.81	15814.94	2958.38	20759.87	8273.16	29033.04
18.	2004-05	16072.32	3878.44	19950.76	4472.33	24423.09	7503.80	31926.89
19.	2005-06	18631.55	4213.42	22844.97	3874.71	30352.05	4401.54	34753.59
20.	2006-07	23301.03	5374.33	28675.30	4098.41	37586.94	6444.85	44031.79
21.	2207-08 (R.E)	27218.32	6300.00	33518.32	1802.10	40840.22	7009.19	47849.42
22.	2008-09 (B.E)	31875.85	7982.38	39858.23	1913.65	47240.32	11033.63	58273.94

R.E: Revised Estimates; B.E: Budget Estimates Source: *Economic Survey 2008-09*

Employment

Removal of unemployment and providing placements to the unemployed are the major objectives of planning. The number of registrations in the live register of Employment Exchange is considered to be a proxy measure of unemployment. The number of registrations in the State was 6,39,890 in 1981, 13,27,761 in 1991, 15.11 lakhs in 1993. 18.18 lakhs in March 1999 and 17.431 lakhs in March 2004. However it is also to be noted that all those who have registered are not unemployed and all the employed may not have got placements through Employment Exchange. In 2004 there are 46 Employment Exchanges in the State, of these 26 are district employment exchanges, one project employment exchange, one Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, one Professional and Executive Employment, one Special Exchange for SC/ST, one for the Physically Handicapped, six University Employment Bureau, six compulsory notification vacancy, one career study centre, one job development and industrial service centre and one state computer centre. The total number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchange for all-India as on June 2004 was 409.20 lakhs. The total employment in the organised sector during 2003-04 was 18.20 lakhs of which 10.67 lakhs was in the public sector and 7.53 lakhs were in private sector. The organized sector employment at the end of March 2003 was 18.50 lakhs and 18.20 lakhs in March 2004. The following table 8.14 and 8.15 gives organised sector employment by industry group wise.

Table 8.14 Employment in the organised sector in Karnataka from 1970-71, to 2006-07

in thousands

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Public and private Sector	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1970-71	558.7	52.6	274.2	56.7	832.9	109.3
1975-76	669.1	65.6	305.5	52.5	974.6	118.1
1980-81	794.2	90.0	348.3	55.5	1142.5	145.5
1981-82	816.1	95.0	355.9	57.1	1171.6	152.1
1982-83	831.8	97.3	359.9	59.6	1191.7	156.9
1983-84	863.5	103.0	355.2	58.5	1218.7	161.5
1984-85	894.1	114.4	367.1	61.5	1261.2	175.9
1985-86	926.2	124.0	372.2	63.9	1290.4	197.9
1986-87	948.9	128.5	374.4	64.4	1323.3	192.9
1987-88	962.1	135.5	389.3	67.2	1351.4	202.7
1988-89	987.5	146.7	398.0	75.9	1385.5	222.6
1989-90	1004.9	149.4	403.0	82.3	1407.9	231.7
1990-91	1017.3	160.0	430.0	92.1	1447.3	252.1
1991-92	1028.0	167.0	451.5	98.2	1479.5	262.5
1992-93	1026.0	170.7	475.0	110.7	1501.0	280.7
1993-94	1032.8	178.6	497.6	127.8	1530.4	306.4
1994-95	1050.6	190.5	527.6	138.5	1578.2	329.0
1995-96	1058.4	199.0	700.9	273.8	1759.3	472.8
1996-97	1083.6	216.9	731.9	289.4	1815.5	506.3
1997-98	1086.3	223.0	757.2	308.6	1843.5	531.6
1998-99	1092.0	234.6	756.9	310.5	1848.9	545.1
1999-00	1112.6	246.3	750.6	306.5	1863.2	552.8
2000-01	1112.6	254.5	767.1	314.2	1879.7	568.7
2001-02	1090.0	255.5	765.9	320.5	1855.7	576.0
2002-03	1075.0	260.0	775.0	321.4	1850.0	581.4
2003-04	1067.1	266.8	753.2	297.5	1820.3	564.3
2004-05	1059.3	268.3	802.7	309.9	1862.0	578.2
2005-06	1051.2	267.5	864.3	323.6	1915.5	591.1
2006-07	1050.4	268.8	1040.9	401.1	2091.3	669.9

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training, Govt. of Karnataka.

Table 8.15: Employment in Public and Private Sectors (Industry Groupwise)

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	Employed as on 31-3-2003			Employed as on 31-3-2004		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Plantation and Forestry	0.33	0.18	0.51	0.33	0.18	0.51
2.	Mining and Quarrying	0.24	3.61	3.85	0.20	3.29	3.49
3.	Manufacturing	0.61	1.60	2.21	0.56	1.59	2.15
4.	Electricity, Gas and water	0.77	0.03	0.80	0.77	0.03	0.80
5.	Construction	0.07	0.36	0.43	0.07	0.37	0.44
6.	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	2.45	0.31	2.76	2.25	0.32	2.68
7.	Transport, Storage and Communications	3.07	0.37	3.44	3.09	0.43	3.52
8.	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	3.10	1.24	4.34	3.21	1.27	4.48
9.	Social and Personal Services	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.13
	Total	10.75	7.75	18.50	10.67	7.53	18.20

Between March 2003 and March 2004, there is a fall of about 30,000 jobs in the organized sector. There is a decline in employment both in public and private sectors. Public sector employment has declined from 10.75 lakhs in March 2003 to 10.67 lakhs in March 2004. Employment in the private sector also declined from 7.75 lakhs in March 2003 to 7.53 lakhs in March 2004. Employment in sectors such as plantation and forestry, electricity, gas and water, construction has remained constant. In sectors such as transport, storage and communication, finance, insurance, real estate and business employment has increased. In all other sectors, employment has declined. Branch wise analysis of organized sector employment is given in Table 8.16

Table 8.15 (Continued)

Employed as on 31-3-2005			Employed as on 31-3-2006			Employed as on 31-9-2006		
Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.32	0.17	0.49	0.30	0.16	0.46	0.30	0.16	0.46
0.09	0.06	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.14
0.63	4.99	5.62	0.60	5.08	5.68	0.60	5.39	5.99
0.39	0.01	0.40	0.39	0.01	0.40	0.40	0.01	0.41
0.35	0.02	0.37	0.34	0.02	0.36	0.32	0.02	0.34
0.07	0.38	0.45	0.07	0.39	0.46	0.07	0.41	0.48
1.57	0.13	1.70	1.56	0.14	1.70	1.56	0.15	1.71
1.05	0.91	1.96	1.05	1.38	2.43	1.05	2.23	3.28
6.12	1.37	7.49	6.11	1.40	7.51	6.11	1.43	7.54
10.59	8.04	18.63	10.5	8.64	19.14	10.49	9.86	20.35

Table 8.16: Employment in Public and Private sectors (Branchwise)

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Branch	March 2000	March 2001	March 2002	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006
1	Central government	1.33	1.29	1.27	1.23	1.08	0.98	0.97
2	State government	5.56	5.61	5.59	5.62	5.70	57.09	56.74
3	Central government (Quasi)	1.84	1.80	1.69	1.63	1.65	16.79	16.66
4	State government (Quasi)	1.74	1.73	1.67	1.59	1.58	15.68	15.43
5	Local bodies	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.67	6.52	6.59
	Public sector	11.14	11.13	10.90	10.75	10.67	105.93	105.12

6	Private sector – Act	6.80	6.92	6.91	7.0	6.78	72.73	79.20
7	Private Sector- Non-Act	0.70	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.75	7.54	7.23
	Private sector	7.57	7.67	7.66	7.75	7.53	80.27	86.43
	TOTAL	18.71	18.80	18.56	18.50	18.20	186.20	191.55

As could be seen from the above table, employment in the central government has declined by about 15000 jobs and private sector by about 22000 between March 2003 and March 2004. During the period, state government employment increased by 8000 jobs. In the remaining branches, employment remained more or less constant.

The Directorate of employment and training in Karnataka publishes live register figures of employment exchanges. The number of job seekers as per live register figures of employment exchanges shows that there were 18.90 lakhs job seekers as at the end of march 2003 which has decreased to 17.43 lakhs at the end of march 2004. The table 8.17 gives the comparative position of number of registrations from 1975-76 to November-2006 and the table 8.18 gives number of vacancies notified and placements made from 1970 - 71 to 2006- 07

Table 8.17: Registrants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka

(in thousands)

Year	Post Graduates	Graduates	Diploma Holders	ITI	Metric	Below Metric	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1975-76	4.36	37.90	3.5	6.41	166.04	145.08	373.3
1980-81	5.51	69.10	5.52	8.40	290.78	228.48	607.4
1981-82	5.37	70.28	6.88	12.38	308.26	227.91	631.0
1982-83	6.00	71.32	8.01	11.96	348.21	249.05	694.5
1983-84	6.79	69.78	9.21	14.04	385.64	258.32	743.7
1984-85	7.83	77.71	10.00	15.67	422.56	257.79	785.5
1985-86	7.10	88.35	12.96	19.55	517.34	309.14	954.7
1986-87	8.39	100.35	15.75	24.23	581.37	339.79	1069.8
1987-88	6.89	86.74	16.91	27.98	538.01	313.75	990.02
1988-89	8.18	93.76	20.48	31.63	604.89	323.75	1082.6
1989-90	9.72	105.60	25.88	36.66	699.74	371.05	1248.6
1990-91	10.35	112.71	24.31	38.53	773.49	368.37	1327.7
1991-92	11.96	119.61	28.38	41.95	867.77	374.00	1443.6
1992-93	13.02	129.38	31.20	45.94	941.51	350.33	1511.4

1993-94	14.11	156.25	33.13	45.92	1007.87	323.38	1580.66
1994-95	14.82	158.98	34.50	49.07	1055.15	336.70	1649.22
1995-96	14.82	163.59	32.57	51.58	1126.76	349.68	1739.00
1996-97	14.24	166.04	36.89	58.32	1164.15	340.58	1780.22
1997-98	13.81	171.70	37.50	61.17	1187.67	335.01	1806.86
1998-99	14.50	159.34	38.15	65.02	1235.65	305.39	1818.05
1999-00	14.90	161.27	38.81	74.46	1288.82	312.26	1890.52
2000-01	14.733	164.111	42.667	78.935	1311.352	340.621	1952.419
2001-02	15.792	168.302	44.899	91.845	1346.447	339.232	2006.517
2002-03	15.162	158.644	42.587	83.400	1665.424	325.059	1890.276
2003-04	15.581	151.283	38.718	80.384	1158.000	299.126	1743.092
2004-05	12.390	132.856	34.609	72.947	988.188	270.059	1511.049
2005-06	7.390	117.160	31.869	70.898	789.096	230.871	1247.284
Nov-2006	4.890	106.159	30.616	65.610	735.147	205.914	1148.336

Table 8.18: Number of Vacancies Notified and Placements made from 1970-71 to 2006-2007

(in thousands)

Year	Vacancies notified	Placements made	Year	Vacancies notified	Placements made
1970-71	27.8	15.7	1993-94	29.71	16.29
1975-76	26.9	14.1	1994-95	28.94	25.26
1980-81	33.8	20.0	1995-96	29.48	14.30
1981-82	30.1	16.8	1996-97	28.63	21.55
1982-83	38.0	18.7	1997-98	29.90	22.19
1983-84	32.0	13.2	1998-99	31.59	25.41
1984-85	32.6	15.4	1999-00	26.21	19.22
1985-86	20.7	13.3	2000-01	13.694	6.784
1986-87	23.5	9.2	2001-02	13.896	3.474
1987-88	18.6	8.4	2002-03	7.527	4.080
1988-89	15.9	9.1	2003-04	6.799	2.093
1989-90	19.6	10.2	2004-05	20.103	1.493
1990-91	18.0	5.8	2005-06	6.843	1.595
1991-92	18.9	14.4	2006-07	5.011	2.242

Source : Director of Employment and Training.

Wage Employment

During 2001-02, Government of India had introduced Sampoorna Grammeena Rojgar Yojana (S.G.R.Y) by covering JGSY and EAS, a composite

wage employment programme to provide additional wage employment in rural areas besides food security and creation of durable community, social and economic and infrastructure in rural areas. The SGRY has two components viz. 50 percent of the funds sharing 75 percent and 25 percent by the central and state governments respectively and 50 percent in terms of food grains from Government of India free of cost. Subsequently during 2004-05 both the schemes were integrated and implemented as a single scheme. The resources will be distributed in the proportion 20:30:50 between Zilla panchayat, Taluk panchayat and Gram panchayat.

Provisional figures of wage employment generated under various state government programmes was 5.52 crore Man-days between April and September 2006, as against 5.62 crore man-days during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Major and medium irrigation generated 2.35 crore mandays (42.65 percent of the total employment generated) followed by SGRY 1.00 crore mandays (18.27 percent), Roads and Bridges 0.60 crore mandays (10.93 percent), Watershed development 0.49 crore mandays (8.95 percent), Buildings 0.21 crore mandays (3.76 percent). The wage employment generated as a proportion of the annual target was the highest in respect of CADA 0.48 crore mandays (56.8 percent) followed by SGRY 1.01 crore mandays (48.50 percent), Buildings 0.21 crore mandays (29.4 percent), watershed development 0.49 crore mandays (27.4 percent). During the corresponding period of the previous year 43.4 percent of the annual target was achieved in minor irrigation followed by SGRY 40.0 percent and roads and bridges 38.4 percent. Details are given in table 8.19. About 16.72 crore man-days of wage employment was generated in 2005-06 compared to 17.72 crore in 2004-05. Details are in table 8.20

**Table 8.19: Wage Employment Generated under Major programmes
2005-06 and 2006-07**

(in lakh man-days)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Annual target		Target for 2006-07 (Sept.2006)	Achievement	
		2005-06	2006-07		2005-06 (upto Sept.05)	2006-07 (upto Sept.06) (P)*
1.	S.G.R.Y	325.14	207.68	207.68	130.06 (40.0)	100.77 (48.5)
2.	Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control	970.93	970.93	383.18	181.29 (18.7)	235.27 (24.2)
3.	Minor Irrigation	37.37	147.96	63.02	16.23 (43.4)	36.68 (24.8)

4.	CADA	71.46	85.27	28.25	26.07	48.44
					(36.5)	(56.8)
5.	Watershed Development	336.75	180.46	72.18	74.28	49.38
					(22.0)	(27.4)
6.	Roads and Bridges	301.35	331.35	162.02	115.73	60.30
					(38.4)	(18.2)
7.	Buildings	58.74	70.48	30.43	18.69	20.75
					(31.8)	(29.4)
	Total Programmes	2101.73	1994.13	976.76	562.35	551.59
					(26.8)	(27.7)

Source: Economic survey of Karnataka 2006-07.

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target, *P- Provisional

**Table 8.20 Wage Employment Generated under Major Programmes
2004-05 and 2005-06**

(in lakh man days)

Sl. No.	Programmes	2004-05			2005-06		
		Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1.	S.G.R.Y	303.39	491.04	161.85	325.14	394.82	121.43
2.	Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control	679.03	566.63	83.44	970.93	422.94	43.56
3.	Minor Irrigation	23.01	58.61	254.71	37.37	37.94	101.52
4.	CADA	54.89	31.67	57.70	71.46	66.29	92.77
5.	Roads and Bridges	175.66	384.25	218.74	301.35	491.53	163.11
6.	Watershed Development	242.00	168.43	69.59	336.75	185.00	54.94
7.	Buildings	36.86	71.26	193.33	58.74	73.23	124.67
	Grand Total	1514.84	1771.89	116.96	2101.74	1671.75	79.54

Chapter IX

ADMINISTRATION

Many of our administrative institutions were the legacy of the administrative arrangements that existed in the past. The text on Hindu polity like *Manusmriti*, *Arthashastra*, Kamandaka's *Nitishastra* did influence administration in Karnataka as elsewhere in India in ancient period as testified by inscription dating back to more than 1200 years. There were *Nadus* of 12 villages or 30 villages like *Kisuvolal-6*, *Mulgunda-12* or *Honnathi-12*, or *Kolanur-30* or *Navilgunda-30* the figures indicating the number of villages in the *Nadu*. There were bigger units like *Nagarakhanda-70*, *Rattapalli-70*, *Hangal-500* and districts like *Belvola-300*, *Terachuvadi-1000*, *Kuhundi-3000*, but provinces like *Banavasi-12000*, indicated that it had 12 districts, *Nolambavadi-32000*, had 32 districts.

During the ancient period when kings ruled the land, the kingdom was divided into *Maharashtra*s (zones) and *Rashtras* or *Deshas* or *Mandalas* or provinces. Under these provinces were a number of districts called *Nadu* or *Vishaya* and each district had a certain number of villages or '*gramas*' attached to them. Every province had a senior Viceroy or Governor to administer it apart from the hereditary local officers. Districts had *Nadagavundas* with certain powers invested in them. There were several village level officials called *Patela*, or *Gouda* (evolved from *gramakuta*) a village headman who did police duties also. Revenue records were maintained by the *Shanbhogues* or *Senobhova* or *Kulkarni* (*Karanika* or clerk) as mentioned in many inscriptions. Revenue records were called *Kadita* and officer in charge of it as *Kaditavergade*. Revenue administration formed the foundation of all administrative matters. The village headman had under him the *totis*, *talaris*, *sanadis* or *ugranis* who were the village militia. When the British took over Bombay and Madras-Karnatak region they appointed Collectors for districts, *Mamlatdar* or *Tahsildar* under them for taluks, and Revenue officers for circles. The village hereditary officials also continued. The old Mysore area which was under *Wodeyars* came under the British commissioner's rule in 1831. During this period (1831-1881) the British system of administration was gradually introduced and in 1881 the State was restored to Mysore *Wodeyars*.

Until 1-8-1986, the State was divided into 4 divisions comprising 19 districts, 49 sub-divisions and 175 taluks. With the creation of Bangalore Rural District in the same year the number of districts rose from 19 to 20 while the number of sub-divisions and taluks remained the same. Bangalore Rural, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Tumkur constitute the old Mysore state as it existed from 1799 to 1953. The present Bellary district was transferred to Mysore from Madras state in October 1953 by which time the princely state of Sandur was already merged in the district. Kodagu district as it exists now was a group C state.

The present Dakshina Kannada district was part of Madras Presidency till 1.11.1956, as also Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district which was included in Mysore district. The present districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag and Uttara Kannada districts were in Bombay State. The whole or portions of former princely state viz. Ramdurg, Jamkhandi, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Kolhapur, Kurundwad Junior, Sangli, Audh, Mudhol and Savanur are found interspersed in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts.



Tipu Palace, Bangalore Athara Kacheri Started Here

Earlier the district of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwad and Uttara Kannada were under the Bombay Presidency. These districts constitute Belgaum division. The districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur were in the former Hyderabad state. They constitute Gulbarga Division with Bellary district merged from Madras Presidency. Kodagu, a group C state ruled by a Commissioner was made into a separate district and was merged into Mysore Division into which Dakshina Kannada, Mandya, Shimoga, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Mysore were included. Kollegal taluk from Coimbatore district was made a part of Mysore district. Bangalore division has Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Kolar.

The areas now included in Karnataka experienced administrative changes necessitated by the merger of princely states, by Federal Financial Integration and by State's Reorganisation. As many as 573 villages which formed part of 13 States have been merged in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts. Sandur

State was merged in the Bellary district. The merger rendered it necessary to extend the administrative system and laws of the absorbing unit to the merged areas. There was also the problem of integration of services. Federal Financial Integration affected only the areas which formed part of the former princely states of Mysore and Hyderabad. The departments in these states which were dealing exclusively with subjects in the Union List such as Railways, Posts and Telecommunications, Broadcasting, etc., were transferred to the Central Government. Composite departments like the Excise Department and the Income Tax and Sales Tax on income had to be bifurcated and the staff, records etc., attributable to the subjects in the Union list were transferred to the Central Government. The State Reorganisation was implemented on 1st November 1956 which resulted in the District officers being designated as the Deputy Commissioners in the whole state and they were assisted by the Assistant Commissioners at sub-divisional levels and the Tahsildars at the taluk levels. In August 1997, seven more new districts (see table) were newly formed raising the number of districts in the State to 27 vide Revenue Secretariat Notification No. RD. 42 LRD 87 (P-III) Bangalore dated 2nd August 1997 & No. RD. 42 LRD 87 (P-III) Bangalore dated 4th August 1997 (for Koppal District). Two New Districts were formed vide government notification No. RD 27 Bhudapu.2006(p-3) Bangalore dated 3rd August 2007; Thus the total numbers of districts increased to 29



Visvesvaraya Tower, Podium Block, Bangalore

Sl No.	District	Headquarters	Taluks	Date
1	Chamarajanagar (From <i>Mysore Dt.</i>)	Chamarajanagar	1.Chamarajanagar 2. Gundlupet 3. Kollegal 4. Yelandur	15.8.1997
2.	Davanagere (From <i>Chitradurga Shimoga and Bellary Districts</i>)	Davanagere	1. Davanagere 2. Harihar 3. Channagiri 4. Honnali 5. Harapanahalli 6. Jagalur	15.8.1997
3.	Bagalkote (From <i>Bijapur Dt.</i>)	Bagalkote	1. Bagalkot 2. Hungund 3. Badami 4. Jhamkhandi 5. Mudhol 6. Bilagi	15.8.1997
4.	Gadag (From <i>Dharwad Dt.</i>)	Gadag	1. Gadag 2. Mundargi 3. Shirahatti 4. Nargund 5. Ron	24.8.1997
5.	Haveri (From <i>Dharwad Dt.</i>)	Haveri	1. Haveri 2. Hirekerur 3. Ranebennur 4. Byadgi 5. Savanur 6. Hanagal 7. Shiggon	24.8.1997
6	Udupi (From <i>Dakshina Kannada Dt.</i>)	Udupi	1. Udupi 2. Kundapur 3. Karkala	25.8.1997
7.	Koppal (From <i>Raichur Dt.</i>)	Koppal	1. Koppal 2. Yalaburga 3. Kustagi 4. Gangavati 5. Sindhnoor	24.8.1997
8	Ramanagara (<i>From Bangalore Rural</i>)	Ramanagara	1.Ramanagara 2. Magadi 3. Kanakapura 4. Channapatna	10-09-2007

9	Chickballapura	Chickballapura	1. Chickballapura	10-09-2007
	(From Kolar Dt.)		2. Shidlaghatta	
			3. Chintamani	
			4. Bagepalli	
			5. Gudibande	
			6. Gowribidanuru	

Land Reforms

Land Reforms programmes undertaken all over the country in the wake of Independence had three specific objects: (1) Abolition of intermediaries like Zamindars, Inamdars and such other absentee landlords (2) Regulation and subsequent abolition of tenancy, and (3) Putting a ceiling on the ownership of land by cultivating households. The Jatti Committee submitted its report in September 1957, and these recommendations finally resulted in the enactment of the Karnataka Land Reform Act in 1961. However a more egalitarian legislation was enacted in 1971 which is still in operation.

The land revenue system throughout the state is the ryotwari system wherein each landowner deals directly with the Government. Revenue records show the extent of land held and the revenue payable for such land every year. Systematic collection is possible only if such records are available. Records are maintained for each village separately. These records though prepared originally for facilitating collection of revenue in course of time have come to be regarded as indicating title to the land also, as all changes in ownership were being incorporated in these accounts. These gradually came to be known as record of rights. Village Accountants were appointed displacing the hereditary Kulkarnis as in Bombay state in 1950, and the new officials were then called Talatis, and in the whole of Karnataka in 1962 displacing hereditary Shanbhogues, and they are in-charge of revenue records of their respective villages and are responsible for collecting revenue. They are a transferable cadre. The state had its land surveyed and settlement made in 1964.

The district is the principal unit for administrative purposes. The head of the district, or the Deputy Commissioner passes orders on most of the matters relating to the collection of land revenue and administration of land. The important unit between the district and the village is the taluk or tahsil. In between the villages and the taluk office there is an executive official known as the Revenue Inspector who supervises the work of the village officers of a group of villages placed under his charge. His unit of jurisdiction is called a hobli or revenue circle. In between the Taluk and the Village Office is the *Nad Kacheri* for a circle. They were introduced on an experimental basis in one hobli each in totally 175 taluks in 1986. One more circle in each taluk had a *kacheri* opened in 1987. *Nad kacheri* is headed by Deputy Tahsildar/Shereshtedar who supervises the work of village officers in his jurisdiction. Similarly for a group of taluks there is a sub-divisional officer or an Assistant Commissioner who is

the appellate authority as well as supervisory officer in respect of the taluks placed under him. The Chief controlling officer for matters connected with land revenue is the Divisional Commissioner.

As the five different regions of the pre-unification days were accustomed to different office procedure a new *Secretariat Manual* was prepared and enforced in 1958. This established a uniform office procedure at the Secretariat and at the district level. The areas which comprised the new State had their own heritage of administrative organisation, their own laws, rules and regulations, methods or work, development schemes etc. Taxation laws which were different for different areas were formulated on the basis of the recommendation made by the Mysore Finance Enquiry Committee and made them uniform throughout the State. In addition, it also streamlined various other Acts and Rules in force and introduced uniformity in administration.

The district administration is evolved into a fairly clear establishment, conforming to the purpose and apparatus of Government in the district. The purpose is three-fold, i.e., maintenance of law and order, revenue administration, and the development activities for the economic and social advancement of the people of the district.

Under Article 154 of the Constitution of India, the executive power of the State vests with the Governor. He is the constitutional head of the State and the Government is carried on in his name and is appointed for a period of five years. Although in theory the Governor is the repository of all executive authority, he seldom exercises his authority directly except under extraordinary circumstances. In practice the council of ministers exercises all the executive powers of the state. The council is assisted by the Secretariat in running the administration efficiently. Likewise, there is a separate Secretariat to the Governor headed by a secretary.

The State legislature consists of two Houses viz. the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of 224 members with one member nominated by the Governor to represent the Anglo-Indian community. The term of office of the members is five years and they are elected by *adult franchise*. The term of a member elected to the council is six years. The council has 75 members of which 25 are elected from the Legislative Assembly, 25 by Local Bodies, 7 by Registered Graduates, 7 by Registered Teachers and 11 nominated by the Governor. The Assembly sessions are presided over by a Speaker who is elected by the Assembly, while the Council elects the Chairman. The Chief Minister is generally the leader of the legislative assembly.

The Constitution also provides for a council of ministers with a Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions.



Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore



Rajbhavan, Bangalore

The Chief Minister who is the leader of the majority party is appointed by the Governor and the other ministers are appointed on his advice. The Council of Ministers which is collectively called the Cabinet, consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

The Chief Minister will exercise powers in guiding, directing, controlling and coordinating the activities of other ministers. He combines in himself the

roles of the leader of the party, the leader of the House and the leader of the Government. The Chief Secretary is the head of the administrative services. He, together with the Chief Minister will equally share and also assist him in effectively discharging the administrative responsibilities.

The three major branches of the State Government are: 1. the Minister 2. the Secretary 3. the Executive Head of the department. The Minister will decide the policy, the Secretary provides advice, and the Executive head will implement the decisions. Two major functionaries - the Minister and the Secretary are served by the Secretariat Organisation.

At the head of the Secretariat is the Chief secretary to Government who is responsible for the proper and efficient functioning of the administrative set up. He is assisted by Additional Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary or Secretaries to Government who in turn have under them Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary, Deputy and Under Secretaries to Government.

The present set-up of the Secretariat Departments are: 1. Agriculture and Horticulture, 2. Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Fisheries, 3. Co-operation, 4. DPAR 5. Education, 6. Energy, 7. Finance, 8. Food and Civil Supplies, 9. Forest, Ecology and Environment, 10. Health and Family Welfare, 11. Home and Transport, 12. Urban Development, 13. Housing, 14. Industries and Commerce, 15. Infrastructure Development, 16. Information Technology, 17. Information, Tourism and Youth Services, 18. Irrigation, 19. Kannada and Culture, 20. Labour, 21. Law 22. Parliamentary Affairs and legislation, 23. Public Works, 24. Revenue, 25. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, 26. Social Welfare and 27. Women and Child Welfare.

Government has established Training Institutes in all the districts of the state, under the Administrative Training Institute at Mysore. There is also the Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute at Bangalore, which imparts training to the staff of different categories and levels. Kannada is the official language of the State and Kannada alone should be used in correspondence in all the Government offices except in correspondence with the Central Government, other State Government offices and courts.

Several Steps have also been taken to modernise the administrative system by the introduction of computers in some departments in technical consultation with the Karnataka Government Computer Centre and the National Informatics Centre, Bangalore.

The State Government has appointed Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission in 2000 with former minister Haranahalli Ramaswamy as its Chairman. The Committee has already submitted its Interim Report in January 2001.

Chief Secretaries of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the Chief Secretary	Duration		
			From	To
1.	P.V. Rao	ICS	01.11.1956	06.01.1960
2.	N.S. Hiranayya	IAS	06.01.1960	18.11.1960
3.	R.J. Rebello	IAS	18.11.1960	13.11.1962
4.	K. Narayanaswamy	IAS	13.11.1962	91.05.1963
5.	K. Balachandran	ICS	01.05.1963	18.03.1967
6.	K. Narayanswamy	IAS	18.03.1967	25.08.1968
7.	R.N. Vasudeva	IAS	26.08.1968	07.02.1971
8.	R.J. Rebello	IAS	08.02.1971	01.06.1974
9.	G.V.K. Rao	IAS	01.06.1974	19.07.1977
10.	K, Narasimha Rao	IAS	20.07.1977	28.02.1982
11.	R.A. Naik	IAS	01.03.1982	30.09.1983
12.	T.R. Satishchandran	IAS	01.10.1983	31.10.1987
13.	A.B. Datar	IAS	31.10.1987	30.09.1989
14.	K.S.N. Murthy	IAS	01.10.1989	31.05.1990
15.	M. Shankaranarayana	IAS	01.06.1990	04.01.1991
16.	N.K. Prabhakar Rao	IAS	04.01.1991	31.10.1991
17.	T.P. Issar	IAS	31.10.1991	28.08.1992
18.	J. Alexander	IAS	29.08.1992	30.11.1992
19.	J.C. Lynn	IAS	01.12,1992	31.12.1994
20.	S.B. Muddappa	IAS	31.12.1994	30.12.1995
21.	Cecil Noronha	IAS	30.12.1995	31.08.1996
22.	B.R. Prabhakar	IAS	31.08.1996	31.07.1997
23.	B.K. Bhattacharya	IAS	31.07.1997	31.12.2000
24.	Teresa Bhattacharya	IAS	31.12.2000	30.03.2002
25.	Dr. A. Ravindra	IAS	30.03.2002	30.12.2002
26.	B.S. Patil	IAS	30.12.2002	31.1.2004
27.	K.K. Mishra	IAS	31.01.2004	30.07.2005
28.	B.K.Das	IAS	30.07.2005	30.09.2006
29.	Malati Das	IAS	30.09.2006	31.12.2006
30.	Prahlad B. Mahishi	IAS	31.12.2006	07.02.2008
31.	Sudhakar Rao	IAS	07.02.2008	30.09.2009
32.	S.V. Ranganath	IAS	01.10.2009	Till Date

Judicial Administration

Rqjadharma (the laws defining the powers and duties of kings) influenced the rulers in ancient Karnataka for the administration of justice. This was one of the fundamental obligations/functions of the king. The word “Dushta shikshe, shista paripalana” in old inscriptions indicate that the king was to punish the wicked and protect the law-abiding. Rendering impartial justice that the king was to punish the wicked and protect the litigants were among the sacred duties enjoined on kingship. The administration of justice was an obligatory function of king and in its discharge he was helped by persons well versed in the *Dharmashastras*, and *Smritis*. The ancient texts of Manu, Kautilya, Yajnavalkya etc., had laid down rules regarding the structure and powers of the highest court at the capital and of lower courts established under royal authority.

The rules also provided for the recognition of the Peoples’ courts having the power to decide on cases. The qualifications of Judges and the arbitrators had been clearly laid down. The village assemblies and professional guilds also had judicial powers, and disputes were mostly settled amicably. Emperor Bukka himself settling a dispute between the Srivaishnavas and Jains during the 14th century and another Vijayanagar Emperor sending the palace priest to settle a property dispute between the Jains and Brahmins at Lakshmeshwar during the 15th century are the classic examples on legal matters from Karnataka and Vijnaneshwara from Kalyana (11th century) wrote a celebrated commentary on the *Yajnavalkya Smrithi* called *Mitakshara* and his elucidation of the law regarding the right of coparceners by birth and other members of Joint Hindu family in respect of ancestral property is accepted as an authority in the whole of India except in Bengal where the commentary of Jimutha Vahana is followed. The Hoysalas followed mostly the system of administration of justice handed down by the Gangas and the Chalukyas. During Vijayanagar days, there were certain specific laws like the law of treason, law of limitation, and the law governing enjoyment of service *inams* etc. During the period of Bahamanshahis and the Adilshahis (Muslim rulers) the king was not only the ruler, but the judge, military leader and the religious head of the State. The Chief Justice was Sadar-i-jahan. He was assisted by *Kazis* and *Ulemans*. The Kotwal was in-charge of capital city. During the period of Hyder and Tipu, the revenue officers were entrusted with judicial functions. There was a ‘Sadar’ Court at the capital city and *Kazis* in other place.

In the princely Mysore, after the takeover of the administration of Mysore State by the British in 1831 the following courts were established. (1) The Amils, (2) Town Munsiffs 3) Sadar Munsiffs (4) Principal Sadar Munsiffs and 5) The Court of European Superintendents.



High Court, Bangalore

By 1862 the Huzur Adalat and the Munsiffs Court were abolished and the judicial hierarchy consisted of the Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendents of Divisions, the Deputy Superintendents and Amildars of Taluks. As regards criminal justice, the Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendents and Amildars of taluk were conferred with criminal jurisdiction also. Later in 1884 the Mysore Chief Court was constituted and later renamed as The High Court. In British possessions like Belgaum, Bellary areas, the British judicial system pervaded and there were District judges, civil judge and Munsiff for civil matters and the magistrate for criminal matters at the taluk. Village committees dispensed with petty crimes and disputes. There were the High Court, Federal Court and Privy Council in England as Courts of appeal. After unification (1956) the High Court became the highest court of judicature in the State. By the Karnataka Civil Courts Act of 1964 a three-tier system of courts under uniform designation prevailed. They were District Court (district Level); Civil Judge's Court (district or smaller area); and Courts of Munsiff in respect of Civil justice and District and Sessions Judge (District level) and the Judicial Magistrate First Class (other places) in respect of criminal cases. In metropolitan areas, the Chief Magistrate is to be designated as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.

Besides there are Special Tribunals like Land Tribunals (for each taluk) and the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal, Labour Courts, Karnataka Administrative

Tribunal (in Bangalore), Consumer's Redressal Forums, Consumer Courts, Income Tax Tribunal, Educational Tribunal etc. There are Legal Aid Boards, even at the district and Taluk level to provide legal assistance to the needy. The Advocate General is the Chief Legal Advisor and Advocate for the State. There is a Directorate of Prosecutions, functioning with prosecutors, Asst. Public Prosecutors assisting at the taluk level in respect of the Government cases. Lok Ayukta (1986) (formerly Vigilance Commission founded in 1948) looks into the cases against the public servants.

Since 40 per cent of the total number of civil cases arising in the State are from Bangalore, it was considered necessary to have a two-tier system for the purpose of speedy disposal of cases. Accordingly the Bangalore City Civil Courts Act 1980 was enacted. Under the Act in the Metropolitan City of Bangalore the City Civil Court were established.

The sanctioned strength of Hon'ble Judge of the High Court was 32 permanent judges and 8 Additional Judges during the year 2005-06. As on 31-03-2006, there were 29 Judges and 7 Additional Judges in the High Court, 127 District and Sessions Judges (including Additional Judges and Judges of Fast Track Courts), 09 Judges of Family Courts (Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Mysore and Raichur), 125 Civil Judges (Sr. Division) and CJMS (including Small Causes Court, Mysore), 294 Civil Judges (Junior Division), and JMFC (including Additional Civil Judges (Junior Division), 50 City Civil and Sessions Judge including Additional Judges, 18 Judges of Small Cause Courts including Additional Judges (City), 23 Metropolitan Magistrates under the City Civil Courts in the State in various courts.

As on 2005-06 total number of civil cases for disposal in the High Court was 1,22,640 and of which 48,578 cases were disposed off and out of 21,437 criminal cases for disposal 8,334 cases were disposed off. Similarly 6,89,521 civil cases were to be disposed off in 2005-06 in all other courts in the State, of which 2,31,753 cases were disposed off. Out of 6,55,818 criminal cases, 3,31,109 cases were disposed off. In addition, in Bangalore City as on 2005-06 1,52,144 civil cases were to be disposed off, of which 56,718 cases were disposed and out of 2,97,481 criminal cases 84,526 cases were disposed. The total of 11,78,023 cases were pending as on 31-03-06 of which 6,27,256 was Civil and 5,50,767 Criminal.

The following courts were established in 1999. (1) III Additional District Sessions Court Tumkur; (2) court of Civil Judge (Senior Division) Maddur, (3) Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division) Kundapur and (4) District and Sessions Courts at Gadag, Haveri, Davanagere and Bagalkote.

77 Courts were established in the year 2005-06

There are about 37,000 advocates enrolled in the State out of which 5,300 are women. There are the Advocates' Association and Bar Council of India, Karnataka branch, both with their central offices at Bangalore.

List of Chief Justices in Karnataka since 1955

	Duration	
	From	To
Justice Sri LR. Venkataramaiah	10-04-1955	15-07-1957
Justice Sri Subodh RanjanDasgupta	25-07-1957	13-08-1961
Justice Sri Nittoor Srinivasa Rao	29-03-1962	07-08-1963
Justice Sri H.Hombegowda	07-08-1963	01-08-1969
Justice Sri A.R.Somanatha Iyer	23-11-1969	29-12-1969
Justice Sri M. Sadashivaiah	30-12-1969	16-09-1970
Justice Sri A. Narayana Pai	17-09-1970	07-06-1973
Justice Sri G.K.Govinda Bhat	07-06-1973	15-12-1977
Justice Sri D.M.Chandrashekar	23-02-1978	25-09-1982
Justice Sri K. Bheemaiah	28-10-1992	11-04-1983
Justice Sri V.S.Malimath	06-02-1984	23-10-1985
Justice Sri P.C. Jain	28-08-1986	16-08-1989
Justice Sri S. Mohan	28-10-1989	07-10-1991
Justice Sri Barucha	01-11-1991	30-06-1992
Justice Sri S.B. Majumdar	02-07-1993	13-09-1994
Justice Sri G.T. Nanavathi	28-09-1994	04-03-1995
Justice Sri M.L. Pendse	28-03-1995	25-03-1996
Justice Sri S.A. Hakeem	03-05-1996	09-05-1996
Justice Sri R.P. Sethi	29-06-1996	06-01-1999
Justice Sri Y. Bhaskar Rao	07-01-1996	24-06-2000
Justice Sri P.V. Reddi	21-10-2000	16-08-2001
Justice Sri N. K. Jain	31-08-2001	19-10-2004
Justice Sri N. K. Sodhi	19-11-2004	28-11-2005
Justice B.Padmaraj	29-11-2005	06-01-2006
Justice Cyriac Joseph	07-01-2006	07-08-2008
Justice P. D. Dinakaran	08-08-2008	till date

Police Administration

Under the rulers of Mysore, the duties of police were performed by Talwars, Totis, Nirganti, Kavalgars, Kattabidi peons, Halepaikas, Umblidars, Amargars, Hulagavals, Ankamalas and Kalla Kormaras who formed the militia and Patels supervised them, under the rule of Tipu and Poorniah in princely Mysore. Dewan Poornia introduced Kandachar peons for doing the work of police. In 1856, the Judicial Commissioner was appointed and he became the ex-officio head of police. In 1879 the Chief Commissioner was in charge of the police. After

the Rendition the police administration was under the control of Dewans. Later a police Secretary was appointed. In 1906 the posts of Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents of Police were merged in the general cadre of Assistant Commissioner. Later by 1910, the Police force in Mysore consisted of village police and regular police.

In Madras-Karnataka Area, Talari's (watchmen) in each village was the ancient "Kaval" (watch system). Under this system Talaris were subordinate to Kavalgars who were controlled by Palegars or local chieftains and later by the Patels. In 1904, there was one constable for every six square miles of area, in the Madras Presidency. The head of the department was the Inspector General. Each district was under the District Superintendent of Police. In Bombay Karnataka Area, a regular police force was organised under the administrative control of the District Magistrates by the Bombay Regulation Act XII of 1827. Every district had a Superintendent of police. Earlier there were village militia consisting of talaris and shetsanandis under the supervision of the Patil.

In Hyderabad Karnataka Area there was no well organised police force till 1853. In 1866, a regular police force was raised and placed under the Revenue authorities. In 1869 a special Sadar-ul-Mohawn or Police Minister was appointed for Hyderabad State. After 1948, Gulbarga was the divisional Headquarters comprising four districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Usmanabad. There were two separate Police forces namely the Diwan's police belonged the Nizam's Government and the Jahgir police belonged to individual Jahgirdars, who had been allowed to maintain their own police establishments to administer law and order.

After unification a common Police Act (1963) was implemented. Minor changes have taken place in the administrative set up and as in 1993, in the state the Police set up was as follows;

The State Police consists of 27 police districts 3 Police Commissioners at Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli-Dharwad cities, 112 sub-divisions, 228 circles, 782 police stations, and 297 police out-posts and 7 women police stations. The strength of the State Police as on 1991 was 50,009 with 30,434 civil police, 331 civil women police, 11,089 Armed Police 1,661 wireless staff and 6,494 KSRP. The strength of state police as on 31.12.1999 was civil police 44,765. CM1 Women police 1416, armed police 15,741 wireless staff 1,337 and KSRP 10,439. There are six ranges viz., Central Range at Bangalore, Eastern Range at Davanagere, Northern Range at Gulbarga, Southern Range at Mysore and Western Range at Mangalore.

The Government Railway Police is headed by a D.I.G. of police. There are seven Railway Circles, 18 Railway Police Stations, 25 out-posts.

There are four Police Training Institutes in the State viz, the Police Training College (for officers) at Mysore, Karnataka State Police Training School, Channapatna, Police Training School, Magodu and Armed Police School, Bangalore.

Besides there are Criminal Investigation Department (Forest Cell, Anti-Dowry Cell, etc.), Dog Squad, the Civil Rights Enforcement Wing, Police Wireless and police Motor Transport Organisation and special unit.]

There are Village Defence Parties to guard the villages, to partol for the purpose of preventing crime to protect persons and property in the village and to assist the police when necessary.

Home Guards Organisation also supplement the Police force in case of need. As on 1991 there were 16,122 Home Guards including 500 women Home Guards. As on 1991-92, there were 39 Fire Stations in the State. As on 31.12.1999, 16872 home guards were enrolled including 1,030 women guards as against 900 in 1998 functioning in 17 district of the State. A total of 105 fire stations were functioning in the state as on 31.12.1999.

Presently, the Police Department in the state has four officers of the rank of Director General & Inspector General of Police and one among them will be appointed by the Government to Head the entire department. He is assisted by 11 ADGP's, 26 IG's, 25 DIG's, 57 SP's and a host of Dy. SP's/ACP's, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and the Constabulary. The total number of police stations in the state for the year 2006-07 was 901 that included RPS, TPS and WPS.

Prisons

During the Non Regulation period (1837-1856) there were eight jails in the erstwhile Mysore State. Bangalore Central Jail was constructed in 1863. In 1923, there were one Central Jail, one district jail, and 78 lock-ups in the Mysore State. In Modern Karnataka Area, by 1905 there was a district jail at Bellary and 9 subsidiary jails. By 1926, there were 6 sub-jails in Dakshina Kannada District with one District Jail in Mangalore. In Bombay-Karnataka Area, by 1883 there were jails at each Mamlatdar's office One District Jail was at Kaladgi (later shifted to Bijapur) and subordinate jail at Basavana Bagewadi. There were district jails at Karwar, Dharwad and Belgaum and a subordinate jail at Athani. There was a Borstal school at Dharwad (even now it is there) and a Central Jail at Hindalga near Belgaum. In Hyderabad Karnataka Area, there were jails at Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar.

At the time of Unification there were six central jails, four District jails, two special jails and two Borstal Schools. Besides there were the agricultural-

cum-industrial farms at Bijapur and Khanapur. As on 1992 the following were the prisons in the State. 1) Central Prisons(6) at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga, Mysore and Bijapur with total accomodation of 3,679 prisoners; 2) District Prisons (6) at Mangalore, Madikeri, Raichur, Bidar, Shimoga and Karwar (844 accomodation); 3) District central Sub-jails (7) at Mandya, Chitradurga, Kolar, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Dharwad; (558); 4) Special Sub-Jails at Davanagere and K.G.F.(113); 5) 26 taluk sub-jails under the direct control of Prisons Department and 44 Taluk Sub-Jails under Ex-Officio Superintenddent of Police Depts and Revenue Departments (1,669); 6) One Open Jail at Koramangala, Bangalore (80) and 7) One jail for youth prisoners (Taruna Bandi Khane) at Dharwad (133). Totally there were 96 jails, working strength 1318 and vacant posts were 474 are. As on 1999-2000 the sanctioned staff strength of the jails was 1,792. The average daily expense per prisoner in the State varied from Rs. 3.05 in 1982-83 to Rs. 10.10 in 1991-92. The daily average expenditure of a prisoner is rupees 16.75 p. (December 1999). The total no.of prisons in the state for 2006-07 was 98 with a total of 12094 male and 468 female prisoners in them.

Local Self Government

From the beginning, Karnataka has imbibed a rich and incessant heritage of self-governing civic institutions keeping in harmony with the changing socio-economic and political conditions in the course of history.

In ancient Karnataka, the tradition of village bodies was very strong. Even in the centralised monarchy L.S.G. bodies were very much prevalent and village assemblies functioned and dealt with local problems. The local bodies were called Ooru (town), Okkalu (residents), *Praje* (Subjects), *Prajesamudaya* (congregation of subject), *Oorahadinentujaati*(18 communities of village) etc. In an Agrahara villages, the assembly of *mahajans*. (heads of scholarly Brahmin families) served as village councils. They looked after irrigation facilities, took care of temples and other local affairs and settled minor disputes. The villages grouped themselves into *Nadu*, and the assembly was also known as *Nadu*. By about 10th century *Nadu* emerged to the status of modern *Mandal* or Taluk Panchayat. They comprised of heads of constituent villages as their representatives. The association of *Nadus* was known as *MahaNadu* which consisted of the representatives of villages, towns, merchant guilds, officials etc., It can be compared to Modern Zilla Panchayat and it was the highest local assembly. All these assemblies were entrusted with undertaking socio-economic, religious and cultural activities. They had their own financial resources. They also acted as trustees of public properties and endowments. The assembly of the towns which were founded by the enterprising merchants were known as Nagara or Pattana and the head was known as Pattana Shetty or Pattanaswamy. Their number depended on the size of the town.

All these local bodies were the creation of the local interest and the Government remained there in an advisory capacity. Government's interference was evidenced when these bodies mismanaged their affairs. The advent of the British rule in India, brought several mixed changes in the working of these institutions. Efforts were made to bring back the lost glory of ancient village communities by the Indian leaders like Tilak, Ferozshah Mehta, Gandhiji and others. The real development of villages in the modern sense started in 1863 by the passing of Village Sanitation Act in many provinces, including the princely Mysore. In different parts of integrated areas of Karnataka, LSG activities were started in different times. The princely State, Mysore, constituted Municipal Committees on an experimental basis in 1862, beginning with Mysore and Bangalore. The local Boards (District Boards and Taluk Boards) for development of rural areas actually came into being for the first time in 1919. In the former Bombay Karnataka areas, local bodies were created under the East India Company Act 1850. Belgaum Municipal committee constituted in 1851 was the first committee for Bombay Karnataka area followed by Nippani in 1854, Hubli in 1855 and Dharwad in 1856 subsequently Municipalities were constituted under the Bombay District Municipalities Act of 1901. There were Borough Municipalities with wider powers under the Bombay Borough Municipalities Act 1925. In Madras areas, local administration was started with the passing of Town Improvement Act 1865 for Municipalities and Local Fund Act for Local Boards in 1871. Panchayat Boards were first started for single or group of villages under the 1884 Act. In Hyderabad areas, levying of local cess in 1887-88 marked the beginning of L.S.G bodies in the state. In Kodagu area Municipal Committees were established in 1870.



Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mysore



Grama Panchayat Meeting

Changes after 1956

In recent years there is an increase in urban migration. The percentage of the urban population to the total population of the State in 1991 was 30.91 as against 28.89 in 1981. It was well above the all-India level of 25.72 per cent. The number of towns and cities in the State have increased at a rapid rate from 245 in 1971 to 306 in 1991. Likewise the number of cities and urban agglomerations have also increased from 12 in 1971 to 22 in 1991. Municipal Law known as Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 saw major changes in the Municipal administration in the State. These were comprehensive, uniform and applicable to the entire state. Many more radical changes have been brought into force in the constitution and modus operandi of Municipal administration in the State. More seats have been reserved for the SC/ST communities and women. Liberal development grants are given by the State for municipalities for undertaking the works like water supply, sanitation etc., Every Municipality is expected to reserve 18% of its budget expenditure for the ameliorative measures of SC/ST and other weaker sections. There are five categories of urban local bodies in the State viz., 1) City Municipal Corporation (Mahanagarapalike) 2) City Municipal Councils, 3) Town Municipal Councils, 4) Notified Area Committees and 5) Sanitary Boards.

Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act 1976 governs the Municipal Corporations in the State. At present there are six Municipal Corporations in the State viz. Bangalore (1949), Hubli-Dharwad (1962), Mysore (1977), Belgaum (1977), Mangalore (1980), Gulbarga (1981) (Shimoga-Bhadravathi corporation

formed in 1992 was later cancelled). The number of City Municipalities is 19, and Town Municipalities 135. There are 15 Notified Area Committees. At present only one Cantonment Board is in existence in the State i.e., Cantonment Board for Belgaum constituted in 1832. It is administered by the Cantonment Act 1924 of the Central Government. As on 31.3.1999 there were 216 municipalities/ corporation in the State. The coverage of local bodies by category for the year 2003-04 is as follows : City Corporations(CCS) - 6, City Municipal Councils(CMCS) - 40, Town Municipal Councils (TMCS) - 82 and Town Panchayats (TPS) - 91

A separate department (Directorate of Municipal Administration) for Municipal Administration in the state was started in 1984-85 in order to coordinate the functional activities of Municipalities in the State. The total number of Municipal employees in the state was 19,000 in 1993. Since 1984, the State Government has introduced a scheme of awarding cash prize to the best urban local bodies in the State, There are special development City/Town authorities constituted for the development of all important district head quarter towns in the State, coordinating the activities like town planning, water supply, housing, sewerage, slums etc. Karnataka is one among the 16 states in the country to abolish Octroi in 1979, which used to be the main sources of Municipal income, the loss of income is compensated by the Octroi grant by the Government.

Karnataka is the first state in the country to impose a ban, by legislation on carrying night soil on head by the Bhangees (scavengers). It was banned as early as in 1973. The scavengers are re-named as *Pourakarmikas*.

Panchayat Raj

During the course of these four decades (1952-1993) radical changes have been brought into practice in the concept, structure, constitution and modus operandi of Panchayat Raj institutions in practice in Karnataka by enacting progressive legislations by the successive Governments in power in order to translate the concept of decentralisation and 'Grama Swarajya' and 'Surajya' into a reality.

After the Reorganisation of the State, in 1960, a unified a comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act known as Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act 1959, came into being since 1960. Under this Act, Village Panchayats at the village level, Taluk Development Boards at the Taluk level and District Development Councils for each district were constituted. Under the above three-tier system of administration, only the Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards had elected representatives. The District Development Councils were mere advisory bodies comprising of Government officials of the

development departments works and schemes were non-official members. In the above system most of the rural development works and schemes were channelised through Taluk Development Boards. Village Panchayats worked under the control of the Taluk Development Boards. This system of Panchayat Raj institutions continued till 1983. In order to have decentralisation in administration, at the Mandal levels, increased people's participation in the process of development etc., the earlier Act of 1959 was replaced by a new Act known as Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayat Act in 1983. This Act came into effect from 1985. The Nyaya Panchayats included in the Act did not come into existence.

These new Panchayat Raj institutions came into being in the State in 1987 when the elections were held to these bodies for the first time. Franchise was extended to those completing 18 years of age. According to the new Act the three-tier, inter-linked development oriented institutions known as Mandal Panchayats at the village level, Taluk Panchayat Samithis at the taluk level and Zilla Parishads at the district were reconstituted. In the new system, only Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads were having elected bodies. Taluk Panchayat Samithis remained only as supervisory or co-ordinating institutions between Mandals and Zilla Parishad and used to work under Zilla Parishads. In the new setup, Zilla Parishads were entrusted with more powers and functions. They almost functioned like the Governments of the districts. Most of the development activities of the state were executed or carried through Zilla Parishads and Mandals. Nearly 80% of the total development expenditure was earmarked to Zilla Parishads. Except major and medium irrigation works, all other developmental works were entrusted to Zilla Parishads. Mandals had separate powers to carry out certain specified (27) developmental works according to local needs. The impact to decentralised administration of Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats was very much felt in rural areas specially in the improvement of attendance in primary schools, of both students and teachers and doctors in the rural hospitals and field staff of other departments as revealed by the evaluation committee on the working of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats.

The area of operation of a Mandal was fairly larger, compared to the earlier village Panchayat. Generally, a Mandal comprised a village or groups of closely associated villages covering a population between 8,000 to 12,000. Before their abolition in 1992, there were about 2,500 Mandals in the state. The term of office of the elected members was 5 years. There was a provision for the nomination of members from the backward communities to the council of a Mandal. In addition to 18% reservation of seats for the SC/ST communities,

there was provision for reserving 25% of the total seats in all categories for women. This system of local administration continued for the period of 5 years till 1992. The total number of elected members of Zilla Parishads were 887 and of them 175 were from the SC/ST communities., and 211 women. The total number of elected members of 2,469 Mandal Panchayats were 55,188, and of them 11,968 were from SC/ST communities and 14,025 women members of all categories.

Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993

In order to further strengthen the functioning of rural Panchayati Raj institutions in the state by decentralisation at the appropriate level and to improve the quality of functioning, to provide social justice by means of extending additional reservation facilities to SC/ST communities (23 percent), women and other backward classes (33 %) etc., the new Panchayati Raj Act was introduced. The New Act also contemplates the reservation of seats for the chair persons by rotation.

The new Act has come into force from 10th May 1993. It is a comprehensive enactment to establish a three-tier Panchayat Raj system in the state with elected bodies at the Village, Taluk and District levels. It is enacted keeping in view of the 73rd Constitution Amendment relating to Panchayats. It ensures greater participation of the people and more effective implementation of rural development programmes. Panchayat at the taluk under the new Act, there will be a Grama Panchayat for a village or group of villages, at the Taluk level, and the Zilla Panchayat at the district level. All the three institutions will have elected representatives and there is no provision for nomination by the Government to any of these councils. Karnataka is the first state in the country to enact new Panchayat Raj Act incorporating all provisions of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. In accordance with the provisions of the present Act, the elections to 5,645 Grama Panchayats were held in December 1993 for nearly 79,865 seats of which 23,454 were women, whereas elections to Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats were held in March 1995. The number of members elected to Z.illa Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats are 919 and 3,340 respectively. Over two crore voters have exercised their franchise in these elections. In 1999-2000 there were 5,692 Gram Panchayat with a total number of 73,547 (30,155) Taluk Panchayats 3,340 (1345) and zilla Panchayat 919 (335) in the state. Figures in bracket indicate women members).

In the new Act provision has been made for setting up a District Planning Committee, Finance Commission and Permanent Election Commission.

It is reported that in these elections women will secure 40% representation in Taluk Panchayats and 36% in Zilla Panchayats, the SC and ST communities getting 18% and 5% seats respectively. The backward castes in A category will get 27%



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reservation in T.P.s and 26% in Z.P.s. The backward class in B category will get 7% in both the Z.P.s and T.P.s and general category will get 40% reservation

in both bodies. To facilitate early elections to Gram Panchayats the Karnataka Gram Panchayat Act (2nd Amendment) - Ordinance 1999 was promulgated to amend section 4 & 5 of the Act on 28.1.1999 . That State Government has also framed the Karnataka Zilla Panchayat at (business) Rules 1998 pertaining to monthly allowance to member, annual grant to Gram Panchayat and convening Gram Sabhas in every village. To make Panchayat Raj institution more accountable and responsive, government has recently introduced the Panchayat Jamabandi.

Revenue and Capital receipts, Karnataka 2005-06 to 2008-09

	Category of Receipts	2005-06 (R.E.)	2006-07 (R.E.)	2007-08 (R.E)	2008-09 (B.E)
I	Revenue Receipts				
A.	State's Tax Revenue				
(i)	Taxes on Income, Expenditure,	296.35	382.78	397.50	430.16
(ii)	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	19208.45	23505.15	26820.82	31445.69
(a)	Sales Tax/VAT	10793.74	12380.31	14468.52	17160.78
(b)	Taxes on vehicles	1158.00	1479.66	1806.01	2098.96
©	State Excise	3347.72	4519.95	4668.59	5626.08
(d)	Taxes on Goods & Passengers	1000.73	1095.64	1169.60	1259.98
(e)	Others	2908.26	4029.59	4708.09	5299.88
	State's own tax revenue (i) + (ii)	19504.80	23887.94	27218.32	31875.85
(iii)	Tax Devolution from Centre	3922.65	5009.62	6300.00	7982.38
	Total A: (i)+(ii)+jii)	23427.45	28897.56	-	-
B.	Non-Tax Revenues	3637.19	4296.76	1802.10	1931.65
C.	Grants-in-aid from Central Government	2620.19	4801.48	5519.81	5450.43
	Total I : Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	29684.83	37995.79	40840.22	47240.32
II	Capital Receipts				
(i)	Loans from Govt.of India	1991.83	1187.52	1990.71	1571.29
(ii)	Internal Debt (Net of W & M & MB)	4598.86	2966.02	734.73	5248.41
(iii)	Public A/c (Net)	-1181.45	1943.01	4020.68	1143.95
(iv)	Recovery of Loans & Advances	29.91	44.61	63.07	69.97
(v)	Contingency Fund (Net)	4.50	-	-	-
(vi)	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	-	200.00	3000.00
	Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (VI)	5443.65	6141.16	7009.19	11033.63
	Aggregate Receipts : I+II	35128.48	44136.95	47849.42	58273.94
	Total Tax Revenue of percent of Total Receipts	66.7	65.5	70.0	68.4
	Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue (Rupees)	4198.47	4227.95	-	-

RE.:Revised Estimates. B.E:Budget Estimates

District-wise Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as per 2001 Census.

Belgaum District: Nippani(CMC), Sadalgi (TP), Kudchi (TP) Athani (TMC), Raybag (TP), Mudalgi(TMC), Chikodi Sankeshwar (TMC), Hukkeri (TP), Konnur(TP), Gokak Falls (NAC), Gokak (CMC), Ramdurg (TMC), Hindalgi (CT), Kangrali (KH) (CT), Kangrali B.K. (CT) Khanapur (TP), Londa (CT), Bailhongal (TMC), Saundatti Yellamma (TMC), Belgaum (M.corp)

Bagalkot District: Terdal (TP), Jamkhandi (TMC), Rabkavi-Banhatti (CMC), Mahalingpur (TMC), Mudhol (TMC), Bilgi (TP), Bagalkot (CMC), Kerur (TP), Badami (TP), Guledagudda (TMC), Hungund (TP), Ilkal (TMC)

Bijapur District: Bijapur (CMC), Indi (TMC), Sindgi (TMC), Basavana Bagevadi (TP), Muddebihal (TMC), Talikota (TMC)

Gulbarga District: Aland (TMC), Afzalpur (TP), Gulbarga (M.Corp), Chincholi (TP), Kurgunta (CT), Sedam (TMC), Chitapur (TP), Shahabad ACC (NAC), Shahabad (TMC), Jevargi (TP), Bhimarayanagudi (NAC), Shorapur (TMC), Shahpur (TMC) Wadi (CT), Wadi ACC (NAC), Gurmatkal (TP), Yadgir (TMC)

Bidar District: Bhalki (TMC), Aurad (TP), Bidar (CMC), Basavakalyan (TMC), Humnabad (TMC), Chitgoppa (TMC),

Raichur District: Mudgal (TP), Lingsugur (TP), Hatti Gold Mines (NAC), Hatti (CT), Devadurga (TP), Shaktinagar (CT), Raichur (CMC), Manvi (TMC), Sindhur (TMC)

Koppal District: Yelburga (TP), Kushtagi (TP), Gangawati (CMC), Koppal (TMC), Munirabad Project Area (CT),

Gadag District: Nargund (TMC), Ron (TP), Gadag-Betgeri (CMC), Mulgund (TP), Lakshmeshwar (TMC), Shirhatti (TP), Naregal (TP), Gajendragad (TMC), Mundargi (TP)

Dharwad District: Alnavar(TP), Hubli-Dharwad (M.Crop), Navalgund (TP), Annigeri (TMC), Kundgol (TP), Kalghatgi (TP)

Uttara Kannada District: Dandeli (CMC), Haliyal (TP), Ambikanagara (CT), Karwar (CMC), Yellapur (TP), Mundgod (TP), Ankola (TP), Sirsi (CMC), Kumta (TMC), Venkatapura (CT), Bhatkal (TMC), Honavar (TP), Siddapur (TP)

Haveri District: Shiggaon (TP), Bankapura (TP), Savanur (TMC), Hangal (TMC), Haveri (TMC), Byadgi (TMC), Hirekerur (TP), Ranibennur (CMC), Kodyial (CT),

Bellary District: Hoovina Hadagali (TP), Hospet (CMC), Kamalapuram (TP), Kampli (TMC), Siruguppa (TP), Tekkalakote (TP), Bellary (CMC), Donimalai Township (CT), Sandur (TP), Kudligi (TP), Kotturu (TP)

Chitradurga District: Molakalmuru (TP), Challakere (TMC) Chitradurga (CMC), Holalkere (TP), Hosdurga (TP), Hiriya (TMC),

Davanagere District: Harihar (CMC), Harapanahalli (TP), Jagalur (TP), Davangere (CMC), Honnali (TP), Channagiri (TP)

Shimoga District: Jog Falls (NAC), Sagar (TMC), Sorab (TP), Siralkoppa (TP), Shikaripur (TMC), Hosanagara (TP), Tirthahalli (TP), Shimoga (CMC), Bhadravati (CMC)

Udupi District: Kundapura (TMC), Saligram (TMC), Udupi (CMC), Yenagudde (CT), Mallar (CT), Karkal (TMC)

Chikmagalur District: Sringeri (TP), Koppa (TP), Narasimharajapura (TP), Tarikere (TP), Birur (TMC), Kadur (TMC), Chikmagalur (CMC), Mudigere (TP), Kudremukh (NAC)

Tumkur District: Chiknayakanhalli (TMC), Sira (TMC), Pavagada (TP), Madhugiri (TMC), Koratagere (TP), Tumkur (CMC), Gubbi (TP), Tiptur (TMC), Turuvekere (TP), Adityapatna (CT), (Kunigal) (TMC)

Kolar District: Gauribidanur (TMC), Chikballapur (CMC), Gudibanda (TP), Bagepalli (TP), Sidlaghatta (TMC), Chintamani (CMC), Srinivaspur (TP). Kolar (CMC), Malur (TMC), Bangarpet (TMC), Robertson Pet (CMC), Mulbagal (TMC)

Bangalore District: Dasarahalli (CMC), Yelahanka (CMC), Hunasamaranahalli (CT), Bytarayanapura (CMC), Herohalli (CT), Kengeri (TMC), Pattanagere (CMC), Bangalore (M. Corp), Krishnarajapura (CMC), Mahadevapura (CMC), Uttarahalli (CT), Bommanahalli (CMC), Konanakunte (CT), Kothnur (CT), Gottikere (CT), Kadigenhalli (CT), Hebbagodi (CT), Bommasandra (CT), Anekal (TMC)

Bangalore Rural District: Nelamangala (TP), Dargajogihalli (CT), Doddballapur (CMC), Vijayapura (TMC), Devanahalli (TMC), Hosakote (TMC), Magadi (TMC), Ramanagaram (CMC), Channapatna (CMC), Kanakapura (TMC),

Mandya District: Krishnarajpet (TP), Nagamangala (TP), Pandavapura (TP), Shrirangapattana (TMC), Krishnarajasagara (NAC), Mandya (CMC), Maddur (TMC), Malavalli (TMC)

Hassan District: Sakleshpur (TMC), Belur (TP), Arsikere (TMC), Satyamangala (CT), Hassan (CMC), Alur (TP), Arkalgud (TP), Holenarasipur (TMC), Channarayapatna (TMC)

Dakshina Kannada District: Mulki (TP), Mudbidri (TMC), Bajpe (CT), Mangalore (M.Crop), Mudushedde (CT), Kannur (CT), Bajala (CT), Ullal (TP), Munnur (CT), Someshwara (CT), Kotekara (CT), Mulur (CT), Adyar (CT), Pudu (CT), Thumbi (CT), Bantval (TP), Beltangadi (TP), Puttur (TMC), Sulya (TP)

Kodagu District: Madikeri (TMC), Somvarpet (TP), Kushalnagar (CT), Virajpet (TP), Gonikoppal (CT)

Mysore District: Piriapatna (TP), Hunsur (TMC), Krishnarajanagara (TMC), Mysore (M.Crop), Hebbalu (CT), Belvata (CT), Bhogadi (CT), Heggadadevanakote (TP), Nanjangud (TMC), Bannur (TP), Tirumakudal-Narasipur (TP)

Chamarajanagar District: Gundlupet (TMC), Chamarajanagar (CMC), Yelandur (TP), Kollegal (TMC)

Note: M. Corp : Municipal Corporation/Corporation, MC: Municipal Committee, MCI : Municipal Council, CMC : City Municipal Council, TMC : Town Municipal Council, NAC: Notified Area Committee/Notified Area Council, CT : Census Town, T.P: Town Panchayat.

Chapter X

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Ancient educational institutions in the form of *agraharas*, *Shivapuris*, *brahmapuris*, *ghatikasthanas* and *mathas* existed in the State following traditional methods of teaching. *Mathas* were residential schools where the teacher and the taught lived together. *Agraharas* and *brahmapuris* were settlements of scholars and separate arrangements existed there to teach the three R's. *Ghatikasthanas* were meant for conferring degrees or certifying scholarships. Rich families engaged teachers to teach their children privately. There also grew institutions like *Koolimatha*, *Salimatha* or *Odisuvamatha* where a teacher ran a school either in his house or in a public place like a temple or a choultry and was paid in cash or kind during the harvesting season. Reading, writing and arithmetic were taught and much of the learning was through memorising or repeating the sentences or verses collectively. The cane played a major role in disciplining mischievous pupils including those who were slow of learning.

Vocational learning was mostly hereditary. A boy who was to pursue the career of an accountant or a government servant was sent to a shop or government office after he mastered the three R's. He was to be a probationer for long years. Government servants initiated their own young wards into their offices and were later absorbed into service. Administrative service was also hereditary before the advent of the British and for long even after. The offices of a *Shanbhag* (village accountant) is a case to remind the old practice.

The beginning of modern education could be traced to the establishment of the Free English School at Mysore in 1833 by the palace of Mysore (for the erstwhile Mysore area); of the two Marathi Vernacular schools at Dharwad and Hubli in 1826 by the Bombay Native School and School Book Society respectively (for the Belgaum area); of schools in Mangalore, Udupi and Bellary in 1838 (for the Madras Karnataka area); of the Dar ul Uloom at Gulbarga in 1853 by Sir Salarjung (for the Gulbarga area); of the two Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Madikeri and Virajpet and a Kannada School at Ponnampet by the Government in 1934 (for the Kodagu area). Christian Missionaries played a major role in starting schools and imparting English education during the 19th century. The Education Integration Advisory Committee constituted by the State Government in 1956 evolved a uniform system of education for the entire state. For the year 1999-2000, the rate of literacy among males was 67.25% and among females it was 44.34%. The total literacy rate was 56.04%. As per 2001 census, the literacy rate among males was 76.10% and that of females was 56.90% with a total literacy rate of 66.60% in the State.

The Kindergarten system of education or the pre-primary education that served as a stepping stone for primary education had become popular as early as 1900. Children who had learnt to speak were admitted to these schools without much consideration of their age. Pre-primary education was generally imparted in nursery schools attached to a few primary schools. In the erstwhile Mysore State it was done mostly by private agencies. In 1957 the government



Traditional Gurukula, Udipi



Madarasa, Bidar

constituted a committee to study the question of pre-primary education. As per the recommendations of the Committee, this education came to be imparted systematically in pre-primary schools. During 1979-80 there were 3,118 pre-primary schools in the state with 1,90,737 children in them. Under the Centrally-sponsored Integrated Child Development Services, non-formal pre-school education is given to children below six years of age. For 1999-2000 in the 175 taluks of the state, 28,85,979 beneficiaries are covered. In order to encourage community support, a school adoption programme called "Dattu Yojane" has been introduced in government schools recently. The "Samudayadatta Shale" programme brings schools closer to the community.

In the present system of pre-primary education, children who have attained 3 years and ten months of age are eligible for admission to Lower Kindergarten (L.K.G.), so that by the time they complete their Upper Kindergarten (U.K.G.), having attained 5 years and 10 months of age, they become eligible for admission to the first standard. With a monitory gain in view, some schools admit children under 3.10 also and send them to a class called "Preparatory". Employed parents leave their kids during office hours in day-care centres called 'Creches' not under education department.

Primary education:

It was recommended to be an integrated course of seven years by the Education Integration Advisory Committee. The four years of primary and four years of Middle School education were combined to form an integrated course of eight years. A common syllabus was framed and introduced in a phased manner beginning with 1959-60, so that by 1962-63, all primary schools in the State had a uniform curriculum and syllabus. As per this revised syllabus, in addition to the inclusion of three languages as per the Three-Language Formula, Kannada was introduced as a compulsory subject from the third standard to the sixth for the non-Kannada pupils. While Health education formed a part of science syllabus, moral education was made compulsory and physical education syllabus was strengthened. This revised syllabus was implemented from 1974-75. During 1955-56 there were 22,803 primary schools (including Senior Primary and Basic Schools) with a total student strength of 19,17,258. By 1981-82, the total number of Primary Schools was 35,549 with a total enrolment of 51,73,621 children in them. They were taught by 1,17,686 teachers of whom 1,05,751 were trained and the rest, untrained. In the next decade, the number of schools was 40,345 with a total of 71,90,963 children who were taught by 1,35,609 teachers of whom 1,30,987 were trained. During 1993-94 there was a total of 41,684 schools, where a total of 77,56,598 children studied. The total number of teachers for the said year was 1,45,068 of whom 1,39,331 were trained.

The total number of Lower Primary schools for the year 1999-2000 was 24,042 which included 22,154 government, 378 aided and 1,519 unaided ones. For the same year, the total number of Higher Primary schools was 25,570 of which were 20,814 government, 2,058 aided and 2698 unaided schools. For the above said total of 49,612 schools, there was a total of 2,09,839 teachers of whom 1,73,120 were in government, 18,250 in aided and 18,467 in unaided schools. The total number of children in the said schools for the same year was 1,73,340. The enrolment rate from I to VII standards was 82.96%, the drop-out rate was 40.46%.

For the year 2003-04, there were a total of 26,394 (24,534 Government, 342 aided and 1518 Unaided) Junior Primary Schools and 24,869 (18,798 Government, 2224 aided and 3,847 Unaided) Senior Primary Schools in the state. In both the above categories of schools, a total of 2,54,824 (1,96,558 Government, 17,777 aided and 40,489 Unaided) teachers were working. There A total of 83,87,452 (43,53,176 boys and 40,34,276 girls) students were studying for the said year from standard one to seven. As on March 2006 there were 54529 primary schools providing lower and higher primary education to 78,03,008 pupil in the state. The total number of Primary schools in the state (both higher and lower) for the year 2006-07 was 56,348 and the total no.of children in them was 78,26,444.

Compulsory Primary Education: For 2003-04 an amount of 30.00 lakhs was allotted for the implementation of compulsory primary education and a total of 0.58 lakh students in the age group of six to 14 years were enrolled in schools.

Free education for girls: This scheme of free education for girls studying in government schools from standard one to seven was implemented during 2002-03. To improve admission to schools during 2003-04, a total of Rs. 290.00 lakh was spent on the refund of fee for girls studying in fifth, sixth and seventh standards. A total of 11.60 girls availed this benefit.

New Schools: For the benefit of those children living in the areas without schooling facilities, 390 new government primary schools were started and 530 Junior primary schools were upgraded as Senior primary schools, during 2003-04.

Free School bags: To encourage girls belonging to SC and ST categories studying from standards fifth to seventh, during the said year, 2.35 lakh bags were distributed at a cost Rs. 250.00 lakhs.

Free Text books: A total of 65.78 students were given free text books at a cost of Rs. 1530.00 lakhs for the said year.

Free Uniforms: For the supply of free Uniforms to Primary school children an amount of Rs. 3150.00 lakhs was spent and the number of beneficiaries was 66.84 students (34.45 boys and 32.39 girls) during 2003-04.

Free Mid-day meal programme : In order to encourage attendance in schools, to reduce the number of drop-outs, to contribute to the health of children suffering with mal-nutrition and to improve the capacity of learning among children, Mid-day meal programme that was begun on the 15th August 1995 for rural children and was extended to towns and cities also during 1997-98. This programme was named 'Akshara Daasoha' during 2003-04 and extended to the entire state. A total of 202 crore was allotted for this programme for in said year and the total number of beneficiaries was 50,27,497.

School Drop-Outs: The percentage of drop outs from standard one to five that was 8.90% during 2002-03, reduced to 8.39% for 2003-04. From standard Six to Seven also, it got reduced to 7.77% for 2003-04 that stood at 8.57% during 2002-03.

The Trimester Scheme

This scheme has been introduced in Primary and secondary schools for standards one to nine from 2004-05 with the objectives of making learning a continuous and meaningful process, throughout the academic year, to remove fear psychosis about examination, to put an end to the habit of testing by memory and to bring the education system closer to the average child. The academic year is divided into three unites as:

I Trimester -July, August, September.

II Trimester- October, November, December.

III Trimester -January, February, March.

Classroom teaching and evaluation will be done only for the said three months and grading system has been introduced instead of marks. Children carry one book that contains the syllabus for three months. The quarterly, mid-term and final examinations that were conducted now stand cancelled.

Operation Black Board (OBB)

The Centrally Sponsored Operation Black Board scheme was launched in the state from the academic year 1997-98 in a phased manner, providing for additional teachers in single teacher schools, teaching learning equipments and construction of additional class rooms. A total of 14,350 single teacher schools were provided with an additional teacher and 2,769 Lower Primary Schools with more than 100 pupils on rolls were given with a third teacher and a third class room. Under the extended OBB scheme 17,718 Primary Schools were given with an additional teacher's post each and Rs. 40,000 grant per school was released for teaching and learning equipments. During 1999-2000 a total of 1,086 LPS with more than 100 pupils on rolls were provided with a third teacher and 3,788 classrooms were constructed.

Mobile Schools

To provide educational opportunities to slum children and drop-outs, Mobile School System was started on an experimental basis during 1999-2000 with the help of KSRTC. The objective of the system was to bring such children to the main stream of learning and to inculcate school going habit in them. During the said year, four Mobile Schools were started in four buses which were converted as classrooms, with a total expenditure of 5.15 lakhs, and about 180 children were benefited from the scheme.

For the year 2003-04, the number of mobile schools has been increased from four to eight at a cost of 10 lakhs under the 'Sarva Shikshan Abhiyaan' programme. A total of 454 children were studying in such schools for the year 2003-04.

Secondary Education

In the princely State of Mysore, the first Government High School was started in 1858 in Bangalore, affiliated to the University of Madras. Later, the Mission schools at Tumkur, Shimoga and Hassan and the Maharaja's School in Mysore were taken over by the Government. The Secondary Education consisted of two stages-Middle School stage and High School stage. The District Boards started a number of High Schools after independence. In 1882 there were four High Schools in Belgaum area and two High Schools in Madras area. The A.V. School in Gulbarga was upgraded into a High School in 1875, and the Central School at Madikeri was raised to the status of a High School in 1879.

After Reorganisation, the term Secondary Education gained a different connotation. While in Old Mysore it applied to schools with a three-year course after the eighth standard, in Bombay Karnataka area schools had a four year course after Seventh Standard (also called Mulki schools). In Dakshina Kannada there were Elementary (till 5th Standard), Middle (till eighth standard) and High school till 11th standard. Similar was the case in the Hyderabad area. By the time of Reorganisation, there were 537 Secondary Schools in the State (including two Military schools) with a total strength of 1,25,645 students. A new curriculum was introduced for secondary education all over the state in 1960 and a uniformity in pattern, syllabi and examination was achieved by 1963. S.S.L.C. was uniformly made a course of ten-years duration with the eight, ninth and tenth being treated as High School classes.

The scheme of conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools with the introduction of standard XI was implemented from 1964-65, upgrading 50 schools all over the state. This scheme of XI standard was drawn to a close after the I year P.U.C. was introduced which became a two year course in 1972.

During 1981-82, the total number of High Schools was 2,416 and the number of children rose to 7.22 lakh. The total number of teachers working in High Schools during 1981-82 for the whole state was 22,407. For the year 1993-94, a total of 5,732 High Schools existed in the State of which 1,488 were Government Institutions, 2,111 were aided by the government, 2,106 were unaided and 27 came under Local Bodies. There were in all 46,527 teachers in them whose number respectively for the above category of institutions was 12,972 (with 1,314 SC's and 361 STs), 21,392 (with 1,254 SC's and 441 STs), 11,941 (with 700 SC's and 218 STs) and 222 (with 220 SC's and 2 ST's).

The following are the details of High School students who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination for two years:- For the 1992 April Session, for a total of 5,06,998 (3,27,748 boys and 1,79,250 girls) who appeared, a total of 2,46,978 (1,51,287 boys and 95,691 girls) or 48.71% passed. For the October session of the same year, the number of students who took the examination was 1,52,264 (1,08,954 boys and 6,544 girls) or 12.68%.

During the 1993 April session, for a total of 4,09,141 candidates who took the examination under the new scheme, 2,52,109 were boys and 1,57,032 were girls. Among them, a total of 2,10,431 (1,22,655 boys and 87,776 girls) or 51.43% passed. Under the old scheme, for a total of 1,22,552 (89,817 boys and 32,735 girls), a total of 29,396 (20,141 boys and 9,255 girls) or 23.98% passed.

For the Supplementary examination conducted during 1993 October, the following were the details of candidates: New Scheme-total appeared was 97,702 (67,905 boys and 29,867 girls). Total passed was 15,002 (9,829 boys and 5,173 girls). The percentage of passes was 15.34. Old Scheme-Total appeared was 68,242 (51,522 boys and 16,720 girls). Total passed was 7,684 (5,524 boys and 2,160 girls). Total percentage of passes was 11.25.

During 1999-2000 the total number of High Schools rose to 8,248 in which were 2,547 governments, 2,649 aided and 3,059 unaided schools. The total number of teachers in them was 78,888 of whom were 3,005 in government, 29,869 in aided and 18,114 in unaided High Schools.

The total number of children in standard VIII was 6,88,662 (3,84,026 boys and 3,04,636 girls); in standard IX it was 6,19,065 (3,44,557 boys and 2,74,508 girls) and in standard X it was 4,63,608 (2,62,080 boys and 2,01,528 girls), in all totaling to 18,48,335. For the April 2000 SSLC Examination, a total of 3,76,314 students (2,03,896 boys and 1,72,418 girls) appeared and a total of 1,95,420 (1,08,166 boys and 87,254 girls) passed.

During 1999-2000, a total of 341 unaided High Schools were sanctioned. For the government High Schools started during 1998-99, one post of Head Master,

one post of group D employee and 434 posts of Asst. Masters were sanctioned. 500 posts of Hindi teachers were sanctioned by a the central government for them. During the same year 961 music, dance and drawing teachers were recruited.

There was a total of 9,750 high schools in the state during 2003-04 in which were 2,893 government and 2,627 aided high schools. A total of 20,61,229 children (11,02,812 boys and 9,58,417 girls) were studying in them. 117 new high school have been sanctioned for 27 districts them providing higher education. A total of 468 staff of all groups has been sanctioned for the said schools. During 2005-06 there were 9173 high schools providing education upto SSLC to 2156936 pupils in the state. The total no.of high schools in the state for the year 2006-07 was 10537 with a total student strength of 24,11,646.

SSLC Examination

For the April-2003 session, a total of 5,46,778 candidates (2,93,281 boys and 2,53,497 girls) appeared from different schools of whom a total of 3,06,040 (1,56,269 boys and 1,49,771 girls) passed.

Of the total of 11,316 private candidates (7,910 boys and 3,406 girls) 1,534 (920 boys and 614 girls) passed.

Of the total number of 1,82,784 (1,27,991 boys and 54,793 girls) repeaters, 38,466 (25,607 boys and 12,859 girls) passed.

Sanskrit Education

For the year 1999-2000 there were 264 aided and 123 unaided Sanskrit Pathashalas in the state, with three government, eight aided and nine unaided Sanskrit colleges imparting Sanskrit education.

For the year 2003-04 there were 370 Sanskrit Schools in the State in which 261 were aided. Teachers in them have been included in the Triple Benefit Scheme (TBF). A total of 569 Sanskrit teachers belonging to 261 schools have been given pension benefit by the government.

Hindi Education

A total of 91 Hindi Schools (80 schools with partial government grants, Six unaided and five run by voluntary organizations) were functioning in the state for the improvement of the National language, during 2003-04.

Music Education

There were 34 aided and 75 unaided special Music, Dance and Drama institutions in the state with a total of 1,762 students in them, for the said year.

Awards

During 1999-2000, 20 primary school and 10 High school teachers were honoured with state awards and nine primary school and four high school teachers were honoured with national awards.

Recruitment

A total of 1,168 probationary Headmasters for High Schools were recruited by the KPSC during 1999-2000.

Computerisation

With a view to computerise the activities of the education department, computers have been provided to BEO's and DDPI's of all districts. A total of 75 BEO's have been given with computers and a Computer Training Centre was opened at the office of the CPI, Bangalore to train the officials in computers. During 1999-2000, 11 officers and 219 officials have been trained,

Teachers' Education

In the erstwhile State of Mysore, steps were initiated as early as 1860 for the training of teachers with the establishment of a training school at Mysore. A Normal School was also started at Dharwad in 1867. It later became a post-matric training college. With the introduction of Hobli School System in erstwhile Mysore State, Normal Schools were established at all district headquarters (During the great famine of 1877, these schools were closed). One such school was established at Mysore in 1893 with Upper Secondary and Pundit courses. Two Normal Schools were opened in 1897 at Kolar and Tumkur followed by three more at Bangalore, Hassan and Chitradurga. The Wesleyan Mission started a private school at Tumkur. Teachers' training classes were started for women at Maharani's College, Mysore in 1888. The Zanana Normal School for Urdu Teachers was begun at Mysore in 1916. The first course for training Middle School men teachers was started in Mysore in 1913 and a similar one for women was started in 1928 at Maharani's Women Training College. By 1931-32, there were eleven training institutions in the State of which nine were government ones, one aided and the other, unaided. Of these eight were for men and three for women. These institutions imparted four kinds of training courses, viz., Undergraduate training course, Upper Secondary Training Course, Lower Secondary Training Course (all three of one year duration) and the revised Vernacular Training Course of two years' duration. The last three courses were revised in 1993 and a single course of Vernacular training extending over a period of three years was begun. It was reduced to two years duration in 1950 and was re-named as Teachers' Certificate Higher Course of one year duration. By 1956, there were seven TCH and Seven TCL institutions in the State with a strength of 2,431 men trainees and 983 women trainees. For the year 1999-2000, there were 136 TCH institutions with a strength of 9,982 trainees in them.

For the year 1992-93, there was a total of 49 Pre-primary TTIs that comprised five government, one aided and 43 unaided institutions. There was a total of 1,365 trainees in them for the same year. They were taught by 86 Teacher-educators, 25 craft instructors, 12 music teachers, 11 physical education instructors and 29 part-timers, for the said year.

The total number of primary TTIs for 1992-93 was 126 of which, were 34 Government, 41 aided and 51 unaided ones. A total of 6,571 trainees for the I year and 13,186 trainees for the II year were trained in them. The total number of staff was 1,238 that included 636 teacher educators, 108 physical education teachers, 39 music teachers, 103 craft teachers and 147 part-timers for the said year.

During 1999-2000 from the 136 TCH and 28 pre-primary Teacher Teaching Centers, a total of 9,986 candidates appeared for the examination and 7,995 out of them or 78% passed.

Training of Graduate Teachers: Before 1914, there was no provision in the State for the training of graduate teachers. They had to go to the Teachers' College at Saidapet, Madras for L.T. course. A training course for graduate teachers was started in the Normal School, Mysore in 1914. The Mysore University which was started in 1916 introduced the B.T. degree in 1925. In 1947, a Teachers College with practising school was started by the Government in Mysore. The faculty of education was begun in the Mysore University in 1952 and in 1956 M.Ed course was also introduced. By the time of re-organisation of the state (1956) there were seven colleges of education in the state with a total of 616 students in all, that included 121 women. By 1968, the total number of colleges went up to 17, including the Regional College of Education, Mysore. The total number of colleges was 48 in 1982, affiliated to the different universities of the state and had a total student strength of 4,687 trainees.

During 1992-93, the total number of B.Ed. Colleges in the state was 64 of which, eight were Government institutions (that included The Regional College of Education, Mysore), 16 were aided institutions and 40 were unaided ones. The total number of trainees for the said year was 801 (540 men and 261 women) in Government institutions; 1,551 trainees (737 men and 814 women) in aided institutions; 4,172 trainees (2,611 men and 1,561 women) in unaided institutions. A total of 680 staff members including 64 Principals, 153 Readers, 387 Lecturers and 43 part-timers worked in these institutions for the said year. For the year 1996 there are 63 B.Ed. Colleges and 129 Teacher Training Institutions in the state with an intake capacity of 7,260 TCH and 6,400 B.Ed, seats. For 1997 the no. of B.Ed. colleges rose to 66 and teacher Training Institutes to 132. This number rose to 70 during 2003-04 and the total student strength was 6,900.

The total no. of B.Ed., colleges in the state for the year 2004-05 was 251 with a total of 13,428 (7400-M, 4,028-F) students in them.

Details of D.Ed. Institutions and admissions for the academic years 2003-04 to 2008-09

Year	Total No. of candidate applied	Government			Aided			Un-Aided			Total		
		No. of Institutions	Total No. of Govt. seats	Total No. of candidates admitted	No. of Institutions	Total No. of Govt. seats	Total No. of candidates admitted	No. of Institutions	Total No. of Govt. seats	Total No. of candidates admitted	No. of Institutions	Total No. of Govt. seats	Total No. of candidates admitted
2003-04	39321	37	2170	2161	39	1496	1458	55	1431	1388	131	5097	5007
2004-05	44779	370	3270	3228	40	1692	1599	470	12206	9795	547	17168	14622
2005-06	71526	37	3270	3269	40	1768	1723	647	16608	12983	724	21646	17975
2006-07	45280	37	3270	3208	40	1693	1576	657	16950	12449	734	21913	17233
2007-08	40893	37	3270	3209	40	1713	1526	879	22900	15220	956	27883	19955
2008-09	36417	37	3270	3116	40	1716	1508	931	24211	14660	1008	29197	19284

Details of B.Ed. Institutions and Admissions for the academic years 2003-2004 to 2008-09

Year	Total No. of candidate applied	Government				Aided			
		Instituti-ions	Govt. seats	Filled Seats	Not Filled Seats	Institutions	Gove. seats	Filled Seats	Not Filled Seats
2003-04	278702	7	700	697	3	22	1600	1582	18
2004-05	34630	8	800	800	0	22	1600	1599	1
2005-06	36647	8	800	799	1	22	1600	1598	2
2006-07	30456	8	800	795	5	22	1600	1591	9
2007-08	29200	8	800	789	11	22	1575	1546	29
2008-09	27904	9	900	899	1	22	1575	1568	7

Year	Total No. of candidate applied	Unaided				Total			
		Institutions	Govt. seats	Filled Seats	Not Filled Seats	Institutions	Govt. seats	Filled Seats	Not Filled Seats
2003-04		39	1947	1913	34	68	4247	4192	55
2004-05		222	11028	10064	964	252	13428	12463	965
2005-06		326	16225	14368	1857	356	18625	16765	1860
2006-07		331	16475	13209	3266	361	18875	15595	3280
2007-08		365	18365	13068	5297	395	20740	15403	5337
2008-09		379	18895	11769	7126	410	21370	14236	7134

Pre-University Education

The scheme of one year Pre-University education was introduced in the state in 1967 as a substitute for the old intermediate (which was a two year course after SSLC class). PUC was made into a two-year course in 1971-72, after the Board of Pre-University Education (presently called the Department of Pre-University Education) was established 1970. Schooling was reduced to 10 years (till SSLC). The two-year PUC is now being imparted in PU Colleges that are managed by Government and private bodies. The Composite PU Colleges, the Independent PU Colleges and the PUC in the First Grade Colleges-all these impart this course of education. Steps have been taken to separate PUC classes in First Grade Colleges and to attach them to the Department of PU Education.

For the year 1994-95, there was a total of 1,893 PU Colleges in the state of which, 220 (184 private and 36 Government) were attached to First Grade Colleges; 313 (295 private and 18 government) were Independent Colleges; 1,360 (838 private and 522 Government) were composite PU Colleges.

From all the above Institutions, a total of 3,58,225 students appeared for March '93 P.U.C examination of which 1,39,110 (38.83%) passed. For the April '94 session, for a total of 3,30,700 students, 1,24,462 (37.64%) and for the October session of the same year, for a total of 1,43,593 that appeared, 38,432 (26.76%) students passed.

During 1999-2000 the no. of PU colleges rose to 2,042 as against 1893 in 1994-95. The no. included 682 Govt. 718 private aided and 642 private unaided PU colleges, hi 1999-2000, a total of 3,17,687 students were in the I PU and 3,22,668 were in the II PU. The total no. of students who appeared for the 1999 April examination was 2,20,122 (1,26,027 boys and 94,095 girls) and the total no. of passes was 1,05,390 (51,948 boys and 53,442 girls). During 2005-06, 421882 students I PUC and 377816 students II PUC classes have studied in the 2554 PU colleges of the state. The total no.of pre-university colleges for the year 2006-07 was 3,027 with a student strength of 4,96,455 in the first year and 4,04,656 in the second year.

Revaluation of Answer Scripts and Issuance of Photo Copies

For the first time in the history of PU education, the revolutionary system of issuing photo copies of second PU valued answer scripts to students in four science subjects was introduced during 1997-98 and the same was extended to other subjects also in a phased manner.

New Colleges: To provide Pre-University education near the residence of students, private managements are permitted to begin new Pre-University

colleges. During 2003-04 permission is accorded to start 113 new Pre-University colleges with Science subject combination.

New Text books: Under the able guidance of educational experts, new texts have been brought out with revised syllabus keeping abreast the modern trend and approaches. They are already being taught during the academic year 2004-05.

Vocational Education:

During 2003-04, the total of 26,867 candidates who appeared for different subjects of the I year JOC, 20,009 passed and of the 18,773 second year candidates, 14,756 passed.

This P.U. course with science subjects qualifies a student to appear for the Common Entrance Test for medical and engineering degree courses. This test has been started from 1986. Till the end of 2006-07, a total of students have been selected for difference courses through CET.

Collegiate Education

The first ever institution of higher education in the entire Karnataka territory was the Second Grade College started by the Madras Government at Mangalore in 1869. The Government High School of Bangalore was upgraded into a College in 1870 and was named 'Central College' in 1875. The Mysore Maharaja's High School and the Shimoga Government High school prepared candidates for the F.A. examination of the Madras University in 1879. The Jesuits started St. Aloysius College at Mangalore in 1879 and the St. Joseph's College at Bangalore in 1882. The Maharaja's Second Grade College founded in 1864 at Mysore was upgraded into a First Grade College in 1902 and was affiliated to the Madras University. The Mysore University was established in 1916, and the First Engineering College was begun by this University in 1917 at Bangalore and a Medical College in 1924 at Bangalore. Subsequently it was shifted to Mysore in 1930. The Mysore Maharani's College, the only college for women in the state then, (1901) was upgraded into a First Grade College in 1920. Dharwad had The Karnatak College started in 1917 and Lingaraj College was started by the K.L.E. Society at Belgaum in 1933. The National College and The Basappa College were started by private agencies at Bangalore in 1945. By 1956, the erstwhile Mysore State had 14 First Grade Colleges, 14 intermediate colleges and 14 professional colleges.

The Directorate of Collegiate Education was established in 1960 to bring about uniformity in the administration of colleges of general education, By then, there was a total of 42 colleges of which 17 were Government and 25 were private, with a total of 27,338 students.

During 1994-95, there was a total of 679 degree colleges in the state. Among them were 136 Government Colleges, 267 Private Aided Colleges and 276 Un-aided Colleges. The total number of students in them for 1992-93 was - 4,81,920 (3,02,711 boys and 1,79,209 girls) and for 1993-94, the total was 4,36,128 with 2,70,536 boys and 1,65,592 girls.

Regional Offices of Collegiate Education were established at Bangalore, Dharwad and Mysore in 1980, Mangalore and Gulbarga in 1985 and Shimoga in 1996.

During 1999-2000 the total no. of degree colleges was 935 (151, government, 300 aided and 484 unaided). The total number of students in them was 4,23,565.

A total of 998 First Grade Colleges were functioning in the State during 2003-04 affiliated to the six universities that included the Government Law College, Kolar. Among the others were, 165 Government First Grade Colleges, 300 Private aided First Grade Colleges and 532 Private Unaided First Colleges. Regional Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Gulbarga each under a Joint Director are in charge of their region and are controlled by the Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Bangalore.

For the said year, the number of students was 90,061 (51584 men and 38477 women) in Government First Grade Colleges and 166814 (84802 men and 82012 Women) in Private aided First Grade Colleges, besides 500 students (380 men and 120 women) were studying in the only Government Law College, Kolar. During 2005-06 of 1000 Degree colleges in the state there were 167 Government Degree Colleges (General) and one Government Law College; 765 private (General) and 67 law colleges were working in the State.

For the year 2006-07, the total no.of government and private aided degree colleges imparting B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., and BBM education was 482 and the total student strength was 3,43,472 (with 111095 in government and 232377 in private aided colleges)

The following table gives Districwise and University-wise details of Degree colleges (General Law)in the state during 2005-06.

SI	District	Govt. Colleges		Pvt. Colleges				Total No. of Colleges.
		General	Law	aided		unaided		
				General	Law	General	Law	
1	Bangalore Urban	12	0	44	0	45	21	22
2	Bangalore (R)	07	0	04	0	08	00	19
3	Tumkur	12	0	08	0	21	02	43
4	Kolar	11	1	05	0	05	01	23
5	Mysore	09	0	13	01	21	03	47
6	Chamarajanagar	03	00	03	0	05	0	11
7	Mandya	07	0	07	0	09	02	25
8	Hassan	11	0	05	1	07	01	25
9	Shimoga	01	0	08	01	18	0	36
10	Chitradurga	07	0	07	0	19	2	35
11	Davanagere	03	0	10	0	16	1	31
12	Chikmagalur	07	06	04	0	04	1	16
13	Dakshina Kannada	07	0	19	0	18	4	491
14	Udupi	07	0	13	0	11	02	341
15	Kodagu	01	6	03	0	03	0	8
16	Dharwad	02	0	16	1	23	03	46
17	Gadag	04	0	09	0	09	01	24
18	Haveri	04	0	08	0	08	01	21
19	Uttara Kannada	04	0	13	02	07	02	28
20	Belgaum	03	0	28	0	32	05	69
21	Bijapur	02	0	12	0	12	1	29
22	Bagalkot			14	0	15	02	33
23	Gulbarga	10	0	14	02	25	0	51
24	Raichur	04	0	05	0	06	01	16
25	Koppala	04	0	03	0	02	0	09
26	Bellary	05	0	07	0	07	01	20
27	Bidar	01	0	10	0	19	02	30
	Total	167	01	292	08	473	59	1000

University Education

The Mysore University (1916) was the First University to be started in Karnataka. This was followed by the Karnatak University (1949), the Bangalore University (1964), the Mangalore University (1980), the Gulbarga University (1980) and the Kuvempu University (1987). The two Universities of Agricultural Sciences- the one at Bangalore (1965) and the other at Dharwad (1986), cater to the needs of students aspiring after specialisation in the different branches of agriculture. Recently in 1991 Kannada University at Hampi has also been started to promote the study of the Kannada language, art and culture. It has a art study centre at Badami too. The Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE) has been granted the status of a Deemed University from 1993. As on 2006 March there were 18 post graduate centres run by the different universities in the State.

There are other centres of higher learning like the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1911), Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (1972), the National Law School of India University, Bangalore (1987) and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (1972).



Karnataka University, Dharwad

Districtwise and universitywise No.of degree colleges for the year 2006-07

Sl.No.	Name of the district	Govt. colleges		Private colleges				Total Pvt. General Colleges (5+7)	Total Pvt. Law colleges (6+8)	Total No.of Colleges
		General	Law	Aided		Unaided				
				General	Law	General	Law			
1	2	392	393	394	395	396*	397*	398	399	400
BANGALORE UNIVERSITY-REGIONAL OFFICE, BANGALORE										
1	Bangalore Urban	12	0	44	0			56	0	56
2	Bangalore Rural	8	0	4	0			12	0	12
3	Tumkur	12	0	8	0			20	0	20
4	Kolar	11	1	5	0			16	1	17
	Total	43	1	61	0			104	1	105
MYSORE UNIVERSITY-REGIONAL OFFICE, MYSORE										
5	Mysore	10	0	13	1			23	1	24
6	Chamarajanagar	3	0	3	0			6	0	6
7	Mandya	7	0	7	0			14	0	14
8	Hassan	15	0	5	1			20	1	21
	Total	35	0	28	2			63	2	65
KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY-REGIONAL OFFICE, SHIMOGA										
9	Shimoga	10	0	8	1			18	1	19
10	Chitradurga	7	0	7	0			14	0	14
11	Davanagere	4	0	10	0			14	0	14
12	Chickmagalur	7	0	4	0			11	0	11
	Total	28	0	29	1			57	1	58
MANGALORE UNIVERSITY - REGIONAL OFFICE, MANGALORE										
13	Dakshina Kananda	8	0	19	0			27	0	27
14	Udupi	9	0	13	0			22	0	22
15	Coorg	2	0	3	0			5	0	5
	Total	19	0	35	0			54	0	54

KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY - REGIONAL OFFICE, DHARWAD										
16	Dharwad	4	0	16	1			20	1	21
17	Gadag	6	0	9	0			15	0	15
18	Haveri	5	0	8	0			13	0	13
19	Uttara Kannada	4	0	13	1			17	1	18
20	Belgaum	5	0	27	1			32	1	33
21	Bijapur	2	0	14	0			16	0	16
22	Bagalkot	5	0	12	0			17	0	17
	Total	31	0	99	3			130	3	133
GULBARGA UNIVERSITY - REGIONAL OFFICE, GULBARGA										
23	Gulbarga	10	0	14	2			24	2	26
24	Raichur	5	0	5	0			10	0	10
25	Koppal	4	0	3	0			7	0	7
26	Bellary	6	0	7	0			13	0	13
27	Bidar	1	0	10	0			11	0	11
	Total	26	0	39	2			65	2	67
	Grand total	182	1	129	8	0	0	473	9	482

* Information not available

Deemed Universities: At the request of the private education institutions, the Central human resources ministry, after thorough survey and inspection accord sanction for Deemed Universities. As a result besides the above mentioned Universities, there are 4 such deemed universities duly recognized by the Central human resource ministry situated in places like Belgaum, Kolar, Manipal,. Recently six more institutions (two from South Kanara and one each from Mysore Tumkur, Bijapur are likely to be given the deemed university status. In this regard 14 other reputed institutions like Dharmasthala Manjunathaeshwara Education Trust. PES Mandya, are expecting approval from the Central Government. The total no.of universities in the state for the year 2006-07 was 18 with location as follows; Bangalore -6, Belgaum, Bijapur; Mysore-2, Shimoga, Tumkur; Dharwar – 2 and Dakshina Kannada, Udupi – one each, Bellary and Gulbarga – one each.

Women's University, Bijapur.

With the aim of providing post graduate education for women, an exclusive university was begin at Bijapur for them during August 2003 with six departments viz., Kannada, English, Sociology, Economics, Women's studies and Education. During 2007-08, the departments of Management studies, Pharmaceutical and Bio-chemistry, Electronics, Computer Science, Library and Information Science, Journalism and Mass communication, MSW and MPEd have been introduced The total no. of students from all the above departments for the year 2007-08 was 300. the total staff was 41 with 2 professors, 13 readers, and 26 lecturers. A total of 124 non-teaching staff, employed on a contract basis which is renewed every eight months are working in the University.

The University is functioning in the District circuit house since inception for want of accommodation. The government has granted 286 acres of land on the Athani road for construction of its own building.

Gulbarga University

Gulbarga University was formerly a post graduation centre of Karnatak University. In 1980 The Government of Karnataka enacted a law and gave it the status of a university. Its jurisdiction extends to the five districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary and Koppal Districts of Hyderabad Karnataka. The main campus is located 10 km away from the Gulbarga city. The university has more than 37 teaching departments and 4 research centres. The university has a qualified staff of more than 200 members and around 1000 technical and non-technical staff members. The university also has several affiliated colleges and comprises the following faculties;

- . Department of Computer Science
- . Faculty of Science & Technology

- . Faculty of Arts
- . Faculty of Social Sciences
- . Faculty of Law
- . Faculty of Education
- . Faculty of Commerce and Management
- . Department of Mathematics
- . Faculty of Management

The Indira Gandhi National Open University

This University was established by an Act of the parliament in 1985 with two academic programmes – Diploma in Management and Diploma in Distance Education with a strength of 4528 students all over the country. To-day it serves the educational needs of nearly 1-8 million students in India and 32 other countries through the 21 schools of study and 58 regional centres.

One such regional centre established in 1987 is functioning at Bangalore controlling its 58 study centres located in Karnataka and Goa. There are 21 multi-programme learner support centres and 58 programme specific learner support centres in Karnataka and Goa. IGNOU employs multi media like print, audio and video to impart regardless of their age, place of stay or status.

Medical Education

The erstwhile State of Mysore started the Medical School in Bangalore in 1917. It was under the control of a senior surgeon of the Medical Department. A training of four years duration prepared candidates for the Licentiate in Medical Practice (LMP) course. The first Medical College preparing students for the MBBS Course was begun in 1929 at Bangalore. These two institutions were run for the next six years with a common teaching staff. But the Medical College was shifted to Mysore in 1930 and the school remained in Bangalore and was subsequently closed in 1956. The Mysore Medical College was expanded in 1940.

The Bangalore Medical College was formed in 1954. Later the Kasturba Medical College at Manipal and the Karnataka Medical College at Hubli were started in 1953 and 1956 respectively. By 1980, there were in all 12 Medical colleges in the state, out of which four were Government and eight were private. The Government Medical College, Bellary (1961) has been granted autonomous status in 1995. The All-India Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences at Bangalore offers P.G. Courses in M.D.(Pay.Md-) and M.Ch(Neuro-Surgery). The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing located at Mysore makes use of non-

clinical facilities in the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology at Mysore Medical College as well as clinical facilities in the Departments of ENT and Neurology at the Mysore K.R. Hospital.

For the year 1993-94 there were 19 Medical Colleges of which four were Government institutions. The number of Dental Colleges was 41, of which one was a Government institution. A total of 61 Pharmacy colleges including the Government College of Pharmacy at Bangalore and the 11 Nursing Colleges including the Government Nursing College, at Bangalore were working in the state. In addition to them, there are Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani Medical Colleges which have been offering degrees in the respective fields of medicine. There are 16 colleges of Ayurvedic medicine in the state of which the College of Indian Medicine, Mysore (1908) and the Jayachamarajendra College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore (1967) are run by the government. Thirteen colleges are run by private managements of which those at Belgaum, Bijapur, Hubli, Udupi and Dharmasthala are among the earliest. There are three Homeopathic Colleges in the State offering L.C.E.H. and G.C.E. degrees. The only Unani College of Medicine (1975) is located at Bangalore and offers B.U.M.S. Degree of Five and a half years duration.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

To ensure systematic instruction, teaching, training and researches in modern medicine and the Indian System of Medicine, the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine, and bringing all colleges imparting such systems of medicine, under one administration the government thought it appropriate to establish one exclusive university for the entire state and there was born the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences at Bangalore on 1st June 1996. It is carved out of the six universities of the state having colleges imparting medical education. The university is headed by the health education secretary Government of Karnataka, who is the Chancellor with the minister for medical education as the pro-Chancellor. The full time officer is the Vice-Chancellor assisted by a Registrar to look after the administration. There is an exclusive Registrar to look into the examination and results. A Finance Officer deals with all the financial matters of the university. But the government audits the accounts annually.

A uniform syllabus for the entire state courses is framed to achieve the said academic progress. There is a research committee comprising experts to develop the research policy and research projects. With its computerization of entire administration and examination systems, the university has catered to the academic needs of all its students without delay. To provide further convenience to its students, two regional centres are established by the university at Belgaum and Gulbarga. For the year 2006-07, it had a total of 65 colleges under its purview all over the state with a total student strength of about two lakh and a teaching faculty of over 20,000 men and women.

For the year 2006-07 there were 36 allopathic colleges with 4355 students, 68 colleges of Indian system of medicine with 12,766 students 43 Dental colleges with 2860 students in the state under the university.

The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIMB)

The IIMB Bangalore was established in 1973 by the Govt. of India. Presently it is recognized internationally as one of the most competitive, top 100 B schools, in the world. The institute is well known for excellence in research and scholarship of Global character, values and diversity. It's perspective on economic and social issues in India is highly regarded which is demonstrated by the quality research and output from its faculty and research centres. The IIMB has the following disciplines at its Bangalore centre.

- Centre for Public Policy
- Centre for Capital Market Education Research
- Centre for Corporate Governance and Citizenship
- Centre for Distance Education
- Centre for Development of Cases and Teaching Aids
- Centre for Enterprise Resource Planning
- Centre for Insurance Research and Education
- Centre for Software and Information Technology Management
- Centre for Supply Chain Management
- N.G. Raghavan Centre for Entrepreneurial Learning

A special programme of one year called Executive Post Graduate Programme in Management (E-PGP) is also exclusively conducted by the IIMB

The Institute is located in a sprawling compound spread over 100 acres of lush woods, flora and fauna.

Indian Institute of Science

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) is a Indian-Government designated, premier (top-tier), research institution of higher learning located in Bengaluru, India. It was established in 1909. According to the journal Current Science (1) IISc currently ranks first in India in terms of research output and quality of faculty (citation and impact factor). It also ranks first among Indian universities (and South Asian universities) in the "Academic ranking of world universities" conducted by the SJTU, China (2)

The Institute spends the highest amount on research among all universities in India. Admissions to IISc are highly competitive, consistently admitting only the top 1 percentage of those attempting the Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineers (GATE).

The land and other facilities for the institution were pitched in from Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, the Maharaja of Mysore and Tata himself. While the Maharaja donated 372 acres (1.5 Km) of land free of cost, Jamsetji Tata gave several buildings and landed properties towards the creation of IISc.(7) Since then, the Government of Karnataka gifted lands during the Golden Jubilee and Platinum Jubilee of the Institute making the Current land holding of the Institute 443 acres.

The constitution of the Institution was approved by the Viceroy Lord Minto, and the necessary Vesting Order was signed on 27 May 1909. Early in 1911, the Maharaja of Mysore laid the foundation stone of the Institution and on 24 July, the first batch of students were admitted in the Departments of General and Applied Chemistry under Norman Rudolf and Electro-Technology under Alferd Hay. Within two months, the Department of Organic Chemistry was opened. With the establishment of the University Grants Commission in 1956, the Institute came under its purview as a Deemed University.

At the time of the inception of IISc in 1909, Morris Travers, William Ramsay's co-worker in the discovery of the noble gases, became its first Director. For Travers this was a natural continuation of his work on the Institute, since he had played a role in its founding. Often called Tata Institute, IISc has made many significant contributions primarily because of certain uniqueness in its character. It is neither a National laboratory, which concentrates solely on research and applied works, nor a conventional university, which concerns itself mainly with teaching. However, the Institute is concerned with research in frontier areas and education in current technologically important areas.

The Institute was the first to introduce (i) Masters programs in engineering; (ii) more recently, the Integrated Ph.D. Programs in Biological, Chemical, Physical and Mathematical Sciences for science graduates; (iii) the new IISc Young Fellowship program for the first 20 rank holders at the +2 level; and (iv) IISc Young Engineering Fellowship program for merited III year B.E., B.Tech. students.

The campus houses more than 40 departments, six canteens (cafeterias), a gymkhana (gym), three dining messes (halls), one multi cuisine family restaurant, nine men's and five women's hostels (dormitories), an air strip, a library, two shopping centres, a massage parlour, a beauty parlour and residence areas for faculties and other staff members.

The library was established in 1911 and it is one of the first three departments started in the Institute (the other two are Departments of General and Applied Chemistry and Electro-technology). It is regarded as one of the best scientific and technical libraries in India. Apart from the main library, the Institute also has independent departmental libraries. The library moved into the present premises in January 1965, built out of grants provided by University Grants

Commission (UGC) in commemoration of the golden jubilee celebrations of the Institute in 1959. IN 1995, the library was renamed as J.R.D.Tata Memorial Library.

The Computer Centre, established in 1970 as a central computing facility, became Supercomputer Education and Research Centre (SERC) in 1990 to provide of computing facility to the faculty of higher order and students of the Institute. SERC is created and fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to commemorate the platinum jubilee of the Institute.

Admission into IISc is highly competitive. Usually only the top one percent candidates qualifying the GATE examination are able to clear the cut-off for M.E. M.Tech admissions. Depending on the department and the number of students, the cut-off can get much higher. Admission to research programmes of the Institute, both PhD and M.Sc(Engg), is based on career analysis and (possibly) multiple rounds of technical interviews in the campus. Candidates are called for interview based on the entrance test of the Institute or any other test recognized by the Institute (which depends on the choice of department and specialization). For course oriented degrees - M.E. and M.Tech. - the admission is through the GATE examination conducted every year. For Master of Business Administration (M.B.A) which has a ceiling strength of only 25 seats across India, the admission is through the Joint Management Entrance Test (JMET) examination, conducted jointly by IISc and IITs. .In addition, a group discussion and personal interview are also conducted to select the candidates. Recently its centenary celebrations was conducted successfully in 2009.

Technical Education

The imparting of technical education as a part of curriculum made its beginning in the latter part of the 19th century, when the first technical institute, the School of Engineering was established in 1862 at Bangalore, affiliated to the Madras University. Rao Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Mudaliar established a technical institution in the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore in 1873 where students were prepared for lower services of the P.W.D. The Industrial School, Dharwad was established in 1873. An Industrial School at Hassan and another at Mysore were established in 1889 and 1892 respectively. The one started at Bidar in 1905 taught Bidri work. The Mechanical Engineering School was started in Bangalore in 1913. These schools were later brought under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. In addition to the two major Industrial Schools viz., The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore and the Weaving Institute of Bangalore, there were Government Industrial Schools at Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Chikballapur, Dodballapur, Sagar and Nelamangala. The Zanana Home Industrial Institute, Channapatna was the only grant-in-aid institute

imparting industrial training for women. At the time of integration, there were 14 industrial Schools in the erstwhile Mysore area. The Mysore Government constituted a Council of Technical Education and a Syllabus Board in 1952. The D.P.I, was appointed Ex-Officio Director of Technical Education in Mysore. The State Board of Technical Examination also came into being in 1952 and awarded Diploma from 1953-1954.



Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Engineering Degree Colleges: The first Engineering degree College was started by the Mysore Government in 1917 at Bangalore. After 1946, three more colleges were started - one by Government and two by private agencies. By the time of Integration of the State, there were totally five engineering colleges (two government and three private) in the State. They were, the Government Engineering College, Bangalore, Govt.BDT Engineering College Davanagere, BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore, National Institute of Engineering, Mysore and BVS College of Engineering, Hubli (all private). By 1993-94 there was a total of 47 Engineering Colleges in the State of which four were Government institutions, nine were aided and the rest unaided. The large number of professional institutions in Karnataka attracts students not only from the several parts of India but also from foreign countries.

In 1999, The Visveshwaraiah Technological University was established at Belgaum. For the academic year 1999-2000 there were 77 government aided and private Engineering Colleges and 185 government aided and private Polytechnics, six Government Junior Technical Schools, and three degree level

aided Fine Arts colleges under the purview of the Department of Technical Education. During the said academic year six private Engineering Colleges in various places of the state and one Government Polytechnic exclusively for women at Gulbarga were started.

During 1996-97 government started polytechnics at Koppal, Soraba, Kushtagi, Bagepalli and SKSJT Eve. Institute at Bangalore. The intake capacity in all engineering colleges is a total of 24,354 per year : Polytechnics - total 32,212; Junior Technical Schools total - 360 and Fine Arts colleges total 160.

During 1999-2000, eight government and aided Polytechnics were given autonomous status, 12 Engineering Colleges and 10 Polytechnics have been selected as "Centres of Excellence".

For the year 2003-04, there were 308 technical education institutes of different kinds in the state. Among them were 112 degree colleges (06 Government, 11 aided and 95 private); 187 Polytechnics (38 Government, 44 aided and 105 Private); 06 Junior Technical schools (all government) and three Art Schools (all aided), all governed by the Vishveshwaraiah Technical University. During 2006-07 there were a total of 122 Engineering colleges in the state with a total student strength of 41,853. The total no.of polytechnics was 179 with a student strength of 32,937.

Community Polytechnic Scheme

With a view to provide technical expertise to rural masses under direct financial assistance from the Central Government, Community Polytechnics were started and for 2003-04, 75 Such Polytechnics were functioning in the state. The benefit of the above scheme can be availed by those who discontinue their studies and the rural uneducated youth.

Two Polytechnics were exclusively started by the government for women-one at Gulbarga during 1999-2000 and the other at Ramanagaram during 2001-02.

Central Food Technological Research Institute

CFTRI Mysore is one of the 40 national research laboratories set up under the aegis of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) India on 21 October 1950.

The following departments function at the Institute.

Biochemistry and Nutrition

- . Fermentation Technologies and Bio-engineering
- . Flour Milling, Baking and Confectionery Technologies
- . Food Engineering

- . Food Microbiology
- . Food Packaging Technology
- . Food Protectants and Infestation Control
- . Food Safety and Analytical Quality Control Laboratories.
- . Food Science and Technology Information Services (FQSTIS)
 - Fruit and Vegetable Technology
- . Grain Science and Technology
- . Human Resource Development
- . Lipid Science and Traditional Foods
- . Meat, Fish and Poultry Technology
- . Plant Cell Biotechnology
- . Plantation Products, Spices and Flavour Technology
- . Proteins Chemistry and Technology
- . Sensory Science.

After 50 years of tryst with India's food destiny, CFTRI today stands out among the largest and most diversified technology laboratories in the world. From an institution that started with just 3 persons, it has now evolved into a solid pool of talent and knowledge, with over 300 scientists, technologists and engineers, and over 400 technicians, skilled workers and support staff on its payroll. Its multi-disciplinary spread (across 16 R & D departments) covers almost every field of scientific investigation connected with food and their relationship to humans, including the cutting edge area of food biotechnology.

Legal Education

The first Law College in Karnataka was started at Belgaum in 1939 by the Karnataka Law Society, a private body and the name of the college was Raja Lakmangauda Law College. There were four Law Colleges in the state at the time of reorganisation—two in Mysore area and two in Belgaum area with a total strength of 758 that included two women. The course was of two years duration, leading to the B.L. Degree of the Mysore University and the L.L.B Degree of the Karnataka University. The latter also conducted examination for the Master Degree in law (LLM). By 1968, the number of colleges went upto 13 with the region-wise break-up as, eight in Mysore, three in Belgaum (including the University law College of Dharwad), one each in Mangalore and Gulbarga. The total enrolment in all the above colleges was 4,080, including 147 women. By 1981-82, there was a total of 32 Law Colleges in the State including the two University Law Colleges—one at Bangalore and the other at Dharwad. The rest

were managed by private agencies, where classes were conducted either in the morning or in the evening to facilitate employed students.

The Law course which was to be previously taken up after graduation was changed and the Bar Council of India proposed a drastic change bringing legal education at par with the other professional courses. It was made a five year course to be taken up after the +2 course, common to students all over the country. However the old system still prevails in a majority of the law colleges. The National School of Law University is a prestigious institute in Bangalore, established in 1988.

For the year 1999-2000 the number of Law colleges was 68 with 23,302 students in them (including the two University Law colleges). As on 2006 there were (one government law college and 67 private) 68 law colleges engaged in imparting legal education in the state, besides the two universities law colleges at Mysore and Dharwad.

Libraries

For the year 2003-04, a total of 3,680 different kinds of libraries were catering to the needs of the readers. They were, State Central Library- one Indira Priyadarshini childrens Library-two; Technical Public Library- One; District central Libraries-27; City Central Libraries-19; Mobile Libraries-15; Branch Libraries-404; Service Centres-60; Reading Rooms-36; Gram Panchayata Libraries-3029; Book distribution Centres-65 and aided libraries-21. There was a total of 1334 allotted posts of different categories of staff of which 1050 were filled. The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 2059.00 lakh. As on 2006 there were 5325 libraries located in 29 districts (including the gramapanchayat, branch and mobile services) 269 urban libraries (including the town libraries branch library and mobile libraries) in the state.

The total no.of libraries in the state for the year 2006-07 was 5683 which included 5372 district and 311 urban libraries. The figure also included village panchayat, Branch and mobile libraries in it.

SPORTS

Karnataka holds an important place in the sports map of India to-day. Through the paintings of pre-historic period we learn that sports and games were the favourite pastime of people in those days. Records and evidences are available to us from the Kadamba times. Gambling and Dice were among the means of recreation. Manasollasa, a 12th century Sanskrit encyclopaedia gives a long list of games like playing at the swing, at sands, and in groves, boat race, dice, animal fights etc. Several indigenous games played by boys and girls in groups, became popular. They included *Kalla-police*, *Kott-Koli*, *Topiyaata*, Cat and Rat, Run for Supper, Sun and Shadow, *Upparapatte*, *Kannamuchchale* (hide and seek), *Kunte-Bille.*, *Gultorio*, *Kabaddi*, *Marakoti*,

Bugariyaata, Haavvchelu, Chinni-dondu, horserace, sackrace, potato race and the like. Indoor games included Gajjuga,, Chess, Ganjipa (a kind of card game), Alagulimane. Swargarohana (snake and ladder), Chess etc. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III had written a book on the game of chess.

Of late, Physical Education is being imparted on scientific principles. Several institutions like Yogasana centres, Sevadal, Scouts and Guides and the NCC also train children in physical exercise. Department of Education, Directorate of Youth Services and Sports, Director of Physical Education, attached to each University and several Voluntary Youth Organizations are also engaged in sports activities. The Netaji National Institute of Sports (at Bangalore) and Nehru Yuva Kendras located in almost all district headquarters are provided with grants both by the State and the Central Government for the streamlining of the sports sector. The Department of Public Instruction in Karnataka has included Physical Education in the curricula of schools. After reorganization, uniform rules were framed regarding the curriculum, staff and time-table for Physical Education. The "National Fitness Corps" (NFC) came into being in 1965, applicable to children in the age group of nine to 16, as per which, a new comprehensive syllabus was formed. Thus Physical Education became a co-curricular syllabus. The NFC instructors were absorbed in the Department of Youth Services in 1976. A post of Superintendent of Physical Education was created to assist the D.P.I, in Karnataka. Later, a post of Divisional Superintendent of Physical Education was also created for each of the revenue divisions, attached to the J.D.P.I. At the University level, the Department is headed by the Director of Physical Education with several Assistant Directors to help him.

A separate College of Physical Education was started by the Government in Bangalore in 1959, where D.P.Ed. Course for graduates was offered. In 1967, CP.Ed. course was also introduced for matriculates. In 1972, when the M.P.Ed, course was introduced, C.P.Ed, was abolished. The College was taken over by the Bangalore University in 1976. Similarly the Physical Education College (1972) run by the University of Mysore and two colleges of Physical education under the Karnatak University also offered B.P.Ed, course. In addition to this, many private colleges prepare students for C.P.Ed, course in the State. The prominent among them being, the YMCA Bangalore, College of Physical Education Mallihalli, Municipal College of Physical Education, Chikkaballapur, Hemavathi College of Physical Education, Shravanabelagola and the PE Colleges in Anchihalli (Tumkur dt.) and Bethamangala (Kolar Dt). Several associations in different sports events have been encouraging all games and conduct tournaments, inviting players from all over the country. There are several recreation clubs all over the state that cater to the employed masses to spend their evenings joyfully. Generally all factories have such clubs. Traditional gymnasia called *garadimane* existed in villages where wrestling and Malkhamb

training was imparted. During the national movement, Vyayamashalas came to be founded in all important centres like Dharwad, Bellary, Kottur, Bangalore, Bantwal and other places. Dr. Hardikar's Hindustani Seva Dal played a special role by encouraging sports and physical exercises.

Wrestling has been a favourite sport from the ancient times. 'Garadimane' can be seen in all towns and big villages even to-day as mentioned already. The rulers of Mysore themselves were good wrestlers. They even conducted wrestling competitions. Wrestling bouts were common during Dasara in Vijayanagara times and Dasara sports were an annual feature in Mysore during the days of royalty and even to-day.

The State can boast of a host of athletes and players in different track and field events, athletics and other popular games. Here is a list of some notable ones till 1982 (given in brackets are the games they represent):- Amjad Khan (football), Allen Schofield (Hockey), Ananth K.R. (Mountaineering), Angel Mary (Athletics), Anil Kumar (Basket ball), Anisha Prasad (Swimming - Women), Anthony (Foot ball), Appaiah (Hockey), Aravind Savor (Billiards), Aswathaiyah (Volley-ball), Brijesh" Patel, Kirmani SMH, Roger Binny, G.R. Vishwanath, Chandrasekar B.S. (All Cricket), Chitra Gangadharan (Football-Women), Deshmuthu.C. (Hockey), Dev Prasad (Cycling), Elviro Britto (Hockey-Women), Gabriel (Athletics), Ganesh.M.P.(Hockey), Gopalappa.P.(Kabaddi), Govinda.B.P.(Hockey), Harischandra Hejmadi (Body-building), Indira Srinivasamurthy (Ball Badminton-Women), Jayappa (Power lifting), Jugtha Kahai (Cycling), Kabad Jayanth (table tennis), Kasturi Rangan (Cricket), Kenneth Powel (Athletics), Kench.R. (Cycling), Khurshed. RIrani (Cycling-Women), Krishna Gowda.H.N.(Kabaddi), Krishnan Kutti (Mountaineering), Lakkappa.T.V.(Weight lifting), Laxmi.V.Karant (Table tennis for Women), Mac Britto (Hockey-Women), Manjunath Hegde (Body building), Nirmala Uthaiyah (Athletics-women), Ponnappa .PC.(Athletics), Prakash Padukone (Shuttle), Prasanna E.A.S. (Cricket), Ravindran.R.(Chess), Ravindranath (Karate), Ravi Prakash (Yogasana), Swetha Devaiah (Basket ball-women), Shailendra.D.N.(chess), Shyla K.N.and Shantha Ramamurthy (Ball badminton-Women), Sridharan. R. (Chess), Subbanna.M. (Kabaddi), Vasudevaraju (Yogasana), and so on. Shantha Rangaswamy had been the captain of national ladies Cricket team for long. The ladies badminton team from Karnataka held championship for several years.

Of late, the Department of Youth Services and Sports, Government of Karnataka, has been providing facilities to athletes and sportsmen and women to pursue their interest in sports. A Youth Service Officer is in charge of each district and is responsible for the progress of sports activities in his district. Athletes and sportsmen from all over Karnataka have been given all encouragement to participate in national and international events. In the National Women's Sports Meet held at Bhopal in 1993, the following ladies participated: 1) Athletics - V.A.Sumana (100 mts), Shanti Clever (400 mts),

Mariamamma (1500 mts), Gowramma (4 x 100 relay), Shital Patil (Long jump), G.R.Rekha (High jump). B. Padmavathi (Discuss Throw), Sharin Belliyappa (Javelin throw), Shanti Oliver (4 x 400 relay) and Levina Lobo (4 x 400 relay); 2) Kabaddi - Jamuna Mayamma, Sumithra, Kavitha, Jalajakshi, N.C. Savitha, S.K.Umachagi, C.R.Hadpad and N.Kavita; 3) Badminton- Sharmila, Deepa Ganapathi and Deepa Bokil; 4) Volley ball - Jayamala, Farida, Kalpana, Chandrakala; 5) Handball -Indumati, Veenadevi, Sahana, Renu, Rukmini, Shobha, Kanthi, Vanaja Kalappa, Nutan, Sujata, Indira, poornima, Anita, Veena Naidu and N.Jayashri; 6) Swimming - Vaishali, Rohini, Shanthi, Sagari, Rajani, Seema, Sangeetha, Srikripa, Priyadarshini; 7) Hockey -Padmini, Anuradha, Padmavathi, Tarana, Sujatha, Pratima, Varalaxmi, Rina, Savitha, Renu, Rukmini, Shobha, Kanti, Vanaja Kalappa, Nutan and Suja; 8) Basket ball - Shanthi, Meena, Chandrakala, Radhika, Jamuna, Santa, Sylvia, Vinita, Sumangala, Nagarekha and Geeta S.N; 9) Gymnastics - Kavitha Ranganath, Vinkitha Rana, Suma Rani, Chaitra and Jayalaxmi; 10) Kho-Kho - S. Shamala, Chetana, Shanta, Asha, Bharathi, Rajashree, M.R. Patil, Maya, Chandrakala, Radha and Pushpavathi.

Arjun Awardees from Karnataka

The List of Arjuna Awardees

1. Keneth L. Powell – Athletics – 1965
2. Elvera Britto – Ladies Hockey – 1965
3. V.G. Peter – Hockey – 1966
4. Usha Sundarraj – Table Tennis – 1966
5. E.A.S. Prasanna – Cricket – 1968
6. Shoba Murthy – Badminton – 1971
7. Prakash Padukone – Badminton – 1972
8. Jayamma Srinivasan – Ball Badminton – 1972
9. B.S. Chandrashekhar – Cricket – 1972
10. M.P. Ganesh – Hockey – 1973
11. B.P. Govinda – Hockey – 1975
12. Shantha Rangaswamy – Ladies Cricket – 1975
13. G.R. Viswanath – Cricket – 1977-78
14. Angel Mary Joseph – Athletics – 1978-79
15. C.C. Machaiah – Boxing – 1978-79
16. Arvind Savoor – Snooker – 1978-79
17. S.M.H. Kermani – Cricket – 1980-81

18. S. Prakash – Kho-Kho- 1983-84
19. Vandana Rao – Athletics – 1987
20. D.V. Prasad – Chess – 1987
21. Ashwini Nachappa – Athletics – 1988
22. Kallegowda – Athletics Handicapped – 1997
23. Anil Kumble – Cricket – 1995
24. A.B. Subbaiah – Hockey – 1997
25. Malathi Holla – Athletics – 1997
26. Rahul Dravid – Cricket – 1998
27. Mahadev M. – Athletics – 1998
28. Ashish Ballal – Hockey – 1999
29. S.D. Eshan – Athletics – 1999
30. Shobha Narayan – Kho-Kho- 1999
31. Satish Rai – Weightlifting – 1999
32. Ranjini Ramanujam – Badminton Handicapped – 1999
33. Venkataramanappa - Athletics Handicapped – 2000
34. Nisha Millet – Swimming – 2000
35. C. Honnappa – Kabaddi – 2001
36. Abhijith – Swimming – 2001
37. Jawagal Srinath – Cricket –
38. Reeth Abraham – Athletics – 2000
39. G. Manoharan – Boxing – 2000
40. Amaladas – Boxing – 2000
41. Venkatesh Prasad – Cricket – 2000
42. B.C. Ramesh – Kabaddi – 2001
43. Shankar Iyer – Handicapped – 2001
44. T. Ramesh – Athletics – 2002
45. Yshodhara (Expired) – Power lifting – 1992
46. Pankaj Advani, Snooker Billiards – 2003
47. J.J. Shoba – Athletics -2004
48. Helen Mary – Hockey – 2004

The Department of Youth Services and Sports

The department has taken up measures on scientific lines for the improvement of sports in the state with a special emphasis of sportsmen and athletes, giving them the amenities they require.

Under the Central Scheme (2005-06) to construct or improve stadia in different district HQ, the youth services department sanctioned a total of 13.70 crores to the following districts – Bagalkot – Rs. 25,00,000, Davanagere – Rs. 1,79,00,000; Haveri – Rs. 2,85,00,000; Udupi Rs. 1,91,00,000; Gadag-Betgeri Rs. 2,40,00,000; Koppal Rs. 1,30,00,000 and Chamarajnagar – Rs. 3,20,00,000

It has also been providing a lot of impetus to the sports field by giving away prestigious awards like the Ekalavya, Arjuna and Drona awards to sportsmen and women in different sports and games. A list of such awardees and their specialized games is given below ;

Men and Women Ekalavya Awardees from Karnataka (1994)

Athletics: Arjun Devaiah and Sylvia Pias; Ball Badminton: V.Dhruva and P.Asha; Basket Ball: Rajkumaran and Rekha Mallik; Body building: Manjunath; Billiards and Snooker: B.V. Srinivasa Murthy; Cricket: Anil Kumble; Hockey: K.S.Uthaiah; Judo: Mirza Najib Aga and M.N.Triveni; Kho-Kho: Channabasavaiah and T.H.Veena; Kabaddi: B.Gopal; Lawn Tennis: P.Srinath and Arathi Ponnappa, Power Lifting: Satish Kumar; Swimming: J. Abhijit and Sajni Shetty; Table Tennis: G.K. Vishwanath and S. Poorna Rao; Weight Lifting: Shyamala Shetty; Volley Ball: Amit Roy Chowdary and T. Padmaja; and Women Cricket - V.Kalpna Shyamala Shetty holds the world record in weight lifting (women) for the present.

In the 12th Asian Sports Meet held at Hiroshima in 1994, the following Sportmen from Karnataka participated: Munivenkatappa (Kabaddi, Gold), Sylvia Pias (4 x 400 Relay, Gold), Varsha Shamarao Padki (Weight /lifting), Sabu Varki (Hockey), Ravi Naikar (Hockey), Sumita Thakur (Judo), Satish Rai (WeightLifting), E.B. Shaila (Sprinter) and N. Laxmi (Weight Lifting). Jude Filix headed the Indian Hockey Team in the said meet.

The following were the Ekalavya Awardees in different games and events for 1995: cricket - B.K. Venkatesh Prasad and K.S. Pramila Bhatt (1995); C.K. Harish, H.G. Apsara, Mahadev and K. Malathi Holla (1995); Ball Badminton - Puttaraju (1995); Hockey - Vinoda Chinnappa and K.M. Neelamma (1995); Body Building - T. Bhaskar (1995); Gymnastics -Shailesh (1995); Weight Lifting - K.V. Sridhar Gowda and Kumari (1995) Table Tennis -Bona Thomas John (1995) Lawn Tennis - V. Arathi (1995); Kho-Kho T.S. Siddalinga and N. Shobha (1995); Chess - Khalil Ur Rehman (1995); Swimming - Hakimuddin and Abhinaya Shetty- (1995); Judo - Aganel Siddi (1995); Taekwondo - A. Satish

Kumar (1995); Wrestling - M.R. Patil (1995); Roller Skating - K. Srikantha Rao and Kavitha Poovaiah (1995); Volley ball - T.B. Ravindra (1995) and Handball - S. Amal Raj (1995). The National Games were held in Bangalore, between the 31st May 1997 and the 11th June 1997. The participants from Karnataka emerged as overall champions.

LIST OR EKALAVYA AWARDEES -2002

1. Smt. Jaicy Thomas - Athletics
2. Sri N. Shiva Prakash - Badminton
3. Kum. M.F. Savitha - Basketball
4. Sri. Doddanarasaiah Ganesh - Cricket
5. Kum Savita Aneppanavar - Cycling
6. Sri. P. Lakshmikantha - Fencing
7. Kum. B.H. Sumarani - Gymnastics
8. Sri Bharath Kumar Chetri - Hockey
9. Sri H.K. Srinivasmurthy - Kabaddi
10. Sri Ramesha - Kho-Kho
11. Sri P.Kumaraswamy - Physically Handicapped
12. Kum. Archana Bhushan - Swimming
13. Kum. G. Malini - Taekwondo
14. Sri. G. Nagaraj - Wrestling
15. Sri Mahesh Bhoopathi - Lawn Tennis

LIST OF EKALAVYA AWARDEES- 2003

1. Sri Clifford Joseph Joshua - Athletics
2. Sri. B. Aravind Bhat - Badminton
3. Sri. Sunil Bandacharya Joshi - Cricket
4. Kum. Gangu G. Biradar - Cycling
5. Kum. C. Rumini - Fencing
6. Sri Sundeep Michael - Hockey
7. Smt. I. Helen Mary - Hockey
8. Sri Vishakanta - Kabaddi
9. Sri K.N. Vinod - Kho-Kho
10. Sri T. Seetharam - Physically Handicapped
11. Sri Rehan Poncha - Swimming
12. Sri G. Ravishankar - Table Tennis
13. Kum. C. Ravishankar - Taekwondo
14. Kum. Sneha Shampur - Triathlon
15. Kum. Shaila S. Thomas - Volleyball
16. Sri Basavaraj N. Murgod - Basketball

LIST OF EKALAVYA AWARDEES - 2004

1. Sri Vilas Neelgund - Athletics
2. Sri Anup Sridhar - Badminton
3. Kum. Sonam Deep Kau - Basketball
4. Sri Chandrashekar - Ball Badminton
5. Sri Sriram Sarja - Chess
6. Sri Shiddalingappa - Equestrian
7. Kum. Lairenmyum - Weight lifting
8. Sri N.S. Manju - Football
9. Kum. B.S. Archana - Wall Climbing
10. Kum. S.S. Nilan, Hockey
11. Sri H. Boniface Prabhu - Physically Handicapped
12. Kum. Reshma Millet - Swimming
13. Kum. Ambica Iyengar - Swimming
14. Sri Pankaj Advani - Billiard and Snooker
15. Kum. Mamatha Maben - Women Cricket
16. Kum. N. Geetha - Power Lifting

LIST OF EKALAVYA AWARDEES - 2005

1. Sri Parameshwara - Athletics
2. Sri Sanjay Raj - Basketball
3. Sri Sujith Bijjhali Somasuner - Cricket
4. Sri Shashidhar Singh B - Fencing
5. Sri S. Venkatesh - Football
6. Sri V.S. Vinaya - Hockey
7. Smt. Tejeswini Bai - Kabaddi
8. Sri Tulasidas R. - Kho-Kho
9. Smt U. Sudha Prabhu - Power Lifting
10. Sri Aniketh A.D'Souza - Swimming
11. Smt. Pooja R. Alva - Swimming
12. Sri Mohammed Imran - Taekwondo
13. Sri. Rohan Machanda Bopanna - Lawn Tennis
14. Sri K.Y. Venkatesh - Physically disabled
15. Sri M.N. Vikarm - Volleyball
16. Sri R. Prasad Kumar - Body building

LIST OF EKALAVYA AWARDEES - 2006

1. Sri Nagaraj - Athletics
2. Sri Rohan C Catelino - Badminton
3. Smt. Chitra Magimairaj - Billiards

4. Smt. Neelamma M. Malligwad - Cycling
5. Smt. Harshika Basappa - Equestrian
6. Sri Sumeeth Sainath Naidu - Fencing
7. Sri Igance Tirkey - Hockey
8. Sri H.S. Pillappa - Kabaddi
9. Sri Eranna R - Kho-Kho
10. B.J. Meghana - Netball
11. Sri Anand C.K. Shashidar - Rifle Shooting
12. Smt. Tejaswini V. - Swamming
13. Ashok S.S. - Volleyball
14. Surjeet Singh - Physically Disabled
15. Sandeep G. Maidan - Weight lifting
16. Sudarshan B. - Ball Badminton

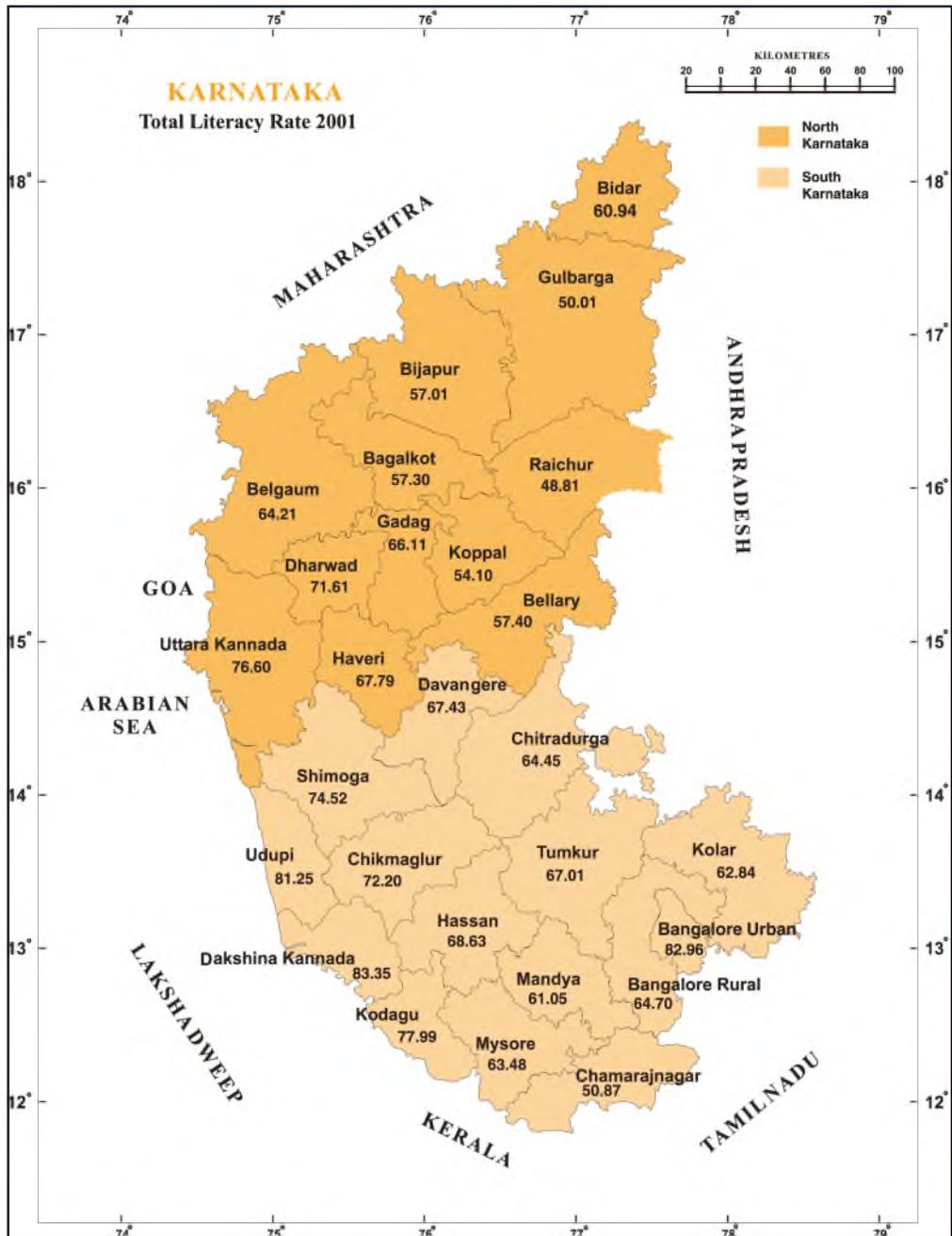
The List of Dronacharya Awardees

Aravind Savour – Billiards – 2004

The following were the State Youth Award winners for 1999-2000 K. J. Suresh, Shankar, D.C. Manje Gowda, S. Balaji, Probodhachandra Hejamadi, O.N. Siddaiah, T.R. Venkatesh, Ganesh Anantha Booramane, Imthiaz Syed Mesthri and V. Chandramma. For the same year Nisarga Youth Club and Spoorti Artistes Association got the Youth Award given to Associations. The cricketer of international repute Anile Kumble, was conferred with 'Padmashree' award during 2005 January.

Common Entrance Examination for Selection to B.Ed. and D.Ed. Courses.

The Department of Education has evolved transparent systems of selection of candidates to the B.Ed. and D.Ed. courses. Basic Degree in Science or Arts being a must for the former and a pass in PUC for the latter, a candidate has to score a minimum of 50% marks in the entrance examination which will be held at all district headquarters of the state. Since Optical Mark Reader (OMR) sheets are used as question paper cum answer booklets and are scanned for evaluation, the system becomes all the more authentic. For the academic year 2008-09, there were a total of 397 B.Ed. Colleges in the state of whom were nine government, 22 aided and 366 unaided institutions. Likewise the total no.of D.Ed. institutions was 968 of which 37 were government, 40 were aided and 891 were unaided. The comparative details of B.Ed. institutions and admissions for academic years 2003-04 to 2008-09 are given in the following tables;



Chapter XI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Consequent on the Reorganisation of States, the newly integrated areas of Karnataka state were lacking in medical and health service facilities especially, in rural and border areas of the state. To overcome this, the State Government rigorously started implementing various national and state health programmes to improve the prevailing health services in the state in a short span. The policy of expansion and successful implementation of comprehensive public health service schemes has enabled the state to occupy a unique place in the country.

The Department of Health and Family Welfare Services implements various National and State Health programs of Public Health importance and also provides comprehensive Health Care Services to the people of the State through various types of Health and Medical Institutions. Health Care Services are provided through the implementation of: Rural Health component of the Minimum Needs Programme, Curative Services, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Vector Borne Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Guinea Worm Eradication Programme, Prevention and control of Communicable Diseases like Diarrhoeal diseases, Kyasanur Forest Diseases, etc., Health Education, Training and School Health Services, Nutritional Services, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme, Laboratory Services, A major Externally Aided Project, Karnataka Health Systems Development & Reforms Project.

Selected Indicators of Health Facilities in Karnataka

Sl. No	Physical Indicators	Unit	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	No. of Hospitals			
	District Hospitals	No	24	26
	Other Hospitals	No	42	42
2	Community Health Centres (Cumulative)	No	301	325
3	Primary Health Centres (Cumulative)	No	1679	2193
4	Primary Health Units	No	553	-
5	Sub Centres	No	8143	8143
6	Eligible Couples	No in Lakh	91.32	85.24
7	Couples Protected	No in Lakh	55.13	56.67
8	Proportion of Couples protected	Per cent	60.38	66.00
9	Immunization (Measles)	No in Lakh	10.43	10.40

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services.



Victoria Hospital, Bangalore



Minto Eye Hospital, Bangalore

Departmental Set up

The Commissioner, Health & Family Welfare, co-ordinates and monitors the working of various programs and project wings of the department. The Department provides Services to the Community by implementing various National and State Health Programmes in the State. The National Rural Health Mission is headed by the Mission Director (NRHM). The Karnataka Health System Development & Reforms Project (KHSDRP) is headed by Project Administrator who is also the Mission Director (NRHM). The Director of Health and Family Welfare Services is assisted by Additional Directors, Joint Directors, Demographer, Chief Accounts Officers cum Financial Adviser and Chief Administrative Officer to assist in all matters pertaining to Finance, Accounts and Administration of the Department respectively. There are Deputy Directors to assist the Joint Directors. During the year 2007, two new Districts namely Ramanagara and Chikkaballapur were formed and new Health Offices were established. The taluk level hospitals of these districts will be upgraded as District Hospitals.

At the District level, there are District Health and Family Welfare Officers assisted by the District Leprosy Officers, District RCH Officer, District Malaria Officers, District TB Officers and District Surveillance Officer. These officers are responsible for implementing and reporting various National and State Health Programmes including RCH and MCH Services. The District Surgeons of the District Hospitals are responsible for providing curative and promotive services including referral services. At taluk Level, there are 176 Taluk Health Officers and they are responsible for prompt and effective implementation of various National and State Health Programmes in their taluks. At Primary Health Centre Level, the Medical Officers of Health are similarly responsible for the implementation of various National and State Health Programmes including Family Welfare Programme and MCH Services. The State has a network of 8143 Sub Centres, 2195 Primary Health Centres, and 323 Community Health Centres throughout the State, for Primary Health Care.

Urban Health Services: The District Hospitals provide preventive, promotive and curative services. Major Hospitals, Teaching Hospitals and Specialized Hospitals provide Secondary level Services. The details are as follows:

Hospitals	No. of Institutions	No. of Beds
District Hospitals	26	10045
Urban Primary Health Centres	17	102
Other Hospitals	42	10461

Each District Hospital has got the following Specialties:

1. Medicine
2. Surgery
3. Obstetrics and Gynaecology
4. Paediatric
5. Orthopaedic
6. Ophthalmology
7. Ear Nose and Throat
8. Skin and STD
9. Radiology
10. Anaesthesia
11. Dental
12. Psychiatry
13. Blood Bank

The Specialist Departments in the District Hospitals are catering to the needs of the patients coming directly as well those referred from small peripheral rural centers and moffusil hospitals. Emergency and Casualty Departments work round the clock. The existing Blood Banks are being strengthened in all the District Hospitals and all Major Hospitals of the State. AIDS screening facility is being developed in District Hospitals and Major Hospitals in a phased manner. Radiology services are available in all the District Hospitals and in all Taluk level hospitals and Community Health Centres. Epidemic Diseases Hospitals are functioning at Bangalore, Mysore and KGF. These Hospitals are meant for treating epidemic diseases like Cholera, Gastroenteritis, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Rabies, Measles, Chicken Pox and other infectious diseases.

Rural Health Service: Primary Health Care is one of the items under the restructured 20 Point Programme. The State is following the National Pattern of three tier Health Infrastructure in rendering Primary Health Care by establishing health institutions viz., Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. Sub Centers: One Sub Center with a Female / Male Health Worker is established for every 5000 population in plain areas and for every 3000 population in Hilly and Tribal areas. It is the closest point between Primary Health Care System and the Community. There are 8,143 Sub-Centres in the State. Primary Health Centres: One Primary Health Center is established for every 30,000 population in plain and for every 20,000 Population in Hilly and Tribal areas. PHC is the first contact point between village community & the Medical Officers. It is manned by a Medical Officer supported by 14 Para-medical & other staff. It acts as a referral unit for 5-8 Sub-Centres. It has 6 beds for in patients. The activities of PHC involve curative, preventive, promotive & Family Welfare services. There are 2195 PHCs in the State. The increase in Primary Health Centres is due to the up-gradation of 516 Primary Health Units

Community Health Centres: One Community Health Centre is established for one lakh twenty thousand population or one out of four Primary Health Centres is to be made functional as referral institution for the rural Population. CHCs are manned by four medical specialists i.e., Surgeon, Physician, Gynaecologist, Paediatrician and one Dental Surgeon supported by 21 paramedical and other staff. CHCs in taluk headquarters have 100 beds. There are 323 Community Health Centres in the State.

Family Welfare / Mother And Child Health Programme (Reproductive and Child Health Programme): Family Welfare Programme is renamed as Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) from Oct. 1997 and it is being implemented in the State as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The objective of the programme is not only to have stabilization in population but also to improve the health of Mother and Child including interventions against RTIs and STIs. Karnataka deserves a special mention in the history of Family Planning

Programme due to the pioneering steps taken as early in 1930's by the Maharaja of Mysore by ordering establishment of Birth Control Clinics one at Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore and the other at Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore. Further, in the implementation of the programme, Karnataka has been fairly successful, scaling more heights than many a major state. In many of the demographic indicators, Karnataka has bettered the national average. The important goals of the Family Welfare and MCH Programmes (RCH Programme), as set in the National Population Policy 2000 by 2010 are as follows: Reduce infant mortality to below 30 per 1000 live births, Reduce maternal mortality to below 100 per One lakh live births, Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of TFR, address the unmet needs of basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.

Karnataka State has credited itself extremely well in the implementation of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme. More than 2.47 crore births have been averted since inception. The other notable achievements are given here: Fall of crude birth rate from 41.6 in 1961 to 20.1 in 2006, Decline of crude death rate from 22.2 in 1961 to 7.1 in 2006, Reduction in infant mortality rate from 95 in 1971 to 48 in 2006, Decrease in General Fertility Rate in rural areas from 154.9 in 1972 to 90.1 in 1999 and in urban areas from 124.9 to 67.8. The findings of the National Family Health Survey -III, (2005-06), reveal that Karnataka has inched forward to a total fertility rate of 2.1, an infant mortality rate of 43. The effective couple protection rate has gone up to 60.60 by 2005-2006 as per official reports.

Community Needs Assessment Approach: The success of the programme (Reproductive and Child Health Services) and the attainment of goals can materialize faster only if it becomes a people's programme. In due recognition of this, a paradigm shift has been ushered in, according to which the needs of the community are assessed and incorporated in the action plans formulated for implementing the programme. Now planning for RCH services has started at the sub-centre level and goes up to centre level. In other words, instead of the previous "Centre to sub centre" approach, we have the "sub centre to centre" approach now. In this process, quality of service also gets sufficient priority and ensures desired impact. Implementation of special programmes like "Sterilization-bed Scheme", and Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act are contributing to fertility control and population stabilization. During 2007-2008, up to the end of December - 2007 - 15,067 unwanted pregnancies were medically terminated.

Reproductive And Child Health Services Programme:The Family Planning Programme has crossed several milestones absorbing new schemes and interventions like Expanded Immunization Programme (E.I.P), Universal Immunization Programme (U.I.P), Child Survival and Safe Motherhood, (C.S.S.M), Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT). It is with the "REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES" Programme that it is entering a totally new era with a new name, look and thrust. In deference to the decisions of the International Conference on Population and Development, held at Cairo in

1994, the emphasis is now on providing quality – conscious Reproductive and Child health Services more effectively by encouraging the community voluntary involvement for achieving faster result rather than on mere Family Planning. The RCH Programme encompasses Fertility Regulation, Child Survival and Safe Motherhood, management of Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections and a life cycle approach to women’s reproductive health problems. This project is externally assisted and has been shaped as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Apart from services, its significant components are civil works, hiring the services of consultants, operationalizing FRUs, appointing contractual staff for promoting institutional deliveries, provision of equipment and evaluation of the services and facilities.

Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) Phase I was completed during 2004-05. RCH II is taken up from April – 05 to March 2010 under National Rural Health Mission. The main objectives of RCH II which is part of NRHM are to give importance towards Mother and Child Health Care, Janani Suraksha Yojane, Adolescent Health, Urban Health, Tribal Health, NGO, Family Welfare Services and Infrastructure Strengthening.

Department Of Ayush ((Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha And Homoeopathy)

The Department of AYUSH is rendering Medical relief to the public in Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy Systems of Medicine and regulates Medical Education, Drugs Manufacture and practice of Medicine in these systems. The Director of AYUSH is being assisted by one Chief Administrative Officer, one Drug Licensing Authority , one each Deputy Directors for Ayurveda, Unani, and Homoeopathy, one Administrative Officer and one Accounts Officer at the Directorate level and Deputy Directors at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, AYUSH Officers in Shimoga, Bijapur, Hassan, Kolar, Tumkur, Bidar, Mandya, Dakshina Kannada, Bellary, Dharwad, Ramanagara, Chikkaballapura and 12 DHO’s, at Chamarajanagar, Kodagu, Raichur, Koppal, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Chikamagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Haveri, Gadag & Bagalkot at the District level.

There are 103 hospitals with 1545 bed strength and 659 dispensaries functioning in this State as on 31.12.2007. The system wise break up is given here under:-

Sl No.	Systems	Government Hospitals		No. of dispensaries
		No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds.	
01.	Ayurveda	76	1167	561
02.	Unani	11	202	50
03.	Homoeopathy	10	135	43
04.	Nature Cure	03	26	05
05.	Yoga	03	15	-
	Total	103	1545	659

Training of MBBS doctors in the field of Anaesthesia and Obstetrics and Gynaecology: To reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate in Karnataka, Government has taken steps to fill up the vacant posts of Specialists in Anaesthesia and Obstetrics. To overcome the shortage of specialists, MBBS doctors who are in Government service will be trained in OBG (16 weeks) and Anaesthesia (18 weeks) to give Emergency Obstetric Care Services. A core group was formed under the chairmanship of Commissioner, Health & Family Welfare services and the members are from Government and established private Medical colleges and FOGSI in Karnataka state. The First meeting was held on 28/6/06. 11 Medical colleges were identified for training of MBBS doctors. 6 Medical colleges were identified in the first phase. Orientation training programme in Anaesthesia for faculty of Anaesthesia department from all the 6 medical colleges was done on 22nd December 2006 by the HOD, Anaesthesia, AIIMS, New Delhi and Asst. Commissioner, (Maternal Health), Government of India.

Bangalore Medical College is recognized as a training institute for giving training in OBG. FOGSI has taken the responsibility for upgrading BMC as Training institute. So far, 192 MBBS doctors (81 in anaesthesia, 111 in OBG) have given consent for training. These trained doctors will be able to give emergency obstetric care, spinal Anaesthesia and do caesarian sections in identified FRUs. These trained doctors will be posted to identified FRUs.

Urban health Centers: Urban health centres are established to improve the health status of the urban poor community, by the provision of quality integrated primary health care services. They have the objective to give primary health services in urban slums and un-served areas like antenatal care, postnatal care, referral for institutional deliveries, immunization, services under national programmes like DOTS, NMEP etc, family planning including IUD/NSV. So far, as per the Government of India guidelines 34 urban health centers are identified in Karnataka State, in the towns / cities with a population 1-10 lakhs, which have been approved by Government of India. These centers will be started in the phased manner. The staff for these centers will be appointed on contractual basis.

ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist): Under NRHM & RCH II Health Programme's like decrease in Maternal and Child deaths, institutional Deliveries etc., to work between Community and Health Centres 11,200 ASHA Women Workers are appointed for every thousand population. They are identified in 9 districts of the State (1. Mysore 2. Chamarajnagar 3. Kodagu 4. Bijapur 5. Bagalkot 6. Raichur 7. Gulbarga 8. Koppal & 9. Bidar)

Pulse Polio Immunization Programme (PPI): With the main objective of eradication of Poliomyelitis by 2000 AD, the Pulse Polio Programme is being implemented in the State since 1995-96 continuously. Every year, Polio drops

were administered to the children below the age of five years in two rounds. During February 2008, 73.56 lakh children aged less than 5 years were administered oral Polio Vaccine.

Vital Statistics

The Director of Economics and Statistics is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths. The Joint Director, the Deputy Director and Assistant Directors are in charge of Vital Statistics, as the Joint Chief Registrars. The Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 came into effect from 1971 in the State. The Chief Registrar is the Chief Executive Authority in the State for implementing the Act.

The total number of births and deaths, are 7,80,496 and 209,873, respectively in 1990-91. And in 1998 the total number of births and deaths is 11,07,096 and 4,11,700 respectively. The crude birth and death rates for the year 1990-91: 27.9 and 8.7 for 1991-92: 27.8 and 8.1; for 1992-93: 26.8 and 9.0; and for 1993-94: 26.8 and 9.0, respectively, and the infant mortality rate for the same period was 80, 71, 77, 77 (for 1000 infants). For 1998-99 and 1999-2000 the crude birth and death rates are 22, 7.9 and 21.5, 7.5 respectively and the infant mortality rates are 58 and 50 respectively.

Indian System of Medicine

The Ayurveda system of medicine was in practice from very early times. Several Ayurvedic Vaidyas enjoyed royal patronage. In every village there were at least one or two families capable of offering relief to patients with the help of herbs. Restricted to towns the Unani System of medicine was introduced in around the 14th century, during Muslim rule. The Unani physicians known as Hakeems enjoyed the confidence of the Muslim rulers as well as the general public. The Bahmani King Ahmed II (1436-53) ordered the construction of a splendid Shara Khana (hospital) at Bidar which attracted patients from all communities. Homeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy and Siddha systems are also in practice.

A Separate Directorate for Indian System of Medicine was created in 1972. Prior to 1972, the system was under Health Department. Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy and Siddha Systems come under Indian system of medicine. There were 34 hospitals with 901 bed strength and 436 dispensaries, three Government Ayurvedic Colleges, 39 private Ayurvedic Colleges, one Government Unani College at Bangalore and one Nature Cure Yoga College at Bangalore during 1992-93 in the State. There is a Nature Cure College at Ujire near Dharmasthala.

As on 31-12-2003 there are 103 hospitals with a provision of 1,535 Beds and 639 dispensaries in the state. The systemwise break up is given here below:

Name of the system	Hospitals	No. of Beds	Dispensaries
Ayurveda	75	1147	507
Unani	11	202	45
Homeopathy	10	135	25
Nature Cure	03	26	05
Yoga	03	15	-
Siddha	01	10	-
Total	103	1535	582

There are 19 Ayurvedic Hospitals at District Level, of them Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine Bangalore, Government Ayurvedic Medical College Mysore and Government Taranatha Ayurvedic Hospital Bellary are teaching hospitals.

Unani

There are 11 Unani Hospitals and 51 dispensaries in the state. The Unani wing of 100 beds attached to SJIIM Bangalore is serving as a Teaching Hospital for government Unani Medical College, Bangalore. 20 beds are earmarked in Government Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Mysore. 10 bedded Unani wings are functioning at Bidar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Bijapur, Raichur and Ramanagara. A 10 bedded Government Unani Hospital is functioning at Bellary and Two six bedded Unani hospitals are functioning at Manvi and Timmapur Rangampet.

A clinical research unit in Unani has been functioning at SJIIM Bangalore by Government of India.

Homeopathy

Government Homeopathy Hospital is functioning at Bangalore with 40 beds as a Teaching Hospital to Government Homeopathy Medical College, Bangalore, Ten bedded Homeopathy hospitals are functioning one each at Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Bellary, Bijapur, Kolar and Mangalore. One 15 bedded Homeopathy wing is functioning at Gulbarga. And the Homeopathy dispensaries are functioning at the rural areas of the state.

Nature cure: Two ten bedded Nature Cure Hospitals are functioning at Bangalore and Bellary. One six bedded Hospital is functioning at Mysore. There are five Nature Cure dispensaries in the state.

Yoga: Five beds Yoga wings are provided each at SJIIM Bangalore, Ayurveda Medical Hospital, Mysore and Bellary to provide treatment in Yoga therapy. Further Yoga camps are being conducted.

Communicable Diseases

Cholera: Diseases like Cholera, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis are serious intestinal diseases which become fatal if timely treatment is not given. In Karnataka State, eight districts namely Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga,

Dharwad, Bidar, Mysore and Gulbarga have been declared as endemic for Cholera. Cholera Combat Teams take up investigation, treatment and containment on spot in each of the above districts. During 1992-93 the attacks and deaths due to cholera were 401 and 14 respectively and the figures for gastro enteritis for the same period were 15,262 and 608. The number of anti-cholera inoculations administered was 12,50,316. But with the provision of drinking water through borewells on a large scale, the incidence of cholera has declined during the last one decade. But industrial pollution has contributed to its appearance in many new areas like Mysore district. During the year 1999 there are 134 cholera attack cases noticed and three deaths occurred. For the same period the incidence of of Gastroenterities were 17,743 and 126 deaths caused due to gastroenteritis. Bangalore City also registered several cases in early 2001.

Plague: Plague is primarily a disease of some rodent and human infection on an appreciable scale. Plague appears in two forms (1) bubonic and (ii) pneumonic, the latter being more severe of the two. Sulphathiozle and Sulphapyridin have been found to be useful in the treatment of the disease. Plague is not of recent origin and dates from 1886 when it was introduced in some parts of Bombay Presidency from China and spread rapidly over a large part of the country. During 1897, the disease took a heavy toll. In 1898 Bangalore City alone had 4,472 deaths. Further the disease spread to Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts. In Bombay State, it took a heavy toll killing nearly 30,000 in Dharwad district alone in 1898 and the disease persisted killing thousands for almost two decades in Dharwad. After the advent of state-wide insecticidal spray operations under the National Malaria Control Programme, Plague declined. There have been no cases of plague in recent years. The plague surveillance unit was founded in Bangalore in 1975 and became functional in 1976. Once again in 1994, Pneumonic plague appeared in Maharashtra spread to Karnataka also.

Tuberculosis: All the district headquarters of the state are having Tuberculosis Control Centres besides additional centres at Sira, Hospet, Sirsi, Yadgir and Koppal. The Central Programme was fully integrated with the general health service in 1992. There were 10 TB Hospitals, 172 X'ray Centres, 805 Microscopic Centres, 840 referral centres and one aftercare and rehabilitation training centre at Bangalore. In 1992-93 as many as 68,109 tuberculosis cases were detected, 11,89,401 were administered BCG inoculations. During the year 1999-2000, 1,87,936 sputum examined and 48,086 T.B. cases were detected and 11,75,688 were administered BCG inoculations. During 20-3-04 (up to end of December 2003) 2,45,372 sputum examined and 46,212 new T.B. cases were detected.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Leprosy is a public health problem and also a social problem in the State. National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP) was conceived of as a Control Programme and launched in 1954-55. Its main thrust was early detection, sustained and regular treatment of all patients with 'Dapsone'. This had some limitations like, treatment was long leading to irregular treatment and this was leading to development of drug resistance. After the inception of Multi-Drug Treatment (MDT), the prevalence rate which was 50 per 10,000 populations during 1986 was brought down to 0.61 as on 31st December 2007. Remarkable achievement was made in prevention of deformity, i.e. the deformity rate was brought down to 0.87 of the new case detection. As on today, the goal of elimination i.e., prevalence rate less than one has achieved in 24 districts (Chitradurga, Shimoga, Tumkur, Chikamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Davangere, Bagalkot, Haveri, Gulbarga, Uttara Kannada, Gadag, Bidar, Udupi, Mandya, Raci hur, Bijapur, Dharwad, Kolar, Chamarajanagar and Mysore) and two districts has prevalence rate between 1-2 (i.e., Bellary, Chamarajnagar and Koppal).

Four Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaigns were conducted to detect hidden and left out cases, actively and passively during the years 1998-2002. 18,911 New Cases were detected and treated. Prevention of Deformity (POD): Orientation Training Camps for Prevention of Deformity have been conducted for Medical Officers and Health Workers. MCR Footwear, Splints & Crutches have been provided to the needy leprosy patients as Welfare Supportive Measures. Five per cent of Jobs have been reserved for Cured Leprosy patients with Grade II Deformity, in Group 'D' vacancies of Health Department as Welfare & Rehabilitation Measures. Integration: As per Government of India guidelines, during 2002-03, Integration of Leprosy Programme into General Health Care Services has been implemented. All the Leprosy Staff along with Other General Health Care Staff are involved in the Leprosy Control Work, as part of their duty. Karnataka is considered as a low endemic state up to end of 31/12/2007. There are 3,580 cases. So far, 4,85,884, have been cured with MDT from 1986. Infrastructure facilities available for Eradication of Leprosy in Karnataka is as follows:-

Joint Director (Leprosy), 'EPST', SSA Units - 1, DLOs - 25, NLCCs - 20, MLCUs -9, ULCs - 48, THWs - 22, LTCs - 2, LRPUs -2 in addition to this infrastructure, there are 25 Voluntary Organizations working for Elimination of Leprosy. There are 1,110 beds available, out of which, 410 beds are maintained by Voluntary Organizations for which, grant-in-aid is provided by Government of India at the rate of Rs. 185/- per bed for adults and Rs. 90/- per bed for children. The achievement under this programme is given hereunder.

Year	New Cases Detected	Cases Cured	Deformity Rate
2005-06	5253	6705	0.42
2006-07	4299	4455	1.23
2007-08 up to Dec 07	3555	3188	0.87

National Programme For Control Of Blindness

Blindness is a major public Health problem of our country with an estimated 12.00 million (120.00 lakhs) blind persons. To tackle this problem National Programme for Control of Blindness was launched with the aim to reduce prevalence rate of blindness from 1.4 to 0.3% by the turn of 2012. Encouraging Eye Ball Collection for Keratoplasty among the blind so as to give them vision is one of the important activities of National Programme for Control of Blindness. Cataract is the dominant cause for Blindness accounting for nearly 2/3rd of the Blind population. Timely intervention through cataract operations restores Eye Sight for the cataract affected patients. Through Grant-in-Aid to NGO Sector they are encouraged to perform free cataract operations for the patients irrespective of social or economic status. As per the National Health policy the basic human right is the Right to see we have therefore to ensure that no citizen goes blind needlessly. Hence cornea collection is given a thrust to increase Keratoplasty.

The Programme aims at reduction in the incidence of the blindness from 1.78% to 0.3% by 2012 A.D. The main cause of blindness are cataract which covers 69%, Refractive Errors -19.7%, Corneal Blindness-0.9%, Glaucoma-5.8%, Surgical Complications-1.2%, Posterior Segment Disorders -4.7% and others-5.0%. The population of Karnataka is 5.20 crores. The incidence rate in Karnataka is 1.29%. The estimated prevalence is above 4.8 lakhs. To tackle this aspect following infrastructure was developed. One State Ophthalmic cell has been created to plan, monitor and to evaluate the programme with the following staff. Joint Director (Ophthalmology), Assistant Statistical Officer, Stenographer Grade-1, Second Division Assistant, Driver, Group'D'

Karnataka State Blindness Control Society: To implement the National Programme for Control of Blindness effectively, strengthening monitoring of District Blindness control Societies and release of Grant-in Aid to the Districts. The Karnataka State Blindness Control Society (KSBCS) was registered on 08-08-2002. The KSBCS has since been merged with State Health and Family Welfare Society under NRHM. The Principal Secretary to Government Health and FW Department is the Chairman of the Society with Joint Director (Ophthalmology) as the Member Secretary.

District Blindness Control Societies (DBCS): The DBCS functions at the district level as per the guidance of the KSBCS .The National Blindness Control Programmes are implemented and coordinated at the district level as many NGOs are actively involved in implementing various activities. District

Blindness Control Societies have been established in all the 29 districts. The DBCS functions with the Deputy Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad as the Chairman and the District Leprosy Officer and in charge District Programme Manager as the Member Secretary.

Minto Regional Institute of Ophthalmology: Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore has been upgraded as Regional Institute of Ophthalmology with state of the art ophthalmic equipments under NPCB to provide Advanced Eye Health Care and to provide IOL training for Eye Surgeons Reorientation training for Para medical Ophthalmic Assistants, Staff Nurses under NPCB programme.

Upgradation of Medical Colleges: Five medical colleges have been upgraded to provide higher clinical ophthalmic services. Qualified Super specialists are working in these institutions. They are: JJM Medical college, Davanagere, J.N. Medical college, Belgaum, KMC Hubli, Medical college, Mysore & Medical college, Bellary.

Upgradation of District Hospital: All district hospitals of Karnataka have been developed to provide surgical / clinical ophthalmic services with Ophthalmic Eye surgeons & Paramedical Ophthalmic Assistants. These District Hospitals have been provided with a separate Operation Theatre and provided with an Operating Microscope and other costly equipments. So that, they can do regular camps and other eye operations can be conducted even daily. Upgradation of General Hospital: Seven General Hospitals in the State have been upgraded to provide Clinical and surgical Ophthalmic Services to Rural Communities by Ophthalmic Surgeon & Paramedical Ophthalmic Assistants. Upgradation of District Mobile Ophthalmic Units: 31 District Mobile Ophthalmic units are functioning in the State to provide creative, promotive and surgical facilities to rural and tribal communities by adopting camp approach. For arranging rural camps, NGO's are actively participating in the programme. Upgradation of Primary Health Centres: 426 Primary Health Centres were developed with a creation of one ophthalmic assistant post to give primary eye health care facilities to rural community.

Eye Bank & Eye Donations Centres: Three eye banks are functioning at Minto Hospital, Bangalore, K.R. Hospital, Mysore and District hospital, Belgaum to provide grafting services with super specialists. About 3 Eye Banks are working in Non Government Sector, and 2 Eye Donation Centres are working. Government of India had also introduced the scheme to encourage the voluntary organizations for establishing / development of eye banks and Eye Donation Centres. All voluntary organizations have been informed through district blindness control societies to utilize the opportunity to serve people.

IOL Training: Under National Programme for Control of Blindness, IOL insertion training is given in Minto Hospital, Bangalore. Duration of the training is 2 months. Two Eye surgeons are deputed for each batch. Till date, 105 eye

surgeons have been trained for IOL and 22 eye surgeons are trained for Small Incision Cataract Surgery. NPCB orientation training has been given to 192 Staff nurses and 226 Para Medical Ophthalmic Assistants.

School Eye Screening Programme: Refractive errors is the second commonest cause of Blindness after Cataract, school going years are the formative years for determining once Physical, Intellectual and Behavioral development. Any problem in the vision during the formative years can hamper intellectual development, maturity and performance of a person in his future life. Since children do not complain of defective vision so it is necessary to conduct screening of school children for refractive error. Screening of School children for refractive error is the important activity of the National Programme for Control of Blindness. Every year, middle school children are primarily screened by the trained teachers and then by Para Medical Ophthalmic Assistants, and poor students who have refractive errors, will be distributed free spectacles by District blindness Control Society. The targets and achievements under this programme are given here.

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2005-2006	2,50,000	2,86,427	115%
2006-2007	2,50,000	2,98,555	119.42 %
2007-2008	3,50,000	2,26,568	65.00%

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

The malaria control activities in the State are implemented as per the guidelines of the Directorate of NAMP, Delhi. The Modified Plan of Operations was started in the year 1977, after the resurgence of Malaria in the country. The programme was revised as 'Malaria Action Plan - 95' from 1996, and revised drug policy was introduced. The programme was renamed as 'National Anti Malaria Programme' from NMEP, on 1-4-2000. However, from December 2003, the Ministry of Health, Government of India, has merged Malaria, Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue programme and renamed the integrated programme as "National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme". The programme is monitored at State level by the State programme officer viz., Joint Director (Malaria & Filariasis). He is assisted by the Deputy Director, (Malaria & Filariasis), Senior Entomologist and Scientific Officer at the State level, the Zonal Deputy Directors at the divisional level, the District Malaria Officers at the District level, and the Medical Officer of Health at the Primary Health Centre level.

The main components of the programme are: Surveillance and Case detection, Examination and Treatment, Residual Insecticidal spray operations, Entomological studies on Vector behaviors and resistance status of Vector to Insecticides, Bio-environmental methods of Vector Control, and Information Education and Communication activities. The physical progress is as follows:

Year	B/S Collected & Examined	Malaria Cases	Pf Cases	Radical Treatment	Deaths due to Malaria
2005	10080290	83181	21284	82544	26
2006	9924797	62842	16458	62161	32
2007	8830766	48415	11069	46587	18

National Filaria Control Programme

The Filaria control activities are implemented in the districts of Gulbarga, Bagalkot, Bidar, Raichur, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Under the Filaria Control Programme, there are 8 Filaria control Units and 25 Filaria clinics functioning in the above districts, in the endemic towns. A Filaria survey cell is functioning at Raichur, which is also conducting Filaria survey. The main activities under the programme are: Anti-larval measures carried out through Filaria control units while Filaria Clinics undertake parasitological surveys to detect and treat micro-Filaria and disease manifested cases with DEC tablets (Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate tablets). The objective of the Survey Cell is to delimit the problem of Filariasis in Raichur district. The physical progress is as follows:

Year	No. of persons examined	No. of persons tested Positive for Micro-Filaria	No. of persons with disease manifestations	No. of persons treated	Micro-Filaria rate %
2005	188310	885	6240	1725	0.47
2006	175623	653	4470	5123	0.37
2007	170048	623	4121	4744	0.37

Mass Drug Administration for elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis in the State

The mass drug administration programme started in 2004 under 100% Cash assistance envisages administration of a single dose of DEC tablets to the eligible population above 2 years of age on a single day. 5th June 2004, 11th November 2005, 28th July 2007 and 15th November 2007 were observed as National Filaria Day and the MDA was conducted. The programme is covered in 8 endemic districts of Gulbarga, Bagalkot, Bidar, Raichur, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada with as objective of eliminating Lymphatic Filariasis by 2015. The programme will continue for 5 years subject to review of micro filarial rate prevailing in the community.

Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.) Control Programme: The Japanese Encephalitis is a State-sector scheme under Plan for the supply of Drugs,

Insecticides and Health Education materials. The epidemic season for the virus disease is normally post-monsoon. It is a mosquito borne viral disease, spread by *Culex vishnui* group. Affects mainly children and mortality is found to be high among the Japanese Encephalitis affected cases. The physical progress is as follows:

Year	Suspected		Confirmed	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
2005	113	10	13	1
2006	80	3	4	0
2007	18	3	3	0

Vaccination programme: JE Vaccination programme has been completed successfully in Bellary District in the month of JUNE 2006. During 2007 the Vaccination programme has been completed successfully in Kolar and Raichur Districts in the month of July. Regular Japanese Encephalitis control activities are being carried out in the JE prone districts.

District	Year	Target	Achievements	Percentage
Bellary	June 2006	720517	535613	74.33%
Kolar	July 2007	798392	626268	78.44%
Raichur	July 2007	595975	493884	82.44%

Dengue Fever

Dengue fever is a mosquito borne viral disease. The epidemic occurs during the pre and post monsoon periods. The vector mosquito usually breeds in domestic and peri-domestic water collections such as Cement tanks, drums, old tyres, tins, coconut-shells, air coolers, and so on. The diagnosis is by serological methods and the treatment is symptomatic. Source reduction methods, larvicide's adulticides and fogging operations are some of the control activities adopted. The disease which was mainly an Urban problem, has now percolated into Rural areas due to environmental changes and change in water storage practices.

The incidence of Dengue fever in Karnataka from 2006 to 2007 is as follows:

Year	Attacks	Deaths
2005	587	17
2006	109	7
2007	228	0

Chikungunya:

'Chikungunya' - being mosquito borne viral diseases was a major public health problem in the State during 2006. 7.6 lakh cases of clinically suspected Chikungunya were reported in all the 27 districts. Chikungunya was first of its kind noticed in Karnataka during 2006 which has widely spread both in Urban

and Rural areas with 15.16 million population exposed to the risk. Though the disease is not fatal, patients had suffered from fever, severe joint pain with prolonged arthritic and arthralgic symptoms. This has greatly affected the lively hood of such patients. The disease has no specific drugs for treatment, but the treatment is purely symptomatic in uncomplicated cases. The control activities involve source reduction as well as community awareness for proper water and solid waste management.

Chikungunya Incidence In Karnataka(2006 & 2007)

Year	Affected					Suspected cases	No. of Blood Samples collected	No. of cases Confirmed
	Dist.	Tq.	PHCs	Vill-ages	Population			
2006	27	158	1167	7942	15.16 Million	762026	5000	305
2007	21	49	96	147	236559	1705	641	144

The State has been able to bring down the incidences of Chikungunya fever to manageable proportions by providing all necessary inputs.

AIDS : Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, a recent nightmare in public health had its first case found in Saundatti of Belgaum district in 1987. AIDS Surveillance activities started in 1987 in the state. There are 8 blood testing centres spread over different parts of Karnataka. The disease spreads mostly through sexual contacts and blood transfusion. During 1992, as many as 1,02,336 persons were examined 168 (HIV) Human Immune Deficiency Virus cases were noticed. Since 1987 to December 1999, 4,15,169 blood samples have been examined out of which 5,820 are found HIV positive, 255 AIDS cases confirmed and 90 have died.

Mental Health Programme.

The definition of Health Includes Mental Health also. Care of mentally ill & Epileptics has to be integrated into general Health care system as it is cost-effective, reduces stigma and disability. Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in its suo-moto W.P.No.18741/96 is monitoring the care given by the Government, & is issuing orders from time to time. Due to shortage of qualified Psychiatrists at District Hospitals it is planned to train all medical officers in Mental Health Skills and drugs are to be made available at peripheral institutions. One Programme Officer for Mental Health is identified at all District Health & FW Officer Offices by renaming FW Officers as Programme Officer, Mental Health. They are trained at NIMHANS for 4 months. Psychologists are recruited & are to be trained. Training of Para Medical Staff, Doctors & Others has to be taken up. A Deputy Director for Mental Health is posted at Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services to monitor the whole programme since 3.11.05.

List of Hospitals in Karnataka

1. A. J. Hospital & Research Centre, Kuntikana, Mangalore, 575004.
2. Aadithya Hospital (Adithya Adhikari Hospital), Gokulam, Mysore 570021.
3. Abhaya Hospital Bangalore 560027.
4. Adarsh Heart Care Centre Pvt Ltd , Bellary 583001.
5. Adarsh Nursing Home, Bellary 583103.
6. Adarsha Nursing Home, Tumkur 572103.
7. Agadi Hospital And Research Centre, Bangalore 560027.
8. Amrik Nethralaya Super Speciality Eye Hospital, Bangalore 560043
9. Annapurna Hospital, Chikmagalur 577101
10. Apollo Hospital-Bangalore, Bangalore 560041.
11. Ashraya Hospital, Chikmaglure 577101.
12. Athena Hospital, Mangalore 575002.
13. Bangalore Baptist Hospital, Bangalore 560024.
14. Bangalore Institute of Oncology, Bangalore 560027.
15. Basappa Memorial Hospital, Mysore 570012.
16. Basaveswara Medical Centre, Bellary 583103.
17. Belle Vues Cambridge Hospital, Bangalore 560008.
18. B G S Apollo Hospital(Mysore), Mysore 570023.
19. Bharath Hospital & Institute Of Oncology, Mysore 570017.
20. Bibi Ayesha Milli Hospital, Mysore 570007.
21. Chandrakala Hospital & Institute Of Medical Research, Mysore 570012.
22. Chinmaya Mission Hospital, Bangalore 560038.
23. Chitra's Hospital, Mysore 570001.
24. Church Of South India Hospital, Bangalore 560051.
25. City Central Hosptial Pvt.Ltd., Davangere 577002.
- 26 . City Clinic, Hubli 580020.
27. City Hospital (Udupi), Udupi 576101.
28. City Hospital Research & Diagnostic Centre, Mangalore 575003.
29. Colaco Hospital Mangalore A Unit Of Icmc Trust, Mangalore 575002.
30. Columbia Asia Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore 560024.
31. D.G.Hospital, Bangalore 560070.
32. Deccan Medical Centre Private Ltd, Belgaum 590001.
33. Devi Eye Hospital, Bangalore.
34. Dr Nukapur Hospital, Kolar 563101.
35. Dr. Agarwal Hospital, Bangalore 560025.
36. Dr. Rao's Maternity Hospital, Bangalore 560079.
37. Dr. S.R.Ramanagoudar Nursing Home, Dharwad 580008.
38. Garden City Hospital & Medical Centre, Bangalore 560011.
39. Gayathri Hospital, Bangalore 560040.
40. Gopala Gowda Shanthaveri Memorial Hospital, Mysore 570023.

41. Greenview Healthcare, Bangalore 560034.
42. Guru Nanak Hospital (Bidar), Bidar 585402.
43. Highland Hospital, Mangalore 575002.
44. Hitech Kidney Stone Hospital, Bangalore 560001.
45. Hitech Medicare Hospital& Research Centre, Udupi 576103.
46. Hosmat Hospital, Bangalore 560025.
47. Hosmath Hospital, Gadag 582101.
48. Jedi Speciality Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Madikeri 571201.
49. Jindal Sanjeevani Hospital, Bellary 583278.
50. K. R. Hospital (Uttarahalli - Bangalore), Bangalore 560050.
51. K.R.Hospital, Bangalore 560050.
52. Kairali Ayurvedic Health Resort Pvt. Ltd., Karwar 581326.
53. Kamakshi Hospital, Mysore 570009.
54. Kapl Hospital - Ayurvedagram Heirtage Wellness Center Pvt Ltd, Bangalore 560067.
55. Karnataka Nephrology And Transplant Institute, Bangalore 560042.
56. Karuna Hospital, Mysore 570023.
57. Koshys Hospital (Bangalore), Bangalore 560016.
58. Lakeside Medical Centre & Hospital, Bangalore 560042.
59. Lokhande's Health Care Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore 560043.
60. M. S. Ramaiah Medical Teaching Hospital, Bangalore 560054.
61. Maharaja Agrasen Hospital (Bangalore), Bangalore 560070.
62. Mallige Medical Centre, Bangalore 560001.
63. Mallya Hospital, Bangalore 560001.
64. Manasa Hospital, Bangalore 560079.
65. Mangala Hospital, Hassan 573201.
66. Mathru Nursing Home, Bangalore 560060.
67. Mediscope Hospital Pvt.Ltd, Bangalore 560045.
68. Mitra Hospital, Udupi 576101.
69. Namratha Nursing & Maternity Home, Bangalore 560086.
70. Nandini Nursing Home, Mandya 571401.
71. Nanjappa Hospital, Shimoga 577201.
72. Narayana Hrudayalaya (Bangalore), Bangalore 562158.
73. Narayana Netralaya, Bangalore 560010.
74. New Pragathi Nursing Home, Mandya 571401.
75. Northside Hospital & Diagnostic Centre, Bangalore 560092.
76. P. D. Hinduja Sindhi Hospital, Bangalore 560027.
77. Panacea Hospital Limited (Bangalore), Bangalore 560079.
78. Prashanthi Medical Centre, Bangalore.
79. Prayavi Hospital, Bidar 585401.
80. Pristine Hospital. Bangalore 560086.
81. Rajiv Gandhi Superspeciality Hospital, Raichur 584101.
82. Rajshekar Hospital, Bangalore 560078.
83. Raman Medical Services, Mysore 570004.

84. Ramkrishna Hospital Pvt Ltd/Ram Krishna Nursing Home, Bangalore 560011.
85. Ravi Kirloskar Memorial Hospital, Bangalore 560058.
86. Republic Hospital, Bangalore 560042.
87. Sagar Apollo Hospital, Bangalore 560041.
88. Sahana Hospital, Bangalore 560060.
89. Saikrupa Hospital For Women & Surgical Centre, Bangalore 560040.
90. Santosh Hospital, Bangalore 560005.
91. Sarojini Hospital, Bangalore 560057.
92. Sarvodaya Hospital(Bangalore), Bangalore 560079.
93. Seventh-Day Adventist Hospital, Bangalore 560005.
94. Shakuntala Memorial Hospital & Reserach Centre, Hubli 580030.
95. Shanbhag Nursing Home, Bangalore 560079.
96. Shekar Netralaya (Bangalore), Bangalore 560078.
97. Shekhar Hospital (Jaya Nagar - Bangalore), Bangalore 560069.
98. Shekhar Hospital(Bangalore), Bangalore 560040.
99. Shiridi Sai Hospital, Bangalore 560054.
100. Shiva Krupa Hospital & Intensive Care Unit, Dharwad 580020.
101. Shree Sapthagiri Hospital, Kunigal, 572130.
102. Shreeya Hospital (Dharwad), Dharwad 580001.
103. Shreya Hospital, Bangalore 560060.
104. Shridevi Hospital, Tumkur 572101.
105. Sri Basaveswara Hospital, Shimoga 577201.
106. Sri Ram Hospital (Bangalore), Bangalore 560036.
107. Srinivasa Cardiology Center Pvt.Ltd.(Bhagwan Mahaveer Jain Heart Centre),Bangalore 560052.
108. St. John's Medical College Hospital, Bangalore 560034.
109. St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore 560001.
110. St. Philomena's Hospital, Bangalore 560047.
111. Suraksha Nursing Home, Mandya 571401.
112. Sushruta Nursing Home, Bidar 585401.
113. The Bangalore Hospital, Bangalore 560004.
114. The Eye Surgical Centre, Bangalore 560010 .
115. Trinity Hospital & Heart Foudation, Bangalore 560004.
116. Unity Health Complex, Mangalore 575002.
117. Varalakshmi Nursing & Maternity Home, Bangalore 560010.
118. Vasana Eye Care Hospital (Hubli), Hubli 580029.
119. Vinayaka Hospital (Bangalore), Bangalore 560050.
120. Wockhardt Hospital Limited(Bangalore), Bangalore 560052.
121. Wockhardt Hospitals (Bannerghatta), Bangalore 560076.
122. Yellamma Dasappa Hospital, Bangalore 560027.

State Institute Of Health And Family Welfare

The State Institute of Health and Family Welfare is sanctioned in the year 1995 under IPP-IX (K) vide Government Order No. HFW/33/FAP/94 dated 04-03-1995 and started functioning from 14-10-1996 with posting of full time Director to this Institute.

This Institute an apex Level Training Institute of Health and Family Welfare Department established by the Government of Karnataka under World Bank assisted Project IPP-IX (K) in 1996. This Institute aims at improving/enhancing the total effectiveness of Health care delivery system through improving knowledge and skills in Administration Management and Technical skills at different levels by identifying training needs of the Health Personnel and Planning, Organizing, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Training Programmes of the Department in the State.

This Institute also aims to improve the over all Health care delivery system through Human Resource Development, consultancy and coordinating with other Health Training Centres in the State with Objective of enhancing the quality of the Training to the Health Personnel in the State.

Objectives of the Training Institute:

1. An apex body facilitates the state in planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluations of required trainings under all National Health Programmes, Human Resource Management and Logistics.
2. Developments of Manuals and updating of existing Curriculum for basic trainings and in-service training of Health Staff.
3. Training of Trainers for faculty of training Institutions, District Training Centres and District level Programme officers including Teaching Faculty of the Medical Colleges.
4. To develop research activities in the field of Health and Family Welfare.
5. To initiate Post-Graduation Diploma courses in Health Education and Diploma in Public Health Nurse.
6. Decentralizing the Training Activities at Districts by establishing District Training Centres.
7. Special Training programmes under 12th Finance Commission.

State Institute of Health And Family Welfare, Bangalore:

Works as the State Level Nodal Agency for the training under department of the Health and Family Welfare. Works in formulating state training policy, planning, implementation and monitoring evaluation of the in-service training to Medical and paramedical personal in the department. In-service trainings are taken up under NRHM, IDSP, 12th Finance Commission, NLEP, NPCB and other programmes. 19 District Training Centres, 4 Health & Family Welfare Training Centres are working under SIHFW, and helps in disseminating the trainings to districts and sub district levels. Short term courses in Public

Health Nursing and Public Health Education has been proposed to be started in future course.



Distribution of Emergency Contraceptive Pills



Distribution of Baby Care Kit

PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE

The Public Health Institute is the State Health laboratory and one of the oldest Institutions in the Department. At present the following sections are functioning in this Institution.

Diagnostic Bacteriology Section, Water Bacteriology Section, Water Chemical Section, Chemical Examiners Section, Yellow Fever Vaccine Section, Pesticide Lab Section, Training Section, Media Section, State Food Laboratory Section.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project

The “Integrated Disease Surveillance Project”, has been launched in the country during the year 2004. In Karnataka, the Integrated Disease Project has been launched on 28-5-2005.

The state Head Quarters has been provided with the Control Room, which is functioning 24x7 hours, required communication net work has been provided to report any outbreak of epidemic diseases, wherever it occurred in the state. In all 27 Districts Communication net work equipments like, Computers, Fax Machines, Broad Band Connections, Video Conferencing equipments, have been provided to State & District Surveillance Units for transfer of disease data reports to the State & Central Surveillance Units. Minor Civil Works at 19 District Surveillance Units, Districts Labs. Selected CHCs under the jurisdiction of 19 Districts have been completed and made them functional effectively. In 4 districts i.e. Bellary, Chamarajanagar, Madikeri, Mysore, assessment of the work order were issued to Contractors through KHSDP.

Population Centre

The main objective of the Population Centre is to assist the Government of Karnataka especially the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services in implementing various Health and Family Welfare Programmes more effectively and efficiently by undertaking various research and evaluation studies.

Drugs Control Department

Drugs Control Department in Karnataka is functioning as an independent Department since 1962 under the Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka with the Drugs Controller as the Head of Department.

There are three wings in the Department:

Administration and Enforcement, Drugs Testing Laboratory and Pharmacy Education

The main function of the Department is to protect the health of the consumers by enforcing the provisions of drugs and cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules there under and other allied Acts and exercising strict control and vigilance so that the drugs which are manufactured and sold in this State are of standard quality, safe and effective and are available at controller prices.

The department enforces the following Central Legislations through its administrative machinery:-

1. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules there under.
2. Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995.
3. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable) Advertisements Act, 1954 and Rules there under.
4. The Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations there under.
5. The Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966.
6. Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 in relation to Drugs covered by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules there under.

Presently there are 229 Drug Manufacturing Units comprising of small scale and large scale manufacturers engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations. 415 Loan Licensees and 89 Cosmetics Manufacturing Licensees, 19 Cosmetics Loan Licensees and 05 Re-packing Units There are 164 Blood Banks operating in the State and 10 approved Testing Laboratories are functioning. There are 21438 dealers, namely, Chemists and Druggists, Wholesale dealers and restricted licensees who sell House hold Remedies.

Drugs Testing Laboratory: The Drugs Testing Laboratory is provided with Hi-tech equipments and Technical personnel and is equipped to analyze all types of drugs and cosmetics except Vaccines, Sera, Blood & Blood Products

Directorate Of Medical Education, Bangalore

The Directorate of Medical Education of the Government of Karnataka was bifurcated from the Department of Health & Family Welfare Services, in the year 1978 and is functioning independently since then. The main aim of the Department is to provide a good quality education in medical sciences.

The primary responsibility of the Directorate of Medical Education is to conduct various medical courses, for providing quality medical education at graduate, post-graduate, and super-specialty levels, para-medical courses, nursing, etc. To fit into the above philosophy, the Department is geared up to bring in a qualitative change, with due emphasis on providing a low-cost & curative health care services, at tertiary level hospitals.

There are fourteen Teaching Hospitals, four Nursing Colleges and eight Nursing Schools, under the direct control of the Directorate. Further, two Government Medical Colleges at Bangalore & Mysore and one Government Dental College at Bangalore, which were under the direct control of the Directorate of Medical Education have been given autonomous status; and six newly started Government Medical Colleges at Hassan, Shimoga, Mandya,

Bidar, Belgaum and Raichur, which are also autonomous; and one Para - Medical Board, are functioning independently in the State and are catering to the academic needs in varied fields of medicine and nursing.

The following are the Medical Institutions and Teaching Hospitals:

1. Bangalore Medical College & Research Centre, Bangalore;
2. Mysore Medical College & Research Centre, Mysore;
3. Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya;
4. Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hassan;
5. Shimoga Institute of Medical Sciences, Shimoga;
6. Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences, Raichur;
7. Belgaum Institute of Medical Sciences, Belgaum;
8. Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bidar;
9. Government Dental College & Research Centre, Bangalore;
10. Government College of Nursing, Bangalore;
11. Government College of Nursing, Hassan;
12. Government College of Nursing, Holenarasipura and
13. Government College of Nursing, Gulbarga, (School upgraded to College).
14. Karnataka Diabetic Centre, Bangalore.
15. Regional Advanced Paediatric Care Centre attached to Wenlock District Hospital, Mangalore.

Nursing Schools (eight):

1. Nursing School, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore;
2. Nursing School, Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore;
3. Nursing School, District Hospital, Chitradurga;
4. Nursing School, Chigateri General Hospital, Davanagere;
5. Nursing School, District Hospital, Belgaum;
6. Nursing School, District Hospital, Bijapur;
7. Nursing School, K.R. Hospital, Mysore &
Nursing School, District Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore.

The following seven Autonomous Medical Institutions coming under Medical Education Department are functioning independently, each headed by a Director, under the direct control of the Government:

1. Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli (KIMS);
2. Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary (VIMS);
3. Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore;
4. National Institute of Mental & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore;
5. KIDWAI Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore;
6. Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, Bangalore &
7. Nephro-Urology Institute, Bangalore.

There is a separate Health University viz., Rajeev Gandhi University of Health Sciences, which is an apex body in the academic field.

Nursing Activities

During the academic year 2007-08, 295 candidates for admission in 8 Nursing Schools, for Diploma in Nursing Training; 1961 candidates for Diploma Nursing Course against the Government quota of seats in Private Nursing Schools in Karnataka to the extent of 10% of the total seats in the Institutions, have been made.

46 eligible in-service nursing personnel have been selected for Post-Certificate B.Sc.(N) at Government Nursing College, Bangalore and 122 in-service nursing personnel have been selected to undergo post-graduation in Nursing, under the Government quota in 31 Private Nursing Colleges in the State.

Para-Medical Activities:

Prior to 1997, all the Para-Medical Courses were conducted and monitored by the Vocational Education Board. Since these courses are of inter-disciplinary in medical subjects, the Para-Medical Board has been reconstituted by the Government, vide its Order dated: 02-05-1997 and is functioning under the control of the Director of Medical Education in the State.

The objects of Para-Medical Courses are to introduce scientific principles and quality, during the study and training period, so that the trainees acquire adequate knowledge and skills in their respective fields of specialty. This inter-disciplinary feature of the Para- Medical Courses, besides having great employment potentiality, ensures well-trained and qualified Para-Medical personnel, essentially required for the up-keeping of a good health care system in the Country, in times of growing needs for the same.

Karnataka State Chief Minister's Medical Relief Society:

Karnataka State Chief Minister's Medical Relief Society has been constituted as per the Order dated 18.4.1995, with an object of giving free medical treatment to the financially backward people from the below-poverty line, whose annual family income is less than Rs.20,000/- , suffering from major potentially fatal illness

like cardiac illness, neurological sickness, requiring kidney transplantation, brain tumor, etc. The participating Hospitals under this Scheme for giving free medical treatment are: 1. Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore, 2. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, 3. National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, 4. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, 5. Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, Bangalore, 6. Sanjay Gandhi Accident Relief Hospital and Research Institute, Bangalore, 7. Rajiv Gandhi S.D.S.T.B. and Chest Diseases, Hospital, Bangalore, 8. Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, 9. Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, 10. Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary and all the Government Hospitals including the teaching hospitals in the State.

The Government of Karnataka have formed this Society with an amount of Rs.100.00 crores as Corpus Fund for the Karnataka Chief Minister's Medical Relief Society. Initially the Government of Karnataka has provided Rs.10.00 crores in the annual budget of 1995-96 which has become the nucleus of this fund. The remaining amount of Rs.90.00 crores should be collected from the Philanthropists, Non-Resident Indians and other Charitable Institutions. Total grants received hitherto for this fund is Rs.45.65 crores, out of which Rs.30.77 crores is from the State Government, Rs.5.00 crores from the Government of India and an amount of Rs.9.88 crores was collected as donations from the Charitable Institutions and the Philanthropists, as per the provisions of section 80G of the Income tax Act 1961. The total accrued interest earned on the investment made hitherto in this regard, is about Rs. 26.90 crores. Only the interest amount is being utilized for the said purpose. During the year 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 975.00 lakhs has been made in the State Budget and so far, 43,677 beneficiaries have been covered.

Karnataka Drug Logistics Warehouse Society

Karnataka Drug Logistics Warehouse Society has been implemented with the assistance of European Commission through Govt. of India, vide Govt. Order No. HFW 64 HPC 2003 Dated: 17-5-2003.

The main objective of the Karnataka Drug Logistics Warehouse Society is to provide good quality Drugs, Chemicals and other essential items at lower prices (as compared to market prices) to various health institutions in the State under the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services as well as Directorate of Medical Education at all times, in accordance with their indents by following scientific drug management using Information Technology. To identify the essential drugs and to coordinate with the State Therapeutic Committee in preparing list essential drugs required by the State to cater to the needs of different level hospitals in the State.

**District-wise health institutions and hospital facilities in karnataka
2007-08 (in numbers)**

District	District Hospitals		Other Hospitals		Community health centres					
	Nos.	Beds.	Nos.	Beds.	Taluka Hospitals		Others		Total	
	Nos.	Beds.	Nos.	Beds.	Nos.	Beds.	Nos.	Beds.	Nos.	Beds.
Bangalore	0	0	12	4327	03	300	03	90	06	390
Bangalore Rural	0	0	0	0	04	400	0	0	04	400
Ramanagara	01	100	0	0	03	300	04	120	07	420
Chitradurga	01	450	0	0	05	500	10	300	15	800
Davanagere	01	850	02	180	05	500	04	120	09	620
Kolar	01	400	04	538	04	400	02	60	06	460
Chikkaball-pura	01	100	0	0	05	510	02	60	07	570
Shimoga	01	600	01	25	06	650	05	150	11	800
Tumkur	01	400	0	0	09	900	04	120	13	1020
Chikmagalur	01	300	01	100	06	600	04	120	10	720
Dakshina Kannada	01	705	02	360	04	400	06	180	10	580
Udupi	01	124	01	76	02	200	08	240	10	440
Hassan	01	850	0	0	07	950	14	420	21	1370
Kodagu	01	200	01	210	02	360	06	180	08	540
Mandya	01	400	01	148	06	600	05	150	11	750
Mysore	0	0	04	1970	06	600	11	330	17	930
Chamarajana-nagar	01	250	0	0	03	350	03	90	06	440
Belgaum	01	740	0	0	09	900	15	450	24	1350
Bijapur	01	400	01	110	04	400	08	240	12	640
Bagalkot	01	150	0	0	05	500	07	210	12	710
Dharwad	01	250	03	1180	03	300	0	0	03	300
Gadag	01	114	02	112	04	400	02	60	06	460
Haveri	01	100	0	0	06	600	05	150	11	750
Uttara Kannada	01	400	01	50	10	1000	03	90	13	1090
Bellary	01	512	05	1045	06	600	07	210	13	810
Bidar	01	400	0	0	04	400	06	180	10	580
Gulbarga	01	750	0	0	09	900	21	630	30	1530
Raichur	01	400	0	0	04	400	05	150	09	550
Koppal	01	100	01	30	03	300	08	240	11	540
State	26	10045	42	10461	147	15220	178	5340	325	20560

Source: Karnataka at a glance, 2007-08, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

District	Primary Health Centres		Urban PHCs		Sub centres	Total Beds
	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds		
Bangalore	73	251	0	0	185	4968
Bangalore Rural	46	213	0	0	192	613
Ramanagara	54	279	0	0	240	799
Chitradurga	86	312	0	0	273	1562
Davanagere	103	446	0	0	291	2096
Kolar	60	308	01	06	201	1712
Chikkaballpura	56	278	0	0	184	948
Shimoga	88	376	01	06	307	1807
Tumkur	134	656	01	06	477	2082
Chikmagalur	88	352	01	06	334	1478
Dakshina Kannada	67	364	0	0	431	2009
Udupi	72	374	0	0	293	1014
Hassan	124	566	01	06	420	2792
Kodagu	32	257	0	0	188	1207
Mandya	106	620	02	12	375	1930
Mysore	135	641	02	12	432	3553
Chamarajanagar	57	350	0	0	246	1040
Belgaum	146	780	01	06	539	2876
Bijapur	64	324	0	0	285	1474
Bagalkot	47	248	0	0	224	1108
Dharwad	31	166	01	06	179	1902
Gadag	35	172	0	0	174	858
Haverly	68	281	0	0	290	1131
Uttara Kannada	78	394	01	06	120	1940
Bellary	70	323	01	06	272	2696
Bidar	50	244	01	06	234	1230
Gulbarga	126	574	01	06	378	2860
Raichur	52	270	01	06	196	1226
Koppal	45	220	01	06	183	896
State	2193	10639	17	102	8143	51807

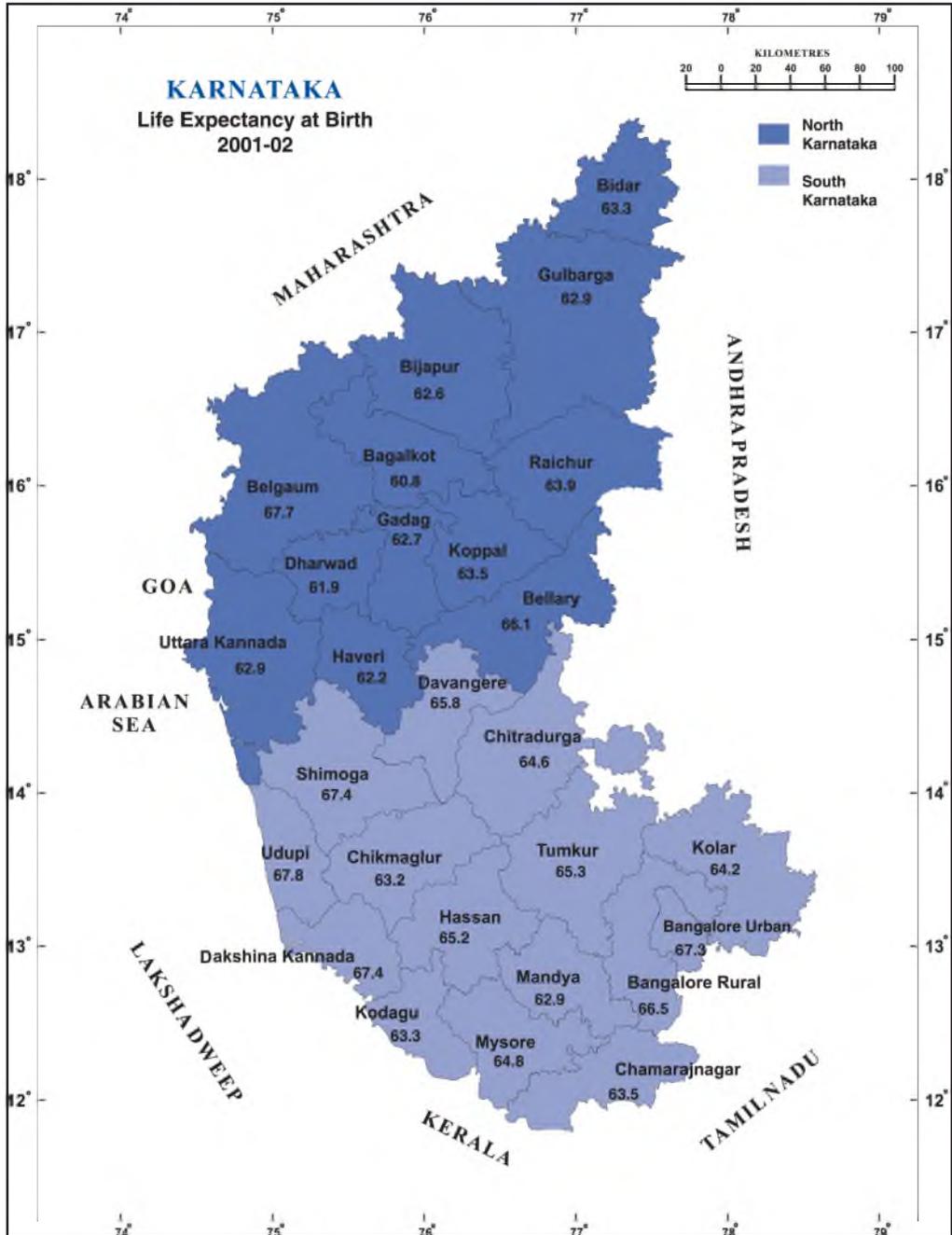
Source: Karnataka at a glance, 2007-08, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

District	Sterilization	Immunisation				
		D.T.P.	Polio	B.C.G.	Measles	T.T.
Bangalore	67590	274316	274316	266468	262206	302322
Bangalore Rural	13189	32486	32486	31812	30984	34097
Ramanagara						
Chitradurga	8841	31325	31325	31643	31208	34776
Davanagere	13370	37686	37686	37379	35984	41513
Kolar	17471	49577	49577	51380	45681	51671
Chikkaballpura						
Shimoga	10639	31961	31961	32196	31076	33221
Tumkur	14787	53521	53521	52845	50534	57783
Chikmagalur	6870	18048	18048	17835	16978	17702
Dakshina Kannada	6851	22519	22519	22224	22288	24172
Udupi	5222	14423	14423	14352	14195	15421
Hassan	10708	27688	27688	27529	27139	27799
Kodagu	4148	10184	10184	11578	10437	11482
Mandya	10546	26420	26520	26894	25997	28467
Mysore	20766	42877	42877	42833	41984	46650
Chamaraja- nagar	6253	15033	15033	14683	14556	16698
Belgaum	34906	92261	92450	98239	90761	95000
Bijapur	12997	47796	47758	48942	43298	45567
Bagalkot	14835	41326	41513	42537	39158	43402
Dharwad	16029	36539	36539	38790	34540	40365
Gadag	6114	23430	23430	22754	22769	25157
Haverly	11424	29153	29153	28932	28405	31956
Uttara Kannada	5455	19689	19591	19790	19351	21301
Bellary	11478	51176	51176	54333	48768	53942
Bidar	13501	37597	37597	36879	35269	37415
Gulbarga	21068	84793	84793	88964	82226	87572
Raichur	12586	38885	38885	39405	37549	39511
Koppal	7185	29328	28328	29486	28027	30498
State	384829	1220037	1219377	1230702	1171368	1295460

Source: Karnataka at a glance, 2007-08, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

District	Indian System of Medicine Hospitals		Dispensaries (Coming under Indian System of Medicine)	Drug Shops		Blood Banks
	Number	Beds		Retail Shops	Restricted Shops	
Bangalore	06	396	15	4099	212	60
Bangalore (R)	01	06	08	318	03	02
Ramanagara	03	26	33	185	02	0
Chitradurga	03	22	32	356	01	04
Davanagere	01	06	06	557	03	04
Kolar	02	20	34	340	06	04
Chikkaballpura	03	26	28	258	01	0
Shimoga	03	60	42	507	09	07
Tumkur	05	46	07	621	14	06
Chikmagalur	04	28	14	258	01	03
Dakshina Kannada	03	31	58	396	42	13
Udupi	0	0	09	261	11	01
Hassan	05	57	23	431	06	02
Kodagu	03	30	31	96	05	01
Mandya	04	43	12	415	08	03
Mysore	09	209	05	776	50	11
Chamarajanagar	02	16	08	114	02	0
Belgaum	05	34	32	1172	22	07
Bijapur	03	70	13	581	03	06
Bagalkot	03	26	16	398	01	04
Dharwad	01	25	13	582	26	08
Gadag	02	16	20	264	02	02
Haverly	02	12	14	363	03	01
Uttara Kannada	03	26	12	236	06	02
Bellary	10	169	68	662	04	07
Bidar	03	31	23	499	08	02
Gulbarga	10	81	50	852	19	04
Raichur	03	31	17	501	15	05
Koppal	03	22	16	357	0	0
State	105	1565	659	16455	485	169

Source: Karnataka at a glance, 2007-08, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.



Chapter XII

SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES

In addition to education and health care, many welfare activities are undertaken by the State. Welfare of Labour, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Women and Children, the Disabled and other weaker sections are the concerns of a Welfare State. Besides the Government, various voluntary organisations and agencies have also come forward in fulfilling this task. Some of the major activities and programmes taken up in this direction are highlighted here.

Labour Welfare

The Labour Department headed by the Labour Commissioner is functioning with its head office in Bangalore. The Labour Commissioner is assisted at the Head Quarters by the Additional Labour Commissioner, two Joint Labour Commissioners and other Officers. There are five Regional officers of whom, two are in Bangalore and one each at Hassan, Belgaum and Gulbarga. There are 11 Divisional offices and 39 Sub-divisional offices at the District level, seven Labour Officers Exclusively for Child Labour, 63 Circle Offices coming under the Municipal Corporation and 164 Circle offices at taluk level. The main functions of this department are: 1) Prevention of strikes, lock-outs, settlement of industrial disputes and maintenance of industrial peace and harmony in the State. 2) Administration and enforcement of various Central and State Labour laws and rules framed there under. 3) Fixing minimum wages at regular intervals for various scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act. 4) Popularisation of Worker's Education Scheme and enforcement of recreational activities among workers through welfare centres of the Labour Welfare Board. 5) Implementation of the recommendations of various Wage Boards and other Tripartite bodies. 6) Implementation of International Labour Organisation conventions ratified by the Government of India. 7) Extending the benefit of welfare provisions of the various Labour Legislations and bringing about improvement in working conditions. 8) Ensuring minimum wages to unorganised categories of workers in agricultural and other scheduled employments as per the minimum wages Act.

During the year 1999-2000, there were twenty three strikes and seven lock-outs involving 6,721 workers in the State. As per the Industrial dispute Act 1947, 334 cases were settled, 152 were withdrawn and 843 were pending at the end of December 1999. The number of applications received as per the Worker's Compensation Act 1923, were 3,655, the number of claims settled were 2,580 and as per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the number of establishments certified were 2,277.

During 2004-05, there were nine strikes involving 3836 workers and the member of Mandays lost was 5516. In the same year three Lockouts and

number workers involved was 857 and man days lost were 22491; Layoffs two, workers involved – 38, man days lost 3542; refreshments affecting factories – 2 workers of retrenched-72; closures – 7 and workers affected – 253

Employees State Insurance Scheme: It was introduced in the year 1952 in accordance with the E.S.I Act 1948 and rules there under. Initially, this scheme was covering non-seasonal factories employing 20 or more workers and those who were drawing wages up to the maximum of Rs. 400 per month. Since January 1997, the wage limit was raised to Rs. 6,500 per month and the Act also has been amended to cover factories not using power with 20 or more persons and shops and business establishments, hotels, cinema homes and such other establishments employing 20 or more persons. The ESI Scheme provides mainly six benefits, namely; 1) Medical benefit in kind 2) Sickness benefit, 3) Maternity benefit 4) Disablement benefits 5) Dependents Benefit and 6) Funeral Benefit, all in cash. The medical benefits are extended to persons insured as well as to their families. The E.S.I. Scheme in Karnataka was first implemented in Bangalore on 27-7-1958 with 12 dispensaries and one 100-bedded hospital for 48,000 in-patients. Since then, the scheme was expanded rapidly and is now providing full medical care to about 7,73,000 insured persons. Karnataka is the first State in the country to extend full medical care to families of insured persons. During 1999-2000, the State has provided full medical care to about 5 lakh family units covering 40 lakhs beneficiaries in the state. During 1999-2000 there were 9 E.S.I. Hospitals, 129 full time and seven part-time Dispensaries, nine Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 12 Employer facility Dispensaries and one Diagnostic centre.

For the year 2004-05, under the state insurance scheme, a total of 24069 factories were covered. The number of employees who benefited from this scheme was 3024. The value of benefits under different categories was :- (1) Disablement claims – 365 and amount paid Rs. 8,543 (2) Sickness Claims – 3,302 and amount paid 38,988 (3) maternity number of confinements ; 430 and amount Rs. 48,570 (4) Dependent cases – death cases admitted – 11 and claims – Rs. 15,335.

In order to create awareness in the minds of both management and workers about safety, health and welfare while working in factories, the Department of factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is functioning in the State. The department is entrusted with the responsibilities of enforcing the following Acts and rules there under: a) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923, b) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, c) the Factories Act, 1948, d) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983. The Department ensures a safe working environment for about 8.98 lakh workers employed in about 5,978 registered factories exposed to dangerous operations. It conducts inspection of 2,355 registered boilers, as per specifications prescribed in the Indian Boilers Regulations Act, 1950, and certifies their safety.

Trade Union Movement: Though Karnataka has a number of modern industrial units by the close of the First World War, labourers were not organised in the State till then. The Railway workers had organised themselves at Hubli and Mysore in 1920s. The Trade Unions Act that was passed in 1926 at the Centre was not extended to the erstwhile princely Mysore satae till 1941. As a result Trade Unions in erstwhile Mysore, were registered as charitable institutions. The first labour union was organised by Congressmen in Bangalore. The early leaders were A.M.Ramasharma, a Journalist, and K.T.Bhasyam who organised the Binny Mill workers in the 1920s. The Binny Mill firing of 1926 in which some persons were killed, resulted in the Congress conducting an enquiry by appointing a private Commission headed by C.V.Narasimha Murthy. This incident helped to strengthen the morale of the workers. The Raja and Minerva Mill workers were also organised by the congress leaders. In 1929, Bangalore Textile Trade Union was founded and it became powerful. By 1938, it had acquired strength for compelling the State government to intervene on behalf of the Management Act similar to the Central Act 1926 which was passed in 1941.

Trade Union Movement was strong in many other districts of the state, like Gokak Falls, Hubli and Mangalore. In 1929, the Mysore Railway Men's Association was established under the Presidentship of M.Venkatakrishnaiah. During 1930s, V.V.Giri, General Secretary of All-India Railwaymen's Federation visited the state to strengthen Trade Union Movement.

In Belgaum district, the Trade Union Movement was militated even before the passing of the Trade Union Act 1926. Some of the earliest Trade Unions as per the available sources were Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union (1918), the Belgaum Divisional Postal Union (1920), and the Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union (1925).

In Mangalore, the Tile and Cashewnut workers and Beedi workers had also organised themselves in 1937, with Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya being one of the leaders. The Bharat Mills of Hubli and Gokak Mills of Gokak Falls organised such similar Trade Unions prior to the Second World War.

The textile worker's long strike in Bangalore during 1940 forced the Mysore Government to recognise labour unions by an Act of 1941. The Trade Unions all over, struck work for many days to support the Quit India Movement in 1942. Up to 1940, labour movement was more or less confined to textile industry. In the engineering industry which constitutes the second largest sector of the State, the movement emerged only after the Second World War.

The Hindustan Aircraft Employees Union was founded in 1946. An employee of HAL who organised labour was dismissed in 1951. The Union was received by outside leadership in 1954. This pattern was followed in other

units and gradually the Trade Unions in the Industries, also admitted outside leadership.

The Trade Union Movement was gradually becoming stronger in its membership and also in the number of unions year by year. By the end of 1980, there were 1,636 trade unions which increased to 3,905 in 1999. By 2004-05, the number of registered trade unions was 4,012 and the total membership was 5,41,950. There are 4 Industrial Tribunals functioning in the state, two at Bangalore, and one each at Hubli and Mysore. There are 12 Labour Courts, 4 at Bangalore, two at Hubli, one each at Mangalore, Mysore, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Madikeri.

Welfare of SCs and STs

The welfare movement of Scheduled Castes and other depressed classes was initiated in many parts of the State, even earlier to the movement, started by Mahatma Gandhi. In the year 1889-90, two Government Schools were opened for the untouchables at Huskur (Bangalore district) and Narasapur (Kolar Dt). During 1890 a Mission School was started at Mysore for them. The Theosophical Society took initiative for the welfare movement of the Untouchables, when it started its activities in Mysore during 1896. Kudmul Ranga Rao started Depressed Classes League at Mangalore in 1897 and started schools for the Koragas and other untouchables in Dakshina Kannada. In 1910, M. Venkatakrishnaiah founded "Panchama Education League" and in 1913, Government sanctioned a Central Boarding School for the Panchamas at Mysore and made Talakadu Rangegowda its manager with provision for Industrial Training. The Depressed Classes Education Mission was formed in 1913 at Mysore and it took up the work of improving the conditions of the Depressed classes. During 1915-16, there were 287 schools for the Depressed Classes, in which, 171 were government, 108 aided and 8 unaided in the erstwhile Mysore State. In the same year, the Mysore Government passed an order to admit untouchables in all the public schools in the State with the principle that none should be denied admission to schools run by the public funds. Similarly S.V. Hanumantha Raju and his Wife worked for Panchama School at Chitradurga.

In 1918, a resolution was made to work for the education of Untouchables in the District Political Conference held at Athani and in the same year, Panchama Boarding Schools were started at Tumkur and Chikmagalur. Veeranna Gowda Patil had started a Hostel for untouchable boys in Belgaum in 1920's before his joining the Congress. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao had started his movement for the eradication of untouchability in Mysore District by strongly opposing the restrictions on the untouchables in utilising public tanks and wells, by taking out processions in streets, securing the admissions to schools and entry into temples during 1930's. He also established Satyagraha Ashrama at Tagadur during 1931 to bring about social equality. Govindacharya Swamy a retired

engineer was another person who strived for the cause in Mysore. Aryamurthy of Chanapatna also worked for their welfare.

During the Gandhian era, special efforts were made to work for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes called as Harijans by Mahatma Gandhi. He undertook Harijan tour in various parts of the State in 1934 and 1936. During his tour he visited many Harijan colonies and appealed to the people to put an end to the practice of untouchability and to improve the lot of the depressed classes. A branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was started in Karnataka soon after his tour and Sardar Veerannagowda Patil became the State President. R. Gopalaswamy Iyer worked tirelessly during the 1930's and 1940s in the erstwhile Mysore State for the education of the Untouchables and securing jobs for the newly educated among them.

In 1935, an advisory committee for the welfare of the depressed classes, consisting of members of the depressed classes and others was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore. In Gulbarga area, the Government made it a policy to allow the private agencies to open special primary schools for the children of the depressed classes with the financial aid from Nizam's government. Another effort to uplift the untouchables was the opening of a 'Sarvajanika' Hostel at Mysore for all communities including the untouchables by T.S.Subbanna, who moved from street to street to collect the resources for its establishment. The scheme for the award of overseas scholarships to the students of Backward classes was sanctioned by the Government of erstwhile Bombay Presidency in 1948-49. In 1949 a separate Harijan Welfare Department was started to look after the welfare of the Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the Collector as District Welfare Officer in Bombay State. One such hostel was also opened at Khanapur (Belgaum district).

The Arya Samaj which started its activities in Bangalore in 1894, gradually took the form of a reformist body involving many active workers like M.Arya Murthy, and his wife H. Saraswathamma. They took up various social reform activities including the upliftment of untouchables. Brahmachari Ramachandra carried on ceaseless effort to organise the Harijan Sevak Sangha throughout the erstwhile Mysore State and the establishment of the Deena Seva Sangha at Bangalore and the Gurukula Ashram at Kengeri are due to him. A residential school "Abhayakuteera", with night classes for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children was started at Channapatna by Arya Murthy. N. Nanjundaiah of Doddaballapur worked for the cause of the untouchables and for long duration he was the Taluk President of Harijan Sevak Sangha.

After Independence, and particularly after the reorganisation of state, the Government has streamlined the welfare programmes in an organised way for the advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes mainly under three heads namely, education, economic upliftment and, health and housing

schemes. Till 1999, the Department of Social Welfare was functioning in the State to implement various welfare programmes for both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Department of Tribal Welfare has been separated from the department of Social Welfare from January 1999, and is working for the development of Schedule Tribes. It has schemes similar to that of the Department of Social Welfare. Among the various programmes of these departments, the following are some of them.

- 1) During 1999-2000, 489 Nursery-cum-Women welfare Centres benefiting 25,950 Scheduled Caste children and 70 Schedule Tribe Centres benefiting 3,288 ST children, are functioning in the State to provide pre-primary education along with mid-day meals and two sets of dresses annually, and the amount spent on SCs up to December 1999 was Rs. 509.74 lakhs out of 708,15 lakhs provided up to the end of February 2000, Rs. 40.22 lakhs has been spent on STs. For the benefit of 11,250 SC students 90 residential schools were working in the state by March 2008 ; They accommodated 7635 students and the amount spent by March 2008 was Rs. 511.96 lakhs.
- 2) Eighty-eight residential schools for Scheduled Castes and 94 Ashram schools for Schedule Tribes benefitting, 8,800 Scheduled Caste students and 5,725 Scheduled Tribe pupils respectively are functioning during 1999-2000 to provide education from the first standard to the fourth standard.
- 3) Pre-metric hostels are maintained by the Departments of Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare to provide boarding and lodging facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying from 5th standard to 10th standard. During 1999-2000, there were 1044 such hostels run by the Department of Social Welfare benefitting 62,665 Scheduled Caste students, 1,071 Pre-metric hostels run by the Department of Tribal Welfare benefitting 2,835 Scheduled Tribe students. The amount spent on in 1999-2000 was Rs. 3,673.92 lakhs and Rs. 151.37 lakhs respectively. Besides, there are 289 and 16 Pre-matric aided hostels benefitting 15,332 SC students and 2835 ST students respectively. During 1999-2000 Rs. 21.74 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs has been spent by both the Departments respectively. As on 31-03-2007 there were 1263 (955 boys and 308 girls) pre-matric hostels with a sanctioned strength of 87, 370 (65,395 boys and 21675 girls) inmates at the rate of Rs.450/- per student per month was sanctioned for their maintenance.
- 4) In order to provide boarding and lodging facilities for Scheduled Caste post-matric students, post-matric hostels are maintained by the Department of Social Welfare. There were 214 such hostels in the State during 1999-2000, benefiting 16,390 Scheduled Caste students with an outlay of Rs. 460.51 lakhs under certain norms. Apart from this 79 recognised post-matric grant-in-aid private hostels are run by voluntary organisations benefitting 7,040 post-matric students. By March 2007, there 305 post matric hostels (boys 223 and girls 82) with a sanctioned strength of 26,748 (21263 boys

and 5485 girls) inmates. For each inmate Rs. 500 p.m. was granted by the government for their maintenance.

- 5) Besides matric and post-matric scholarships, merit scholarships and incentives are provided for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by both the Departments. Up to the end of 1999-2000 the number of beneficiaries under these schemes was, 2,85,866 and 92,403 SC and ST students respectively for pre-matric scholarship, and the amount spent on this was Rs. 218.49 and 78.54 lakhs respectively. Under the Post-matric scholarship scheme, 2,993 students from the Department of Social Welfare and 4,866 students from the Department of Tribal Welfare are benefited during 1999-2000.
- 6) Four Special Employment Exchanges are there for the physically handicapped and one for SC/STs.
- 7) There are six University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus to give vocational guidance and take up related activities.
- 8) Besides 47 Morarji Desai Residential schools, the Department of Social Welfare also maintains four Navodaya pattern residential schools at Channapatna, Bailahongal, Raichur and Mundaje. Rs. 15.8 lakhs have been spent on this scheme for the year 2000-2001. By March 2007 there were 122 Morarji Desai Residential Schools, four Navodaya Schools working in the state. The Department is also providing funds to impart training to SC students at Sainik Training School, Belgaum, for getting admission to Sainik school.
- 9) Prize money is being awarded to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure first class in the first attempt in the Public Examination and under this scheme, up to the end of December 1999/ January 2000, the amount spent on this was Rs. 26.42 lakhs for SCs, and Rs. 5.49 lakhs for STs. Besides these, the other facilities like book banks, study tour and admission to Ramakrishna Ashrama for meritorious students to provide better education and such other educational facilities have been provided for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by the Departments of both Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare.
- 10) During 1999-2000, Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided to extend fellowships to 127 Ph.D. students, at Rs. 10,000/- for Ph.D. and Rs. 8,000/- for M.Phil. and depute 5 meritorious SC students for higher studies in foreign universities. During 2007-2008 a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs being earmarked in the budget and Rs.23.69 lakhs being spent on 283 meritorious SC students.

In order to create healthy competition among SC and ST students and to encourage them for continuing education, merit scholarship are being awarded up to 9th standard. For those who secure more than 60% marks in the annual

examination. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 75 per annum for those students studying in 5th to 7th standard, and Rs. 100, for those who are studying in 8th to 10th standard. During 1999-2000 Rs. 64.16 lakhs have been provided to the Department of Social Welfare, out of which a sum of Rs. 20.10 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 1999, on this, benefitting 22,533 students. The amount provided for this scheme to the Department of Tribal Welfare during 1999-2000 was Rs. 17.07 lakhs out of which Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been spent up to the end of January 2000, benefitting 7,015 students. During 2007-08 out of the Rs. 422.62 lakhs earmarked for this purpose, Rs. 233.71 was utilized up to Dec. 2007

Under the Centrally-sponsored scheme, the SC children of those engaged in unclean occupations like flaying, tanning, scavenging etc., are sanctioned scholarship and they are also admitted to the Government hostels with a view to providing education facilities. During 1999-2000 the number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 23 and the amount spent up to December 1999 on this was Rs. 0.22 lakhs. During 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 63.50 lakhs was provided to these schemes covering 7084 SC students.

Five Pre-Examination Training Centres are functioning in the State under the Centrally-sponsored scheme, two at Bangalore and one each in Gulbarga, Dharwad and Mysore to train Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates who intend to appear for various competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, Karnataka Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and other recruiting agencies. During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 29.31 lakhs was spent up to the end of December 1999. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 11.18 lakhs has been utilized by the centres to facilitate 70 candidates till December 2007.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates undergoing training in typewriting and stenography are sanctioned stipend ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 by the Department of Social Welfare. In addition to this, the fees at the prescribed rate is payable to the Institution by the Government. During the year 2007-2008 a sum of Rs.3.11 lakhs has been spent upto December 2007, benefitting 492 candidates.

Under the self-employment scheme, foremanship is imparted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Diploma Holders in the field of Mechanical, Electrical and Metallurgical Engineering courses for a period of minimum three months up to two years for improving the employment opportunities. Each trainee will be sanctioned Rs. 500/- per month as stipend.

In order to train Scheduled Caste women in various crafts, 61 Tailoring Training Centres, eight Tailoring Production Units and one Lacquerware Training Centre at Channapatna have been run by the Social Welfare Department. Every year 1,395 women are being trained in these centres. The stipend of Rs. 150 p.m. per trainee is being paid by the department. The department is also supplying sewing machines free of cost to the successful candidates of Tailoring Training Centres functioning under the Department. During the year 1999-

2000, a sum of Rs. 107.37 lakhs has been spent upto the end of December 1999, benefiting 1,395 candidates. The two departments are imparting training to law graduates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, of four years duration to acquire sufficient knowledge about judicial administration and during the training period a sum of Rs. 1,000 p.m. will be paid as stipend. Under this scheme, 100 SC and 100 ST candidates are to undergo training every year. To start their own law practice and also to enrol themselves in the Bar Council, the Government is assisting the unemployed SC and ST law graduates in another scheme, by giving them Rs. 5,000 as lump sum aid. An amount of Rs. 35.10 lakhs to Social Welfare Department and Rs. 15.97 lakhs to Tribal Welfare Department has been provided for these schemes for the year 1999-2000. In the year 1999-2000 the Tribal Welfare Department has spent Rs. 4.07 lakhs upto January 2000 benefitting 61 trainees. In 2007-08 a sum of Rs.59.29 lakhs has been provided for 343 SC law graduate trainees for a period of four years.

Educated Youths are given occupational training, under Navachetana Scheme for enabling them to get employment or self employment. In this regard certain reputed institutions and private organisations have joined their hands, and are giving training to uneducated youths in different trades and also in computer field. Various courses in computer training are conducted. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was earmarked to benefit 600 SC students and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs to benefit 125 ST students during 1999-2000. During 2007-08, under self employment training scheme, (Navachetana Scheme) a sum of Rs. 7.99 lakhs has been spent on 574 SC candidates. A sum of Rs. 12.39 lakhs being spent on successful tailoring SC trainees by supplying 315 sewing machines till Dec. 2007.

Under the scheme of self-employment and training, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe unemployed candidates are encouraged to undergo three-months training in driving autorickshaws and lightmotor vehicles with a view to make themselves self-employed and the urban area students are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 and rural area trainees are paid Rs. 300 as stipend during training. Training fees to the driving schools are also paid by the concerned departments, as prescribed by the R.T.O. In 1999-2000 the number of ST beneficiaries was 33, by the end of January 2000.

Rs. 171.52 lakhs is being shared equally by the State and Central government to encourage inter-caste marriages, where if the spouse belongs to SC, a financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned to the married couples. This scheme is being implemented with an intention to remove untouchability. To compensate the victims of atrocities, assistance ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2 lakhs is paid to the victims depending upon the nature of the loss sustained. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 1999 under State Sector through the Department of Social Welfare.

The houses of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are electrified by sanctioning financial assistance of Rs. 500 per house. A sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs

to Social Welfare Department and Rs. 4.10 lakhs to Tribal Welfare Department has been provided for this scheme, during 1999-2000, to electrify 2600 SC houses and 820 ST houses respectively. The Department of Social Welfare has taken up a scheme of construction of hostel buildings on a massive scale in a phased manner. Seventy-three hostel buildings were completed with a cost of Rs. 14.583 lakhs during 1999-2000. Under Dr. Ambedkar Housing Scheme, the Department of Tribal Welfare spends Rs. 20,000, per unit for construction of houses for Scheduled Tribes. In this, the Department of Tribal Welfare grants Rs. 19,000 and the Rural Development Department shares Rs. 1,000. This scheme is being implemented from 1997-98. The Department has sanctioned Rs. 26.60 crores for construction of 4,000 ST houses during the year 1997-98, and 5,000 houses during the year 1998-99. Including 1,600 houses of urban area taken up in 1997-98, an amount of Rs.12.70 crores have been provided during 2000-2001, to construct a total number of 6,600 houses. The Department of Social Welfare, during 1999-2000, targeted to construct 15,000 houses under this scheme for SCs. Totally 15,942 Ambedkar houses have been completed so far, including houses taken up prior to 1999.

Under vocational training programme, the Corporation is imparting training for TV/ VCR, radio repairs and servicing, computer training, etc. for women. New programmes like pre-press technology/DTP, Fashion designing have also been started. During 1999-2000, the number of beneficiaries, assisted under this was 4,471, with an amount of Rs. 213.44 lakhs as subsidy.

A comprehensive integrated planned development effort, directed towards eradicating poverty among the Scheduled Castes is made by providing the much-needed basic infrastructure like water supply, irrigation, electricity, approach roads, housing sanitations, education etc., 39 development departments including Boards and Corporations are implementing the Special Component Plan by earmarking 15% of their annual budget. During 1999-2000 a sum of Rs. 44,276.79 lakhs has been provided under different heads of development departments towards this plan to assist 2 lakh SC families. Under the infrastructure facilities to SC colonies out of the Rs. 1770.28 lakhs earmarked, Rs. 97.11 lakhs was spent up to Dec. 2007. Under the scheme of economic development of scheduled caste families, out of Rs. 1119.47 lakhs earmarked, Rs. 48.83 lakhs has been spent up to December 2007. Under the special central Assistance to SC by the Central Government an amount of Rs. 2057.94 lakhs was allotted.

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, at least 50% of the funds are to be utilised for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Intensive development work on a phased manner was started during the Second Five Year Plan to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and also encourage their education under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme. According to 1991 Census, 55,000 families are in the opt areas which are in the Districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada

and Chikmagalur. There are 21 LAMPS (Large Sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Society) functioning in the Tribal areas of the State. During 1999-2000 there were 62,339 Scheduled Tribe members who have been enrolled in these LAMP Societies. A Special Programme of Social Security Scheme (Life Insurance) to the Scheduled Tribes in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme has been sanctioned by the Government in the year 1992. According to this scheme, Tribals working as forest labourers between the age group of 18 to 60 years are provided insurance coverage to the extent of Rs. 25,000 to every member. Under this scheme, 82,589 Tribals are covered and Rs. 9.91 lakhs has been spent during 1999-2000.

Under the social welfare scheme, the expenditure incurred for the development of different categories for the year 2004-05 were as follows:

	Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe		OBC		Minorities	
	Plan	Non plan	Plan	Non plan	Plan	Non plan	Plan	Non plan
Education	9654.52	11150.93	1728.31	1868.78	2033.47	9532.21	263.43	66.05
Economic upliftment	3751.36	638.87	8065.84	-	-	-	-	-
Health & Housing	3833.70	1556.73	1276.86	-	1644.86	651.12	233.36	-
Social welfare	26856.59	9342.70	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Dept. of Social Welfare.

Scheduled Tribes Welfare

The Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department (1999) is empowered to implement various educational socio-economic development programmes for the welfare of the scheduled tribes in the state. The Directorate office at the State level discharges its administrative powers through District Social Welfare Office at District level and Taluk Social Welfare office at taluk level.

The department runs 129 pre matric hostels (90 boys and 39 girls) with a sanctioned strength 7295 (5085 boys and 2210 girls); It runs 28 (20 boys 28 girls) post matric hostel, with a sanctioned strength of 1700 (1225 boys and 475 girls) students. Besides it also supervises 30 (28 boys and 2 girls) grant in Aid prematric hostels, and 05 (boys) post matric private hostels. It also runs 122 ashram schools with a sanctioned strength of 15075 students (both boys and girls). It has 20 Morarji Desai residential schools for maintaining 4150 students. It has 28 Nursery cum women centres to accommodate 1400 trainees. It also runs Ekalavya model Residential Schools ___ numbers, accommodating 1260 student belonging to scheduled tribes. Under coaching and allied schemes to train eligible scheduled tribes candidates to various competitive examinations like IAS and IPS. Out of the allotted amount of Rs. 4 lakhs. Rs. 1.68 lakhs was spent on 16 ST candidates up to December 2007. For the

upgradation of meritorious scheduled tribe students out of the Rs. 100 lakhs earmarked for 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 72.21 lakhs being spent on 397 scheduled tribe students up to December 2007. Under Navachetana Programme out of the 30.06 lakhs earmarked Rs. 18 lakhs being spent 358 candidates up to December 2007. Book Banks facilities to medical and engineering students, is also being provided by the department for the ST student to encourage the pre metric students. Pre metric scholarship is being given. Out of the amount of Rs. 425.20 lakhs earmarked for 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 246.97 lakhs was spent on 2,63,119 students up to December 2007. For post metric students an amount of Rs. 1791.33 lakhs allotted a sum of Rs. 440.91 lakhs being spend up to December 2007. Under self employment training scheme, ST students going for typewriting and shorthand are given stipend. During 2007-08 0.45 lakhs was allotted for this purpose.

Under tribal sub plan, to provide infrastructure facilities, out of the 375.20 lakhs provided for it, an amount of Rs. 144.54 lakhs was spent to benefit to 22 ST colonies up to 2007 December. In order to meet the Income Generating programmes under various sectors, to enable the ST families to cross the poverty line. Upto 2007 December a sum of Rs. 138.11 lakhs spent which has benefited 1448 ST families in the 28 Nursery cum Women Welfare Centres. 1400 ST children were benefited and a sum of Rs. 18.41 lakhs was spent on them up to 2007 December.

The Government has also set up Corporations for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities and for the Development of Women and Children. The department of Backward Classes and Minorities was constituted in October, 1977. Since 1998, the Schemes related to the group of Minorities are separated and implemented through the Department of Minorities, which has started functioning from May 1999. Four Morarji Desai Schools have been sanctioned in Shimoga, Bellary, Belgaum and Hubli to provide better education to minority students studying in between 5th to 10th standard.

The Department of Backward Classes has many more schemes similar to that of the Department of Social Welfare. During 1999-2000, this department is running 187 post-matric hostels with a sanctioned strength of 12,065; 1,129 pre-matric hostels with 58,065 sanctioned inmates; 22 Morarji Desai/ Navodaya Residential Schools with 3,900 sanctioned inmates; 45 women welfare centres with 2,250 sanctioned inmates; 48 Tailoring Training Centre with 960 sanctioned inmates; 84 Ashram Schools with 3525 sanctioned inmates. The number of private organisations which are getting aid through this Department are 41 Minority hostels with 2,075 inmates, 201 private aided pre-matric hostels with 9,826 inmates; 99 orphanages with 11,542 inmates. Besides, sanction of pre-matric scholarships, post-matric scholarships, sanction of cash awards and incentives to meritorious students, extra boarding and lodging charges to those who have not secured the hostel facilities, fee concession, pre-coaching to IAS students etc., are the other benefits extended through the Department

of Backward Classes, to the students belonging to backward classes and present for to minority groups also. During 1999-2000, the number of students benefited under the scheme of pre-matric scholarship is Rs. 2,55,769, post-matric scholarship is 91,621; under extra boarding and lodging charges Rs 5,902; fee concession is 1,67,340, pre-coaching to IAS is 11. Diploma/Post-Diploma in foremanship training; driving training; job orientation training and the Ganga Kalyan irrigation plan are some of the important schemes implemented through the Department of Backward classes and Minorities and the two corporations.

Backward Classes Welfare

This department is headed by the Director and is empowered to implement all programmes aiming at the Welfare of Backward classes through well planned administrative networks both at district and taluk level. Accordingly it aims at providing 320 reservations to backward classes (category I, category IIa, category II B, category III A and category III B) for admission to professional courses and appointments.

During 2007-08 there were 1,267 (1061 boys and 206 girls) pre metric hostels with a sanctioned strength of 66,205 (55,400 boys and 10,865 girls) students; 299 (160 boys + 139 girls) post metric hostels with a sanctioned strength of 19,905 (11,710 boys + 8195 girls) students 228 (211 boys + 17 girls) grant in aid pre matric hostels. With a sanctioned strength of 459 (350 boys + 109 girls) students ; 15 (13 boys and 2 girls) grant in aid post matric hostels, with a sanctioned strength of 459 (350 boys + 109 girls) students ; 74 Ashram Schools with a sanctioned strength of 2,990 students; 57 (56 boys and one girls) private orphanages with a sanctioned strength of 7,920 (7,852 boys and 68 girls); 48 tribal training centres with a sanctioned strength of 960 students which were given a monthly stipend of Rs. 300/- and a sewing machine to the successful candidates. The Central Government is providing assistance to the schemes of awarding pre and post matric scholarships to other backward classes (OBC) students. Whose annual income is Rs. 44,500/- and below.

Since 2006 June, Air hostess training being given by the department to the selected candidates. During 2007-08 125 candidates (80 % female and 20% male) being selected and Rs. 75 lakhs was earmarked for it. The Government is innovating various new programmes for the upliftment of SC, ST, BC and OBC communities regularly.

Koushalya programme is being implemented to assist the unemployed backward classes women for self employment in various courses, plastic processing technology and other. An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs was provided for the during 2007-08 for the benefit of 3068 BCs Women candidates. Overseas scholarship for backward classes students for pursuing higher studies in foreign universities students whose annual income is below 1,44,000 and who have secured first class in degree/master degree and higher studies are eligible for this benefit. Students thus selected through the selection committee will be sanctioned interest free loan of Rs. 3.5 lakhs per year subject to a maximum

of Rs. 10 lakhs for their entire course. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was earmarked during 2007-08 for the benefit of 13 candidates.

The department provides Nursing Training to eligible candidates by giving a monthly stipend of Rs. 1000/- and a maintenance allowance of Rs. 5,000/- per annum to the selected (90% women and 10 % men) candidates admitted under Government quota, whose family income is within Rs. One lakh per annum. During 2007-08 Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for the benefit of 200 candidates.

Besides the department is aiding the hostel run by 'Savitha Samaja (Barber Community) to train the students in traditional musis like Trumpet, Nadaswaram, flute etc. It also helps to train them skilfully and for building community hall. An amount of Rs. 401.50 lakhs has been allocated for their upliftment during 2007-08. The upper community persons are given training in skill development, Ganga Kalyana and financial assistance by D. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation, a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs was allocated during 2007-08 for the construction of community halls at various places in the state. Likewise for the Yadava Community also, financial assistance was sanctioned during 2007-08 to build its community hall in Bangalore.

During 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 10514.02 lakhs was earmarked for the maintenance of pre matric and post matric hostels for backward classes students under plan and non plan likewise a sum of Rs. 720.84 lakhs was allocated to award prematric and post matric scholarship to the backward classes students. These B.C. Ashram schools are under the control of the executive officers of Taluk Panchayats and a sum of Rs. 347.12 lakhs was provided for their maintenance during 2007-08. During 2007-08 a sum of Rs. 209.33 for private prematric hostels a sanction on grant in aid by the department.

Orphanages: Any orphan, whose parent's annual income is Rs. 11,000 irrespective of caste and creed can avail the orphanage facility for 57 orphanages, managed by the voluntary organizations a sum of Rs. 146.51 lakhs was sanctioned during 2007-08

Since August 2005, called as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation, it was formerly called as Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd. established by the Karnataka Government for the economic benefit of the SC/ST families in the State is engaged in various schemes like 1) Self Employment Programme 2) Training programmes 3) Land Purchase Scheme 4) Ganga Kalyana 5) Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme 6) Micro Credit Scheme 7) Micro Credit Finance (Small loan)

Accordingly under the schemes a sum of Rs. 6901.72 lakhs was spent till December 2007 during 2007-08. D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation started in 1977 is aimed at promoting economic and developmental activities and assists the poorer sections of backward classes in skill development and self employment ventures. The paid up capital (includes the share advances) as on 31-12-07 was Rs. 90.14 crores.

Accordingly the corporation is implementing the following schemes for the upliftment of backward classes they are 1) Chaitanya Margin money loan scheme 2) Special Schemes to Landless Agricultural Labourers 3) Special schemes for Nomadic/Semi Nomadic tribes 4) Ganga Kalyana scheme 5) Shrama Shakthi 6) Job Oriental Training 7) Micro Credit Scheme, 8) Special Assistance to uppers 9) Special Assistance to Savitha Samaj 10) National Backward Classes Finance and Developmental Corporation schemes and 11) National Handicapped finance and development corporation scheme. Accordingly as against to the allotted grant of Rs. 8470 lakh for various schemes during 2007-08.

The Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation is functioning since February 2007. Its main objective is to bring economic development of the scheduled tribes by implementing several schemes. It authorised share capital was Rs. 500 lakhs. It has three schemes viz 1) Self-Employment 2) Land Purchase Scheme and 3) Ganga Kalyana Scheme for the years 2007-08 to uplift the scheduled tribes.

A sum of Rs. 314.30 lakhs was spent and 3,160 persons have benefited under scheme one. Rs. 86 lakhs was spend on scheme two and 61 lift irrigations projects was taken with a cost Rs. 250 lakhs for the project; under individual irrigation bore well scheme a sum of Rs. 86,000 will be the subsidy and remaining Rs. 14,000 will be the - to be paid by the beneficiaries. 2,638 bore wells were drilled with a cost of Rs. 1,042.83 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 26.15 crores was released energizing Gangakalyan Bore wells in 114 backward taluks has enlisted in M. Nanjudappa's Committee's report.

The Karnataka Residential Education Institutions Society (KREIS) has started functioning since February 2000. This society aims at better Management of residential schools through the concerned departments. Accordingly 343 residential schools 1269 scheduled castes 28 of scheduled tribes four Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. 5 Educational complexes for ST 101 of backward classes; 43 of minorities and 36 established by education department) and a managed by this society.

D.Devaraj Urs Research Institute was established in 1992-93 to commemorate the services of Sr D.Devaraj Urs former Chief Minister of Karnataka (1972-78). Its main objective is to bring the Backward Classes into the main stream of the Society by evaluating the schemes relating to Backward Classes. Conducting surveys organizing seminars - symposiums trainings, workshops research on problems relating backward classes and finding remedies to the problems and such other activities aiming at improving the social status of Backward classes people. During 2007-08 a sum of Rs. 5,40 lakhs was released to meet the various programmes of Institute.

Karnataka State Commission for Backward classes constituted on 1997, is aiming at the upliftment of Backward class people and supervisor the implementation various welfare scheme for the backward classes. It is vested with all the powers of a civil court trying a sui—including various other powers. Accordingly Dr. C.S. Dwarakanath was made its Chairman in July 2007. It has five members. In the meantime, justice Sadashiva Commission was constituted

in the state to examine the request for internal reservation among scheduled castes.

Women and Child Welfare

The Women and Child Welfare Movement received impetus with the spread of modern education, liberal thought and the social reform movements in Karnataka. Christian Missionaries did pioneering work in the field for female education by starting Mitralaya in 1842 in Bangalore. As early as 1881, the Maharani's high caste school was founded at Mysore by the efforts of Ambale Narasimha lyengar to encourage female education. It became a college in 1901. During 1892, under the auspicious of the Literary Union, M. Venkatakrishnaiah of Mysore initiated the discussion on the problem of Nautch girls and havoc caused by the licenced prostitutes and requested the members of the union to take a pledge not to encourage tafes (dancing during marriages) and thereby to put an end to Nautch system which was then in practice.



A Tailoring Unit Maintained by Women

In 1894, the Mysore Infant Marriages Regulation was passed and marriage of girls below eight years was banned. Shama Rao Vittal Kaikini, the renowned lawyer of Uttara Kannada district translated a book on widow marriage into Kannada. Ganapathi Bhat Akkadasa, a veteran fighter and social worker of the same district translated a book on widow marriage into Kannada. He strongly advocated widow marriages and he conducted more than 100 widow marriages till 1932. He also wrote books and articles on widow marriages. The Civic and Social Progress Association of Bangalore arranged a lecture tour on widow marriage in the erstwhile Mysore State by Akkadasa in 1934, preceding the passage of Widow Marriage Act of the State. During 1906, Rukminiyamma and Srirangamma had the distinction of becoming the first women graduates of the

Mysore University. During 1907, a widow Home was started in Mysore with the help of Darbar Bakshi Ambil Narasimha Iyengar. The Brahma Samaj through its comprehensive programmes of social reforms influenced many people in Bangalore. The members of the Samaj established a Girl's High School in 1872 in Ulsoor area in Bangalore. Divine Providence Orphanage was started in Belgaum in 1921 to cater to the needs of orphans and destitute children.

Many attempts were made in the erstwhile State of Mysore to promote the welfare of women and children through social legislation. Organisations and such other agencies are functioning in the State for the cause of women and children welfare. The Vanitha Sadan, the Bhagini Seva Samaj and the Mahila Sadan of Mysore, Abhaya Ashraya Destitutes Home of Mangalore, Akkana Balaga's at Bijapur and Hassan, Mahila Seva Samaj, Malleswaram Ladies Association, Basavanagudi Ladies Club and Sharada Sthree Samaj of Bangalore, Vanitha Seva Samaj of Dharwad (1928) and Vanitha Vikasa Mandali of Gulbarga are some of the examples for this. There are a number of Orphanages functioning in the State in order to provide food, clothing and shelter to the orphan children and also to encourage education for them. In order to implement various welfare programmes for the benefit of women and children, the women and Child Development Department is functioning in the State. The Department is also incharge of implementing social legislations like Child Marriage Act 1929, Prohibition of Offenders Act, 1958, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961. Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act 1982, Juvenile Justice 1986, and Suppression of Immortal Traffic (Amended) Act 1986. In Karnataka, the process of empowerment of women has been started with the reservations for



A Plate Making Unit (From Arecanut Leaves)

women in Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983 and 43.6% of Gram Panchayat seats have been allocated for women. Similar reservations have been made at Taluk and Zilla Panchayat level. Under the programme of Social Defence (Under the control of the Women and Child Development Dept.). During 1999-2000, 20 observation homes, 24 Juvenile homes, 16 Fit Person institutions, 11 Reception Centres, eight State Homes for women, two institutions for Mentally Retarded Women and nine Juvenile Service Bureaus are functioning in the State. During 2003-04, 27 Observation Homes, 17 Juvenile for boys, 9 Juvenile homes for girls, 20 Fit person Institutions, 11 Reception centres, 8 State Homes for Women, 2 After Care Home for mentally Retarded Women, 5 After Care Homes for Men and 9 Juvenile Service Bureaus are functioning in the state.

The Women and Child Welfare Department is making an attempt to identify the sectors where women's participation is possible with a view to improve their status. Financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations, Government undertakings and Government-sponsored agencies to start training-cum-production centres in order to assist women to take up income generating activities. There were fifty training -cum-production centres. The Department is encouraging women and girls from lower group to take up various Diploma Courses, Courses in ITI, Library Science, Secretarial Practice, Nursing etc. by providing financial assistance in the form of fees, scholarship and hostel facility for the rural girls. During 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been spent on such assistance. Destitute widows above the age of 18 years and whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,500 are eligible for a monthly pension of Rs. 100.

Financial benefit is extended to widows for their re-marriage if they belong to a family whose family income is below poverty line. This benefit is also extended for Devadasis for their marriages. A sum of Rs. 5000 is granted to the Devadasi marriages and Rs. 10,000 for the widow re-marriage. During 2000-2001, Rs. 12.85 lakhs have been provided to 128 beneficiaries (widow re-marriage). For rehabilitation of Devadasis 0.65 lakhs have been provided to assist 425 Devadasis to take up self-employment activities. Besides, the Department is rendering financial assistances of crèches for children of working mothers, this assistance is provided through Zilla Panchayat to non-government organisation and Mahila Mandals. During 1999-2000, financial assistance of Rs. 6.94 lakhs has been granted to 63 crèches. Rs. 11.57 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of ten working Women Hostels in the State and Rs. 5.86 lakhs was for 117 Mahila Mandals at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per Mahila Mandal. During 2003-04 100 Mahila Mandals have been assisted and an amount of Rs.5.31 lakhs sanctioned.

The scheme of Children's Day celebration is modified as the 'Financial Assistance for the Education of Bravery Awardees' since 1995-96, till the completion of schooling. Financial assistance of Rs. 2,000/- is being given to the children, who are given bravery awards, During 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 42,000

has been sanctioned to 21 bravery awardees. The government has instituted state awards for the best work done for at least three years in the field of child welfare. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 70,000 has been spent on this, for three Awardees Institutions. With an objective to promote education of the girl child from families coming under IRDP norms. Financial assistance is given since 1996-97, to a child, between the age group of 4 to 6 years. The initial Contribution is Rs. 2,500 at the age of five and the maturity value would be around Rs. 4,410 at the age of 18.

In order to promote child welfare the Integrated Child Development Services Programme (ICDS) is implemented by the Department. ICDS provides a package of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, and treatment of minor illness, nutrition and health education, Pre-school Education to children in the age group of 3 to 16 years. During 1992-93 there were 142 'CDS' Projects in operation and the number of beneficiaries was 18,74,829. During 1999-2000, 185 projects are fully operationalised covering 175 taluks and 28,85,979 beneficiaries. Amount spent on this is Rs. 5,621.99 lakhs. At present (2003-04) there are 185 projects functioning in the state covering all 175 taluks and 10 urban areas, extending the benefit to 33.85 lakh of beneficiaries. Rs. 11,605.29 lakhs has been incurred under plan. Apart from this the State Government had incurred an amount of Rs. 226.21 lakhs for payment of additional honorarium to Anganawadi Workers and helpers.

The Department is implementing the Special Nutrition Programmes to children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing mothers living in urban slums and Tribal villages. Under this programme milk and bread or energy food is given to the beneficiaries, for 310 days in an year. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 5,603.94 lakhs have been spent up to 2,000 under this scheme covering 28,85,979 beneficiaries.

The financial assistance is given for the education of the children of Ex-Prostitutes, Ex-Devedasis, Drug addicts, alcoholics and Ex-Prisoners whose family income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 per annum, as educating incentives from fifth standard until they attain the age of 20 years in case of girls and 18 years in case of boys. And during 1999-2000, up to the end of February 2000, there were 1,041 beneficiaries under this scheme for which the amount was Rs. 13.10 lakhs. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 9754.95 lakhs has been incurred to provide supplementary nutrition to 33.85 lakh beneficiaries. 12.32 lakh being children below three years of age.

Attendance scholarship up to 10th standard will be provided for the girls from the rural areas whose family income is below Rs. 10,000 per annum and the girl must be a resident of the village having less than 20,000 populations. There were 55,250 beneficiaries under this scheme during 1999-2000, and a sum of Rs. 182.55 lakhs was spent on this up to the end of February 2000 and in the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 155 lakhs has been sanctioned covering 46,251

girls. Under the programme of extending financial assistance to registered voluntary organisation working in the field of child welfare is given to start cottages for a unit of 25 children for their care and maintenance. To the 303 destitute cottages which are functioning, was extended aid during 1999-2000. Up to the end of February 2000, expenditure incurred on this was 54.55 lakhs. The department is offering training for Anganawadi workers and also providing financial assistance for the construction of Anganawadi building to uplift ICDS programmes. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 428.66 lakhs was earmarked, towards the construction of 857 Anganawadi buildings. During the year 2000-2001, a sum of Rs. 290.50 lakhs to construct 290 buildings at Rs. 50,000 per building has been provided.

Welfare of the Disabled Population

Welfare of the handicapped, both physically and mentally has assumed greater importance in recent years. The Welfare of the handicapped was not given much importance by the Government of India before independence. However the Government of Mysore liberally assisted an educational institution started by an individual effort at Mysore for the deaf and dumb children in 1901 and the school was taken over by the Government during 1927. In 1936, a Printing Press was started in the Deaf and Dumb school at Mysore to produce the necessary brail books for the blind students. Since 1982 it is working as an independent establishment and it secured sophisticated machines by the assistance of the UNICEF. After independence, both the Central and the State Government have taken various measures to promote their welfare. Besides, many voluntary organisations in the State have started rehabilitation programme for the handicapped. According to 1981 provisional census, there were 18,106 totally blind, 19,011 totally crippled and 17,613 totally dumb in the state.

The Association of the Physically Handicapped was started in Bangalore in 1959 to provide training for the orthopedically handicapped persons and to rehabilitate them. The activities of the Association include the maintenance of an integrated school, an Industrial Training Institute, an advanced training-cum-production centre, a home-bound programme and a training scheme in horticulture. The Red Cross Home of the Indian Red Cross Society was started in Bangalore in 1946 to provide specialised treatment and Vocational Training to the disabled Ex-servicemen. The Cheshire Homes India has branches in Mangalore and Bangalore where residential accommodation is provided for the disabled. The Rohini Physically Handicapped Society, Bangalore was set up in 1979 to rehabilitate the disabled persons, which is an ancillary unit of the New Government Electric Factory.

The Welfare Programmes for the handicapped was vested with the Department of Women and Child Development and during 1988, the Department of Welfare of Disabled was created to implement the various welfare programmes for the

benefit of the handicapped effectively. There are four schools functioning under the department for the deaf children at Gulbarga, Mysore, Bellary and Belgaum. There were 338 children studying in these schools during 1999-2000. There are four schools for the blind under the control of the department functioning at Gulbarga, Mysore, Davanagere and Hubli, and there were 245 blind children, studying in these schools during 1999-2000. Besides, about 125 voluntary organisations were involved during 1999-2000 in the Welfare activities for the deaf, orthopedically handicapped, mentally retarded and visually handicapped children in the State. These institutions were given financial assistance by the department. Some of the major schemes that have been implemented for the benefit of the handicapped were educational scholarships for the handicapped children, award prize money for the merited disabled students, self-employment scheme for disabled entrepreneurs, hostel for disabled employees and trainees, distribution of aids and appliances to the disabled persons, scheme for setting up of telephone booths for disabled under the Centrally-sponsored Rajiv Poornanga Yojana and monthly financial assistance of Rs. 100 p.m. for disabled persons. This department is providing financial assistance to the Vocational Training Centres in various Districts like Kolar, Gulbarga, Chitradurga, Bidar and Bijapur. The Government of India has instituted seven awards and the Government of Karnataka have instituted an award for outstanding work for the cause of disabled institutions and individuals every year.

Other Welfare Schemes

The Karnataka State Government has introduced various schemes like Old Age Pension Scheme, Pension for Freedom Fighters and Destitute Widow Pension Scheme. The Old Age Pension Scheme was initiated in the State during 1964-65. Initially the qualifying conditions for the sanction of the old age pension required that a person should be aged 70 years and above, not having sons or grand-sons aged 20 years or more. Subsequently it has been relaxed from time to time and at present the minimum age limit is 65 years for destitute and no age restriction for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons. Initially the rate of old age pension was Rs. 15 per month which has been subsequently raised to Rs. 75. Since 2008 it has been enhanced to Rs. 500 per month. The total number of beneficiaries was 4,86,784 old age pensioners, 5,44,530 widow pensioners and 3,19,491 disabled pensioners during 1999-2000.

The scheme for the grant of pension to Freedom fighters and the widows of Freedom fighters was introduced by the Government of Karnataka in 1968, and initially the monthly pension was Rs. 50 per month. This has been revised subsequently and the rules for getting the pension have also been revised. The Government of India has introduced a scheme for grant of pension for freedom Fighters in 1972. The rate of pension is raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per month from September 2000 under the State Scheme. The number of beneficiaries up to December 2000 was 19,736 under the State Scheme.

Under the 'Sadhane' and 'Prathibhe', schemes encouragement is given to the disabled persons to promote sports and cultural activities. During 1999-2000, the amount spent on this till January 2000, was Rs. 15.00 lakhs.



Obtaining 'Pahani' through computerised system



Obtaining 'Pahani' through computerised system

The number of beneficiaries under various schemes and the amount spent on that during 1999-2000 are as follows: Scholarships for the physically handicapped students studying from first standard to university is extended to 21,000 persons, and out of Rs. 115.02 lakhs provided, the amount spent up to January 2000 was Rs. 42.46 lakhs. The supply of aids and allowances for the disabled persons under rehabilitation programme was providing 612 tricycles and 3,500 other appliances which included wheel chairs, callipers and Braille watches. The Insurance scheme for the mentally retarded was extended to 795 persons, the amount provided being Rs. 2 lakhs.

There are many voluntary organisations in the State, working for the cause of various sections of the people of the Society like Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and Children, Aged Persons and the Disabled. Many of the institutions are also getting financial assistance from the Government Organisations like Rotary, Lions, Innerwheel, Jaycees and YMCA are actively functioning in the State involving themselves in various social welfare activities.

Women and Child Welfare

To improve the socio-economic status of the disadvantaged groups among women, children, senior citizens and disabled persons the government has taken several steps. Women and Child Development Department has been allotted a sum of Rs. 77,652.16 lakhs. The Disabled and senior citizens development department was allotted a sum of Rs. 21,618.46 lakhs for the year 2007-08 under both plan and non plan heads. Moreover, Karnataka state women development corporation was allotted a sum of Rs. 1,505 lakhs; to Karnataka State Women Commission a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was sanctioned; to Karnataka State Social Welfare Board was provided a sum of Rs. 129.98 lakhs; to commissionerate, Disabled Act, a sum of Rs. 29.14 lakhs was accorded; and for Bal Bhavan a sum of Rs. 102 lakh was sanctioned for the year 2007-08

As per 2001 census there were 2,58,77,615 females in the state, with a sex ration of 964. There were 33,24,669 female childs below 0-6 years age with a female child sex ratio of 949 and a female literacy of 57.45%. Women members elected to various self governing bodies in the state as on March 2008 was as follows; Grampanchayath 39,318 (43%), Taluk Panchayat 1519 (41%), Zilla Panchayath 373 (37%), Assembly 3 (1.43%) Council 4 (5.55%) Loksabha 1 (3.5%), Rajya Sabha 1 (8.33%) Under various child development programmes, there were 54,260 Anganavadi centres and 405 mini centres, benefiting 33.21 lakh child and 7.81 lakh women in the state during 2007-08. Under Bhagyalakshmi, 1,29,430 girls were benefited during 2007-08. There were 380 creches and 327 destitute cottages in the state.

Under Women Development Programmes during 2007-08 there were 64 working women hostels, 29 short stay homes 77 Santhwana centres, 29 De addiction Centres, 42 Girls Hostels, 29 Swa-adhar Centres and 68 Service provide centres were working in the state. Under the Women empowerment programmes viz Sthree shakti there were 1.40 lakh self help group having 20

lakh women members. They had savings worth Rs. 553.81 crores and 99628 SHGs have availed loan worth Rs. 617.50 crores during 2007-08.

The Karnataka State Women Development Corporation has so far identified 22,873 members of 10 districts. Among them 12,960 members were rehabilitated and 16,471 members were getting monthly pension; 13,154 were actively involved during the last 10 years. 8,406 were given training during last six years.

The Disabled Welfare and Senior Citizens Department so far identified 9.40 lakh disabled persons in the state (5.38 lakhs males and 4.02 lakh females) There were 1.83 lakh disabled boys and 1.45 lakh disabled girls of 0-19 years age and there were 163 special school for them in the state. More details can be had from the respective departments.

Different types of Pensioners benefitted in the State District wise during 2007-2008 (in numbers)

Sl. No.	District	old Age Pensioners	Disabled Pensioners	Widow Pensioners	Government Pensioners
1.	Bangalore	42,173	15,384	27,692	75,431
2.	Bangalore Rural	50,944	21,492	40,424	11,028
3.	Ramanagara				
4.	Chitradurga	10,642	16,896	18,817	12,343
5.	Davanagere	11,523	15,971	22,565	15,409
6.	Kolar	45,614	21,923	44,912	17,339
7.	Chikkaballapur				
8.	Shimoga	8,829	13,729	19,151	13,758
9.	Tumkur	23,807	22,894	33,033	24,402
10.	Chikmagalur	7,065	8,112	12,847	6,211
11.	Dakshina Kannada	7,220	10,769	21,256	14,917
12.	Udupi	2,631	7,567	16,398	9,513
13.	Hassan	58,691	19,959	44,387	14,724
14.	Kodagu	2,985	3,315	7,807	6,971
15.	Mandya	47,385	25,864	59,783	12,390
16.	Mysore	37,489	23,195	42,913	30,086
17.	Chamarajanagar	43,034	11,781	26,953	5,563
18.	Belgaum	43,051	39,249	46,321	31,185
19.	Bijapur	33,395	25,523	32,650	15,623
20.	Bagalkot	12,374	18,192	25,260	14,507
21.	Dharwad	10,915	15,035	20,944	18,313
22.	Gadag	11,246	13,057	16,122	8,528
23.	Haveri	12,520	19,411	33,490	9,862
24.	Uttara Kannada	4,769	10,912	16,456	14,324
25.	Bellary	30,268	19,024	35,313	13,609
26.	Bidar	31,239	15,317	15,244	9,394
27.	Gulbarga	55,045	26,503	40,973	22,078
28.	Raichur	27,820	11,888	33,483	9,226
29.	Koppal	13,992	11,769	15,971	4,802
	State	6,86,666	4,64,731	7,71,165	4,41,536

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 94.

Scheduled Caste Students Government Hostels working in the State 2007-2008

Sl. No.	District	Government			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	37	2,165	15	1,440
2.	Bangalore Rural	23	1,470	4	200
3.	Ramanagara	37	2,445	6	365
4.	Chitradurga	49	3,630	19	2,770
5.	Davanagere	45	3,008	12	1,175
6.	Kolar	53	4,236	21	1,976
7.	Chikkaballapur	49	3,875	15	1,400
8.	Shimoga	47	3,154	12	1,170
9.	Tumkur	70	4,723	24	2,490
10.	Chikmagalur	37	2,725	12	770
11.	Dakshina Kannada	19	1,285	3	255
12.	Udupi	17	868	1	50
13.	Hassan	61	4,173	17	1,095
14.	Kodagu	18	895	1	50
15.	Mandya	49	3,677	14	1,105
16.	Mysore	50	3,500	17	1,330
17.	Chamarajanagar	40	2,932	12	1,312
18.	Belgaum	68	4,651	15	1,065
19.	Bijapur	57	3,125	5	350
20.	Bagalkot	40	2,645	2	100
21.	Dharwad	16	985	4	420
22.	Gadag	26	1,840	8	495
23.	Haveri	39	2,680	7	405
24.	Uttara Kannada	29	1,588	-	-
25.	Bellary	54	5,035	10	690
26.	Bidar	44	3,275	12	825
27.	Gulbarga	110	7,205	22	2,283
28.	Raichur	46	3,055	10	742
29.	Koppal	33	2,525	5	320
	State	1,263	87,370	305	26,648

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 95.

Scheduled Caste Students Aided Hostels 2007-08

Sl. No.	District	Aided Hostels			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	11	825	5	265
2.	Bangalore Rural	2	137	1	35
3.	Ramanagara	8	568	1	52
4.	Chitradurga	23	1,266	14	1,810

5.	Davanagere	27	1,407	16	1,850
6.	Kolar	3	300	0	0
7.	Chikkaballapur	3	200	0	0
8.	Shimoga	19	895	1	50
9.	Tumkur	17	847	0	0
10.	Chikmagalur	0	0	0	0
11.	Dakshina Kannada	0	0	0	0
12.	Udupi	0	0	0	0
13.	Hassan	2	75	0	0
14.	Kodagu	0	0	0	0
15.	Mandya	7	508	3	175
16.	Mysore	6	340	1	50
17.	Chamarajanagar	6	462	3	650
18.	Belgaum	9	560	1	50
19.	Bijapur	22	859	14	493
20.	Bagalkot	6	215	2	75
21.	Dharwad	6	375	3	250
22.	Gadag	9	489	7	430
23.	Haveri	10	474	5	325
24.	Uttara Kannada	0	0	0	0
25.	Bellary	4	170	1	100
26.	Bidar	8	347	0	0
27.	Gulbarga	40	3060	11	775
28.	Raichur	1	50	1	25
29.	Koppal	0	0	0	0

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 96.

Scheduled Tribe Students Governments Hostels in the State 2007-08

Sl. No.	District	Government Hostels			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	-	-	4	200
2.	Bangalore Rural	1	50	-	-
3.	Ramanagara	3	175	-	-
4.	Chitradurga	4	250	1	75
5.	Davanagere	7	450	-	-
6.	Kolar	4	200	-	-
7.	Chikkaballapur	1	50	-	-
8.	Shimoga	2	110	-	-
9.	Tumkur	5	300	3	150
10.	Chikmagalur	6	375	-	-
11.	Dakshina Kannada	9	392	2	150
12.	Udupi	3	150	-	-
13.	Hassan	3	150	-	-

14.	Kodagu	10	491	-	-
15.	Mandya	1	50	-	-
16.	Mysore	11	592	1	75
17.	Chamarajanagar	6	300	1	50
18.	Belgaum	7	425	2	150
19.	Bijapur	1	75	-	-
20.	Bagalkot	1	50	-	-
21.	Dharwad	1	75	3	150
22.	Gadag	2	125	1	50
23.	Haveri	4	200	1	75
24.	Uttara Kannada	1	50	-	-
25.	Bellary	11	675	5	325
26.	Bidar	4	250	-	-
27.	Gulbarga	6	300	1	50
28.	Raichur	8	535	3	200
29.	Koppal	7	450	-	-
	State	129	7295		

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 97.

Scheduled Tribe Students Aided Hostels 2007-2008

Sl. No.	District	Aided			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	-	-	-	-
2.	Bangalore Rural	-	-	-	-
3.	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-
4.	Chitradurga	17	923	-	-
5.	Davanagere	3	115	-	-
6.	Kolar	-	-	-	-
7.	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-
8.	Shimoga	-	-	-	-
9.	Tumkur	1	48	-	-
10.	Chikmagalur	-	-	-	-
11.	Dakshina Kannada	-	-	-	-
12.	Udupi	2	80	-	-
13.	Hassan	-	-	-	-
14.	Kodagu	-	-	-	-
15.	Mandya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mysore	-	-	-	-
17.	Chamarajanagar	1	50	1	50
18.	Belgaum	2	130	-	-
19.	Bijapur	-	-	-	-
20.	Bagalkot	-	-	-	-
21.	Dharwad	1	50	-	-

22.	Gadag	-	-	-	-
23.	Haveri	-	-	1	50
24.	Uttara Kannada	1	25	-	-
25.	Bellary	-	-	1	50
26.	Bidar	1	25	-	-
27.	Gulbarga	1	50	1	50
28.	Raichur	-	-	1	50
29.	Koppal	-	-	-	-
	State	30	1496	5	250

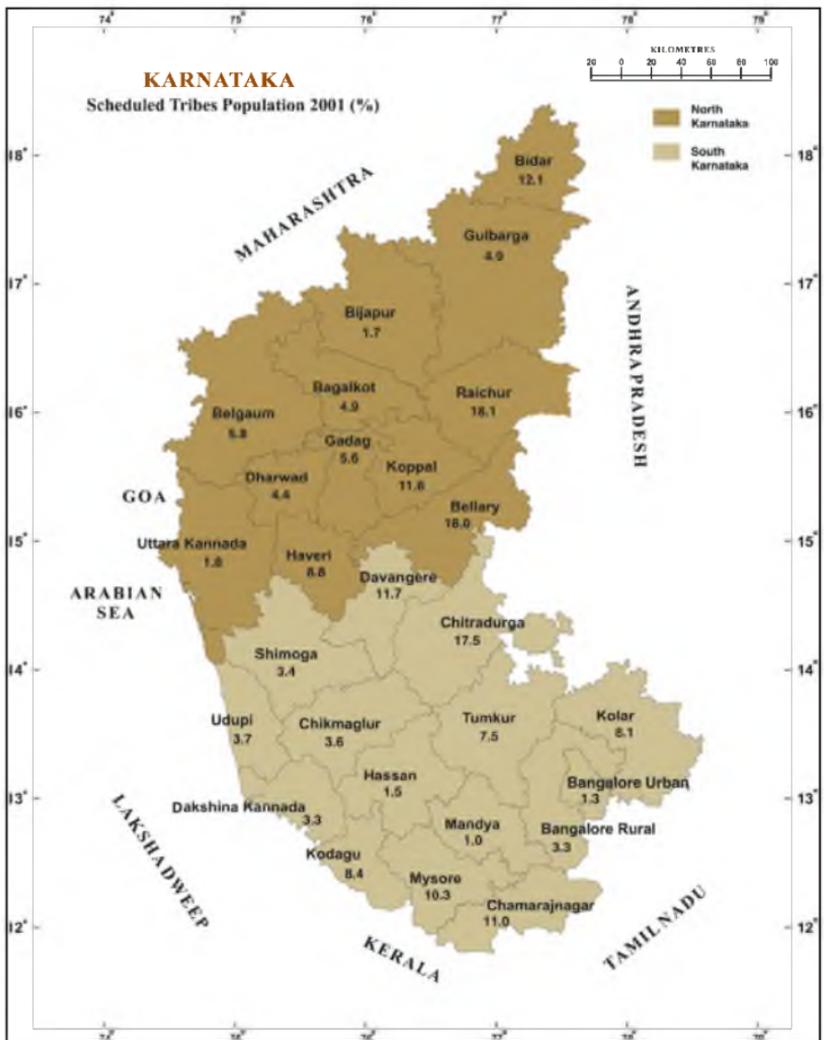
Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P 98.

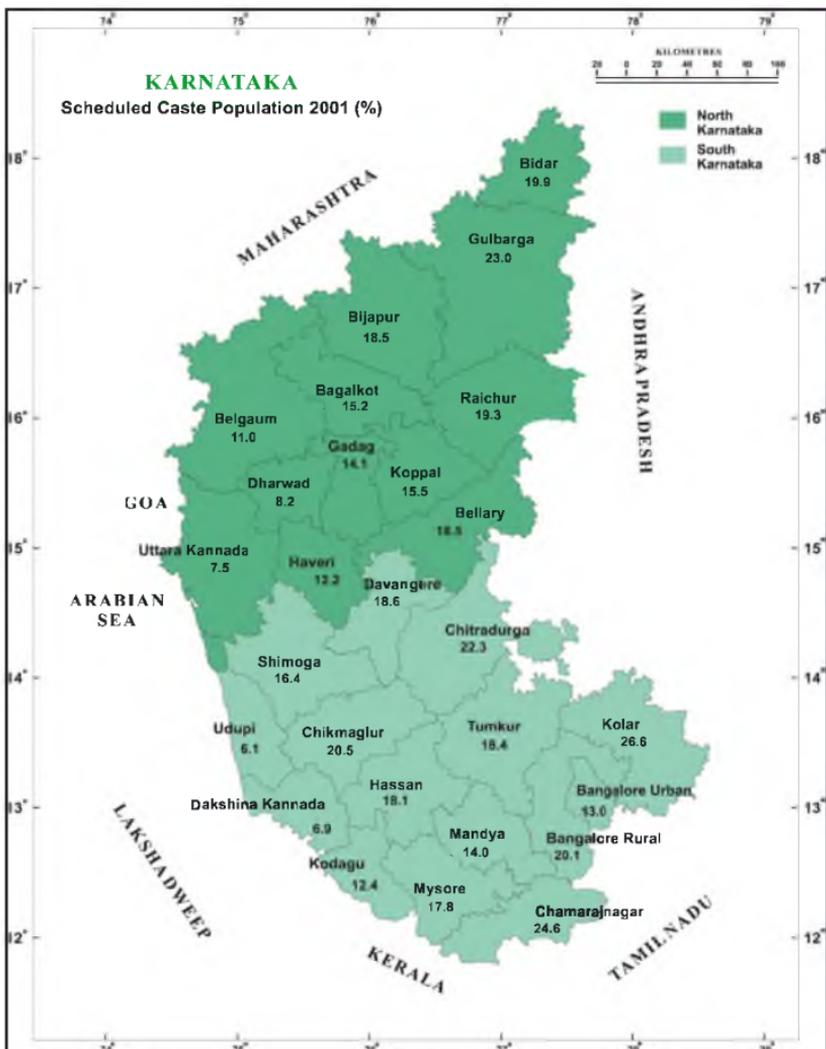
Backward Class Students Hostels 2007-08

Sl. No.	District	Government			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	11	591	14	1,020
2.	Bangalore Rural	19	1,040	1	75
3.	Ramanagara	29	1,720	8	615
4.	Chitradurga	48	2,520	6	670
5.	Davanagere	41	2,170	7	605
6.	Kolar	31	1,983	7	850
7.	Chikkaballapur	31	1,670	3	255
8.	Shimoga	60	3,405	26	2,480
9.	Tumkur	54	2,720	9	955
10.	Chikmagalur	55	3,285	11	1,040
11.	Dakshina Kannada	30	1,600	19	1,375
12.	Udupi	20	1,030	10	720
13.	Hassan	70	3,725	17	1,185
14.	Kodagu	22	1,155	5	310
15.	Mandya	61	3,345	18	1,525
16.	Mysore	48	2,522	16	1,440
17.	Chamarajanagar	13	760	5	340
18.	Belgaum	96	5,265	17	1,160
19.	Bijapur	59	3,302	6	555
20.	Bagalkot	36	2,225	7	560
21.	Dharwad	26	1,230	9	615
22.	Gadag	34	2,028	5	330
23.	Haveri	42	2,335	6	435
24.	Uttara Kannada	59	3,195	10	650
25.	Bellary	43	3,220	10	850
26.	Bidar	46	2,662	10	720
27.	Gulbarga	112	5,940	21	1,260
28.	Raichur	34	1,940	10	650
29.	Koppal	36	2,065	7	440
	State	1,266	70,648	300	23,685

Sl. No.	District	Aided			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
		Number	Students (No.)	Number	Students (No.)
1.	Bangalore	0	0	1	50
2.	Bangalore Rural	0	0	0	0
3.	Ramanagara	3	150	0	0
4.	Chitradurga	7	350	1	25
5.	Davanagere	9	515	0	0
6.	Kolar	2	175	0	0
7.	Chikkaballapur	1	25	0	0
8.	Shimoga	7	345	0	0
9.	Tumkur	6	282	3	125
10.	Chikmagalur	11	698	1	40
11.	Dakshina Kannada	0	0	0	0
12.	Udupi	2	92	0	0
13.	Hassan	5	160	0	0
14.	Kodagu	0	0	0	0
15.	Mandya	10	800	3	100
16.	Mysore	5	485	0	0
17.	Chamarajanagar	5	250	0	0
18.	Belgaum	7	260	0	0
19.	Bijapur	28	1,353	1	25
20.	Bagalkot	24	987	0	0
21.	Dharwad	7	890	0	0
22.	Gadag	22	884	3	105
23.	Haveri	14	545	0	0
24.	Uttara Kannada	1	30	0	0
25.	Bellary	7	190	2	84
26.	Bidar	6	455	0	0
27.	Gulbarga	26	1,540	1	25
28.	Raichur	5	325	0	0
29.	Koppal	11	497	0	0

Source: Karnataka At A Glance 2007-2008 P. 99-100.





Chapter XIII

CULTURE

Karnataka's cultural heritage is rich and variegated. Kannada literature saw its first work during 9th Century and in modern times it has created seven winners of Jnanapeetha Award for their literary talents. Literary activity in other languages of neighbouring areas in this state and purely local languages like Tulu and Kodava is also considerable. Journalism in Kannada has its history dating back to 1843 and has many achievements to its credit. Karnataka has thrown up outstanding personalities of historical significance. In the musical map of India, the State has bright spots, whether it is Hindustani or Karnatak, the latter having originated in this land. In the field of dance and art too Karnataka has creditable achievements. Yakshagana is both a folk and elite art is flourishing here. The State's tradition in folk arts is also colourful. When one thinks of the cultural scene, Shivaram Karanth, Kuvempu, Dr. Rajkumar, Maya Rao, Mallikarjuna Mansur, T. Chaudiah, K.K. Hebbar, Panith Bheemasen Joshi, Gangubai Hangal, B.V. Karanth U.R. Anantha Murthy, Girish Karnad, Chandrashekar Kambar are a few bright faces that shine forth. An attempt is made to survey the cultural pageant of Karnataka in this chapter.

LITERATURE

Kannada Literature: Kannada literature has a history dating back to at least 1500 years. This apart, the folk literature which began earlier, still runs parallel to the written form Ganga king. Saigotta Sivarama's 'Gajashtaka' is cited as an example of early folk literature. The oldest available work in Kannada is however, a book on poetics, called 'Kavirajamarga'. Some controversy surrounds this work regarding the authorship, but the consensus is that it was written more likely by the court poet Srivijaya than the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha Nripathunga. The work not only discusses figures of speech like 'rasa' and 'dhwani', but also gives descriptions about the geographical boundaries of Karnataka, as well as its life and culture.

Thumbalacharya is credited with having written 'Chudamani', a philosophical work, much earlier. But the earliest Kannada prose work is Sivakotiacharya's 'Vaddaradhane' which even to this day is considered a masterpiece. It is a collection of 16 Jaina stories, seem to have been based on an earlier Prakrit commentary called 'Bhagavathi Aradhana'.

Pampa's 'Vikramarjuna Vijaya' based on 'Mahabharatha' and written in Champu style, which is a mixture of prose and poetry, unique to Kannada, is the earliest epic work in Kannada. Pampa's influence on Kannada literature is so deep that T.N. Srikantiah speaks of him as the Kalidasa of Kannada. Being a Jaina poet, he also wrote 'Adipurana' based on Jinasena's 'Mahapurana'.

Ponna's 'Shanthipurana', and Ranna's 'Gadayuddha' have earned them immortality as poets. They were Jainas and lived in the 10th Century. Nagavarma II who belongs to the next century was also a Jaina poet and

wrote 'Kavyavalokana', a book on poetics, and 'Karnataka Bhashabhushana' a Kannada grammar in Sanskrit. His 'Vardhamanapurana' was discovered only recently. Janna, a Jain poet again, wrote 'Yashodhara Charithe', a romantic story. Durgasimha, in 11th century, wrote 'Panchatantra' based on Vasubhaga's Sanskrit work, and it is a classic example of the ancient art of story telling. Rudrabhatta wrote 'Jagannatha Vijaya' based on 'Vishnu Purana', The last two were Brahmin poets.

The 12th century saw a sea of change in Kannada literature both in content and style. What caused this is the growth of Veerashaivism which was essentially revolutionary in approach. It derecognised untouchability and saw women as equals. It liberated Kannada from the clutches of Sanskrit. The moving spirit behind this movement was Basaveshwara, who was a minister in the court of Prince Bijjala. His Vachanas which can be called prose-poems, have their origin in folk-literature and folk-culture, and yearn to liberate man from the bondage of untruth and ignorance. They seek to provide happiness here and elsewhere. Allamaprabhu, Akkamahadevi, Channabasavanna, Siddarama, Madivala Machayya, Dohara Kakkayya, etc., were other Vachanakaras of the period.

After Basavanna, the greatest influence on Kannada literature was Harihara, who used an innovative form called 'Ragale'. His 'Basavarajadevara Ragale' and 'Nambiyannana Ragale' are the examples of this genre. His nephew Raghavanka introduced yet another form of poetry called 'Shatpadi' and apart from 'Somanatha Charithe' and 'Siddarama Charithe' his 'Harischandra Kavya' is considered to be a masterpiece.

The Sixteenth Century saw Veerashaiva poets of extraordinary merit. Sarvajna who was real Vairagi in that he had no settled home, and no religion, wrote "Sarvajna Padagalu' in Tripadi style. This work is really a compendium of wit and wisdom. Nijaguna Sivayogi who was a ruler, saint and scholar wrote 'Viveka Chintamani' an encyclopedia in Kannada.

Dasakoota or the Vaishnava movement was led by Purandara Dasa, who is also considered the father of Karnatic music. Through his Keerthanas, he propounded the Dwaitha Philosophy and gave an impetus to Bhakthi movement. Kanaka Dasa, though hailing from the Kuruba community, followed in the footsteps of Purandara Dasa. He is credited with several Keertanas, being the author of Mohanatarangini, Ramadhanya charite.

Karnataka culture reached its zenith during the Vijayanagara empire. Naranappa's (Kumaravyasa) 'Karnataka Bharatha Kathamanjari' or 'Gadugina Bharatha' as it is popularly known is the finest example of the literature of this period. This was followed by Lakshmisha's 'Jaimini Bharatha' which is also an immensely popular work. Chamarasa's 'Prabhulingalile' is another notable work of this period.

Post-renaissance movement saw a four-lined folk-metre called 'Sangatya' which was particularly suitable for singing. Nanjundakavi who wrote

'Kumararamana Kathe' proved its multi-dimensional application. But it was Rathnakaravarni who, in his 'Bharathesha Vaibhava', has explored its full potential.

The Wodeyars of Mysore gave a boost to Kannada literature. Particularly noteworthy is Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar's period from 1672 to 1704. He himself wrote 'Chikkadevaraja Binnapa'. Tirumalaraya's 'Chikkadevaraja Vijaya' has Mysore history as its theme and is in Champu style. Singararya's 'Mitra vinda Govinda', translated from Harsha's 'Rathnavali' is considered to be the earliest Kannada play. Another noteworthy poetess of this period is Sanchi Honnamma who wrote "Hadibadeya Dharma" in Sangatya metre.

Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar continued the tradition of his predecessor. Kempunarayana's 'Mudramanjusha' deserves a special mention. Wodeyar's also started the Raja's English School (1833) and this along with the expansion of Missionary activities, increased the Western influence on Kannada literature.

Chamaraja Wodeyar's period saw a new era in Kannada literature. M.S.Puttanna's 'Madiddunno Maharaya', D.Venkatachalayya and Dr.B.V.Venkateshaiyya's detective stories like 'Parimala' and 'Arindamana Sahasagalu', Galaganatha's social and historical novels, Kittel's dictionary, Cha.Vasudevaraya's 'Bala Bodhe' belong to this period. Muddanna's 'Ramashvamedha' is an epic episode in prose. This has a tinge of modern writing. Translated Novels by B.Venkatacharya and Galaganatha, mostly historical made a deep impact on readers.

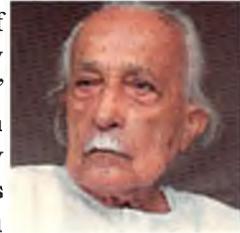
In 1921, B.M.Srikantayya heralded the 'Navodaya' movement. His 'English Geethagalu' was a free rendering of some great English poems. Around this period, and unknown to him, K.V.Puttappa (Kuvempu) had switched over from English writing to Kannada and the culmination of his work was 'Sri Ramayana Darshana' written in blank verse. Puttappa's social novels such as 'Kanurusubbamma Heggadati' and 'Malegalalli Madumagalu' are equally well



KV Puttappa's House (in his younger Days) at Kuppalli near Thirthahalli

acclaimed. Among the works of the thirties, D.V.Gundappa's 'Manku Thimmana Kagga' stands out as a jewel. It is considered to be unique in the sense that it contains ethical principles, philosophic truths and experiences of life. Samsa wrote many plays in Halegannada, of which 'Vigada Vikramaraya' is the best example.

It is interesting to note that except U.R.Ananthamurthy and Girish Karnad, all the five of the seven Jnanapeetah awardees in Kannada, Kuvempu, Da.Ra Bendre, Shivarama Karantha, Masthi Venkatesha Iyengar and V.K.Gokak have been writing since the Navodaya period. Da.Ra. Bendre won the award primarily for 'Naku Thanti' a metaphysical poetic work but his popularity is based more on his writings drawn from folk culture. Shivarama Karantha's writings range from encyclopedea to novels, essays, drama and poetry. 'Marali Mannige' is his oft-mentioned novel, but 'Bettada Jeeva' 'Chomana Dudi' and 'Mookajjiya Kanasugalu' are also noteworthy. His works mirror the cultural ethos of Dakshina Kannada. Masthi Venkatesha Iyengar is primarily noted as short story writer, his 'Chennabasava Nayaka' and 'Chikaveerarajendra' are historical novels dealing with degeneration of monarchy, and 'Subbanna' is a long story which reaches metaphysical heights. V.K. Gokak began as a Navodaya poet but his *magnum opus* is 'Bharatha Sindhu Rashmi' which seeks to find answers for the modern man's dilemmas in ancient epics. Significantly, Ananthamurthy's 'Samskara' 'Bhava' also seeks inspiration from traditional wisdom. Girish Karnad, Gesicaly pleys writer which are staged many times and translated to vanions Indian fourion langaugs.



K.S. Narasimha Swamy's 'Mysoora Mallige', a collection of poems with love and separation as the theme is a landmark of the Navodaya period. G.P. Rajarathnam's 'Rathnana Padagalu' perhaps stands unique in world literature in seeing truth a beauty in drunken man's gay gibberish. Pu.Thi. Narasimhachar's 'Gokula Nirgamana' has Krishna's separation from Radha as its theme.and this again reaches spiritual heights. Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar chose the easy form to portray the life of rural Karnataka his 'Halliya Chitragalu' is considered the supreme example of his writings. His tradition was continued by A.N.Murthy Rao in 'Hagaluganasugalu' and M.R.Srinivasa Murthy in 'Rangannana Kanasina Dinagalu'.

Jnanapeetah Awardees

The period also saw a spurt of literary criticism. Of these T.N. Srikantaiya's 'Bharathiya Kavya Meemamse' is considered to be a classic. A.R. Krishna Shastry nurtured a whole generation of writers through 'Prabuddha Karnataka',

a periodical brought out by the Kannada Sangha of the Central College and later shifted the publication to Mysore University. S.V.Ranganna, an English Professor, who had by this time established himself as a Kannada writer through 'Ranga Binnappa', wrote on literary criticism in 'Shaili' and 'Ruchi'. V.Sitaramayya's output varied from 'Hana Prapancha', an economic treatise, to 'Pampa Yathre' a travelogue, to host of writings, from poetry to literary criticism. R.S. Mugali wrote 'Kannada Sahitya Charithre' a succinct and balanced history of Kannada Literature.

In the mid-forties the Navodaya movement gave way to Pragathisheela Chalavali. A.N. Krishna Rao was the torch bearer for this. The movement brought writers from their ivory tower to the common man. Though A. Na. Kru's short stories are better examples from this genre of writing, than his novels, he is mainly noted for his novels such as 'Sandhya Raaga', 'Udaya Raaga', 'Nata Sarvabhuma', 'Grihini' and 'Kanneeru'. Basavaraja Kattimani, hailing from North Karnataka, wrote 'Nee Nanna Muttabeda', 'Shivadara Janivara' and 'Nanoo Polisanagidde' portraying the netherworld behind the facade of Kaavi and Khaki. Ta.Ra.Su started as a progressive writer with novels like 'Hamsageethe', 'Masanada Hoovu' and 'Munjavinda Munjavu' found his forte in historical novels woven around his birth place Chitradurga, and 'Durgasthamana' is the finest example of his writing. Niranjana who was an active communist during freedom struggle wrote such down-to-earth novels as 'Doorada Betta' and 'Rangamma Vathara' as well as 'Chirasmarane' based on agrarian movement, but his magnum opus is considered to be 'Mrityunjaya', dealing with Egyptian history.

Chaduranga who inspite of his close relationship with the Mysore Royal family was a rebel and wrote 'Sarvamangala' and 'Uyyale' both dealing with extra-marital love. Interestingly, his 'Vaishaka' written many decades later also deals with extra-marital relationship in a rural setting.

Among the women writers Triveni, whose novels like 'Bekkina Kannau', 'Sharapanjara' and 'Mucchida Bagilu' were essentially psycho-analytical. Anupama, who drew themes from her rich experience as a medical practitioner in stories like 'Aranyadallondu Aragini', and M.K.Indira whose forte was the portrayal of Malnad life in novels such as 'Phaniyamma' were all offshoots of the progressive movement.

Next to the progressive movement was the Navya movement. This was influenced mostly by the post-war writers like T.S.Eliot, Auden, Ezra Pound, D.H.Lawrence, Sartre and Camus. Gopalakrishna Adiga was the foremost exponent of the Navya movement and his 'Bhoomi Geetha' is said to have been influenced by T.S.Eliot's 'Waste Land'. P. Lankesh's collection of stories 'Kurudu Kanchana' and his absurd play 'Teregalu', Srikrishna Alanahalli's long story 'Kadu', Shanthinatha Desai's 'Vikshepa', Poornachandra Tejaswi's 'Nigoodha Manushyaru', Nisar Ahmed's poems like 'Masthi' and 'Ramanu Sattha dina', U.R. Ananthamurthy's stories like 'Prashne' and 'Clip Joint', Yeshwanth Chittala's 'Shikari', Vyasaraya Ballala's 'Bandaya' are some examples of the new writing in Kannada. Chandrashekara Kambara and A. K. Ramanujam widened

the frontiers of Navya poetry. Kambara has a good command on the diction and tunes of the folk poetry, like Bendre, but who used them to embody the tensions of life caught between tradition and a new culture. He has made a mark as a poet, a novelist and a dramatist. His 'Jokumara Swamy' besides other awards, has won the prestigious Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya Award. It is a hit play, with liveliness, good song and gaiety. A.K. Ramanujam, a remarkable poet, presented clear, vivid pictures with an apparent casualness. S.L. Byrappa who shot into fame with his 'Vamshavriksha' is one writer who has scrupulously avoided confining himself into any frame. Some of his celebrated works are 'Anveshane', 'Grihabhanga', 'Thabbaliyu Neenade Magane', 'Daatu', 'Sarthu', 'Mandra' 'Thanthu' and 'Aavarana'.

Post-Navya writing is sometimes called as Navyotthara Sahitya or Bandaya Sahitya, or even Dalita Sahitya. The writers belonging to this movement are of the firm view that only Daliths can authentically write about their trials and tribulations, and anything written by others, however, impressive it might be, will still remain second-hand experience. Still, it is interesting to note that Devanuru Mahadeva who does not like to classify himself into this or that group or 'ism' has given some of the finest Dalit literature. His 'Odalala' and 'Kusuma Bale' have won many laurels. Chennanna Valikar and Siddalingaiah are other notable Dalith writers. B.T. Lalitha Nayak, Aravinda Malagatti and Geetha Nagabhushana are other important writers who are identified with their notable Dalith works. G.Venkataiah of Maddur Taluk had written some books in 1940 itself highlighting the pains and pleasures of Dalith people even before there was any such movement.

The Feminist movement began after the Dalit movement. Women writers started writing independently about their own experiences that had quite a different dimension. They not only questioned the male supremacy in society but also tried to bring about equality with men. The works of R. Kalyanamma, who published 'Saraswathi' a montly for 42 years, Nanjanagudu Tirumalamba who published 'Sathi Hithaishini' and then 'Karnataka Nandini'. Sarawathi Bai Rajawade (Giri Bale) who had new attitude and a vision of modern education for women, Kodagina Gouramma, Belagere Janakamma, Shyamala Devi Belagaumkar and the like, gained prominence in 80's and after, through the feminist writers of this movement. 'Phaniyamma' by M.K. Indira, 'Itigeetike' by Vijaya Dabbe, 'Gandasuru' by Veena Shanteshwar, 'Sahana' by Sara Abubakar, 'Seetha Rama Ravana' by H.V. Savitramma are some such quotable writings. The 'Karnataka Lekhakiyara Sangha' a feminist writers organisation founded in 1978, played an important role in giving a feminist touch to social values and also in mirroring them in the writings of women. 'Streevani Praveshike' edited by B.N. Sumitra Bai and N. Gayathri is noteworthy. Many women writers wrote books on different fields from a womens' points of view. Among them mention may be made for their writings and related activities of Hemalatha Mahishi (Law), H. Girijamma and Leelavathi Devadas (Health), Vijaya and S. Malathi (Theatre), Namichandra (Science and Fiction) and Vaidehi (Fiction). B.N. Sumithra Bai, Vijaya Dabbe and many others are good feminist critics. (The list is not exhaustive.) Feminist poets are large in number. Following this

movement, discussions, seminars, workshops and conferences were held on the questions of women and feminism at all levels in the State. 'Women Studies' was introduced as a subject for students of degree level, first in NMKRV College, Bangalore and then in almost all Universities of the State.

Any survey of Kannada literature would be incomplete without the mention of some writers, who while not specifically representing this or that school were still successful in drawing enormous number of readers towards them. Krishnamurthy Puranika is one such. At one time, his novels like 'Dharmadevathe' which faithfully depicted the middleclass life of old Mysore or Hyderabad Karnataka or Mumbai Karnataka were a rage among women readers. Likewise, N.Narasimhayya who wrote detective stories under the series 'Patthedara Purushoththamana Sahasagalu' was so successful that the series exceeded one hundred. He was never seen in any literary meet, it is doubtful if he ever got invited, nevertheless his books did inculcate the reading habit in school boys. Ma.Ramamurthy of Mandya District continued such type of writing detective novels.

At the other end of the spectrum, we find the B.G.L.Swamy who blended humour and science writing so effectively that his 'Hasiru Honnu' about the botanical wealth around us, remains a classic many decades after its publication. His 'Kaleju Ranga' and 'Kaleju Tharanga' are master peices of humour, dealing with his experiences as college teacher. In the sphere of drama, Girish Karnad's plays and performances are worth encore. His 'Tugalaq' and 'Nagamandala' with all its dramatic elements and high thoughts, made a big impact. 'Hayavadana' and 'Agni mattu male' Tippu Kanda Kanasugalu, odakalu Bimba are also notable plays. Karnad has given many plays drawing profusely from history, folk lore and epics. Along with the above plays, 'Yayati' also may be cited as an example for this. Similarly there are writers like C.K.Nagaraja Rao, Ma.Na.Murthy, Devudu Narashimha Shastry and K.V. Iyer who have scholarly novels like 'Pattamahishi Shanthala', 'Shanthala', 'Mahabrahmana' and 'Mahakshatriya', and 'Rupadarshi'. A wizard of crosswords in kannada Aa. Na. Prahlada Rao's name has found an entery in the ' world Wikipedia Encyclopaedia.' He has also authored several books, popular among them is in ' Bangarada Manushya' (Biography on Dr. Raj Kumar published both in Kannada and English)

Travelogues are far too many even to make a brief mention. However Shivaram Karanth's 'Apoorva Paschima', A.N. Murthy Rao's 'Apara Vayaskana America Yathre', Goruru's 'Americadalli Gorur', popular detective story writer T.K.Rama Rao's 'Golada Melondu Suttu', N. Lakshminarayan's 'Nirdeshakana Videsha Yathre', D. Javere Gowda's 'Videshadalli Nalku Vara', Krishnananda Kamat's 'Naanoo Americakke Hogidde', Navarathna Ram's 'Pyarissininda Preyasige', K. Anantharamu's 'Udaya Raviya Nadinalli', Susheela Koppar's 'Paduvanada Pathramale' may be cited as examples.

Historicaly engaged research studies are also contributing in other literary fields. Among them M. Govinda Pai, Panje Mangesharao, R.S. Panchamukhi, S.C. Nandimath, K.G. Kundangara, F.G. Halaktti, S.S. Basavanal, R.C. Raja Purohit, Kapataral Krishnarao, R.V. Dharawadkar of the century may be cited

as example. Among the recent scholars Suryanatha Kamath, Chidananda Murthy, M.M. Kalburgi, J.V. Venkatachala Shastry, Hampa Nagarajiah, K.K.Kuralkarni, Srinivasa Havanur, Lakshmana Telagavi and others may be cited as examples.

The cursory glance or bird's-eye view of Kannada literature through many centuries. Nevertheless, what has been given encompasses some of the best Kannada works.*

Gnanapitha Award Winners

1. K.V. Puttappa (1967), 2. D.R.Bendre (1973), K. Shivaram Karanth (1977), 4. Masti Venkatesh Iyengar (1983). 5. V.K.Gokak (1990), 6. U.R. Ananthamurthy (1994). 7. Girish Karnad (1998)

Karnataka Ratna Award Winners

K.V. Puttappa and Dr. Rajkumar (1992); S. Nijalingappa (1999), C.N.R. Rao (2000). Pandith Bheemsen Joshi (2004), Sri Shivakumara Swamy (2006).

Basava Puraskara: This was initiated in 2000, as a national award. Its recipients were Sarasawath Gora (2000) H. Nasasimhaiah (2001), Puttaraja Gawai (2002), S.G. Susheelamma (2004), L. Basavaraju (2005), Abdul Kalam (2006), and Shiva Kumara Swamy (2007).

Central Sahitya Academy Award Winners

1. K.V. Puttappa (1955), 2. R.S. Mugali (1958), 3. D.R.Bendre (1958), 4. K. Shivarama Karanth (1959), 5. V.K.Gokak (1960), 6. A.R. Krishna Shastri (1961), 7. Devudu Narasimhashastri (1962), 8. B. Puttaswamaiah(1964), 9. S.V. Ranganna (1956), 10. P.T. Narasimhachar (1966), 11. D.V. Gundappa (1967), 12. Masti Venkatesh Iyengar (1968), 13. H. Thipperudraswamy (1969), 14. Sham.Ba.Joshi (1970), 15. Shriranga (1971), 16. S.S. Bhoosanuru Matha (1972), 17. V. Seetharamaiah(1973), 18. M. Gopalakrishna Adiga (1974), 19. S.L. Bhyrappa (1975), 20. M. Shivaram (1976), 21. K.S. Narasimhaswamy (1977), 22. B.G.L.Swamy (1978), 23. A.N. Murthi Rao (1979), 24. Goruru Ramaswamy Iyengar (1980), 25. Channaveera Kanavi (1981), 26. Chaduranga (1982), 27. Yashavantha Chittala (1983), 28. G.S. Shivarudrappa (1984), 29. Ta.Ra.Su (Subbarao) (1985), 30. Vyasraya Ballala (1986), 31. K.P.Purnachandra Tejasvi (1987), 32. Shankara Mokashi Puneekar (1988), 33. Devanuru Mahadeva (1989), 34. S.V. Parmeshwara Bhatta (1990), 35. Ha.Ma.Nayak (1990), 36. Chandrashekara Kambara(1991), 37. H.S.Venkatesha Murthi (1991), 38. Su.Ram.Yakkundi (1992), 39. Saraswathi Gajanana Risbud (1992), 40. P.Lankesh (1993), 41. Kirthinatha Kurthakoti (1993), 42. Girish Kamad (1994), 43. Pradhan Gurudatta (1994), 44. Thippeswamy (1995), 45. G.S.Amura (1996), 46. M.Chidananda Murthy (1997), 47. B.C.Ramachandra Sharma (1998), 48. D.R. Nagaraj (posthumous 1999) Shantinatha Desai (posthumous 2000), L.S.Sheshagiri Rao (2001); Sujana (2002); K.V.Subbanna (2003), Geetha Nagabhushana (2004), Raghavendra Patil (2005), Kum. Veerabhadrappe (2006), Srinivasa Vaidaya (2007).

* Contributed by C. Sitaram

Pampa Award Winners

1. K.V. Puttappa (1987), 2. T.N. Shreekanthaiya (1988), 3. K. Shivaram Karanth(1989), 4. S.S. Bhoosanurumath (1990), 5. P.T. Narasimhachar (1991), 6.A.N. Murthi Rao (1992), 7. M. Gopalakrishna Adiga (1993), 8. Sedyapu Krishna Bhatta (1994), 9. K.S. Narasimhaswamy (1995), 10. M.M. Kalburgi (1996), 11. G.S. Shivarudrappa (1997), 12. D. Javare Gowda (1998), 13. Chennaveera Kanavi (1999), 14. L. Basavaraju (2000), 15. K.P.Purnachandra Tegasvi (2001), 16. M.Chidananda Murthy (2002) 17. Chandrashekara Kambara (2003), 18. H.L. Nagegowda (2004), 19. S.L. Bhirappa (2005), G.S. Amoor (2006), Yashawanta Chittala (2007), T.V.Venkatachala Shastri (2008).

Rajyothsava Award Winners

To bring progress in different aspects of culture of the State, the Government is recognising the good work done by the Scholars Artistes, Social workers, Lawyers, Doctors and Institutions etc., and is encouraging them with Rajyothsava Awards, on the Rajyothsava Day, every year. Upto 2008 a total number of 1743 have been honoured with this Rajyothsava Awards.

Dana Chintamani Atthimabbe Award Winners

1.T. Sunandamma (1995), 2. Shantadevi Malavada (1996), 3. Vaidehi (1997), 4. Kamala Hampana (1998), 5. Mallika (1999) 6. Jayalakshmi Srinivasan (2000), 7. Sara Abubakar (2001), 8. Geetha Nagabhushana (2002) 9. Shylaja Uduchana (2003), 10. M. Sunetha Sheety (2004), 11. Veenashantheswara (2005), B.T. Lalita Naik (2006), Shashikala Veerayyaswamy (2007).

Jaanapada Shree Award Winners

1. S.K. Karim Khan (1994), 2. Kamsale Mahadevaiah (1995), 3. Yedramanahalli Doddabharamappa (1996), 4. Phakirawa Gudisagara (1997), 5. Hiriyaadka Gopala Rao (1998), 6. Sukri Bomma Gowda (1999), 7. Takkalike Vitthala Rao (2000), 8. Hamgi Mudimallappa (2001), 9. M.R.Basappa (2002), 10. Chittani Ramachandra Hegde (2003), Cahnnappa Veerabhadrappa Karadi (2004), 12. Nadaga Sิริyayaji (2005), 13. Eswarappa Gurappa Angadi (2006), Belagallu Veeranna (2007).

National Poet Award:

The then Tamilnadu Government has awarded this to M. Govendapai in 1949, later in 1969, Kuvempu was the recipient from Karnataka Government. Recently in 2006, it was awarded to G.S. Shirudrappa, the Kannada poet.

Karnataka Sahitya Academy Awards

Karnataka Sahitya Academy is sanctioning Annual Awards to those renowned litterateurs and other personalities in recognition of their services towards promotion of literature and culture. Since its inception, Academy has honoured 251 persons from 1965 to 2008.

Anuvada Academy

Anuvada Academy started is 2005 for translating classics from other languages to Kannada and vice - versa. It has honered twenty evenant

translators upto 2008. In 2009 the Academy merged with Kuvempu Bhasa Bharati of Mysore, with an office at Bangalore.

Tulu Language and Literature

Tulu is one of the rich and ancient languages of the Dravidian family. Tulu speaking people are called Tulavas mostly found in Dakshina Kannada and Kasargodu district of Kerala. Tulunadu is bounded by the Kalyanapura river in the North, Arabian sea in the west, Western ghats in the east and the Payaswini/Chandragiri river in the south.

Tulu has its own linguistic peculiarities and shares a number of common features with Kannada and other Dravidian languages. Tulu has a very vast folk tradition which has its own peculiarities. Folklore in Tulu is mainly found in the form of Paddanas, Sandi, Kabita, Uralu, Padipu, Nritya-padya, Gadi, Ogatu, Jogula, Ajjikathe etc.,

Tulu Brahmins are generally educated people in the Vedas and Shastras. Their folk songs are based on the episodes from the epics 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharatha'. Among the lower castes and untouchables, the Bhuta worship tradition is prevalent.

When compared with other Dravidian languages, Tulu has a very little classical literature. During the past 150 years, Tulu has adopted the Kannada script for its literary works. Even though the works of Tulu literature initiated by the Basel Mission Christians were only translations of the teachings of Christianity in the beginning, a few important works like the Tulu English Dictionary etc., were published. Later collections of their folksongs etc., and histories of Dakshina Kannada and Tulava Culture were also published. Works on Tulu Grammar, dialect and a doctoral theses on the structure of Tulu verb transformational analysis were published in the latter half of the Twentieth Century. The Kerala and Karnataka governments have helped in developing lexicons and text books of Tulu. Many Kannada plays of Yakshagana and many religious works also have been translated into Tulu. Notable early writers of Tulu literature are Sankayya Bhagawat, Sheenappa Hegade, K.B. Narayana Shetty and M.V.Hegde. S.U.Phaniyadi established the Tulu Mahasabha in Udupi in 1928. This gave great boost to Tulu literature and culture. It led to a linguistic-cum-cultural movement in Tulu.

The Tulu theatre and dramas developed during this period. K.Doddanna Shetty, K.N.Tailor, Rama Kirodian, U.R. Chandar, K.B. Bhandari, Machendranath, Ramananda Charya, Sitaram Kulal, P.S.Rao, Vishu Kumar etc. were the pioneers of the Tulu Theatre. The beauty of Tulu idioms, proverbs and expressions is very well represented in the social activities of this period. Yakshaganas, the spectacular folk dances of Karnataka are becoming popular even in Tulu now-a-days. In recent years, Tulu poets like Amrita Someswara, Anatharam Bangady, Purushottama Punja, Nityananda Karanth, Ashok A. Shetty, K.Shekar.V.Shetty, G.Bayaru, Madhukumar and A.N.Shetty have composed Tulu Yakshagana epics. There are some organisation which are working for the propagation of Tulu language and culture. Tulu Koota of

Mangalore is one such organisation. A few Tulu journals are also being brought out.

Many other poets have made a name in Tulu literature. The notable among them are Mandara Keshava Bhat (his 'Mandara Ramayana' is a wonderful epic), Venkataraju Puninchittaya, P.V.Acharya, Ramakrishna Achar, Dumappa Master, Vamana Nandavar, K.V.Ravi, Tilakanath Manjeshwar, Ratna Kumar, Yeshwantha Bolur, Bhaskar Rao, Sitaram Kulal, Sitaram Alwa and Bannanje.

Three Tulu classics in Grantha script, each of them more than 200 years old have been found in palm manuscripts. They are 'Tulu Bhagavato' (by Vishnu Tunga) 'Kaveri' and a prose work 'Devi Mahatme'.

Many scholars are engaged in research on Tulu language, culture and folklore of the Tuluvas. They are D.N.S.Bhat, S.N.Bhat, M.Rama, S. Mallikadevi, U.P. Upadhyaya, William Madta, T. Gopalakrishna Bhatta, Sediya Krishna Bhatta, A. Acharya, Venkataraju Puninchattaya, Vivek Rai, Amrita Someshwar, Sushila Upadhyaaya, Chinnappa Gowda, K. Padmanabha Kekhunaya and other young scholars. Some of the works on Tulu linguistics and folklore brought out are: 'A comparative study of Tulu Dialects', 'Tulava Darshana', 'Folk epics of Tulunadu', 'Tulu Janapada Sahitya', 'Bhutaaraadhane', 'Tulu Baduku', 'Paaddanagalu', 'Janapada Aaradhane Mattu Rangakale', 'Karaavali Jaanapada', etc. Tulu Academy was founded by the State govt. in 1994.

Research on Tulu language, folklore and history is carried on in the Kannada department of the Mangalore University and the Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai Research Centre at M.G.M.College, Udupi. Scholars in Pune, Annamalai and Trivandrum Universities are engaged in research in Tulu language. The Govinda Pai Centre at Udupi has compiled a multi-volume on modern Tulu Lexicon. Tulu Academy founded in 1995, 42 luminaries of tulu literature honoured by tulu sahitya academy upto 2006. It includes the Tulu associations also. Its office is at Mangalore.



Bhuta Worship



Nagamandala

Kodava Language and Literature

Historically speaking, it has been proved that till the 17th century Kodava language was spoken as the principal language in Kodagu, which was then a separate state. Kodagu had considerable Malayalam influence as its principal trade connection was with Malabar. The Haleri dynasty which took over the reins of administration of Kodagu adopted Kannada as the court language. The Kannada influence of about 230 years changed many shades of the original language of which adoption of Kannada script for writing is the most important.

Appaneranda Appachcha who wrote many Kodava plays and Nadikeriyanda Chinnappa compiled 'Pattole Palame' and translated 'Bhagavad Gita' were pioneering writers in Kodava language.

After the merger of Kodagu with Karnataka, there is a great literary awakening. Dr. I.M.Muthanna who is the author of 'A Tiny Model State of South India' and many other books has published a collection of poems in Kodava language. B.D. Ganapathy has



Folk Dance in Kodavas

written two books in Kodava Language called 'Nanga Kodava' and 'Kuttambolicha'. His Kannada book on Kodava culture 'Kodagu mattu Kodavaru' has won him the State Academy Award. Recently, efforts are being made to foster Kodava literature and the Kodava Thak Parishat was established in 1978. It is working to bring out a Kodava lexicon. The first conference was presided over by the noted writer B.D.Ganapathi. It is holding conferences every year.

Kodava has a very rich folk tradition. Kodava folk songs depict the facets of their colourful life and the poems are both robust and humorous. In these songs, we can see the Kodava language with its peculiarities. These songs seem to be very old, being of a bygone age and their authors are unknown. The difference between the language used in these songs and the present spoken language is striking. The Kodavas, above all, loved their land and we find their songs begin with patriotic praise of their land. Thus, Kodavas have a unique language, culture and tradition.

I.M.Muthanna, noted writer from Kodagu has completed a 'Kodava-Kannada Nighantu' in Kannada. Starting of 'Brahmagiri' weekly in Kodava language (1980) from Virajpet and 'Jamma Nangada' (1983) from Gonikoppal, he gave a great fillip to writing in the Kodava language apart from the publication of books, but all these publications are in Kannada script. A feature film titled 'Nada Mann Nada Kool' made in Kodava language and directed by S.R.Rajan was released in 1972. In 1994 **Kodava Akademy** was founded by the State Government. The Academy has honoured 75 persons with Annual Awards upto 2006 and functioning from Madekere.

Konkani in Karnataka

Konkani which is an independent language is spoken by more than 15 lakh people mostly spread all over the Western coast of India, of which more than six lakhs are in Karnataka. The Konkani-speaking people were mostly living in Goa but after the annexation of Goa by the Portuguese, many of them fled to Dakshina and Uttara Kannada fearing conversation to Christianity. At present, there is a large concentration of Konkani speaking people in South and North Kanara districts including Udupi district of Karnataka. Even though the Konkani language and culture were suppressed by the Portuguese, the people who migrated from Goa managed to help their culture to flourish. In the

Konkani literature produced in Karnataka, there are two distinct groups, one produced by the Konkani Hindus and other by their Christian counterparts.

The Hindus Konkani works date back to the famous Bhakti poets and poetesses like Santappayya, Raghavadas, Jogawa and Avadi Bai who composed devotional songs in Konkani. Later the Bhagavad Gita was rendered into Konkani by Bangle Narayana Kamath (1872-1918). Mangesh Ramakrishna Telang, Bolantur Krishna Prabhu, Upendra Pai, Swamy Prabhavananda, N.V.Prabhu and B.V.Baliga wrote excellent poems and plays in Konkani. Scholars like Udyavar Narayanachar, Hattangadi Narayana Rao and M.M.Shanbhag published Konkani grammars. Other notable writers are Sheshagiri Keshava Prabhu, Mundas Devadas Pai, Kodbet Ramaraya Kamati, Bantwal Pundalika Baliga, V.R.Prabhu, S.V.Kamat, M.G.Pai etc.,

Konkani language had also its newspapers and as early as in 1929 a fortnightly periodical by name 'Saraswat' was published from Mangalore. Other journals like 'Navyug', 'Uzvad', 'Konkana Kinara' and 'Sarvodaya' followed subsequently. Organisation like the Konkani Bhasha Mandal, Konkani Bhasha Parishad, Institute of Konkani, Konkani Bhashabhimani Samiti, work for the promotion of Konkani. Konkani feature films have also been made.

Konkani language flourished among the Christians of Dakshina Kannada. Konkani tracts and commentaries were prepared on the New Testament, Rev. Raffaele Pascetti and Rev. Fransesco Saverio da Santa Anna were pioneers who studied Konkani. The Jesuits who arrived and set up institutions like St. Joseph Seminary, St. Aloysius College, Fr. Muhller's Hospital and Codailbail press gave a fillip to the development of Konkani culture and literature. Many other writers and poets wrote verses and commentaries on the Christian religion and culture.

As far back as 1912, two Mangalorean youngsters, Louis Mascarenhas and Louis Kannappa published the first Konkani journal in Kannada script, the 'Konkani Dirvem'. This was followed by other journals like 'Rakno' 'Toinari', 'Mitr', 'Sukh-DukhYSevak', 'Zag-mag' "Vishal Konkani", 'Kanik' and 'Udev'.

Many Konkani playwrights like G.M.B.Rodrigues, A.T. Lobo, V.J.P Saldanha, M.P.D'esa, Henry D'Silva, Eddie D'Souza and C.F.D, Coasta have written many plays in Konkani and earned fame. Novels and stories in Konkani are also written. Many scholars are involved in research on Konkani language, literature and culture. Notable among them are Dr. William Madta and Dr. Rockey Miranda. Dharwad also is a centre for research and literary activity in Konkani language. Konkani stage is playing an important part in Karnataka. The pioneers in this field are Bolanthoor Krishna Prabhu, Kumble Narasimha Nayak, Benedict Rasario, Srinivasa Nayak, N.R. Kamath, Sridhara Bhat, Kamalaksha Nayak, Babuti Nayak and M.Venkatesh Prabhu. Two feature films titled 'Tapasvini' and 'Janamaria' were made by the Saraswats and the Catholics made 'Jeevit Amchem Ashem' and one or two other films. B.V.Baliga had been editing a Konkani monthly 'Panchkaday'.

Konkani has been recognised as the State language in Goa and is also included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The State Government

founded the Konkani Academy in 1994. From 1995-96 to 2004-05, 59 eminent writers were awarded from Konkani Academy including Konkani news papers and associations. Its office is at Mangalore.

Urdu in Karnataka

Urdu is being spoken by nine percent of the people in Karnataka and their number is next only to that of the Kannada speakers. It is the mother tongue of a majority of Muslims in the State. The Urdu Academy is established in 1976, by the Karnataka Government to foster Urdu language and literature.

The growth of Muslim power in the Deccan gave rise to a dire necessity for a new dialect which would help the ruling class to converse with various sections of the local population. The new dialect, the Deccani that emerged was symbol of co-ordination, integration and understanding between the Hindus and the Muslims. The Bahamani Sultans patronised this language. There were great literary works by celebrated writers and poets like Nijama ('Kadam Rao Padam'), Wajhi ('Qutab Mushtari and Sub-Rus'), Gawasi ('Saiful Mullock-O-Badie-Ul-Kamat), Aajiz('Laila Majnu'), Balaqi ('Meraj Nama'), Ibn-Nishati (Phool Ban), Tabie ('Khaisa-L-Behram-O-Gul Andam') and Sewak ('Jung Nama'). Hazrath Bande Nawaz and his descendants wrote copiously in Urdu.

The advent of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan in Mysore gave a fresh impetus to Urdu. They patronized some eminent writers like Mohammed Sayeed Mekhri aasi, Shah Mohammed Sadruddin, Mohammed Ishaq Bijapuri, Ziaul Abeddin Shustri, Hassan All Izzat, Ahmed Khan Sherwani, Syed Shah Aarif Khadri, Qazi Ghulam Ahmed, Lala Badha Singh, Lala Mehtab Rai Sabqat and Mir Hassan Kirmani.

The benevolent Maharajas of Mysore also extended patronage to this language. The golden period was the 19th Century. The outstanding men who strived for the development of Urdu literature in this period were Shah Abu Haiwaiz, Hazrat Mohammed Khasim Khan, Sufi, Kaleem Athar, Dil, Sabir, Nawab Sultan Naseem, Jadoo, Ameer, Shoukat Nasir, Barq, Tahqiq, Amir, Tahiti and Aaram.

The development of Deccani as Urdu in North India led to Urdu becoming a written language and Deccani, the spoken language in Karnataka. The outstanding litteratreus of the first half of the twentieth Century were Khaji Abdulla Hussain Khaleeli, Shah Abdul Hussain Abib, Syed Ghouse Mohlddeen, Hajrat Faiq, Hazrat Alta, Hajrat Zaiq, Hazart Showq and Mohamood Khan Mohmood. The literary personalities of the present generation who have followed in the footsteps of their predecessors are Sulaiman Khateeb, Imami, Tadbish, Khaleel Semabi, Mahmood Iyaz, Hameed Almas, Rahi Quereshi, Dr. Muddanna Manzar, Fiyaz Belgodi, Shula Mailli, Mohammed Hanif, Kaleem Mohammed Khan and Mabarijuddin Rafat. Spread of education among the ladies has brought many female writers to the fore. They are Sayeeda Akhtar, Murntaz Shireen, Begum Rahmatunnisa, Maimon Tasneem, Husna Sarur, Zubaida Nusreen, Dr. Habibunnisa Begum, Dr. Amina Khatoon, Dr. Waheedunnisa, Dr. Fahmida Begum and Basheerunnisa Begum.

Many Urdu journals have started publication in the Twentieth Century. The First Urdu newspaper was brought out by Mohammed Khasim Gham under the name 'Khasim-Ul-Akhbar' in 1860. In 1848 the first Urdu lithographic press called Mutha-E-Firdose was established at Bangalore. Today there are nearly 200 lithographic and 25 to 30 power printing presses all over the state busy engaged in Urdu printing and publishing. The 'Marshum-E-Mohammedi', 'Mysore Akbar', 'Sultan Akbhar'. The 'Bangalore Guardian', the 'Bangalore Akhbar' and 'Nyer-E-Ajam' are the notable journals that can be mentioned. Some other journals include 'Targheeb', 'Taleem', 'Mussale' and 'Sham-E-Saqur'. Many other journals have been started in different cities of the state. 'Salar' (1964), 'Karnataka Leader' (1972), 'Sultan' (1990) and 'Khubsurat' (1994) are some journals from Bangalore. The impact of Urdu on Kannada language is also notable. There are about 438 Arabic and 614 Persian words which have entered into Kannada through Urdu. These are mostly seen in Revenue records. Some of them are Zamindari, Muzrai, Masidi, Gumasta, Kacheri, Kharchu, Diwan, Karkhana, etc.

Urdu Academy Award Winners

From 1988 to 2008, 70 eminent persons are awarded besides 10 awards for books is also given by the academy to eminent Urdu writers.

Sanskrit in Karnataka

It is difficult to trace the advent of Sanskrit into Karnataka because the earliest available inscriptions are in Prakrit, and only from fourth century we have Sanskrit records. The early Jaina poets who first wrote in Prakrit, later switched over to Sanskrit and only in the 9th Century A.D. they started writing in Kannada. Kannada is a language of the Dravidian group while Prakrit and Sanskrit belong to the Indo-Aryan group. The early books on Kannada grammar were modelled on the lines of Sanskrit grammar and some were also written in Sanskrit. Kannada script has originated from the Brahmi script which also fathered the Devanagari script used for Sanskrit. In the field of poetics and prosody. Kannada has derived much from Sanskrit. 'Kavirajamarga', 'Udayadityalankara', 'Kavyalankara', 'Madhavalankara', 'Rasaviveka', 'Shringararatankara', 'Aprathima Veera Charita', 'Navarasalankara', 'Rasaratnakara', 'Narapativijaya', and many other works on '*alankara*' written in Kannada closely follow Sanskrit '*alankara*' works. Gradually many Sanskrit words entered Kannada and they were accepted into its fold. Literary works in Kannada mostly draw their themes from the original Sanskrit works like the 'Ramayana', 'Mahabharatha', 'Brihatkatha', Jain Agamas, the Saiva Aagamas and the Puranas. There were many poets and scholars in Karnataka who wrote in Sanskrit. 'Chudamani' (Vardhamandeva). 'Kathasarith-sagara' (Somadeva) and many other Jain works are in Sanskrit. Some of the notable early works in Sanskrit that were produced by Sanskrit scholars of Karnataka are 'Parswanathacharita', 'Chandraprabha-charita', 'Varangacharita', 'Yashodhara-charita', 'Harivamsha Purana', 'Gadyachinthamani', 'Jinadhattacharita', 'Uttarapurana', 'Yashastilaka-champu', 'Kavirahasya', 'Mritasanjeevini', 'Vikramankadeva Charita', 'Gadyakarnamrita', 'Rukminikalyana', 'Ushaharana', 'Madhawavijaya', 'Jayateerthavijaya', 'Vadirajacharitamrita'.

'Vidyahadhishavijaya', 'Satyanathabhyudaya', 'Raghavendra Vijaya', 'Satyabohavijaya', 'Guruvamshakathakalpataru', 'Udaharanamala', 'Ramollasa', 'Tripuravijaya', 'Veerakampanaraya charita' or 'Madhuravijaya', 'Alankara Sudhanidhi', 'Subhashitasudhanidhi', 'Ramabhyudaya', 'Narakasuravijaya', 'Jambavathikalyana', 'Kavikarnarasayana', 'Veerabhadravijaya', 'Subhadrahananjaya', 'Nanjarajayashobhushana', 'Konkanabhyudaya', 'Hamsasandesha', 'Subhadra Parinaya' etc. are in Sanskrit.

In recent times writers like Jaggu Alwar Iyengar. Galagali Ramacharya, K.S. Nagarajan, K. T. Panduranagi, Raghavan, C. G. Purushottama etc. are working in the field of Sanskrit literature. Pandarinathacharya Galagli and Jaggu Vakulabhushanam have received Central Sahitya Akademy awards for their works.

In the field of Kavya, Nataka and general literature the above mentioned works can be included. But Karnataka's contribution in the field of literature on Shastras and religion in Sanskrit is very rich. Sureshwara-Vishwarupa. Anandagiri, Prakashatma, Anadabodha, Vidyaranaya, Sayanacharya. Nrisimhashramamuni. Bharatiteertha, Vadindra and Nrisimhasharama have written treatises on Advaita doctrines. Ramamishradeshika. Vatsyavarada. Parakalayati, Srinivasacharya and Anantacharya have written works on Vishitadvaita.

Karnataka has exclusive claim over the contribution made by the founder of Dwaita school of Philosophy. Madhwacharya wrote Bhashyas on many subjects. Writers like Anandateertha, Jayateertha, Vijayendra. Vadiraja, Vidyadhisha, Satyanatha, Raghavendra, Yadavarya, Srinivasabhata, Anandabhata, Keshavabhata and Srinivasateertha are scholars who enriched Sanskrit literature by their writings on the Dwaita philosophy.

Many Jain works, some about the Shivasharana, besides interesting works in polity, grammar, etymology etc., are also found, Sanskrit enjoyed royal patronage also in Karnataka. 'Manasollasa' and 'Shivatattava Ratnakara' are two Sanskrit encyclopaedias compiled by royal authors, viz., Chalukya Someshwara III and Keladi Basavaraja respectively. The recent poets and writers of Sanskrit are Jaggu Vakulabhushana, R. Ganesh, K. Nanjunda, Ghanapathi, M. Manjunatha Bhatta, Pandarinathacharya Galagali, R. S. Panchamukhi and others. Many great works of Kannada and other languages are also translated to Sanskrit. Gokarna, Sringeri, Udupi. Melkote and Shivayoga Mandira are centres where Sanskrit scholars are engaged in research and teaching of Sanskrit language and literature.

Ubhaya Vedantha Sabha at Bangalore, Madhwa Siddhantha Sabha at Udupi, Abhivridhikarini Sabha, Samirasamayasabha and other organisations conduct Vidvat Sabhas annually. Thus, Sanskrit is very much present in the intellectual life of Karnataka. An Academy of Sanskrit Research was set up at Malkote in 1978.

Telugu in Karnataka

The cultural, religious and literary affinities between the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are intimate and significant. Many Telugu

kings ruled over large parts of the present day Karnataka and many Kannada rulers ruled over large areas of Telugu speaking country. Numerous Telugu inscriptions found in Karnataka and numerous Kannada inscriptions found in Andhra Pradesh reflect this fact. Before the advent of the Vijaynagar rulers both Telugu and Kannada had a common script. Now even though they have different scripts they are very close to each other. Palkurike Somanatha who is famous in Telugu literature as the author of 'Basava Puranam' is said to have written in Kannada, some of Ragales and Vachanas and works like 'Sheela Sampadane' and 'Sahasra gananama'. There are also works in Telugu like 'Simhagiri Vachanas' and 'Venkateshwara Vachanas' modelled on the Vachanas of Basaveshwara. The Vijayanagara period was the golden age for both Kannada and Telugu. The Vijayanagara court was the meeting place for both these languages and cultures. It provided opportunity for large scale exchange of ideas between the two people.

In the 19th and the 20th Centuries works like 'Chawdeshwari Puranam' (Gummarajura Mahakavi), 'Sukarmaneeeti Chintamani' (Komarla Ramachandraiah), 'Padmavathi Srinivasa' (Kahula Bhairava Kavi), etc., were written. What Sarvajna is to Kannada, Vemana is to Telugu. Bhimaraju, a Telugu poet of Karnataka translated Sarvajna's Vachanas to Telugu and Vemana's poems into Kannada.

In recent times considerable literary activity is seen in the realm of translations. Award winning works of literature of the two languages are translated to either language. In the field of translation T.V.Subba Rao, Badala Ramaiah, K.S. Janakiramaiah, R.V.S. Sundaram, Nirupama and Hariharapriya are worthy of mention and they have done commendable work.

The universities of Bangalore and Mysore which have well established Telugu departments and they have helped the development of this language in Karnataka. Many research thesies on Telugu literature and culture have been submit in these two Universities. Another notable trend is the translation into Kannada of political and social satires and novels from Telugu. Telugu cinema and Kannada cinema have a very close relationship. Telugu Samiti and Andhra Vijnana Sangham in Bangalore are trying to provide a common platform for literary and cultural activities. A common script for both Telugu and Kannada languages is often advocated.

Tamil in Karnataka

Kannada and Tamil originated from the same proto-Dravidian language and Kannada is as old as Tamil in antiquity. Both Kannada and Tamil have influenced each other immensely. The Pallava and Chola dynasties ruled over large parts of the present Karnataka. The Gangas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas and the Vijayanagara emperors ruled over large parts of Tamilnadu. The word Karnataka itself appears to have been a contribution of the Tamils as it is used as 'Karunat' in Tamil works like 'Shilappadikaram'. The two languages are so close to each other that some of the expressions of early Kannada are also found in Tamil.

Numerous Tamil inscriptions are found in present day Karnataka and numerous Kannada inscriptions are found in present-day Tamilnadu. Many Tamil words are found in Kannada with slight variations.

It is presumed that the earliest Kannada poet Pampa must have known Tamil also. Karna defeating Duryodhana's wife in a game of dice and snatching her necklace as stake which is narrated by Pampa in Vikramarjuna Vijaya, has a Tamil source. Harihara's Ragales with their Ragale metre might have been an adaptation of 'avagal' of Tamil metre. In the days of Ramanuja who took shelter in Kannada speaking regions, the Srivaishnava religion he propagated had its impact on Karnataka. Many Tamil Brahmanas settled in the 'Agraharas' in places like Tondnur and Melkote. This religion and its literature in Tamil made an impact on Kannada literature. Sripadaraya who initiated Haridasa Sahitya was influenced by Tamil devotional songs. The love of the Tamil poets for their language, their enthusiasm for pure Tamil expression and their deliberate attempt not to borrow from Sanskrit and to retain a good number of Tamil idioms influenced Kannada poets and writers. This attitude is reflected in the writings of Srivaishnava Kannada poets, like Chikkupadhyaya, Singararya, Tirumalarya and Sanchiya Honnamma. They have made use of chaste Kannada even though they were well versed in Sanskrit.

This attitude is also clearly reflected in the writings of B.M.Srikantaiah. His slogans like 'Sirigannadam Gelge' 'Sirigannadam Balge' 'El Kannada Tay' etc., clearly indicate his enthusiasm for chaste Kannada and in this respect he was influenced by Tamil literature.

Impact of Kannada on Tamil also is not small. Many religious movement in Karnataka like Jainism and the Ganapathi cult probably of Buddhist origin appear to have moved from Karnataka to Tamilnadu. Tamil inscriptions speak of Jain ascetics from Shravanabelagola having been active in Tamilnadu. Vatapi Ganapathi, whose praise is sung by Muttuswami Deekshitar, indicates the advent of Ganapathi cult into Tamilnadu via Karnataka. Chamarasa's 'Prabhulingalee', Sarvajna's Vachanas, Vachanas of Basaveshwara and Akkamahadevi have been translated into Tamil. Tamil classics like 'Tirukkural', and 'Periyapuram' have been rendered into Kannada.

Malayalam in Karnataka

Evidence of cultural unity between Kerala and Karnataka emanate from the legends like those of Parashurama creating the coastal belt. Though the two cultures could be sprouts from a common Dravidian source, both perhaps had exposure to more or less identical foreign influences also, because the entire strip of the West Coast constituted the core of trade and commercial activities in early times.

Jagadguru Sri Shankaracharya cannot probably be considered as an exclusive representative of Kerala culture, since what he embodied was the general Hindu revival. He established one of his *Peethams* Sringeri at in Karnataka. He is said to have consecrated the present idol in the famous Mookambika temple at Kollur near Kundapur. Many Tulu Brahmins have migrated to Kerala. The latest link in this trail is perhaps the influence of Lord

Ayyappa, the deity whose main shrine is in Kerala, over the Kannadigas.

In the realm of linguistic feature, Kannada and Malayalam have originated from a common source, viz., the Dravidian. Halegannada was often surprisingly close to Malayalam. Alphabets, basic vocabulary, underlying structures are all identical to great extent in these languages. Sanskrit influenced both the languages profusely. The amount of influence of the great Sanskrit works of poets like Kalidasa, Bhasa etc., over Kannada and Malayalam is identical.

The age old contact between Karnataka and Kerala entered into a new era during the missionary activities on the West Coast. Due to the patronage extended by the Sahitya Academy 'Chemmin', 'Yakshi' etc., of Malayali origin have been translated into Kannada.

There are instances, though rare, of Kannada writers drawing inspiration from certain setting and features of Kerala life and *vice versa*. The well known progressive novel in Kannada, 'Chirasmrane' by Niranjana revolves around an incident that occurred in Kerala village Kayyar, and its Malayalam rendering won overwhelming appreciation. One of the latest poems by Dr. Ayyappa Panieker, the outstanding modern poet of Malayalam, is titled 'Chamundimaleyle Thiruvilayattam'. Mention may also be made of the Trivandrum Karnataka Association which brought out a volume viz., 'Mandara Mallige', a collection of representative pieces of Malayalam literature, translated into Kannada. In the recent period a band of new writers have come up whose translation of short stories, novels, monographs etc., are bringing the two languages and culture into closer contact. K.T.Sridhar ('Manju'), P.V.Puninchattaya ('Nannajjanigondaneyittu'), Srikrishna Bhat Arthikaje ('Ayyappan'), K.K.Nair, C.Raghavar, M.S.Lakshmanachar, N.S.Sharada Prasad, P.G.Kamat, Sarah Abubakar and Venugopala Kasaragod are prominent among them. The Karnataka Sangha of Thiruvananthapuram has brought out a publication called 'Purandaradasara Keerthanavali' with Malayalam translations with details of musical notes and explanations.

The universities in Karnataka offer Malayalam as one of the languages to be studied at the degree level. There is a department of Malayalam in the Mangalore government college. The M.A. course in South India studies is being run by the Mysore University has also given Malayalam its due recognition.

Marathi in Karnataka

Marathi and Kannada are very close to each other for centuries. Geographical, cultural, social, anthropological and religious bonds were responsible for their affinity. Mutual influences and exchanges are seen in the usage of these languages when Kannada had rich literature, Marathi was being evolved through Maharashtra Prakrit, popularly known as Jain Maharashtra. Linguistic peculiarities of the Marathi spoken in Karnataka are worth noting. Use of Kannada words and idiom form the major peculiarities. Some peculiarities like the dento-palatal pronunciation in the original Marathi are observed in the Marathi spoken in Karnataka. The influence of Kannada word 'avaru' used as a suffix after any proper name in Marathi is very significant.

The Muslim rulers of Bijapur, Mysore and many small *jahgirs* in Karnataka like Jamkhandi etc., gave a significant place to the Marathi language and the

Modi script. Till the end of the 19th century, the Modi script was in use especially in North Karnataka. Under the Maratha rule, Kannada and Marathi came in close contact and influenced each other to a considerable extent. Important literature in Marathi produced in Karnataka dates back to the 17th Century. Mudalagi, a place near Gokak has a tradition of Swamis belonging to the school of Mukundaraja, the first Marathi poet. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III patronised Marathi. He also wrote a book entitled 'Sankhya Ratnakosha' on the game of chess in Marathi. After the advent of British rule, because of the contacts of Karnataka with Maharashtra in several spheres like politics, education, literature and other fine arts, Marathi played a significant role in Karnataka. Political leaders like Gokhale and Tilak were respected and loved as their own people, by the people of Karnataka. Marathi theatre was very popular and stage actors like Balagandharva were very much liked in Karnataka. Historical novels of Hari Narayan Apte were translated into Kannada by Galaganath. Works of Sane Guruji, Phadke, Khandekar, Savarkar and Ranjit Desai have been translated to Kannada. Many modern Marathi plays have been translated to Kannada and *vice versa*. Tendulkar's plays are familiar in Karnataka and Girish Karnad's Kannada plays have gained appreciation and acceptance in Maharashtra. Bendre's 'Nakutanti.', Vachana Basaveshwara,' 'Vachanodaya' Kailasam's Tollugatti', S.L.Bhyappa's several novels, Karnad's 'Hayavadana' and Tughlaq' etc., have been translated to Marathi and have been immensely popular. Many able Marathi writers of Karnataka have a name for themselves. Notable among them are Govind Kelkar, Narayan Atiwadkar, Manohar Banne, G.G.Rajadhyaksh, N.R.Killedar, G.A. Kulkarni etc.

Novelists Prof.Nikhumba, Indira Sant and Ranjit Desai, Prof Aravinda Yalgi, Madhavi Desai, Priya Prabhu are among the noted writers from Belgaum district. G.D.Khare of Gadag has won award for his work 'Gita Manna Darshan'. Prof G.A. Kulkarni from Dharwad was a noted short story writer. Dr. A.R.Toro from Ainaur has translated many Marathi works to Kannada and *vice versa*. He received the Jnanapith award for his Marathi works. R.G.Kalanga of Hubli has written many religious works including one on Sayanacharya. Of writers from Dharwad Prof. B.R. Modak, Vidya Sapre (novelist), and Baburao Gaekwad can be mentioned. S.S. Gokhale's unique work 'Akashasi Jadavu Nate' is on astronomy. Devalgaonkar and G.P.Joshi from Gulbarga also write in Marathi and the latter's work on 'Krishna-Godavari Parisar' being a notable work on cultural history.

Marathi Journalism also flourished in Karnataka. Tarun Bharat, Ranqjwyar, Varta, Veeravani, Lokmat, Rashtraveer and Belgaum Samachar are some of the journals that are mention worthy.

JOURNALISM IN KARNATAKA

The history of Kannada newspaper is just more than one and half a century old. The first Kannada newspaper appeared in Mangalore in July 1843 called 'Mangaloor Samachara' with Rev. Herman Moegling, a Basel Mission priest as its editor. Although the prime idea behind this lithographic venture was propagation of Christianity, it contained news also. Soon, others followed Moegling and many more newspapers came into being..

The city of Mysore was the centre of all literary and political activities in the erstwhile Mysore State and naturally, newspapers and periodicals were born there. 'Mysore Vruttanta Bodhini', and 'Karnataka Prakashika' were among them. Newspapers and periodicals were published from Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Mysore, Shimoga, Karwar and Bangalore also during the same period.

M. Venkatakrishnaiah, the grand old man of Mysore, excelled in journalism. He ventured into journalism through the 'Hita Bodhini', a journal of high esteem in 1883. It was edited by M.B. Srinivasa Iyengar and M.S. Puttanna. Venkatakrishnaiah started his own weekly, the 'Vruttanta Chintamani' in 1885. Readers were thrilled to read his sharp editorial comments. He started many journals both in Kannada and English in Mysore. 'Mysore Herald' (1886, English), 'Wealth of Mysore' (1912, English Monthly), the 'Sampadabhyudaya' (Kannada daily, 1912) the 'Nature Cure' (English), and the 'Sadhvi' (1912). The 'Sadhut', which started as a Kannada weekly was being run as a daily till recently. As a man with reformist ideas, Venkatakrishnaiah has left his incredible marking on Kannada journalism.

In the beginning of the Twentieth Century political movements changed the surface of Kannada journalism. The Indian National Congress and the entry of Mahatma Gandhi on the political scene of India did have their impact on this field. For many young enthusiasts, newspapers became the potent medium to preach, the idea of national freedom. The 'Kannada Kesari' (Hubli), the 'Chandrodaya' (1913), Dharwad, Kerur Vasudevacharya's 'Shubhodaya' (1917) Dharwad and the 'Sachitra Bharata' (1913), the 'Karmaveera' (1921, Dharwad), the 'Kannadiga' (1925, Bagalkot) and the 'Vijaya' (1921, Dharwad) extended their maximum support to the nationalist movement. D.V. Gundappa, a noted Kannada author, was also a journalist par excellence. His journalistic ventures include the 'Bharati' (1907, Bangalore) a Kannada Daily, a bi-weekly the 'Mysore Times' (1909, Bangalore), the 'Artha Sadhaka Patrika' (1915) a Kannada monthly, and the 'Karnataka' (1912, Bangalore) a bi-weekly in English. 'Vibhakara' (1917-18, Belgaum) a Kannada-English weekly started by Panditappa Chikkodi who spearheaded the movement for the backward classes. 'Mysore Star' from Mysore started by the close of the 19th century did similar work.

P.R. Ramaiah's 'Tayi Nadu' (1926, Mysore) was a staunch nationalist newspaper. In the beginning, it was a weekly originating from Mysore, but later was transferred to Bangalore and converted into a daily (1928). N.S. Seetharama Sastry worked in both the weekly and daily 'Desha Bandhu' (1931, Bangalore) edited by C. Hayavadana Rao. He was succeeded by N.S. Venkoba Rao. The 'Veera Kesari' (1928, Bangalore) of M. Seetharama Sastry made its presence felt, by his sharp editorials. T.T. Sharman who had a penchant for the hecking of authorities, endeared himself to the freedom lovers. The writings in his 'Vishwa Karnataka' (1925) always troubled the authorities. Siddavanahalli Krishna Sharma ran the paper when T.T. Sharma was unable to attend to his work for some time. B.N. Gupta's 'Prajamata' (1931, Madras) was an eye-sore to the authorities constantly. When it was shifted to Bangalore it

experienced difficulties and to avoid the proscribing of its copies. B.N. Gupta started publishing it under the title 'Prajamitra' from Hubli. Gupta also founded the 'Janavani' an evening Kannada daily (1934). Other journals such as the 'Swadeshabhimani' (Mangalore, 1907), the 'Nadegannadi' and the 'Vikata Vinodini' (monthly) the last being a monthly dedicated to humour, 'Koravanji' being another such venture.

When the nationalist movement was at its peak, several literary journals managed to increase their leadership. Prominent among them are the 'Jaya Karnataka' (1922, Dharwad) of Alur Venkata Rao, Galaganatha's 'Sadbodha Chandrike' (1907, Agadi) the 'Jayanthi' (1938, Dharwad), the 'Prabuddha Karnataka' (1932, Bangalore) and the 'Kannada Sahitya Parishatpatrike' (1916, Bangalore). 'Jeevana' (1940, Dharwad) was later brought to Bangalore where the noted literary figure Masti Venkatesh Iyengar edited it.

In North Karnataka, the freedom movement was led by 'Samyuktha Karnataka'. In 1929, it was started as a weekly in Belgaum by a group of energetic men. Kabbur Madhava Rao, Rama Rao Hukkerikar and Ranganatha Ramachandra Diwakar ran it for sometime. In 1933, the Lokashikshana Trust of Diwakar took and started publishing it as a daily from Hubli. Its Bangalore edition was launched in 1959. Hanumantha Rao Moharey played a very important role in the development of Samyuktha Karnataka. R.R. Diwakar's 'Nava Shakti' (English 1923, Dharwad) was a weekly. Patil Puttappa has been editing the 'Prapancha' a weekly (1954, Hubli) and the 'Vishwa Vani' (1959, daily). The 'Kasturi' (1956, Hubli) and the 'Tushara' (1973, Manipal) are the popular monthly Kannada magazines of Karnataka.

The Printers (Private) Limited, Bangalore, a joint stock company created history with its newspapers, the Prajavani (a Kannada daily) and the 'Deccan Herald' (an English daily) which were started in 1948. Now it is a large institution in the state by virtue of its largest circulation. Its other publications are 'Sudha' a Kannada weekly and 'Mayura' a Kannada monthly. Another Kannada daily the 'Kannada Prabha' belongs to the Express group of newspapers. Its inaugural issue came out on November 4, 1967, with N.S. Seetharam Shastry as its editor.

The Mysore city has a very large number of evening dailies, besides other periodicals and journals. They include, 'Mysore Patrike' (1941), 'Varthamana' (1947), 'Vishwadoota' (1962), 'Asoka' (1964), 'Rajya Dharma' (1967), 'Sudharma' (1970)-a Sankshrit daily, the 'Aruna' (1947), 'Vijaya' (1947), 'Independent' (1967) and 'Sankranthi'. 'Sadhi' (1936) was run by Agaram Rangaiah who had his training in Journalism under Dr. Annie Besant.

The beginning of the eighties was the period of censorship. The National Emergency days of 1975 caused a suffocating atmosphere for Journalism. Journalism in particular had to live down its ignominy of buckling under pressure during the Emergency. Another important circumstance that determined the role of the press was the need for effective opposition due to the one-party rule for a long time in the country. Perhaps one of the most important magazines that caught the spirit of this prevailing mood and was successful in expressing

it sharply without any adornment was 'Lankesh Patrike' (1978). Not that there were no such attempts before. Sheshappa's 'Kidi' was heralded the trend by exposing the establishment. 'Kidi' was Sheshappa's one-man paper. Though Lankesh followed his example he did it in a different and organised manner. Of late 'Hai Bangalore' is doing a similar job, led by Ravi Belagere.

The Proprietors Manipal Printers and Publishers Ltd., Manipal started its service, in Journalism by bringing out 'Udayavani', a Kannada daily in 1970. It is being published simultaneously from Bangalore, Manipal and Mumbai. 'Tushara' a monthly is being published since 25 years. T. Satish U. Pai is the Managing Editor for this. R. Poornima is an active journalist of Udayavani. The Taranga weekly published by the Pais of Manipal, was edited by experienced journalist Santosh Kumar Gulvadi (upto 1996). Sandhya S. Pai has taken charge after him. Vykuntharaju's 'Vara Patrike' became moderately successful with its simple straight and sober handling of public issues. He also edits a popular monthly 'Rajupatrike'. Of the other commendable journalistic attempts were 'Suddi Sangati' of Indudhara Honnapura and 'Sanketha' (a fortnightly) of I.K. Jagirdar and M.B.Singh, 'Manvantara' of Ashok Babu, 'Mardani' of Janagere Venkataramaiah, 'Abhimani' of T. Venkatesh, Agni by Shreedhar 'Vijaya Karnataka' daily, 'Nutana', weekly and 'Bhavana' monthly, under the group of Company of Vijaya Ananda Printers and Publishers etc. The daily 'Vijaya Karnataka' (2000) is being published from Hubli, Bangalore and Gulbarga. 'Hosa Diganta', a daily from Bangalore is also being published from Bangalore and Shimoga.

Newspapers have played their own role in the political, social and literary life of Karnataka. Their part in the freedom movement is notable. Newspapers supported the Unification movement of Karnataka whole-heartedly and also fostered emotional integration. The encouragement they gave to the cultural activities like drama, music, cinema, art, literature and sports are commendable. They have played a very prominent part in the propagation of new and progressive thoughts and popularising the spirit of democracy.

English Dailies like 'Deccan Herald' (1948), 'The Indian Express' (1965), 'The Hindu', 'The Times of India' 'Bangalore Mirror' and the 'Asian Age' All from Bangalore, have a wide circulation.

According to the Media List of the Department of Information and Publicity, the total number of daily news papers published as on January 2005, in the State, is 266 and that of periodicals is 150. Approximately 1455 magazines and news papers are published in the State, (296 Dailies, 6 Tri-Weeklies or Bi-Weeklies, 337 Weeklies, 217 Fortnightlies, 542 Monthlies, 17 Half Yearly and 3 Annuals.). Besides ther are other popular Malayalam, Tamil and Urdu news papers in the State. The Karnataka Patrika Academy was founded in 1982.

Karnataka Madhyama Academy Award Winners

The Parrika Academy started in 1987, later became Media Academy in 2003, is honouring the journalists along with various institutions eversince its inception. Famous and elderly journalists are duly rewarded annually by the academy some Newspapers and institutions are also giving awards regularly to

journalists. This academy since 2005 started 9 news awards for the journalists of and those media. It include investigation reports, crime/ report and others. Since 1993, in the name of T.S. Ramachandra Rao of Prajavani, a separate award being given to the journalists. Besides this details about the special awards given to excellent designing, reports best News readers of Doordarshan, News Documentaries etc. During 2007-08 totally 12 such out standing Persons have received these awards for different dimensions achievements in the field of Journalism.

Patrika academy till 2008, 254 noted journalists were awarded including Special Award to H.S Krishnaswamy Iyengar (1996), Venkatesh Kulkarni (1997), B.Chandregowda (1998), M.Mallikarjunaiah (1999), G.Venkatasubbiah (2000), H.Y.Sharadaprasad (2001), R.K.Laxman (2002), M.V.Kamat (2003) and U.R. Rao (2004), K.S. Sachhidananda Murthy (2005), Raj Changappa (2006), Girish Nikkana (2007).

Andolana Award to Kolara Patrike (1997), Janatavani (1998), Kannadamma(1999), Janamitra (2000), Kranti (2001), Hosadiganta (2002) Kranti Deepa (2003), Prajapragati (2004), Karavali Munjava (2005), Suddi Mula (2006), Kannada Janantranga (2007).

Abhimani Award to Rajesh Shibaje (2000), Abburu Rajashekar (2001), D.N.Shripadu (2002), S.Chandrashekar (2003) Omkara Kakade (2004), Shesha murthy Avadhani (2005), Shivananda Tagaduru (2006), Y.Ga. Jagadesh (2007).

Mysore Diganta Patrike Award to M.Jayaram (2002), Harshavardhana V Sheelavanta (2003) Muniyala Ganesha Shenoy (2004), Basavaraj Hongal (2005), B.N. Shreedhar (2006), Mallikarjuna Siddannavara (2007).

In 1989-90 four Institutions viz Lokashikshana Trust, Hubli; The Printers (Mysore) Ltd., Bangalore; Manipal Printers and Publishers Ltd., Manipal and 'Nadiga' Belgaum, were honoured.

T.S.R. Award Winners

T.S. Ramachandra Rao the highest honour in Journalism award is given by the Department of Information and Publicity to eminent journalists in the state. The Award has been instituted in the year 1993, which includes a certificate of honour and Rupee one Lakh. So far the following have received the T.S.R. Award : Patil Puttappa (1993), N.S. Seetharama Shastry (1994), K. Shamarao (1995), P.L. Bankapura (1996), M.B. Singh (1997), S.V. Jayasheela Rao (1998), Waddarase Raghurama Shetty (1999) S.G. Mysore Math (2000), E.R.Sethuram (2001), K. Satyanarayana (2002), Shadaksharappa (2003), Nagamani S. Rao (2004), Surendra Dhani (2005), Raja Shailesha Chandra Gupta (2006).

FOLK LITERATURE *

Who among us has not heard the story of a rich boy or girl falling in love with a poor girl or boy and marrying her or him eventually after many hardships including fierce opposition from would-be parents-in-law? Our folk lieterature abounds in such stories such as our films do. Or, consider the story

*contributes by C. Sitaram

of a vagrant husband whose exploits are finally discovered by the wife but paraded immediately, true to spirit of ideal house wife. This as you may have thought is not a film story either. This is the story of our Lord Srikanteswara, of Nanjangud, who inspite of being wedded to the beautiful Deveri, had an affair going, with Chamundi, of the Chamundi hills. Or, take the story of Lord Ranganatha, of the Biligiri hills, who fell in love with a poor Soliga tribal girl - and married her. So much credence is given to this story by the local people, the Soligas, that they even to this day address Lord Ranganatha as 'Bhava', that is brother-in-law. These are stories which could make wonderful film material, and it is no exaggeration if we say that the genesis of majority of film stories is the folk literature.

When we say folk literature we do not always mean written literature only. Folk tradition in Karnataka, as elsewhere, began orally. The systematic study of folk literature was initiated by European scholars. Anyone who glances at the Kittel dictionary is sure to be amazed by the abundant collection of proverbs, most of which are of folk origin. Kittel was helped in this by his immediate superior at the Basel Mission Church, Mangalore, Rev. Moegling. Abbe Dubois' work 'Hindu Customs, Manners and Ceremonies' contain a number of folk tales. May Frere's 'Old Deccan Day' is an independent collection of folk tale. Among Kannadigas, Nadakeriyanda Chinnappa, a scholar from Kodagu, published in 1924, a book in Kodava language called 'Pattole Palame', which was a collection of regional folklore with Kannada commentary. This was followed by Halasangi brothers of North Karnataka who published three volumes of folksongs and Ballads, titled 'Garathiya Haadu,' 'Mallige Dande' and 'Jeevana Sangeetha'. Archaka B. Rangaswamy Bhatta of Mandya District brought out a book 'Huttida Halli Halliya Haadu' which depicts the rural traditions of an entire village. During pre-independence period B.S. Gaddagimath was perhaps the first scholar in Kannada to secure a doctorate for his thesis on folklore. This was followed by Jee. Sham. Paramashivayya's series of articles in Kannada Journals on folklore. Haa. Maa. Naik, a scholar in linguistics, published many papers on the study of folk culture. D. Javaregowda, as Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University, established a Folklore Research Centre at Mysore. The Universities of Bangalore; Dharwad and Gulbarga, also offer Doctoral Degrees in the study of folk culture. Of late Hampi Kannada University and Shimoga University have also been in the forefront.



Dollu Kunita

Two other main centres for the study of folk literature are the Karnataka Janapada Trust and the Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy. The former has a collection of more than 1,000 folk songs recorded from all over the state. The latter brings out an annual collection of folklore of about 100 pages at a low cost.

Mathigghatta Krishnamurthy has brought out a series of voluminous books like 'Grihini Geethegalu', a collection of folk songs. S.K. Karim Khan has travelled the length and breadth of Karnataka giving lectures on folk literature. Popular playwright - novelist Chandrasekhara Kambara has to his credit many popular adaptations of folk stories like Siri Sampige, Singaravva Matthu Aramane, Kadu-Kudure and Sangya-Balya. Girish Karnad won international acclaim for his play 'Nagamandala' based on folk story. And so did A.K. Ramanujan for his collection of folk stories. B.V. Karanth and C. Aswath are pioneers in scoring folk music to films. They made their debut as music directors in 'Vamsha Vriksha' and 'Kakana Kote' respectively. H.L. Nagegowda, B.B. Handi and H.K. Rajegowda have done remarkable work in this field. 'Janapada Loka' of Janapada Parishat, at Ramanagar which has taken a good shape by H.L. Nagegowda, has a rare collection of folk materials. 'Arambhadettu Inooru', 'Aane Banthondane', 'Nannuru', 'Veriyar Elvinnana Girijana Prapancha', are some of his important collections. H.K. Rajegowda's 'Kempanna Gowdana Yakshagana Kavyagalu', 'Vokkaliga Janangada Sampradaya', 'Itihasa Janapada' are notable works. K.R. Krishnaswamy (Karakru) Hi.Chi. Boralingaiah and Mudenur Sanganna's works are also noteworthy.

Certain folk tales are common to all regions. One such is about a Harijan youth masquarding as Brahmin and marrying a girl from that community. The girl when discovers the deceit, throws herself into pyre and becomes a goddess. Another narrative - 'Kerege Hara' is woven round a chaste woman who sacrifices herself for the successful completion of village tank. And then we have many number of animal tales in which the fox is the trickster.

When we come to the realm of songs we find songs for every rural activity, be it grinding, pounding, christening the baby, lullaby, marriage, nuptials, or even tattooing. The last named is the forte of a distinct community called the 'Koravanjis'. Kolata or stick dance is perhaps unique to Karnataka.

Ballad or narrative folk song is another distinct form. 'Jeeshampa' has classified them to twelve groups or traditions as 1. Devara Guddas, 2. Neelagaras, 3. Ganeplayers, 4. Gorvas, 5. Choudikeyavaru, 6. Aradigalu 7. Karapaladavaru, 8. Tamburiyavaru, 9. Kinnara Jogigalu, 10. Dombidasaru, 11. Helavaru and 12. Telugu Jangamaru.



String dolls show

Some of the popular ballads are Gunasagari, Sarjappa Nayakana Kathe, Madakari Nayaka, Kittthuru Chennamma, Sangolli Rayanna, Balanagamma, Malaya Madeswara Kavya, Manteswami Kavya, Yallamma Kavya and Mailaralingana Kavya.

Folk theatre too has a rich tradition in Karnataka. Who, for instance, has not heard of 'Yakshagana' of Coastal Karnataka, also in vogue in different parts of Karnataka, as Doddata, Bayalata etc., Puppet theatre is another folk form, classified into two categories as Thogalugombe and Keelugombe. The former is shadow play with the help of leather cut into human or animal or super-human forms and the latter are performed with the help of dolls with movable limbs controlled by strings by the operators. What interests as literature is the narrative technique which would be quite engrossing.

And then there are a host of books on folk medicine such as 'Padartha Sara', 'Vaidyaratnakara' etc. Many of these were brought out by, or with the help of the royal family of Mysore.

Closely connected with folk literature are folk arts Kamsaalay, Chaudike, Ekatari etc., and dances like Lambani dance, Patada Kunita, Nandikolu Kunita, Veeragase, Dollu Kunita, Gorawara Kunita, Gondala, etc. These are all connected with religious rituals, tagged with some deity, and Yakshagana and puppet show are also of similar origin.

Govinda Pai Research Centre, Udipi (M.G.M. College) has been doing unique documentation work, and has collaborated with a Spanish University. In order to promote folk literature and folk arts, the Karnataka Jaanapada and Yakshagana Academy honours the outstanding folklore scholars and the artists every year by granting Jaanapada Tagna Award and Annual Awards.

Jaanapada Tagna Award Winners

1986 : Simpi Linganna; 1988 : Mathighatta Krishnamurthy and D. Javeregowda; 1989: H.L. Nagegowda; 1990 : H.M. Nayak and B.B. Hendi; 1991 : Ku.Shi. Haridasa Bhat and K.R. Lingappa; 1992 : Chandrashekhara Kambara and Mudenu Sanganna; 1993: M. Chidananda Murthy, P.R. Thippeswamy and N.R. Nayak; 1994 : G. Narayana, Goru Channabasappa, Devendra Kumar Hakari, M.G. Biradara, Amrita Someshwara and C.P. Krishnakumar; 1995: Ham.Pa Nagarajaiah, Ramegowda (Ragau), Somashekhara Imrapura and R.C. Hirematha; 1996 : B.A. Vivek Rai, Basavaraja Malashetty and P.K. Rajashekhara; 1997 : M.M. Kalburgi, M.B. Neginahala, T.N. Shankaranarayana, O.K. Rajendra and P.K. Khandoba; 1998: Kyatanahally Ramanna, Shanthi Nayak and A.V. Naavada; 1999 : Nam Tapasvikumar, M.N. Vali and H.J. Lakkappa Gowda; 2000 : Taltaje Keshava Bhatta, C.H. Mahadeva Nayak, M.T. Dhoopada, T.S. Rajappa and M.A. Jayachandra, 2001: Siddalingaiah, William Madtha, Shrirama Ittannavar, 2002: Channanna Valikara, B.S.Swamy, Nallur Prasad, 2003: M.G.Eswarappa, Shreekanta Kodige, Prabhakara Joshi, Since 2004, the Jaanapada Tagna Award being stopped and awards established in the name of B.S. Gaddagi Math and Jishampa are given to folklore scholars. Gaddagi math

award: Keremane Mahabala Hegade (2004), Veeranna Dande (2005), Ha.Ka. Rajegowda (2006), D.B. Naik (2007), C.K. Navalagi (2008) Jishampa award: He. She. Ramachandra gowda (2004), M.K. Raghava Nambiyar (2005), Basavaraja Nellisara (2006), G.S. Bhat (2007), Y.C. Bhanumathi (2008).

Jaanapada and Yakshagana Academy Award Winners

The Academy honors the folklore scholars, artists, authors, collectors/ editors/critics/ publishers, institutions, groups, art promoters etc., every year by granting annual awards. So far (2008) 703 eminent persons have won Annual Awards. For Yakshagana separate academy is founded in 2008-09. Under the chairmanship of Kumble Sundararao

THEATRE IN KARNATAKA

The first written play in Kannada belongs to the 17th century A.D. It was titled 'Mitravinda Govinda' and was written by a Mysore Court poet called Singararya. It was an adaptation of Sri Harsha's Sanskrit Play 'Ratnavali'. As the literary scene in Karnataka was dominated over-whelmingly by Sanskrit almost everyone could understand Sanskrit plays and as all the Kannada poets modelled their poems on great Sanskrit poems, they took pride in composing poetry than in writing plays. Thus Sanskrit plays were the only ones available until the 17th Century. Gradually the writing of plays in Kannada by eminent Kannada writers picked up. Looking at the situation in a historical perspective, we see that writing of plays was at a time considered vulgar and of cheap taste.

A revolutionary change came over the Kannada people's theatre when the stories of the two Sanskrit epics- the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha- were made available to them through in oral tradition. The hold of these epics on the psyche of illiterate common people can be gauged from the fact that to this day the majority of the themes of their plays come from the stories of these epics. Dance and music predominated such plays. Gradually plays were written to



Town Hall, Bangalore

placate gods to bestow goodwill on the subjects. This gave rise to Yakshagana, Bayalata, Krishna Parijata and many other forms of folk theatre. The British colonialists also contributed in a great way for the development of the theatres. They brought with them theatre troupes, which performed plays of Shakespeare and other popular plays in English. Encouraged by this, translations of these English plays appeared and they were staged successfully.

Gradually, to cater to the people's tastes, plays with a lot of dance and music in them were written. In the early days, people of low castes, who worked as labourers in the day time were illiterates, used to perform on the stages. Gradually it changed and all sorts of people started acting in plays. Many literates started performing and another fact was that earlier, only men used to appear on the stage. Later changes in society encouraged women also to appear on the stage. Professional drama troupes started touring the state and performing at different centres. Some very old troupes like the Gubbi Company toured the state successfully. They made a name even in the neighbouring states and flourished. In North Karnataka, the companies like the Konnur Company, the Shirahatti Company, the Vishwa Gunadarsha Company, etc., who had talented actors and singers like Yallamma, Gurusiddappa, Venkoba Rao, Garooda Sadashiva Rao, Master Waman Rao and others, gained prominence. In Southern Karnataka, there were eminent people like Varadachar, Gubbi Veeranna, Mohammed Peer, Malavalli Sundaramma, Subbaya Naidu, R. Nagendra Rao, Hirannayya and others. Thin stories, uninspiring dialogues and melodrama notwithstanding, these artistes held the audience spell bound by their melodious voices and irrelevant comedy. In spite of all this, failing to respond to growing social consciousness and unable to compete successfully with cinema as a source of entertainment, commercial theatres slowly disintegrated. The latter part of the 19th Century and the early 20th Century were the best times for the commercial theatre.



Shivaramakaranta Rangamandira, Heggodu, Shivamogga District

Amateur theatre was the theatre of the educated people. It catered people of refined tastes and it has variety in subjects. Kalidasa's *Shakuntala* was translated into Kannada by Basavappa Shastri in the Mysore court. These plays required educated artistes. This movement helped in bringing to light more and more educated Amateurs. In 1909, Amateur Dramatic Association (A.D.A.) was started in Bangalore, Bharata Kalottejaka Sangha (1904) in Dharwad, Young Men's Football Association of Gadag etc.,

The movement got a fillip in the second decade of the 20th Century when Kailasam (Bangalore) and Narayanrao Huilgol (Gadag) Samsa (Venkatadri Iyer) wrote their first original plays. To begin with, they were a protest against the melodramatic commercial theatre. Secondly, they touched current social problems; and thirdly, they did away with music, dance and irrelevant comedy. Kailasam was a genius with his ready wit. Vasudeva Vinodini Sabha, Kannada Amateurs etc., were the new groups. There were playwrights like Ksheerasagar, A.N. Krishna Rao, Parvatavani, Kaiwar Raja Rao, Sri Ranga and others. In the earlier years, the amateur theatre was mostly a theatre to be heard. The amateur theatre was a protest against the artificiality of professional theatre. The language of the dialogues was as near the colloquial style as the pompous, artificial dramatic rhetoric of the commercial theatre was farther from it. It was this which brought about an intimacy between an audience and the play. After Independence, amateur theatre saw a spurt of activity. Academies were established, subsidies were granted, drama festivals were conducted and competitions were arranged. National school of Drama established in Delhi trained some aspirants from Karnataka along with others. Sri Ranga introduced them to the Kannada amateur theatre. In the commercial theatre the audience used to watch a great actor or listen to a great singer in that particular troupe but in the case of amateur theatre they went to watch the play itself. Thus, the need for a capable director was felt. Talented directors like B.V. Karanth, came into the limelight.

The latter part of the twentieth century was a period of assimilation of various Western ideas on theatre and following some of their practices regarding theoretical activity. Due to these inputs, contemporary theatre movement gained momentum. In 1945, Parvathavani's 'Bahaddur Ganda' (a transcreation) was staged 150 times continuously in which child prodigy Yamuna Murthy, the first lady artiste to appear on the Amateur Stage, played the lead role. Among the playwrights of the romantic period, Sriranga and G.B. Joshi could understand the new wave of theatres and wrote plays accordingly, and this happened after 1955, the reason being a change of outlook with the advent of freedom to the country.

Among the playwrights Girish Karnad, Lankesh, Chandrashekara Patil, Chandrashekara Kambara, B.C. Ramachandra Sharma, A.K. Ramanujan, Keertinatha Kurthakoti, N.Ratna and Puchante are the important people who contributed to the movement. New directors like B.Chandrashekar, B.V.Karanth, M.S.Nagaraj, K.V. Subbanna and N.Ratna rose to the occasion, plays like 'Yayati', 'Tughlaq', 'Kelu Janamejaya', 'Teregalu', 'Jokumaraswamy', 'Appa', 'Kunta Kunta Kutuvatti', 'Neelikagada', 'Neralu' 'Brahmarakshasa', 'Ellige', 'Yamala Prashne' etc., are important and popular even to this day.

Sriranga has been a pioneer in this field. He has about 45 plays to his credit and all his plays reflect social situations in the state. 'Harijanavara', 'Prapancha Panipattu', 'Sandhyakala', 'Shoka Chakra', 'Kelu Janamejaya', 'Nee Kode Naa Bide', 'Swargakke Mure Bagilu', and 'Agnisakshi' are some notable plays of Sriranga. The contributions of others are equally significant. Among them G.B.Joshi, Girish Karnad, P.Lankesh, Chandrashekara Kambara are very important. Some plays worthy of mention of these writers are Sattavara neralu, 'Ma Nishada', 'Hayavadana', 'Anju Mallige', 'Hittina Hunja', 'Kranthi Bantu Kranthi', 'Sangya Balya', 'Baka', 'Neralu.', 'Neeli Kagada', 'Jokumaraswamy' etc.

Recent theatre enthusiasts like B.S.Venkataram, Prasanna, H.K. Ramachandra Murthy, G.Shivanand, C.R. Simha and Ka.Vem. Rajagopal adopted or translated many English plays of Brecht and staged them. In the 1980's theatre enthusiasts like B.V.V. Raju, Srinivasa Raju, T.N. Seetharam, Vishnu Kumar, 'Shudra' Sreenivasa and D.R. Nagaraj have been successful in carrying the theatre tradition forward. B.V.V.Raju's 'Sandarbha' and 'Sannivesha', T.N. Seetharam's 'Asphota', Sreenivasa Raju's 'NaleYaarigu Illa', 'Yarillige Bandavaru' and Vishnu Kumar's 'Donkubalada Nayakaru' have made them famous. The theatre movement has reached all districts centres while it was restricted to Mysore, Dharwad and Bangalore initially. Young directors like M.S.Prabhu, R. Nagesh, T.N.Narasimhan, C.G. Krishnaswamy and veterans like Prasanna and Jayashree are in great demand. K.V. Subbanna of Heggodu near Sagar has won the prestigious international Ramon Magsaysay award for fostering the development of culture. This is a feather in Karnataka's cap. In the past decade, the theatre movement has undergone a sea-change. It failed to sustain the interest of the audience and the plays folded up with a whimper. Several important theatre personalities migrated to cinema and many others went out of Karnataka in search of greener pastures. To overcome this gloom, several trends came to the fore in this decade. Stage versions of popular Kannada novels, short stories and even poems, appeared on the scene, 'Chomana Dudi,' 'Karimayi', 'Tabarana Kathe', 'Odalala', 'Samskara', 'Chidambara Rahasya', 'Chikaveera Rajendra', 'Kakana Kote' 'Kalki', 'Helathena Kela', 'Saviraru Nadigalu', 'Vaishaka', 'Kusuma Bale', 'Bhoomigeetha', 'Kindari Jogi', 'Mookajjiya Kanasugalu' etc., were staged.

Another trend was the one-man-show by C.R. Simha in 1983, titled 'Typical, T.P.Kailasam'. Its success encouraged several similar attempts like 'Neegikonda Samsa', 'Shakespiyarana Swapna Nowke', 'Rasa Rushi-Kuvempu Darshana' etc., came to light.

During this period several plays reached their hundred show-mark and notched up a rare feat in Kannada amateur theatre. Benaka's 'Sattavara Neralu', Kalagangothri's 'Mukhya Manthri', Ranga Sampada's 'Sangya Balya', Yashaswi Kalavidaru's 'Samsaradalli Sarigama', Sanketh's 'Nodi Swamy Naavirode Heege', and 'Nagamandala', 'Nataranga's Tughlaq', Vedike's 'Typical T.P.Kailasam'.

Several other institutions and dedicated theatre people at different centres of Karnataka are doing very useful service to the theatre movement. Ranga Shankara Amara Kala Sangha, Samudaya, Samathentho (Mysore), Bhoomika,

Abhivyakthi, Yavanika, Abhinaya, Ranga Bhoomi, Kalamandira, Nataranga, Prayogaranga, Ratha Beedi Geleyaru (Udupi), Ranga Nirantara among the groups, Dr. Damodara Shetty, Ananda Ganiga, Devi Prasad, I.K. Boluvaru (of Dakshina Kannada), Gopala Vajapeyi (Dharwad), Abhinaya Ranga, Garood (of Gadag), Srinivasa Thavarageri, Ashok Badardinni, Dhruvaraj Deshpande (of Bijapur), Sripathi Manjanabailu (of Belgaum), M.B. Patil and Girish Hiremath (of Raichur), Mudenura Sanganna (of Chigateri), Dr. Basavaraja Malsetty (Hospet), Vishwanatha Vamshakrithamatha (Ilkal), Cariappa (Kodagu), Suresh Anagalli, R. Nagesh, Prasanna, Basavalingaiah and many others are actively associated with several activities of the theatre. Outside the state also several persons and associations are striving to spread the essence of Kannada drama. Venugopala (Kasargod), Ballals, Manjunath, Karnataka Sangha and Mysore Association (all of Bombay) and Karnataka Sangha, Kannada Bharathi Narayan Rao, Prabhakar Rao and Nagaraj (Old Delhi) can be mentioned.

In the second half of the decade, significant plays emerged. H.S. Shivaprakash wrote 'Manteswamy Katha Prasanga' and 'Madari Madayya'. T.N. Seetharam's 'Nammolagobba Najukaiah', Gopala Vajapeyi's 'Doddappa', C.R. Simha's 'Bhairavi', Chandra Shekara Kambara's 'Siri Sampige' and Girish Karnad's 'Thale Danda' and 'Nagamandala'. 'Suthradhara Vartha Patrike', now changed its name as 'E Masa Nataka' and 'Ranga Tharanga' are the two news letters documenting theatre activities. Hubli has 'Ranga Thorana'.

A tragical loss to the amateur theatre was the accidental death of young talented actor-director Shankar Nag in 1990 and B.V. Karanth in 2002. Ashok Badardinni and Dhruvaraj Deshpande are also no more. Kannada amateur theatre also went abroad in this decade. C.R. Simha's 'Typical T.P. Kailasam' created a record by being the first play to travel outside India by presenting sixteen shows in America and Canada in 1986. B. Jayashree took her 'Lakshapathi Rajana Kathe' to Egypt and Bulgaria. Prabhath Kalavidaru went out to the Far East and the U.S. Mysore's Rangayana presented its 'Hippolytus' in New York.

K.V. Subbanna's 'Nee Naa Sam' and 'Thirugata' and the State Government's 'Rangayana' at Mysore are active. With talented directors like Chidambara Rao Jambe, K.V. Akshara, K.G. Krishnamurthy and guest director Prasanna. 'Thirugata' has been coming out with three or four productions every year. Rangayana, a State run Theatre Repertory was headed by B.V. Karanth. With trained and talented people like Jayatirtha Joshi, Basalingaiah, Raghunandan and Gangadharaswamy. Rangayana has come out with significant productions like 'Kindari Jogi,' 'Shakeshpeyarige Narnaskara', 'Kusuma Bale,' 'Bhoomigeeta' and 'Hippolytus'. Basavalingaiah has taken over the Directorship of Rangayana after B.V. Karanth headed by C.R. Jambe) and at present by Jayashree Prayogaranga and Yuvaranga apart from their own productions, organise drama competitions regularly in Bangalore to encourage college and industrial drama groups, C.G.K's Ranga Niranthara organises play writing by a group of young writers.

Karnataka Nataka Academy, in the last ten years has provided a lot of impetus throughout the state, by organising workshops, festivals and by providing financial grants to deserving professional companies. To help the

theatre people monthly pensions are being sanctioned. Dr. Rajkumar, Famous Cine Artist is conferred with title “Kala Kousthubha” by the Karnataka Nataka Academy and “Karnataka Ratna” by the Department of Kannada And Culture. **Dr. Gubbi Veeranna Award** which is considered as the highest Theatre Award, established In the year 1994 is being given by Department of Kannada and Culture, to the best Theatre personalities. The following are the persons who have bagged this award upto 2000 : Enagi Balappa (1994), B.V. Karanth (1995), Girish Karnad (1996), Master Hirannayya (1997), H.K. Yoga Narasimha (1998), P.B. Duttaragi (1999) and H.N. Hoogara (2000), R.Nagarathnamma (2001), Chindodi Leela (2002), B.R.Arishanagodi (2003), Basavaraja Gudigere (2004), Renukamma Murugodu (2005), G.V. Malatamma (2006), Subhadramma Mansur (2007)

Karnataka Nataka Academy Award Winners

The Drama Academy started giving this award from 1959 Dr. Rajkumar was honoured by giving the Kalakaustubha title. Sofar, the academy has given various awards like fellowship, annual awards. Yearly honours Peddanna Award, Drama Company Awards, Nepathya Award, K. Hirannaiah award, C.G.K.Youth award, Ranga Sahitya, Ranga Dhrushyagalu, Rangageethe awards, Lifetime achivement etc., the artists and organisations. Although some of the award are stopped few continued will changed nomenclature. upto, 773 artists are being honoured.

Yakshagana

Yakshagana, one among the several of folk theatrical forms of Karnataka is known by that name in recent times. In addition, earlier forms like ‘Bayalaata’, ‘Bhagavatharaata’ or ‘Dashavatara ata’ also existed . It acquired its present name because these plays were written in the form of musical dramas and that particular style of music was called Yakshagana. This term now has become a synonym for the theatrical form too.

We get rich harvest of Yakshagana plays during 16th - 18th Century in Karnataka. In between the 16th and 17th Century Siddendra Yogi, the founder of the Kuchipudi School of dance wrote his plays in the Yakshagana style. Thirthanarayana Yati, the disciple of Siddendra Yogi took these plays to Tanjore. Later, most of the 300 and odd playwrights came from the coastal regions of Karnataka, mainly undivided Dakshina Kannada. Old playwrights had exploited the Yakshagana style of music for every type of emotions and situations in their songs and dramas. Over 160 ‘ragas’ were used in their compositions, though today Bhagavatas are rarely conversant with 30 ragas or so. There are few ragas that are not found even in classical music. Nepali, Gujarati, Madhavi, Panchagati, Gopanite, Huvu, Divali, Charite, Haradi, Mechale etc. are some of them. The themes for the play are selected from the Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata and other Puranas. Barring a few narrative lines, all the rest was set to raga and tala. One essential element of depiction consisted of music and the other, dance. Both had simple literary material as their basic text. The dance elements had good support from percussion instruments like Chande, Maddale and cymbals. The characters of the play wore ankle bells (gejje) too. The essence

of the drama was conveyed to the audience in prose which is dependent on the textual content of the songs.

To an audience not conversant with the Kannada language, the range of costumes and make-up seemed to capture the grandeur of a wonderland, which was ably supported by a rich musical background. In totality, Yakshagana theatre is one of the few rich theatre forms that has persisted even today. The ethical and religious background provided by temples have yielded to commercialism, bringing with it all the evils of popular entertainment.

Towards the beginning of this century, there were a number of Yakshagana troupes, sponsored by prominent temples in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. Saukur, Marnakatte, Mandarthi in the north, Mulki, Dharamasthala and Koodlu in the south are prominent among them. The temples concerned used to maintain them from their funds and some devotee of the temple used to pay for each performance which was free to the audience. There were quite a number of local patrons in the villages too. The plays were staged each night on special request. The actors and dancers who were originally agriculturists, served in the plays more as service to the deity than as a profession.

From 1940's things began to change very much in the institutional set up of the troupes. Temples began to auction the rights of conducting the shows. By then, the influence of the commercial drama troupes had attracted people very much and Yakshagana artistes began to copy the stage costumes and slowly discard traditional dance. Another feature, namely, the running of the troupes on a commercial basis with tents and allowing spectators entry into the tent by selling tickets, began to gain ground; with this the total attitude of Yakshagana theatre changed.



A Yakshagana Performance

Now, there are a dozen commercial troupes and very few temple troupes maintained by devotees that offer free performance. Yakshagana has become a financial success by catering to mass appeal. Many traditional elements of the Yakshagana theatre have been left in the cold. Prose has eclipsed dance. Like the cinema's craze for novelty, new themes are gradually replacing all old popular themes based on puranic and epic ones. Vulgarly in dialogue has become the chief element in creating mass appeal. A few prominent Yakshagana troupes are from Ira, Surathkal, Saligrama, Amrutheshwara, Perdoor and Idugunji. Among old temple troupes those belonging to Mandarti, Dharmsthala, Katil and Maranakatte still thrive, but there too the trend of giving up old plays seem to gain ground. The M.G.M. College of Udupi has a Yakshagana Kendra where about a dozen students are taught traditional dance and Yakshagana methods. Two more training centres have been started at Kota and Dharmasthala in 1972. The creative art form of Yakshagana with its rich costumes, dance and music has great potential but the people have yet to realise its greatness. All efforts of bringing out Yakshagana as a sophisticated art form have received scant respect and encouragement.

Several artistes of Yakshagana have enriched the art by their efforts. Veerabhadra Nayak, Uppuru Narayana Bhagavata, Irodi Sadananda Hebbar, Polali Shastri, Malpe Shankaranarayana Samaga, Mowaru Kittanna Bhagavatha, Alike Ramayya Rai, Haaradi Krishna Ganiga, Haaradi Narayana Ganiga, Haaradi Rama Ganiga, Damodara Mandecha, Basava Naik, Bailpa Subbaraya, Hiriyaadka Gopala Rao, Agari Srinivasa Bhagvata, Kuriya Vithala Shastri, Udyavara Madhava Acharya etc., are among the noted exponents of Yakshagana from Dakshina Kannada. Keremane Shivarama Heggade (Kendra Sangeetha Nataka Academy awardee in 1971), K. Sadananda Heggade, Ganapathi Bhatta, Mudkani Narayana Heggade (Kendra Sangeetha Nataka Academy awardee), Babu Bhatta, etc., are among the noted artistes of north Kanara District.

Yakshagana is very popular even in other parts of Karnataka and it is identified as 'Mudalapaya'. Aparala Tammanna the author of 'Sri Krishna Parijata', Kulagoda Tammanna of Kulagodu in Belgaum district and Aliya Lingaraja of Mysore are famous Yakshagana poets. In the coastal region, Nanjaiah, Parthi Subba, Halemakki Rama, Hattiangadi Ramabhatta. Venkata Ajapura, Nityananda Avadhuta, Pandeshwara Venkata, Gerasoppe Shanthappaiah, Nagire Subrahmanya, Dhvajapurada Nagappaiah, noted Kannada poet Muddanna and Halasinahalli Narasimha Shastry are among the noted writers. There are two school of Yakshagana, called Tenkutittu (Southern) and Badagutittu (Northern). They vary in costumes, dance and other aspects from each other. Many Telugu Yakshaganas also came to be written in Karnataka and among these Kempe Gowda, the feudatory of Bangalore composed 'Ganga Gowri Vilasam', Many more such works were composed in the Mysore Court. In Puppet Theatre too, the text and theme is of Yakshagana itself. Uppinakuduru Kogga Kamath from Dakshina Kannada is an outstanding master of this art.

Mudala Paya is the variety of Yakshagana seen on the plateau, as mentioned above. An institute to foster it is functioning at Konchalli in Tiptur tq, by the

efforts of Prof. J.S. Paramashivaiah, noted folklorist. The Mysore University Folk Arts Department also promotes this school. In Gulbarga and Dharwad areas it is called Doddatta. Karibhantana Kalaga, Sarangadhara, Kumara Ramana Kathe are popular themes. Basavaraja Malasetty of Hospet and Basavalingaiah Hirematha of Kittur are noted directors in the field. Narasappa Bhagavata of Konchalli, Puttashamachar of Bellur (Mandya dt.) Yatirajayya, (Gondetahalli) are some of the artistes from Southern Karnataka. Monappa Sutar from Afzalpur, Budeppa from Byahatti, Najundayya Hiremath from Talur (Sandur tq), Ganachari from Gogi and Chandanna Gogi from Hugar (Shahpur tq) are among the artistes of this school.

PAINTING IN KARNATAKA

The earliest paintings of Karnataka are of the pre-historic period around 2000-1000 B.C. The representations of animals, human figures etc., are painted beneath the projected rocks which formed the dwelling place of the prehistoric people. Such relics of the art of prehistoric man could be seen in the districts of Bellary, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Koppal, Raichur and Chitradurga. The Prehistoric sites like Hirebenakal, Piklihal etc., contain figures of hunters with weapons, horse-riders, bulls, etc. on rocks. Many coloured figures on mud pots are plentifully found in Brahmagiri, Chandravalli, Hemmige, Herekal, Maski and Bangalore. The art of painting and its existence in the historical period have been referred to in the contemporary literature and inscriptions. Roots of painting clearly encouraged in Karnataka may be traced to the days of the Chalukyan ruler Mangalesha and only traces of the paintings of his time are survive in Cave III of Badami. Due to historical factors, there are gaps in the continuity of this tradition of painting in Karanataka. We come across illustrated manuscripts 'Dhavala' at Moodubidare belonging to the Hoysala period. The figures, settings and the postures are different from the Kalpasutra paintings of Gujarat, illustrating the same themes. The style is distinctly indigenous and leave an impression of the ornamentations in Hoysala sculptures. Many references to portraits and pictures are made by Kannada poets like Rudrabhatta. "Manasollasa' by Emperor Someshwara III has a section on this art.

A study of the paintings of the Vijayanagara period reveals that mural painting was practised on a large scale. The earliest such specimens are found on the ceilings of the Virupaksha temple at Hampi. A close study of the paintings in Karnataka indicates that instead of reflecting life as it was during those periods, the painters had adopted conventionalised settings, highly stylised postures, all bound strictly by the dictates of the Aagamas. The paintings seem to be pictorial versions of sculptures which are seen in abundance even today. Even secular themes followed these stylised postures. It is possible most of the major temples in Karnataka were decorated with such murals. The Mysore Gazetteer edited by



A Mysore Traditional Painting

C. Hayavadana Rao mentions many such temples where mural paintings are or were found in old Mysore province. The Terumalleshwara temple at Hiriyur, Narasimha temple at Sibi, the Jaina Matha at Shravanabelagola, Mallikarjuna temple at Mudukutore, Virupaksha temple at Hampi, Prasannakrishnaswamy temple, Krishna and Varaha temples at Mysore and the Divyalingeshwara temple at Haradnahalli, Jaina Temple at Saligrama are among them. The Daria Daulat at Srirangapattana, Jaganmohan Palace at Mysore, the mansions at Nargund, Kamatagi near Bijapur and Nippani, Amminabhavi near Dharwad, Rama temple at B.K. Halli near Haliyal, private houses at Raichur and Guledagud too have paintings.

From the later Vijayanagar period, the art of painting seems to have split into two branches. The Vijayanagar rulers and their feudatories followed the ancient tradition bound by the Aagamas, while the rulers of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bidar were responsible for the development of a distinct style known as the Deaccani style. The finest specimens of this school were produced at Bijapur. Though this school was heavily influenced by the Mughal style, it had strong indigenous strain.

The southern parts of Karnataka continued the ancient style which was developed at Vijayanagar. After the fall of Vijayanagar, the court migrated to different places in the South. The rulers of Mysore extended patronage to art. A considerable section of artists settled in Srirangapattana under the patronage of Raja Wodeyar. The colourful paintings on the pillars, walls, roofs, etc., of the Dariya Daulat at Srirangapattana are of varied themes and subjects. Similarly traces of paintings are available in the palace of Tipu at Bangalore. In addition to murals, the painters were also commissioned to illustrate manuscripts. Such illustrated manuscripts with attractive and colourful drawings were in the possession of many old families. The most famous of such manuscripts



Chitra Santhe, Bangalore

is the 'Sritatvanidhi,' a voluminous work prepared under the patronage of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar. This manuscript has nine parts, dealing with different topics, such as Shaktinidhi, Vishnunidhi, Brahmanidhi, Shivanidhi etc. The paintings illustrate ancient knowledge in the branches of the Aagama, Shilpas, Jyothisha, Tantra, etc. The Jaganmohana palace has portrait pictures of kings and other nobility and pictures relating to puranic themes either in water colour or oil colours on clothes, glasses, etc. Sundaraiah, Kondappa, Yellappa, Durgada Venkatappa, Narasimaiah, Thippajjappa and others adopted and developed this style. In those days, the painter prepared his own materials. The colours were from natural sources and were of vegetable, mineral or even of organic origin. Gold leaf was applied on the gesso works, the hallmark of all traditional paintings of Karnataka. Besides paper, the painters painted on glass too.

Raja Ravi Verma in the early decades of the twentieth century influenced many painters of the day in Mysore. Introduction of the European style of painting as a course of study at the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, relegated the older traditional painting style to the background and produced a new generations of painters trained in the Western mode and styles of painting.

Many painters were trained in different centres in India and even abroad, People like K. Venkatappa, Pavanje, K.K. Hebbbar, K.S. Kulkarni, Almelkar, S.G. Vasudev, N.S.Subbukrishna, K. Keshavaiya, S.Narasimhaswamy, S. Nanjunda swamy, Y. Subramanyaraju, Dandavathimath and N. Hanumaiah are artists of outstanding merit and reputation.

Among other artists of the state, S. Nanjundaswamy of Mysore has made an impression by his renderings on all aspects of the art of painting. M. Veerappa, S.R. Swamy and H.S. Inamati are noted for their composition drawings and paintings, mainly of the Indian tradition. Shankar Rao Alandkar of Gulbarga is famous for his paintings which are intense with emotions. V.R. Rao, S.S. Kukke and R. Sitaram are adept at portrait painting. The composition paintings of Janab Sufi and the exquisite incorporation of the art of painting in inlay works by Mir Shoukat Ali of Mysore are memorable. Paintings of the historical episodes by Y. Subramanya Raju show an ideal admixture of Indian and Western systems of art. Ragamala Paintings of M.V. Minajigi and the technique of mixing of water colours by M.A. Chetti in his paintings are superb. M.T.V. Acharya was noted for his paintings based on puranic themes. The portrait paintings of S.N. Swamy in oil colours and his pencil sketches, landscape paintings of Tanksale, N. Hanumaiah and F.G. Yelavatti in water colours delight even a novice in art. Y. Nagaraju, B.H. Ramachadra, S.R. Iyenger, D.V. Halbhavi, S.M. Pandit, S.N. Subbukrishna and M.H. Ramu were experts in portrait painting. Rumale Channabasavaiah, Shuddodhana, Subbukrishna, M.S. Chandrashekhar and P.R. Thippeswamy have a typical style of exposing the rural life in varied colours. P.R. Thippeswamy was also an expert painter of scenes of temples and shrines.

Effective line drawings and caricatures are also another aspect of the art of Technical Education. Many private institutions have been established in

various centres of Karnataka. The government conducts examinations on modelling. The Karnataka Lalitha Kala Academy assumed its present format in the year 1977. This Academy arranges annual exhibitions and art shows. It has also instituted awards that are given annually to outstanding works of art. The Academy encourages holding of art exhibitions and purchase of useful books by making liberal grants. The Academy has built up its own collection of works of art. Art camps are organised by the Academy in different centres of the state. Central Lalith Kala Academy is located at Delhi with its South Zone Cultural Centre in Chennai and South Central Cultural Zone in Nagpur. National gallery of modern art (NGMA)'s south zone centre is started at Bangalore in 2008 Bangalore city had the privilege of hosting many prestigious art exhibitions. Several camps have been organised by the Zonal Centres in which artists selected from the state participated. The academies also conduct periodic seminars on art and bring out systematic publications on the subject. 'Kalavarth' is the magazine brought out by the Lalitha Kala Academy. Karnataka State Government presented a bus to the Academy which has enabled it to organise mobile art exhibitions. The vehicle moves in different places and works of art are exhibited in it. The exhibition is arranged at venues where the academy conducts its programmes like art exhibitions, art camps, seminars, symposia and during the Dasara and Sahitya Sammelanas.

Kondachari of Bellary, Purushottam, Agaram Krishnamurthy, Sherigar, Bayiri, T.K. Rama Rao and K.B. Kulakarni of Hubli and others are famous for their line drawings. R.K. Lakshman, R.S. Naldu, R. Murthy, Ramesh, Gopal, G.Y. Hublikar, Ranganath, N.C. Raghu, Gujjar, Pa. Sa. Kumar, S.K. Nadig and others are famous for their caricature drawings. P. Subba Rao, R.M. Hadpad, G.S. Shenoy, S.G. Vasudev, Dandavatimath, Halabavi, M.C. Chetti, Vijayasindur, U. Bhaskar Rao, M.B. Patil, V.M. Sholapurkar, V.T. Kale, M.S. Chandrashekar, M.C. Chetty, Ravi Kumar Kashi, C. Chandrashekar, Babu Eswara Prasad, V.G. Anadani, Peter Lewis, V.B. Hiregowder, Usuf Arakal, M.S. Murthy, P.S. Kademani, Madhu Desai, Ramdas Adyanthaya, M.C. Chetty, John Devaraj, Shankar Patil, Chandranatha Acharya, J.M.S. Mani, E.G. Badigera, T.P. Akki, S.M. Pandit, Ramananarasaiah, Raghottama Putti, Goolannavar, M.E. Guru, S. Kalappa, M.S. Nanjunda Rao, M.B. Basavaraj, Vishnudas Ramadas, Sunkad, Manoli and others have enlivened the art scene in the state. P.R. Kamalamma, Subhashinidevi, S. Dhanalakshmi, M.J. Kamalakshi, Sheela Gowda, Pushpa Dravid, Pushpamala, Shanthamani, Surekha, Renuka Markhande, Gayathri Desai etc., are among the noted lady artists. Siddalingaswamy, Nagendrasthpathi and Mahadevaswamy are noted artists in classical paintings and drawing of traditional themes.

There are many constructive art critics of whom G. Venkatachalam of Pandavapura, Shivarama Karanth, A.N. Krishna Rao, S.K. Ramachandra Rao, B.V.K. Shastri P.R. Thippeswamy, C.S. Krishnasetty, K.V. Subramanyam, A.L. Narasimhan, Anil Kumar are note-worthy. Art schools started by A.N. Subbarao, R.M. Hadapad, M.S. Nanjunda Rao in Bangalore. Halbhavi at Dharwad, Minajigi at Hubli, Akki at Gadag and Andani at Gulbarga Babu Rao at Tumkur, Mysore and Mangalore have become famous. The Government

has established institutes to impart training in this field. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore was started in 1913 and the School of Arts and Crafts, (now University Lalitha Kala College), Davanagere was established in 1964. The state government honours outstanding artists with awards instituted by the Lalithakala Academy and during the Rajyothsava. In recent years several private arts colleges established at different places in the state, duly recognized by the respective universities are working. Chamarajendra Academy of Visual art is started at Mysore in 1982. The Kannada University at Hampi is also conducting art exams and issuing certificates.

The Chitrakala Parishat formed by Late M.S.Nanjunda Rao, later headed by Kamalakshi Gowda (General Secretary) at present is running art colleges, conducting workshop, art exhibition etc. 'Chitra Sante' is a unique idea of it for promoting art works.

The **K. Venkatappa award** with a cash prize of Rs. One lakh been instituted and K.K. Hebbar is its first recipient (1994). and D.V. Halabhavi (1995), M.C. Chetty (1996), P.R. Thippeswamy (1997), R.M. Hadapad (1998), M.J. Shuddhodhana (1999), M.S. Chandrashekhar (2000) S.S.Manoli (2001), J.S.Khande Rao (2002) and S.G.Vasudev (2003) Usuf Arakal (2004), Vijaya Sindhoor (2005), B.K. Hubli (2006) Shanakaragowda Bettadur (2007) subsequently.

The following artists from the state have won the **Central Lalithakala Academy Awards 1958-2000:**

1. K.K. Hebbar, 2. S.G. Vasudev, 3. Balan Nambiar, 4. Yousuf Arakkal, 5. Vijaya Sindhoor, 6. L.P. Anchan, 7. K.R. Subbanna, 8. N. Pushpamala, 9. K.S. Rao, 10. R. Umesh, 11. V.G. Andani, 12. M.B. Lohar, 13. Shesha Rao Biradar, 14. G.R. Eranna, 15. Veerandra Sha, 16. Ranganath 17. Ravi kumar Kashi, 18. RamdasAdyantaya, 19. Sunil Mamddapur, 20. Rajesh Achar, 21. Gurusiddappa. K.K.Hebbar and S.Rorich were honoured as fellow of Academy.

Karnataka Lalitha Kala Academy Award was founded in 1965. Upto 2008 (with a gap between 1973-80) 163 artists are honoured by the Academy. From 2001 Lalitkala Academy interduce special honour for the render service in the field and D.K.Chowta (2001), C.Revanasiddaya (2002) and K.R.Krishnaswamy (2003) Sharanabasappa Appa (2006), Veerendra Hegde (2007) were honoured so far.

Karnataka Shilpakala Academy Award Winners

Karnataka Shilpkala Academy has started functioning since 1996. Apart from honoring artist academy is conducting sculpture workshop and exhibitions, books on traditional as well as modern sculpture are publishing. Upto 2007 a total number of 63 Sculpturists are felicitated. Central Textail Commission for Handicrafts is honoured a cash award of 7.5 lakhs to Parmeshwarachar (2003), Neelakantachar (2004) with 'Shilpaguru' title.

Jakanachari Award was introduced by the Department of Kannada and Culture in 1995 for outstanding sculptors C. Parameshwarachar (1995), N.G, Neelakanthachar (1996), G.D. Mayachar (1997), V. Ramachandra Shetty

Gudigar (1998), K. Shamacharya (1999) and M. Parameshwaracharya (2000), Dhananjaya Shilpi (2001), N.K.Mruthuanjayachar (2002), R.Kalachar (2003), K. Kashinath (2004), C. Siddalingaiah (2005), B.N. Channappacharya (2006) Malloja Bheemarao (2007) are awarded.

MUSIC IN KARNATAKA

Indian classical music consists of two systems called Hindustani and Karnatak. Interestingly both these systems are prevalent in Karnataka. The Tungabhadra river more or less divides the domain of these two in this state. The word 'Karnatak' in the context of music denotes a system of music prevailing in all the four states of the South India, i.e. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala, in the evolution of music, the role of Karnataka has been very significant.

Music, like literature and other creative arts, has been cultivated in Karnataka from ancient times. It was an indispensable part of the social and religious life of the people. Texts on music generally mention ancient theoreticians but not the performers who gave shape to these musical ideas. Bharata's 'Natya Shastra,' perhaps the oldest treatise on the subject seems to have been known in Karnataka from early times. The most notable work is Matanga's 'Brihaddeshi. This work deals elaborately with the science of music of the folk songs of his time. Matanga was the first to use the word 'raga' for the melodies that were current in his time and this probably laid the foundation for the raga system of the present day music. Sharngadeva who was patronised by the Yadava (Sevuna) king of Devagiri, has given a total number of 26 'ragas' in his work, 'Sangeetharatnakara'. Between the 11th and 17th Centuries only 32 ragas were in use and this is evident from a Vachana of Basavanna. Venkatamakhi (1660 A.D.) formulated his scheme of 72 melakartas and the classification of ragas was completed by him.

A large number of theoretical works on music and dance were written by authors of Karnataka origin. The prominent were 'Abhilashitartha Chintanmani' also called the 'Rajamanasollasa', 'Bharata Bhashya', 'Sangita Sudhakara' written by Haripala, 'Sangita Chudamani,' Vidyaranya's 'Sangita Sara', 'Bharatasara Sangraha', 'Viveka Chudamani', 'Sangita Suryodaya', 'Tala Deepika', 'Sangita Sudha,' 'Chatrudandi Prakashika,' 'Sadraga Chandrodaya,' 'Ragamanjari,' and 'Nartana Nirnaya,' (these three by Pundalika Vithala), 'Shivatatva Ratnakara,' 'Geetagopala,' 'Sritattvanidhi,' 'Shruti Siddanta,' etc.

An abundant variety of instruments were in use in Karnataka. The Kannada poets were well aware of the classical four fold divisions of musical instruments into string, wind, percussion



A bracket figure at Belur

and solid. They also reveal familiarity with an astonishing number of these instruments which were in vogue. Among the stringed instruments kinnari, vellaki, vipanchi, ravanahasta, dandika, trisari, jantra, swaramandala and parivadini find a mention. Shankha, shringa, tittira, kahale, vamsa, bambuli are the wind instruments mentioned. Among the large number of percussion instruments ottu, karadi, mridanga, dhakka, patha, dundubhi, panava, bheri, dindima, traivali, nissala, dhamaru, chambaka, dande, dollu and ranja are prominently mentioned. Some solid instruments used were ghanta, jayaghanta, kinkini, jhallari, tala and kamsala. Palkuriki Somanatha mentions about 32 types of veenas and 18 types of flutes.

Khanda, Shukasarika, Tripadi, Chatushpadi, Shatpadi, Varna, Dhavala, Suladi, Pada, Vachana, Kirtana, Tattva, Ugabhoga were the different types of composition. Karnataka had a great number of reputed composers whose compositions are popular and relevant even today. There were many composers of the Veerasaiva faith like Sakalesha Madarasa, Basavanna, Nijaguna Shivayogi, Muppina Shadakshari, Bala Leela Mahanta Shivayogi, Nagabhushana Ghanamatarya, Madivalappa Kadakola, Nanjunda Shivayogi, Karibasavaswamy and Sarpabhusana Shivayogi. The Haridasa Kuta is said to have been founded by Narahari Teertha, the disciple of Madwacharya. Sripadaraya was called Haridasa Pitamaha. The Haridasas composed songs in Kannada in praise of Lord Vishnu. Vyasaraaya, Vadiraja, Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa and others composed Kirtanas. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar was also an able composer.

Purandaradasa strode like a colossus in the musical history of Karnataka. 'Pillari geetas' composed by Purandarasa form the foundation for learning Karnataka music even today. Purandaradasa is revered as the 'Karnataka Sangita Pitamaha' and is credited to have given a new direction to Karnatak music.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, there was a marked separation of the popular and classical compositions. Mysore Sadashiva Rao adorned the royal court of Mysore and was the guru of celebrities like Veena Subbanna, Sheshanna and others. Mysore Sadashiva Rao, Subbanna, Sheshanna. Sambaiah, Muthaih Bahgvathar, Mysore K. Vasudevacharya (composed in Kannada, Sanskrit and Telugu), Devottama Jois, Karigiri Rao, Bidaram Krishnappa, Mysore T. Chowdaiah, Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, Aliya Lingaraja, Veena Krishnacharya, Rudrapattnam Venkataramanayya, Tiruppanandal Pattabhiramaiah, Kolar Chandrashekara Sastry, Bellary Raja Rao and others have left behind a rich tradition of their compositions. Among the lady musicians mention may be made of Bangalore Nagarathamma who renovated the samadhi of Sri Tyagaraja at Thiruvaiyar.

The reign of the Wodeyar of Mysore may be considered the golden age of music in Karnataka. They extended patronage to local musicians and also musicians of other regions. Veena Bhakshi Venkatasubbayya, Shivaramaiah, Pallavi Ramalingaiah and Lakshminarayana were prominent among the musicians of the state who received royal patronage. Other eminent vocalists who lived elsewhere or graced the Mysore durbar were Sadashiva Rao, Lalgudi Ramayyar,

Mugur Subbanna, Krishnayya, Karigiri Rao, Bhairavi Kempe Gowda, Rudrappa, Janjhamarutam Subbaya, Lagudi Guruswamy Iyer, Bidaram Krishnappa, K. Vasudevacharya, Tiruvaiyaru Subramanya Iyer, Kolar Nagarathanamma, Shatkala Narasayya, Chikka Rama Rao, Belakavady Srinivasa Iyengar, Chintalipalli Venkata Rao, B.Devendrappa and T. Chowdaiah.

Hindustani Music: As mentioned earlier, Pundarika Vitthala (1562-1599), a native of Satanur near Magadi was proficient in both Karnatak and Hindustani music. Though the Mysore rulers mainly patronised Karnatak music, they also encouraged Hindustani music. In the northern part of Karnataka, petty principalities of Ramadurga and Jamakhandi patronised Hindustani music. Eminent Hindustani musicians were employed in their durbars. Giants of Hindustani music like Balakrishna Raste, Ganapath Rao Raste, Nandopant Joglekar, Balanwantrao Vaidya, Dada Khare, Antubuva Apte, Balawantrao Katkar, Alladiya Khan, Khan Abdul Karim Khan, Rahmat Khan, Ramakrishnabuva Vaze, Shivarambuva, Munji Khan, Vishnupant Chatre, Nilkanthbuva, Shankaradikshit Janthali, Siddarama Jambaldinni, Dattopanth Pathak, Panchakshari Gavai, Hanumantharao Valvekar, Vithalrao Koregaonkar and Ramabhau Kundgolkar (Savai Gandharava) were some artistes who resided permanently in these regions or graced these places with their music.

Some stalwarts in the Hindustani arena from Karnataka are Mallikarjuna Mansoor, Gangubai Hanagal, Basavaraja Rajaguru, Bhimsen Joshi, Kumar Gandharva, Devendra Murdeshwar, Vishudas Shirali, Puttaraja Gavai, Basavaraja Mansoor, Krishnabai Ramdurg, Phakeerappa Gavai, Gurubasavaiah Hiremath, V.V. Uttarkar, D. Garuda, N.G. Majumdar, R.S. Desai, Arjunasa Nakod, Sheshagiri Hanagal, Lakshmi G. Bhave, Manik Rao Raichurkar, Sangameshwar Gurav and Shyamala G. Bhave.

Many vocalists and instrumentalists have attained distinction and enriched the tradition of Karnataka by their original contribution. Among the vocalists, Chintalapalli Ramachandra Rao, Channakeshavaiah, Padmanabha Rao, T.N. Puttaswamaiah, R.S. Narayana Swamy, R.K. Ramanathan and R.K. Sreekantan, Kurudi Venkannacharya, Thitte Krishna Iyengar, L.S. Narayanaswamy Bhagavathar, B.S.R. Iyengar, A. Subba Rao, R. Chandrashekharaiyah, Pallavi Chandrappa, M.A. Narasimachar, Rallapalli Ananthakrishna Sharma, Sandhyavandanam Srinivasa Rao, Srinivasa Iyengar, Vasadam Iyengar, Chokkamma, Neelamma Kadambi, Channamma, Papa Chudamani, etc. are prominent.

Among the instrumentalists, Veena players like Srikanta Iyer, V. Doreswamy Iyengar, Balakrishna, R.N. Doreswamy, M.J. Srinivasa Iyengar, R.K. Srinivasa murthy, R.K. Suryanarayana, R. Visweshvara, Chokkamma, R. Alamelu, Suma Sudhindra and Rajalakshmi Tirunarayana are notable. The flutists include M.R. Doreswamy, B. Shankar Rao, V. Deshikachar, M.P. Upadhyaya, Rajanarayana, Shashidhar and Shashank (child prodigy). The notable violinists are R.R. Keshavamurthy, Anoor Ramakrishna, H.V. Krishnamurthy, A. Veerabhadraiah, Mahadevappa. M. Nagaraj and M. Manjunath, Sheshagiri Rao, A.V. Krishnamachar, H.K. Venkataram, Tatachar, Kanchana Subbaratnam, M.S. Subramanyam, M.S. Govindaswamy, H.K. Narasimhamurthy, T.G. Tyagarajan and A.V. Venkatarammaiah, B. Viswanath. Players of

percussion instruments include M.S. Ramaiah, V.V. Ranganathan, Ramachar, M.S. Seshappa Bangalore. K. Venkataram, A.V. Anand, T.A.S. Mani, K.N. Krishnamurthy, V.S. Rajagopal, Rajachar, Rajakesari, Chandramouli, Bhadrachar, Praveen, Sonala Sheshagiridas, B.G. Lakshminarayana, Sukanya Ramagopal, Dattareya Sharma, Ananthakrishna Sharma and K. Muniratnam Naranappa (mukhaveena), Ramadasappa, Ravikiran (gotuvadya) and Kadri Gopalanath (saxophone), Narasimhalu Vadavatie, Bindu Madhava Pathak (Rudra Veena) and Rajiv Taranath (Sarodist) are other instrumentalists who are popular.

Gamaka art is an ancient one. The practitioners of this art in recent times include Joladarasi Doddanna Gowda, S. Nagesha Rao, B.S.S. Kaushik, H.K. Ramaswamy, Gunduramaiah, S. Vasudeva Rao. R. Shankarnarayana, Hosabele Seetharama Rao, G.B. Gopinatha Rao, Talakadu Mayigauda, M. Raghavendra Rao etc. There is a Gamaka Kala Parishat at Bangalore.

The romantic poetry of modern period derived a new style, melody and new musical form, called 'Sugama Sangitha'. This form of music was influenced both by classical Kamataka and Hindustani music and also western music. P. Kalinga Rao was a pioneer in this field. He was followed by Mysore Ananthaswamy who made this form of music extremely popular. C. Aswath. H.R. Leelavathi, Jayavanthi Devi Hirebet, Anuradha Dhareshwar, Shimoga Subbanna, Ratnamala Prakash, Malathi Sharma, Kasturi Shankar, Shyamala G. Bhave, B.R. Chaya, B.K. Sumitra, Shymala Jahagirdar, Yeshwant Halibandi, Usha Ganesh, Narisimha Nayak, Indu Vishwanath, H.K. Narayana, E.G. Ramanath and Y.K. Muddukrishna and others have made light music popular.

The Government of Kamataka has a separate section devoted to the advancement of music in Karanataka. The Secondary Education Board conducts examinations in music and awards certificates to the participating



Galaxy of Musicians, Painting by Raja Ravi Varma

candidates. Many universities in the state offer courses at the graduation and post-graduation levels in music. The government also awards scholarships to talented and deserving candidates who are interested in learning music. The cassette revolution has made an immense contribution in popularising light music and also classical music by taking it into every household in the state. The role of the Kannada stage in popularising music is in no way small. Varadachar, Malavalli Sundramma, Aswathamma, Nagesh Rao, Subbayya Naidu, Gangubai Guledgud, Sonubai, Subhadramma Mansoor, Vajrappa, B.N. Chinnappa, Sarojamma Dhuttaragi, H.K. Yoga Narasimha are a few artistes who made a name in this field.

In addition, the annual music festivals like the Ramanavami and Ganesh Chaturthi, music festivals in Bangalore and Mysore, art festival in Hubli, Savai Gandharva Festival at Kundagol and a host of other music festivals conducted annually by different organisations and association are providing stimulus for the popularisation of music in the state. Several institutions run by organisations are training students and aspiring youngsters in music. Sri Ayyanar College of Music, Vijaya College of Music, Ganakala Mandira, Vijayakalamandira, Sri Venkateshwara Gananilaya, Sri Vijaya Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Adarsha Film Institute, Vijaya Film Institute, (all founded in Bangalore), Sri Panchankshari Krupa Poshita Sangita Shala (Gudur, Bijapur), Sri Raghavendra Sangita Vidyalaya (Raichur), Tyagaraja Sangeeta Vidyalaya (Ramanagar), Sri Vanividya Society (Shimoga), Sri Panchakshari Lalitha Kala and Sangitha Kala Sangha (Bijapur), Suptha Mahilamandir, Tumkur, Lalitha Kala Vrinda, Karkala, Ekanatheshwari Sangita Kala Mandira (Chitradurga), etc. are some of the institutions affiliated to Kamataka Sangita Nritya Academy, Bangalore. In addition to this a large number of private institutions are running music classes in many urban centres of the state.

In the field of Music there are four different awards. The *State Sangeetha Nritya Academy* from 1959 to 2008 honoured 549 eminent artists in various disciplines of music.

Kanaka Purandara Award Winners

Thitte Krishna Iyengar (1991), Gangubai Hanagal (1992), R.R. Keshava Murthi (1993), Bindumadhava Pathak (1994), Raghavendra Rao (1995), R.K. Srikantan (1996), Puttaraja Gavai (1997), M.S. Ramaiah (1998), Sheshagiri Hanagal (1999), Bhadrageeri Achutadas (2000), A.Subbarao (2001), Pandit Panchakshariswamy Mattighatti (2002), M.J.Srinivasa Iyengar (2003) Pandit Vasantha Kanaka (2004), B.S.S. Kowshik (2005), V. Ramaratham (2006), Chandra Shekara Puranik Matt (2007).

State Sangeetha Vidwan Award Winners

Puttaraja Gavai (1993), R.K. Srikantan (1994), Rama Rao V. Naik (1995), A Subba Rao (1996), Sangameswara Gurav (1997), N. Chokkamma (1998), M.A. Narasimhachar (1999), T.S. Tatachar (2000), R.K.Bijapure (2001), R.Vishweshvaran (2002), R.R.Keshavamurthy (2003), Chandrashekara Puranik Matha (2004), S. Mahadevappa (2005), Manik Rao Raichurar (2006), K. Siddarama Swamy (2007), M.R. Gowtam (2008).

T. Chowdaiah Award Winners

Ustad Bismilla Khan (1995), Veena Doreswamy Iyenger (1966), Rajeeva Taranath (1997), Kunnaikudi R. Vaidyanathan (1998), Pandit Ustad Allarakha (1999), T.K. Murthy (2000), R.K.Bijapur (2001), Lalgudi Jayaraman (2002), Pandit G.R. Nimbargi (2003), S. Ramani (2004), Dattatreya Sadashiva Garud (2005), Vellur G. Ramabhadran (2006), Puttaraja Gavai (2007).

Santa Shishunala Shareef Award Winners

Jayavanthi Devi Hirebet (1995), C. Ashwath (1996), H.R. Leelavathi (1997), Anuradha Dhaireswar (1998), Shimoga Subbanna (1999), H.K. Narayana (2000), M.Prabhakar (2001), Ganthikere Raghanna (2002), Shayamala Jagerdar (2003), Murugodu Krishnadasa (2004), Eswarappa G. Minaji (2005), C.K. Tara (2006), Keshava Guram (2007).

The **Central Sangeetha and Natak academy** is honouring artists selecting from all over the country, thus the following artists were honoured. K.Vasudevacharya (1954), T.Chowdaiah (1957), B.Devendrappa (1963), V.Doriswamy Iyengar (1970), Shantarao (1970), N.Channakeshavaiah (1971), T.Chandrakantamma (1971), Mallikarjuna Mansoor (1971), Gangubai Hangal (1973), Bheemasen Joshi (1975), R.K.Shree Kantan (1979), Basavaraja Rajaguru (1981), Devendra Murudeshwara (1986), U.S.Krishna Rao and Chandrabhagadevi (1987), Thitte Krishna Iyengar (1989), Mayarao (1989), Honnappa Bhagavata (1990), B.V.K. Shastri (1999), R.R.Keshavamurthy (1999), H.R.Keshavamurthy (1999), Prathibha Prahalad (2001), Sangameshwara Guruv (2001), R.N.Doreswamy (2001), M.A.Narasimhachar (2002), Kadri Gopalanatha (2002).

DANCE IN KARNATAKA

As dance is a visual art, the visual impression of this dynamic art is lost on the sands of time. The tradition of dances currently at vogue in Karnataka can be broadly divided as Janapada and Shista, the former being localised in certain areas only, whereas the latter has spread to other parts outside the state. Very few art lovers of yore have left any written literature on the then existing dances. The Tamil text 'Silapadhikaram' refers to a dance of the Kannadigas witnessed by the Chera king Sengoothavan. An inscription in Pattadakal reveals that Devadasis were engaged in 'Nritya seva' in temples. Ganga rulers like Durvinita and Narasimhadeva Satyavakya are described as well versed in dancing and singing. During the Rashtrakuta and the later Chalukya periods, the courtesans had duties assigned to them in temples and they were accomplished dancers. Many inscriptions have praised Shantaladevi, the queen of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana as being an expert in



Nataraja, Aihole

dance. Bhandaru Lakshminarayana the Natyacharya in Krishnadevaraya's court was called Abhinava Bharata. Dancers and artistes were encouraged to perform during the annual Dasara celebrations by the Vijayanagar rulers. The Mysore court also encouraged traditional dance, following the footsteps of the Vijayanagar rulers. 'Manasollasa' of Someshwara III, Pundarika Vitthala's 'Narthana Niranay', 'Lasya Ranjana' of Simha Bhupala, 'Rasikajana Manollasini' 'Sara Sangraha' and 'Bharata Shastra' written by Venkatamudarsani, are works devoted to the arts of music and dancing.

Perhaps, the greatest phenomenon that contributed to the preservation and flourishing of dance in the state was the practice of Devadasis offering service in temples. By the end of the 19th century, in Mulbagal, Mugar, T. Narsipur and Poovalavadi near Chintamani, there were as many as 200 professional dancing women living with a number of Nattuvaras (or dance masters). There were many Brahmin scholars well versed in Sanskrit, Bharatanatya and Abhinaya who taught the Devadasis the intricate art of Abhinaya. In the erstwhile Mysore state, it is heartening to note that Bharatanatya developed its own style, due to their efforts. There developed a repertory of Bharatanatya in which Mangalam, Stuti, Alaripu, Jatiswara, Vemam, Pada and Tillana came in a sequence. During that period Kavisvar Giryappa, Kashi Guru, Amritappa, Appaya, Dasappa, Kittappa and Jetty Tayamma are some reputed teachers, while, Venkatalakshamma, Puttadevamma, Ramamani and Mugar Tripurasundaramma were dancers of repute.

Bangalore came to be recognised as a very important centre for the teaching of Bharatanatya. Between 1910-1930, the art and the artistes had a decline due to breakdown of social values and also due to the influence of Western education which eclipsed the traditional and indigeneous art. After 1930, people like E. Krishna Iyer, Rukmini Arundale, Ramagopal, U.S. Krishna Rao and his wife Chandrabhaga Devi popularised this art in the 1940s.

During the wake of this renaissance in the 40s, many dance teachers gained ground in Karnataka. In the 50s the state of affairs changed with the foundation of the Central and State Academies of Dance, Drama and Music. These academies extended grants and aid to good teachers and institutions. Gradually, in the erstwhile Mysore state and later in Karnataka, the dissemination of the knowledge of dance art improved. Later, the then government of Mysore started the government examination in Junior, Senior and Proficiency grades in Bharatanatyam. The whole horizon of Bharatanatyam also changed after the reorganisation of the State. As the 1970s dawned, Karnataka, especially Bangalore and Mysore could boast of many dance teachers and institutions capable of producing proficient dancers. The Bangalore University started the department of dance, drama and music. The future of Bharatanatya therefore promises to be very encouraging in Karnataka.



Dancer, Kuruwatti

Many Institutions run by veterans of the art, are imparting training in Bharatanatyam and other styles. In Bangalore city, apart from the Mahamaya Nritya Peetha of Dr. U.S. Krishna Rao, others like the Keshava Nritya Shala of H.R. Keshavamurthy, Menaka Nritya Shala of T.S. Bhat, Bharatanatyam Kalashale of Manikyam, Bharateeya Vidya Bhavana Nritya Kendra, Ganesha Nritya Shala of Lalitha Dorai, Saraswati Nritya Shala of Shekhar, Venkateshwara Natya Mandira of Radha Sridhar, Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai School of Leela Ramanathan, Chittaranjan Kalakshetra of C. Radhakrishna, M.V. School of Bharatanatyam, Sri Venkateshwara Natya Mandira and Gana Nritya Kalashale of V.S. Lokaiah and the dance schools run by Maya Rao, Narmada, Prathiba Prahalad and Vani Ganpathy are among the noted ones. Many other schools in all different centres of the state have gained reputation.

A dance village named Nrityagram was established in Hesaraghatta on the outskirts of Bangalore city by the famous Odissi exponent, the late Protima Gauri. She had arranged for the training of students in all disciplines of traditional Indian dance under one roof in her Nrityagrama. The Institute continues to promote dance even after the death of the founder.

Even though Bharatanatyam scene is overwhelmingly dominated by female artistes, some men have stormed into this female bastion and have gained great reputation as worthy challengers. Some of them are, K.R.S. Prasanna, A.R. Sridhar, Ramu, Arun, B.K. Shyamprakash and Rajendra.

Many artistes of great renown have been striving for popularising the art of whom, N. Gundappa and K. Venkatalakshamma, S. Sundramma, M. Jeamma, Subbamma, Chandrakantamma, Maya Rao, Shanta Rao, Chinnamma, U.S. Krishna Rao, H.R. Keshavamurthy and V.S. Koushik are noteworthy. Besides, Leela Ramanathan, B.K. Vasanthalakshmi, C. Radhakrishna, Radha Sreedhar, Lalitha Srinivasa, Padmini Ramachandran, Padmini Ravi, Usha Datar, etc. have become famous and have also gained international recognition and reputation.

Natyanari Shantala Award Winners

This Award is instituted by the Department of Kannada and Culture. The Awardees are: K. Venkatalakshamma (1995), Dr. U.S. Krishna Rao (1996), U.S. Krishna Rao (Mangalore) (1997), H.R. Keshava Murthy (1998), Maya Rao (1999), K. Muralidhara Rao (2000), Narmada (2001), Padmashree Shanta Rao (2002) C.Radhakrishna (2003), Jayalashkmi Alwa (2004), Leela Ramanathan (2005), K.B. Madhava Rao (2006), T.S.Bhat (2007).

CINEMA IN KARNATAKA*

The Film industry in Karnataka has a history of over six decades. In their early phase, films produced in Karnataka were only based on themes from the Kannada Theatre. The first 'Mooki' (silent) film 'Mrichchakatika' was produced and directed by Mohan Bhavanani with Yenakshi Rama Rao, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, T.P. Kailasam, O.K. Nanda and others were its actors. During the 1930s two Bombay Industrialists, Haribhai R. Desai and Bhogial Dave established the first studio of Southern Indian in Bangalore named Surya

*Contributed by : T.G. Ashwathanarayana

Film Company and made about 40 silent films in about four years. During 1929, with the co-operation of Devudu Narasimha Sastri, Gubbi Veeranna and Algod of Belgium, an organisation named 'Karnataka Pictures Corporation' was established through which silent movies 'Harimaya', 'Song of Life' and 'His Love Affair' were produced. 'Sadarama', (1935), 'Hemareddy Mallamma' (1945), 'Gunasagari', 'Bedara Kannappa' (1954), 'Bhutarajya' and 'Domingo' were the prominent movies of that age with the last two being produced by Dr. Shivaram Karanth. Other notable films were 'Sati Sulocaha', 'Samsara Naukey', 'Vasanthseena', 'Purandaradasa', 'Bhakta Kumbara', 'Mahatma Kabir', 'Krishnaleela', 'Chandrasahasa', 'Bharathi', 'Nagakannika' and 'Jaganmohini.'

The notable personalities who made an impact on the silver screen in the early times were T.P. Kailasam, M.G. Mari Rao, Gubbi Veeranna, R. Nagendra Rao, M.V. Subbiah Naidu, Tripuramba, C.T. Sheshachalam, M.V. Rajamma, B.R. Pantulu, Kemparaj Urs, Shankar Singh, B.V. Vithalacharya, H.L.N. Simha and B.S. Ranga, the last two of whom were instrumental in bringing the Kannada Film field from Madras to Bangalore. 'Bedara Kannappa' (1954) launched Rajkumar who later grew into a legend in the Kannada film industry and also won the Dada Saheb Phalke award in 1997. In the 1950's the trend of social films began and the notable films of that decade were 'Premadaputri,' 'Modala Thedhi,' 'School Master,' 'Kanyadana,' 'Adarshasati,' 'Bhakta Markandeya,' 'Ratnagiri Rahasya,' 'Nala Damayanti,' 'Bhookailasa,' 'Jagajyothi Basaveshwara.' 'Dashavatara,' 'Ranadheera Kantheerava' and 'Bhakta Kanakadasa.'

The year 1964 was significant in the history of Kannada films for the production of the first entirely colour movie 'Amarashilpi Jakanachari'. The same year witnessed the release of 'Naandi,' a new wave film made by N. Lakshminarayan. In the 1960's the man acknowledge by one and all as the greatest director in Kannada film history, Puttanna Kanagal, made memorable films like 'Bellimoda' (1967), 'Gejje Pooje' (1968), 'Sharapanjara' and in the 70s movies like 'Sakshatkara,' 'Nagara Havu' etc. The first film based on Children's subject 'Makkala Raja' was also released during this period.

In the 1970's film makers started adopting Kannada novels famous authors to the screen and this phenomenon became immensely popular. The novels of eminent novelists like Aa Na Kru, Ta Raa Su, Krishnamurthy Puranik, Triveni, M.K. Indira, Poornachandra Tejasvi, S.L. Byrappa, Sai Sute and T.K. Rama Rao were made into movies. Poems of great poet like Bendre, Kuvempu, K.S. Narasimhaswamy, Gopalakrishna Adiga etc., were converted into film lyrics and they gained acclaim.

The decades of the 1970's is considered the age of the new-wave or experimental films through movies like 'Samskara' (1970), 'Vamsa Vriksha' (1972), 'Abachurina Post Office' (1973), 'Kadu' (1974), 'Hamsageethe' (1975), 'Chomana Dudi' (1975), 'Pallavi' (1976), 'Karavall' (1977), 'KanneshwaraRama' (1977), 'Ghatashraddha' (1977), 'Chitegu Chinte' (1978), 'Ondu Orina Kathe,' 'Ondaanonda Kaaladalli' 'Maleyamakklu,' 'Spandana' (all in 1978), 'Kadu Kudure' and 'Arivu*' (1979), 'Yellindalo Bandavaru' (1980), 'Grahana' and 'Moorudarigalu' (1981), 'Bara' (1982), and in recent years Avasthe, Pushpaka Vimana, Surya, Tabarana Kathe, Kaadina Benki, Tarka, Idhu Sadhya, Santha

Shishunala Sharif, Bannada Gejje, Hagalu Vesha, Nagamandala, Deveeri etc. The commercially successful films of that period were 'Nagar Havu' and 'Bangarada Manushya' (1972), 'Yedakallu Goodada Mele' and 'Professor Huchchuraya' (1973), 'Upasane' and 'Bhootayyana Maga Ayyu,' (1974), 'Aparichita' and 'Parasangada Gendethimma' (1978), 'Mother,' 'Mithuna' (1980), 'Gaal Maatu' (1981), Manasa Sarovara (1982), Phaniyamma (1983), Anubhava (1984), Bettada Hoovu, Masanada Hoovu (1985), Malaya Maruta (1986), Ondu Muttina Kathe (1987), Suprabhata (1988), Sankranti (1989), Udbhava, Shabarimale Swamy Ayyappa (1990), Ramachari (1991), Kraurya, Pallavi, Anuroopa, Khandavdeko Mamsavideko, Sankalpa, Bankar Margaiyah, Geejagana Goodu, Savithri, Giddah, Ghata Shradda (President's Gold Medal), Akramana, Mane, Tayi Saheba (President's Gold Medal) (1997), Aparichita and Beladingala Bale. Chaytrada chigaru, Hoomale, Donisagali (1998). Deveri, Kanuru Thegaadati, Chandramukhi Prahaskhi (1999). Mussanje, shapa, kurigalu sar kurigalu (2000). Dveepa, Eakangi, Neela (2001). Artha, kshama, lali Hadu (2002). Chigaridakanasu (2003). Monalisa, Beeru, gowdru, Haseena, (National award Tara best actress), Mithaye mane (2004). Tutturi (2005). Nayineralu, Nayineralu, Nenapirali Amrutashere (2006). Kallarali Hoovagi Kadaveladingalu Footpath (2007). Gulabi Talkes, Mooggina Jade, Matad Matad Mallige, Banada Neralu (2008)

In the 1980s the Government of Karnataka granted 50% tax exemption to Kannada films completely made in Karnataka and it increased the subsidy amount to films. At present all Kannada Films produced and processed entirely in the State is eligible for Rs. 2.50 lakhs (black & white) and Rs. 3.50 lakhs (colour). L.V. Prasad established a Colour Processing Laboratory in Bangalore, Besides, Sanketh, a recording studio of the Nag Brothers and the Chamundeshwari studio were started. The availability of good infrastructure and encouragement received from the Government and the viewership had a cascading effect and there was a jump in the number of films made each year, in this decade. Films based on political and social themes, like 'Accident,' 'Antha,' 'Bara,' 'Chakravyuha,' 'Aasphota,' etc., were made in this decade. Films that were commercially successful in this decade were 'Ahtha,' 'Chakravyooha,' 'Hosabelaku,' 'Haalu Jenu,' 'Mududida Taavare Aralithu,' 'Bandhana,' 'Benkiya Bale,' 'Anubhava,' 'Anand,' 'Rathasaptami,' 'Neebareda Kaadambari,' 'Premaloka,' 'Pushpaka Vimana,' 'Ranadheera,' 'Suprabhata,' 'Sangliyana,' 'Nanjundi Kalyana,' 'Avale Nanna Hendathi,' 'Hendthige Helabedi,' 'Indrajit' 'Dada,' 'Deva,' 'Anjadagandu,' 'Hridaya Haadithu,' 'Gagana,' 'CBI Shankar,' 'Gajapathi Garvabhanga,' 'Ramachari,' 'Chaitrada Premanjali,' 'Bhanda Nanna Ganda,' 'Jeevan Chaitra' and 'Aakasmika'.

Even though the background instrumental music was in vogue in silent films, songs were sung in the first talkie film in 1934. It is said that the advent of modern orchestra in films was due to the efforts of P. Kalinga Rao in 1941. Playback Singing became popular later. Music directors like P. Shamanna, R. Sudarshan, G.K. Venkatesh, T.G. Lingappa, Vijaya Bhaskar, Rajan Nagendra and Hamasalekha have become popular. B.V. Karnath, Prema Karanth,



A Scene from School Master

Girish Kasaravalli, M.S. Satyu, Siddalingaiah, Girish Karnad, Suvarna, G.V. Iyer, Nagabharana and Baraguru Ramachandrappa are film directors who have won national awards. A promising young women film maker is Kavitha Lankesh (Deveeri Film).

Many Kannada films have won a large number of State and National awards over this period of time. Kamataka Film Chamber of Commerce was started in Bangalore in 1944. Some amateur film societies are producing film in 17 mm or 8 mm cameras. They are 'Assema,' 'Srishtri,' 'Swajan' and 'Suchitra' Societies.

The first regional office of the National film Archives of India, Pune, was started in Bangalore in 1982 at Chowdiah Memorial Hall. It is engaged in collecting and preserving old and memorable films made in all the regional languages of South India. The popular film studios of Karnataka are Premier Studio at Mysore and Chamundeshwari, Sree Kantheerava and Abhimaan at Bangalore. Many colour laboratories, processing and recording units are also functioning in Bangalore, which is the film city of Karnataka.

Apart from veteran "Karnataka Ratna" Dr. Rajkumar who has won prestigious Dada Phalke Award, the Kannada screen has produced a host of talented artistes like Ashwath, Balakrishna, Narasimha Raju, Kalyan Kumar, Udaya Kumar, Gangadhar, Vishnuvardhan, Ambarish, Prabhakar, Sridhar, Ravichandran, Kashinath, Shankar Nag, Ananth Nag, Lokesh, Rajesh, Sudharshan, Srinath,

C.R. Simha, Dwarkish, Vajramuni, Ramesh Arvind, Ramgopal etc., and actresses like M.V. Rajamma, Leelavathi, B,V, Radha, Jayamma, Pandari Bai, B. Saroja Devi, Jayanthi, Kalpana, Aarti, Bharati, Manjula, Harini, Jayamala, Jayalakshmi, Malashri, Sudha Rani, Vaishali Kasaravalli, Tara etc.

G.V. Iyer is the first to make the Film in Sanskrit “Adi Shankaracharya” in 1984, which won for him the nations highest award. He further made “Madhwacharya” in Kannada in 1986 and “Ramanujacharya” in 1988 in Tamil trying to bring out the teachings of those saint philosophers, through the medium of Cinema. Iyer again won the national award for his film “Bhagavadgeetha” in 1993.

Both Central and State Government have established various awards separately and honouring film actors and actresses producers, directors, technicians and other related to film land annually Dr. Rajakumar was given the nations prestigious. Dada Palke Award by the central government in 1997. Likewise, the Svarna Kamala award for best kannada films, best actors awards to Kannada artists are given by the central government regularly sofar, many Kannada movies and actors were received these awards. Besides receiving awards for best kannada films for achievements in different fields receiving Best motion picture awards initiated by the Government of India. It's a pride that kannada films have also received many such awards at All India level.

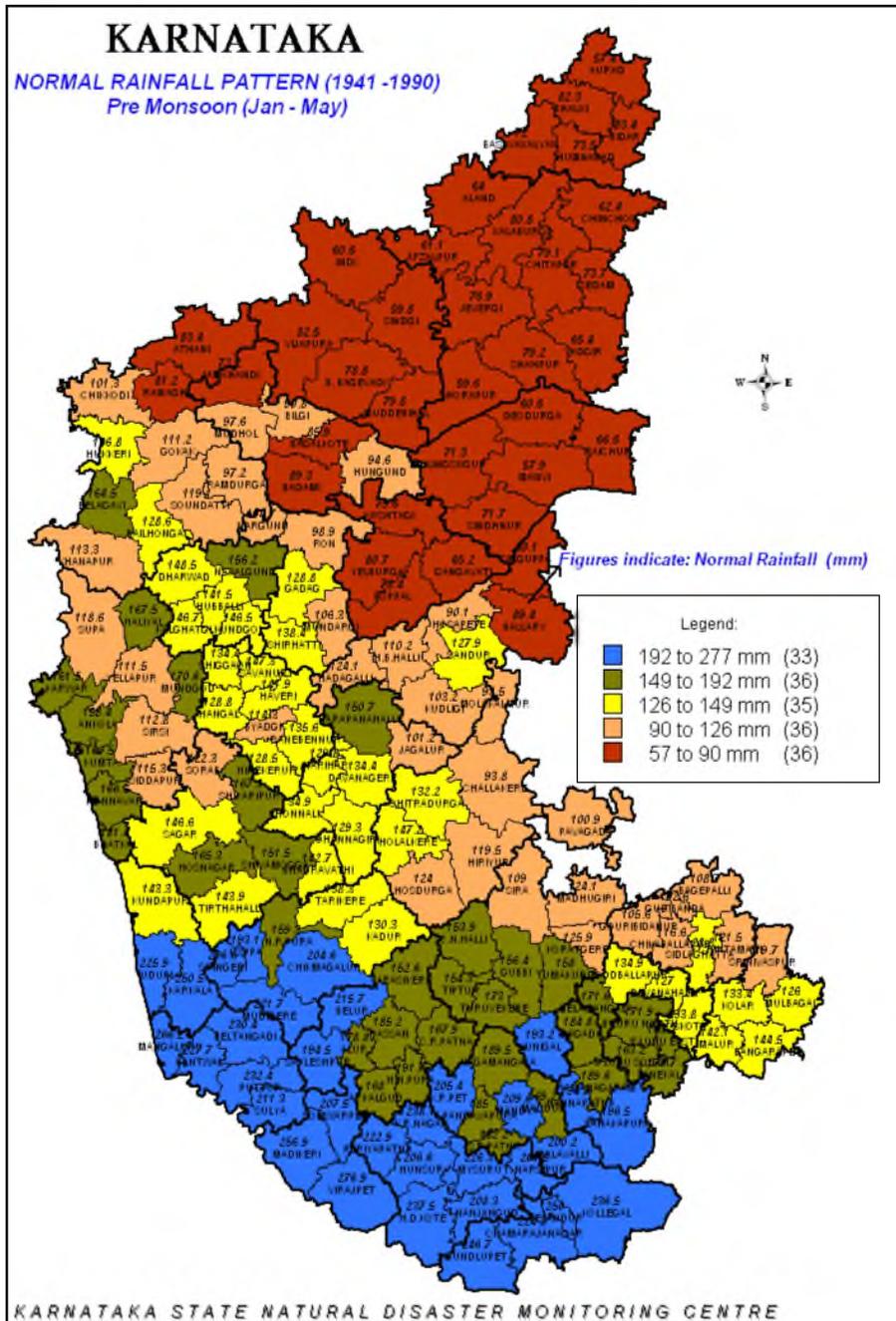


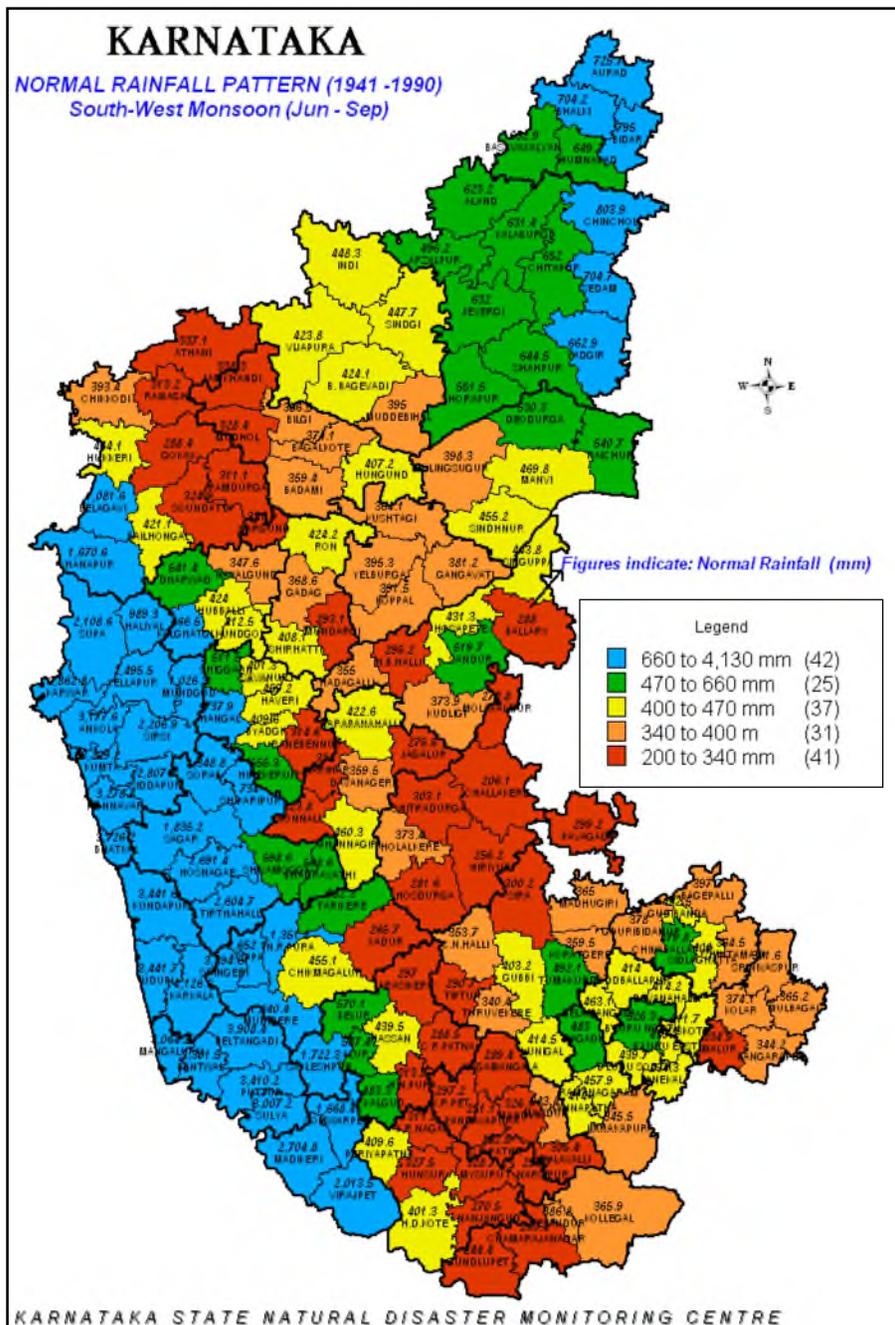
Dr. Raj Kumar with a baby admirer

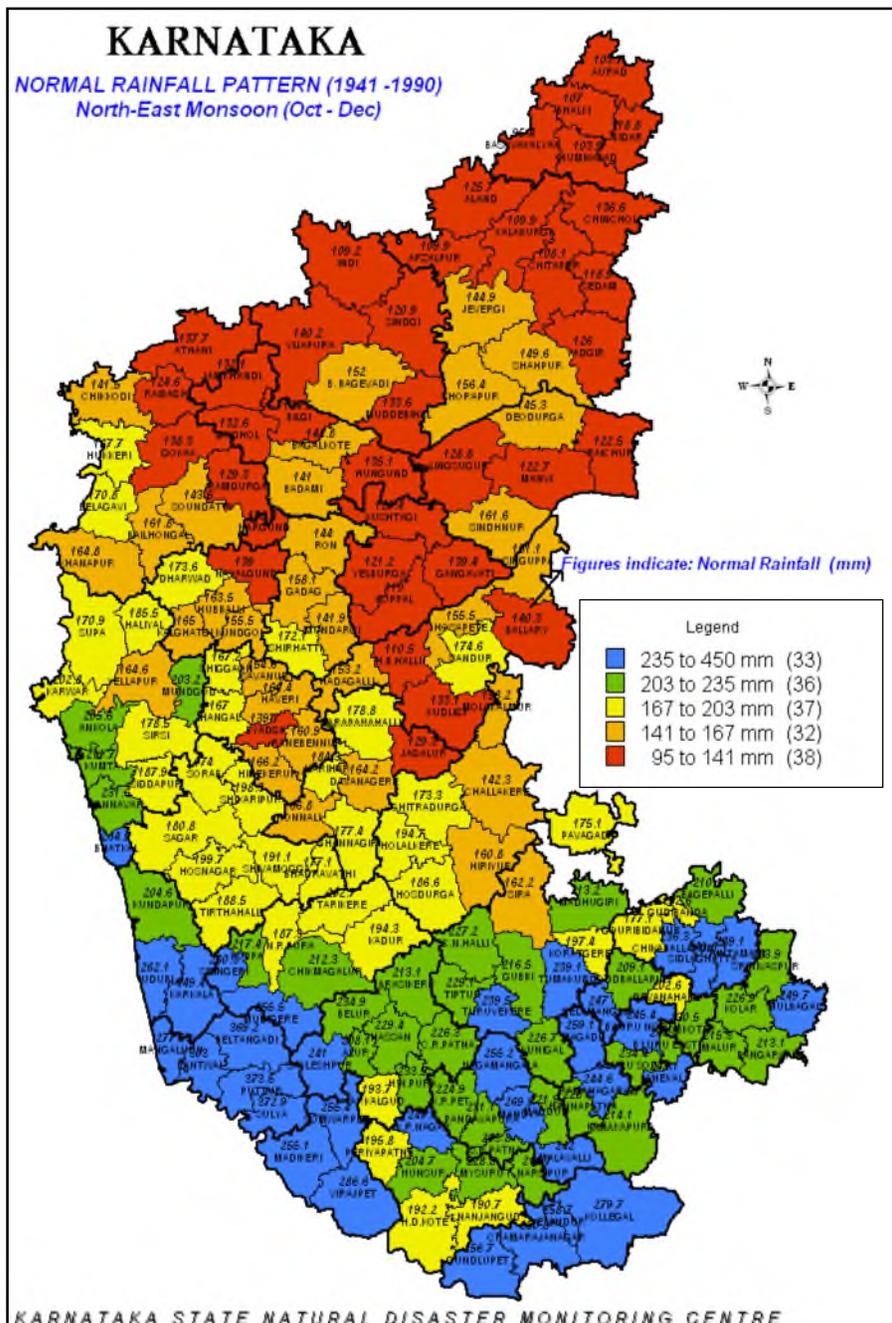


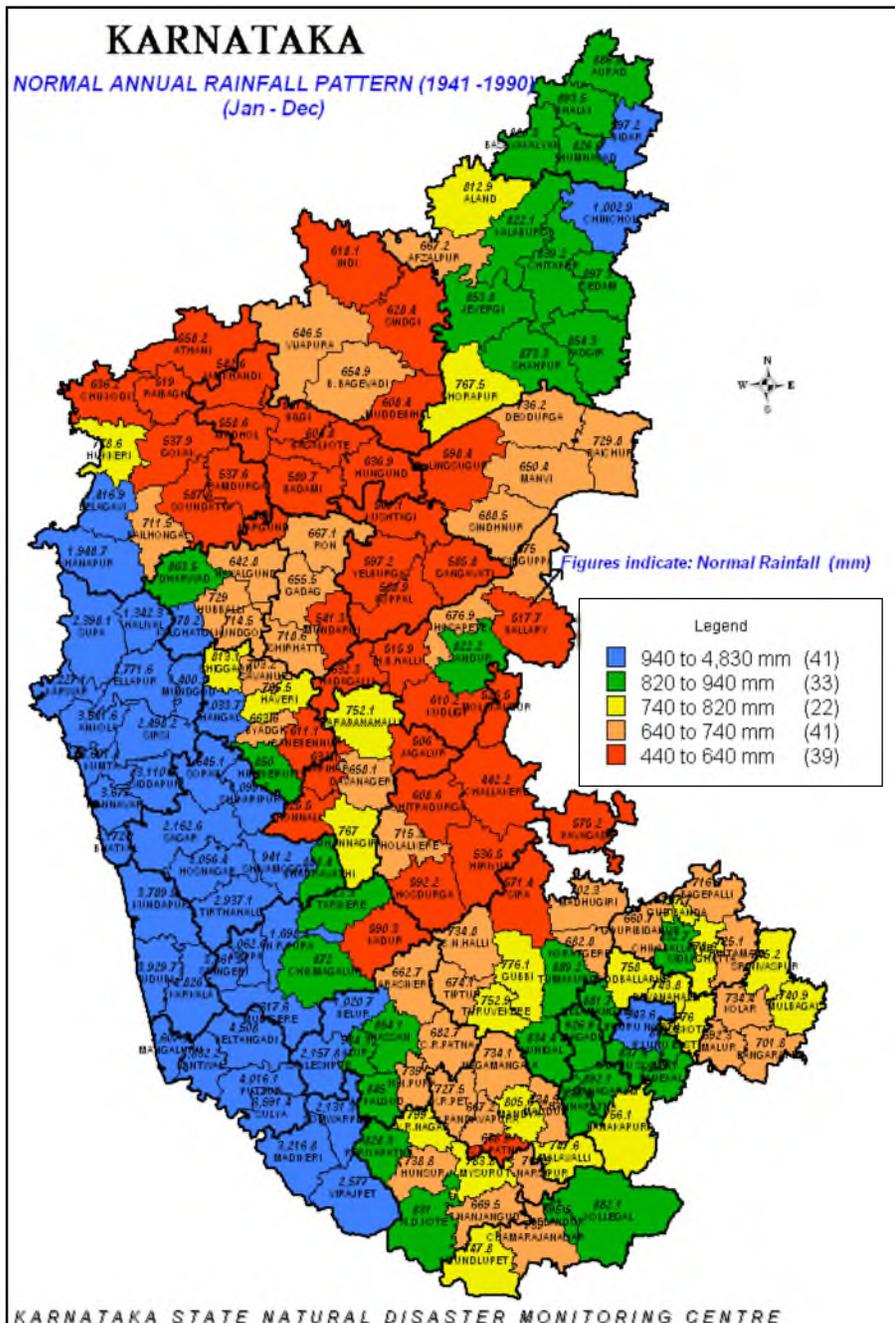
First day Cover & Stamp











Annexure -1 Talukwise Monthly Normal Rainfall In Karnataka

District	Taluks	Premons	Swmons	Nemons	Annual	
Bangalore-Urban	Anekal	171.7	434.3	243.1	849.1	
	Bangalore North	171.9	526.3	245.4	943.6	
	Bangalore South	163.2	439.7	234.4	837.3	
	Bangalore East	163.2	439.7	234.4	837.3	
Bangalore-Rural	Devanahalli	127.0	414.2	202.6	743.8	
	Doddaballapura	134.9	414.0	209.1	758.0	
	Hosakote	133.8	411.7	230.5	776.0	
	Nelamangala	171.6	463.1	247.0	881.7	
Ramanagaram	Channapatna	194.7	414.0	228.2	836.9	
	Kanakapura	196.5	345.5	214.1	756.1	
	Magadi	184.8	483.0	259.1	926.9	
	Ramanagara	189.6	457.9	244.6	892.1	
Kolar	Bangarapet	144.5	344.2	213.1	701.8	
	Kolar	133.4	374.1	226.9	734.4	
	Malur	142.1	334.9	215.3	692.3	
	Mulabagilu	126.0	365.2	249.7	740.9	
	Srinivasapura	119.7	391.6	233.9	745.2	
	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	108.7	397.7	210.1	716.5
Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapura	116.6	479.8	236.3	832.7	
	Chintamani	121.5	364.5	239.1	725.1	
	Gauribidanur	105.6	378.0	177.1	660.7	
	Gudibanda	102.6	452.5	192.6	747.7	
	Sidlaghatta	128.8	400.0	249.8	778.6	
	Tumkur	Chikkanay- akanahalli	153.9	353.7	227.2	734.8
Gubbi		156.4	403.2	216.5	776.1	
Koratagere		125.9	359.5	197.4	682.8	
Kunigal		193.2	414.5	226.7	834.4	
Madhugiri		124.1	365.0	213.2	702.3	
Pavagada		100.9	299.2	175.1	575.2	
Sira		109.0	300.2	162.2	571.4	
Tiptur		154.3	290.7	229.1	674.1	
Tumkur		158.0	492.1	239.1	889.2	
Turuvekere		173.0	340.4	239.5	752.9	
Chitradurga		Challakere	93.8	206.1	142.3	442.2
		Chitradurga	132.2	303.1	173.3	608.6
	Hiriyur	119.5	256.2	160.8	536.5	
	Holalkere	147.2	373.4	194.7	715.3	
	Hosadurga	124.0	281.6	186.6	592.2	
	Molakalmuru	93.5	274.8	158.2	526.5	
Davanagere	Channagiri	129.3	460.3	177.4	767.0	
	Davanagere	134.4	359.5	164.2	658.1	
	Harapanahalli	150.7	422.6	178.8	752.1	

	Harihara	129.8	318.0	184.3	632.1
	Honnali	134.9	323.8	166.8	625.5
	Jagalur	101.2	275.5	129.3	506.0
Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	224.8	263.4	250.8	739.0
	Gundlupet	246.7	244.4	256.7	747.8
	Kollegal	236.5	365.9	279.7	882.1
	Yelandur	250.0	386.8	258.7	895.5
Mysore	Heggadadevana- kote	237.5	401.3	192.2	831.0
	Hunsur	206.6	327.5	204.7	738.8
	Krishnarajanagar	238.1	311.5	249.6	799.2
	Mysore	226.3	328.7	228.8	783.8
	Nanjanagud	208.3	270.5	190.7	669.5
	Periyapatna	222.9	409.6	195.8	828.3
	T.Narasipura	201.5	293.7	216.7	711.9
Mandya	Krishnarajapet	205.4	297.2	224.9	727.5
	Maddur	169.2	343.4	221.9	734.5
	Malavalli	200.2	305.4	242.0	747.6
	Mandya	209.6	326.1	269.9	805.6
	Nagamangala	189.5	289.4	255.2	734.1
	Pandavapura	185.0	251.1	231.1	667.2
	Srirangapatna	182.2	252.5	203.8	638.5
Bellary	Bellary	89.4	288.0	140.3	517.7
	HAdagali	124.1	355.0	153.2	632.3
	Hospet	90.1	431.3	155.5	676.9
	Hagaribommana- halli	110.2	295.2	110.5	515.9
	Kudligi	103.2	373.9	133.1	610.2
	Sandur	127.9	519.7	174.6	822.2
	Siruguppa	80.1	443.8	151.1	675.0
Koppala	Gangavathi	65.2	381.2	139.4	585.8
	Koppala	78.4	391.5	119.0	588.9
	Kushtagi	75.6	364.1	120.4	560.1
	Yelburga	80.7	395.3	121.2	597.2
Raichur	Deodurga	60.6	530.3	145.3	736.2
	Lingsugur	71.3	398.3	128.8	598.4
	Manvi	57.9	469.8	122.7	650.4
	Raichur	66.6	540.7	122.5	729.8
	Sindhanur	71.7	455.2	161.6	688.5
Gulbarga	Afzalpur	61.1	496.2	109.9	667.2
	Aland	64.0	623.2	125.7	812.9
	Chincholi	62.4	803.9	136.6	1002.9
	Chittapur	79.1	652.0	108.1	839.2
	Gulbarga	80.8	631.4	109.9	822.1
	Jevargi	76.9	632.0	144.9	853.8

	Sedam	73.7	704.7	118.9	897.3
	Shahapur	79.2	644.5	149.6	873.3
	Shorapur	59.6	551.5	156.4	767.5
	Yadgir	65.4	662.9	126.0	854.3
Bidar	Aurad	57.4	725.7	103.7	886.8
	Bidar	83.4	795.0	118.8	997.2
	Bhalki	82.3	704.2	107.0	893.5
	Basavakalyan	72.0	652.9	95.4	820.3
	Humnabad	73.5	649.2	103.9	826.6
Belgaum	Athani	83.4	337.1	137.7	558.2
	Bailhongal	128.6	421.1	161.8	711.5
	Belgaum	164.5	1081.6	170.8	1416.9
	Chikkodi	101.3	393.4	141.5	636.2
	Gokak	111.2	288.4	138.3	537.9
	Hukkeri	146.8	464.1	167.7	778.6
	Khanapur	113.3	1670.6	164.8	1948.7
	Ramadurga	97.2	311.1	129.3	537.6
	Raibagh	81.2	313.2	124.6	519.0
	Soundatti	119.1	324.9	143.6	587.6
Bagalkote	Badami	89.3	359.4	141.0	589.7
	Bagalkote	85.9	374.1	144.8	604.8
	Bilgi	90.8	356.5	134.5	581.8
	Hungund	94.6	407.2	135.1	636.9
	JamkHandi	72.2	338.3	132.1	542.6
	Mudhol	97.6	328.4	132.6	558.6
Bijapur	Bagevadi	78.8	424.1	152.0	654.9
	Bijapur	82.5	423.8	140.2	646.5
	Indi	60.6	448.3	109.2	618.1
	Muddebihal	79.8	395.0	133.6	608.4
	Sindgi	59.8	447.7	120.9	628.4
Gadag	Gadag	128.8	368.6	158.1	655.5
	Mundargi	106.3	293.1	141.9	541.3
	Naragund	104.7	331.9	132.4	569.0
	Ron	98.9	424.2	144.0	667.1
	Shirahatti	138.4	408.1	172.1	718.6
Haveri	Byadgi	114.3	409.6	139.7	663.6
	Hanagal	128.8	737.9	167.0	1033.7
	Haveri	141.9	459.2	164.4	765.5
	Hirekerur	128.5	555.3	166.2	850.0
	Ranebennur	135.6	314.6	160.9	611.1
	Savanur	147.3	401.3	154.6	703.2
	Shiggaon	134.4	511.5	167.2	813.1
Dharwad	Dharwad	148.5	541.4	173.6	863.5
	Hubli	141.5	424.0	163.5	729.0

	Kalghatgi	146.7	666.5	165.0	978.2
	Kundgol	146.5	412.5	155.5	714.5
	Navalgund	156.2	347.6	139.0	642.8
Shimoga	Bhadravathi	142.7	568.6	177.1	888.4
	Hosanagara	165.3	2691.4	199.7	3056.4
	Sagara	146.6	1835.2	180.8	2162.6
	Shikaripura	167.3	734.0	198.3	1099.6
	Shimoga	151.5	598.6	191.1	941.2
	SOraba	122.3	1348.8	174.0	1645.1
	Tirthahalli	143.9	2604.7	188.5	2937.1
Hassan	Alur	178.8	547.4	208.1	934.3
	Arkalgud	168.0	483.3	193.7	845.0
	Arasikere	152.6	297.0	213.1	662.7
	Belur	215.7	570.1	234.9	1020.7
	Channarayapatna	167.9	288.5	226.3	682.7
	Hassan	185.2	439.5	229.4	854.1
	Holenarasipura	191.6	313.9	233.5	739.0
	Sakaleshpura	194.5	1722.3	241.0	2157.8
Chikkamagalur	Chikkamagalur	204.6	455.1	212.3	872.0
	Kadur	130.3	265.7	194.3	590.3
	Koppa	193.1	2652.1	217.4	3062.6
	Mudigere	221.7	1840.4	255.5	2317.6
	Narasimhara- japura	159.3	1351.8	187.3	1698.4
	Sringeri	206.6	3394.6	260.3	3861.5
	Tarikere	138.3	582.3	202.7	923.3
Kodagu	Madikeri	256.9	2704.8	255.1	3216.8
	Somwarpet	207.5	1668.4	255.4	2131.3
	Virajpet	276.9	2013.5	286.6	2577.0
Dakshina Kan- nada	Beltangadi	230.4	3908.4	369.2	4508.0
	Bantwal	227.7	3301.5	303.0	3832.2
	Mangalore	266.2	3064.2	277.5	3607.9
	Puttur	232.4	3410.2	373.5	4016.1
	Sulya	211.3	3007.2	372.9	3591.4
Udupi	Karkala	250.5	4126.6	449.4	4826.5
	Kundapur	143.3	3441.6	204.6	3789.5
	Udupi	225.9	3441.7	262.1	3929.7
Uttara Kannada	Ankola	158.4	3177.6	205.6	3541.6
	Bhatkal	181.4	3726.2	264.5	4172.1
	Haliyal	167.5	989.3	185.5	1342.3
	Honnavar	166.6	3278.8	231.6	3677.0
	Karwar	161.5	2862.8	202.8	3227.1
	Kumta	160.5	3229.2	211.7	3601.4
	Mundgod	170.6	1026.3	203.2	1400.1

	Siddapur	115.3	2807.7	187.9	3110.9
	Sirsi	112.8	2206.9	178.5	2498.2
	Supa	118.6	2108.6	170.9	2398.1
	Yellapur	111.5	2495.5	164.6	2771.6
	Sik	160.8	359.8	215.1	735.7
	Nik	97.2	493.9	139.6	730.8
	Malnad	179.6	1278.9	216.7	1675.1
	Coastal	179.6	2926.9	253.6	3360.1
	State	140.6	820.0	189.9	1150.5

Annexure -2 Districtwise Monthly Normal Rainfall In Karnataka

District	Premons	Swmons	Nemons	Annual
Bangalore-Urban	168.9	466.8	241.0	876.7
Bangalore-Rural	166.6	425.4	229.4	821.4
Ramanagaram	191.4	425.1	236.5	853.0
Kolar	122.7	389.3	222.2	734.2
Chikkaballapur	114.0	412.1	217.5	743.6
Tumkur	144.9	361.9	212.6	719.3
Chitradurga	118.4	282.5	169.3	570.2
Davanagere	130.1	360.0	166.8	656.8
Chamarajanagara	239.5	315.1	261.5	816.1
Mysore	220.2	334.7	211.2	766.1
Mandya	191.6	295.0	235.5	722.1
Bellary	103.6	386.7	145.5	635.7
Koppala	75.0	383.0	125.0	583.0
Raichur	65.6	478.9	136.2	680.7
Gulbarga	70.2	640.2	128.6	839.1
Bidar	73.7	705.4	105.8	884.9
Belgaum	114.7	560.6	148.0	823.2
Bagalkote	88.4	360.7	136.7	585.7
Bijapur	72.3	427.8	131.2	631.3
Gadag	115.4	365.2	149.7	630.3
Haveri	133.0	484.2	160.0	777.2
Dharwad	147.9	478.4	159.3	785.6
Shimoga	148.5	1483.0	187.1	1818.6
Hassan	181.8	582.8	222.5	987.0
Chikkamagalur	179.1	1506.0	218.5	1903.7
Kodagu	247.1	2128.9	265.7	2641.7

Dakshina Kannada	233.6	3338.3	339.2	3911.1
Udupi	206.6	3670.0	305.4	4181.9
Uttara Kannada	147.7	2537.2	200.6	2885.5

Annexure -3 Karnataka At A Glance 2007-08

Sl.No's	Particulars	Unit	State Statistics
1.1	GENERAL		
a	Taluks as on31-03-2008	No's	176
b	Hoblies as on31-03-2008	No's	747
c	Villages :		
	1. Inhabited villages	No's	27,481
	2. Uninhabited villages	No's	1,925
d	Total villages	No's	29,406
e	Grama Panchayaths	No's	5,628
f	Towns/Urban Agglomerations	No's	270
g	City Corporations	No's	8
h	City Municipal Corporation	No's	44
i	Town Municipal Corporation	No's	94
j	Town Panchayaths	No's	68
k	Notified Area Committees	No's	5
1.2	No'sof Taluks categorised under backwardness by the HPCRRI		
a	Most Backward taluks	No's	39
b	More Backward Taluks	No's	43
c	Backward taluks	No's	35
d	Total	No's	114
1.3	Sector wise Consumption of Electricity 2007-08		
a	Domestic	No's	1,12,75,666
		Lakh Units	61,681.80
b	Industrial consumption	No's	2,75,252
		Lakh Units	67,072.85
c	Commercial Consumption	No's	12,37,756
		Lakh Units	37,473.74
d	Irrigation Pumpsets	No's	17,14,061
		Lakh Units	94,372.3
e	Street Lights (Installations)	No's	86,666
		Lakh Units	6,045.34
f	Street Lights Electrified	No's	561
		Lakh Units	17,999
1.4	Net District Income and Percapita Income		
a	Net District Income		
	1. At current prices (2005-2006)	Rs. In Lakhs	1,45,66,476
	2. At Constant Prices (1999-2000)	Rs. In Lakhs	1,16,83,422

b	Percapita Income		
	1. At current prices (2005-2006)	Rs.	26,015
	2. At Constant Prices (1999-2000)	Rs.	20,866
1.5	Applicants registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-03-2008		
a	Employment Exchanges	No's	32
b	Below Matriculation	No's	1,23,378
c	SSLC Passed	No's	3,21,511
d	PUC Passed	No's	1,17,285
e	B.A. Graduates	No's	24,973
f	B.Sc. Graduates	No's	9,903
g	B.Com. Graduates	No's	13,532
h	Stenographers	No's	2,537
i	ITI Certificate Holders	No's	57,514
j	Drivers	No's	21,742
k	B.Ed., B.P.Ed. Degree Holders	No's	19,640
l	Others	No's	13,262
m	Diploma Holders	No's	22,846
n	C.P.Ed, TCH & Nursery Trained	No's	21,780
o	Typists	No's	15,705
p	Total	No's	7,85,608
1.6	Fair Price Shops as on 31-03-2008		
a	Rural	No's	14,869
b	Urban	No's	5,467
c	Total	No's	20,336
1.7	Ration Card Holders as on 31-03-2008		
a	BPL (Below Poverty Line)	No's	59,99,145
b	Anthyodaya	No's	11,99,527
c	APL (Above Poverty Line)	No's	52,28,572
d	Annaporna	No's	13,409
e	Total	No's	1,24,40,653
1.8	Police Stations	No's	896
a	Prisons	No's	100
b	Prisoners		
	1. Male	No's	12,372
	2. Female	No's	588
c	Fire Stations	No's	136
d	Cinema Theatre		
	1. Permanent	No's	819
	2. Temporary	No's	160
2.1	Area and Population (Census 2001)		
a	Area (2001 Census)	Sq.Km	1,91,791
b	Population (Census 2001)		
	1. Male	No's	2,68,98,918
	2. Female	No's	2,59,51,644
	3. Total	No's	5,28,50,562

c	Decennial Growth rate 2001	Percentage	17
2.2	Urban Population	No's	1,79,61,529
	1. Male	No's	92,49,960
	2. Female	No's	87,11,569
2.3	Rural Population	No's	3,48,89,033
	1. Male	No's	1,76,48,958
	2. Female	No's	1,72,40,075
2.4	Scheduled Castes Population (Census 2001)	No's	85,63,930
	1. Male	No's	43,39,745
	2. Female	No's	42,24,185
	3. Percentage of SC population to total	percentage	16.20
2.5	Scheduled Tribes Population (Census 2001)	No's	34,63,986
	1. Male	No's	17,56,238
	2. Female	No's	17,07,748
	3. Percentage of SC population to total	percentage	6.55
2.6	Density and Sex Ratio (2001 census)		
a	Density		276
b	Sex Ratio		965
c	Sex Ratio 0-6 age group		946
2.7	Literacy Rate (%) 2001 Census		
	1. Male	Percentage	76.10
	2. Female	Percentage	56.90
	3. Total	Percentage	66.60
2.8	Religion wise Population 2001 census		
a	Hindu	No's	4,43,21,279
		Percentage	83.86
b	Muslim	No's	64,63,127
		Percentage	12.23
c	Christian	No's	10,09,164
		Percentage	1.91
d	Jain	No's	4,12,659
		Percentage	0.78
e	Others	No's	6,44,333
		Percentage	1.22
2.9	Religion wise Literacy rate 2001		
a	Hindu - Total Literacy	Percentage	50.31
	Female Literacy	Percentage	34.91
b	Muslim - Total Literacy	Percentage	50.88
	Female Literacy	Percentage	36.84
c	Christian - Total Literacy	Percentage	74.89
	Female Literacy	Percentage	64.24
d	Jain - Total Literacy	Percentage	70.74
	Female Literacy	Percentage	56.41

e	Buddhist – Total Literacy	Percentage	36.69
	Female Literacy	Percentage	19.63
f	Sikh – Total Literacy	Percentage	70.22
	Female Literacy	Percentage	54.09
g	Others – Total Literacy	Percentage	52.19
	Female Literacy	Percentage	35.77
h	Religion Not Stated	Percentage	41.56
	Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	30.43
2.10	Classification of Workers 2001 census		
a	Main workers	No's	1,93,64,759
b	Marginal	No's	41,70,032
c	Non Workers	No's	2,93,15,771
d	Cultivators	No's	68,83,856
e	Agricultural Labourers	No's	62,26,942
f	Workers in Household Industry	No's	9,59,665
g	Other Workers	No's	94,64,328
h	Total Workers	No's	2,35,34,791
2.11	Projected Population		
	2001	No's	5,28,50,562
	2002	No's	5,37,33,102
	2003	No's	5,46,34,733
	2004	No's	5,55,55,946
	2005	No's	5,64,97,243
	2006	No's	5,74,59,138
	2007	No's	5,84,42,164
	2008	No's	5,94,46,867
	2009	No's	6,04,73,810
	2010	No's	6,15,23,567
3.1	Annual Rainfall and Rainydays for 2006-2007		
a	Normal		
	1. Rainfall	mm.	1,177
	2. Rainydays	No's	57
b	Actual 2006		
	1. Rainfall	mm.	1,403
	2. Rainydays	No's	57
c	Actual 2007		
	1. Rainfall	mm.	1,578
	2. Rainydays	No's	61
d	Variation with reference to Normal Rainfall for the year 2006	Percentage	19
e	Variation with reference to Normal Rainfall for the year 2007	Percentage	34
4.1	Land Utilisation 2006-07		
a	Geographical Area	Hectares	1,90,49,836
b	Forest	Hectares	30,71,833

c	Land not available for cultivation		
	1. Non Agricultural	Hectares	13,63,115
	2. Barren	Hectares	7,87,779
	3. Total	Hectares	21,50,894
d	Other uncultivated land		
	1. Cultivable Waste	Hectares	4,16,493
	2. Permanent Pasture	Hectares	9,33,656
	3. Trees and Groves	Hectares	2,92,460
	4. Total	Hectares	16,42,609
e	Fallow Land		
	1. Current	Hectares	15,65,419
	2. Others	Hectares	5,14,619
	3. Total	Hectares	20,80,038
f	Area Sown		
	1. Net	Hectares	1,01,04,963
	2. More than once	Hectares	23,33,346
	3. Total	Hectares	1,24,38,309
4.2	Agricultural Land Holdings and Area 2005-2006		
a	Marginal (Below 1 Ha)		
	1. No's's		36,55,882
	2. Area	Hectares	16,51,491
b	Small (1-2 Ha)		
	1. No's's		20,13,198
	2. Area	Hectares	28,75,807
c	Semi Medium (2-4 Ha)		
	1. No's's		12,78,210
	2. Area	Hectares	34,68,133
d	Medium (4-10 Ha)		
	1. No's's		5,54,128
	2. Area	Hectares	32,06,228
e	Large (More than 10 Ha)		
	1. No's's		79,455
	2. Area	Hectares	11,83,062
f	Total		
	1. No's's		75,80,873
	2. Area	Hectares	1,23,84,721
4.3	Net Area Irrigated 2006-07		
a	Canals	Hectares	10,30,438
b	Tanks	Hectares	1,91,691
c	Wells	Hectares	3,72,236
d	Borewells	Hectares	9,55,216
e	Lift Irrigation	Hectares	1,18,698
f	Other Sources	Hectares	2,78,031
g	Total	Hectares	29,46,310
4.4	Area Under Important Crops 2006-07		
a	Paddy	Hectares	13,95,676

b	Ragi	Hectares	6,05,771
c	Jowar	Hectares	14,19,311
d	Bajra	Hectares	3,87,736
e	Maize	Hectares	9,60,532
f	Wheat	Hectares	2,69,494
g	Minor Millets	Hectares	39,586
h	Total Cereals and Minor Millets	Hectares	50,78,106
i	Gram	Hectares	6,50,809
j	Tur	Hectares	5,95,697
k	Other Pulses	Hectares	17,186
l	Total Pulses	Hectares	23,15,690
m	Groudnut	Hectares	7,63,524
n	Sugarcane (Harvest)	Hectares	2,69,440
o	Cotton	Hectares	3,75,982
4.5	Production of Important Crops 2006-07		
a	Rice	Metric Tonnes	36,45,526
b	Ragi	Metric Tonnes	6,64,985
c	Jowar	Metric Tonnes	11,29,547
d	Bajra	Metric Tonnes	1,63,361
e	Maize	Metric Tonnes	26,41,529
f	Wheat	Metric Tonnes	2,23,806
g	Minor Millets	Metric Tonnes	21,403
h	Total Cereals & Minor Millets	Metric Tonnes	84,90,157
i	Gram	Metric Tonnes	2,98,461
j	Tur	Metric Tonnes	2,62,673
k	Other Pulses	Metric Tonnes	5,079
l	Total Pulses	Metric Tonnes	8,38,855
m	Groundnut	Metric Tonnes	3,27,160
n	Sugarcane (Harvest)	Metric Tonnes	2,36,41,948
o	Cotton Lint	in bales	5,36,329
4.6	Sericulture 2007-08		
a	Area under Mulberry	Hectares	91,434
b	Cocoon Production	tonnes	60,795.50
4.7	Distribution of Fertilizers 2007-08		
a	Nitrogen	tonnes	7,90,402
b	Phosphorus	tonnes	3,86,789
c	Potash	tonnes	3,30,203
5.1	Livestock census 2003		
a	Cattle		
	1 Indigenous	No's	79,83,360
	2. Exotic	No's	2,120
	3. Cross Breed	No's	16,10,450
	4. Total	No's	95,95,930
b	Buffaloes	No's	40,23,832
c	Sheep		

	1 Indigenous	No's	72,59,673
	2. Exotic	No's	1,519
	3. Cross Breed	No's	11,049
	4. Total	No's	72,72,241
d	Goats	No's	44,91,473
e	Pigs		
	1 Indigenous	No's	2,97,609
	2. Exotic	No's	3,136
	3. Cross Breed	No's	19,688
	4. Total	No's	3,20,433
f	Rabbits	No's	6,402
g	Dogs	No's	26,09,185
h	Others	No's	39,038
i	Total Livestock	No's	2,83,58,534
j	Poultry	No's	2,44,50,809
5.2	Veterinary Institutions as on 31-03-2008		
a	Hospitals	No's	347
b	Dispensaries	No's	1,914
c	Primary Veterinary Centres	No's	1,209
d	Mobile Dispensaries	No's	174
e	Artificial Insemination centres	No's	401
f	Total	No's	4,045
5.3	Fisheries 2007-08		
a	Fish Catch	(M.Tonnes)	2,97,689.26
b	Ice Plants		
	1. No's		203
	2. Capacity	(M.Tonnes)	2,726.45
c	Cold Storage		
	1. No's		42
	2. Capacity	(M.Tonnes)	3,315.00
6.1	No's's of Factories as on 31-03-2008		
a	Textiles (Excluding Garments)	No's	342
b	Chemical	No's	660
c	Engineering	No's	1,413
d	Others	No's	8,946
e	No's's of Factories		
	1. Total	No's	11,361
	2. Employees	No's	11,91,181
f	Industrial		
	1. Estates	No's	159
	2. Sheds	No's	5,756
6.2	Small Scale Industrial Units Setup 2007-08		
a	During the year		
	1. Units	No's	14,984
	2. Employment	No's	1,23,399

b	Cumulative		
	1. Units	No's	3,62,020
	2. Employment	No's	20,68,027
6.3	Sugar Factories (01-10-2007 to 30-09-2008)		
a	Working	No's	47
b	Cane Crushed	Metric tonnes	2,65,67,267
c	Sugar Produced	Metric tonnes	29,30,534
7.1	Banks (March 2008)		
a	Regional Rural Banks	No's	1,151
b	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	No's	5,390
c	Total Deposits	Rs. in crores	2,10,350
d	Total Credit	Rs. In Crores	1,64,112
e	Credit Deposit Ratio		78.02
8.1	Co-operation and Agricultural Marketing as on 31-03-2007 Urban Co-op Banks.		
a	Main Offices	No's's	289
b	Branches	No's's	573
c	Deposits	Rs. In Lakhs	8,69,442.39
d	Loan Advanced	Rs. In Lakhs	5,10,783.70
e	Other Co-operative Banks	No's'ss	4,738
f	PLD Banks		
	1. No's'ss		177
	2. Total Loans	Rs. In Lakhs	1,04,309.17
8.2	Credit Co-operative Societies as on 31-03-2007		
a	Agricultural	No's	4,959
b	Non-Agricultural	No's	3,958
c	Total	No's	8,917
8.3	Non-Credit Co-operative Societies as on 31-03-2007		
a	Marketing	No's	329
b	Housing	No's	1,457
c	Milk	No's	10,667
d	Others	No's	11,592
e	Total	No's	24,045
8.4	Liquidated Co-operative Societies as on 31-03-2007		
a	Credit	No's	342
b	Non Credit	No's	2,175
c	Total	No's	2,517
8.5	Loans Given by Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies as on 31-03-2007		
a	Short Term	Rs. In Crores	2,133.03
b	Medium Term	Rs. In Crores	137.80
c	Total	Rs.in Crores	2,270.83

8.6	Agricultural Regulated Markets 2006-07		
a	Main Markets	No's	146
b	Sub Markets	No's	352
c	Total Markets	No's	498
d	Turnover	Rs.in lakhs	1,108,809.25
9.1	Transport and Communication as on 31-03-2008		
a	Motor Cycles	No's	52,73,962
b	Cars	No's	7,98,447
c	Cabs	No's	55,876
d	Auto Rikshaws	No's	2,49,520
e	Omni Buses	No's	70,840
f	Goods Vehicles	No's	2,56,938
g	Others	No's	8,13,815
h	Total	No's	75,19,098
9.2	Railway Route Length as on 31-03-2005		
a	Broad Gauge	Km	2,761.11
b	Meter Gauge	Km	410.65
c	Total	Km	3,171.76
d	Railway Stations	No's's	354
9.3	Road Length		
a	National Highway	Km	3973
b	State Highway	Km	20,738
c	Major District Roads	Km	37,943
d	Total	Km	62,654
e	Surfaced Roads	Km	62,654
f	Major Bridges	Km	508
9.4	Rural Roads Length as on 31-03-2008		
a	B.T. (Black Tap Asphalted)	Km	43,119.18
b	W.B.M. (Water Bound Macadam)	Km	21,767.38
c	Unsurfaced Roads	Km	79,838.78
d	Total	Km	1,44,725.34
9.5	Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Telephones		
a	Post Offices	No's	9,826
b	Telephone Exchanges	No's	2,727
c	Telephones	No's	26,10,353
10.1	Education As on 30-09-2007		
a	Primary Schools	No's	56,441
	1. Students	No's	76,66,769
b	High Schools	No's	11,835
	1. Students	No's	24,78,625
c	Pre-University Colleges	No's	3,458
	1. Students 1 st Year	No's	5,29,230

	2. Students 2 nd year	No's	4,33,203
d	Polytechnic Colleges	No's	199
	1. Students	No's	38,069
e	Engineering Colleges	No's	139
	1. Students	No's	48,098
f	Medical (Allopathy) Colleges	No's	39
	1. Students (intake)	No's	4,655
g	Indian System of Medicine Colleges	No's	77
	1. Students	No's	13,668
h	Dental Medical Colleges	No's	43
	1. Students	No's	2,900
i	Universities	No's	18
10.2	Student Strength in Government & Private Aided Degree Colleges 2007-08		
a.	Government		
	1. Male	No's	64,005
	2. Female	No's	55,291
	3. Total	No's	1,18,977
b	Private Aided		
	1. Male	No's	1,04,724
	2. Female	No's	96,283
	3. Total	No's	2,01,007
c	Grand Total	No's	3,19,984
10.3	Libraries 2007-08		
a	District Libraries	No's	5,642
b	Urban Libraries	No's	334
c	Total Libraries	No's	5,976
11.1	Health 2007-08		
a	1. District Hospitals	No'	26
	2. Beds	No's	10,045
b	1. Other Hospitals	No's	42
	2. Beds	No's	10,461
c	Community Health Centres		
	I 1. Taluk Hq. Hospitals	No's	147
	2. Beds	No's	15,220
	II 1. Others Hospitals	No's	178
	2. Beds	No's	5,340
	III. 1. Total Hospitals	No's	325
	2. Beds	No's	20,560
d	1. Primary Health Centres	No's	2,193
	2. Beds	No's	10,639
e	1. Urban PHCs	No's	17
	2. Beds	No's	102
f	Sub centres	No's	8,143
g	Total Beds	No's	51,807

h	Sterilisation	No's	3,84,829
i	Immunisation		
	1. DPT	No's	12,20,037
	2. Polio	No's	12,19,377
	3. B.C.G.	No's	12,30,702
	4. Measles	No's	11,71,368
	5. T.T.	No's	12,95,460
j	1. Indian System of Medicine Hospitals	No's	105
	2. Beds	No's	1,565
k	Dispensaries (Coming under Indian System of Medicine)	No's	659
l	Drug Shops		
	1. Retail Shops	No's	16,455
	2. Restricted Shops	No's	485
m	Blood Banks	No's	169
12.1	Miscellaneous 2007-08		
a	No's's of Beneficiaries under SGSY (Groups)	No's	7,226
b	SGRY/NREGS Man days Generated	lakhs	216.75
c	Ashraya (Rural and Urban)-Houses constructed	No's	2,29,310
d	Dr. Ambedkar (Rural) Houses Constructed	No's	11,628
e	Houses constructed under Indira Avas Yojana	No's	39,656
f	Slum Development Programme		
	1. Population covered	No's	2,50,137
	2. Houses Constructed	No's	2,027
g	Saplings Planted	In lakhs	646.483
h	Bio gas plants set up	No's	3,573
i	Anganwadi Centres	No's	54,260
j	Yuvathi Mandals	No's	4,443
k	Yuvak Mandals	No's	23,987
l	Old Age Pensioners	No's	6,86,666
m	Disabled Pensioners	No's	4,64,731
n	Widow Pensioners	No's	7,71,165
o	Government Pensioners	No's	4,41,536
12.2	Scheduled Caste Students Hostels 2007-08		
a	Government		
	1. a. Pre Matric	No's	1,263
	b. Students	No's	87,370
	2. a. Post Matric	No's	305
	b. Students	No's	26,648
b	Aided		
	1. a. Pre Matric	No's	249

	b. Students	No's	14,429
	2. a. Post Matric	No's	90
	b. Students	No's	7,460
12.3	Scheduled Tribe Student Hostels 2007-08		
	a Government		
	a. Pre Matric	No's	129
	b. Students	No's	7,295
	a. Post Matric	No's	28
	b. Students	No's	1,700
	b Aided		
	a. Pre Matric	No's	30
	b. Students	No's	1,496
	a. Post Matric	No's	5
	b. Students	No's	250
12.4	Backward Class Student Hostels 2007-08		
	a Government		
	1. a. Pre Matric	No's	1,266
	b. Students	No's	70,648
	2. a. Post Matric	No's	300
	b. Students	No's	23,685
	b Aided		
	1. a. Pre matric	No's	231
	b. Students	No's	12,283
	2. a. Post Matric	No's	16
	b. Students	No's	579
12.5	Excise		
	a Arrack Shops	No's	15,248
	b Retail Shops	No's	3,698
	c Clubs	No's	183
	d Hotels and Boarding Houses	No's	370
	e Bars	No's	3,378
	f Defence Canteen	No's	62
	g Others	No's	121
	Consumption		
	a Arrack	000' BL litres	43,959
	b Liquor	000' BL litres	2,80,387
	c Beer	000' BL litres	1,11,443
	d Income from Excise	Rs. Crores	4,811.93

Source : Karnataka At a Glance 2007-2008 DES No's:10/2008 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. Web.:<http://des.kar.nic.in>

Annexure -4 Seventeenth Quinquennial Livestock Census – 2003, Districtwise Livestock Population

(In No.s)

Sl.No.	District	Cattle			Total	Buffaloes	Sheep			Total
		Cross Breed	Exotic	Indigenous			Cross Breed	Exotic	Indigenous	
1	Bangalore -U	114195	1328	43685	159208	15246	4445	242	68203	72890
2	Bangalore - R	157233	59	259579	416871	75899	3931	186	269156	273273
3	Belgaum	65633	31	452615	518279	714791		0	910636	910636
4	Bellary	9326	9	359649	368984	188033	356	0	395029	395385
5	Bidar	13186	0	247994	261180	170052		0	66094	66094
6	Bijapur	2103	1	235881	237985	148193		0	275466	275466
7	Chickmagalur	32203	0	334360	366563	106870	21	18	62952	62991
8	Chitradurga	15941	52	298285	314278	183016		520	713581	714101
9	Dakshina Kannada	110387	159	233448	343994	26715	3	0	411	414
10	Dharwad	27538	97	167297	194932	90028	229	0	33676	33905
11	Gulbarga	13464	3	804122	817589	224824	757	0	458194	458951
12	Hassan	90792	56	454583	545431	190631	7	4	154960	154971
13	Kodagu	22432	25	94058	116515	31616	3	0	413	416
14	Kolar	240566	4	230424	470994	120297	774	482	611669	612925
15	Mandya	104610	1	209805	314416	169658	38	0	350740	350778
16	Mysore	96130	107	428439	524676	70219	207	16	200232	200455
17	Raichur	12735	2	349977	362714	176940		0	381438	381438
18	Shimoga	60267	7	482673	542947	200133	31	0	14082	14113
19	Tumkur	62906	5	440888	503799	217528	9	29	884643	884681
20	Uttara Kannada	27044	0	312032	339076	110869	14	4	17478	17496
21	Bagalkote	18597	65	217047	235709	201081		0	408984	408984
22	Chamarajanagar	84516	0	184771	269287	37752		0	117495	117495

23	Davanagere	74099	0	277221	351320	220470	105	15	205228	205348
24	Gadag	13533	0	131209	144742	61726		0	209556	209556
25	Haveri	37135	61	268794	305990	123400	99	3	198771	198873
26	Koppala	13067	48	216302	229417	97847	20	0	250581	250601
27	Udupi	90812	0	248222	339034	49998		0	5	5
	State Total	1610450	2120	7983360	9595930	4023832	11049	1519	7259673	7272241

Sl. No.	District	Goats	Pigs		Indeginious	Total	Dogs	Rabbit	Others	Total Livestock	Total Poultry
			Cross Breed	Exotic							
1	Bangalore -U	31449	3231	1821	2424	7476	225620	2137	147	514173	640835
2	Bangalore - R	169712	2036	150	2411	4597	106521	142	893	1047908	3051953
3	Belgaum	518913	180	0	28049	28229	152872	396	9712	2853828	852456
4	Bellary	221827	145	0	15254	15399	69906	11	1052	1260597	2079119
5	Bidar	131248	54	0	21404	21458	47324	61	3118	700535	590104
6	Bijapur	322791	0	0	28095	28095	83463	26	1206	1097225	362535
7	Chickmagalur	47953	254	63	4887	5204	95745	186	279	685791	440853
8	Chitradurga	221354	1380	0	5951	7331	77146	41	6678	1523945	900413
9	Dakshina Kannada	17161	1603	231	6408	8242	207731	542	2	604801	891214
10	Dharwad	60528	80	0	6515	6595	44729	43	202	460962	309688
11	Gulbarga	563038	0	0	39995	39995	110182	86	2788	2217453	735736
12	Hassan	100325	158	30	3393	3581	95608	263	1005	1091815	766935
13	Kodagu	4472	7408	216	17124	24748	63634	181	50	241632	269826
14	Kolar	183888	806	87	14541	15434	190659	140	350	1594687	1592572
15	Mandya	209875	742	102	8724	9568	68601	329	201	1123426	735678
16	Mysore	160742	111	6	3067	3184	98602	159	201	1058235	1790677
17	Raichur	276093	87	0	11139	11226	68345	3	259	1277018	534610
18	Shimoga	60004	133	42	1076	1251	118977	233	144	937802	575696
19	Tumkur	322302	628	274	12411	13313	126414	465	7419	2075921	642382
20	Uttara Kannada	13579	78	14	1150	1242	118370	85	328	601045	574937
21	Bagalkote	267022	140	17	35598	35755	55141	28	1131	1204851	840646
22	Chamarajanagar	106342	17	14	989	1020	40063	237	312	572508	228193
23	Davanagere	113389	10	16	3074	3100	76958	106	119	970810	1527541
24	Gadag	101197	20	0	11557	11577	35567	36	389	564790	140355
25	Haveri	128841	0	0	4965	4965	62861	98	720	825748	515769
26	Koppala	135421	73	26	6632	6731	48809	182	333	769341	2098271
27	Udupi	2007	314	27	776	1117	119337	186	0	511684	761815
	State Total	4491473	19688	3136	297609	320433	2609185	6402	39038	28358534	24450809

Annexure -5 Districtwise Number of Veterinary Institutions in Karnataka During the Year 2006-07

Sl.No.	District	Veterinary Hospital	Regional Laboratories	Key Village Scheme	Veterinary Dispensary	Primary Veterinary Centre	Artificial Intimation Centre	Intensive Cattle Development Scheme	Key Village Scheme sub centre	Sheep & Wool Development Scheme Extension Centre	Sheep & Wool Extension Centre	Go Sadana	Sheep Breeders Association	Mobile Veterinary Centre	Total
1	Bangalore -U	22	0	0	55	22	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	127
2	Bangalore - R	19	2	0	73	59	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	199
3	Belgaum	16	0	0	135	50	11	6	17	0	0	0	0	10	245
4	Bellary	10	0	0	74	10	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	7	113
5	Bidar	7	0	1	70	15	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	104
6	Bijapur	9	0	1	52	52	0	0	5	1	7	0	0	5	132
7	Chickmagalur	16	0	0	63	43	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	135
8	Chitradurga	7	0	0	48	62	11	0	0	1	7	0	0	6	142
9	D a k s h i n a Kannada	13	0	1	35	45	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	105
10	Dharwad	8	0	0	43	15	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	107
11	Gulbarga	15	0	0	128	117	16	0	0	0	7	0	0	10	293
12	Hassan	14	0	0	77	78	10	0	8	0	9	0	0	8	204
13	Kodagu	7	0	2	28	20	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	3	75
14	Kolar	21	1	0	93	45	12	4	13	0	0	0	1	11	201
15	Mandya	23	0	0	96	65	8	0	0	0	16	0	0	7	215
16	Mysore	18	0	0	64	74	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	7	172
17	Raichur	8	0	0	53	20	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	97
18	Shimoga	16	0	0	66	63	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	162

19	Tumkur	17	0	0	96	85	8	0	9	0	0	0	1	10	226
20	Uttara Kannada	13	0	1	77	20	0	9	7	0	0	0	0	11	138
21	Bagalkote	11	0	0	62	38	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	127
22	Chamarajanagar	8	0	0	28	25	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	4	77
23	Davanagere	10	0	0	60	69	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	169
24	Gadag	8	0	0	49	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	82
25	Haveri	12	0	0	59	40	7	0	13	0	0	0	0	7	138
26	Koppala	9	0	0	45	14	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	77
27	Udupi	8	00	0	33	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	85
	State Total	345	3	3	1762	1198	241	19	140	3	53	1	2	174	3947

ANNEXURE-6 Karnataka India Basic Statistics 2007

Sl No.	Item	Unit	Year	Karnataka	India
1	ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP				
1.1	Districts	Nos	2001	29*	593
1.2	Taluks	Nos	2001	176	5470
1.3	Area	in Sq.Km	2001	192	3287
1.4	No. of villages				
(a)	Inhabited	Nos	2001	27481	593732
(b)	Uninhabited	Nos	2001	1925	44856
1.5	No. of towns	Nos	2001	270	5161
2	Population	Lakhs	2001	528	10287
	a) Male population	Lakhs	2001	269	5322
	b) Female Population	Lakhs	2001	259	4965
2.1	Rural Population	Lakhs	2001	348	7426
	Percentage of rural population to total population	Percent	2001	66.01	72.19
2.2	Urban Population	Lakhs	2001	180	2861
	Percentage of urban population to total population	percent	2001	33.99	27.81
2.3	Population per sq.km.	Percent	2001	276	325
2.4	Urbanisation	Percent	2001	34	28
2.5	Scheduled Castes	Lakhs	2001	86	1666
2.6	Scheduled Tribes	Lakhs	2001	35	843
2.7	Density (persons per sq.km)	No.	2001	276	325
2.8	Sex Ratio (Females per 000 males)	No.	2001	965	933
2.9	Growth rate of Population	%	1991-2001	18	22
2.10	Estimated number of child workers	000*Nos.	1991	1169	14218
2.11	Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line (Based on URP - Consumption)#				
	RURAL				
	No of persons	Lakhs	2004-05	75.05	2209.24
	% of persons	%	2004-05	20.8	28.3
	Urban				
	No of persons	Lakhs	2004-05	63.83	807.96
	% of persons	%	2004-05	32.6	25.7
	Combined				
	No of persons	Lakhs	2004.05	138.89	3017.2
	% of persons	%	2004-05	25.0	27.5

2.12	Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line (Based on MRP - Consumption)# RURAL				
	No of persons	Lakhs	2004-05	43.33	1702.29
	% of persons	%	2004-05	12	21.8
	Urban				
	No of persons	Lakhs	2004-05	53.28	682
	% of persons	%	2004-05	27.2	21.7
	Combined				
	No of persons	Lakhs	2004-05	96.6	2384.99
	% of persons	%	2004-05	17.4	21.8
2.13	Literacy Rate Rural				
	Male	In Percentage		70	71
	Female	In Percentage		48	46
	Urban		2001 Census		
	Male	In Percentage		86	86
	Female	In Percentage		74	73
	Total				
	Male	In Percentage		76	75
	Female	In Percentage		57	53
2.15	Birth rate (per 1000 Population)				
	a) Rural	No.	2006	21.5	25.2
	b) Urban	No.	2006	17.7	18.8
	c) Combined	No.	2006	20.1	23.5
2.16	Death rate (Per 1000 Population)				
	a) Rural	No.	2006	8	8.1
	b) Urban	No.	2006	5.5	6
	c) Combined	No.	2006	7.1	7.5
2.17	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live birth)				
	a) Rural	No.	2006	53	62
	b) Urban	No.	2006	36	39
	c) Combined	No.	2006	48	57
2.18	Natural growth rate				
	a) Rural	No.	2006	13.4	17.2
	b) Urban	No.	2006	12.2	12.8
	c) Combined	No.	2006	13	16
2.19	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 Live Birth)	No.	2004	87	85
2.2	Maternal mortality rate	No.	2004	195	407
2.21	Total Fertility rate	No.	2005	3.9	4.3
2.22	Expectation of life at birth				

	a) Male	Years	2000-04	63.1	62.1
	b) Female	Years	2000-04	66.7	63.7
2.23	Economic classification of the population:				
(a)	Main Workers	In Numbers	2001 Census	19364759	313004983
(b)	Marginal Workers	In Numbers	2001 Census	4170032	89229741
(c)	Non Workers	In Numbers		29315771	626502712
(d)	Cultivators	In Numbers	2001 Census	6883856	103626068
(e)	Agricultural Labourers	In Numbers	2001 Census	6226942	63497114
(f)	Household industry Workers	In Numbers	2001 Census	959665	12206084
(g)	Other Workers	In Numbers	2001 Census	9464328	133675717
2.24	Population by religion				
(a)	Hindu	000 's	2001 census	44321	827579
(b)	Muslims	000 's	2001 census	6463	138188
(c)	Christians	000 's	2001 census	1010	24080
(d)	Sikhs	000 's	2001 census	15	19216
(e)	Buddhists	000 's	2001 census	393	7955
(f)	Jains	000 's	2001 census	413	4225
(g)	Others	000 's	2001 census	236	7494
3	NATIONAL AND STATE INCOME			2005-06	2006-07
3.1	Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	Rs. in crores		30494	3790063
3.2	Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices	Rs. in crores		24211	2864309
3.3	Net State Domestic Product at current prices	Rs. in crores		14566	3355595
3.4	Net State Domestic Product at constant prices	Rs. in crores		11683	2549648
3.5	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices	Rs.		26015	29642

4	Gross Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus (R.E)##				
	Receipts	Rs. in crores	2006-07	37996	534483
	Expenditure	Rs. in crores	2006-07	43368	648396
	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	Rs. in crores	2006-07	5372	-113913
4.1	Revenue Deficit/ Surplus (R.E)##				
	Revenue Receipts	Rs. in crores	2006-07	37996	531429
	Revenue Expenditure	Rs. in crores	2006-07	35164	536995
	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	Rs. in crores	2006-07	2832	-5566
5	AGRICULTURE				
5.1	PATTERN OF LAND UTILISATION				
(i)	Reporting area for land utilisation	000'Hectares	2005-06	19050	305269
(ii)	Forests	000'Hectares	2005-06	3072	69785
(iii)	Not available for cultivation	000'Hectares	2005-06	2137	42503
(iv)	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	000'Hectares	2005-06	936	10415
(v)	Land under misc.tree crops & groves	000'Hectares	2005-06	292	3376
(vi)	Culturable wasteland	000'Hectares	2005-06	419	13123
(vii)	Fallow lands other than current fallows	000'Hectares	2005-06	452	10504
(viii)	Current fallows	000'Hectares	2005-06	1233	13672
(ix)	Net area sown	000'Hectares	2005-06	10509	141891
(x)	Area sown more than once	000'Hectares	2005-06	2517	50904
(xi)	Total cropped area	000'Hectares	2005-06	13027	192796
5.2	Area,Production and yield of important Crops				
I.	CEREALS:				
	a) Rice:				
	i) Area	000' Ha	2006-07	1395	43768
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	5744	91793
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	38.7	21.3
	b) Jowar:				
	i) Area	000' Ha	2006-07	1419	8473
	ii) Production	00'0 tonne	2006-07	1665	7630
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	9.3	8.4
	d) Maize:				
	i) Area	000' Ha	2006-07	961	7894
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	2728	14710
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	28.3	19.1
	e) Ragi				

	i) Area	000' Ha	2006-07	606	1177
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	1724	2354
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	18.4	12.3
	Total Cereals				
	i) Area	000' Ha	2006-07	5077	100470
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	12525	195217
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	17.2	19.7
	(c) Other Pulses				
	i) Area	000' Ha	2006-07	1122	12136
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	298	5046
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	8	11.7
	e) Total Pulses				
	i) Area	000' ha	2006-07	2369	23192
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	964	13384
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	3.8	6.1
	e) Total foodgrains				
	i) Area	000' ha	2006-07	7446	123662
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	13489	208602
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	13	17.6
(iii)	Oil seeds				
	i) Area	000' ha	2006-07	2354	26513
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	1715	27978
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	4.8	9.2
	a) Groundnut				
	i) Area	000' ha	2006-07	763	5615
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	671	7993
	iii) Yield	nuts in shells	2006-07	5	8.7
(iv)	Cotton				
	i) Area	000' ha	2006-07	376	9145
	ii) Production	000' Bales	2006-07	554	18499
	iii) Yield	Kgs/Ha	2006-07	2.8	4.2
(v)	Sugarcane				
	i) Area	000' ha	2006-07	326	5151
	ii) Production	000' tonne	2006-07	28670	355520
	iii) Yield	Quintals/Ha	2006-07	879.4	690.2
5.3	Agricultural implements and Machinery	000's	2003	31049	587255
(a)	Ploughs (Wooden & Iron)	000's	2003	14531	299530
(b)	Diesel engine pumpset	000's	2003	1108	72374
(c)	Electric pump used for irrigation	000's	2003	6961	84483
(d)	Tractor used for Agriculture	000's	2003	612	23612
(e)	Sugarcane crushers	000's	2003	229	6243
(f)	Animal carts	000's	2003	7608	101013
6	LIVESTOCK				

6.1	Live Stock Population	Lakh Nos.	2003	28	485
6.2	Production of milk	000' tonnes	2005-06	4002	97066
6.3	Veterinary Institutions				
(a)	Veterinary Hospitals/ polyclinics	Nos	2007	295	8720
(b)	Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos	2007	1588	17820
	Veterinary Aid Centre/ Stockmen				
(c)	Centre/Mobile Dispensaries	Nos	2007	3774	25433
7	Fisheris				
7.1	Fish Catch	000' tonnes	2004	292	6607
7.2	Fish Production	000' tonnes	2006-07	310	6399
8	FORESTS				
(a)	Geographical Area	Sq.Kms	2003	191791	3287263
(b)	Total forest area	Sq.Kms	2003	43084	774740
(c)	Dense forest	Sq.Kms	2003	22461	390564
(d)	Open Forest	Sq.Kms	2003	13988	287769
(e)	Scrub	Sq.Kms	2003	807	40269
(f)	Non-forest	Sq.Kms	2003	145566	2472254
(g)	Reserved Forest	Sq.Kms	2003	29550	399919
(h)	Protected Forest	Sq.Kms	2003	3585	238434
(i)	Unclassified Forest	Sq.Kms	2003	9949	136387
8.1	PRODUCTION OF FOREST PRODUCE:				
(a)	Timber	Cu.Metre	2001-02	54056	1753295
(b)	Fuel wood	Cu.Metre	2001-02	343153	2093869
	NATIONAL PARK AND WILD LIFE				
8.2	SANCTUARIES				
(a)	National Park	Nos	2001-02	5	90
(b)	Wild life sanctuaries	Nos	2001-02	21	502
9	SERICULTURE				
9.1	Production of raw silk & silk yarn	000'Kgs	2006-07		
(a)	Mulberry silk	000'Kgs	2006-07	7883	16525
(b)	Non Mulberry silk	000'Kgs	2006-07	0	18475
6.2	Silk Yarn	000'Kgs	2006-07		
(a)	Spun Silk Yarn	000'Kgs	2006-07	280	400
(b)	Noll Yarn	000'Kgs	2006-07	56	200
10	Irrigation				
10.1	Net area under Irrigation by sources CANALS				
	(i) Government	000' Hectares	2005-06	1055	15268
	(ii) Private	000' Hectares	2005-06	-	207
	(iii) Tanks	000' Hectares	2005-06	190	2034

	(iv) Tube wells and other wells	000' Hectares	2005-06	1351	35372
	(v) Other sources	000' Hectares	2005-06	374	7314
	TOTAL			2970	60195
10.2	Gross Area under Irrigation by Crops				
	Rice	000' Hectares	2005-06	1120	24516
	Jowar	000' Hectares	2005-06	132	782
	Bajra	000' Hectares	2005-06	39	862
	Maize	000' Hectares	2005-06	379	1623
	Ragi	000' Hectares	2005-06	44	97
	Wheat	000' Hectares	2005-06	130	23794
	Total food grains	000' Hectares	2005-06	1951	55478
	Sugarcane	000' Hectares	2005-06	416	4302
	Oil seeds	000' Hectares	2005-06	683	8664
	Cotton	000' Hectares	2005-06	60	3105
11	MINING				
	No. of Reporting Mines				
	All Minerals	Nos	2005-06	230	2970
	Metallic Minerals	Nos	2005-06	94	589
	Non-Metallic Minerals	Nos	2005-06	136	1809
12	INDUSTRIES				
	a) No. of factories	Nos	2004-05	7596	136353
	b) Fixed Capital	Rs.crore	2004-05	38362	512346
	c) Working Capital	Rs.crore	2004-05	8482	160054
	d) Productive Capital	Rs.crore	2004-05	46844	672399
	e) Invested Capital	Rs.crore	2004-05	53757	758694
	f) No. of workers	Nos	2004-05	431196	6599298
	g) Total Persons engaged	Nos	2004-05	553457	8453624
	h) Net value Added	Rs.crore	2004-05	20532	259907
13	POWER				
13.1	Towns and Villages Electrified	%	2001 Census	27241	444961
13.2	Installed Generation	000 KW	2004-05	5778	117594
13.3	Per capita consumption				
	(a) Utilities	KWH	2004-05	448.9	354.3
	(b) Non-Utilities	KWH	2004-05	55.8	56.8
13.4	Electricity sold to ultimate consumers (Utilities only)	Gwh	2004-05	24781.59	386133.66
14	BANKS				
14.1	No. of offices	Nos	2007	5176	70776
14.2	Deposits	Rs.Crores	2007	133376	2091174
14.3	Credits	Rs.Crores	2007	101258	1513842
14.4	Credit deposit ratio	%	2007	76	72
15	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES				

15.1	Credit Societies	Nos.	2001-02	8124	146206
15.2	Non-credit Societies	Nos.	2001-02	18175	243874
15.3	Membership				
(a)	Credit Societies	000' no.	2001-02	9669	158488
(b)	Non-credit Societies	000' no.	2001-02	5917	50834
16	MOTOR VEHICLES		2003-04	3976584	72717785
(a)	Two wheelers	IN NOS	2003-04	2732674	51921973
(b)	Autorickshaws	IN NOS	2003-04	190362	2167262
(c)	Jeeps	IN NOS	2003-04	41024	1282113
(d)	Cars	IN NOS		418181	7257624
(e)	Taxis	IN NOS	2003-04	40839	911289
(f)	Buses	IN NOS	2003-04	66223	767593
(g)	Goods vehicles	IN NOS	2003-04	192351	3748546
(h)	Miscellaneous	IN NOS	2003-04	294930	4661385
(B)	Working of State Transport Undertakings				
(i)	Fleet Strength	Nos	2004-05	9379	102526
(ii)	Vehicles in bus scheduled service	Nos	2004-05	9054	95111
(iii)	Kilometres performed	Lakh Km	2004-05	39889	425490
(iv)	Gross revenue receipts	Rs.Lakhs	2004-05	1498	14346
(v)	Current expenditure	Rs.Crores	2004-05	957	12078
(vi)	Net Revenue	Rs.Crores	2004-05	541	2268
17	ROADS				
(A)	TOTAL AND SURFACED ROAD LENGTH				
	Gross Total				
(i)	Total	KMS	2002(P)	152599	2483344
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	104241	1420489
(ii)	Highways				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	126609	1981409
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	86722	1175353
(iii)	Urban Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	9066	250122
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	7315	190102
(iv)	Project Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	16924	225116
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	10154	55034
(B)	LENGTH OF HIGHWAYS BY AUTHORITIES				
(i)	National Highways				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	3570	58112
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	3570	58006
(ii)	State Highways				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	9829	137711
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	9823	135546
(iii)	Other PWD Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	28286	725425
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	28181	603358
(iv)	Zilla Parishad Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	80259	499462

	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	44670	283382
(v)	Village Panchayat Roads Total	KMS	2002(P)	4665	412595
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	528	57338
(C)	LENGTH OF URBAN ROADS BY AUTHORITIES				
(i)	Municipal Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	8366	226706
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	6687	168719
(ii)	Railways Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	194	10325
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	170	8510
(iii)	Ports Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	199	1173
	Surfaced		2002(P)	154	1090
(iv)	Military Engineering Service Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	307	11918
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	304	11783
	Total Urban Roads				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	9066	250122
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	7315	190102
(D)	Length of project roads by authorities	KMS			
	Total Project Road				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	16924	225116
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	10154	55034
1	Forest Department				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	2582	130346
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	505	13916
2	Irrigation Department				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	9731	61627
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	6250	19496
3	Electricity Department				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	241	4369
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	160	3984
4	Steel Authority				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	121	2470
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	118	2249
5	Sugar Cane Development Authority				
	Total	KMS	2002(P)	4249	23319
	Surfaced	KMS	2002(P)	3121	12570
(E)	Surfaced length of National Highways	KMS	2002(P)	3570	58006

(F)	Surfaced Length of State Highways	KM	2002(P)	9823	135546
(G)	Length of National highways		2002-03	3570	58112
18	EDUCATION				
18.1	Board of Education	Nos	2004-05	2	41
18.2	Schools for general education				
(a)	Primary/Jr.Basic	Nos	2004-05	26645	767520
(b)	Middle/Sr.basic	Nos	2004-05	26816	274731
(c)	High/Higher Secondary School	Nos	2004-05	11818	152049
(d)	Schools for Vocational Professional	Nos	2004-05	741	5114
(e)	Schools for special Education	Nos	2004-05	179	1171
(f)	Arts	Nos	2004-05	240055	4729048
(g)	Science	Nos	2004-05	87532	2142325
(h)	Commerce	Nos	2004-05	128099	1885539
18.3	No. of Scholars by courses				
(i)	Primary (I to V)	Nos	2004-05	5883907	130763067
(ii)	Middle(VI to VIII)	Nos	2004-05	2946302	51245426
(iii)	High/Higher Secondary School (IX-XII)	Nos	2004-05	2139240	37075386
(iv)	Schools for Vocational Professional	Nos	2004-05	132949	1123011
(v)	Schools for other Education	Nos	2004-05	290736	3095099
19	HEALTH				
(a)	Hospitals	No.	2007	868	7663
(b)	Dispensaries	No.	2006	638	22291
(c)	Beds	000' Nos.	2007	43	493
(d)	No. of Doctors possessisng Recognised Medical qualification (Under IMC Act) and Registered with State Medical Councils **	Nos	2005	68987	660856
(e)	General Nursing Midwives	Nos	2005	77596	908962
(f)	Auxiliary Nursing Midwives	Nos	2005	27712	521593
(g)	Health visitors and Health Supervisors	No.	2005	7797	50715
19.1	ACHIEVEMENTS OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME				
(a)	No.of sterilisation	Nos	2006-07	375303	4514092

(b)	No. of IUD Insertions	Nos	2006-07	291134	5945859
(c)	No. of conventional contraceptive users	Nos	2006-07	475895	35725995
20	POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION				
20.1	Post Offices	No.	2005-06	9864	155333
20.2	Distance over which mails carried	Km	2005-06	1279516	27770350
20.3	Telephones installed	000' Nos.	2005-06	2534	76540
20.4	Telephone Exchanges	No.	2005-06	2710	24869
20.5	Letter boxes	No	2005-06	32684	601319
20.6	Indian Money Orders issued	000's	2005-06	16236	95790
21	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT				
21.1	Estimated employment in Public Sector	000's	2004-05	1862.1	26458.4
	Central Government	000's	2004-05	98.5	2938.5
	State Government	000's	2004-05	570.9	7201.9
21.2	QUASI GOVERNMENT				
	Central	000's	2004-05	167.9	3284.7
	State	000's	2004-05	156.8	2463.6
21.3	LOCAL BODIES	000's	2004-05	65.2	2117.9
21.4	PVT SECTOR				
	Larger Estts	000's	2004-05	727.4	7489.1
	Smaller Estts	000's	2004-05	75.4	962.7
21.5	EMPLOYMENT IN SHOPS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS				
	SHOPS				
	Number	000's	2004-05	168	3697
	Worker	000's	2004-05	197	2867
21.6	COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS				
	Number	000's	2004-05	69	662
	Worker	000's	2004-05	327	2338
21.7	RESTAURANTS AND THEATRES				
	Number	000's	2004-05	16	201
	Worker	000's	2004-05	81	689
21.8	ALL ESTABLISHMENTS				
	Number	000's	2004-05	253	4560
	Worker	000's	2004-05	605	5894
21.9	PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES				
(a)	Employment exchanges	000's	2006	40	947

(b)	Registrations	000's	2006	105	7290
(c)	Vacancies notified	000's	2006	4	358
(d)	Submissions	000's	2006	32	3030
(e)	Placements	000's	2006	2	177
(f)	Live Registrations	000's	2006	1489	41466
21.10	Industrial Disputes				
	No of disputes	Nos	2005	17	456
	No of workers involved	Nos	2005	563324	2913601
	No of Mandays lost	Nos	2005	3619378	29664999
	TOTAL PLAN OUTLAY				
22	Tenth Plan			43560	561573
	1. Agriculture and Allied activities	Rs.Crs.	2002-07	2347	37514
	2. Rural Development	Rs.Crs.	2002-07	2228	50262
	3. Special area Programme	Rs.Crs.	2002-07	641	6265
	4. Irrigation and Flood Control	Rs.Crs.	2002-07	14177	91850
	5. Energy	Rs.Crs.	2002-07	2267	90738
	6. Industry and Minerals	Rs.Crs.	2002-07	1453	14866
	7. Transport	Rs.Crs.	2002-07	4854	56878
	8. Science & Environment	Rs.Crs	2002-07	26	3953
	9.General Economic Services	Rs.Crs	2002-07	896	18356
	10.Social Services	Rs.Crs	2002-07	14183	174094
	11. General Services	Rs.Crs	2002-07	488	16797
22.1	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			8619.15	89090.15
	1. Agriculture and allied activities	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	375	5040.79
	2. Rural Development	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	314	8206.33
	3. Special Area Programme	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	37	1733.12
	4. Irrigation and Flood control	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	2413.31	14173.57
	5. Energy	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	1275.8	16120.37
	6. Industry and Minerals	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	143.1	1943.05
	7. Transport	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	972.83	9354.79
	8. Science and Technology	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	6.72	184.29
	9. General Economic Services	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	343.65	2424.38
	10. Social services	Rs.Crs.	2003-04	2652.09	27234.06
	11. General Services	Rs. Crs	2003-04	83.55	2675.39
22.2	Revised Approved Outlay 2004-05			11741.15	112520.59

	1. Agriculture and allied activities	Rs.Crs.		801.01	5944.55
	2. Rural Development	Rs.Crs.		571.18	11195.58
	3. Special Area Programme	Rs.Crs.		60	4176.23
	4. Irrigation and Flood control	Rs.Crs.		3282.46	20074.39
	5. Energy	Rs.Crs.		1629.4	15849.95
	6. Industry and Minerals	Rs.Crs.		142.26	2270.18
	7. Transport	Rs.Crs.		1664.05	11302.95
	8. Science and Technology	Rs.Crs.		11.29	320.47
	9. General Economic Services	Rs.Crs.		238.51	3051.64
	10. Social services	Rs.Crs.		3221.71	36686.2
	11. General Services	Rs. Crs		119.28	1648.45
22.3	Approved Outlay			12322.92	117726.27
	1. Agriculture and allied activities	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	857.52	7248.06
	2. Rural Development	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	683.64	12249.34
	3. Special Area Programme	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	94	4546.52
	4. Irrigation and Flood control	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	3942.41	26356.97
	5. Energy	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	1853.92	18548.3
	6. Industry and Minerals	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	143.18	3209.02
	7. Transport	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	1629.94	15892.87
	8. Science and Technology	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	23.61	436.33
	9. General Economic Services	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	376.51	5459.88
	10. Social services	Rs.Crs.	2005-06	3766.59	46867.66
	11. General Services	Rs. Crs	2005-06	183.69	2190.96
23	CRIMES				
(A)	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME under IPC		2006	117710	1878293
(i)	Murder	Nos	2006	1627	32481
(ii)	Dacoity	Nos	2006	202	4747
(iii)	Robbery	Nos	2006	1349	18456
(iv)	Burglary	Nos	2006	5967	91666
(v)	Theft	Nos	2006	14901	274354
(vi)	Riots	Nos	2006	6183	56641
(vii)	Other Crimes	Nos	2006	87481	1399948
	JUVENILE'S DELINQUENCY IPC				

(B)	CASES	Nos	2006	77	4257
(i)	Murder	Nos	2006	9	605
(iii)	Rape	Nos	2006	12	656
(vi)	Robbery	Nos	2006	11	321
(vii)	Burglary	Nos	2006	45	2675
(C)	STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE		2006	52052	1406021
(a)	Civil	Nos	2006	48011	1091899
(b)	Armed	Nos	2006	4041	314122
24	ACCIDENTS		2006	11228	314704
24.1	Natural causes	Nos	2006	2305	21502
24.2	Unnatural causes		2006	8923	293202
25	HOUSING				
25.1	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	Total	2001 Census	9551113	179275605
25.2	No. of Households	Total	2001 Census	10401918	193579954
25.3	No. of Households per 100 occupied residential houses	Total	2001 Census	109	108
25.4	No of persons per household	%	2001 Census	508	531
26	ELECTION TO VIDHAN SABHA			2008	2006**
(a)	No. of constituencies	Nos		224	824
(b)	No. of electors	Nos		40327007	134345929
(c)	No. of votes polled	Nos		26111926	101812719
(d)	Percentage of votes polled	Nos		64.75	75.78
	Composition/Allocation of seats in the				
(B)	Rajya Sabha\$				
(a)	No. of Members	Nos	2006	12	245
(b)	No. of women members	Nos	2006	1	25
27	Newspapers and periodicals			3231	62483
(a)	Dailies	Nos	2005-06	583	6800
(b)	Tri/biweeklies	Nos	2005-06	12	368
(c)	Weeklies	Nos	2005-06	691	21451
(d)	Fortnightlies	Nos	2005-06	483	8224
(e)	Monthlies	Nos	2005-06	1210	18499
(f)	Quarterlies	Nos	2005-06	155	4336
(g)	Annual	Nos	2005-06	8	579
(h)	Other Periodicals	Nos	2005-06	89	2226

** data relates to Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Pondichery legislative Assembly constituencies Source: \$ Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka

Statistical Abstract of India 2007, 43rd edition, Ministry of Statistics, Government of India

ANNEXURE-7 Taluk wise Particulars of Karnatka state (2001 census)

Taluks	Total	Male	Female	Area in sq km	Density population per sq km	Sex Ratio No of females per 1000 males	No of Villages	No of Towns
Pattanagere	96,385	51,307	45,078	33.48	2,879	879	-	1
Bangalore (City Corporation)	43,01,326	22,42,835	20,58,491	221.32	19,435	918	-	1
Bangalore North	8,30,061	4,40,822	3,89,239	563.48	1,473	883	225	6
Bangalore South	10,09,924	5,32,611	4,77,313	796.22	1,268	896	241	8
Anekal	2,99,428	1,59,024	1,40,404	530.93	564	883	233	3
Bangalore Urban District	65,37,124	34,26,599	31,10,525	2,190.00	2,985	908	699	19
Nelamangala	1,74,880	89,473	85,407	509.93	343	955	243	1
Doddaballapur	2,68,332	1,37,541	1,30,791	779.87	344	951	297	2
Devanahalli	1,85,326	95,288	90,038	448.12	414	945	214	2
Hoskote	2,22,430	1,15,187	1,07,243	546.95	407	931	296	1
Bangalore Rural District								
Mahalingapura	30,858	15,603	15,255	9.8	3,149	978	0	1
Jamakhnadi	4,08,441	2,07,904	2,00,537	1,168.08	350	965	71	3
Bilgi	1,41,996	71,271	70,725	776.38	183	992	71	1
Mudhol	2,44,316	1,23,461	1,20,855	975.72	250	979	78	1
Badami	2,91,824	1,46,424	1,45,500	1,374.71	212	994	149	3
Bagalkot	2,47,271	1,25,122	1,22,149	937.91	264	976	96	1
Hungund	2,87,086	1,44,462	1,42,624	1,359.04	211	987	162	2
Bagalkot District	16,51,892	8,34,247	8,17,645	6,575.00	251	980	627	12
Belgaum	8,15,581	4,18,609	3,96,972	1,036.86	787	948	120	5
Khanapur	2,43,185	1,22,111	1,21,074	1,732.17	140	992	219	2

Sampagaon	3,56,286	1,80,807	1,75,479	1,122.44	317	971	132	1
Parasgad	3,11,693	1,58,422	1,53,271	1,578.54	197	967	132	1
Ramadurg	2,27,412	1,15,286	1,12,126	1,206.03	189	973	115	1
Chikodi	5,67,601	2,90,943	2,76,658	1,271.70	446	951	131	3
Athani	4,61,862	2,36,878	2,24,984	1,994.96	232	950	108	1
Raybagh	3,47,600	1,78,825	1,68,775	957.95	363	944	59	2
Gokak	5,26,092	2,66,630	2,59,462	1,543.27	341	973	131	4
Hukkeri	3,57,193	1,81,579	1,75,614	991.49	360	967	123	2
Belgaum District	42,14,505	21,50,090	20,64,415	13,415.00	314	960	1,270	22
Hadagali	1,68,118	85,051	83,067	947.82	177	977	57	1
Hagari Bommanahalli	1,59,886	80,770	79,116	973.95	164	980	56	-
Hospet	3,74,949	1,89,674	1,85,275	904.17	415	977	74	3
Shiraguppa	2,35,344	1,17,731	1,17,613	1,036.17	227	999	84	2
Bellary	6,25,494	3,19,008	3,06,486	1,688.59	370	961	103	1
Sandur	1,91,166	98,278	92,888	1,152.42	166	945	89	2
Kudligi	2,72,183	1,39,202	1,32,981	1,618.87	168	955	91	2
Bellary District	20,27,140	10,29,714	9,97,426	8,450.00	240	969	554	11
Basavakalyan	2,99,910	1,52,998	1,46,912	1,202.97	249	960	115	1
Bhalki	2,57,042	1,32,016	1,25,026	1,117.20	230	947	133	1
Aurad	2,45,294	1,25,739	1,19,555	1,227.20	200	951	152	1
Bidar	4,05,540	2,09,230	1,96,310	925.19	438	938	134	1
Humnabad	2,94,587	1,51,039	1,43,548	987.56	298	950	87	2
Bidar District	15,02,373	7,71,022	7,31,351	5,448.00	276	949	621	6
Gundlupet	2,13,082	1,07,395	1,05,687	1,392.88	153	984	158	1
Chamarajanagar	3,37,571	1,70,225	1,67,346	1,226.67	275	983	184	1
Yelandur	77,971	39,663	38,308	266.34	293	966	28	1

Kollegal	3,36,838	1,72,657	1,64,181	2,785.82	121	951	139	1
Chamarajanagar District	9,65,462	4,89,940	4,75,522	5,101.00	189	971	509	4
Bijapur	5,69,348	2,92,687	2,76,661	2,634.32	216	945	118	1
Indi	3,53,987	1,83,615	1,70,372	2,221.40	159	928	133	1
Sindhagi	3,26,655	1,67,295	1,59,360	2,176.72	150	953	148	1
Basavana Bagevadi	3,03,290	1,54,766	1,48,524	1,944.61	156	960	125	1
Muddebihal	2,53,638	1,28,061	1,25,577	1,501.41	169	981	153	2
Bijapur District	18,06,918	9,26,424	8,80,494	10,494.00	172	950	677	6
Gauribidanur	2,71,119	1,38,328	1,32,791	889.51	305	960	239	1
Chikkaballapur	1,91,122	97,239	93,883	601.81	318	965	251	1
Gudibande	51,828	26,159	25,669	225.43	230	981	105	1
Bagepalli	1,69,689	86,426	83,636	927.83	183	972	229	1
Shidlaghatta	1,93,965	98,426	95,539	662.9	293	971	290	1
Chintamani	2,71,284	1,38,311	1,32,973	902.72	301	961	400	1
Chikkaballapur District								
Sringeri	36,930	18,538	18,392	442.83	83	992	49	1
Koppa	87,780	44,015	43,765	572.21	153	994	80	1
Narasimharajapur	65,639	32,559	33,080	744.14	88	1,016	58	1
Tarikere	2,24,170	1,13,537	1,10,633	1,216.18	184	974	249	1
Kadur	2,89,406	1,46,266	1,43,140	1,414.27	205	979	312	2
Chikkamagalur	2,95,565	1,49,158	1,46,407	1,613.29	183	982	229	1
Mudigere	1,14,415	70,838	70,577	1,162.43	122	996	140	2
Chikkamagalur District	11,40,905	5,74,911	5,65,994	7,201.00	158	984	1,117	9
Molakalmuru	1,26,742	65,187	61,555	738.45	172	944	89	1
Challakere	3,32,718	1,70,337	1,62,381	2,016.89	165	953	195	1

Chitradurga	3,76,506	1,93,371	1,83,135	1,359.87	277	947	190	1
Holalkere	1,97,766	1,00,809	96,957	1,088.48	182	962	202	1
Hosadurga	2,19,445	1,11,339	1,08,106	1,324.13	166	971	225	1
Hiriyur	2,64,719	1,35,178	1,29,541	1,692.08	156	958	158	1
Chitradurga District	15,17,896	7,76,221	7,41,675	8,440.00	180	955	1,059	6
Mangalore	8,82,856	4,34,702	4,48,154	842.72	1,048	1,031	88	14
Bantwal	3,61,554	1,78,664	1,82,890	735.6	492	1,024	79	3
Belthangady	2,46,494	1,21,288	1,25,206	1,375.52	179	1,032	80	1
Puttur	2,66,072	1,32,786	1,33,286	995.19	267	1,004	67	1
Sullya	1,40,754	70,994	69,760	827.74	170	983	40	1
Dakshina Kannada District	18,97,730	9,38,434	9,59,296	4,560.00	416	1,022	354	20
Harihar	2,45,654	1,26,128	1,19,526	484.62	507	948	84	1
Harapanahalli	2,68,793	1,37,608	1,31,185	1,436.72	187	953	80	1
Jagalur	1,58,883	80,954	77,929	963.35	165	963	171	1
Davanagere	6,02,523	3,09,642	2,92,881	956.58	630	946	166	1
Honnali	2,22,592	1,13,577	1,09,015	884.74	252	960	173	1
Channagiri	2,92,507	1,49,796	1,42,711	1,170.86	250	953	249	1
Davanagere District	17,90,952	9,17,705	8,73,247	5,924.00	302	952	923	6
Hubli-Dharwad	3,36,838	1,72,657	1,64,181	213.42	1,578	951	-	1
Dharwad	2,18,961	1,12,239	1,06,722	999	219	951	118	1
Navalgund	1,76,648	90,360	86,288	1080.78	163	955	58	2
Hubli	1,28,380	66,000	62,380	620.74	207	945	58	-
Kalghatgi	1,37,016	70,780	66,236	682.44	201	936	87	1
Kundgol	1,57,053	80,740	76,313	648.5	242	945	58	1
Dharwad District	16,04,253	8,23,204	7,81,049	4,260.00	377	949	379	6
Nargund	92,679	47,286	45,393	435.67	231	960	35	1

Ron	2,47,645	1,24,658	1,22,987	1,295.09	191	987	93	3
gadag	3,32,011	1,68,887	1,63,124	1,097.53	303	966	64	2
Shirhatti	1,83,191	93,284	89,907	949.34	193	964	87	2
Mundargi	1,16,309	59,418	56,891	885.5	131	957	1	
Gadag District	9,71,835	4,93,533	4,78,302	4,656.00	209	969	337	9
Aland	2,97,136	1,52,233	1,44,903	1,734.07	171	952	136	1
Afzalpur	1,80,071	92,538	87,533	1,304.74	138	946	93	1
Gulbarga	6,75,679	3,48,665	3,27,014	1,734.53	390	938	140	1
Chincholi	2,23,646	1,13,309	1,10,337	1,552.20	144	974	148	1
Sedam	1,96,154	97,709	98,445	1,036.17	189	1,008	117	2
Chittapur	3,66,802	1,86,390	1,80,412	1,767.55	208	968	125	5
Jewargi	2,35,254	1,19,598	1,15,656	1,825.71	129	967	159	1
Surapur	3,36,755	1,70,092	1,66,663	1,838.18	183	980	201	1
Shahapur	2,93,518	1,48,319	1,45,199	1,687.07	174	979	154	2
Yadgiri	3,25,907	1,63,936	1,61,971	1,709.16	191	988	164	2
Gulbarga District	31,30,922	15,92,789	15,38,133	16,224.00	193	966	1,437	17
Sakleshpur	1,34,345	66,380	67,965	1,028.42	131	1,024	227	1
Belur	1,83,755	91,744	92,011	783.13	235	1,003	383	1
Arsikere	3,03,044	1,52,106	1,50,938	1,257.39	241	992	369	1
Hassan	3,61,147	1,18,057	1,80,090	940.81	384	995	391	2
Alur	86,071	42,887	43,184	434.35	198	1,007	259	1
Arkalgud	1,99,958	99,764	1,00,194	674.74	296	1,004	296	1
Holenarasipur	1,75,244	87,575	87,669	602.31	291	1,001	249	1
Channarayapatna	2,78,105	1,37,573	1,40,532	1,044.18	266	1,022	385	1
Hassan District	17,21,669	8,59,086	8,62,583	6,814.00	253	1,004	2,559	9
Shiggaon	1,66,742	86,112	80,630	589.23	283	936	92	2

Hanagal	2,30,750	1,18,161	1,12,589	767.78	301	953	151	1
Haveri	2,52,347	1,30,230	1,22,117	799.54	316	938	89	1
Byadgi	1,27,944	65,765	62,179	436.57	293	945	66	1
Hirekerur	2,12,458	1,08,829	1,03,629	806.92	263	952	128	1
Ranibennur	3,04,990	1,57,019	1,47,971	904.56	337	942	107	2
Haveri District	14,39,116	7,40,469	6,98,647	4,823.00	298	944	698	9
Madikeri	1,42,012	70,987	71,025	1,492.32	95	1,001	67	1
Somvarpet	2,05,921	1,02,739	1,03,182	989.67	208	1,004	135	2
Virajpet	2,00,628	1,01,105	99,523	1,619.84	124	984	94	2
Kodagu District	5,48,561	2,74,831	2,73,730	4,102.00	134	996	296	5
Srinivasapur	1,84,721	93,631	91,090	865.94	213	973	347	1
Kolar	3,42,593	1,73,913	1,68,680	792.95	432	970	361	1
Malur	2,07,009	1,05,047	1,01,962	644.33	321	971	363	1
Bangarpet	4,21,437	2,12,592	2,08,845	860.5	490	982	383	2
Mulbagil	2,31,302	1,16,494	1,14,808	820.24	282	986	343	1
Kolar District								
Yelburga	2,36,373	1,19,264	1,17,109	1,489.66	159	982	144	1
Kushtagi	2,39,331	1,20,621	1,18,710	1,370.38	175	984	177	1
Gangavathi	4,06,334	2,04,356	2,01,978	1,311.21	310	988	157	1
Koppal	3,14,051	1,59,071	1,54,980	1,364.25	230	974	151	2
Koppal District	11,96,089	6,03,312	5,92,777	7,189.00	166	983	629	5
Shrirangapattana	1,62,984	82,625	80,359	352.43	462	973	96	1
Mandya	4,05,612	2,05,798	1,99,814	719.1	564	971	183	1
Maddur	2,90,783	1,46,707	1,44,076	617.24	471	982	160	1
Malavalli	2,81,809	1,43,422	1,38,387	812.14	347	965	186	1
Krishnarajasagar	8,493	4,307	4,186	3.47	2,448	972	-	1
Krishnarajpet	2,48,245	1,23,531	1,24,714	886.04	280	1,010	316	1

Nagamangala	1,90,770	94,186	96,584	1,031.14	185	1,025	367	1
Pandavapura	1,75,009	87,458	87,551	542.7	322	1,001	171	1
Mandya District	17,63,705	8,88,034	8,75,671	4,961.00	356	986	1,479	8
Lingasugur	3,21,042	1,62,628	1,58,414	1,948.05	165	974	191	4
Devadurga	2,22,457	1,12,245	1,10,212	1,507.95	148	982	188	1
Raichur	4,35,380	2,20,675	2,14,705	1,534.69	284	973	160	2
Manvi	3,30,719	1,66,063	1,64,656	1,792.91	184	992	171	1
Sindhanur	3,60,164	1,80,229	1,79,935	1,598.74	225	998	176	1
Raichur District	16,69,762	8,41,840	8,27,922	6,827.00	245	983	886	9
Piriyapatna	2,24,254	1,15,849	1,08,405	785.5	285	936	1	6
Hunsur	2,53,926	1,29,409	1,24,517	900.08	282	962	1	21
Krishnarajanagar	2,39,199	1,20,481	1,18,718	596.76	401	985	1	22
Mysore	10,38,490	5,29,531	5,08,959	828.31	1,254	961	4	12
Heggadevanakote	2,45,930	1,24,705	1,21,225	1,622.40	152	972	1	38
Nanjangud	3,60,223	1,82,528	1,77,695	991.08	363	974	1	14
Tirumakudal Narasipur	2,79,005	1,42,167	1,36,838	598.21	466	963	2	9
Mysore District	26,41,027	13,44,670	12,96,357	6,854.00	385	964	11	122
Magadi	2,02,417	1,01,820	1,00,597	809.03	250	988	286	1
Ramanagara	2,38,347	1,22,083	1,16,264	632.68	377	952	133	1
Channapattana	2,52,574	1,27,071	1,25,503	542.87	465	988	145	1
Kanakapura	3,37,208	1,73,720	1,63,488	1,591.00	212	941	259	1
Ramanagara District								
Sagar	2,00,995	1,00,977	1,00,018	1,926.76	104	991	238	2
Sorab	1,85,572	94,267	91,305	1,146.67	162	969	306	1
Shikaripur	2,13,590	1,08,344	1,05,246	908.11	235	971	176	2

Hosnagar	1,15,000	57,392	57,608	1,417.91	81	1,004	204	1
Thirthahalli	1,43,207	70,734	72,473	1,188.95	120	1,025	247	1
Shimoga	4,45,192	2,26,928	2,18,264	1,141.70	390	962	214	1
Bhadravathi	3,38,989	1,71,917	1,67,072	673.79	503	972	145	1
Shimoga District	16,42,545	8,30,559	8,11,986	8,477.00	194	978	1,530	9
Tumkur	5,16,661	2,68,341	2,48,320	1,013.64	510	925	373	1
Gubbi	2,56,413	1,29,982	1,26,731	1,220.99	210	977	346	1
Tiptur	2,17,124	1,09,799	1,07,325	804.49	270	977	231	1
Turuvekere	1,74,297	87,091	87,206	767.82	227	1,001	243	2
Kunigal	2,36,030	1,16,616	1,19,414	985.26	240	1,024	314	1
Chikkanayakanahalli	2,09,622	1,05,559	1,04,063	1,115.23	188	986	234	1
Sira	3,01,473	1,53,733	1,47,740	1,558.93	193	961	249	1
Pavagada	2,46,255	1,25,798	1,20,457	1,357.91	181	958	147	1
Madhugiri	2,65,884	1,35,320	1,30,564	1,128.70	236	965	320	1
Koratagere	1,60,952	81,862	79,090	643.35	250	966	251	1
Tumkur District	25,84,711	13,13,801	12,70,910	10,597.00	244	967	2,708	11
Kundapur	3,77,420	1,74,455	2,02,965	1,559.72	242	1,163	99	1
Udupi	5,29,225	2,51,021	2,78,204	929.24	570	1,108	99	4
Karkala	2,05,598	96,755	1,08,843	1,072.37	192	1,125	50	1
Udupi District	11,12,243	5,22,231	5,90,012	3,880.00	287	1,130	248	6
Sirsi	1,75,550	89,286	86,264	1,322.32	133	966	222	1
Ankola	1,01,549	51,398	50,151	904.79	112	976	81	1
Kumta	1,45,826	73,834	71,992	590.45	247	975	118	1
Siddapur	1,00,870	51,107	49,763	947.27	119	974	196	1
Honnavar	1,60,331	80,018	80,313	756.15	212	1,004	93	1
Bhatkal	1,49,338	73,740	75,598	355.5	420	1,025	60	2

Dandeli	53,290	27,249	26,041	8.52	6,255	956	-	1
Karwar	1,47,890	75,160	72,730	724.12	204	968	52	1
Supa	48,914	24,590	24,324	1,910.44	26	989	120	-
Haliyal	1,05,851	53,895	51,956	839.1	126	964	129	2
Yellapur	73,497	37,626	35,871	1,298.75	57	953	127	1
Mundgol	90,738	48,973	41,765	667.44	136	853	91	1
Uttara Kannada District	13,53,644	6,86,876	6,66,768	10,291.00	132	971	1,289	13

Appendix - 8 Election To Zilla Parishads

(Numbers)

Year/District	Total seats	Seats reserved for SCs & STs	Seats reserved for women	Seat reserved for SC/ST women	Total votes polled	No. of Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	890	212	339	94	1,57,44,960	1,49,75,729
1. Bagalkote	26	5	10	3	4,96,051	4,76,354
2. Bangalore	17	5	7	3	3,88,553	3,77,459
3. Bangalore (R)	38	9	15	4	7,84,207	7,63,923
4. Belgaum	76	11	27	4	13,38,371	12,81,824
5. Bellary	32	10	12	4	8,03,686	7,76,626
6. Bidar	26	9	9	3	4,61,639	4,42,857
7. Bijapur	32	7	12	3	5,80,680	5,58,877
8. Chamaraj-nagar	21	6	9	3	4,01,794	3,80,509
9. Chikmagalur	30	7	12	3	3,65,585	3,47,879
10. Chitradurga	31	13	12	5	6,02,545	5,77,761
11. Dakshina Kannada	31	4	12	2	5,02,502	4,87,130
12. Davanagere	31	11	13	5	5,97,858	5,71,670
13. Dharwad	18	2	8	2	3,06,609	2,90,687
14. Gadag	17	4	7	2	2,80,859	2,70,194
15. Gulbarga	55	17	19	6	4,70,942	4,21,801
16. Hassan	37	8	14	4	6,87,517	6,59,176
17. Haveri	29	6	12	3	5,17,511	4,98,625
18. Kodagu	26	5	9	2	1,85,830	1,79,777
19. Kolar	47	17	18	7	10,49,392	10,16,057
20. Koppal	23	6	9	3	3,97,612	3,80,343
21. Mandya	39	6	15	3	8,00,721	7,71,507
22. Mysore	41	9	15	4	7,64,382	7,11,852
23. Raichur	29	9	11	3	6,45,559	5,08,153
24. Shimoga	27	6	10	3	4,80,119	4,61,376
25. Tumkur	52	14	19	6	10,03,192	9,57,434
26. Udupi	24	2	10	2	3,38,697	3,27,960
27. Uttara Kananda	35	4	13	2	4,92,547	4,77,918

Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka, Bangalore

ALL INDIA
Area and population by States, 2001 Census

SL. NO.	State/Union Territory	Area ('00km.)	Population (000's)			Density per sq.km.	Sex ratio to total population	% age of workers to total population
			Total	Rural	% of rural population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhrapradesh	2,750	76,210	55,401	73	275	978	45.8
2	Arundachal Pradesh	837	1,098	870	79	13	893	44.0
3	Assam	784	26,655	23,216	87	340	935	35.8
4	Bihar	942	82,999	74,317	90	880	919	33.7
5	Chattisgarh	1,352	20,833	16,648	80	154	989	46.5
6	Goa	37	1,347	677	50	363	961	38.8
7	Gujarat	1,960	50,671	31,741	63	258	920	41.9
8	Haryana	442	21,144	15,029	71	477	861	39.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	557	6078	5482	90	109	968	49.2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,014	10,144	7,627	75	99	892	37.0
11	Jharkhand	797	26,946	20,952	78	338	941	37.5
12	Karnataka	1,918	52,851	34,889	66	175	965	44.5
13	Kerala	389	31,841	23,574	74	819	1058	32.3
14	Madhyapradesh	383	60,348	44,381	74	196	919	42.7
15	Maharashtra	3,076	96,879	55,778	58	314	922	42.5
16	Manipur	223	2,294	1,818	79	107	978	43.6
17	Meghalaya	224	2,319	1,865	80	103	972	41.8
18	Mizoram	211	889	448	50	42	935	52.6
19	Nagaland	166	1,989	1,636	82	120	900	42.6
20	Orissa	1,557	36,805	31,287	85	236	972	38.8
21	Punjab	504	24359	16096	66	482	876	37.5
22	Rajasthan	3,422	56,507	43,293	77	165	921	42.1

23	Sikkim	71	541	481	89	76	875	48.6
24	Tamil Nadu	131	62,406	34,922	56	478	987	44.7
25	Tripura	105	3,199	2,653	83	304	948	36.2
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,409	1,66,198	1,31,658	79	689	898	32.5
27	Uttaranchal	535	8,489	6310	74	159	962	36.9
28	West Bengal	888	80,176	57,749	72	904	934	36.8
	Union Territory							
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	82	356	240	67	43	846	38.3
2	Chandigarh	1	901	92	10	7,903	777	37.8
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	221	170	77	449	812	51.8
4	Daman & Diu	1	158	101	64	1,411	710	46.0
5	Delhi	15	13,851	945	7	9,294	821	32.8
6	Lakshadweep	N	61	34	56	1,894	948	25.3
7	Pondicherry	5	974	326	33	2,029	1,001	35.2
	INDIA	32,873	10,12,215	7,40,798	73	324	933	39.1

PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

Smt /Sriyuths	From	To
Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963)	26-01-1950	13-05-1962
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1888-1975)	13-05-1962	13-05-1967
Dr. Zakir Hussain (1897-1969)	13-05-1967	03-05-1969
Varahagiri Venkatagiri (Acting) (1884-1980)	03-05-1969	20-07-1969
Justice Mohammad Hidayathulla (Acting) (1905-1992)	20-07-1969	24-08-1969
Varahagiri Venkatagiri (1884-1980)	24-08-1969	24-08-1974
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (1905-1977)	24-08-1974	11-02-1977
Basappa Danappa Jatti (Acting) (1913-2002)	11-02-1977	25-07-1977
Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy (1913-2002)	25-07-1977	25-07-1982
Giani Zail Singh (1916-1994)	25-07-1982	25-07-1987
Ramaswamy Venkataraman (1910-2009)	25-07-1987	25-07-1992
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma(1918-1999)	25-07-1992	25-07-1997
Kocheril Ramari Narayanan (1926-2005)	25-07-1997	25-07-2002
Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam (b 1931)	25-07-2002	25-07-2007
Pratibha Devisingh Patil (b 1934)	25-07-2007	till date

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

Sriyuths	From	To
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1888-1975)	1952	1962
Dr. Zakir Hussain (1897-1969)	1962	1967
Varahagiri Venkatagiri (1884-1980)	1967	1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak (1896-1982)	1969	1974
Basappa Danappa Jatti (1913-2002)	1974	1979
Mohammed Hidayathulla (1905-1992)	1979	1984
Ramaswamy Venkataraman (1910-2009)	1984	1987
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma (1918-1999)	1987	1992
Kocheril Ramari Narayanan (1921-2005)	1992	1997
Krishan kanth (1927-2002)	1997	2002
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (b 1923)	2002	2007
Mohammad Hamid Ansari (b 1937)	2007	till date

PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

Smt/Sriyuths	From	To
Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)	15-08-1947	27-05-1964
Gulzarilal Nanda (Acting) (1898-1997)	27-05-1964	09-06-1964
Lal Bahadur Shastri (1904-1966)	09-06-1964	11-01-1966
Gulzarilal Nanda (Acting) (1898-1997)	11-01-1966	24-01-1966
Indira Gandhi (1917-1984)	24-01-1966	24-03-1977
Morarji Desai (1896-1995)	24-03-1977	28-03-1979
Choudhary Charan Singh (1902-1987)	28-03-1979	14-01-1980
Indira Gandhi (1917-1984)	14-01-1980	31-10-1984
Rajiv Gandhi (1944-1991)	31-10-1984	01-12-1989
Vishwanath Pratap Singh (1931-2008)	02-12-1989	10-11-1990
Chandrashekar (1927-2007)	10-11-1990	21-06-1991

Pamulaparti Venkata Narasimha Rao (1921-2004)	21-06-1991	16-05-1996
Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b 1926)	16-05-1996	01-06-1996
Haradanahalli Doddegowda Devegowda (b 1923)	01-06-1996	21-04-1997
Inder Kumar Gujral (b 1933)	21-04-1997	18-03-1998
Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b 1926)	19-03-1998	12-10-1999
Atal Bihari Vajpae (b 1926)	13-10-1999	21-05-2004
Dr. Manmohan Singh (b 1932)	22-05-2004	21-05-2009
Dr. Manmohan Singh (b 1932)	22-05-2009	Till date

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

Smt/Sriyuths	From	To
Sardar Vallabhai patel	15-08-1947	15-12-1950
Morarji Desai (1896-1995)	13-03-1967	19-07-1969
Choudhary Charan Singh (1902-1987)	24-01-1979	19-07-1979
Jagjeevan Ram	24-01-1979	28-07-1979
Yashwantrao Balavantrao Chavan	28-07-1979	14-01-1980
Devilal	02-12-1989	21-06-1991
Lal Krishna Advani	29-06-2002	21-05-2004

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Sriyuths	From	To
Harilal J.Kania	26-01-1950	06-11-1951
M.Pathanjali Shastri	07-11-1951	03-01-1954
Mehar Chand Mahajan	04-01-1954	22-12-1954
B.K.Mukherjiya	23-12-1954	31-01-1956
S.R.Das	01-02-1956	30-09-1959
Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha	01-10-1959	31-01-1964
P.B.Gajendra Ghadakar	01-02-1964	15-03-1966
A.K.Sarkar	16-03-1966	29-06-1966
K.Subbarao	30-06-1966	11-04-1967
K.N.Vanchoo	12-04-1967	24-02-1968
M.Hidayathulla	25-02-1968	16-12-1970
J.C.Shah	17-12-1970	21-01-1971
S.M.Sikhri	22-01-1971	25-04-1973
A.N.Ray	26-04-1973	27-01-1977
M.H.Baig	28-01-1977	21-02-1978
Y.V.Chandrachood	22-02-1978	11-07-1985
P.N.Bhagawathi	12-07-1985	20-12-1986
R.S.Pathak	21-12-1986	18-06-1989
E.S.Venkataramaiah	19-06-1989	17-12-1989
Sabyasachi Mukherjee	18-12-1989	25-09-1990
Ranganath Mishra	26-09-1990	24-11-1991
K.N.Singh	25-11-1991	12-12-1991
M.H.Kania	13-12-1991	17-11-1992
Lalith Mohan Sharma	18-11-1992	11-02-1993
Manepalli Narayan Rao Venkatachalaiah	12-02-1993	24-10-1994
Aziz Mushabber Ahmadi	25-10-1994	24-03-1997
Jagdish Sharan Varma	25-03-1997	17-01-1998

M.M.Punchi	18-01-1998	09-10-1998
Adarsh Sein Anand	10-10-1998	31-10-2001
S.P.Bharucha	01-11-2001	05-05-2002
Bhupendranath Kirpal	06-05-2002	07-11-2002
Gopal Ballav Pattanaik	08-11-2002	18-12-2002
V.N.Khare	18-12-2002	01-05-2004
S.Rajendra Babu	02-05-2004	31-05-2004
Ramesh Chandra Lahoti	01-06-2004	31-10-2005
Y.K.Sabharwal	01-11-2005	13-01-2007
K.G.Balakrishnan	Jan 14 th 2007	Till date

CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF INDIA

Smt/Sriyuths	From	To
Sukumar Sen	21-03-1950	19-12-1958
V.K.Sundaram	20-12-1958	30-09-1967
S.P.Sen Verma	01-10-1967	30-09-1972
Dr.Nagendra Singh	01-10-1972	06-02-1973
T.Swaminathan	07-02-1973	17-06-1977
S.L.Shakdar	18-06-1977	17-06-1982
R.K.Trivedi	18-06-1982	31-12-1985
R.V.S.Perishastri	01-01-1986	25-11-1990
V.S.Ramadevi	25-11-1990	11-12-1990
T.N.Seshan	12-12-1990	11-12-1996
M.S.Gill	12-12-1996	13-06-2001
J.M.Lyngdoh	14-06-2001	07-02-2004
T.S.Krishnamurthy	08-02-2004	15-05-2005
B.B.Tandon	16-05-2005	29-06-2006
N.Gopalswami	30-06-2006	19-04-2009
Navin Chawla	20-04-2009	Till date

TERM OF LOKSABHA

Lok Sabha	From	To
First	17-04-1952	04-04-1957
Second	05-04-1957	31-03-1962
Third	02-04-1962	03-03-1967
Fourth	04-03-1967	27-12-1970
Fifth	05-03-1971	18-01-1977
Sixth	23-03-1977	22-08-1979
Seventh	10-01-1980	31-12-1984
Eighth	31-12-1984	27-11-1989
Ninth	02-12-1989	13-03-1991
Tenth	20-06-1991	10-05-1996
Eleventh	15-05-1996	04-12-1997
Twelfth	10-03-1998	26-04-1999
Thirteenth	10-10-1999	06-02-2004
Fourteenth	17-05-2004	26-02-2009
Fifteenth	30-05-2009	Till date

TERM OF KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Vidhana Sabha	From	To
First	18-06-1952	31-03-1957
Second	10-06-1957	01-03-1962
Third	15-03-1962	28-02-1967
Fourth	15-03-1967	14-04-1971
Fifth	24-03-1972	31-12-1977
Sixth	17-03-1978	18-01-1983
Seventh	24-01-1983	02-01-1985
Eighth	18-03-1985	21-04-1989
Ninth	18-12-1989	20-09-1994
Tenth	26-12-1994	22-07-1999
Eleventh	11-10-1999	23-02-2004
Twelfth	13-05-2004	28-11-2007
Thirteenth	04-06-2008	Till date

SPEAKERS OF KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Smt/Sriyuths	From	To
V.Venkatappa (Acting)	14-05-1952	18-06-1952
H.Siddaiah	18-06-1952	14-05-1954
H.S.Rudrappa	13-10-1954	01-11-1956
S.R.Kanti	19-12-1956	09-03-1962
B.Vaikunta Baliga	15-03-1962	15-03-1967
B.Vaikunta Baliga	15-03-1967	06-06-1968
S.D.Kotavale	05-09-1968	24-03-1972
K.S.Nagaratnamma	24-03-1972	17-03-1978
P.Venkataramana	17-03-1978	03-10-1980
K.H.Ranganath	30-01-1981	24-01-1983
D.B.Chandregowda	24-01-1983	17-03-1985
B.G.Banakar	18-03-1985	17-12-1989
S.M.Krishna	18-12-1989	20-01-1993
V.S.Koujalagi	15-02-1993	26-12-1994
Ramesh Kumar	27-12-1994	24-10-1999
M.V.Venkatappa	26-10-1999	06-06-2004
Krishna	10-06-2004	03-06-2008
Jagadeesh Shettar	05-06-2008	16-11-2009
K.G.Bopaiah (Protem)	16-11-2009	30-12-2009
K.G.Bopaiah	30-12-2009	Till date

SPEAKERS OF LOKSABHA

Sriyuths	From	To
Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar	15-05-1952	27-02-1956 (1 st Loksabha)
M.Ananthashayanam Iyengar (Acting)	27-02-1956	07-03-1956 (1 st Loksabha)
M.Ananthashayanam Iyengar	08-03-1956	10-05-1957 (1 st Loksabha)
M.Ananthashayanam Iyengar	11-05-1957	16-04-1962 (2 nd Loksabha)
Sardar Hukam Singh	17-04-1962	16-03-1967 (3 rd Loksabha)
Neelam Sanjeev Reddy	17-03-1967	19-07-1969 (4 th Loksabha)

R.K.Khadilkar (Acting)	19-07-1969	08-08-1969 (4 th Loksabha)
Dr. Gurudayal Singh Dhillon	08-08-1969	07-03-1971 (4 th Loksabha)
Seth Govinda Das (Protem)	19-03-1971	22-03-1971 (5 th Loksabha)
Dr. Gurudayal Singh Dhillon	22-03-1971	01-12-1975 (5 th Loksabha)
G.G.Swell (Acting)	01-12-1975	05-01-1976 (5 th Loksabha)
Bali Ram Bhagath	15-01-1976	25-03-1977 (5 th Loksabha)
Neelam Sanjeev Reddy	26-03-1977	13-07-1977 (6 th Loksabha)
Gode Murahari (Acting)	13-07-1977	21-07-1977 (6 th Loksabha)
Kawdoor Sadananda Hegde	21-07-1977	21-01-1980 (6 th Loksabha)
Dr.Balram Jakhar	22-01-1980	15-01-1985 (7 th Loksabha)
Dr. Balram Jakhar	16-01-1985	18-12-1989 (8 th Loksabha)
Rabi Ray	19-12-1989	09-07-1991 (9 th Loksabha)
Shivraj V Patil	10-07-1991	22-05-1996 (10 th Loksabha)
P.A.Sangma	23-05-1996	23-03-1998 (11 th Loksabha)
G.M.C. Balayogi	24-03-1998	19-10-1999 (12 th Loksabha)
G.M.C.Balayogi	22-10-1999	03-03-2002 (13 th Loksabha)
P.M.Sayeed (Acting)	03-03-2002	10-05-2002 (13 th Lokabha)
Manohar Gajanana Joshi	10-05-2002	02-06-2004 (13 th Loksabha)
Somanath Chatterjee	04-06-2004	26-02-2009 (14 th Loksabha)
Meira Kumar	31-05-2009	Till date (15 th Loksabha)

EMINENT PERSONALITIES FROM KARNATAKA

SL. No.	Name	Term of Office
	SRIYUTHS	
1.	B.D. Jatti	President (Acting) 11-02-1977 to 25-07-1977
2.	B.D.Jatti	Vice President 1974 to 1979
3.	E.S.Venkataramaiah	Chief Justice of Supreme Court 19-06-1989 to 17-12-1989
4.	M.N.Venkatachalaiah	Chief Justice of Supreme Court 12-02-1993 to 24-10-1994 also Chairman NHRC
5.	H.D.Devegowda	Prime Minister 01-06-1996 to 21-04-1997
6.	Ramakrishna Hegde	Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission 05-12-1989 to 04-07-1990
7.	Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar	Governor (Tamil Nadu) 1956-1964
8.	K.C.Reddy	Governor (Madhya Pradesh) 1965-71
9.	R.R.Divakar	Governor (Bihar) 15-06-1952 to 05-07-1957
10.	B.Rachaiah	Governor (Kerala, Himachal Pradesh) 1990-1995
11.	D.C.Pavate	Governor (Punjab) 16-10-1967 to 20-05-1973

12.	K.S.Hegde	Lok Sabha Speaker 21-07-1977 to 21-01-1980
13.	S.Mallikarjunaiah	Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker 1991-1996
14.	S.V.Krishnamurthy Rao	Rajya Sabha Deputy Chairman 1952-1962
15.	M.S.Gurupadaswamy	Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker 1962-1967 Leader of the Opposition Rajya Sabha 28-06-1991 to 21-07-1991
16.	M.N.Venkatachalaiah	Chairman, Constitutional Review Committee (13-02-2000 to)
17.	S.M.Krishna	Governor, Maharashtra (06-12-2004 to 06-03-2008)
18.	M.Rama Jois	Governor, Bihar (12-06-2003 to 31-10-2004)
19.	Margaret Alva	Governor (Uttarkhand) July 2009 to till date)
20.	S.Rajendra babu	Chairman, National Human Rights Commission
21.	V.S.Malimath	Chief Justice of Kerala (24-10-1985 to 11-06-1991)

Source: Terms of office of Eminent Personalities who occupied High Posts in the country and in the state, March 2008, published by the Research and Reference section, Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

This Hand Book was written and edited with the objective of giving a picture of Karnataka in all its hues – its Natural Wealth, History, People, Agriculture, Industries, Art, Literature and Culture. It also contains an attractive chapter on places of interest titled 'Karnataka the Tourist Paradise'. This is an attempt to showcase Karnataka and its fascinating varieties of cultural dimensions and documenting other achievements during the last 50 years.

