

Chapter III

PEOPLE

Geographically, Karnataka forming a part of the tableland of the Deccan Plateau, has been often termed as an anthropological museum, where the people of different racial traits are seen. Apart from the 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, 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 Tibetians 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 Portuguese 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. Moreover, various racial elements including both indigenous and foreign; various religious movements and 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.

According to 2011 Census, the Population of Karnataka has increased to 6,10,95,297 (Males - 3,09,66,657; Females - 3,01,28,640) with a sex ratio of 968 females for every 1000 males. The

Population is comprised of Hindu - 83%, Muslim - 11%, Christian - 4%, Jains - 0.78% and Buddhist - 0.73% .

Karnataka with a population of 6,10,95,297, retains the ninth rank as in 2001, in population among all the 28 States, and seven Union Territories (including the National Capital Territory of Delhi) and accounts for 5.05 per cent of Country's population of 1,21,05,69,573 in 2011. Of the 6,10,95,297 persons enumerated in the State, 3,09,66,657 are Males and 3,01,28,640 are Females. Among the districts within the State, Bengaluru District is the most populated District with 96,21,551 persons and accounts for 15.75 per cent of the State's total population while Kodagu District with a population share of 0.91 per cent is the least populated District. Except, Bengaluru Rural (9,90,923) and Kodagu (5,54,519) Districts, all the remaining 28 districts have population higher than one million. Of the 6,10,95,297 persons enumerated in the State, 3,74,69,335 persons reside in the Rural areas and 2,36,25,962 persons reside in Urban areas. In terms of percentage, 61.33 per cent are Rural residents and 38.67 per cent are Urban residents. In terms of urbanization, the State has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of Urban population in the last decade. Among the districts, Bengaluru is the most urbanized District with 90.94 per cent of its population residing in Urban areas followed by Dharwad District (56.82 per cent), Dakshina Kannada District (47.67 per cent), Mysuru District (41.50 per cent) and Ballari District (37.52 per cent). The least urbanized District in the State is Kodagu with 14.61 per cent, preceded by Koppal District (16.81 per cent), Mandya District (17.08 per cent), Chamarajanagar District (17.14 per cent) and Yadgiri District (18.79 per cent).

Growth of Population: 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 17.51% during 1991-2001 (Rural 19.07 and Urban 50.65). Among the districts, during 1981-91 (Bengaluru 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.

During the decade 2001-11, the State population witnessed a net addition of 82,44,735 persons to its 2001 population of 5,28,50,562. The Male population increased by 40,67,739 and the Female population increased by 41,76,996. Continuing the population growth trends of previous censuses, the State registered a growth rate of 15.60 per cent, recording a decline of -1.91 per cent in comparison to the growth of 17.51 per cent registered during the 2001 Census. While the Rural population grew at the rate of 7.40 per cent, substantially less than the growth rate of 12.29 per cent registered during the decade 1991-2001, the Urban population registered a growth rate of 31.54 per cent, slightly higher than the growth rate of 29.15 per cent recorded in 2001 Census. Among the districts, Bengaluru District, has witnessed

the highest decennial growth rate of 47.18 per cent followed by Yadgir, the newly created District, with 22.81 per cent. The gap in the growth rate between the first and second ranked district is a whopping 24.37 per cent. Chikkamagaluru District, a predominantly plantation area in the Malnad region, is the only District in the State which has registered a negative growth rate of -0.26 per cent. Kodagu District another plantation area in the Malnad region with a growth rate of 1.09 per cent ranks 29, just above Chikkamagaluru District. Only 7 districts have registered decennial growth rates higher than the State average of 15.60 per cent. Of the remaining 23 districts as many as 14 districts have registered a growth rate of below 10 per cent. Rapid Industrialization and growth of various metros in Karnataka has contributed a lot towards its Population. Bengaluru, the capital city witnessed a large number of migratory populations from other parts of India. With state government providing a better health services to the people, it has further resulted in controlling the health related problems in Karnataka. So with recent modernization in the state, Karnataka has witnessed a decent growth in its Population. The district-wise population of the State in 2011 and the percentage of decennial increase between 2001 and 2011 are as follows. See table 3.3.

Table – 3.1: Population in Karnataka Rural and Urban 1961 to 2011

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	23,586,772	18,320,279	5,266,493
1971	29,299,014	22,176,921	7,122,093
1981	37,135,714	26,406,108	10,729,606
1991	44,977,201	31,069,413	13,907,788
2001	52,850,562	34,889,033	17,961,529
2011	6,10,95,297	3,74,69,335	2,36,25,962

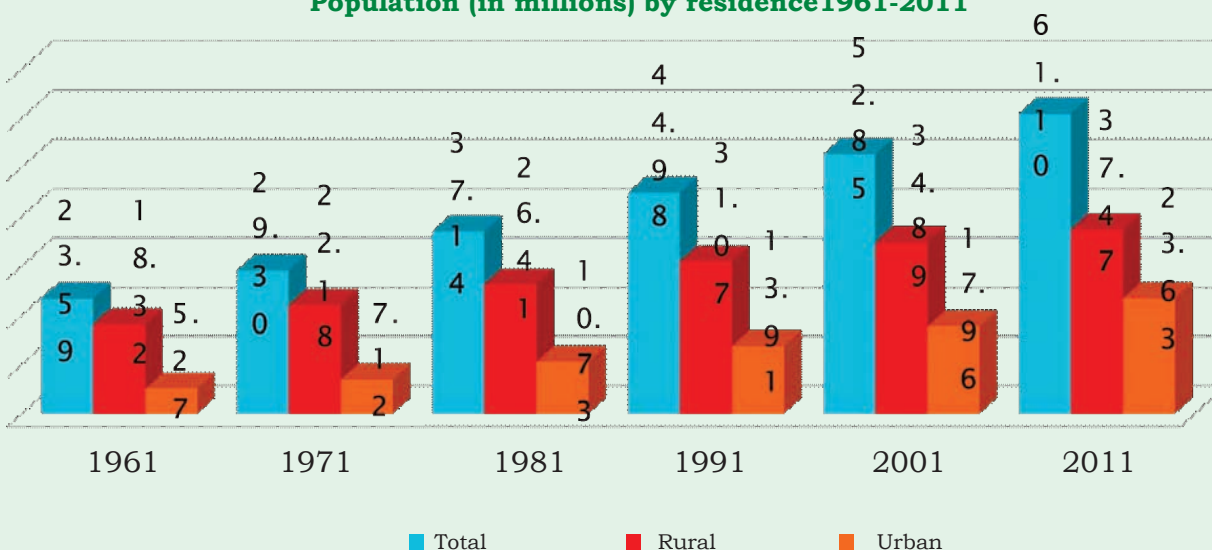
Table 3.2: Population 1961 to 2001 Karnataka

Year	Population	Decadal variation	Percent* variation	Males	Females
1961	23,586,772	-	-	12,040,923	11,545,849
1971	29,299,014	57,12,242	24.22	14,971,900	14,327,114
1981	37,135,714	78,36,700	26.75	18,922,627	18,213,087
1991	44,977,201	78,41,487	21.12	22,951,917	22,025,284
2001	52,850,562	78,73,361	17.51	26,898,918	25,951,644
2011	6,10,95,297	82,44,735	15.60	3,09,66,657	3,01,28,640

percent variation= (Population 1971-196/1961 Population)*100,

Source: Census of India , Karnataka Series 1961 to 2001 and 2011 .

Population (in millions) by residence 1961-2011



Note: 34.5 million persons live in Rural areas as per Census2011 - more than two-third of the total population ; 23.6 million persons live in Urban areas.

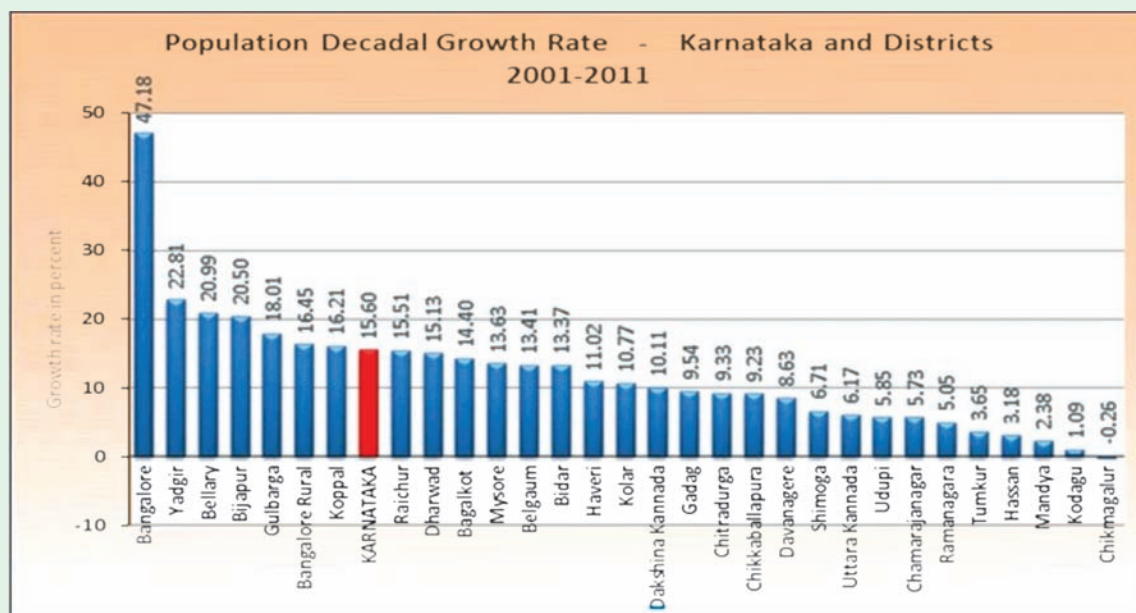


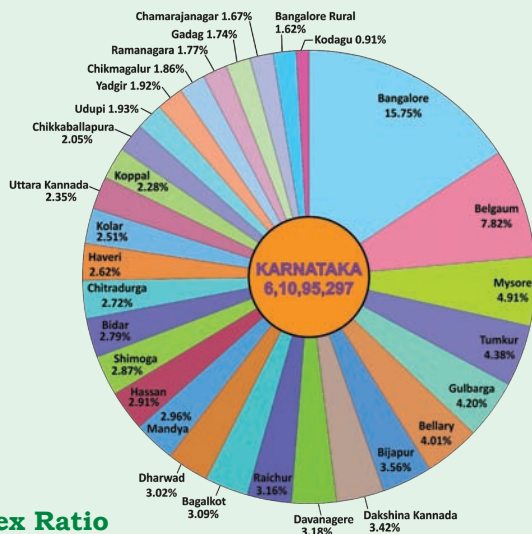
Table.3.3: Districts wise Population and Percentage share to Total Population - 2011 Census

Sl.No.	State/District	Population 2011			Percentage share to total Population
		Population	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	KARNATAKA	6,10,95,297	3,09,66,657	3,01,28,640	100.00
1	Belagavi	47,79,661	24,23,063	23,56,598	7.82
2	Bagalkot	18,89,752	9,50,111	9,39,641	3.09
3	Vijapura	21,77,331	11,11,022	10,66,309	3.56
4	Bidar	17,03,300	8,70,665	8,32,635	2.79
5	Raichur	19,28,812	9,64,511	9,64,301	3.16
6	Koppal	13,89,920	6,99,926	6,89,994	2.28
7	Gadag	10,64,570	5,37,147	5,27,423	1.74
8	Dharwad	18,47,023	9,37,206	9,09,817	3.02
9	Uttara Kannada	14,37,169	7,26,256	7,10,913	2.35
10	Haveri	15,97,668	8,19,128	7,78,540	2.62
11	Ballari	24,52,595	12,36,954	12,15,641	4.01
12	Chitradurga	16,59,456	8,40,843	8,18,613	2.72
13	Davanagere	19,45,497	9,86,400	9,59,097	3.18
14	Shivamogga	17,52,753	8,77,415	8,75,338	2.87
15	Udupi	11,77,361	5,62,131	6,15,230	1.93
16	Chikkamagaluru	11,37,961	5,66,622	5,71,339	1.86
17	Tumakuru	26,78,980	13,50,594	13,28,386	4.38
18	Bengaluru	96,21,551	50,22,661	45,98,890	15.75
19	Mandya	18,05,769	9,05,085	9,00,684	2.96
20	Hassan	17,76,421	8,83,667	8,92,754	2.91
21	Dakshina Kannada	20,89,649	10,34,714	10,54,935	3.42
22	Kodagu	5,54,519	2,74,608	2,79,911	0.91
23	Mysuru	30,01,127	15,11,600	14,89,527	4.91
24	Chamarajanagar	10,20,791	5,12,231	5,08,560	1.67
25	Kalaburagii	25,66,326	13,01,755	12,64,571	4.20
26	Yadgir	11,74,271	5,90,329	5,83,942	1.92
27	Kolar	15,36,401	7,76,396	7,60,005	2.51
28	Chikkaballapura	12,55,104	6,36,437	6,18,667	2.05
29	Bengaluru Rural	9,90,923	5,09,172	4,81,751	1.62
30	Ramanagara	10,82,636	5,48,008	5,34,628	1.77

Table 3.4: Sex Ratio (number of females per 1000 males) by residence: 2001-2011

State / District Code	State / District	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	KARNATAKA	965	977	942	973	979	963
1	Belagavi	960	963	950	973	970	979
2	Bagalkot	980	984	970	989	987	994
3	Vijapura	950	951	950	960	954	981
4	Bidar	949	956	923	956	961	941
5	Raichur	983	992	958	1,000	1,004	989
6	Koppal	983	985	971	986	983	998
7	Gadag	969	970	968	982	971	1,001
8	Dharwad	949	946	951	971	948	989
9	Uttara Kannada	971	971	969	979	977	982
10	Haveri	944	942	948	950	946	968
11	Ballari	969	975	957	983	980	988
12	Chitradurga	955	957	948	974	969	994
13	Davanagere	952	957	939	972	970	977
14	Shivamogga	978	983	967	998	995	1,002
15	Udupi	1,130	1,151	1,040	1,094	1,114	1,046
16	Chikkamagaluru	984	990	960	1,008	1,008	1,011
17	Tumakuru	967	975	938	984	983	984
18	Bengaluru	908	913	907	916	877	920
19	Mandya	986	990	967	995	993	1,004
20	Hassan	1,004	1,013	964	1,010	1,012	1,003
21	Dakshina Kannada	1,022	1,033	1,005	1,020	1,020	1,020
22	Kodagu	996	1,003	955	1,019	1,022	1,002
23	Mysuru	964	962	967	985	978	996
24	Chamarajanagar	971	971	970	993	991	1,003
25	Kalaburagii	958	972	929	971	973	968
26	Yadgir	982	986	965	989	990	984
27	Kolar	977	977	977	979	973	992
28	Chikkaballapura	966	970	950	972	970	980
29	Bengaluru Rural	945	949	933	946	945	950
30	Ramanagara	964	969	945	976	976	975

Percentage share of population of State and Districts - 2011



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 973 Urban 930; Total 960). 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.

The Sex Ratio in Karnataka has increased from 965 in 2001 to 973 in 2011. The Sex Ratio for Rural population has increased from 977 in 2001 to 979 in 2011. For the Urban population, the Sex Ratio has registered a spectacular increase of 21 per cent, from 942 to 963 in the last decade. The Sex Ratio for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is identical at 990 and is significantly higher than that of the State. Among the districts, the highest overall Sex Ratio of 1094 is recorded in Udupi District and the lowest of 916 is recorded in Bangalore District. However, the highest of 1094 now recorded in Udupi District is lower than 1,130 recorded in 2001 and the lowest of 916 now recorded in Bangalore District is higher than 908 recorded in 2001. Perceptible increase in Sex ratio seen in Chikmagalur (+24), Kodagu(+23) Chamarajanagar(+22), Dharwad (+22), Mysore(+21), Davangere (+21), Shimoga(+20) and Chitradurga (+18). Female population is higher than male population in Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Hassan, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. In spite of favourable Sex Ratio, it declined in Udupi (-36) and Dakshina Kannada (-2).

Table: 3.5: Districts Ranked as per Sex Ratio Karnataka: 2011

Top 3 Districts		Bottom 3 Districts	
Udupi	1,094	Bengaluru	916
Dakshina Kannada	1,020	Bengaluru Rural	946
Kodagu	1,019	Haveri	950

Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males

Density of Population: The number of persons for every square Km.area is called the density of population. The density of population in the state was 235 in 1991 as against 193 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 19th place in 2011 against 20th position in density of population in 1991 and 2001. According to 2001 census Bengaluru Urban District has registered the highest density of 2,985 persons per sq. km and the lowest density per sq.km. was recorded in Kodagu(134) and Uttara Kannada(132) districts. The density of population in the urban areas of Bengaluru district in 2001 was 10,375 per sq km and next comes Mysuru district which has a density of 5,508 per sq. km. in the urban areas. Apart from Bengaluru, Dakshina Kannada, Mysuru, Mandya, Dharwad, Bengaluru Rural, Belagavi, 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 Tumakuru. Raichur, Tumakuru, Ballari, Gadag, Mysuru and Mandya districts have an urban density of more than 5,000. The density of population of the state was 319 in 2011 as against 276 in 2001. The density of population of Bengaluru metropolitan city was 4,378 in 2011 as against 2985 in 2001. Including Bengaluru Rural district, Mysuru, Dharwad and Dakshina Kannada districts have a density of more than 400 persons per sq. km. Those with a density between 300 to 390 were Haveri, Udupi, Bidar, Kolar, Mandya, Belagavi, Davangere, Ramanagar and Ballari districts; with a density between 200 and 298 were Chamrajnagar, Shivamogga, Vijapura, Yadgir, Raichur, Gadag, Kalaburagii, Koppal, Tumakuru, Hassan, Bagalkot and Chickballapur districts. Uttar Kannada(140) and Kodagu (135) have the lowest density of population in the State. Mangaluru

Table 3.6: Population Area, Density, Urban density, average house hold size in Karnataka

Year	Area	Population	Density per sq.km	Percent density increase	Percent of urban population	Average house hold size
1961	191,791	23,586,772	123	-	22.33	5.34
1971	191,791	29,299,014	153	24.39	24.31	5.83
1981	191,791	37,135,714	193	26.14	28.89	5.80
1991	191,791	44,977,202	235	21.76	30.92	5.52
2001	191,791	52,850,562	276	17.45	33.99	4.18
2011	191,791	6,10,95,297	319	15.58	38.57	4.64

Table 3.7: Density of Population 2001-2011 Census

State / District Code	State / District	Density of Population (per sq. km.)	
		2001	2011
1	2	3	4
Total	KARNATAKA	276	319
1	Belagavi	314	356
2	Bagalkot	252	288
3	Vijapura	172	207
4	Bidar	276	313
5	Raichur	198	228
6	Koppal	215	250
7	Gadag	209	229
8	Dharwad	377	434
9	Uttara Kannada	132	140
10	Haveri	298	331
11	Ballari	240	290
12	Chitradurga	180	197
13	Davanagere	302	328
14	Shivamogga	194	207
15	Udupi	311	329
16	Chikkamagaluru	158	158
17	Tumakuru	244	253
18	Bengaluru	2,977	4,381
19	Mandya	355	364
20	Hassan	253	261
21	Dakshina Kannada	390	430
22	Kodagu	134	135
23	Mysuru	419	476
24	Chamarajanagar	171	181
25	Kalaburagii	199	234
26	Yadgir	181	223
27	Kolar	349	386
28	Chikkaballapura	271	296
29	Bengaluru Rural	370	431
30	Ramanagara	293	308

Source: Census of India , Karnataka Series 2001 and 2011 .

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(4),400 persons (19,200 males and 1,05,200 females) of between age group 15 and 44 were either divorced or got separated. According to the census reports, the number of un married persons is gradually decreasing from 1961 to 2001. But, the number of widows and the separated women were higher than the widowers. Likewise, among the SC and ST population, the number of married women and the widows have also increased to that of male numbers. In the given tables, as per the 2001 census, percentage of Marital Status and Mean Age at marriage in Karnataka is herein furnished.

Table 3.8: Marital Status from 1961-2001

Year	Marital Status									
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1961	57.58	45.02	38.92	42.04	3.16	12.36	0.25	0.46	0.10	0.11
1971	59.35	48.05	38.11	41.19	2.27	10.35	0.20	0.37	0.07	0.04
1981	59.41	48.13	38.64	42.01	1.83	9.51	0.12	0.35	-	-
1991	59.50	48.10	38.60	42.00	1.80	9.50	0.10	0.40	-	-
2001	54.94	43.33	43.60	47.16	1.33	8.95	0.13	0.56	-	-

Source: Census of India , Karnataka Series 1961 to 2001 and 2011.

Table 3.9: Mean Age at Marriage in Karnataka 1961 to 2001

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1961	24.52	16.92	24.09	16.63	25.77	18.15
1971	25.12	18.15	24.56	17.65	26.45	19.48
1981	25.90	19.41	25.32	18.84	27.02	20.58
1991	26.21	20.14	25.65	19.65	27.22	21.09
2001	26.71	20.86	26.27	20.42	27.41	21.59

Note : Mean Age at marriage calculated by Hajanal's method

Source: 1.Census of India 2001, Social and Cultural Tables, Karnataka.

2.Census of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, Social and Cultural Tables, Karnataka

Table 3.9: Mean age at Marriage in Karnataka and districts -2001

Sl.No	District	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	KARNATAKA	26.71	20.86	26.27	20.42	27.41	21.59
2	Belagavi	25.20	19.47	24.65	18.86	26.71	21.09
3	Bagalkot	24.62	19.03	24.00	18.31	25.97	20.52
4	Vijayapura	25.31	19.63	24.96	19.12	26.39	21.04
5	Kalaburagi	25.28	20.01	24.69	19.4	26.55	21.29
6	Bidar	25.53	20.11	25.27	19.80	26.27	20.93
7	Raichur	24.69	19.66	24.01	19.07	26.39	21.14
8	Koppal	24.78	19.51	24.43	19.19	26.33	20.84
9	Gadag	26.56	20.56	26.21	20.00	27.17	21.47
10	Dharwad	26.93	20.88	26.14	19.69	27.54	21.75
11	Uttara Kannada	28.64	22.91	28.36	22.73	29.35	23.36
12	Haveri	27.04	20.97	26.95	20.76	27.4	21.70
13	Ballari	25.29	20.06	24.61	19.41	26.37	21.11
14	Chitradurga	27.06	20.99	26.94	20.76	27.55	21.85
15	Davanagere	27.18	21.23	27.07	20.93	27.41	21.81
16	Shivamogga	27.68	21.99	27.46	21.91	28.09	22.13
17	Udupi	30.55	24.68	30.39	24.62	31.09	24.89
18	Chikkamagaluru	27.35	21.76	27.23	21.74	27.8	21.82
19	Tumakuru	26.90	20.64	26.77	20.41	27.37	21.46
20	Kolar	26.36	20.35	26.09	19.92	27.12	21.43
21	Bengaluru	27.30	21.19	26.5	19.91	27.4	21.36
22	Bengaluru Rural	27.03	20.32	27.04	20.16	26.96	20.79
23	Mandya	27.30	20.33	27.2	20.07	27.79	21.53
24	Hassan	26.92	21.50	26.75	21.34	27.63	22.16
25	Dakshina Kannada	29.76	24.11	29.64	24.28	29.92	23.84
26	Kodagu	27.26	21.61	27.11	21.55	28.11	21.89
27	Mysuru	26.91	20.56	26.37	19.74	27.77	21.80
28	Chamarajanagara	26.79	20.19	26.67	19.97	27.44	21.25

Note : Mean Age at marriage calculated by Hajanal's method

Source:Census of India 2001, Social and Cultural Tables, Karnataka.

Urbanisation

Karnataka stood 10th in the level of urbanization in 1981 census, had 11th rank during 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 district wise total number of towns as per 1991 census was as follows: Bengaluru 33; Bengaluru Rural 9; Belagavi 22; Ballari 12; Bidar 5; Vijapura 18; Chickmagalur 10; Chitradurga 10; Dakshina Kannada 27; Dharwad 20; Kalaburagii 19; Hassan 13; Kodagu 9; Kolar 15; Mandya 11; Mysuru 18; Raichur 13; Shivamogga 16; Tumakuru 12 and Uttara Kannada 14.

Urban Agglomeration and Cities: There were 22 Urban Agglomerations in Karnataka as per 1991 census and they were Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Belagavi, Gulbarga, Davanagere, Vijapura, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Raichur, K.G.F., Bhadravathi, Hosapete, 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 towns in the state which included the 24 urban agglomerations viz., Bengaluru, Mysuru, Mangaluru, Karwar, Sirsi, Ankola, Kumta, Bhatkala, Belagavi, Ramadurg, Athani, Kalaburagii, Shahabad, Wadi, Harihara, Vijapura, Gangavathi, Robertsonpet (KGF), Bidar, Udupi, Hassan, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, and 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, and Notified Area Committee (N.A.C) Township. According to 2011 census there were 347 (220 Statutory (including 22 agglomerations) and 127 Census) Towns in the State. Three places viz., Kushalnagar (TP) in Kodagu district, Hanur (TP) in Chamarajanagar district and Sargur (TP) in Mysuru district were notified as Statutory Towns. Eight erstwhile Statutory Towns of 2001 Census viz., Byatarayanapura (CMC), Yelanka (CMC), Dasarahalli (CMC), Mahadevapura (CMC), Krishnarajapura (CMC), Patanagere (CMC) and Bommanahalli (CMC) and Kengeri (TMC) were merged with Bengaluru (M.Corp) to form Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike after 2001 census. Krishnarajasagar (NAC) a Statutory Town of 2001 Census was de-notified after 2001 Census. Eighty two erstwhile Villages of 2001 Census were treated as new Census Towns for 2011 Census. The following table reveals the proportion of rural and urban populations, district wise decadal variation during 2001-2011 in Karnataka.

Table 3.10: Proportion of Rural and Urban Population: 2001-2011

State / District Code	State / District	Proportion 2001		Proportion 2011	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	KARNATAKA	66.01	33.99	61.33	38.67
1	Belagavi	75.97	24.03	74.66	25.34
2	Bagalkot	71.03	28.97	68.36	31.64
3	Vijapura	78.08	21.92	76.95	23.05

State / District Code	State / District	Proportion 2001		Proportion 2011	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
4	Bidar	77.04	22.96	74.99	25.01
5	Raichur	74.80	25.20	74.58	25.42
6	Koppal	83.42	16.58	83.19	16.81
7	Gadag	64.79	35.21	64.37	35.63
8	Dharwad	45.03	54.97	43.18	56.82
9	Uttara Kannada	71.34	28.66	70.85	29.15
10	Haveri	79.22	20.78	77.75	22.25
11	Ballari	65.13	34.87	62.48	37.52
12	Chitradurga	81.93	18.07	80.14	19.86
13	Davanagere	69.68	30.32	67.67	32.33
14	Shivamogga	65.24	34.76	64.41	35.59
15	Udupi	81.45	18.55	71.63	28.37
16	Chikkamagaluru	80.48	19.52	78.95	21.05
17	Tumakuru	80.38	19.62	77.64	22.36
18	Bengaluru	11.89	88.11	9.06	90.94
19	Mandya	83.97	16.03	82.92	17.08
20	Hassan	82.30	17.70	78.79	21.21
21	Dakshina Kannada	61.57	38.43	52.33	47.67
22	Kodagu	86.26	13.74	85.39	14.61
23	Mysuru	62.81	37.19	58.50	41.50
24	Chamarajanagar	84.66	15.34	82.86	17.14
25	Kalaburagii	68.29	31.71	67.44	32.56
26	Yadgir	82.95	17.05	81.21	18.79
27	Kolar	70.84	29.16	68.75	31.25
28	Chikkaballapura	80.76	19.24	77.60	22.40
29	Bengaluru Rural	77.40	22.60	72.88	27.12
30	Ramanagara	79.13	20.87	75.27	24.73

Source: Census of India , Karnataka Series 2001 and 2011 .

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): Bengaluru 6,69,909-13.84%; Bengaluru Rural 13,69,908-81.87%; Belagavi 27,41,820-76.81% ; Ballari 13,25,692-13%; Bidar 10,10,096-80.43% ; Vijapura 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%; Kalaburagi 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%; Mysuru 22,24,724-70.29%; Raichur 18,29,765-79.21%; Shivamogga 14,03,621 73.50%; Tumakuru 19,23,656-83.43% and Uttara Kannada 9,25,744-75.86%.

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. According to 2011 census there were 29,340 (27,397 inhabited and 1,943 uninhabited) villages in the State.

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 guest houses, 38,38 hospitals, dispensaries 1,80,891 factory, workshops and sheds, 2,07,332 worshipping places and 12,02,790 other non-residential) were occupied census houses and 11,72,803 were unoccupied census houses. Among the total households (1,02,32,133) 56,13,007 are permanent, 36,45,185 semi-permanent, 9,71,473

temporary and 2468 are of unclassified nature. Among the total households, 60,25,364 depend on tap, 17,50,387 on hand pumps, 8,76,001 on tube wells, 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.

As per the House-listing and Housing Census-2011, As against 1,04,01,918 Households in 2001 Census, the State has 1,33,57,027 Households as per 2011 Census. The number of households has registered a decadal growth rate of 28.41 per cent. Expectedly, Bengaluru District, with Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike in its jurisdiction, tops the ranking with a decadal growth of 63.88 per cent in the number of Households. Kodagu District with 9.69 per cent occupies the bottom rank. Accordingly, the census houses increased from 1.38 Crore to 1.79 Crore. There is an increase of 0.30 Crore census houses for residential and partly residential purposes. The data indicates that the housing gap has reduced. There is an improvement in the construction material used for roof, wall and floor. Thus, there is a substantial improvement in the quality of housing both in rural and urban areas.

As regards amenities available with the households, 88.5% of households are using Tap, Tube well, Hand pump and Covered well as the main source of drinking water while 66.1% of these households use tap water. Only 44.5% of households have source of water within the premises while 37.3% of households have to fetch water from a source located within 500 m in rural areas/100 m in urban areas and 18.2% still fetch drinking water from a source located more than 500 m away in rural areas or 100 m in urban area.

As far as Main source of lighting is concerned, 90.6% households use electricity which shows

an increase of 12% over 2001. The rural-urban gap has reduced by 8.6 percentage points from 18.3% in 2001 to 9.7%. 74.8% of the households have bathing facility within the premises, showing an increase of 15% over 2001. 60.7% of the households have drainage connectivity with 34.6% have the open drainage and 26.1% have the closed drainage. 51.2% of the households have latrine facility within premises with 36.9% households have water closet and 13.6% households have pit latrine. There is 13% decline in households having no latrine from 62% to 49% in 2011. 89.3% households have Kitchen facility with 87.6% within premises and 1.7% outside premises. 60.7% of the households are using firewood/crop residue, cow dung cake/coal etc. and 5.4% households use Kerosene. There is an increase of 14% in use of LPG from 18% in 2001 to 32% in 2011. As regards mode of communication, there is an increase of 23.1 % in television and a corresponding decline of about 23.9% in use of radios/transistors. Less than 1 out of 8 households have Computer/laptop with only 4.8% having internet facility. The penetration of internet is 11% in urban as compared to less than 0.7% in rural area. 71.6% households have Telephone/mobile facility with 84.8% in urban and 62.6% in rural area. The penetration of mobile phone is 64.6% and landline is 15%. In the modes of transport 33.9% of the household are having bicycle, 25.6% two wheelers and 6.3% four wheelers. There is an increase of 11% in two wheeler and 3% in four wheelers, with bicycle showing increase of 3% only. 61.1% of the households are availing banking facilities with 64.4% in urban and 58.9% in rural areas. The rural urban difference has reduced from 13 to 5%. 14.3% of the household do not have any of the specified assets. (for details see Housing, Household Amenities and Assets - Karnataka CENSUS OF INDIA 2011)

Table 3.11: Number of Households & Household Size Karnataka:2001- 2011

Particulars	2001	2011
Total Households	1,04,01,918	1,33,57,027
Total Population	5,28,50,562	6,10,95,297
Households Size	5.1	4.6
Difference in Household Size	-0.5	

Note: Household size with 5.8 in Yadgir tops the list and the smallest Household size with 3.9 is reported in Kodagu district

Institutional Population

The institutional population comprises persons who are not members of households. These include persons living in military installations, correctional and penal institutions, dormitories of schools and universities, religious institutions, hospitals and so forth. Persons living in hotels or boarding houses are not part of the institutional population and should be distinguished as members of one- or multi-person households, on the basis of the arrangements that they make for providing themselves with the essentials for living.

Houseless Population

The Census of India defines 'houseless population' as the persons who are not living in 'census house'. A 'census house' is referred to a 'structure with roof'. Census enumerators are instructed 'to take note of the possible place where the houseless population is likely to live such as' on the roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases or in the open, temples, mandaps, platforms and the like² they are described variously as homeless, houseless, roofless, shelter less people and pavement dwellers. The Institutional and Houseless Population in the State during 2001 and 2011 is given in the subsequent table.

Table 3.12: Institutional & Houseless Population in Karnataka: 2001-2011

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total						
Census 2001	4,83,373	3,42,146	1,41,227	1,02,226	57,959	44,267
Census 2011	5,78,848	3,66,306	2,12,542	76,749	42,803	33,946
Diff 11-01	95,475	24,160	71,315	-25,477	-15,156	-10,321
Growth	20%	7%	50%	-25%	-26%	-23%
Percent share Rural	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Census 2001	2,03,302	1,53,928	49,374	61,898	33,962	27,936

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total						
Census 2011	2,54,977	1,74,550	80,427	41,272	22,248	19,024
Diff 11-01	51,675	20,622	31,053	-20,626	-11,714	-8,912
Growth	25%	13%	63%	-33%	-34%	-32%
Percent share Urban	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Census 2001	2,80,071	1,88,218	91,853	40,328	23,997	16,331
Census 2011	3,23,871	1,91,756	1,32,115	35,477	20,555	14,922
Diff 11-01	43,800	3,538	40,262	-4,851	-3,442	-1,409
Growth	16%	2%	44%	-12%	-14%	-9%
Percent share	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

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, 3,87,507 from Maharashtra, 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, 7307 from Punjab, 4,664 from Jammu- Kashmir, 1,02,925 from other states and 44290 from outside the country. Likewise from Karnataka there were 12,67,421 emigrants to Maharashtra, 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.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 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 Article 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 Scheduled Caste and 49 Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka. A vast majority of people of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes live in rural areas.

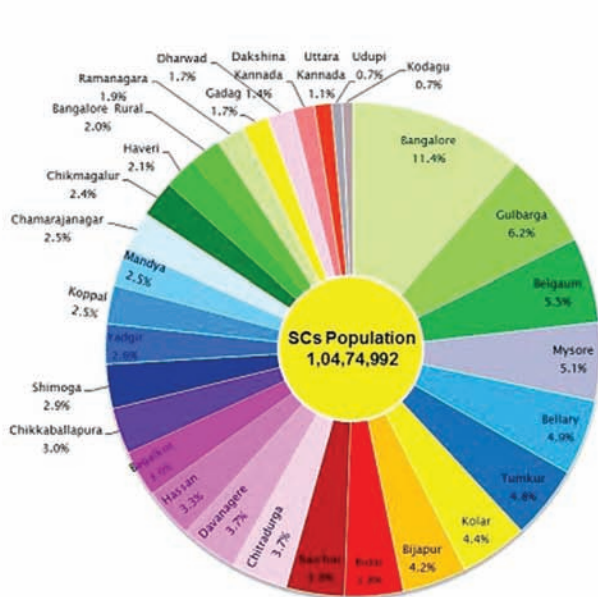
According to 2001 census there were 85,63,930 Scheduled Caste people in the State (64,17,243 in Rural and 21,46,687 in Urban) which is about 16.2% of the total population of the State and there were 34,63,986 Scheduled Tribes people (29,34,530 Rural and 5,29,456 Urban) which is about 6.6% of the total 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.

The Scheduled Caste population in the State has increased from 85,63,930 in 2001 to 1,04,74,992, in 2011, registering a decennial growth rate of 22.32 per cent. The Scheduled Caste population constitutes 17.15 per cent of the total population of the State. The highest

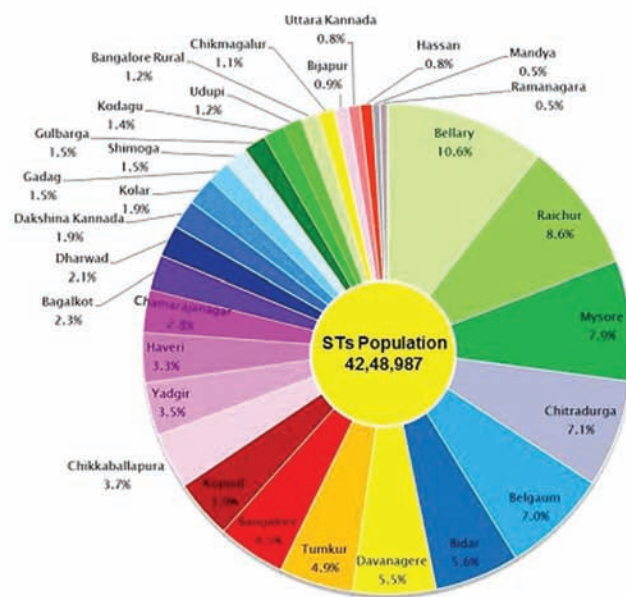
proportion of Scheduled Caste population is returned from Kolar District with 30.32 per cent, followed by Chamarajanagar District with 25.42 per cent. The least proportion of Scheduled Caste population is recorded in the coastal district of Udupi (6.41 per cent) and preceded by Dakshina Kannada (7.09 per cent) District. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population is less than 10 per cent in 4 districts, between 10 to 20 per cent in 13 districts and above 20 per cent in the remaining 13 districts.

The Scheduled Tribe population in the State has increased from 34,63,986 in 2001 Census to 42,48,987 in 2011, registering a decennial growth rate of 22.66 per cent. The proportion of the Scheduled Tribe population to total population of the State is 6.95 per cent. The highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population is returned from Raichur District (19.03 per cent) and the least proportion is returned from Mandya District (1.24 per cent). The proportion of Scheduled Tribe population is less than 5 per cent in 12 districts, between 5 to 9 per cent in 7 districts and above 10 per cent in the remaining 11 districts.

SC population by District



ST population by District



Scheduled Caste Population by Residence: 2011

Sl. No.	State / District	Scheduled Caste population 2011					
		Total	Males		Females		Urban
			Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-	KARNATAKA	52,6445	37,71,506	14,93,039	52,10,447	37,24,257	14,86,190
1	Belagavi	2,89,06	2,25,418	63,678	2,88,322	2,22,957	65,365
2	Bagalkot	1,58,15	1,18,054	40,081	1,61,014	1,19,960	41,054
3	Vijayapura	2,26,40	1,86,568	39,872	2,16,333	1,77,520	38,813
4	Bidar	2,04,20	1,68,884	35,396	1,95,505	1,61,535	33,970
5	Raichur	2,00,39	1,56,829	43,530	2,00,574	1,56,752	43,822
6	Koppal	1,29,31	1,11,858	17,483	1,29,267	1,11,077	18,190
7	Gadag	87,745	64,485	23,260	86,451	63,030	23,421
8	Dharwad	89,137	36,366	52,771	88,718	35,021	53,697
9	Uttara Kannada	57,841	39,392	18,449	58,590	39,467	19,123
10	Haveri	1,12,22	96,191	16,021	1,07,764	91,970	15,794
11	Ballari	2,58,52	1,83,550	75,032	2,58,827	1,82,466	76,361
12	Chitradurga	1,96,89	1,69,160	27,659	1,92,298	1,64,411	27,887
13	Davanagere	1,98,29	1,59,704	38,595	1,94,296	1,56,222	38,074
14	Shivamogga	1,53,56	1,12,674	40,872	1,54,612	1,12,642	41,970
15	Udupi	36,988	27,453	9,535	38,441	28,543	9,898
16	Chikkamagaluru	1,25,06	1,07,779	17,237	1,28,635	1,10,627	18,008
17	Tumakuru	2,54,55	2,15,949	38,586	2,52,366	2,14,008	38,358
18	Bengaluru	6,07,75	1,01,739	5,05,986	5,90,660	98,131	4,92,529
19	Mandya	1,31,65	1,10,241	21,434	1,33,619	1,11,702	21,917
20	Hassan	1,69,91	1,46,830	23,131	1,75,070	1,51,183	23,887
21	Dakshina Kannada	73,324	51,082	22,242	74,854	51,655	23,199
22	Kodagu	35,759	31,359	4,400	37,825	33,259	4,566
23	Mysuru	2,69,31	1,91,232	78,099	2,67,312	1,89,156	78,156
24	Chamarajanagar	1,30,84	1,11,886	19,008	1,28,551	1,09,764	18,787
25	Gulbarga	3,30,01	2,49,515	80,576	3,18,691	2,40,182	78,509
26	Yadgir	1,37,24	1,21,312	15,892	1,36,111	1,20,409	15,702
27	Kolar	2,32,56	1,64,018	68,528	2,33,321	1,63,406	69,915
28	Chikkaballapura	1,57,68	1,37,654	19,974	1,54,937	1,35,237	19,700
29	Bengaluru Rural	1,07,44	91,184	16,240	1,06,276	90,317	15,959
30	Ramanagara	1,02,62	83,140	19,472	1,01,207	81,648	19,559

Percentage of Scheduled Castes to Total Population 2001 - 2011

State / District Code	State / District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes 2001			Percentage of Scheduled Castes 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	KARNATAKA	16.20	18.39	11.95	17.15	20.01	12.61
1	Belagavi	10.96	11.50	9.26	12.08	12.56	10.65
2	Bagalkot	15.17	16.50	11.90	16.89	18.42	13.57
3	Vijayapura	18.50	19.80	13.88	20.34	21.73	15.67
4	Bidar	19.89	22.28	11.86	23.47	25.87	16.28
5	Raichur	19.00	19.89	16.37	20.79	21.80	17.81
6	Koppal	15.48	15.93	13.26	18.61	19.28	15.26
7	Gadag	14.14	16.11	10.51	16.36	18.61	12.31
8	Dharwad	8.23	7.57	8.76	9.63	8.95	10.14
9	Uttara Kannada	7.53	7.32	8.03	8.10	7.75	8.97
10	Haveri	12.19	13.36	7.70	13.77	15.15	8.95
11	Ballari	18.46	20.50	14.65	21.10	23.89	16.45
12	Chitradurga	22.17	23.67	15.37	23.45	25.08	16.86
13	Davanagere	18.61	22.08	10.62	20.18	24.00	12.19
14	Shivamogga	16.41	18.63	12.23	17.58	19.96	13.28
15	Udupi	6.09	6.23	5.47	6.41	6.64	5.82
16	Chikkamagaluru	20.43	22.11	13.52	22.29	24.31	14.72
17	Tumakuru	18.34	19.82	12.28	18.92	20.67	12.84
18	Bengaluru	13.02	24.91	11.41	12.46	22.93	11.41
19	Mandya	14.02	14.02	14.01	14.69	14.82	14.06
20	Hassan	18.11	19.44	11.91	19.42	21.29	12.48
21	Dakshina Kannada	6.91	8.48	4.40	7.09	9.39	4.56
22	Kodagu	12.29	12.53	10.79	13.27	13.65	11.07
23	Mysuru	17.71	21.02	12.10	17.88	21.67	12.55
24	Chamarajanagar	24.61	25.40	20.25	25.42	26.21	21.60
25	Kalaburagii	23.77	26.15	18.67	25.28	28.29	19.04
26	Yadgir	20.97	22.82	12.01	23.28	25.35	14.32
27	Kolar	28.62	29.38	26.76	30.32	31.00	28.84
28	Chikkaballapura	23.91	26.65	12.43	24.90	28.02	14.11
29	Bengaluru Rural	21.93	24.84	11.97	21.57	25.13	11.98
30	Ramanagara	18.54	19.63	14.43	18.83	20.22	14.58

Scheduled Tribes Population by Residence: 2011

Sl.No	State / District	Scheduled Tribes population 2011					
		Total	Males		Females		Urban
			Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State	KARNATAKA	21,34,754	17,23,762	4,10,992	21,14,233	17,06,029	4,08,204
1	Belagavi	1,48,673	1,27,133	21,540	1,48,525	1,26,743	21,782
2	Bagalkot	48,470	40,322	8,148	48,733	40,498	8,235
3	Vijayapura	19,912	16,124	3,788	19,402	15,520	3,882
4	Bidar	1,19,787	1,09,197	10,590	1,16,035	1,05,562	10,473
5	Raichur	1,82,101	1,65,593	16,508	1,84,970	1,68,430	16,540
6	Koppal	82,761	76,987	5,774	81,510	75,576	5,934
7	Gadag	30,975	25,558	5,417	30,679	25,079	5,600
8	Dharwad	44,173	25,586	18,587	43,375	24,503	18,872
9	Uttara Kannada	17,095	13,976	3,119	17,144	13,973	3,171
10	Haveri	72,109	64,580	7,529	69,271	61,669	7,602
11	Ballari	2,25,451	1,67,653	57,798	2,25,955	1,66,478	59,477
12	Chitradurga	1,52,939	1,35,209	17,730	1,49,615	1,31,317	18,298
13	Davanagere	1,17,808	96,936	20,872	1,15,304	94,818	20,486
14	Shivamogga	32,707	25,045	7,662	32,705	24,918	7,787
15	Udupi	26,228	20,630	5,598	26,669	20,966	5,703
16	Chikkamagaluru	21,990	19,627	2,363	22,980	20,515	2,465
17	Tumakuru	1,05,265	90,558	14,707	1,04,294	89,466	14,828
18	Bengaluru	99,164	14,940	84,224	91,075	13,475	77,600
19	Mandya	11,310	8,814	2,496	11,092	8,547	2,545
20	Hassan	15,986	13,779	2,207	16,343	14,117	2,226
21	Dakshina Kannada	40,961	32,782	8,179	41,307	33,062	8,245
22	Kodagu	28,510	27,643	867	29,544	28,655	889
23	Mysuru	1,66,697	1,28,281	38,416	1,67,850	1,28,800	39,050
24	Chamarajanagar	59,369	47,749	11,620	60,850	48,685	12,165
25	Kalaburagii	32,830	25,232	7,598	32,429	24,842	7,587
26	Yadgir	73,564	64,574	8,990	73,285	64,150	9,135
27	Kolar	39,997	36,448	3,549	38,878	35,695	3,183
28	Chikkaballapura	79,156	70,304	8,852	77,331	68,897	8,434
29	Bengaluru Rural	27,147	22,809	4,338	25,756	21,603	4,153
30	Ramanagara	11,619	9,693	1,926	11,327	9,470	1,857

Scheduled Tribes Population by Residence: 2011

Sl. No.	State / District	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2001			Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	KARNATAKA	6.55	8.41	2.95	6.95	9.15	3.47
1	Belagavi	5.78	6.64	3.04	6.22	7.11	3.58
2	Bagalkot	4.85	5.99	2.06	5.14	6.26	2.74
3	Vijayapura	1.66	1.90	0.80	1.81	1.89	1.53
4	Bidar	12.13	14.70	3.51	13.85	16.81	4.94
5	Raichur	18.15	22.25	5.97	19.03	23.22	6.74
6	Koppal	11.59	12.90	4.98	11.82	13.20	5.01
7	Gadag	5.60	7.28	2.50	5.79	7.39	2.90
8	Dharwad	4.39	6.12	2.98	4.74	6.28	3.57
9	Uttara Kannada	1.76	1.97	1.24	2.38	2.74	1.50
10	Haveri	8.84	10.16	3.79	8.85	10.16	4.26
11	Ballari	17.99	21.31	11.79	18.41	21.81	12.74
12	Chitradurga	17.54	18.99	10.98	18.23	20.04	10.93
13	Davanagere	11.71	14.08	6.25	11.98	14.57	6.58
14	Shivamogga	3.41	4.07	2.17	3.73	4.43	2.48
15	Udupi	3.74	3.96	2.79	4.49	4.93	3.38
16	Chikkamagaluru	3.60	4.05	1.71	3.95	4.47	2.02
17	Tumakuru	7.50	8.18	4.71	7.82	8.66	4.93
18	Bengaluru	1.32	2.33	1.18	1.98	3.26	1.85
19	Mandya	0.97	0.91	1.31	1.24	1.16	1.63
20	Hassan	1.54	1.71	0.74	1.82	1.99	1.18
21	Dakshina Kannada	3.32	4.66	1.16	3.94	6.02	1.65
22	Kodagu	8.41	9.49	1.62	10.47	11.89	2.17
23	Mysuru	10.27	13.52	4.80	11.15	14.64	6.22
24	Chamarajanagar	10.99	10.39	14.33	11.78	11.40	13.59
25	Kalaburagii	2.17	2.63	1.17	2.54	2.89	1.82
26	Yadgir	11.20	12.04	7.10	12.51	13.50	8.21
27	Kolar	4.91	6.53	0.99	5.13	6.83	1.40
28	Chikkaballapura	11.97	13.57	5.26	12.47	14.29	6.15
29	Bengaluru Rural	5.13	5.87	2.59	5.34	6.15	3.16
30	Ramanagara	1.74	1.92	1.04	2.12	2.35	1.41

Decadal Changes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population 2001-2011

Sl.No.	State / District	Scheduled Castes Decadal Change 2001-2011			Scheduled Tribes Decadal Change 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	KARNATAKA	22.32	16.81	38.78	22.66	16.88	54.72
1	Belagavi	24.98	21.75	37.67	22.08 21.23	19.38 14.96	40.74 65.80
2	Bagalkot	27.35	22.91	42.44			
3	Vijapura	32.47	30.37	43.13	30.82	17.78	40.82
4	Bidar	33.79	28.11	69.59	29.42	26.23	74.22
5	Raichur	26.37	26.26	26.76	21.13	20.19	31.52
6	Koppal	39.63	40.28	35.70	18.53	18.52	18.63
7	Gadag	26.77	25.71	29.76	13.31	10.43	28.79
8	Dharwad	34.77	30.55	37.75	24.28	13.32	42.75
9	Uttara Kannada	14.26	11.48	20.58	43.98	47.22	31.15
10	Haveri	25.44	23.51	38.26	11.18	9.00	33.47
11	Bellary	38.26	35.24	46.17	23.80	18.77	40.77
12	Chitradurga	15.64	13.33	31.78	13.64	12.88	19.60
13	Davanagere	17.82	14.66	32.89	11.16	9.09	21.90
14	Shivamogga	14.34	12.84	18.60	16.81	14.62	24.54
15	Udupi	11.43	-0.73	72.29	27.12	15.99	96.50
16	Chikkamagaluru	8.80	7.57	17.08	9.63	7.87	26.82
17	Tumakuru	6.93	4.42	23.51	8.12	5.94	23.63
18	Bengaluru	40.81	3.25	51.87	121.16	57.21	138.18
19	Mandya	7.31	6.90	9.47	30.30	28.59	36.54
20	Hassan	10.68	8.20	29.53	22.22	15.26	97.11
21	Dakshina Kannada	12.97	3.74	41.45	30.72	20.95	93.31
22	Kodagu	9.14	8.99	10.23	25.89	25.40	44.05
23	Mysuru	14.76	9.06	31.46	23.29	14.64	64.48
24	Chamarajanagar	9.18	6.75	26.04	13.30	13.59	12.12
25	Kalaburagii	25.48	26.11	23.59	38.45	28.08	88.92
26	Yadgir	36.28	33.57	61.32	37.17	34.80	56.67
27	Kolar	17.36	13.41	27.88	15.77	12.51	67.75
28	Chikkaballapura	13.77	10.36	44.45	13.74	10.52	48.66
29	Bengaluru Rural	14.52	10.95	39.87	21.14	14.79	70.50
30	Ramanagara	6.67	2.96	25.81	28.30	22.50	68.73

Sex Ratio (number of females per 1000 males) among Scheduled Castes by residence : 2001-2011

State / District Code	State / District	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-	KARNATAKA	973	977	961	990	987	995
555	Belgaum	979	976	993	997	989	1,026
556	Bagalkot	1,021	1,026	1,004	1,018	1,016	1,024
557	Bijapur	953	956	941	955	952	973
558	Bidar	945	948	925	957	956	960
559	Raichur	991	995	978	1,001	1,000	1,007
560	Koppal	997	997	1,000	999	993	1,040
561	Gadag	969	967	974	985	977	1,007
562	Dharwad	969	969	970	995	963	1,018
563	Uttara Kannada	986	983	993	1,013	1,002	1,037
564	Haveri	946	943	968	960	956	986
565	Bellary	985	989	974	1,001	994	1,018
566	Chitradurga	955	956	948	977	972	1,008
567	Davanagere	956	963	924	980	978	987
568	Shimoga	977	974	988	1,007	1,000	1,027
569	Udupi	1,030	1,032	1,019	1,039	1,040	1,038
570	Chikmagalur	996	1,001	964	1,029	1,026	1,045
571	Tumkur	966	971	931	991	991	994
572	Bangalore	956	966	953	972	965	973
573	Mandya	999	1,004	973	1,015	1,013	1,023
574	Hassan	1,006	1,011	969	1,030	1030	1033
575	Dakshina Kannada	993	988	1,008	1,021	1,011	1,043
576	Kodagu	1,020	1,025	984	1,058	1,061	1,038
577	Mysore	969	974	956	993	989	1001
578	Chamarajanagar	957	960	932	982	981	988
579	Gulbarga	952	962	921	965	963	974
580	Yadgir	984	988	953	992	993	988
581	Kolar	991	987	1002	1,003	996	1,020
582	Chikkaballapura	975	976	966	983	982	986
583	Bangalore Rural	971	973	954	989	990	983
584	Ramanagara	967	967	966	986	982	1,004

Source: Census of India - 2011 Data Highlights, Karnataka Series 30

Sex Ratio (number of females per 1000 males) among Scheduled Tribes by residence : 2001-2011

State / District Code	State / District	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-	KARNATAKA	972	975	960	990	990	993
555	Belgaum	980	980	975	999	997	1,011
556	Bagalkot	996	995	1,000	1,005	1,004	1,011
557	Bijapur	944	941	973	974	963	1,025
558	Bidar	950	952	920	969	967	989
559	Raichur	993	996	961	1,016	1,017	1,002
560	Koppal	978	977	992	985	982	1,028
561	Gadag	961	965	941	990	981	1,034
562	Dharwad	944	937	956	982	958	1,015
563	Uttara Kannada	985	990	969	1,003	1,000	1,017
564	Haveri	941	942	936	961	955	1,010
565	Bellary	985	981	1,000	1,002	993	1,029
566	Chitradurga	955	956	943	978	971	1,032
567	Davanagere	961	966	936	979	978	982
568	Shimoga	969	970	968	1,000	995	1,016
569	Udupi	1,023	1,020	1,043	1,017	1,016	1,019
570	Chikmagalur	994	1,000	936	1,045	1,045	1,043
571	Tumkur	962	966	935	991	988	1,008
572	Bangalore	913	948	904	918	902	921
573	Mandya	978	961	1,043	981	970	1,020
574	Hassan	989	999	890	1,022	1,025	1,009
575	Dakshina Kannada	993	1,004	927	1,008	1,009	1,008
576	Kodagu	996	997	938	1,036	1,037	1,025
577	Mysore	983	982	986	1,007	1,004	1,017
578	Chamarajanagar	994	989	1,016	1,025	1,020	1,047
579	Gulbarga	956	956	957	988	985	999
580	Yadgir	989	990	977	996	993	1,016
581	Kolar	980	983	932	972	979	897
582	Chikkaballapura	969	971	949	977	980	953
583	Bangalore Rural	955	959	917	949	947	957
584	Ramanagara	945	950	916	975	977	964

Source: Census of India - 2011 Data Highlights, Karnataka Series 30

Child Population (0-6 years) and proportion by residence : 2011 (Persons)

State / District Code	State / District	Child Population (0-6 Years) 2011			Proportion of Child Population					
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-	KARNATAKA	71,61,033	45,17,645	26,43,388	13.59	14.15	12.51	11.72	12.06	11.19
555	Belgaum	6,26,269	4,87,103	1,39,166	14.81	15.38	12.98	13.10	13.65	11.49
556	Bagalkot	2,71,908	1,93,893	78,015	16.03	16.77	14.23	14.39	15.01	13.05
557	Bijapur	3,18,406	2,51,849	66,557	15.87	16.25	14.55	14.62	15.03	13.26
558	Bidar	2,24,442	1,68,796	55,646	16.08	16.09	16.01	13.18	13.21	13.06
559	Raichur	2,83,733	2,19,804	63,929	16.95	17.74	14.60	14.71	15.28	13.04
560	Koppal	2,01,654	1,70,550	31,104	17.39	17.83	15.18	14.51	14.75	13.31
561	Gadag	1,32,442	87,350	45,092	14.18	14.57	13.47	12.44	12.75	11.89
562	Dharwad	2,19,942	1,01,160	1,18,782	13.61	14.63	12.76	11.91	12.68	11.32
563	Uttara Kannada	1,50,115	1,06,741	43,374	12.82	13.23	11.79	10.45	10.48	10.35
564	Haveri	1,95,317	1,52,010	43,307	14.16	14.15	14.17	12.23	12.24	12.18
565	Bellary	3,44,152	2,22,971	1,21,181	15.74	16.75	13.85	14.03	14.55	13.17
566	Chitradurga	1,84,280	1,49,294	34,986	13.15	13.36	12.18	11.10	11.23	10.62
567	Davanagere	2,17,731	1,47,770	69,961	13.42	13.66	12.84	11.19	11.22	11.12
568	Shimoga	1,82,751	1,19,703	63,048	12.67	13.17	11.74	10.43	10.60	10.11
569	Udupi	1,03,160	74,293	28,867	10.30	10.56	9.18	8.76	8.81	8.64
570	Chikmagalur	1,05,328	82,205	23,123	12.15	12.29	11.60	9.26	9.15	9.65
571	Tumkur	2,65,742	2,03,685	62,057	11.92	11.94	11.83	9.92	9.79	10.36
572	Bangalore	10,52,837	1,00,793	9,52,044	11.82	13.06	11.65	10.94	11.56	10.88
573	Mandya	1,72,685	1,41,058	31,627	11.63	11.60	11.79	9.56	9.42	10.26
574	Hassan	1,65,637	1,28,037	37,600	11.60	11.64	11.39	9.32	9.15	9.98
575	Dakshina Kannada	2,08,297	1,11,076	97,221	12.02	12.47	11.29	9.97	10.16	9.76
576	Kodagu	54,733	46,781	7,952	12.68	12.78	12.05	9.87	9.88	9.82
577	Mysore	3,05,561	1,84,028	1,21,533	12.25	12.83	11.27	10.18	10.48	9.76
578	Chamarajanagar	1,00,648	82,603	18,045	11.90	11.95	11.64	9.86	9.77	10.31
579	Gulbarga	3,65,372	2,54,972	1,10,400	16.50	17.07	15.26	14.24	14.73	13.21
580	Yadgir	1,90,279	1,58,127	32,152	18.58	18.98	16.65	16.20	16.58	14.57
581	Kolar	1,70,423	1,16,231	54,192	13.41	13.65	12.80	11.09	11.00	11.29
582	Chikkaballapura	1,32,286	1,00,028	32,258	13.10	13.14	12.95	10.54	10.27	11.47
583	Bangalore Rural	1,07,062	77,405	29,657	12.61	12.55	12.81	10.80	10.72	11.04
584	Ramanagara	1,07,841	77,329	30,512	11.48	11.16	12.69	9.96	9.49	11.40

Source: Census of India - 2011 Data Highlights, Karnataka Series 30

Child Population (0-6 years) and proportion by residence : 2011 (Males)

State / District Code	State / District	Child Population (0-6 Years) 2011			Proportion of Child Population					
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-	KARNATAKA	36,75,291	23,17,069	13,58,222	13.72	14.35	12.52	11.87	12.24	11.28
555	Belgaum	3,23,761	2,51,599	72,162	15.11	15.71	13.22	13.36	13.89	11.79
556	Bagalkot	1,40,551	1,00,150	40,401	16.37	17.11	14.58	14.79	15.40	13.47
557	Bijapur	1,64,856	1,30,258	34,598	16.06	16.40	14.82	14.84	15.19	13.65
558	Bidar	1,15,550	86,615	28,935	16.13	16.17	16.03	13.27	13.30	13.19
559	Raichur	1,45,468	1,12,671	32,797	17.12	17.95	14.67	15.08	15.69	13.30
560	Koppal	1,03,016	87,254	15,762	17.65	18.13	15.28	14.72	14.97	13.48
561	Gadag	68,025	44,898	23,127	14.31	14.72	13.55	12.66	12.92	12.20
562	Dharwad	1,13,127	52,331	60,796	13.65	14.66	12.81	12.07	12.78	11.52
563	Uttara Kannada	76,794	54,554	22,240	12.98	13.40	11.93	10.57	10.59	10.52
564	Haveri	1,00,369	77,825	22,544	14.06	14.03	14.18	12.25	12.19	12.48
565	Bellary	1,75,543	1,13,910	61,633	15.92	16.94	14.01	14.19	14.72	13.32
566	Chitradurga	94,629	76,667	17,962	13.21	13.43	12.21	11.25	11.35	10.87
567	Davanagere	1,11,793	75,951	35,842	13.46	13.71	12.88	11.33	11.37	11.27
568	Shimoga	93,221	61,149	32,072	12.81	13.35	11.82	10.62	10.81	10.29
569	Udupi	52,689	37,902	14,787	11.20	11.61	9.52	9.37	9.50	9.06
570	Chikmagalur	53,493	41,714	11,779	12.31	12.47	11.65	9.44	9.32	9.89
571	Tumkur	1,35,671	1,03,989	31,682	12.03	12.09	11.79	10.05	9.92	10.49
572	Bangalore	5,41,656	51,616	4,90,040	11.60	12.79	11.44	10.78	11.12	10.75
573	Mandya	89,063	72,792	16,271	11.94	11.96	11.83	9.84	9.69	10.58
574	Hassan	83,971	64,762	19,209	11.87	11.93	11.59	9.50	9.31	10.21
575	Dakshina Kannada	1,06,985	56,932	50,053	12.45	13.03	11.55	10.34	10.51	10.15
576	Kodagu	27,676	23,648	4,028	12.80	12.96	11.84	10.08	10.10	9.96
577	Mysore	1,55,807	93,757	62,050	12.27	12.80	11.36	10.31	10.56	9.94
578	Chamarajanagar	51,529	42,281	9,248	11.94	11.99	11.70	10.06	9.95	10.59
579	Gulbarga	1,88,076	1,31,174	56,902	16.74	17.37	15.41	14.45	14.95	13.40
580	Yadgir	97,522	80,922	16,600	18.87	19.28	16.88	16.52	16.89	14.92
581	Kolar	86,845	59,459	27,386	13.49	13.69	12.99	11.19	11.10	11.37
582	Chikkaballapura	67,734	51,117	16,617	13.19	13.25	12.96	10.64	10.34	11.70
583	Bangalore Rural	54,908	39,747	15,161	12.65	12.59	12.86	10.78	10.70	11.00
584	Ramanagara	54,963	39,425	15,538	11.60	11.29	12.73	10.03	9.56	11.46

Source: Census of India - 2011 Data Highlights, Karnataka Series 30

Child Population (0-6 years) and proportion by residence : 2011 (Females)

State / District Code	State / District	Child Population (0-6 Years) 2011			Proportion of Child Population					
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-	KARNATAKA	34,85,742	22,00,576	12,85,166	13.45	13.94	12.49	11.57	11.87	11.09
555	Belgaum	3,02,508	2,35,504	67,004	14.49	15.05	12.73	12.84	13.40	11.18
556	Bagalkot	1,31,357	93,743	37,614	15.69	16.43	13.88	13.98	14.61	12.62
557	Bijapur	1,53,550	1,21,591	31,959	15.68	16.08	14.27	14.40	14.87	12.86
558	Bidar	1,08,892	82,181	26,711	16.01	16.02	16.00	13.08	13.13	12.93
559	Raichur	1,38,265	1,07,133	31,132	16.79	17.53	14.53	14.34	14.87	12.77
560	Koppal	98,638	83,296	15,342	17.12	17.53	15.07	14.30	14.53	13.14
561	Gadag	64,417	42,452	21,965	14.05	14.42	13.38	12.21	12.57	11.58
562	Dharwad	1,06,815	48,829	57,986	13.56	14.61	12.71	11.74	12.58	11.11
563	Uttara Kannada	73,321	52,187	21,134	12.65	13.06	11.64	10.31	10.37	10.18
564	Haveri	94,948	74,185	20,763	14.26	14.28	14.15	12.20	12.29	11.88
565	Bellary	1,68,609	1,09,061	59,548	15.56	16.56	13.68	13.87	14.38	13.02
566	Chitradurga	89,651	72,627	17,024	13.08	13.28	12.16	10.95	11.10	10.36
567	Davanagere	1,05,938	71,819	34,119	13.37	13.62	12.81	11.05	11.08	10.98
568	Shimoga	89,530	58,554	30,976	12.53	12.99	11.66	10.23	10.40	9.92
569	Udupi	50,471	36,391	14,080	9.50	9.65	8.85	8.20	8.19	8.24
570	Chikmagalur	51,835	40,491	11,344	11.99	12.10	11.54	9.07	8.98	9.42
571	Tumkur	1,30,071	99,696	30,375	11.81	11.79	11.88	9.79	9.67	10.22
572	Bangalore	5,11,181	49,177	4,62,004	12.05	13.36	11.88	11.12	12.07	11.02
573	Mandya	83,622	68,266	15,356	11.32	11.23	11.75	9.28	9.15	9.94
574	Hassan	81,666	63,275	18,391	11.33	11.35	11.20	9.15	8.99	9.75
575	Dakshina Kannada	1,01,312	54,144	47,168	11.59	11.94	11.03	9.60	9.81	9.38
576	Kodagu	27,057	23,133	3,924	12.56	12.61	12.26	9.67	9.66	9.68
577	Mysore	1,49,754	90,271	59,483	12.24	12.86	11.18	10.05	10.40	9.57
578	Chamarajanagar	49,119	40,322	8,797	11.87	11.92	11.57	9.66	9.58	10.04
579	Gulbarga	1,77,296	1,23,798	53,498	16.25	16.76	15.11	14.02	14.50	13.02
580	Yadgir	92,757	77,205	15,552	18.29	18.67	16.41	15.88	16.27	14.21
581	Kolar	83,578	56,772	26,806	13.32	13.61	12.62	11.00	10.90	11.21
582	Chikkaballapura	64,552	48,911	15,641	13.01	13.02	12.94	10.43	10.20	11.24
583	Bangalore Rural	52,154	37,658	14,496	12.57	12.51	12.75	10.83	10.73	11.07
584	Ramanagara	52,878	37,904	14,974	11.36	11.03	12.64	9.89	9.42	11.33

Source: Census of India - 2011 Data Highlights, Karnataka Series 30

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) by residence : 2001 - 2011

State / District Code	State / District	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) 2001			Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-	KARNATAKA	946	949	940	948	950	946
555	Belgaum	921	923	915	934	936	929
556	Bagalkot	940	945	924	935	936	931
557	Bijapur	928	932	914	931	933	924
558	Bidar	941	948	921	942	949	923
559	Raichur	964	969	948	950	951	949
560	Koppal	953	952	958	958	955	973
561	Gadag	952	950	955	947	946	950
562	Dharwad	943	942	944	944	933	954
563	Uttara Kannada	946	947	945	955	957	950
564	Haveri	957	959	946	946	953	921
565	Bellary	947	953	934	960	957	966
566	Chitradurga	946	947	944	947	947	948
567	Davanagere	946	950	934	948	946	952
568	Shimoga	956	957	954	960	958	966
569	Udupi	958	957	966	958	960	952
570	Chikmagalur	959	960	952	969	971	963
571	Tumkur	949	950	946	959	959	959
572	Bangalore	943	953	941	944	953	943
573	Mandya	934	929	960	939	938	944
574	Hassan	958	964	932	973	977	957
575	Dakshina Kannada	952	947	960	947	951	942
576	Kodagu	977	975	988	978	978	974
577	Mysore	962	967	952	961	963	959
578	Chamarajanagar	964	965	960	953	954	951
579	Gulbarga	931	939	911	943	944	940
580	Yadgir	952	955	938	951	954	937
581	Kolar	965	971	949	962	955	979
582	Chikkaballapura	952	953	949	953	957	941
583	Bangalore Rural	939	944	925	950	947	956
584	Ramanagara	945	947	938	962	961	964

Source: Census of India - 2011 Data Highlights, Karnataka Series 30

Literates and Literacy Rate by residence : 2011 (Males)

State / District Code	State / District	Literates 2011			Literacy Rate					
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-	KARNATAKA	2,25,08,471	1,28,93,437	96,15,034	76.10	70.45	86.66	82.47	77.61	90.04
555	Belgaum	17,25,548	12,33,802	4,91,746	75.70	71.53	88.43	82.20	79.12	91.10
556	Bagalkot	6,41,388	4,16,846	2,24,542	70.88	66.01	82.40	79.23	75.77	86.55
557	Bijapur	7,30,566	5,38,400	1,92,166	69.94	65.95	83.86	77.21	74.03	87.80
558	Bidar	5,97,198	4,30,681	1,66,517	72.46	69.22	83.14	79.09	76.28	87.42
559	Raichur	5,77,213	3,99,587	1,77,626	61.52	56.09	76.76	70.47	66.01	83.10
560	Koppal	4,68,785	3,82,270	86,515	68.42	66.10	79.67	78.54	77.12	85.48
561	Gadag	3,97,178	2,50,701	1,46,477	79.32	76.40	84.60	84.66	82.83	88.01
562	Dharwad	7,11,776	2,89,171	4,22,605	80.82	73.13	87.00	86.37	80.98	90.49
563	Uttara Kannada	5,82,099	4,03,419	1,78,680	84.53	81.56	91.79	89.63	87.63	94.49
564	Haveri	6,03,793	4,65,603	1,38,190	77.61	76.61	81.44	84.00	83.05	87.39
565	Bellary	8,13,440	4,78,100	3,35,340	69.20	63.49	79.41	76.64	72.42	83.58
566	Chitradurga	6,07,188	4,74,285	1,32,903	74.66	71.84	87.21	81.37	79.19	90.22
567	Davanagere	7,20,637	4,71,688	2,48,949	76.37	73.04	83.90	82.40	79.63	88.19
568	Shimoga	6,74,938	4,19,590	2,55,348	82.01	78.45	88.53	86.07	83.14	91.35
569	Udupi	4,65,704	3,24,309	1,41,395	88.23	86.85	93.83	91.41	89.85	95.22
570	Chikmagalur	4,38,257	3,40,186	98,071	80.29	78.42	87.77	85.41	83.82	91.40
571	Tumkur	10,06,024	7,60,322	2,45,702	76.78	74.25	86.91	82.81	80.48	90.93
572	Bangalore	40,78,041	3,48,826	37,29,215	87.92	78.82	89.13	91.01	84.54	91.66
573	Mandya	6,38,668	5,17,904	1,20,764	70.50	67.82	84.31	78.27	76.34	87.78
574	Hassan	6,68,836	5,13,580	1,55,256	78.37	75.94	89.34	83.64	81.41	91.94
575	Dakshina Kannada	8,64,019	4,40,804	4,23,215	89.70	87.07	93.78	93.13	90.97	95.50
576	Kodagu	2,15,302	1,80,920	34,382	83.70	82.14	93.19	87.19	85.94	94.41
577	Mysore	10,63,766	5,60,734	5,03,032	70.88	61.01	87.33	78.46	70.64	89.50
578	Chamarajanagar	3,12,957	2,47,909	65,048	59.03	55.64	77.69	67.93	64.80	83.29
579	Gulbarga	8,28,359	5,15,350	3,13,009	66.18	59.31	80.33	74.38	69.08	85.12
580	Yadgir	3,06,751	2,30,998	75,753	51.35	46.49	74.07	62.25	58.02	80.03
581	Kolar	5,64,110	3,71,785	1,92,325	75.99	70.97	88.10	81.81	78.11	90.05
582	Chikkaballapura	4,42,158	3,34,340	1,07,818	69.80	66.68	82.71	77.75	75.41	86.01
583	Bangalore Rural	3,85,311	2,75,457	1,09,854	78.99	77.57	83.81	84.82	83.06	89.57
584	Ramanagara	3,78,461	2,75,870	1,02,591	69.88	67.31	79.64	76.76	73.96	85.47

Source: Census of India - 2011 Data Highlights, Karnataka Series 30

Literates and Literacy Rate by residence : 2011 (Females)

State / District Code	State / District	Literates 2011			Literacy Rate					
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-	KARNATAKA	1,81,38,851	97,55,739	83,83,112	56.87	48.01	74.12	68.08	59.71	81.36
555	Belgaum	13,26,484	9,00,990	4,25,494	52.32	45.80	72.53	64.58	59.20	79.95
556	Bagalkot	4,72,024	2,88,066	1,83,958	43.56	36.33	60.87	58.40	52.58	70.65
557	Bijapur	5,17,702	3,55,732	1,61,970	43.47	37.32	64.89	56.72	51.10	74.79
558	Bidar	4,45,475	3,09,030	1,36,445	48.81	43.64	66.47	61.55	56.82	75.88
559	Raichur	4,02,556	2,59,853	1,42,703	35.93	28.86	56.54	48.73	42.37	67.10
560	Koppal	3,40,300	2,68,731	71,569	39.61	35.81	58.34	57.55	54.85	70.59
561	Gadag	3,02,999	1,78,972	1,24,027	52.52	46.28	63.88	65.44	60.62	73.92
562	Dharwad	5,89,888	2,12,783	3,77,105	61.92	47.70	73.28	73.46	62.72	81.31
563	Uttara Kannada	4,99,807	3,37,710	1,62,097	68.47	63.52	80.59	78.39	74.87	86.91
564	Haveri	4,81,650	3,59,498	1,22,152	57.37	54.52	68.17	70.46	67.89	79.29
565	Bellary	6,08,181	3,31,212	2,76,969	45.28	36.82	60.69	58.09	51.02	69.62
566	Chitradurga	4,80,204	3,60,134	1,20,070	53.78	49.12	74.74	65.88	61.91	81.55
567	Davanagere	5,87,903	3,67,135	2,20,768	58.04	52.02	71.89	68.91	63.69	79.77
568	Shimoga	5,88,078	3,51,227	2,36,851	66.88	60.66	78.50	74.84	69.60	84.24
569	Udupi	4,60,725	3,20,937	1,39,788	75.19	72.97	85.31	81.58	78.65	89.21
570	Chikmagalur	3,80,088	2,87,897	92,191	64.01	60.70	77.78	73.16	70.15	84.51
571	Tumkur	8,07,367	5,84,116	2,23,251	56.94	52.29	76.35	67.38	62.71	83.67
572	Bangalore	34,34,235	2,54,033	31,80,202	77.48	60.78	79.70	84.01	70.92	85.27
573	Mandya	5,10,981	4,01,385	1,09,596	51.53	47.65	72.26	62.54	59.21	78.75
574	Hassan	5,56,420	4,11,991	1,44,429	59.00	54.72	79.35	68.60	64.29	84.81
575	Dakshina Kannada	8,02,304	3,97,512	4,04,792	77.21	72.69	84.47	84.13	79.83	88.83
576	Kodagu	1,97,575	1,65,141	32,434	72.26	70.10	86.11	78.14	76.37	88.58
577	Mysore	8,98,414	4,33,936	4,64,478	55.81	42.31	78.12	67.06	55.78	82.67
578	Chamarajanagar	2,52,322	1,94,351	57,971	42.48	38.59	63.86	54.92	51.06	73.54
579	Gulbarga	5,99,009	3,41,978	2,57,031	42.06	32.70	62.31	55.09	46.86	71.91
580	Yadgir	2,03,252	1,43,246	60,006	28.32	23.20	52.80	41.38	36.05	63.92
581	Kolar	4,52,109	2,77,636	1,74,473	55.46	46.51	76.95	66.84	59.82	82.18
582	Chikkaballapura	3,41,064	2,45,891	95,173	48.33	43.39	69.28	61.55	57.10	77.06
583	Bangalore Rural	3,03,438	2,09,175	94,263	59.67	56.35	71.17	70.63	66.80	80.95
584	Ramanagara	2,96,297	2,05,441	90,856	51.22	46.70	68.89	61.50	56.36	77.51

Source: Census of India - 2011 Data Highlights, Karnataka Series 30

Backward Classes Commissions of Karnataka**

Karnataka has a very rich tradition of making reforms in uplifting welfare of the downtrodden and backward class people. In the Princely Mysore state, The Odeyars had formed the Miller Committee long back in 1918 itself, when Nalwadi Krishnaraja Odeyar was then the ruler of Mysore Kingdom.

Miller Committee Report

But the most important achievement of Sir. Kantaraja Urs, the tehn Diwan of Mysore Kingdom, was the publication of the Justice Miller Committee Report and initiating steps for its implementation. This was a great boon to the Backward Communities who were clamouring for reservation in Government jobs.

Justice Miller Committee appointed in August 1918 submitted its report in 1919. The Miller Committee, basing on the census of 1911, decided that any community (caste) which had less than 5% literacy had to be treated as backward. The Committee also recommended that for a period of seven years, half of the higher appointments and two-third of the subordinate appointments must be made from Backward Communities. Orders were passed in 1921 for implementation of the policy.

Naganna Gowda Committee

After independence, and during the post-unification (1956), the Government of Mysore appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Naganna Gowda to prescribe criteria for determining the Backward Classes of people, to specify sections of the people who could be treated as socially and educationally backward and to suggest the exact manner in which the criteria prescribed by it should be followed by the State Government to determine the persons. Who should secure preference determined by the Government in respect of admission to technical institutions and appointments to Government Services. The Committee submitted its report in 1961. It includes a large number of castes and groups of people within the term "socially and educationally Backward classes". The Committee suggested one set of Backward communities for reservation in services and another set for the grant of educational concessions. It recommended

that fifty per cent of the seats in technical and professional institutions should be reserved for students and Backward classes. It also proposed reservation of forty five per cent of all Government vacancies for Backward class candidates.

Havanur Commission

In its well researched and widely acclaimed report (in four bulky volumes) submitted in 1975, this Commission constituted in 1972 by Chief Minister D. Devaraj Urs with L.G. Havanur as Chairman and six others as members, first identified the socially backward castes/communities by applying multiple tests such as economic, residential, and occupational. Among the communities so identified, for educational purposes Article 15(4) the commission treated those whose performance in the 1972 SSLC examination was below the state average but above 50 per cent of it as category 1 to 15 'Backward Communities'; and those whose performance was below 50 per cent of the State average as category 2 of 128 'Backward Castes' and category 3 of 62 'Backward Tribes'. Category 2 also contained 13 minuscule communities with a combined population of about 0.1 per cent though the commission did not have adequate data on their backwardness.

After excluding six communities from Category 1 (Arasu, Balija, Cevadiga, Ganiga, Rajput, and Satani) which the Commission found were adequately represented in the public service, and the 13 communities from category 2 on which it did not have enough data, it retained the above three categories for employment purposes (Article 16(4)) as well. For an estimated population of about 42 per cent to 15 per cent (19 per cent to 22 per cent in category 1, 14.5 per cent in category 2, and 8 per cent in category 3), the commission recommended an overall reservation of 32 percent (16 percent, 10 percent and 6 percent respectively for the three categories) for purposes of both the articles. As the Commission treated only one populous community, Vokkaligas, as backward, but not the Lingayaths, Muslims, and Christians, while accepting its recommendations in general, the Urs government included the Muslims as a whole in category 1, and the Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity up to the second generation in category 2 for purposes of both the articles. To satisfy the Brahmins, Lingayaths, and other forward communities excluded by the

commission, the government, contrived a 'special group' irrespective of caste/community consisting of actual cultivators, artisans, petty businessmen, persons holding 'inferior appointments' (Class IV or equivalent), and self-employed or those engaged in manual labour. The government also increased the quantum of reservation to 40 per cent (20 per cent for category 1, 10 per cent for category 2, and 5 per cent each for categories 3 and 4), and introduced an income limit, ostensibly for restricting the reservation benefits to those whose annual family income did not exceed Rs. 8,000/- in the case of the first three categories, and Rs.4,800/- in the case of category 4.

In 1978 the two government orders on Havanur's report, of February 22 and March 4, 1977, were challenged before the Karnataka High Court on many grounds by as many as 252 persons. In April 1979 the high court upheld the Government Orders in the main but struck down in part: It upheld the division of the Backward Classes into three categories, the creation of the special group, and the inclusion of Muslims and Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity; are struck down from category one Arasu for purposes of either Article 15(4) or Article 16(4) and Balija, Jevadiga, Ganiga, Rajput, Satani, and Nayinda (the last by some apparent error) for the purposes of Article 16(4), and from category 2 all the 13 communities which the commission had included without any basis. The matter was then taken to the Supreme Court in the K.C. Vasanthkumar¹ case. In the course of trial hearing of this case by a Constitution bench, in November 1982 the Karnataka Government gave an undertaking to the Supreme Court to appoint another Commission. It was following this undertaking that the government constituted the second commission in April 1983, with 15 members including its Chairman T. Venkataswamy, and member-secretary.

Venkataswamy Commission

The Venkataswamy Commission in 1986 made one of the most comprehensive socio-economic and educational surveys ever undertaken, covering about 91 percent of the State's 3.6 crore population consisting of about 61 lakh households, by a door-to-door enumeration; issued wideranging questionnaires and elicited answers; interviewed a large number of individuals and representatives of associations;

and gathered statistical information from all available sources. For determining backwardness the commission formulated as many as 17 socio-economic, educational and employment indicators, covering in each caste/ community the number of houseless/siteless families, families living in pukka/katcha houses, families with annual income of less than ₹.5,000 and more than ₹.20,000, families holding less than one standard acre, and the population of agricultural labourers, urban settlers, illiterates, dropouts below the seventh standard, SSLC students, employees in each of the four classes (I to IV), and self-employed.

The Commission first identified as socially backward all those communities which scored nine or more indicators. Among them, like the Havanur Commission, it treated as educationally backward those whose performance in the 1985 SSLC examination was below the State average. It found the social and educational backwardness as revealed by the 17 indicators and the SSLC performance test respectively to be coincidental in all but 13 cases. In these cases it took the SSLC performance test as yet another indicator and treated as educationally backward those communities which scored ten or more indicators, of the communities so identified it treated 15 whose SSLC performance was below the State average but above 50 per cent of it as group A, and 20 whose performance was 50 per cent below the State average as group B,

It applied similar tests for determining employment backwardness after taking into consideration the caste/community percentage and State average of employment in the public service, and treated 31 of the above 35 communities as backward for employment purposes, 12 in group A, and 19 in group B. While its first recommendation was thus to treat as backward 35 castes/communities for educational purposes, and of them 31 for employment purposes, its second recommendation was for an overall reservation of 27 per cent for both purposes, 14 per cent for group A (for about 18 per cent population) and 13 per cent for group B (for about 15 per cent population). It also offered a wide array of other recommendations for the gradual upliftment of the Backward classes. Its recommendations directly related to the implementation of the reservation provisions included reservations in promotions

as well; carry forward system for unfilled quotas; exclusion from the reservation benefits all those with annual family income above Rs, 15,000/- and all those whose grandparents and parents had availed the benefits under both articles; insistence on income certificates for claiming the benefits; and abolition of the hackneyed special group from which only the forwards had benefited mainly by entry into professional colleges and State services.

These recommendations, especially the drastic cut in the B.Cs. from about 200 names to just 35 names and in the quantum of reservations from about 50 per cent (with reservation for the special group increased to 15 per cent in 1979) to 27 per cent, were in sharp contrast to the expectations of the vested interests. Predictably, its severe restrictions and several exclusions, in particular of the dominant Lingayath and Vokkaliga communities, in addition to other advanced castes such as the Brahmin, Vysya, Balija, Eevanga, Nehgi, Ganiga, and Maratha, were sent for group B (for about 15 per cent population).

It also offered a wide array of other recommendations for the gradual upliftment of the Backward classes. Its recommendations directly related to the implementation of the reservation provisions included reservations in promotions as well; carry forward system for unfilled quotas; exclusion from the reservation benefits all those with annual family income above Rs, 15,000/- and all those whose grandparents and parents had availed the benefits under both articles; insistence on income certificates for claiming the benefits; and abolition of the hackneyed special group from which only the forwards had benefited mainly by entry into professional colleges and State services.

Chinnappa Reddy Commission

In view of the frequent attacks on and agitations against the reservation policy, right at the outset Justice Reddy has expressed in unequivocal terms his abiding concern for the continuation of this policy and the constitutional mandates on it. Later, he has also arrived at the unambiguous conclusion that social and educational backwardness is the outcome of economic underdevelopment, educational unawareness, and caste degradation, that these three 'villains' not only cause backwardness but also sustain

each other with remarkable mutuality, that for overcoming backwardness each of the 'villains' has to be vanquished, that as caste is a burden acquired with birth, a sort of 'original sin,' the best way to fight it is to fight the other two evils from which it draws sustenance in abundance.

Relevance of Caste

Yet in identifying backwardness, if not for overcoming it, he has projected caste as the primary key. He has done this by calling attention to India's despairingly vast socio-economic inequalities, with the 'superior' priestly, landlord, merchant and such other castes at one end of the spectrum, the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe out-castes at the other end, and the numerous other castes in between "who because of the low gradation of the caste to which they belong in the rural social hierarchy, because of the humble occupations which they pursue or because of their poverty and ignorance are also condemned to backwardness, social and educational.

This reiteration of the need for reservations in the context of the glaring caste-based inequalities itself brings to the fore the relevance of caste as an inevitable unit for identifying any B.Cs. Commission (and obviously also for any administrator dealing with the B.Cs. programmes) and as an important criterion for testing the claims of members of such units, for the benefits of the policy by taking into consideration their traditional caste-based socio-economic, educational and occupational conditions and the changes which such conditions might have undergone over the years. It is precisely this great relevance of the caste factor which has prompted Justice Reddy to probe into the social gradation of the castes in south India proceeding roughly "on the precedence given in rural society to learning over land, to land over trade, to trade over crafts, to crafts over manual labour and manual labour over labour engaged in obnoxious work". Making good use of the rich data collected from a wide array of sources such as evidence by individuals and associations representing various castes/communities, interviews, tours of villages in the several districts, specially commissioned surveys, and statistics on education and employment for the entire state collected from an apathetic bureaucracy after frustrating interactions, he has examined

how this social gradation is now reflected in the political, economic, educational, and occupational attainments of the various castes, or communities with corresponding gradations.

In doing this. Justice Reddy has first presented the population estimates for 1988 for the different castes/ communities. He has then examined their relative position with reference to political power, land ownership, economic prosperity, poverty, landlessness, literacy, education, and employment; and re-examined this position with reference to their traditional 'social status gradation and hierarchy. In making a general assessment of each caste/community Justice Reddy's main considerations have been its traditional social status, literacy rate with reference to the State average, performance in the SSLC examination with reference to parent's income and occupation, and share in the total admissions to the various professional and post-graduate courses and in the total employment in universities, public enterprises and in the State Government. Since the Venkataswamy Commission's figures were accepted by the Government for their accuracy, after cross checking them in various ways Justice Reddy has used these figures for making projections for 1988.

It is the overall effect or effects of all factors taken together that Justice Reddy has considered for determining caste backwardness. On the basis of his overall assessment of the different castes/ communities he has drawn up two provisional lists, one of the backwards with 67 names, and another of the forwards with 32 names.

Economic Criterion

Justice Reddy has then subjected his assessment of the castes/communities in these lists to the economic criterion. The pattern which has emerged from his earlier analysis of the data on the 1988 SSLC examination for the State as a whole is that children of the lowest income group fared badly while those of the highest income group fared best, and that the performance was distinctly linked to income, improving as the income level went up. As this itself is enough evidence of the crucial role of economic background and the importance of the economic criterion in locating social and educational backwardness, his main task has been to consider the extent of relevance

of this criterion. On this, he has first offered two very powerful arguments. First, if economic criterion is to be the sole test and if Socially and Educationally Backward Classes are to be equated with the economically backward, the Constitution would have used the expression 'economically backward; and not the expression 'socially and educationally backward'¹. Second, Article 15(4) is obviously not part of a poverty eradication programme though poverty eradication may also necessarily be involved in any socioeducational programme aimed at the removal of backwardness. By numerous illustrations he has then exposed the 'hollowness', the 'impracticability', and the 'undesirability' of adopting an income criterion as the sole basis; more so because of the difficulty in ascertaining the actual income, the arbitrariness involved in fixing and computing such income, and the greatest possible abuse of the income certificates. As the economic factor is closely linked to the caste factor and the caste factor has greater links with social backwardness, Justice Reddy has been only too right in suggesting that with some caution and care the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes may be identified with reference to a combination of the caste and economic factors, without necessarily recognising the economic factor through income certificates. This is precisely what he has already done in his consideration of the various factors under caste backwardness.

However, by arguing that the occupational factor is closely linked with the caste and economic factors, and as a further measure of caution, he has again looked at the representation of the different castes/communities in the public service, this time by treating women as a separate category within each caste/ community for the state civil services for which he could obtain the relevant data. He has also introduced the economic factor for restricting the reservation benefits to the really backward by excluding from benefits persons who are seemingly forward as revealed by their parents' educational, occupational, and economic background. As this issue is part of his recommendations, more of this later.

After all his systematic, stage by stage, disaggregated and aggregated analysis of the latent and manifest evidences of social and educational advancement or backwardness, Justice Reddy has confirmed the two provisional

lists prepared by him. He has divided the list of the backwards into three categories, with 52 names in category 1, 14 names in category 2, and numberless occupational groups as category 3. The division into categories 1 and 2 is on the basis of the comparative backwardness of the castes/communities as well as their size, bearing in mind that “some of them are either so extremely backward socially and educationally (or) are so small in number that they cannot possibly hope to compete with the larger groups or those who though socially and educationally backward, are more advanced than themselves”. Incidentally, the first two categories also include 34 of the 35 castes/communities identified as backward by the Venkataswamy Commission.

Keeping in mind the uniform and consistent patterns which have emerged from the data on various factors of social and educational backwardness, Justice Reddy has treated the three categories as common for purposes of Articles 15(4), and 16(4). The overall reservation recommended by him is 38 per cent (11 per cent more than Venkataswamy Commission’s recommendation) - 5 per cent for category One, 28 percent for category II and 5 per cent for category III consisting of landless or land-poor agricultural labourers, handloom weavers not owning more than two looms and working for wages or on piece rate basis, construction workers, and so on. The population coming under the first two categories is about 8 per cent and 33 per cent respectively (including the Lingayath Sub-groups).

Recommendations

Justice Reddy has made several important recommendations for the effective implementation of the reservation policy, and for the betterment of the really backward.

They include:-

(1) Exclusion from reservations of all those either of whose parents is/was employed in higher grades (A or B), is a qualified professional as Doctor, Engineer, etc., is an income-tax or sales tax assessee, or is owner of more than eight hectares of rained dry land or its equivalent; and also all those whose parents are graduates;

(2) Eligibility for the reservation benefits

by any member of the B.Cs. only on production of a Tahsildar’s certificate issued on affidavits by parents and by a ‘responsible resident’ of the locality;

(3) Punishment, by imprisonment up to six months, of all those who obtain false certificates and of all their accomplices including the issuing authorities, and forfeiture of all benefits secured through such certificates;

(4) Application of the reservation rule not only for the initial appointment but also for the first stage of promotion;

(5) Setting up of a permanent committee for making the reservation scheme self-moderating and self-regulatory, by evaluating the progress of each of the castes/communities included in the B.Cs. list, by deciding before February 15 every year whether the list needs any revision on a consideration of how each of them has fared in the SSLC examination, and in the admissions to higher employment and higher education during the preceding three years, and by recommending measures for their overall advancement; and

(6) Creating conditions for the advancement of the Backward Classes through literacy and poverty eradication, educational and economic improvement programmes, rather than substituting such programmes by mere reservations from which in any case only a select few benefit, but not the bulk of the B.Cs.

**** For more details please refer the available Respective Commission Reports.**



Groundnut Fair, Bengaluru

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, 4,40,875 were blind, 90,717 dumb, 48,861 deaf, 2,66,551 crippled and 92,631 mental disorder persons. For detail see the given table.

Table: Distribution of the Disabled by type of disability, sex and residence - 2001				
(States, Union Territories and Districts)				
Type of disability	Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
Total disabled population	Persons	940,643	661,139	279,504
	Males	537,730	375,809	161,921
	Females	402,913	285,330	117,583
In Seeing	Persons	440,875	304,701	136,174
	Males	241,439	164,907	76,532
	Females	199,436	139,794	59,642
In Speech	Persons	90,717	65,283	25,434
	Males	50,492	36,255	14,237
	Females	40,225	29,028	11,197
In Hearing	Persons	49,861	37,381	12,480
	Males	25,455	18,931	6,524
	Females	24,406	18,450	5,956
In Movement	Persons	266,559	191,449	75,110
	Males	168,815	121,400	47,415
	Females	97,744	70,049	27,695
Mental	Persons	92,631	62,325	30,306
	Males	51,529	34,316	17,213
	Females	41,102	28,009	13,093

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 0-6 are treated as illiterate. The State is witnessing constant increase in the Effective Literacy Rate (The effective Literacy rate has been defined as the percentage of total number of literates among the population aged 7 years and above.) over the past decades. In continuation of the trend witnessed during the previous decades the Literacy Rate of the State has increased from 66.64 per cent in 2001 to 75.36 per cent 2011. While the Male Literacy has increased from 76.10 per cent to 82.47 per cent, the Female Literacy than 60 per cent Literacy rates.

rate has increased from 56.87 per cent to 68.08 per cent. The increase in the Female Literacy rate by 11.21 percentage points against the Male Literacy rate increase of 6.37 percentage points has substantially narrowed the gap between Male – Female Literacy rates. Among the districts, Dakshina Kannada District with overall Literacy rate of 88.57 per cent retains its top position, closely followed by Bengaluru District (87.67 per cent) and Udupi District (86.24 per cent). The lowest overall Literacy rate of 51.83 per cent is recorded in the newly created Yadgir District, preceded by Raichur District which has recorded 59.56 per cent. Apart from these two districts, all the remaining 28 districts have registered more

Sl. No.	State / District	Literates 2011			Literacy Rate					
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	KARNATAKA	4,06,47,322	2,26,49,176	1,79,98,146	66.64	59.33	80.58	75.36	68.73	85.78
1	Belagavi	30,52,032	21,34,792	9,17,240	64.21	58.85	80.66	73.48	69.28	85.56
2	Bagalkot	11,13,412	7,04,912	4,08,500	57.30	51.23	71.75	68.82	64.20	78.58
3	Vijayapura	12,48,268	8,94,132	3,54,136	57.01	51.97	74.59	67.15	62.81	81.33
4	Bidar	10,42,673	7,39,711	3,02,962	60.94	56.71	75.14	70.51	66.73	81.81
5	Raichur	9,79,769	6,59,440	3,20,329	48.81	42.49	66.86	59.56	54.11	75.12
6	Koppal	8,09,085	6,51,001	1,58,084	54.10	51.01	69.14	68.09	66.05	78.03
7	Gadag	7,00,177	4,29,673	2,70,504	66.11	61.55	74.40	75.12	71.86	80.94
8	Dharwad	13,01,664	5,01,954	7,99,710	71.61	60.77	80.31	80.00	72.09	85.92
9	Uttara Kannada	10,81,906	7,41,129	3,40,777	76.60	72.65	86.27	84.06	81.31	90.73
10	Haveri	10,85,443	8,25,101	2,60,342	67.79	65.91	74.98	77.40	75.69	83.39
11	Ballari	14,21,621	8,09,312	6,12,309	57.40	50.29	70.24	67.43	61.81	76.63
12	Chitradurga	10,87,392	8,34,419	2,52,973	64.45	60.72	81.14	73.71	70.68	85.89

13	Davanagere	13,08,540	8,38,823	4,69,717	67.43	62.75	78.08	75.74	71.77	84.02
14	Shivamogga	12,63,016	7,70,817	4,92,199	74.52	69.61	83.60	80.45	76.37	87.79
15	Udupi	9,26,429	6,45,246	2,81,183	81.25	79.35	89.47	86.24	83.91	92.13
16	Chikkamagaluru	8,18,345	6,28,083	1,90,262	72.20	69.59	82.87	79.25	76.95	87.93
17	Tumakuru	18,13,391	13,44,438	4,68,953	67.01	63.39	81.80	75.14	71.66	87.32
18	Bengaluru	75,12,276	6,02,859	69,09,417	82.96	70.24	84.65	87.67	78.21	88.61
19	Mandya	11,49,649	9,19,289	2,30,360	61.05	57.74	78.39	70.40	67.78	83.24
20	Hassan	12,25,256	9,25,571	2,99,685	68.63	65.23	84.43	76.07	72.79	88.36
21	Dakshina Kannada	16,66,323	8,38,316	8,28,007	83.35	79.72	89.10	88.57	85.33	92.12
22	Kodagu	4,12,877	3,46,061	66,816	77.99	76.10	89.74	82.61	81.09	91.48
23	Mysuru	19,62,180	9,94,670	9,67,510	63.48	51.84	82.80	72.79	63.29	86.09
24	Chamaraja nagar	5,65,279	4,42,260	1,23,019	50.87	47.24	70.88	61.43	57.95	78.39
25	Kalaburagii	14,27,368	8,57,328	5,70,040	54.34	46.14	71.64	64.85	58.09	78.61
26	Yadgir	5,10,003 1,35,759	3,74,244		39.90	34.88	63.59	51.83	47.05	72.01
27	Kolar	10,16,219	6,49,421	3,66,798	65.84	58.88	82.58	74.39	69.08	86.13
28	Chikkaballa pura	7,83,222	5,80,231	2,02,991	59.24	55.20	76.16	69.76	66.39	81.57
29	Bengaluru Rural	6,88,749	4,84,632	2,04,117	69.59	67.23	77.71	77.93	75.16	85.37
30	Ramanagara	6,74,758	4,81,311	1,93,447	60.71	57.15	74.42	69.22	65.26	81.54

Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex : 2011 (Persons)

Gender	Literates 2011			Literacy Rate					
	Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Male	2,25,08,471	96,15,034	1,28,93,437	76.10	70.45	86.66	82.47	77.61	90.04
Femae	1,81,38,851	83,83,112	97,55,739	56.87	48.01	74.12	68.08	59.71	81.36

Languages

As many as 22 languages are recognised in our Constitution as the main languages of the country. Though ,Kannada is the principal language of the state, and accounting for more than 65% of the total population (according to 1981 census) were using Kannada, 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%. Table given below shows the percentage of population by Mother tongue along with district wise statistics in Karnataka

Mother tongue	1991	2001
Hindi	1.97%,	2.54
Kannada	66.22%	65.92
Konkani	1.75%,	1.45
Malayalam	1.68%,	1.33
Marathi	3.65%	3.54
Tamil	3.84%,	3.55
Telugu	7.3%,	7.00
Tulu	3.07%,	
Urdu	9.96%	10.48
Kodava	0.21%.	

Percentage of Population by Mother tongue in Karnataka (districts wise) 2001

SL. No.	Mother tongue	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	ASSAMESE	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
2	BENGALI	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.20	0.10
3	BODO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	DOGRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	GUJARATI	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.49	0.49	0.48
6	HINDI	2.54	2.68	2.41	2.44	2.49	2.38	2.75	3.03	2.46
7	KANNADA	65.92	65.85	65.98	75.24	75.30	75.18	47.81	47.83	47.79
8	KASHMIRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
9	KONKANI	1.45	1.40	1.50	1.14	1.10	1.17	2.07	1.98	2.16
10	MAITHILI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	MALAYALAM	1.33	1.35	1.31	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.91	1.97	1.86
12	MANIPURI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
13	MARATHI	3.58	3.57	3.59	3.31	3.31	3.31	4.11	4.07	4.15
14	NEPALI	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.03
15	ORIYA	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.03
16	PUNJABI	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.07
17	SANSKRIT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	SANTALI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	SINDHI	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08
20	TAMIL	3.55	3.58	3.52	1.11	1.13	1.08	8.29	8.25	8.33
21	TELUGU	7.00	6.99	7.01	5.96	5.95	5.96	9.02	8.98	9.07
22	URDU	10.48	10.52	10.44	5.78	5.81	5.75	19.62	19.52	19.73
23	Others	3.76	3.61	3.90	3.90	3.76	4.05	3.47	3.34	3.61
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Total Population	52850562	26898918	25951644	34889033	17648958	17240075	17961529	9249960	8711569

Religion

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 3,93,300, (0.74); Christians 10,09,164 (1.90); Hindus 44,32,12,79, (83.86); Jains 4,12,659, (0.78); Muslims 64,63,12,7, (12.23) Sikhs 15,326, (0.02); Others 1,15,460, (0.22); Religion not stated 1,20,247, (0.23). For district-wise detail see the table. According to 2011 census, the provisional figures for the religion wise distribution of Population in Karnataka was comprised of Hindu - 83%, Muslim - 11%, Christian - 4%, Jains - 0.78% and Buddhist - 0.73% respectively.

Table 3.10 : Percentage of Religion in Karnataka from 1961 to 2001

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Hindus	89.3	87.26	86.46	85.93	85.45	83.86
Muslims	7.7	9.87	10.63	11.05	11.64	12.23
Christians	-	2.06	2.09	2.06	1.91	1.91
Others religion	3.0	0.81	0.82	0.96	1.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage of Population by Religious and Communities in Karnataka - 2001

Sl. no	State/ Districts	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
1	KARNATAKA	83.86	12.23	1.91	0.03	0.74	0.78	0.22	0.23
2	Belagavi	84.59	10.46	0.42	0.02	0.12	4.02	0.20	0.16
3	Bagalkot	86.21	11.14	0.17	0.01	0.05	1.45	0.76	0.21
4	Vijayapura	82.74	16.30	0.08	0.01	0.13	0.46	0.10	0.17
5	Kalaburagii	76.06	17.60	0.59	0.02	4.91	0.21	0.29	0.32
6	Bidar	67.90	19.69	2.87	0.04	8.13	0.08	0.81	0.48
7	Raichur	84.87	13.69	0.74	0.01	0.09	0.23	0.10	0.27
8	Koppal	87.14	11.47	0.34	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.36	0.45
9	Gadag	84.91	12.99	0.33	0.01	0.04	0.63	0.80	0.30
10	Dharwad	76.13	19.65	1.72	0.07	0.14	1.56	0.47	0.26
11	Uttara Kannada	83.63	11.94	3.32	0.02	0.79	0.26	0.03	0.02
12	Haveri	80.84	17.64	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.68	0.28	0.38
13	Ballari	85.81	12.72	0.65	0.02	0.02	0.34	0.23	0.20
14	Chitradurga	91.48	7.21	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.24	0.32	0.55
15	Davanagere	85.58	12.66	0.30	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.50	0.61

Sl. no	State/ Districts	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
16	Shivamogga	85.30	12.24	1.61	0.02	0.01	0.58	0.15	0.09
17	Udupi	86.17	7.47	5.90	0.02	0.01	0.41	0.00	0.02
18	Chikkamagaluru	88.06	8.28	2.41	0.01	0.10	0.45	0.35	0.36
19	Tumakuru	90.91	8.19	0.30	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.14
20	Kolar	86.62	11.78	1.28	0.01	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.12
21	Bengaluru	79.37	13.38	5.80	0.10	0.06	1.05	0.05	0.18
22	Bengaluru Rural	90.03	9.07	0.46	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.25
23	Mandya	94.55	3.96	0.46	0.01	0.63	0.22	0.07	0.10
24	Hassan	92.19	6.08	0.91	0.02	0.13	0.33	0.03	0.30
25	Dakshina Kannada	68.59	22.07	8.69	0.02	0.03	0.55	0.01	0.03
26	Kodagu	82.16	14.30	3.27	0.01	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.07
27	Mysuru	87.44	8.87	1.32	0.02	1.44	0.57	0.17	0.17
28	Chamarajanagar	89.45	4.12	2.20	0.01	3.53	0.11	0.44	0.15

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

Buddhism: One of the ancient religions founded and propagated by Gautama Buddha in India during 6th century B.C. Later it spread to other parts of the world. The four truths preached by Buddha is popularly known as 'Arya Satya' or the 'Noble Truth'. Buddhism was popular in Karnataka from thetime of Ashoka(273-232 B.C.). It is believed that Ashoka had sent Buddhistmissionaries to Banavasi. Hiuen- Tsiang who visitedKarnataka in about 640 A.D. says that Banavasi countryhad hundreds of Viharas. At Sannati and Kanaganahalli(Kalaburagii district), remains of Stupas of Shatavahana timeshave been unearthed. There are Buddhist monuments ofChalukyan times at Badami and Aihole in Vijapura district.Tharabhogavati images have been found at Belgavi (Balligave, Shivamogga Dt.)and Koliwada (Dharwad Dt). Many Buddhist remains were unearthed in andaround Hampi. Some of the centres of Buddhist worship as in Kadiri later wereconverted into centres of Shaiva worship and Manjushri at Dharmastala becameManjunatha. They came under the influence of the Natha Panthis. There arewonderful 10th Century bronze images at Kadri which include Lokeshwara.There is a Mahabodi Society at Bengaluru active both in social and spiritualactivities. Of late many SC's have embraced Neo-Buddhism.

Jainism: 'Jina' to mean the 'conqueror' i.e., one who has conquered the materialistic life, love and Jealousy and freed from the clutches of this mundane word. The terms like 'Arhat', Tirthankara etc., are the synonyms for the word 'Jina'. The philosophy taught by these Tirthankaras itself is Jainism. Altogether 24 Tirthankaras starting from Vrashabhanatha to Mahavira have enriched Jainism through their preaching's. 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 Belagavi dt. The Gangas highly patronised Jainism and famous Gomata monolith at Shravanabelgola was erected (Circa 982) by Chavundaraya noted scholar and Ganga general. But even before that, about a 10 ft. tall Gommata sculpture was erected at Aretippur in Maddur 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 Pujyapada (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 poet like Srivijaya, Pampa, Ponna and Ranna of Jaina affiliation. Gommata monoliths were erected at Gommatagiri in Hunsur Taluk (Mysuru district), at Karkala in Udupid. (1432), at Venuru (1603) and recently at Dharmasthala (1982) in Dakshina Kannada District. The Jains in Karnataka are mostly followers of the Digambar sect and Swetambaras came in recent years from Gujarat and Rajasthan mainly for trade and are found mostly in commercial and urban towns.

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 Shankaracharya 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 Muktayakka 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.

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 Belagavi 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 Kalaburagi 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 (Malava). Centres of this worship are found at Adi and Mangsuli in Bidar district, Mailara in Ballari 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 bearskin are found even today and are called Goravas or Vaggayyas.

Vaishnavism: It 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 Vishishtadvaita. Vishnu is the Supreme Deity, accompanied by his consort Lakshmi and she represents divine grace. Lakshmi is the 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 Vaishnava temples including the one at Belur in the Hoysala style were constructed during this time. Melkote has the famous Cheluvarayaswamy temple and Mysuru 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 Dvaita 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 Hosapete and Raghavendra Brindavana at Mantralaya in Andhra are other noted centres of this sect.

Sikhism: The term 'Sikh' denotes 'disciple'. This religion founded by Guru Nanak had witnessed 10 preachers up to Guru Govind Singh. As they pronounced that, the Guruparamara (tradition) ends with them, henceforth, they should consider their 'Adigrantha' as Guru, the sacred work "Grantha Saheb" is kept and worshipped in their Gurudwaras. This sacred work has the preachings of Guru Nanak in the first part; preachings of the remaining nine Gurus in the second part, followed by messages and Kirtanas of the sages also. 'Khalsa' is the new sect initiated by Guru Govinda Singh, to mean 'sacred'. Accordingly those who took the oath as khalsa, should wear the five 'Ka's' viz., Kesh-Kacha-Kar-Kanga and Kirpan, and suffix their names as singhs. 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 Karnataka in recent decades. There are Gurudwaras at Bengaluru, Kalaburagi and Hubballi.

Folk Religion

Although Folk Religion is a part of Hinduism still, it deserves an independent study due to its special features. The unique philosophical aspects of folk religion may thus be summed up as follows. If a disciplined and classical religion, is generally profounded by an individual, folk religion is formed and developed out of the logistic thinkings of a group of people since early times. While the principle of the former are textual, later's are of oral tradition, practiced and followed by the people under the guidance of the elders of clan over several generations. If more features of the former religion is one and the same irrespective of time, space and related communities, in case of folk religion they differ according to the time, space and communities respectively. If the former ones are monotheistic in outlook, folk religion has accepted polytheism. Generally, if things like rock, trees, water, land wind sky, animals, birds, etc., found in the environ formed the basis for folk religion, as they strongly believe that they have superhuman power in them, whether these power which is good or evil if pacified by worship and offering sacrifices, will certainly bring good to there. It is because of this only nature worship has evolved among them. The Worshipping of family deity, tutelary deity, village deity, Masti, Bhutaradhane, etc., magic, witchcraft, tantric and such other beliefs and practices are the salient features instrumental in framing the folk religion. Apart from these, principles and traditions of the classical religion have also blended amicably in the life of common folks.

Shakti Worship: The 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 (Belagavi 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 Bengaluru is attended by scores of thousands.

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 Tadjika 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 Mapillas (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-Saranic monuments at Kalaburagi, Bidar, Vijapura, Shahpur, Sagara, Gogi, Ashtur, 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 Daravazat Kalaburagi is highly venerated by all. The Sufi saints received royal patronage from Bahmani rulers and they were active at Kalaburagi, Bidar and Vijapura. The Muslims introduced coffee, paper and agarbatti (jossstick) industry into Karnataka. Tipu introduced sericulture.

Sufi Cult: A person, who belongs to people, a Muslim Saint Etc., are some of the meanings given to the word 'Sufi'. The Sufis preach to the devotees in matters of praising the God, developing intimacy between God and the devotee, and ultimately becoming one with the Almighty. Sufi sect was introduced in India by Khwaza Moynuddin Chishti of Azmeer. It is said that the Sufis worked to develop harmonious relationship between Hindus and Muslims by way of comparing Vedas and Upanishads with the teachings of Quran. 'Analhugh' is the main Philosophy of Sufism. "Soul is truth and is a part of Almighty" is the meaning of "Analhugh".

Christianity: With the advent of the Portuguese, Catholic Christians entered Karnataka. Portuguese founded factories at Mangaluru, 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 Mangaluru. During the beginning of the 19th century, Protestant missionaries like the Basel Mission, the London Mission and the Wesleyan Mission entered Karnataka. The London Mission was first founded at Ballari in 1810 and from there they came to Bengaluru in 1820. The Wesleyans started their activities in princely Mysuru from 1821 and the Basel Mission started its activity in Mangaluru in 1834 and later spread to other places like Dharwad, Hubballi, 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 Mangaluru, Madikeri, Bengaluru, Ballari, Dharwad and Belagavi. They also took up service in the field of healing and ran many hospitals.

Parsi Religion: It is a sect that follows the rites and rituals of Zoroastrianism. They immigrated to India as a result of aggressive Islamic approach from Persia. Gradually they have reached Bengaluru

also via Gujarat. They are fire worshippers and believe 'fire' as the representation of God's light or wisdom. They never bury or cremate the dead; instead they keep them atop a high tower. They have their worshipping place at Shivaji Nagar and the Tower of Peace (Shanti Gopura) reserved for disposal of the dead is located on the Hebbal Road in Bengaluru.

Bhakti Movement: The term 'Bhakti' is derivative of from the Sanskrit word, 'Bhaj,' to mean to do service, to get in etc., one who executes his daily duties as a part of service of Almighty will be considerable as 'Bhakta' - a devotee. Bhagavad Githa, Bhagavatha, Bhaktisutras, the teachings of religious preachers, the compositions of saints and Dasas, folk invocation songs are some of the forms which are inspired and developed by the 'Bhakti' movement. In other words Bhakti movement was also one of the main causes for the origin of some of the folk performing arts like patakunita, kamsale etc., There are numerous of poets and artists who served for the Bhakti movement with their writings and performances. Dasa Pantha is a by-product of Bhakti cult.

Modern Religious Movements

The modernreligious movements like Brahma Samaj, AryaSamaj, 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 Bengaluru City followed by Bengaluru Cantonment unit in the same year and subsequently started its branches in various places like Mangaluru (1901) and Dharwad (1902). The Ramakrishna Mission was first started at Bengaluru in 1904 followed by one at Mysuru in 1927. Swami Vivekananda had visited Belagavi and Mysuru in 1892 and the then Mysuru 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 Chikkamagaluru and he founded the journal 'Brahmavadin' from Madras at the Swami's instance.

Brahma Samaj opened its first branch in Karnataka at Bengaluru in 1866 followed by

branches at Mangaluru and Mysuru. Kudmul Ranga Rao, who started Depressed Classes Mission at Mangaluru 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 Mysuru State by early 1880s and a branch was opened at Mangaluru in 1919 and at Bengaluru 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 Mysuru 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 birthday of Lord Rama, the ninth day of Chaitra); Basava Jayanthi the birth day of Basaweshwara (Akshayatriya); Shankara Jayanthi the birthday of Acharya Shankara (Vaishaka Shuddha Panchami); Kara Hunnime (fullmoon 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 Bhadrpada 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 Sankranthi (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 Phalguna, marked in places with much noise and gay abandon. In many places, Navarathri is also celebrated as Nada Habba (State festival) and in Mysuru, 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 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). 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 deities (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. The following table gives the important Fairs regularly held in Karnataka.



Mayava Fair Camp, Chinchali, Belagavi Dist.



Lakshadeepotsava, Darmasthala

Important Fairs and Festivals of the State
District wise List of Important Jatras and Uruses in Karnataka

Place	Month*	Deity/ Saint in Whose honour the jatra is Held	No.of days	Approxi- mate attendanee
BagalkotDt. Sivayogamandir, Badami taluk	Jan/Feb.	Hanagalkumara Swamy	4	50,000
Bengaluru Dt. Bengaluru city Nagartharapete	Apr.	Dharmaraya (Karaga)	1	5lakhs
Basavanagudi	Nov.	Basavanna (Groundnutfair)	1	50,000
Hanumanthanagar	Aug.	Kumaraswamy	3	3lakhs
BengaluruRural Dt. Huskur,Anekal taluk	Feb/Mar.	Madduramma	1	40,000
Melinajuganahalli, Doddaballapur taluk	Dec.	Ghati Subrahmanya	1	1lakh
Shivagange NelamangalaTaluk	Jan (Sankranti)	Gangadhare- shwara	7	50,000
Ramanagar Dt. Magadi	April	Ranganatha	1	50,000
BelagaviDt. Panth Balekundri, Belagavi taluk	Apr/May	DattaMaharaj	3	25,000
Saundatti	Oct/Nov/Dec (Bi- annual)	Yellammadevi		Morethan 1lakh
HandiBadaganatha KhanapurTq.	Feb. (Shivaratri)	Kalabhairava	2	50,000
Chinchili,Raibag taluk	Feb	Mayavva	1	1lakh
BallariDt. Mailara, Hadagali taluk	Apr.	Mailaralinga	4	2lakhs
Hampi,Hosapete taluk	Nov.	Virupaksha	4	2lakhs
Ballari	Feb.	Malleshwara	7	80,000
Kurugodu,BallariTq.	Apr.	Basaveshwara	2	50,000
Sandur	Nov.	Kumaraswamy	4	20,000
Yashvantnagar, Sandurtaluk	Apr.	Siddarame- shwara	2	50,000
Kottur,Kudligi taluk	Jan/Feb.	Basaveshwara	4	50,000
BidarDt. Basavakalyana	(Shawwal)	Hazrat Syed Tajuddin Bagsawar Urus	5	25,000
Basavakalyana	Apr/May	Basaveshwara	3	50,000
Humnabad	Dec.	Veerabhadra	7	30,000

Place	Month*	Deity/ Saint in Whose honour the jatra is Held	No.of days	Approxi- mate attendanee
Vijayapura Dt. Vijayapura	Jan/Feb.	Siddeshwara	8	50,000
Banashankari, Badami Taluk	Jan	Banashankari	8	1,00000
Chamarajanagar Dt. Mahadeshwara Hills, Kollegal taluk	Oct/Nov.	Malai Mahadeshwara	7	1lakh
Chamarajanagar Town	Ashada	Chamarajeshwara	3	One lakh
Chikkamagaluru Dt. Inam Dattatreya Peetha, Chikamagalur Tq.	Mar.	Dattatreya- Bababudan	3	25,000
Antarghatta, Tarikere taluk	Feb.	Antarghattamma	10	1lakh
Siddapura, KADUR TALUK	Jan	Siddarameshwara jayanti	3	1lakh
Chitradurga Dt. Nayakanahatti, Challakere taluk	Mar.	ThippeRudra	15	45,000
Dakshina Kannada Dharmasthala	Nov.	Manjunathe- shwara	3	1,00,000
Davanagere Dt. Yalebethur Davanageretaluk	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.	RajaBagh Savar Urus	1	20,000
Dharwad	Aug.	UlviBasavanna	1	30,000
Dharwad	Feb.	Murugendra	1	30,000
Hubballi	Feb.	Siddharudha	7	1lakh
Gadag Dt. Gadag	Apr.	Thotada	1	20,000
Mukti Mandira, Shirahatti taluk	Feb.	Dharama Rathotsava	7	Morethan 1lakh
Itagi,Ron Tq.		ItagiBheemavva,		Morethan 50,000
Kalaburagii Dt. Kalaburagii	Mar.	SharanaBasappa	15	1lakh
Kalaburagii	Zekhaida	KhajaBande Nawaz	3	1lakh
Yadagiri Dt. Diggi,Shahapur taluk	Aug.	Sangamanath	3	50,000
Ganagapur(Devara) Afzalpurataluk	Feb.	Dattatreya	5	50,000
Hassan Dt. Shravanabelagola	(Oncein 12years)	Mahamastakabhisheka of Gomateshwara	13	2-3lakhs



Mahamasthakabhisheka, Sravanabelagola, Hassan Dist.



Annual Festival, St. Marys Basilica, Bengaluru



Karga, Mysuru



Dasara, Madikeri