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Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org



THE SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA STATE

Ashok Kumar¹ and Paramjit²

¹Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi (India)

²Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi (India)

Abstract:-Development is multi-dimensional phenomenon, some of the major indicators of development includes the level of economic growth, level of income, health service, degree of modernization, status of women, level of nutrition, quality of housing distribution of natural resources, services access to communication and other goods and services (Seers 1969).

Keywords: Socio-Economic Indicators , Development , multi-dimensional phenomenon.

1. INTRODUCTION

Karnataka has a rich heritage, with its special geographical location full of variety of rivers, hills, valleys, plains, forests and resources, the State is known for its tourist and industrial potential. Its long history of over 2,000 years has left many beautiful forts, tanks, temples, mosques and towns of historical importance to the posterity. These old towns have risen to be industrial, commercial and educational centers. They have been provided with all modern facilities. Surrounded by the Western Ghats with tall tops and lush greenery in the west, the tableland is fertile because of its dark soil and river and tank irrigation facilities. The coastal strip to the west of the Ghats is renowned for its silvery beaches and rich green paddy fields.

2. AREA AND LOCATION

The Karnataka State confined roughly within 11°35' .East and 78°35' East longitudes, it is surrounded The land extends to about 750km 400km from East to West (Ranganath, 2010).

3. POPULATION

791 km² the ninth largest by population and comprises of 29 districts. Kannada is the official and most widely spoken language. Karu node Karu (black) and Nadu Bayaluseeme region of Karnataka. River, as per 2001 census, Karnataka's population constitutes 5.1Per cent India's total population. As per the 2001 census, Karnataka has six largest cities. Bangalore is

followed by Belgaum and Gulbarga are Chamarajanagara and Kodagu districts have

3.1 DEMOGRAPHY

is 52,850,562, in which 26,898,918 are 25 Per cent 2011. The population density is 275.6 per km² and 38.98 Per cent of the people live is 74.6 Per cent with 76.1 Per cent of males and 58.9 Per cent of females being literate and Hindu population, 11 per cent are Muslim, 4 per cent Christian, 0.78 Per cent Jains and 0.73 Per cent Buddhist.

As 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 to about a million and a half only. 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 it was 26.76 during 1971-81 It reduced to 17.50 per cent during 1991-2001 Rural 19.07 and Urban 50.65 but in 2011 Bangalore District has recorded the highest growth rate of 35.10 per cent.

3.2 SEX RATIO:

The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in a given area, in 2011 was 965, the rural sex ratio was 977 and urban 942 in 2011 as compared to 2001, 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 2011. In 2011, the sex ratio was less than the state's average in the districts like Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Haveri and Mysore was less than the state's average.

3.3 POPULATION DENSITY:

The number of persons per square kilometer is 235 in 2011, among in the country Karnataka occupies the 20th position in density of population. According to 2011 census Bangalore district has highest density of 2,985 persons per sq. km and the lowest is 132 persons per sq km, in Kodagu and Uttara Kannada district. The density of population in the urban areas of Bangalore district is 10,375 per sq km and followed by Mysore with 5,508 per sq km. Apart from Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore, Mandya, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Kolar and Davangere districts having density of more than 300 persons per sq. km.

4. LITERACY:

A person is treated as a literate if he/she can read and write with understanding in any language. All children of the age group 0-4 are treated as illiterate. According to 2011 census the percentage of literacy in the state is 74.6 per cent as against 67.05 per cent in 2001. These figures indicate that there is a steady increase in the proportion of literates in the total population. The trend is similar for both male and female literacy in the State, the male literacy rate has increased from 9.9 per cent in 1901 to 86.1 percent in 2011 and that of the female literacy rate has increased from 0.6 percent in 1901 to 74.9 percent in 2011, at present in all the districts literacy both among the males and females has improved considerably.

5. RELIGION AND SOCIETY

Geographically, Karnataka occupies the centre tableland of the Deccan Plateau. It termed as an anthropological museum, where the people of different racial traits are settled. Apart from the so called Dravidians and Indo-Aryan races, 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 Negrato slaves from that region are believed to have come and settled down on

the territory bordering Goa, especially in Uttara Kannada and these people are called Siddhis. Certain settlements of the Tibetans have also come into existence. Some places on the coast like Bhatkal has people of Arabic origin and who are locally called Navayats, having settled down since centuries. The Christian population here has a considerable focus of European culture, as the Portuguese in Goa had married local women and Goan Christians have migrated to Karnataka.

6. MINERAL RESOURCES

the Yadgir and Bijapur districts. 3) The Deccan trappean and inter trappean annum. There are vast deposits of iron ore in different parts of the state. The iron ores of Bellary-Hospet region is Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Limited, produces the largest quantity of Manganese ore, about 3, 30,000 tonnes from its mines in Sandur area of Bellary district Kudremukh Iron Ore Company, engaged in mining iron ore in Western Ghats. Mysore Minerals and Trading Corporation are also active.

7. WATER RESOURCES

per cent of the and about 40 per cent of this amount which with their tributaries drain the State (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 the Major River System, Drainage Area and yield

River System	Drainage Area in the State			Estimated Average Yield	
	000 Sq. Km	%	Mcum	TMC	%
Krishna	111.74	58.56	27,451	969.44	28.20
Cauvery	36.13	18.97	10,980	387.76	11.28
Godavari	4.43	2.32	1,415	49.97	1.45
West Flowing rivers	24.53	12.88	56,600	1,998.83	58.14
North Pennar	6.91	3.64	906	32	0.93
South Pennar	3.76	1.97			
Palar	2.97	1.56			
Total	190.50	100	97,352	3,438.00	100

8. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

After the reorganization of states the newly integrated areas of Karnataka state were lacking in medical and health service facilities in rural and border areas of the state, the state government rigorously started implementing various national and state health programmes to improve the

prevailing health services in the state as early as possible. The policy of expansion and successful implementation of comprehensive public health service schemes has enabled the state to occupy a unique place in the country (Table 1.2).

Table: 1.2 Selected Indicators of Health Facilities in Karnataka

Physical Indicators and No. of Hospitals	2005 - 2006	2010 - 2011
District Hospitals	24	26
Other Hospitals	42	42
Community Health Centres (Cumulative)	301	325
Primary Health Centres (Cumulative)	1679	2193
Primary Health Units	553	3865
Sub -Centres	8143	8143

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services 2011.

The Department of Health and Family Welfare Services implemented various National and State Health programs of Public Health importance and also provides comprehensive Health Care Services to the people of the State through various types of health and medical institutions. Health care services are provided through the implementation of rural wealth component of the Minimum Needs Programme, Curative Services, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Vector Borne Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Guinea Worm Eradication Programme, Prevention and control of Communicable Diseases like Diarrhoeal diseases, Kyasanur Forest Diseases etc. Health Education, Training and School Health Services, Nutritional Services, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme, Laboratory Services, A major Externally Aided Project, Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project.

Urban Health Services: Major District Hospitals, Teaching Hospitals and Specialized Hospitals provide Secondary level Services. The Specialist Departments in the District Hospitals are catering to the needs of the patients coming directly as well those referred from small peripheral rural centers and mofussil hospitals (hospitals at major bus station) (Table: 1.2).

Table: 1.2 Numbers of hospitals and beds

Hospitals	No. of Institutions	No. of Beds
District Hospitals	26	10045
Urban Primary Health Centres	17	102
Other Hospitals	42	10461

Source: Handbook of Karnataka 2011.

The Blood Banks are located in all the District Hospitals and all Major Hospitals of the state. AIDS screening facility, Radiology services are available in all the District Hospitals and in all taluk level hospitals and Community Health Centres and Epidemic Diseases Hospitals for treating epidemic diseases like Cholera, Gastroenteritis, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Rabies, Measles, Chicken Pox and other infectious diseases are functioning at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field.

Rural Health Service: Primary Health Care is one of the agenda under 20 Point Programme, in the state the national pattern of three tiers Health Infrastructure in rendering at Primary Health Care through health institutions, Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres. Sub Centers, One Sub Center with a Female / Male health worker are available for every 5000 population in plain areas and for every 3000 population in Hilly and Tribal areas.. There are 8,143 Sub-Centres in the State and One Primary Health Center is established for every 30,000 population in plain and for every 20,000 Population in Hilly and Tribal areas. PHC is the first contact point between village community and the medical officers. With 14 Para-medical and other staff, it acts as a referral unit for 5-8 sub-centers. It has 6 beds for in patients. The activities of PHC involve curative, preventive, promotive and Family Welfare services, there are 2195 PHCs in the state.

Community Health Centres: One Community Health Centre is established for one lakh twenty thousand populations, CHCs are manned by four medical specialists a Surgeon, Physician, Gynaecologist, Paediatrician and one Dental Surgeon supported by 21 paramedical and other staff, CHCs in taluk headquarters having 100 beds.

Table: 1.3 Community Health Centres in the State

Systems	No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds	No. of dispensaries
Ayurveda	76	1167	561
Unani	11	202	50
Homoeopathy	10	135	43
Nature Cure	03	26	05
Yoga	03	15	-
Total	103	1545	659

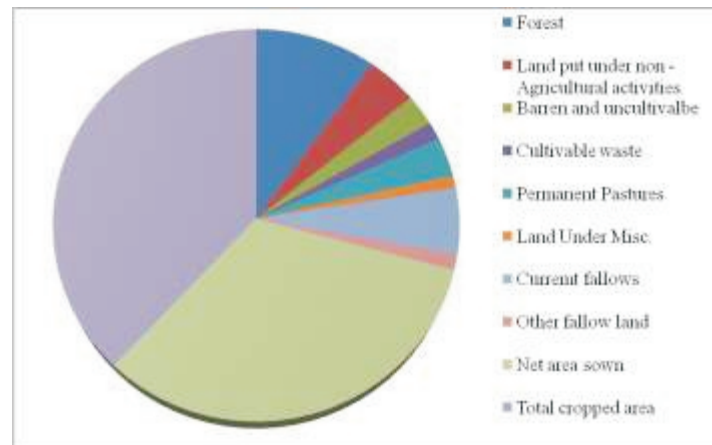
Source: Handbook of Karnataka 2011.

9. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main source of food for the population and fodder for the cattle besides the source of livelihood for nearly 65 per cent of the population. Agricultural holdings, farm implements, irrigation works and livestock represent the largest fixed capital in the state. About 69 per cent of total population lives in rural areas in the state. About 38.5 per cent of total population was main workers, among main workers 34.2 per cent are cultivators, 2.9 per cent are agricultural laborers and 3.6 per cent are engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations and allied activities.

In Karnataka, the cropped area is recorded survey-number wise in Rights, Tenancy and Crop Inspection (RTC) by the village accountants. During 2009-10 Provisional Report, out of the total reporting area of 1190.49 lakh ha, 60.4 per cent was the gross cropped area which included net area sown and area sown more than once. Net area sown was 56.89 per cent, Fallow land accounted for 15.86 per cent. Area under forests formed 20.1 per cent. Land not available for cultivation constituted 8.90 per cent.

Figure: 1.1 Land Utilization in Karnataka 2009-10.



Source: Handbook of Karnataka 2011.

Other uncultivated land excluding fallows was 10.22 per cent. The net sown area was 1107.4 lakh ha in the State as against 1,358.8 lakh ha in the India, area available for crop growth in the state is 7.9 per cent the reporting area for the country.

9.1 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

Agricultural Census is a quinquennial census conducted once in five years since its inception in 1970-71. So far eight Agricultural Census have been conducted, the latest being 2010-11. The year 1995-96 was declared as 'Land Records Year'. In this census, the number and size of operational holdings were collected both for male and female operational holders separately for the first time.

Figure: 1.2 sizes of operational holdings 2010-11



Source: Handbook of Karnataka 2011.

The total number of operational holdings as per 2010-11 Agricultural census is 62.21 lakhs and the total area of operational holdings is found to be 1121.9 lakh ha. The number and area operated by male is 6120.19 lakhs with 501.5 lakh ha while in case of female, the number of operational holdings is 8.94 with 114.13 lakh ha area operated.

The average size of operational holdings for the current census is found out to be 2.95 ha.

The average size of operational holdings held by female operational holders was 2.58 ha. Which is comparatively less when compared to 2.00 ha of average size holdings held by male operational holdings.

Table: 1.4 Average Size of Operational Holdings according to major size classes (in ha).

Size Class	70-71	75-80	80-81	85-90	90-95	95-00	00-05
Marginal	0.51	0.5	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.46
Small	1.46	1.49	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.44
Semi Medium	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.75	2.74	2.72
Medium	6.09	6.11	6.07	6.01	5.93	5.88	5.83
Large	16.43	16.35	15.69	15.45	15.28	15.02	14.74
Total	3.2	2.98	2.73	2.41	2.13	1.95	1.74

Source: Handbook of Karnataka 2011.

9.2 CROPPING PATTERN

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

9.4 MANURES AND FERTILIZERS:

Due to the high cost of chemical fertilizers, the development and use of organic manures has assumed great importance. Bio-fertilizers like Rhizobium, Blue green algae, Azotobacter and Azospirillum popularised among farming community. Steps are being taken to improve production of rural compost through educating the rural folk to prepare it on scientific lines. Local bodies are engaged in the preparation of urban compost. The consumption of fertilizers which was just 3,960 tonnes of nutrients during 1956-57 has reached a record 51.49 lakh tonnes during 2010-11 in the state. The per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers is 784 kg which is still lower than the neighbouring States. The Karnataka fertilizer concessional price scheme implemented from 2010-11, provision for the supply of super phosphate, diammonium phosphate, muriate of potash and complex fertilizers at concessional price.

9.5 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

The department is implementing the thrust programmes in selected districts to increase production of major crops like Integrated programme of Rice Development, Special Food grains Production Programme for maize, ragi, jowar and bajra, oilseeds production programme, National Pulse Development Programme etc. Besides the new programmes like Bhooguna, Hanithene and Krishi Prashasthi have been implemented to motivate and to encourage the farmers for adopting improved agricultural practices and to increase the production and productivity. Under National Watershed Development Programme in selected 98 taluks for popularizing dry farming, soil and water conservation schemes are being implemented. Danida assisted project for training farm

women and farm youth especially to teach the skills required in the farm operations were being focussed. Under Special Component Plan, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers were provided with inputs, implements, plant protection equipments, bullock and bullock carts etc.

9.6 CROP INSURANCE:

Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme is in operation since 1985 in all the taluks. The scheme is operated through the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) of India. The coverage in respect of crops insured in the State is shared between GIC and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1. During 2010-11, 4.25 lakh farmers in an area of 6.70 lakh ha insured the crops for a sum of Rs. 30,545 lakhs. About 3,986 lakh rupees were paid as claims to 2.16 lakh farmers.

9.7 HORTICULTURE:

The horticulture crops are grown in an area of 15.80 lakh hectares, a total production of over 124.00 lakh tones at the end of Xth plan period. At present it is estimated that the 25.81 lakh ha. An estimated production 105.56 lakh tones at the end of 2010-11,50 per cent. The diverse agro-ecological conditions prevailing in Karnataka has made it possible to grow different types of horticultural crops such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, plantation crops, root and tuber crops, medicinal and aromatic crops etc. Karnataka is the 3rd largest producer of fruits and stands 5th position in area and production of vegetable crops. State stands 1st in area and 3rd in production of flower crops. It occupies 2nd and 3rd position with respect to area and production of plantation crops. Karnataka is the largest producer of Spices, Aromatic and Medicinal crops.

Table: 1.7 Gross Area Production of Fruit, Plantation and Spice, Vegetable crops (in ha)

Crops	1995-96	1999-00	2005-06	2010-11
Fruit crops Area	3.15	3.13	2.61	2.57
Production	48.27	46.41	41.65	40.29
Plantation and Spice crops				
Area	8.64	8.97	8.71	9.26
Production	12.46	12.25	8.31	8.04
Vegetable Crops				
Area	2.59	3.29	3.77	3.83
Production	52.56	43.11	66.54	48.90
Flower Crops				
Area	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.18
Production	1.24	1.32	1.57	1.42
Total Area	17.18	15.6	15.30	15.85
Production	128.07	103.09	118.20	98.76

10. IRRIGATION

The ancient rulers of Karnataka undertook construction of a large number of tanks and paid maximum attention to irrigation. But in later period rulers put dam across the river Cauvery in 1347 near Talakadu and across on river Krishna in 1991 dug many canals from the Tungabhadra near the capital and tapped maximum quantity of water for irrigation from rivers. We hear of a hydraulic engineer in one of their records.

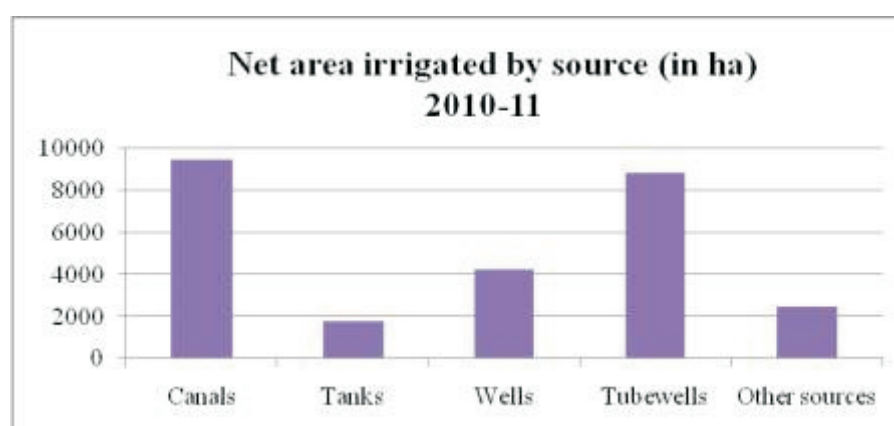


Figure: 1.3 Net Area Irrigated in 2010-11

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

Table: 1.5 Irrigated Area in Karnataka (Area in Hectares)

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

The irrigational potential in the state at present has been estimated at 55 lakh hectares, under major and medium irrigation projects about 10 lakh hectares. Under minor irrigation using surface waters and remaining 10 lakh ha from ground water sources. As per the master plans prepared by the State, the ultimate utilization in Krishna basin is likely to be 1,156 tmc and the State's use in the Cauvery basin is likely to be 408.62 tmc. The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal award has resulted in an allocation of 22.37 tmc for its project in the State. The State has presently formulated projects for utilising a total quantum of 103.31 tmc in Palar, Pennar (North and South) and west flowing rivers.

Table: 1.6 Gross Area Irrigated by crops (Hundred ha)

Sl.No.	Crops	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
I	Cereals				
1.	Paddy	9923	7291	6763	9231
2.	Jowar	1158	1144	1216	1544
3.	Ragi	497	633	529	476
4.	Wheat	1167	978	958	1200
5.	Maize	2351	2549	2164	3211
6.	Other cereals	261	304	308	518
7.	Total cereals and millets	12357	12899	11938	16180
II	Pulses	881	918	941	1057
III	Sugarcane	4068	3826	3352	3044
IV	Other food crops	4064	4107	3899	4279
V	Total food crops	24370	21750	20130	24560
VI	Cotton	885	471	385	801
VII	Oilseeds	2370	3433	3648	5042
VIII	Coconut	1715	1805	1932	1967
IX	Mulberry	672	617	562	545
X	Other non food crops	277	334	371	362
XI	Total non food crops	6819	6660	6898	8717
XII	Total food and non food crops	30889	28410	27028	33277

11. FISHERIES:

The State has 300 km of coastline, and 27,000 square km of continental shelf area, rich in pelagic fisheries resources. Out of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million square km, Karnataka has a share of 87,000 square km. Traditionally, Karnataka coast is known as mackerel coast. The marine fisheries resource potential of the State is estimated at 5.25 lakh metric tonnes, of which 3.25 lakh metric tonnes from inshore zone up to a depth of 70 meters and remaining 3.0 lakh metric tonnes from the off shore/deep sea zone.

Since the Department of Fisheries is consistently striving for development of fisheries and fishermen through implementing various developmental schemes in both Marine and Inland fisheries sectors. The Fisheries Sector plays an important role in the socio-economic development of State, in view of its contribution to the food basket, nutritional security, large foreign exchange earnings, employment generation and income. The fish production of Karnataka was around three lakh tonnes in early eighties and reached to a peak of over four lakh tones in mid nineties. The average fish production in the last five years is about 5.73 lakh tonnes with the contribution of Marine sector being 64 per cent and Inland sector being 36 per cent. The fish production from the state contributed about to 6.8 per cent India's total fish production. The current level of per-capita fish availability in the State is 6.3 kg.

12. MANUFACTURING SECTOR:

The indices of 16 major industry groups in the manufacturing sector, for 2010-11, Index of Beverages, Tobacco etc, recorded the highest increase of 14.13 per cent followed by basic metal and alloys 13.49 per cent, other manufacturing industry 12.61 percent, non-metallic mineral products 8.58 percent and Transport equipment 7.81 per cent. The production of textile is an important industry. It had centres all over Karnataka and they included places like Binnamangala, Aigandapura, Belgavi, Arasikere and Chinmali. In Bijapur initiated paper and agarbathi (joss stick) industries in North Karnataka and women spun yarn using a charkha in their spare time, weaving coarse blankets flourished in Davangere and Dodballapur. Appadorai (1990) described of Budihal as a centre of producing cloth from hemp fibre and Silk weavers in Lakshmeshwar and Varagiri. Oil production is another flourishing industry in the state, oil extracted from sesamum, linseed, soya

bean, niger seed, rape, mustard, sunflower, honge seed, castor, coconut, safflower etc.

13. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:

Karnataka state has developed better quality of road networks, among them, Belgaum-Hubli road on the Pune-Harihara route, Dharwad-Mundgod-Sirsi-Kumta roads are prominent. The oldest road in the Gulbarga area is the road from Gulbarga to Firozabad, In 1956, the road length including that of the integrated areas in the State was 43,182 km. The road development in Bidar, Gulbarga, Bellary, Raichur and Koppal was very poor. Special attention was paid to the development of roads in those areas during various Five Year Plans. From 1956 to 1978, about 6,059 km new road length was added and 21,854 km existing roads were improved. During the same period, 16,344 km road length was asphalted. For providing accessibility to the villages, about 30,543 km. rural roads were formed and 460 bridges were constructed.

National Highways: The National Highways are life line of a nation as they connect metropolitan cities, state capitals and ports, throughout the country. The length of the National Highways in 1961 was 1,269 km and in 1981 it was about 1,968 km and they were under the control of the Central Government previously. Since 1971, the National Highways are maintained by a separate wing of the State PWD, out of the Central funds. In 2009-10 there were seven National Highways traversing in the state, with a total length of 2,997 km. Since last decade, 30 km of the National Highway No.4 has been widened from two lanes to four lanes. About 300 km length of the National Highway no. 9, 13, 17 and 48 were widened, from single lane to two and four lanes.

State Highways: They are important joining links connecting the district headquarters with the state capital and interconnecting links between the National Highways in the state. As on March 2005 there were altogether 105 State Highways running in the state having 17240 kms road length. As on March 2010, it has raised to 20, 738 kms in the state. Belgaum district with 2341 kms tops the list. Bangalore (Urban) district with 171 kms at the bottom. The road widening work on ST 17 (Mysore-Bangalore) and (Srirangapattana-Bidar) has also brought the expected results with free traffic movement.

13.1 PUBLIC CONVEYANCE

Bangalore Metro Transport Corporation's average numbers of buses per day road on road were 3533 with a route mileage of 3056-82 kms serving 11,453.70 lakh passengers and the annual revenue derived was Rs. 50,618.65 lakhs for the year 2004-05 likewise the details of Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) 2010-11 is as follows.

Table: 1.8 Different Types of Public Transportation

Corporations and Headquarters	No. of Buses on Road Per-day	Annual Gross km Operation	Annual Passengers Carried	Annual Revenue
KSRTC (Central)	4,847	5992.34 (lakh)	5877.31 (lakh)	79999.21 (lakh)
NEKRTC Gulbarga	2,990.6	1789.30 (lakh)	3,299. (lakh)	32671.15 (lakh)
NWKRTC Hubli	3,844.4	3,899.70 (lakh)	6,268.80	55,876.26 (lakh)
BMTC (Bangalore)	3,933.4	3,076.82 (lakh)	11,653.70	50,818.65 (lakh)

KSRTC has 12 divisions, 70 depots, four regional workshops and two printing presses. It has 15,950 buses with 8,478 schedules, 7,762 routes and 50.80 lakh daily km. service and gained Rs. 5,389.77 lakhs as net profit during 2010-11. NWKRTC had 6889 buses and NEKRTC had 3,742 buses under their jurisdiction for public service. and computerized on line reservation system called "AWAAR" has also been devised by KSRTC for public use. The luxury buses like Airavatha (Volvo), Mayura, Rajahamsa, semi luxury, express and rural transport buses.

14. EMPLOYMENT

Removal of unemployment and providing placements to the unemployed are the major objectives of planning, the number of registrations in the state 17.431 lakhs in March 2010.

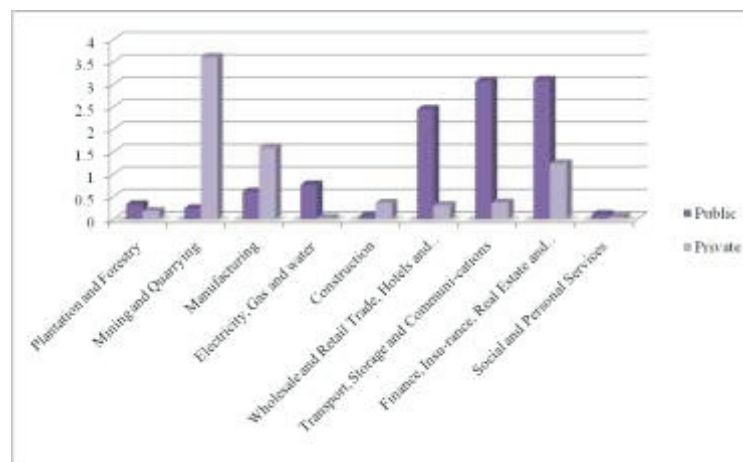


Figure: 1.4 Employment in public and private Sectors.

However it is also to be noted that all those who have registered are not unemployed and all the employed may not have got placements through Employment Exchange. In 2010 there are 56 Employment Exchanges in the State, of these 34 are district employment exchanges, one project employment exchange, one Sub-regional employment exchange, one professional and executive employment, one Special Exchange for SC/ST, one for the Physically Handicapped, six University Employment Bureau, four job developments and industrial service centre.

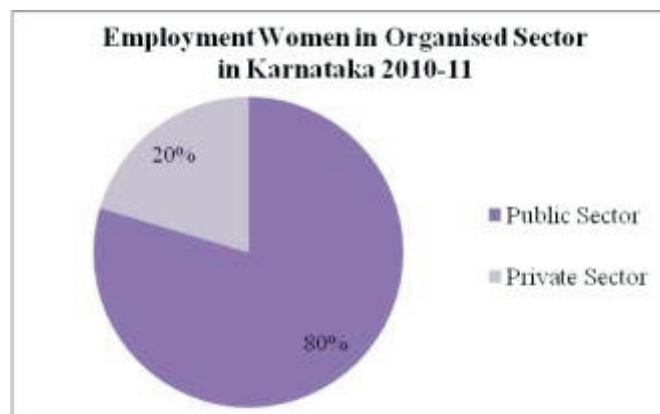


Figure: 1.4 Employed women in Organized sector in Karnataka

Table: 1.9 Employment in Public and Private Sectors (Branch wise)

Branches	March 2000	March 2001	March 2002	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005	March 2010
Central Government	1.33	1.29	1.27	1.23	1.08	0.98	0.97
State Government	5.56	5.61	5.59	5.62	5.70	57.09	56.74
Central Government	1.84	1.80	1.69	1.63	1.65	16.79	16.66
State Government	1.74	1.73	1.67	1.59	1.58	15.68	15.43
Local Bodies	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.67	6.52	6.59
Public Sector	11.14	11.13	10.90	10.75	10.67	105.93	105.12
Private Sector – Act	6.80	6.92	6.91	7.0	6.78	72.73	8.65
Private Sector- Non-Act	0.70	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.75	7.54	7.23
Private Sector	7.57	7.67	7.66	7.75	7.53	80.27	86.43
Total	18.71	18.80	18.56	18.50	18.20	186.20	191.55

Wage Employment: The Government of India had introduced Sampoorna Grammeena Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) by covering Jawahar Gramin Swarojagar Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assistance Scheme (EAS) was a composite wage employment programme to provide additional wage employment in rural areas besides food security and creation of durable community, social and economic and infrastructure in rural areas. The SGRY has two components. 50 per cent of the funds sharing 75 per cent and 25 per cent by the central and state governments respectively and 50 per cent in terms of food grains from Government of India free of cost. Subsequently during 2005-06 both the schemes were integrated and implemented as a single scheme. The resources will be distributed in the proportion 20:30:50 between Zilla panchayat, Taluk panchayat and Gram panchayat.

15. STATE INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME:

At constant (1993-94) prices, the quick estimates of State income i.e., Net State Domestic product (NSDP) at factor cost of Karnataka in 2005-06 was estimated at Rs.63,968 crores as against Rs.61386 crores in 2010-11 registering an increase of 4.2 percent during the year, at current prices, showing an increase of 7.5 percent during the year. The corresponding growth rates in National Income at current and constant prices are 6.5 percent and 4.2 per cent respectively.

The Per capita income (per capita NSDP) at factor cost in real terms, at 1993-94 prices is estimated at Rs.11,799 for 2005-06 as against Rs.11516 for 2001-02, registering an increase of 2.5 percent. The per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs.18521 in 2002-03 as against Rs.17,518 in 2010-11, showing an increase of 5.7 per cent. The corresponding per capita income growth rates at current and constant prices are 4.7 per cent and 2.4 percent respectively at national level (Karnataka at a Glance, 2011).

15.1 SECTORIAL SHARES OF STATE INCOME:

The shares of broad sectors, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the total State Income at current prices in 2005-06 were 20.9 percent, 23.0 percent and 56.1 percent. In 1999-2000 (base year), the corresponding shares were 29.9 percent, 21.3 percent and 48.8 percent respectively. Sectorial composition of state income in 2005-06 compared to 1999-2000 indicates a gradual decline in dependence of State economy on agriculture (reduction in the share of 9.0 percent over 1999-2000) is over the years, the Share of the Secondary sector has almost been static during this period.

17. CONCLUSION

However in Karnataka state the qualitative and quantitative analysis of socio-economic

development is severely limited today as compared to other states in India with major political and administrative, as well as various social and economic factors, unless they studied at regional level they cannot be properly covered. This also helps policy makers and planners in allocating developmental resources to services and facilities in regions or areas where the deficiencies are evidently serious. The system of classification of economic activity can become an even more potent tool for planning purposes at the local level.

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