

“Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat”

Department of School Education & Literacy, MHRD



एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत

Action Report

Name of the State/UT/Institute: Uttarakhand: Karnataka (KVS)

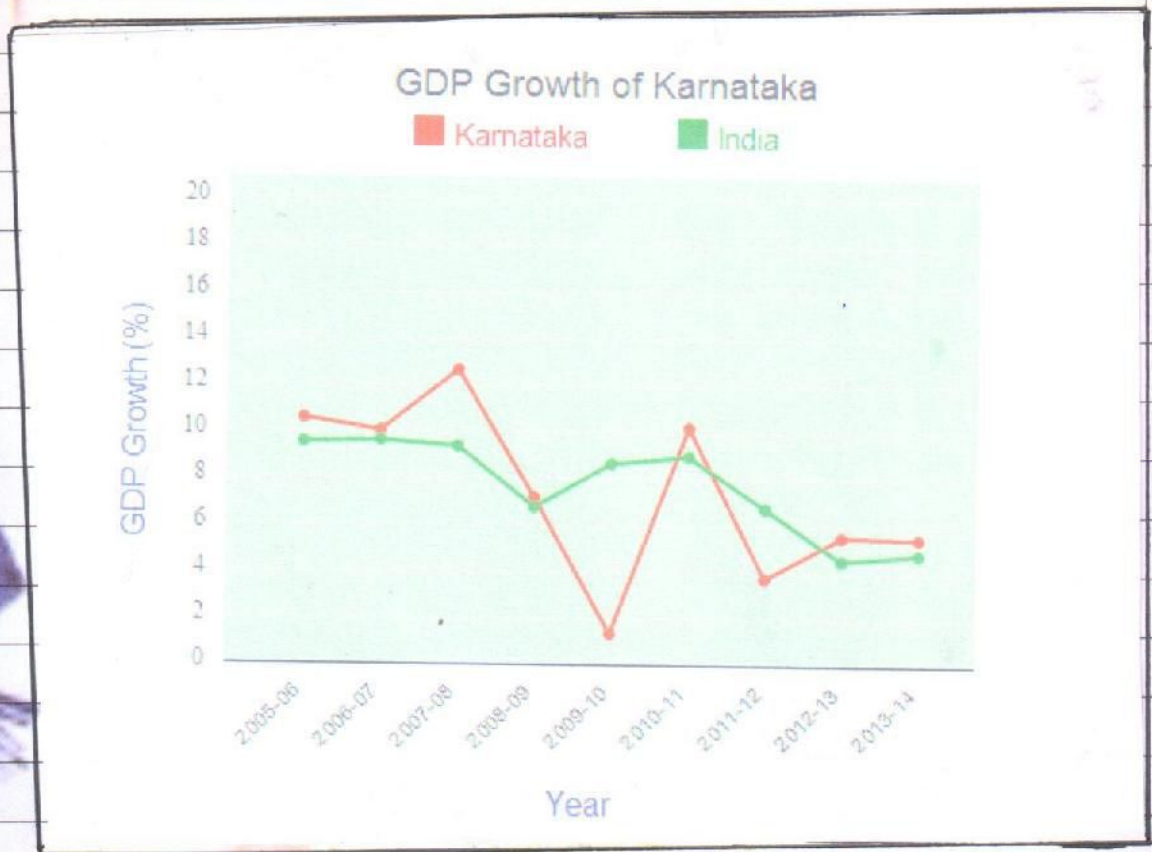
Name of the activity: Student Project Notebook/Scrap book

Number of students participated: 1

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Topic : ECONOMY OF KARNATAKA



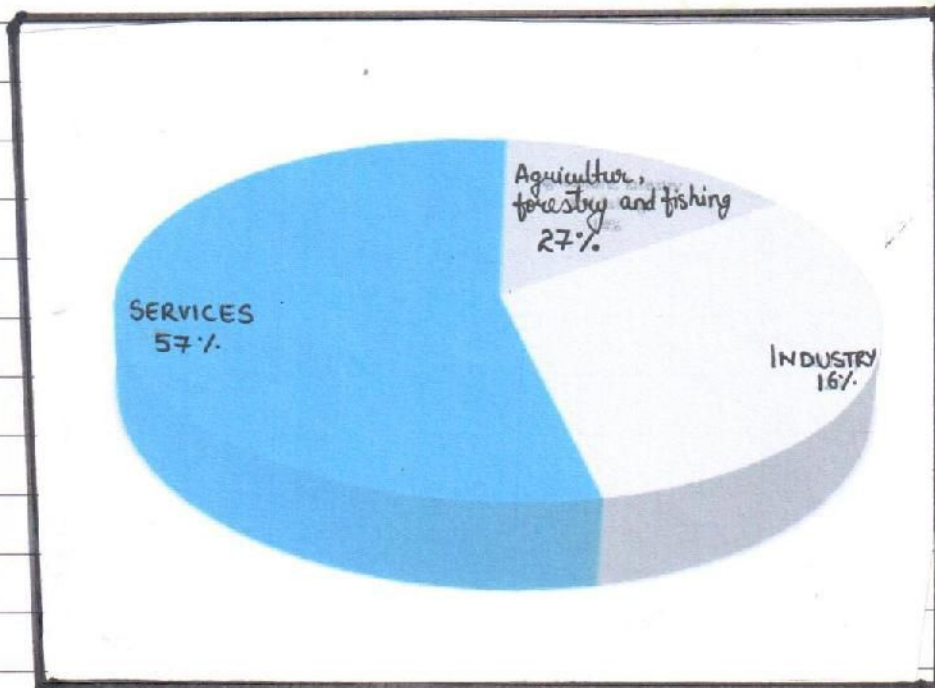
Karnataka had an estimated GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) of about US \$115.86 billion in the 2014-15 fiscal year. The state registered a GSDP growth rate of 7% for the year 2014-2015. Karnataka's contribution to India's GDP in the year 2014-15 was 7.54%. With GDP growth of 17.59% and per capita GDP growth of 16.04%, Karnataka is on the 6th position among all states and union territories. In an employment survey conducted for the year 2013-2014, the unemployment rate in Karnataka was

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The state has also begun to invest heavily in solar power centred on the Paragada Solar Park. As of December 2017, the state has installed an estimated 2.2 gigawatts of block solar panelling and in January 2018 announced a tender to generate a further 1.2 gigawatts in the coming years. Karnataka Renewable Energy Development suggests that this will be based on 24 separate systems (or 'blocks') generating 5 megawatts each.

CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY BY SECTOR



Since the 1980s, Karnataka has emerged as the pan-Indian leader in the field IT (Information Technology). In 2007, there were nearly 2,000 firms operating in Karnataka. Many of them, including India's biggest software firms, Infosys and Wipro, are also

1.8% compared to the national rate of 4.9%. An article argues Karnataka to be India's most prosperous state citing many reasons. In 2011-2012, Karnataka had an estimated poverty ratio of 20.91% compared to the national ratio of 21.92%.

Nearly 56% of the workforce in Karnataka is engaged in agriculture and related activities. A total of 12.31 million hectares of land, or 64.6% of the state's total area, is cultivated. Much of the agricultural output is dependent on the southwest monsoon as only 26.5% of the sown area is irrigated.

Karnataka is the manufacturing hub for some of the largest public sector industries in India, including -

- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
- National Aerospace Laboratories
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
- Bharat Earth Movers Limited
- HMT (formerly Hindustan Machine Tools).

These are based in Bangalore.

Many of India's premier science and technology research centres, such as -

- Indian Space Research Organisation.
- Central Power Research Institute.
- Bharat Electronics Limited.
- Central Food Technological Research Institute.
- Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited.

headquartered in the state. Exports from these firms exceeded Rs. 50,000 crores (\$12.5 billion) in 2006-07, accounting for nearly 38% of all IT exports from India.

— The Nandi Hills area in the outskirts of Devanahalli is the site of the upcoming \$22 billion, 50 square kilometre BIAL IT Investment Region, one of the largest infrastructure projects in the history of Karnataka. All this has earned the state capital, Bangalore, the sobriquet Silicon Valley of India.

— Karnataka also leads the nation in biotechnology. It is home to India's largest biocluster, with 158 of the country's 320 biotechnology firms being based here. The state accounts for 75% of India's floriculture, an upcoming industry which supplies flowers and ornamental plants worldwide.

— Seven of India's banks, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank, Vijaya Bank, Karnataka Bank, ING Vysya Bank and the State Bank of Mysore originated in this state.

— A majority of the silk industry in India is headquartered in Karnataka, much of it in Doddaballapura.

Transport

Air transport in Karnataka, as in the rest of the country, is still a fledgling but fast expanding sector. Karnataka has airports at Bangalore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Hubli, Hampi, Bellary and Mysore with international operations from Bangalore and Mangalore airports.

Karnataka has a railway network with a total length of approximately 3,089 kilometres (1,919 mil). Until the creation of the South Western Zone headquartered at Hubli in 2003, the railway network in the South Western Zone, with remainder under the South Railways. Coastal Karnataka is covered under the Southern Railways at Mangalore city and the Konka railway network, which was considered India's biggest railway project of the century. Bangalore is well-connected with inter-state destinations, while other towns in the state are not.

Karnataka has 11 ports, including the New Mangalore Ports, a major port and ten minor ports, of which three were operational in

2012. The New Mangalore Port, a major port and ten was incorporated as the ninth major port in India on 4 May 1974. This port handled 32.04 million tonnes of Traffic in the fiscal year 2006-07 with 17.92 million tonnes of imports and 14.12 million tonnes of exports. The port also handled 1015 vessels including 18 cruise vessels during the year 2006-07. Foreigners can enter Mangalore through the New Mangalore Port with the help of Electronic visa (e-visa). Cruise ships from Europe, North America and UAE arrive at New Mangalore Port to visit the tourist places across Coastal Karnataka. The port of Mangalore is among the 4 major ports of India that receive over 25 international cruise ships every year.

The total length of National Highways and state highways in Karnataka are 3,973 and 9,829 kilometers (2,469 and 6,107 mil), respectively. The KSRTC, the state public transport corporation transports an average of 2.2 million passengers daily employs about 25,000 people. In the late nineties, KSRTC was split into four corporations.

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viz., The Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation, The North-East Karnataka Road Transport Corporation and The North-West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation with their headquarters in Bangalore, Gulbarga and Hubli respectively, and with the remnant of the KSRTC maintaining operations in the rest of the state from its headquarters in Bangalore

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DEMOGRAPHICS OF KARNATAKA

Karnataka, with a total population of 61,100,000 is one of the major states in South India. Kannada is the official language of Karnataka. Other linguistic minorities in the state are Tulu, Kodava, Konkani, Urdu, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Hindi and Malayalam.

Karnataka is also in the forefront of population control measures with the world's first two birth control clinics being set up in 1930 in Mandya District.

According to Census 2011 in India, the total population of Karnataka is 6.25 crores. Of this 50.9% are male and 49.1% are female.

The population density is 319 per km², the sex ratio is 973 females to 1000 males and 38.67% of the people in Karnataka live in urban areas.

The literacy rate is 75.4%. The eight big cities of Karnataka in order of their population are :-

- 1) Bengaluru
- 2) Hubballi-Dharwad
- 3) Mysuru
- 4) Belagavi
- 5) Kalburgi
- 6) Mangaluru
- 7) Davanagere
- 8) Ballari

The state has one of the largest populations of Anglo Indians.

Religion in Karnataka

S.NO	Religion	% age
1.	Hindu	84.2%
2.	Muslim	12.9%
3.	Christian	1.9%
4.	Others	1.0%

Bengaluru Urban and Belagavi are the most populated districts, each of them having a population of more than three million.

Gadaga, Chamaraajnagar and Kodagu districts have a population of less than a million.

According to 2011 census of India, 84% of the population are Hindu, 12.9% are Muslims, 1.9% are Christians, 0.7% are Jains, 0.2% are Buddhist, <0.1% are Sikhs, and remaining belong to other religions.

Karnataka is also the location of some tribes like Nayaka, Soliga and Yerava.

The Joint family system is prevalent in the rural areas of Karnataka and there are extreme cases like the Narasinganavars who reside in the Dharwad district and are recognised as one of the largest undivided families in the world.

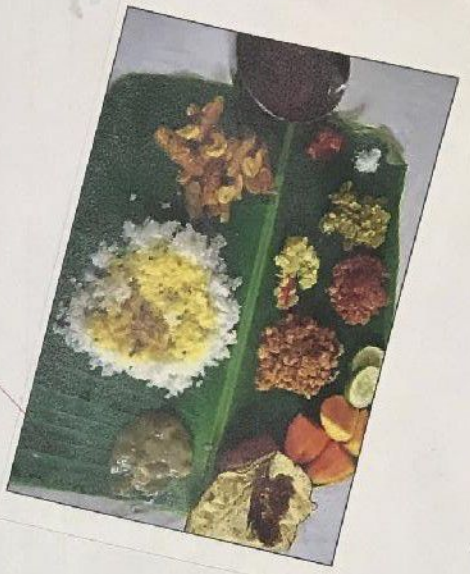
Languages

- 1) Kannada 68.5%
- 2) Urdu 10.5%
- 3) Telugu 6.2%
- 4) Marathi 3.3%
- 5) Tamil 3.2%
- 6) Tulu 2.1%
- 7) Hindi 2.6%
- 8) Konkani 1.0%
- 9) Beary 1.3%
- 10) Others 0.8%

Food Culture of Karnataka

Karnataka is known for its wide variety of dishes and sambars. The food is rich in flavours and consists of various vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. Flavours, a typical Karnataka sota (meal) consists of rice, sambar, pickle, ghee, dessert, and other curries. Popular dishes include the ghee on a banana leaf, other popular dishes include the supari light Neer dosa, Bisi Bele Bhaat which is a lot like a biryani, and chicken curry. Benne is a Kanari Gassi. Coconut and peanuts are a staple element of these dishes. A signature dish of South Karnataka is the Kani Vetti. It consists of a thin wafer - like vetti made from rice, dipped in chicken curry. This is the traditional dish of the Tuluvas.

Mangalorean fish curry is one of the many popular dishes that are an integral part of Karnataka's cuisine. The gassi is made in red or peas curry or kani vetti, another popular dish of Udupi cuisine. Coconut fish is an important element of the dish, and the curry itself is made up of various of mild curries. Mangalore is a port city fish is a staple diet for many people. It has beautiful scenery and streets lined with palm trees and uses also a major seaport during the reign of Tipu Sultan. Karnataka is a fascinating place to visit. Every town or city of Karnataka has something different to offer. It offers variety in its culture, and form, food and has seen a rich history. This southern state of India has a rich culture and is great place to visit. It shows India's diversity.





Food Culture of Karnataka

Karnataka is known for its wide variety of dosas and sambars. The food is rich in flavour and consists of various vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. However, a typical Karnataka oota consists of rice, sambar, pickle, and ghee. Desserts and other curries based dishes.....



Traditional food of Karnataka

Famous Cuisine

Fifteen types of Cuisine are famous in Karnataka State, but here we have mentioned three types of food items which are very popular in Karnataka State.

Maddur-Vada

A very popular tea time snack, it becomes difficult to stop once you start munching these pitters. This Karnataka Cuisine recipe derives its name from Maddur town in Mandya, Karnataka. Unlike regular Vada which cooks like a donut, Maddur Vada is made with maida, Semolina and few spices.



Udupi "Dosa" - Rasam - Famous Food"

You will find this famous gluten snack served in trains and tea stalls. This Karnataka food item is best enjoyed with coconut chutney and filter coffee (Best Place to have :- The Native in Bangalore)

Udupi - Tomato - Rasam

All South Indians start their meal with a tangy appetizer called Rasam. Udupi Rasam is made with tomato and damaged water tempered with spices which results into a tangy sensation. A Karnataka breakfast recipe, it is served before meals or with South Indian Chai! It is literally a blast of flavours in your mouth and you won't be able to stop at just one glass.

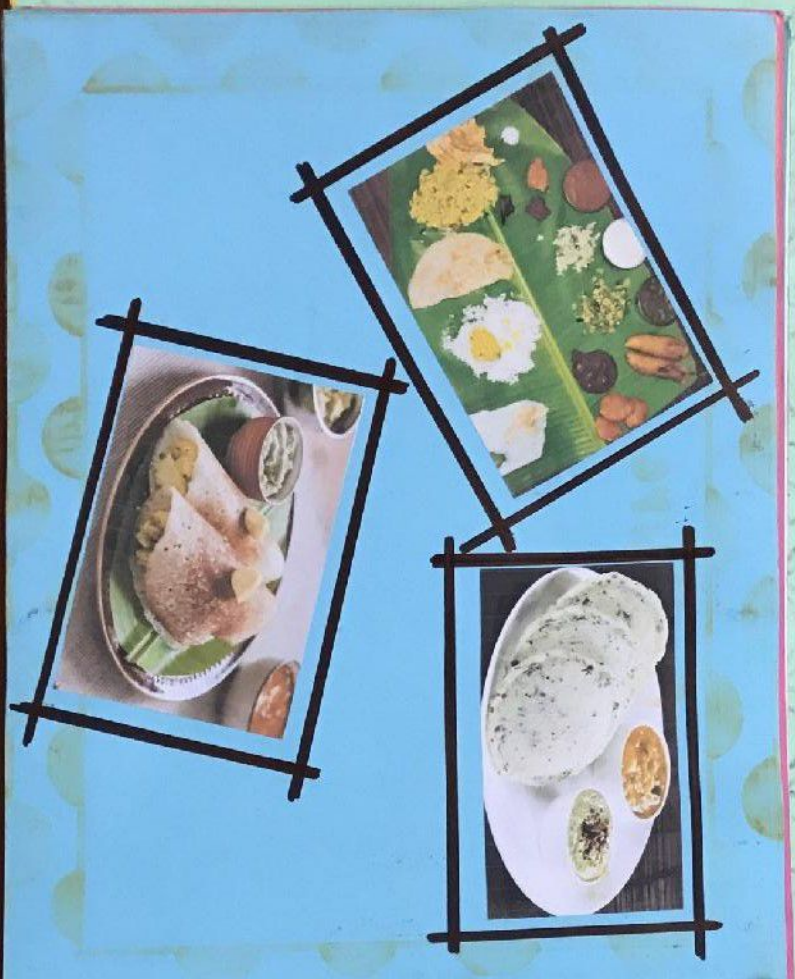
(Best Place to have :- Bemis Cinema Bheppanaru in Bangalore, Madurai in Mangalore)



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Mysore Pak, a famous sweet of Karnataka,
made with ghee, sugar and gram
flour.

Mysore Pak

Mysore Pak is a Karnataka sweet made with ghee, sugar and gram flour. It was first created in the kitchen of Mysore Palace during the reign of Raja Wodeyar IV and now has become people's favourite dessert. If you find yourself in Mysore, stop at one of its sweet shops and bring home some of Karnataka's cuisine.
(Best Place to have :- Vashnavi Sweets in Mysore.)



Culture

FOOD :

- Niles, Dosa - The word neer means water in Tamil language. Neer dosa is very famous dish that consists of rice dosa. It is served with chutney, curry or sambhar.
- Kosei Grousi - Kosi means chicken and Grousi means curry. It is famous Hongkongan recipe. It is usually served with set dosa, neer cha or set at side.
- Kundubusa Keti Saoru - It is another style of chicken curry and is very famous at the Hongkongan coast. The curry is prepared with rice with neer dosa, set or set rice.
- Alungacha - is a dish of potatoes washed with tomato, onion & fresh gram served as a side dish with dosa & rice.

• FOOD •

NEER DOSA

Neer dosa is a very famous dish that consists of rice dosa. To make the dosa, rice is to be soaked overnight for few hours in water, and no fermentation is required. Since rice is easily available in Karnataka. Neer dosa is found at many places and water



KORRI GASSI

Korri means chicken and Gassi means curry. For this curry, succulent pieces of chicken are cooked with spices and ground fresh coconut. This is a famous Mangalorean recipe. It is usually served with rotis, daava, or rati at the side.

KUNDAPURA KOLI SAARU

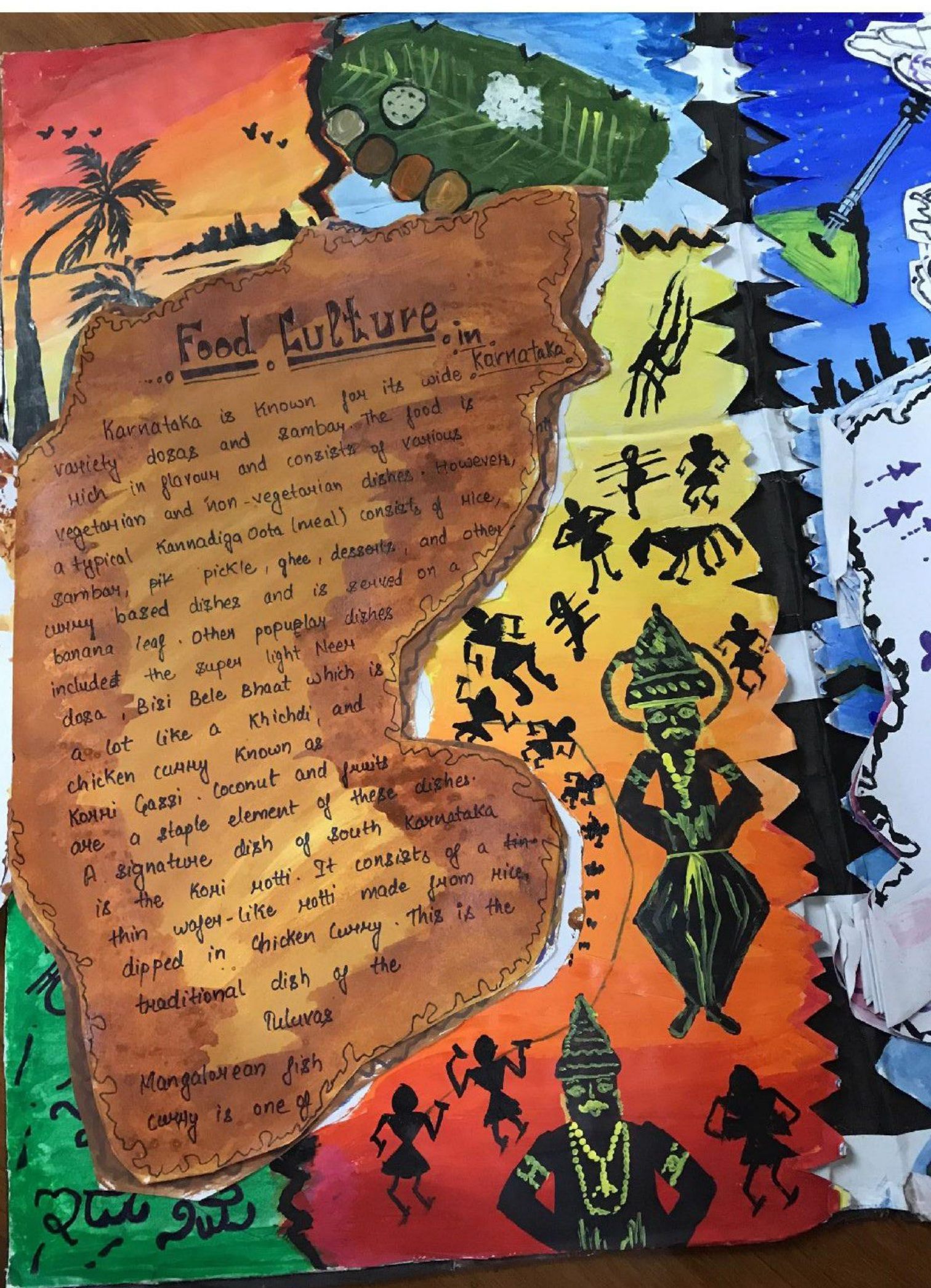
Kundapura Koli Saaru is another style of chicken curry and is very popular in the Mangalorean coastal region. The gravy of the curry is made from onion, garlic, ginger and other spices along with coconut milk. The curry is perfect to have with rotis, daava, rati, or even rice.



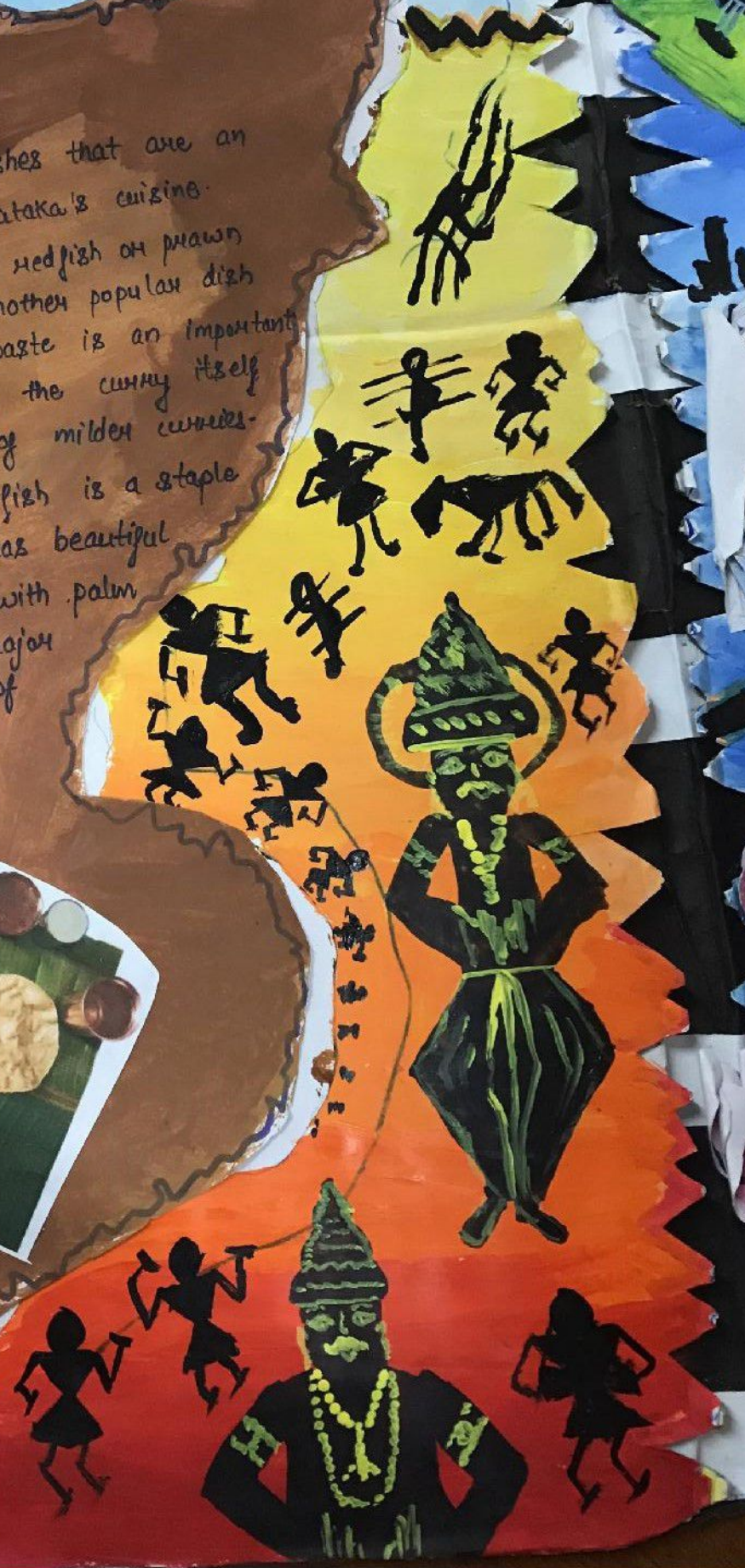
Food Culture in Karnataka

Karnataka is known for its wide variety of dosas and sambars. The food is rich in flavour and consists of various vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. However, a typical Kannadiga Oota (meal) consists of rice, sambar, pickle, ghee, desserts, and other curries based dishes and is served on a banana leaf. Other popular dishes include the super light Neer dosa, Bisi Bele Bhaat which is a lot like a Khichdi, and chicken curry known as Kori Gassi. Coconut and fruits are a staple element of these dishes. A signature dish of South Karnataka is the Kori Motti. It consists of a thin, wafel-like motti made from rice, dipped in chicken curry. This is the traditional dish of the Pulevaras.

Mangalorean fish curry is one of



the many popular dishes that are an intricate part of Karnataka's cuisine. The gassi is made in red fish or prawn, curry or Kori rotli, another popular dish of Udipi cuisine. Coconut paste is an important element of the dish, and the curry itself is made up of versions of milder curries. Mangalore is a port city; fish is a staple diet for many people. It has beautiful coasts and streets lined with palm trees and was also a major seaport during the reign of Tipu Sultan



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