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

Name of the activity: Student Project Notebook/Scrap book

Number of students participated: 1

For More update- follow us on YouTube and Facebook: EBSB-Dept. of School Education, MHRD
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 7.5% 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
The state has also begun to invest heavily in solar power, centred on the Paragada Solar Park. As of December 2017, the state had installed an estimated 2.2 gigawatts of block solar paneling 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 SECTORS**

Since the 1980s, Karnataka has emerged as the pan-Indian leader in the field of 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 15% 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

In Karnataka, as in the rest of the country, is still a fledging 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 mile). Until the creation of the South Western Zone headquatered 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 road 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 Port, a major port and Ten minor ports, of which three were operational in...
2012. The New Mangalore Port, a major port and

It 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

tonnages 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 mi), 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 corporation.
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.
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 1950 in Mandya District.

According to census 2011 in India, the total population of Karnataka is 62,25,000. Of this 50.9% are male and 49.1% are females.

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. Kalaburgi
6. Mangaluru
7. Davangere
8. Ballari
The state has one of the largest populations of Anglo Indians.

**Religion in Karnataka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>%</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

According to the 2011 census of India, 84% of the population are Hindus, 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 Narasingamavars 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) Hindi 10.5%
3) Telugu 6.2%
4) Marathi 2.3%
5) Tamil 8.2%
6) Tulu 2.1%
7) Hindi 2.6%
8) Konkani 1.0%
9) Beary 1.3%
10) Others 0.8%
Food Culture of Karnataka

Flora and fauna, rich biodiversity, and a rich history make Karnataka's food culture unique. The state's geography and climate influence its cuisine, which is a blend of coastal and inland dishes.

Karnataka's coastline offers fresh seafood, while inland areas are known for their rice dishes. The state's climate also allows for a variety of vegetables and fruits, which are incorporated into the local cuisine.

Karnataka's cuisine is known for its use of spices like fenugreek, turmeric, and coriander. Dishes often include lentils, rice, and vegetables. The state's climate and geography also influence its beverage culture, with a variety of herbal teas and fruit juices.

The state's cultural diversity is reflected in its food, with a variety of dishes from different communities. From the coastal Malvanese cuisine to the Hill tribe dishes, Karnataka's food culture is a rich tapestry of flavors and traditions.
Food Culture of Karnataka

Karnataka is known for its wide variety of dosas and sambhars. The food is rich in flavor and consists of various vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. However, a typical Karnataka diet consists of rice, sambar, palya, and ghee.

desserts and other curry based dishes...
Famous Cuisine

[Handwritten text with images of traditional food]
Tikka - Chicken

This dish consists of marinated chicken pieces grilled and served with a special sauce.

You will find the famous potato dish known as Aloo Gobi, made with potatoes and cauliflower.

Dal - Lentil Stew

A lentil stew made with lentils, vegetables, and spices. It is often served with flatbread or rice.

Chakka - Cashew Sauce

A spicy cashew sauce that can be used as a dip or as a topping for rice or bread.

Pizza - Italian Pizza

An Italian dish consisting of dough topped with tomato sauce, cheese, and various toppings like pepperoni, mushrooms, or vegetables.
Mrs. Cart

Great Tea in the "Victoria house of France"

Micron Cak
Culture

Food
NEER DOSA

Dosa is found at many places and markets. It is made easily available in restaurants. Here's a simple and traditional way to make it:

- Soak rice and urad dal in water and cook
- Mix it in a blender
- Pour the batter into hot oil
- Spread it on the pan

Serve dosa with chutney and mango pickle.
Kudupura Koli Saaru

Korri Gassi

The curry is made from onion, ginger, and other spices along with coconut milk. The curry is perfect to serve with rice and roti. This is a popular curry in the Mangalorean cuisine and is usually served with rice or chapati.

Korri is a type of curry, made with chicken, onion, tomatoes, and spices. The curry is often served with rice or bread.
Karnataka is known for its wide variety of dosa and zambey. The food is rich in flavour and consists of various vegetables and non-vegetarian dishes. However, a typical Kannadiga diet consists of rice, zambey, pickles, ghee, desserts, and other curry based dishes and is served on a banana leaf. Other popular dishes include the super light Neer dosa, Bisi Bele Bath which is a lot like a Khichdi, and chicken curry known as Kori Gassi. Coconut and peanuts are a staple element of these dishes. A signature dish of South Karnataka is the Kori rotti. It consists of a thin, waffer-like rotti made from rice, dipped in Chicken Curry. This is the traditional dish of the Paluvae.

Mangalorean fish curry is one of
the many popular dishes that are an intricate part of Karnataka's cuisine. The gassi is made in rice fish or prawns curry on Koni matti, another popular dish of Udupi cuisine. Coconut paste is an important element of the dish, and the curry itself is made up of versions of mild curry. 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.