

## CHAPTER III

### PEOPLE

*Add to Part I, Page 390, after the first table:*

The population of the State by residence and sex as per 1991 Census is as follows:

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	1,57,44,942	72,06,975	2,29,51,917
Female	1,53,24,471	67,00,813	2,20,25,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,10,69,413</b>	<b>1,39,07,788</b>	<b>4,49,77,201</b>

*Density:* The density of population in State in 1991 was rural 165, Urban 3,761 and total 234 per sq.km.

The following table shows the area and population of the state by districts along with the percentages and rankings as per 1991 census (Pages 390 and 391 in the State Volume I)

#### Table No.3.1

Table showing district-wise area and population with rankings in Karnataka in 1991.

(See page 391 of part I for 1981 figures)

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Area in Sq.Kms</i>			<i>Population</i>		
	<i>Area</i>	<i>% to State's Area</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>% to State population</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1. Bangalore	2,190	1.14	20	48,39,162	10.76	1
2. Bangalore Rural	5,815	3.03	16	16,73,194	3.72	14
3. Belgaum	13,415	6.99	5	35,03,606	7.79	2
4. Bellary	9,885	5.15	11	18,90,092	4.22	13
5. Bidar	5,448	2.84	17	12,55,799	2.79	17
6. Bijapur	17,069	8.90	1	29,27,990	6.50	5
7. Chikmagalur	7,201	3.76	14	10,17,283	2.27	19
8. Chitradurga	10,852	5.66	7	21,80,443	4.86	11
9. Dakshina Kannada	8,441	4.40	12	26,94,264	6.01	6
10. Dharwad	13,738	7.16	4	35,03,150	7.80	3
11. Gulbarga	16,224	8.46	2	25,82,169	5.74	7
12. Hassan	6,814	3.55	15	15,69,684	3.50	16
13. Kodagu	4,102	2.14	19	4,88,455	1.08	20
14. Kolar	8,223	4.29	13	22,16,889	4.93	10
15. Mandya	4,961	2.59	18	16,64,374	3.70	15
16. Mysore	11,954	6.23	6	31,65,018	7.04	4
17. Raichur	14,017	7.31	3	23,09,887	5.15	8
18. Shimoga	10,553	5.50	9	19,09,663	4.24	12
19. Tumkur	10,958	5.53	8	23,05,819	5.14	9
20. Uttara Kannada	10,291	5.37	10	12,20,260	2.72	18
State Total	1,91,791	100.0		4,49,77,201	100.0	

Source: Census of India 1991 Series 11, Karnataka, Final population totals

Bangalore district which was formerly (1981) of the 14th rank in area is now 20th in area due to its division. Still it ranks first in population, Bangalore Rural district, newly created is 16th in area and 14th in population.

### Table No.3.2

#### Additional Table

The following table gives the ratio of Rural and Urban population by districts as per 1991 Census.

Districts	Total	Percentage to the total population			
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Bangalore	48,39,162	6,69,909	41,69,253	13.84	86.16
2. Bangalore Rural	16,73,194	13,69,908	3,03,286	81.87	18.13
3. Belgaum	35,83,606	27,41,820	8,41,786	76.51	23.49
4. Bellary	18,90,092	13,25,692	5,64,400	70.14	29.86
5. Bidar	12,55,799	10,10,096	24,5703	80.43	19.57
6. Bijapur	29,27,990	22,39,244	6,88,746	76.48	23.52
7. Chikmagalur	10,17,283	8,45,422	1,71,861	83.11	16.89
8. Chitradurga	21,80,443	15,91,765	5,88,678	73.00	27.00
9. Dakshina Kannada	26,94,264	19,31,670	7,62,594	71.69	28.31
10. Dharwad	35,03,150	22,79,259	12,23,891	65.05	34.95
11. Gulbarga	25,82,169	19,72,366	6,09,803	76.38	23.62
12. Hassan	15,69,684	12,96,962	27,27,22	82.62	17.38
13. Kodagu	4,88,455	4,10,514	77,941	84.04	15.96
14. Kolar	22,16,889	16,99,906	5,16,983	76.68	23.32
15. Mandya	16,44,374	13,77,570	2,66,804	83.77	16.23
16. Mysore	31,65,018	22,24,724	9,40,294	70.29	29.71
17. Raichur	23,09,887	18,29,765	4,80,122	79.21	20.79
18. Shimoga	19,09,663	14,03,421	5,06,242	73.49	26.51
19. Tumkur	23,05,819	19,23,656	3,82,163	83.42	16.58
20. Uttara Kannada	12,20,260	9,25,744	2,94,516	75.86	24.14
State Total	4,49,77,201	3,10,69,413	1,39,07,788	69.08	30.92

Source: Census of India 1991 Series II, Karnataka, Final Population Totals.

Add to Part II, p.393:

### Growth of Population

The total population of Karnataka in 1981 was 3,71,35,714 and it rose to 4,49,77,201 in 1991, an increase of 78,41,487 and the percentage growth rate during the decade was 21.12. The growth rate of rural population during the decade was 17.65 and that of the urban population was 29.62. This percentage growth rate of the population during the decade 1971-81 was 26.75 (rural 19.07 and urban 50.65): The table below gives the decadal variation and percentage variation of population during the decades 1971-1981 and 1981-1991.

**Table No.3.3**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Decadal variation</i>	<i>Percentage of Decadal variation</i>
1971			
Rural	2,21,76,921		
Urban	71,22,093	18,55,600	
Total	2,92,99,014	47,12,242	24.22
1981			
Rural	2,64,06,108	42,29,187	19.07
Urban	1,07,29,606	36,07,513	50.65
Total	3,71,35,714	78,36,700	26.76
1991			
Rural	3,10,69,413	46,63,305	17.65
Urban	1,39,07,788	31,78,182	29.62
Total	4,49,77,201	78,41,487	21.12

During the decade 1981-1991, the growth of population in the State was 21.12 per cent as against 26.75 per cent in the decade 1971-1981. Among the districts, Bangalore district has recorded the highest growth rate of 38.44 per cent and Kodagu has registered the lowest rate of 5.75 per cent in the decade. In the table that follows the population of the State by districts is given for 1981 and 1991 along with variation and percentage decadal variations.

**Table No. 3.4****District variation between 1981 and 1991**

<i>District</i>	<i>Population</i>			
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>Variation</i>	<i>% of decadal variation</i>
1 2	3	4	5	6
1. Bangalore	34,95,566	48,39,162	13,43,596	38.44
2. Bangalore Rural	14,52,044	16,73,194	2,21,150	15.23
3. Belgaum	29,80,440	35,83,606	6,03,166	20.24
4. Bellary	14,89,225	18,90,092	4,00,867	26.92
5. Bidar	9,95,691	12,55,799	2,60,108	26.12
6. Bijapur	24,01,782	29,27,990	5,26,208	21.91
7. Chikmagalur	9,11,769	10,17,283	1,05,514	10.37
8. Chitradurga	17,77,499	21,80,443	4,02,944	22.67
9. Dakshina Kannada	23,76,724	26,94,264	3,17,540	13.37
10. Dharwad	29,45,437	35,03,150	5,57,663	18.93
11. Gulbarga	20,80,463	25,82,169	5,01,706	24.12
12. Hassan	13,57,014	15,69,684	2,12,670	15.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kodagu	4,61,888	4,88,455	26,567	5.75
14.	Kolar	19,05,492	22,16,889	3,11,397	16.34
15.	Mandya	14,18,109	16,44,374	2,26,265	15.96
16.	Mysore	25,95,900	31,65,018	5,69,118	21.92
17.	Raichur	17,83,822	23,09,887	5,26,065	29.49
18.	Shimoga	16,56,731	19,09,663	2,52,932	15.27
19.	Tumkur	19,77,854	23,05,819	3,27,965	16.58
20.	Uttara Kannada	10,72,034	12,20,260	1,48,226	13.83
State Total		371,35,714	449,77,201	78,41,487	21.12

Bellary (growth rate from 1971 to 81 being 20.90%), Bidar (31.22% in 1981), Bijapur (15.90), Chikmagalur (24.56), D.Kannada (22.12), Dharwad (9.48), Gulbarga (33.78), Kodagu (12.64), Kolar (31.49), Mandya (34.30), Mysore (23.26), Tumkur (32.77) and Uttara Kannada (17.44) have shown a decline in per centage of increase whereas the districts of Chitradurga (21.37), Hassan (12.64) and Raichur (23.37) have recorded a higher percentage growth than between 1971-81. But on the whole the decade witnessed lowest population growth when compared to earlier decades.

*Add to P.393 of part I :*

### 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 1991 was 961 females for every 1,000 males. The rural ratio was 975 females for every 1,000 males and that of the urban sex ratio was 930. Comparing with sex ratio of 1981, the 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 in 1981 and in the urban areas it was a little less during the same Census year. During 1981, the ratio for the urban area of the Bangalore District was significantly less than the State's ratio and improved a little in 1991.

In the following table the sex ratios by residence are given for the districts in the State as in 1991. The sex ratios in the district of Bangalore Rural, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Bidar, Mysore were less than the State's average and the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu, Raichur, Uttara Kannada have a higher sex ratio than the State's average. There is a sharp fall in the number of females (more than 10 per thousand men) in the districts of Bidar, Bijapur and Gulbarga between 1981 and 1991 and con-

siderable increase (more than 10 per 1000 men) in Dakshina Kannada, Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts during the same period. In Dakshina Kannada sex ratio was 1,059 in 1981 and 1,063 in 1991. Hassan joined Dakshina Kannada in maintaining the balance in 1991 by taking the figure to 1000 as against 987 in 1981. Malnad areas have a higher sex ratio than other areas. The table below clarifies the point.

**Table No. 3.5**

The Table showing the Sex ratios in the districts of State by residence in Karnataka, 1981 and 1991.

<i>Districts</i>	<i>1981</i>			<i>1991</i>		
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Bangalore	922	896	900	914	902	904
2. Bangalore Rural	960	932	955	953	935	950
3. Belgaum	965	928	957	965	940	959
4. Bellary	984	951	973	975	947	966
5. Bidar	978	920	968	967	899	954
6. Bijapur	993	951	982	970	950	965
7. Chikmagalur	965	905	953	987	940	979
8. Chitradurga	957	904	944	956	913	944
9. Dakshina Kannada	1075	1013	1059	1089	1002	1063
10. Dharwad	959	929	948	948	939	945
11. Gulbarga	995	935	981	974	926	962
12. Hassan	999	916	987	1013	942	1000
13. Kodagu	943	984	933	999	939	989
14. Kolar	976	953	971	971	952	966
15. Mandya	966	924	960	969	936	964
16. Mysore	956	937	951	958	943	953
17. Raichur	997	952	988	988	950	980
18. Shimoga	955	923	947	970	937	961
19. Tumkur	969	912	961	973	893	959
20. Uttara Kannada	965	939	958	970	959	967
State Total	978	926	963	975	930	961

**Table No. 3.6**

### Density

The following table shows the density per square km of population by residence and districts of the States as per 1991 Census. It is 234 in 1991 as against 193 in 1981 and 153 in 1971.

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Bangalore	372	11453	2195
2. Bangalore Rural	237	4698	286
3. Belgaum	203	4138	262
4. Bellary	140	1286	191
5. Bidar	187	5623	230
6. Bijapur	133	2148	171
7. Chikmagalur	118	2544	141
8. Chitradurga	147	10453	201
9. Dakshina Kannada	240	1959	319
10. Dharwad	214	169	255
11. Gulbarga	122	4943	159
12. Hassan	191	5818	230
13. Kodagu	100	1957	118
14. Kolar	209	4996	269
15. Mandya	281	4370	331
16. Mysore	188	5993	264
17. Raichur	131	5455	165
18. Shimoga	135	3605	181
19. Tumkur	182	7190	217
20. Uttara Kannada	91	1712	1182
State Total	165	3761	234

The rural and urban areas refer to only 1981 Census (1991 figures are not available with regard to rural-urban areas).

Among the districts of the State, Bangalore District has registered the highest density of 2,195 persons per sq.km and the lowest of 118 persons per sq.km being shared by Kodagu and Uttara Kannada districts. The density of population in the urban areas of Bangalore District in 1991 was 11,453 per sq.km. The district with a density of more than 300 persons per sq.km are (apart from Bangalore) D. Kannada and Mandya. Those with a density between 300 to 250 are Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Dharwad, Kolar and Mysore districts. Districts between 250 to 200 are Bidar, Chitradurga, Hassan and Tumkur. Bangalore and Chitradurga districts have an urban density of 10,000 per sq.km (in the latter district there are two large cities, Davangere and Chitradurga). Those districts with an urban density of more than 5,000 per sq. km are Bidar, Hassan, Mysore, Tumkur and Raichur. Uttara Kannada has the lowest density of rural population, and three other district close to it in this regard are Kodagu, Chikmagalur and Gulbarga.

While speaking of urban centres, Bangalore City Corporation which enjoyed the fifth position in India on the basis of its population slipped to the sixth position in 1991, being elbowed out by Hyderabad. Mysore and Hubli-Dharwad City corporation areas have crossed five lakh population limit during the decade during 1991.

*Add to Part I, P.395 after first para :*

**Age Groups:**

**Table 3.7**

The following table provides the distribution of population by age groups and its percentage to the total population of the State as in 1981.

Age-group	Population	Percentage to the total population of the state
0-14	1,46,78,875	39.52
15-19	36,91,532	9.94
20-24	32,80,282	8.83
25-29	29,08,324	7.83
30-39	43,63,073	11.75
40-49	34,13,248	9.19
50-59	22,34,902	6.02
60 & above	24,58,787	6.62
All ages	3,71,35,714	

Source: Census of India, 1981, Social and Cultural Tables.

Note: All ages include ages not stated.

The age groups 0-14 and 60 and above are considered as dependants and they constitute 41.14 per cent of the total population and the working population, 15-59 years of age constitute 53.56 per cent of the total population, which is slightly higher than the previous decade (51.45%). There were as many as 4,54,744 who were aged more than 70 years and 8,494 centenarians (male 3,270, female 5,224)

*Add to Part I, page 398, after the Second Table:*



**Table No.3.8**

The table given below shows the marital status in percentage of males and females in different age groups according to 1981 Census. The Age group 0-9 is considered as never married.

	<i>Never married</i>		<i>Married</i>		<i>Widowed</i>		<i>Divorced or separated</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-9	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	99.05	95.99	0.86	3.88	0.04	0.05	N.	0.02
15-19	96.59	63.23	3.29	36.24	0.05	0.25	N	0.23
20-24	77.91	19.60	21.78	78.88	0.16	0.93	0.07	0.56
25-29	34.96	4.67	64.45	92.67	0.36	1.93	0.15	0.72
30-34	9.36	1.76	89.66	92.24	0.70	4.35	0.23	0.85
35-39	3.08	0.90	95.55	91.12	1.08	7.16	0.25	0.81
40-44	2.09	0.75	95.48	84.23	2.08	14.17	0.32	0.85
45-49	1.63	0.61	94.81	77.79	3.19	20.92	0.33	0.67
50-54	1.50	0.45	92.56	63.86	5.58	35.11	0.32	0.56
55-59	1.32	0.45	91.14	56.31	7.24	42.75	0.27	0.47
60-64	1.33	0.37	86.96	36.60	11.29	62.59	0.36	0.42
65-69	3.33	0.49	84.07	30.35	14.13	68.80	0.32	0.35
70- 1.28	0.43	75.99	15.97	22.32	83.32	0.25	0.24	
All ages	59.39	48.12	38.62	41.99	1.83	9.51	0.12	0.35

Source: Census of India 1981, Social and Cultural Tables.

Child marriage of girls in the age groups 10-14 appears to have slightly declined, from 93.26% never married in 1971 to 95.99% in 1991. And a trend towards late marriage of girls in the age group of 15-19 is indicated as the never married in this category were 49.65% in 1971 and this figure has gone up to 63.23% in 1981. Marriage of girls in the fertile ages of 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 have declined in number during the same decade considerably, from 11.31% to 19.60 % and 2.56% to 4.67% respectively among the never marrieds' category.

The following table gives the percentage distribution by residence, the marital status of the population of the state as per 1981 Census.

Add to Part I, Page 398 after second para:

**Table No.3.9**

Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Never married	58.45	47.30	61.70	50.22	59.39	48.13
Married	39.32	42.40	36.96	40.99	38.64	42.00
Widowed	2.07	9.90	1.28	8.51	1.83	9.52
Divorced or separated	0.15	0.40	0.06	0.26	0.12	0.35

Source: Census of India 1981 Series-9 Karnataka Part IV-A Social and Cultural tables.

It is seen from the above table that widows are more than widowers both in rural and urban areas of the district. Males, in general, out-number females in the group 'never married'. There are more divorcees or separated among females than males in the population.

Add to Part I, P.396 :

### LITERACY

**Table No.3.10**

Table showing the percentage of literates in the districts by sex and ranking in Karnataka State as in 1981 and 1991.

District	1981				1991			
	M	F	Total	Rank	M	F	total	Ranking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bangalore	59.64	42.24	51.32	2	72.01	59.22	65.94	1
2. Bangalore Rural	59.64	42.24	51.32	2	52.05	32.87	47.71	9
3. Belgaum	48.65	24.09	36.64	11	55.26	32.45	44.10	13
4. Bellary	41.65	19.32	30.64	15	47.84	26.21	37.21	17
5. Bidar	38.20	14.28	26.44	17	47.60	24.74	36.44	18
6. Bijapur	45.22	18.46	31.96	13	57.37	33.60	45.70	12
7. Chikmagalur	52.57	33.97	43.50	6	60.48	43.99	52.32	5
8. Chitradurga	48.78	27.09	38.25	8	56.03	36.24	46.41	11
9. Dakshina Kannada	62.09	45.32	53.47	1	72.29	59.14	65.51	2
10. Dharwad	54.24	29.83	42.36	7	59.46	37.58	48.83	7
11. Gulbarga	36.37	13.30	24.94	18	41.75	19.87	31.02	19
12. Hassan	48.46	26.38	37.49	9	58.45	38.44	48.44	8
13. Kodagu	56.53	43.30	50.15	3	64.26	52.66	58.49	3
14. Kolar	44.21	22.61	33.57	12	53.09	32.02	42.74	14
15. Mandya	40.48	19.91	30.40	16	50.46	31.56	41.18	15

cont'd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Mysore	39.30	22.97	31.34	14	47.67	32.09	40.06	16
17. Raichur	35.91	13.40	24.72	19	39.54	17.81	28.78	20
18. Shimoga	53.74	34.61	44.44	5	60.22	43.48	52.01	6
19. Tumkur	48.24	25.14	36.92	10	56.73	35.77	46.47	10
20. Uttara Kannada	57.36	38.95	48.35	4	64.49	48.12	56.44	4
State Total	48.81	27.71	38.46		56.41	37.31	47.05	

Newly created Bangalore district has come to acquire first rank in literacy rate in 1991 as it is predominantly urban, relegating Dakshina Kannada to the second rank and Kodagu retaining its third rank. Raichur has the lowest literacy rate in the State; though Gulbarga district was on par with it in 1981, has improved its literacy rate a little faster than Raichur. Together with these, Bellary and Bidar districts too have a literacy rate of less than 40%. Female literacy is higher than the State's total (47.05%) in the districts of Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Uttara Kannada.

The number of female literates per thousand male literates in the State as in 1991 is only 636 (Urban 743 and rural 568). Dakshina Kannada district has the highest literacy ratio followed by Kodagu (810) and Bangalore districts (743). The gap between male and female literacy rates is widest in the Hyderabad Karnataka area (Bidar-496, Gulbarga 458 and Raichur 441). The taluks of Sirguppa, Molakamuru, Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Jevargi, Shahpur, Bagepalli, Manvi, Lingsugur, Kushtagi, Devadurga and Yelburga show a wide gap between male and female literates.

### Effective Literacy

Table No.3.11

Table showing the literates (population of the age group 0-6 is not included) by districts, residence and sex in Karnataka, 1991.

Districts 1	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male 2	Female 3	Total 4	Male 5	Female 6	Total 7	Male 8	Female 9	Total 10
1. Bangalore	67.97	44.09	56.68	85.25	72.68	79.33	82.94	68.81	76.27
2. Bangalore Rural	58.61	33.43	46.37	74.56	59.68	67.39	61.51	38.15	50.17
3. Belgaum	61.23	31.07	46.47	83.54	62.99	73.59	66.65	38.69	53.00
4. Bellary	52.73	24.34	38.71	71.93	49.32	60.93	58.71	31.97	45.57
5. Bidar	53.85	24.51	39.43	78.76	55.91	68.02	58.97	30.53	45.11
6. Bijapur	66.09	35.29	50.91	80.88	55.27	68.42	69.69	40.06	55.13
7. Chikmagalur	67.59	47.19	57.46	84.73	72.03	78.59	70.56	51.31	61.05
8. Chitradurga	61.36	35.42	48.69	81.20	65.05	73.52	66.88	43.36	55.48

Cont'd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Dakshina Kannada	81.65	64.00	72.37	90.87	78.21	84.51	89.40	67.96	75.86
10. Dharwad	66.70	37.13	52.34	79.82	59.93	70.20	71.37	45.20	58.68
11. Gulbarga	44.32	16.06	30.36	75.86	51.87	64.36	52.08	24.49	38.54
12. Hassan	65.51	39.55	52.40	84.02	71.08	77.76	68.87	44.90	56.85
13. Kodagu	72.79	58.16	65.50	88.43	77.76	83.27	75.35	61.22	68.35
14. Kolar	56.79	29.06	43.16	81.63	66.15	74.09	62.69	37.75	50.45
15. Mandya	55.89	32.12	44.19	75.75	60.66	68.46	59.18	36.70	48.15
16. Mysore	46.01	25.53	36.00	79.69	66.91	73.50	56.23	37.95	47.32
17. Raichur	44.26	16.48	30.42	68.53	43.59	56.38	49.53	22.15	35.96
18. Shimoga	66.38	44.24	55.48	84.23	71.35	78.01	71.24	51.42	61.53
19. Tumkur	63.12	36.98	50.23	82.51	67.79	75.61	66.49	41.93	54.48
20. Uttara Kannada	72.58	51.31	62.10	88.19	73.79	81.10	76.39	56.77	66.73
State Total	60.30	34.76	47.69	82.04	65.74	74.20	67.26	44.34	56.04

Effective Literary Rate: All children below the age of 7 years have been treated as illiterates while calculating the effective literacy rate (the population in the Age group 0-6 is excluded).

Source: Final Population Totals - Census of India 1991.

Add to Part I, P.400 :

## WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Table No.3.12

The table below shows the percentage of total workers in the state in 1981 and 1991 in urban areas (including marginal workers)

<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage of worker in 1981</i>	<i>Percentage of workers in 1981</i>	<i>Percentage increase in number of workers 1981-91</i>
Male	54.59	54.09	26.11
Female	25.33	29.39	40.37
Total	40.24	41.99	26.39

Source: Census of India 1991, Final Population Totals

Table No.3.13

Table showing population of main workers by sex in Karnataka in 1981-91

<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of main workers in percentage to the total population 1981</i>	<i>1991</i>
Male	53.90	53.53
Female	18.95	22.73
Total	36.76	38.45

Source: Final population total, census of India, 1991.

Table No.3.14

Table showing the distribution of Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-workers by Residence and Sex, 1991.

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Cultivators	44,11,379	12,45,703	56,57,082	2,16,654	41,897	2,58,551	46,28,033	12,87,600	46,28,033
2. Agricultural Labourers	23,03,813	23,39,094	46,42,907	2,08,488	1,48,564	3,57,052	46,42,907	3,57,052	49,99,957
3. Livestock, forestry, etc.	4,00,602	1,39,456	5,40,058	66,533	10,142	76,675	4,67,135	1,49,598	6,16,733
4. Mining and Quarrying	61,944	18,425	80,369	30,770	5,230	36,000	92,714	23,655	1,16,369
5. Manufacturing servicing etc. in Household Industries	1,47,442	61,333	2,08,775	69,930	43,446	1,13,376	2,17,372	1,04,779	3,22,151
6. Manufacturing, servicing etc in household Industry.	3,01,322	2,11,285	5,12,607	8,31,385	1,84,982	10,16,368	11,32,708	3,96,267	15,28,975
7. Construction	1,32,303	11,033	1,43,336	2,57,034	27,602	2,84,636	3,89,337	38,635	4,27,972
8. Trade & Commerce	3,72,315	61,846	4,34,161	8,60,360	85,433	9,45,793	12,32,675	1,47,279	13,79,954
9. Transport, Storage & Communication	1,19,713	2,607	1,22,320	3,17,847	14,797	3,32,644	4,37,560	17,404	4,54,964
10. Other services	4,63,601	1,14,510	5,78,111	7,11,904	2,39,392	9,51,296	11,75,505	3,53,902	15,29,407
Total Main workers	87,14,434	42,05,292	1,29,19,726	35,70,906	8,01,485	43,72,391	1,22,85,340	50,06,777	1,72,92,117
Marginal workers	1,08,610	14,03,240	1,51,858	20,032	62,791	83,823	1,28,642	14,66,039	15,94,681
Total workers	88,23,044	56,08,540	1,44,31,584	35,90,938	8,64,276	44,55,214	1,24,13,982	64,72,816	1,88,86,798
Non workers	69,21,898	97,15,931	1,66,37,829	36,16,037	58,36,537	94,52,574	1,05,37,935	1,55,52,468	26,000,403
Total population	1,57,44,942	1,53,24,471	3,10,69,413	72,06,975	67,00,813	1,39,07,788	2,29,51,967	2,20,25,284	4,49,77,201

Source: Census of India 1991 - Final Population Totals.

PEOPLE

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Employment opportunities to females have increased during the decade under consideration.

**Table No.3.15**

The following table shows the number of occupied Residential Houses and the number of households in the State by districts and residence as per 1991 Census.

Districts	Occupied Residential houses			Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Bangalore	1,28,648	8,31,006	9,59,654	1,29,178	8,35,922	9,65,100
2. Bangalore Rural	2,53,831	55,251	3,09,082	2,55,688	56,404	3,12,092
3. Belgaum	4,40,493	1,35,353	5,75,846	4,71,715	1,52,093	6,23,808
4. Bellary	2,24,440	99,273	3,23,713	2,25,951	1,00,768	3,26,719
5. Bidar	1,65,184	36,045	2,01,229	1,67,447	37,686	2,05,133
6. Bijapur	3,69,624	1,14,364	4,83,988	7,34,343	1,16,156	4,90,499
7. Chikmagalur	1,63,648	33,263	1,96,911	1,65,884	34,017	1,99,901
8. Chitradurga	2,80,016	1,03,117	3,83,133	2,82,635	1,05,464	3,88,099
9. Dakshina Kannada	3,27,025	1,30,606	4,57,631	3,30,537	1,33,324	4,63,861
10. Dharwad	3,55,550	2,00,841	5,56,391	3,84,729	2,10,150	4,94,879
11. Gulbarga	3,36,589	1,01,663	4,38,250	3,38,198	1,02,521	4,40,719
12. Hassan	2,39,424	52,054	2,91,478	2,42,670	52,753	2,95,423
13. Kodagu	90,596	16,776	1,07,372	92,010	17,109	1,09,119
14. Kolar	3,04,465	92,997	3,97,462	3,05,745	93,964	3,99,709
15. Mandya	2,43,873	50,230	2,94,103	2,56,425	51,522	3,07,947
16. Mysore	4,05,563	1,74,298	5,79,861	4,16,620	1,77,187	5,93,807
17. Raichur	3,14,836	85,378	4,00,214	3,18,081	86,123	4,04,204
18. Shimoga	2,48,779	96,930	3,45,709	2,52,175	97,907	3,50,082
19. Tumkur	3,70,352	73,589	4,43,941	3,74,011	74,301	4,48,312
20. Uttara Kannada	1,63,105	53,981	2,17,086	1,68,400	56,070	2,24,470
State Total	54,26,039	25,37,015	79,63,054	5,52,438	25,91,441	81,43,879

Add to Part I p. 402:

**Houses and Households**

**Table No. 3.16**

The following table shows the number of occupied residential houses and the number of households in the State by districts and residence as per 1981 census (this table was not ready in 1982)

Districts	Occupied Residential houses			Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Bangalore	95914	518850	615764	98144	525673	623817
2. Bangalore Rural	211929	42500	254429	212558	42874	255432
3. Belgaum	351072	102654	453726	384025	115674	499699
4. Bellary	172386	82356	254742	173488	83306	256794
5. Bidar	138276	27896	166172	139303	28068	167371
6. Bijapur	300837	94378	395215	305855	95960	401815
7. Chikmagalur	133724	27979	161703	134404	28343	162747
8. Chitradurga	228419	68016	296435	229204	68364	297568
9. Dakshina Kannada	275718	90118	365836	279878	93457	373335
10. Dharwad	291673	163858	455531	309089	170875	479964
11. Gulbarga	287206	78450	365656	289807	79460	369267
12. Hassan	200191	34138	234329	261201	34451	235652
13. Kodagu	78367	14200	92567	80227	14568	94795
14. Kolar	252901	69316	322217	253770	70164	323934
15. Mandya	206175	38790	244965	208853	39374	248227
16. Mysore	332089	120399	452488	339371	122389	461760
17. Raichur	258164	59823	317987	263822	60633	324455
18. Shimoga	203425	72912	276337	204543	73756	278299
19. Tumkur	310105	48253	358358	311207	48975	360182
20. Uttara Kannada	132305	46925	179230	137402	49542	186944
State total	4461876	1801811	6263687	4556201	1845906	6402107

Add to p.402 Part I:

### Institutional Households

Table No. 3.17

The table below gives the number of institutional households and population by districts and residence according to 1981 Census

Districts	Households			Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Bangalore	244	2969	3213	9600	54803	64403
2. Bangalore Rural	129	175	304	5266	2945	8211
3. Belgaum	338	828	1116	8421	13309	21730
4. Bellary	92	543	635	1867	8790	10657
5. Bidar	53	72	125	1904	2907	4811
6. Bijapur	262	666	928	4568	10008	14576
7. Chikmagalur	211	480	691	3013	4186	7199
8. Chitradurga	188	624	812	4620	9340	13960
9. Dakshina Kannada	646	877	1523	10263	17031	27294
10. Dharwad	364	1553	1917	5380	20283	25663
11. Gulbarga	179	296	475	2852	7689	10541
12. Hassan	379	445	824	3511	5543	9054
21. Kodagu	214	506	720	2752	3940	6692
14. Kolar	63	345	408	1451	5769	7220
15. Mandya	103	375	478	1917	4761	6678
16. Mysore	372	802	1174	5122	16918	22040
17. Raichur	158	278	436	2552	3511	6063
18. Shimoga	385	759	1144	3428	7419	10847
19. Tumkur	112	383	495	2787	5683	8470
20. Uttara Kannada	318*	590	908	4332	6051	10383
<b>State Total</b>	<b>4793</b>	<b>13583</b>	<b>18376</b>	<b>85477</b>	<b>211015</b>	<b>296492</b>

*Figures of 1991 were not available.*

*Add to part I p.402 :*

### Houseless Households

**Table No. 3.18**

The houseless households and population of the State by districts and residence are given below as per 1981 Census.

Districts	Houseless Households			Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bangalore	820	5877	6697	2996	15307	18303
2. Bangalore Rural	680	274	954	2520	812	3332
3. Belgaum	1521	689	2210	6354	2174	8528
4. Bellary	675	546	1221	2626	1737	4363



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Bidar	365	97	462	1656	396	2052
6. Bijapur	854	300	1154	3644	1154	4798
7. Chikmagalur	640	361	1001	2716	1038	3754
8. Chitradurga	748	343	1091	3034	819	3853
9. Dakshina Kannada	591	820	1411	2033	2146	4179
10. Dharwad	2375	1364	3739	10174	4071	14245
11. Gulbarga	1990	464	2454	7924	1184	9108
12. Hassan	557	312	869	2613	1063	3676
13. Kodagu	398	191	589	1809	604	2413
14. Kolar	770	520	1290	2946	1554	4500
15. Mandya	960	363	1323	3436	913	4349
16. Mysore	604	790	1394	2294	2018	4312
17. Raichur	3114	492	3606	12675	1171	13846
18. Shimoga	1085	565	1650	4447	1556	6003
19. Tumkur	836	338	1174	4093	1242	5335
20. Uttara Kannada	1244	554	1798	4831	1904	6735
State Total	20827	15260	36087	84821	42929	127750

The houseless population to some degree is indicative of social problems like beggary and nomadic life of the people. Bangalore, Dharwad, Raichur and Bijapur are some of the districts having larger population of the houseless in the State.

### Urban Population

The urban frame consists of towns and urban agglomerations. A town is a place with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Area Committee of a place with a minimum population of five thousand with at the least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and with a density of population of at the least 400 per sq.km. In addition to these, the list of towns includes places included at the discretion of the Director of Census Operations in consultation with the administration of the States or Union Territories.

In 1991 Census, there are 306 places in the State classified as towns as against 281 towns in 1981 Census. Twenty six (19+7) towns of the 1981 census have been declassified in 1991. Census and 51 have been added to the list. Seven more places of the 1981 Census which were treated as separate towns have lost their independent status since they now form part of some other statutory towns as a result of extension of the jurisdiction of the latter.

Kadenahalli and Krishnarajapura now form part of the I.T.I. Notified Area. Alape, Derebail, Kankanadi, Kavuru and Padavu are now incorporated within the limits of Mangalore City Municipal Corporation. The other 19 towns declassified are Baiyyappanahalli-Manavarthe Kaval, Kengeri, Sambre, Kudligi, Sandur, Aurad, Bilgi, Kamatgi, Beltangady, Sulya, Hirekerur, Kalghatgi, Afzalpur, Jevargi, Kudamangalur, Hongahalli, Yelburga, Mundgod and Siddapur. Of these Baiyyappanahalli-Manavarthe Kaval is now an outgrowth of Baiyyappanahalli and Kengeri is an outgrowth of Bangalore City.

The 51 towns included in 1991 Census are the following : The districts to which they belong are given in the brackets. Dommasandra, Dasarahalli, Kacharakannahalli, Laggere, Saneguravanahalli, Nagavara, Peenya, Kamagondanahalli, Kaval Byrasandra, Geddalhalli, Byataguttepalya, Koramangala, Vijnapura, Banasvadi, Bytarayanapura (B. Narayanapura), Bayyappanahalli, Mahadevapura, Benniganahalli and Kadugodi (all in Bangalore District), Dhupadal, Hidkal and Hindalga (all Belgaum dist), Deogiri (Bellary), Almatti - Sitimani (Bijapur), Pudu, Hosangadi colony, Kannur, Bajal, Kemminje, Puttur and Mallar (all in Dakshina Kannada district), Kurkunta, Adityanagar, Bhimarayanagudi, Krishnapura, U.K.P. Colony, Hunsigi UKP Colony and Narayanapura (all in Gulbarga district), Arsikere - non Municipal area (Hassan), Krishnarajasagar (Mandya), Kabini Colony, Mahadeshwara Hills, Chamundi betta, Mysore non-Municipal area and Kyathamaranahalli (all in Mysore district), Hatti and Shaktinagar (Raichur District), Chakranagar Colony and Mastikatte Colony (Shimoga district), and Kadra (KPC) Colony, Binaga and Magod Colony (all in Uttara Kannada district).

The trend in urbanisation in Karnataka since 1901 is shown in the following table.

Table No. 3.19

Census Year	No. of Towns	Total Urban population	Decadal Percentage variation of decadal variation		Percentage of urban population to total population in	
					Karnataka	India
1901	215	16,39,900	-	-	12.56	10.84
1911	179	15,63,772	* 76,128	* 4.64	11.56	10.29
1921	192	18,40,687	2,76,915	17.71	13.76	11.18
1931	210	22,39,134	3,98,447	21.65	15.30	11.99
1941	207	27,53,967	5,14,833	22.99	16.94	13.86
1951	285	44,53,980	17,00,013	61.73	22.95	17.29
1961	225	52,66,493	8,12,513	18.24	22.33	17.97
1971	245	71,22,093	18,55,600	35.23	24.31	19.91
1981	281	1,07,29,606	36,07,513	50.65	28.89	23.34
1991	306	1,39,07,788	31,78,182	29.62	30.92	25.72

\* Negative, there being a fall in urban population due to the changing of criteria in identifying towns and their number being reduced.

Source : Census Reports, 1991.

Karnataka stood at the 10th rank in the descending order in the level of urbanization in 1981 Census and has moved to 11th rank in the 1991 Census among the States and Union Territories in India. But when the Union Territories and small states are left out, among the major states, it ranks 4th. The urban population of Karnataka has doubled between 1961 and 1981, and it may be recalled that Bangalore city itself had recorded a growth of more than 70% between 1971 and 1981. Rate of urbanisation is faster in Karnataka when compared to India.

The state is becoming steadily more urbanised. It has a larger proportion of its population living in urban areas, than the average for the country as a whole. In 1991, 30.91 percent of the population of the State lived in urban areas whereas the average for India was 25.72 percent. The number of towns and cities in the state has increased from 245 in 1971 to 306 in 1991. The large and medium sized towns are growing more rapidly than the smaller towns.

The following table shows the number of statutory towns and census towns by districts in 1981 and 1991.

**Table No. 3.20**

Districts	Number of Towns					
	1981			1991		
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
1. Bangalore	6	12	18	5	28	33
2. Bangalore Rural	9	-	9	8	1	9
3. Belgaum	18	2	20	18	4	22
4. Bellary	12	1	13	10	2	12
5. Bidar	6	-	6	5	-	5
6. Bijapur	19	-	19	18	-	18
7. Chikmagalur	9	1	10	5	5	10
8. Chitradurga	10	-	10	5	5	10
9. Dakshina Kannada	14	13	27	11	16	27
10. Dharwad	22	-	22	19	1	20
11. Gulbarga	14	1	15	13	6	19
12. Hassan	11	1	12	6	7	13
13. Kodagu	9	1	10	1	8	9
14. Kolar	14	1	15	10	5	15
15. Mandya	10	1	11	6	5	11
16. Mysore	13	-	13	10	8	18
17. Raichur	11	1	12	8	5	13
18. Shimoga	14	-	14	7	9	16
19. Tumkur	12	-	12	6	6	12
20. Uttara Kannada	11	2	13	8	6	14
State Total	244	37	281	179	127	306

A : Statutory Towns

B : Census Towns.

*Urban Agglomeration and Cities* : The concept of Urban Agglomeration was introduced in 1971. An urban Agglomeration represents a continuous urban spread consisting of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths(OGS) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with the continuous and well recognised urban outgrowths. There were 22 Urban Agglomerations in Karnataka as per 1991 Census and they were Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Belguam, Gulbarga, Davanagere, Bijapur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Raichur, K.G.F., Bhadravathi, Hospet, Bidar, Udupi, Hassan, Chitradurga, Gangavathi, Shahabad, Sirsi, Arsikere and Wadi.

The following table shows the number of towns in each class and their population in 1991 and their growth rate during the decade 1981-91 in the State.

**Table No. 3.21**

Class	Population Size	Total Number	Proportion of population in each class to the total urban population.		Growth rate 1981-91
			1981	1991	
Class I	1,00,000 & above	21	58.6	64.33	+ 42.14
Class II	50,000 to 99,999	17	6.46	7.32	+ 47.34
Class III	20,000 to 49,999	82	17.75	17.61	+ 28.71
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999	70	13.74	7.70	- 27.27
Class V	5,000 to 9,999	40	2.87	2.08	- 5.85
Class VI	Less than 5,000	24	0.58	0.06	+ 23.42
Total					29.62

The following two additional tables No. 3.22 and 3.23 provide decadal variation of urban population during 1981-91 and number of towns and cities by Districts as per 1991 Census.

**Table No. 3.22**

District wise variation of total urban population with percentage of decadal variation in the decade 1981-1991

<i>District</i>	<i>Total urban population in</i>		<i>Decadal variation</i>	<i>Percentage decadal variation</i>
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1991</i>		
1. Bangalore	2941018	4169253	1228235	41.76
2. Bangalore Rural	252198	303286	51088	20.26
3. Belgaum	671418	841786	170368	25.37
4. Bellary	492160	564400	72240	14.68
5. Bidar	177416	245703	68287	38.49
6. Bijapur	578628	688746	110118	19.03
7. Chikmagalur	159879	171861	11982	7.49
8. Chitradurga	417743	588678	170935	40.92
9. Dakshina Kannada	581513	762594	180981	31.12
10. Dharwad	1038258	1223891	185633	17.87
11. Gulbarga	475732	609803	134071	28.18
12. Hassan	198472	272722	74250	37.41
13. Kodagu	71663	77941	6278	8.76
14. Kolar	427831	516983	89152	20.84
15. Mandya	220025	266804	46779	21.26
16. Mysore	711567	940294	228727	32.14
17. Raichur	343728	480122	136394	39.68
18. Shimoga	426180	506242	80062	18.79
19. Tumkur	272284	362163	109875	40.35
20. Uttara Kannada	271793	294516	22723	8.36
<b>State Total</b>	<b>10729606</b>	<b>13907788</b>	<b>3178182</b>	<b>29.62</b>

Districtwise classification of towns and cities according to population size and total population in each class as per 1991 Census (Provisional figures):

Table No. 3.23

Districts 86 Class VI	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		PEOPLE		
	Total No. of No. Population	No. Population	No. Population	No. Population	No. Population	No. Population	No. Population	No. Population	No. Population towns & cities	No. Population	No. Population towns & cities		
1. Bangalore	1	4086548	-	-	1	24936	-	-	2	14038	-	-	4
2. Bangalore Rural	-	-	3	160089	3	87507	3	55403	-	-	-	-	9
3. Belgaum	1	401619	2	103659	8	230946	6	86184	2	14040	1	4355	20
4. Bellary	2	380693	-	-	4	117719	3	56597	1	6378	1	3396	11
5. Bidar	1	130804	-	-	3	95164	1	18088	-	-	-	-	5
6. Bijapur	1	193038	2	137426	9	269253	5	84008	-	-	1	4594	18
7. Chikmagalur	-	-	1	60814	3	70857	-	-	5	35889	1	4143	10
8. Chitradurga	2	390459	1	66660	2	75919	3	41570	2	13890	-	-	10
9. Dakshina Kannada	2	543529	-	-	4	112694	6	83047	3	20715	1	2117	16
10. Dharwad	2	781558	1	67419	8	224590	9	149472	-	-	-	-	20
11. Gulbarga	1	309962	1	523415	6	172816	3	440152	2	15258	4	9889	17
12. Hassan	1	108458	-	-	3	86538	3	49132	3	19068	2	9082	12
13. Kodagu	-	-	-	-	1	28729	1	13136	3	22504	4	13578	9
14. Kolar	1	156398	2	133595	6	183645	2	28882	2	14020	-	-	13
15. Mandya	1	119970	-	-	3	73884	3	48095	3	21350	1	3254	11
16. Mysore	1	652246	-	-	6	214216	2	29772	5	40035	1	2843	15
17. Raichur	1	170500	1	81108	4	138464	6	82295	1	7658	-	-	13
18. Shimoga	2	341778	-	-	2	69078	5	65247	3	21924	3	7702	15
19. Tumkur	1	179497	-	-	4	114525	5	73435	1	9481	1	4870	12
20. Uttara Kannada	-	-	3	154609	2	57607	4	62162	2	13344	3	6732	14
State Total	21	8947057	17	1017913	82	2449085	70	1070540	40	289552	24	76555	254

Note: Class I (100,000 and above); Class II - 50,000 to 99999; Class III - 20,000 to 49,999 ;Class IV 10,000 to 19,999; Class V - 5,000 to 9,999; Class VI -Less than 5,000 population

Add to Part, p.407 after table I :

Table No. 3.24

The following table shows the population of Urban Agglomeration and Class I cities in the State with decadal variation and percentage decadal variation as per 1991 Census.

Sl. Agglomeration/City No.	Population		Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
	1981	1991		
1. Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	2921751	4130288	1208537	41.36
2. Mysore Urban Agg.	479081	653345	179264	36.37
3. Hubli-Dharwad U.A.	527108	648298	121190	22.99
4. Mangalore U.A.	306078	426341	120263	39.29
5. Belgaum U.A.	300372	402412	102040	33.97
6. Gulbarga U.A.	221325	310920	89595	40.48
7. Davanagere U.A.	196621	287233	90612	46.08
8. Bellary CMC	201579	245391	43812	21.73
9. Bijapur U.A.	147313	193131	45810	31.10
10. Shimoga U.A.	151783	193028	41244	27.17
11. Tumkur U.A.	108760	179877	71207	65.53
12. Raichur U.A.	124762	170577	45815	36.72
13. K.G.F. U.A.	144385	156746	12361	8.56
14. Bhadravathi U.A.	130606	149257	18651	14.28
15. Hospet U.A.	115351	134799	19448	16.86
16. Gadag-Betgeri	117368	134051	16683	14.21
17. Bidar U.A.	78856	132408	53552	67.92
18. Udupi U.A.	33413	117674	84261	252.18
19. Mandya CMC	100285	120265	19980	19.92
20. Hassan U.A.	71534	108706	37172	51.96
21. Chitradurga U.A.	74580	103435	28855	38.69
22. Gangavathi U.A.	58735	81156	22421	38.17
23. Shahabad U.A.	38807	52566	13759	35.45
24. Sirsi U.A.	38907	50895	11988	30.81
25. Arsikere U.A.	25351	39650	14299	56.40
26. Wadi U.A.	18092	28183	10091	55.78

Source : Final Population Totals

U.A. : Urban Agglomeration CMC : City Municipal Council

In decadal variation of percentage in population Udupi stands first in Karnataka, and second in India (Haldia being the first)

Add to Part I,p.408 :

### Rural Population

Table No. 3.25

Table showing the growth of Rural Population in the State since 1901 to 1991 with Decadal variation

Year	Total rural population of the state	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
1901	11414854	-	-
1911	11961479	546625	4.79
1921	11536912	-424567	-3.55
1931	12393858	856946	7.43
1941	13501401	1107543	8.94
1951	14948476	1447075	10.72
1961	18320279	3371803	22.56
1971	22176921	3856642	21.05
1981	26406108	4229187	19.07
1991	31069413	4663305	17.66

Table No. 3.26

Total number of inhabited villages in the districts of the State classified on the basis of population size as per 1981 Census

Total number of villages with a population size of

Districts	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10000 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bangalore	106	205	240	130	28	9	Nil	718
2. Bangalore Rural	298	539	505	291	68	6	Nil	1707
3. Belgaum	54	141	245	330	266	92	14	1142
4. Bellary	31	67	112	195	166	19	-	590
5. Bidar	18	80	188	195	103	13	1	598
6. Bijapur	49	194	343	392	230	32	4	1244
7. Chikmagalur	202	276	288	188	57	2	-	1013
8. Chitradurga	132	254	392	330	147	9	2	1266
9. Dakshina Kannada	-	1	37	190	350	52	5	635
10. Dharwad	60	208	371	412	220	49	2	1322
11. Gulbarga	55	231	463	349	184	23	-	1305
12. Hassan	629	913	596	197	34	1	1	2371
13. Kodagu	9	29	87	108	54	1	-	288
14. Kolar	622	1181	753	228	60	4	-	2648
15. Mandya	204	402	361	256	117	14	-	1354
16. Mysore	227	294	461	392	239	27	1	1641



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Raichur	129	369	453	308	112	27	3	1401
18. Shimoga	413	550	466	258	102	6	-	1795
19. Tumkur	449	831	733	376	112	6	-	2507
20. Uttara Kannada	425	412	248	114	73	9	2	1283
State Total	4112	7177	7342	5239	2722	401	35	27028

Table No. 3.27

Total number of villages in each district and the total rural population with percentage to the total rural population in the district as per 1981 Census.

## Number of villages

District	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total	Total Rural Population	Percentage to the total population of the district
1. Bangalore	718	52	770	554548	15.86
2. Bangalore Rural	1707	177	1884	1199846	82.63
3. Belgaum	1142	36	1178	2309022	77.47
4. Bellary	590	24	614	997065	66.95
5. Bidar	598	22	620	818275	82.18
6. Bijapur	1244	37	1281	1823154	75.91
7. Chikmagalur	1013	100	1113	751890	82.46
8. Chitradurga	1266	216	1482	1359756	76.50
9. Dakshina Kannada	635	-	635	1795111	75.53
10. Dharwad	1322	40	1362	1907229	64.75
11. Gulbarga	1305	81	1386	1604911	77.14
12. Hassan	2371	199	2570	1158542	85.37
13. Kodagu	288	08	296	390225	84.48
14. Kolar	2848	477	3325	1477661	77.55
15. Mandya	1354	125	1479	1198084	84.48
16. Mysore	1641	196	1837	1884333	72.59
17. Raichur	1401	112	1513	1440094	80.73
18. Shimoga	1795	184	1979	1230551	74.28
19. Tumkur	2507	221	2728	1705570	86.23
20. Uttara Kannada	1283	55	1338	800241	74.65
State Total	27028	2362	29390	26406108	71.10

Table No. 3.28

Total Population in villages classified on the basis of population size as per 1981 Census.

Total population of villages having population of

Districts	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10000 & above	Total rural population
1. Bangalore	41929	259671	532685	569804	261770	88535	-	1754394
2. Bangalore Rural								
3. Belgaum	6713	50251	179571	476507	608027	623927	166026	2309022
4. Bellary	2588	23828	83189	276810	479261	131389	-	997065
5. Bidar	1595	23828	140457	270346	282225	81646	11973	818275
6. Bijapur	6018	69477	247257	551186	684345	222665	42206	1823154
7. Chikmagalur	19142	93347	203879	260356	159485	15681	-	751890
8. Chitradurga	13525	90789	302894	462601	429061	53208	23359	1359756
9. Dakshina Kannada	-	442	28114	295260	1074755	333265	63275	1795111
10. Dharwad	6903	73214	272900	573989	633123	326484	21216	1907229
11. Gulbarga	6168	86625	340261	492440	534137	145280	-	1604911
12. Hassan	66471	324102	411733	258788	96242	5535	13081	1158542
13. Kodagu	739	10864	64767	153778	154826	5251	-	390225
14. Kolar	69884	401037	518026	300500	166497	21717	-	1477661
15. Mandya	22653	140604	261082	355743	328064	89938	-	1198084
16. Mysore	17410	102836	336195	554615	687199	175965	10113	1884333
17. Raichur	14352	130605	324642	432661	326236	186211	35500	1440094
18. Shimoga	40511	190092	325494	354615	284424	35415	-	1230551
19. Tumkur	42080	288263	517851	511896	307095	38385	-	1705570
20. Uttara Kannada	40157	137391	173462	153564	211903	60279	23485	800241

Table No. 3.29

Districtwise variation of total rural population in the decade 1981-1991 and the percentage decadal variation.

District	Population in		Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
	1981	1991		
1. Bangalore	554548	669909	115361	20.80
2. Bangalore Rural	1199846	1369908	170062	14.17
3. Belgaum	2309022	2741820	432798	18.74
4. Bellary	997065	1325692	328627	32.95
5. Bidar	818275	1010096	191821	23.44
6. Bijapur	1823154	2239244	416090	22.82
7. Chikmagalur	751890	845422	93531	12.44
8. Chitradurga	1359756	1591765	232009	17.06
9. Dakshina Kannada	1795111	1931670	136559	7.61
10. Dharwad	1907229	2279259	372030	19.50
11. Gulbarga	1604911	1972316	367455	22.90
12. Hassan	1158542	1296962	138420	11.95
13. Kodagu	390225	410514	20289	5.20
14. Kolar	1477661	1699906	222245	15.04
15. Mandya	1198084	1377570	179486	14.98
16. Mysore	1884333	2224724	340391	18.06
17. Raichur	1440094	1829765	389671	27.06
18. Shimoga	1230551	1403421	172870	14.05
19. Tumkur	1705570	1923656	218086	12.79
20. Uttara Kannada	800241	925744	125503	15.68
State Total	26406108	31069413	4663305	17.66

Substantial increase in rural population in Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts is apparently due to the irrigation projects in the Krishna basin.

*Add to part I,P,411 :*

Table No. 3.30

## Drift in population

Table showing population classified by place of birth, 1981

<i>Birth place</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. Born in India	18902843	18198785	37101628
I. Within the state of enumeration	18154583	17316186	35470769
a. Born in place of enumeration	14690614	10752277	25442891
b. Born elsewhere of in the district of enumeration	2293744	4941755	7235499
c. Born in other district of the State	1170225	1621654	2791879
II. States and Union Territories in India beyond the State of enumeration	748259	882598	1630857
Andhra Pradesh	200477	293695	494172
Assam	498	403	901
Bihar	3523	1932	5455
Gujarat	6430	5725	12155
Haryana	1169	736	1905
Himachal Pradesh	1344	615	1959
Jammu and Kashmir	628	439	1067
Kerala	137755	102444	240199
Madhya Pradesh	2711	2257	4568
Maharashtra	90290	197450	287740
Manipur	193	61	254
Meghalaya	129	90	219
Nagaland	21	10	31
Orissa	2111	694	2805
Punjab	2377	1822	4199
Rajasthan	188357	13137	31994
Sikkim	491	235	726
Tamilnadu	258745	244372	503117
Tripura	65	55	120
Utar Pradesh	9682	4829	14511
West Bengal	3720	3018	6738
Union Territories of Andaman, Arunachal Chandigarh etc.,	7440	8579	16019
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India	18442	13153	32595
C. Countries in Europe	1403	776	2179
D. Countries in Africa	795	371	1166
E. Countries in America	650	301	951
F. Countries in Oceania	51	10	61
G. Unclassifiable	71	138	209

Number of immigrants from A.P. has increased by 62,000 between 1971 to 1981, from Kerala by 60,000, Maharashtra 67,000 and Tamilnadu by 1.53 lakhs, these being neighbouring states.

Table No. 3.31

Table showing the migrants classified by place of last residence, 1981

Last residence	Male	Female	Total
Total migrants	4302854	7607392	11910246
A. Last residence elsewhere	4288597	7597486	11886083
I. Within the state but outside the place of enumeration	3605328	6777485	10382813
a. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	2506244	5232796	7739040
b. In other districts of State	1099083	1544689	2643772
II. States and Union Territories	683270	820002	1503272
Andhra Pradesh	174646	265653	440299
Assam	793	575	1368
Bihar	3907	2301	6208
Gujarat	6632	6062	12694
Haryana	1101	748	1849
Himachal Pradesh	2391	1650	4041
Jammu and Kashmir	972	619	1591
Kerala	115213	87752	202965
Madhya Pradesh	3061	2769	5860
Maharashtra	95889	196599	292488
Manipur	182	99	281
Meghalaya	150	125	275
Nagaland	91	30	121
Orissa	2337	844	3181
Punjab	2240	1630	3870
Rajasthan	17051	11929	28980
Sikkim	708	461	1169
Tamilnadu	230244	221066	451310
Tripura	76	60	136
Uttar Pradesh	9797	5006	14803
West Bengal	5246	3372	8618
Union Territories	10515	10650	21165
Countries in Asia	12534	8770	21304
Countries in Europe	387	344	731
Countries in Africa	827	326	1153
Countries in America	377	318	695
Countries in the Oceania	35	20	55
Unclassifiable	96	127	223

**Table No. 3.32**

Districtwise migrant population classified by place of birth, from other States and Union Territories with percentage for each district 1981.

District	Male.	Percentage to the State Total	Female	Percentage to the State Total	Total	Percentage to the State Total.
1. Bangalore						
2. Bangalore Rural	280747	37.52	245744	27.84	526491	32.28
3. Belgaum	48111	6.43	94800	10.74	142911	8.76
4. Bellary	54252	7.25	66653	7.55	120905	7.41
5. Bidar	10216	1.37	40358	4.57	50574	3.10
6. Bijapur	15398	2.06	33531	3.80	48929	3.00
7. Chikmagalur	20911	2.81	16960	1.92	37951	2.33
8. Chitradurga	17318	2.31	21451	2.43	38769	2.38
9. Dakshina Kannada	42595	5.69	42276	4.79	84871	5.20
10. Dharwad	17264	2.31	16941	1.92	34205	2.10
11. Gulbarga	20989	2.31	50188	5.69	71177	4.36
12. Hassan	12109	1.62	9000	1.02	21109	1.29
13. Kodagu	31741	4.24	22897	2.59	54638	3.35
14. Kolar	29049	3.88	61851	7.01	90900	5.57
15. Mandya	11084	1.48	10109	1.15	21193	1.30
16. Mysore	36389	4.86	33112	3.75	69501	4.26
17. Raichur	39366	5.26	46215	5.24	85581	5.25
18. Shimoga	26657	3.56	21973	2.49	48630	2.98
19. Tumkur	14129	1.89	32884	3.73	47013	2.88
20. Uttara Kannada	19855	2.65	15653	1.77	35508	2.18
State Total	748260		882596		1630856	

Table No. 3.33

Table showing Migrants by sex, place of last residence and reasons for migration as per 1981 Census.

	<i>Reasons for migration</i>																	
	Total Migrants			Employment			Education			Family Moved			Marriage			Others		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Last Residence elsewhere</i>																		
in India	4288597	7597486	11886083	1364435	298280	1662715	308348	114215	422563	1181349	1428624	2619973	96615	4616004	472616	1337850	1140367	2478217
Within the State	3605328	6777485	10382813	1065701	245919	1311620	274618	97442	372060	1003296	1195652	2198948	87638	4216319	4303957	1174075	1022672	2196747
Elsewhere in the far other district	2506244	5232796	7739040	612901	151072	763973	190363	65119	255482	905023	1514832	71603	3400295	3471898	921569	811287	1732856	
In other districts of the State	1099083	1944689	2643772	452800	94346	547146	84255	32303	116558	293487	390630	684117	16035	816025	832060	252506	211385	463891
Andhra Pradesh	174646	265653	440299	66533	15179	81712	8906	3669	12575	55177	70488	125665	3755	143698	147453	40275	32620	72895
Maharashtra	95889	196599	292488	24818	5162	29980	5830	2220	8050	24183	31407	55590	1130	124722	12852	39928	33088	73016
Tamilnadu	230244	221066	451310	118145	21559	139704	8219	4761	12980	57462	78669	136131	2529	84172	87241	43880	31335	75215
Kerala	115213	87752	202965	57930	8053	65983	5957	4559	10516	25588	60486	56074	1217	32403	33620	24520	12250	36770
Countries in Asia	12534	8770	21304	3016	683	3699	1287	225	1512	3495	4412	7907	36	935	971	4700	2514	7214
Other countries	1723	1136	2859	443	273	716	601	105	706	312	457	769	175	86	261	362	215	577
<b>Total</b>	<b>4302854</b>	<b>7607392</b>	<b>11910246</b>	<b>3766722</b>	<b>299236</b>	<b>310236</b>	<b>114545</b>	<b>1185155</b>	<b>1433494</b>	<b>96657</b>	<b>4617021</b>	<b>1342912</b>	<b>1143096</b>					

PEOPLE

**Table No. 3.34***Add to Part I page 417 :*

The following table gives the number of people belonging to the Scheduled castes by district and residence according to 1981 and 1991 census

Districts	1981			1991			A	B
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
1. Bangalore	148103	372715	520818	178494	533281	711775	14.71	36.66
2. Bangalore Rural	239015	32284	271299	286780	39819	326599	19.52	20.38
3. Belgaum	253019	59704	312723	325338	81617	406955	11.62	30.13
4. Bellary	185732	58278	244010	281525	83629	365154	19.32	49.65
5. Bidar	143450	16334	159784	228197	31836	260033	20.71	62.74
6. Bijapur	297043	65757	362800	421185	88677	509862	17.41	40.54
7. Chikmagalur	147957	16192	164149	175176	20676	195852	19.25	19.31
8. Chitradurga	278488	43715	322203	358069	74599	432668	19.84	34.28
9. Dakshina Kannada	116549	27570	144119	140296	35252	175548	6.52	21.81
10. Dharwad	210172	91319	301491	290616	119883	410499	11.72	36.16
11. Gulbarga	381927	73535	455462	502448	108193	610641	23.65	34.07
12. Hassan	199720	21177	220204	241053	32326	273379	17.42	24.15
13. Kodagu	43224	5528	48752	51477	7532	59009	12.08	21.04
14. Kolar	377258	93779	471037	455560	114040	570400	25.73	21.09
15. Mandya	155011	27796	182807	190551	36075	226626	13.78	23.97
16. Mysore	376737	82798	459535	480387	117534	597921	18.89	30.11
17. Raichur	225197	44573	269770	326337	71586	397923	17.23	47.50
18. Shimoga	221371	42832	264203	279830	58091	337921	17.70	27.90
19. Tumkur	307338	26972	334309	364376	44148	408524	17.72	22.20
20. Uttara Kannada	62114	23764	85878	67491	24499	91990	7.54	7.12
State Total	4368731	1226622	5595353	5645186	1724093	7369279	16.38	31.70

A : Percentage to the total population of the district

B : Percentage Decadal variation



Table No. 3.35

Table showing the Scheduled Tribes population in the state by districts and residence as per 1981 and 1991 Census and the decadal variation.

Districts	1981			1991			A	B
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
1. Bangalore	10862	25075	35937	14569	39062	53631	1.11	49.24
2. Bangalore Rural	36481	3209	39690	44594	4711	49305	2.95	24.23
3. Belgaum	98839	17514	116353	65247	17829	83076	2.37	-28.60
4. Bellary	124273	40309	164582	129460	37233	166693	8.82	1.28
5. Bidar	41280	1870	43150	98442	5773	107215	8.30	141.52
6. Bijapur	101932	13307	115239	34068	5467	39535	1.35	-65.69
7. Chikmagalur	13915	1405	15320	24553	1981	26534	2.61	73.20
8. Chitradurga	224146	27863	252009	275326	43005	318381	14.60	26.34
9. Dakshina Kannada	82772	6631	88403	94205	11874	106159	5.07	20.09
10. Dharwad	113224	24237	137461	84138	20961	105099	9.00	-23.54
11. Gulbarga	89765	7862	97627	94924	12011	106935	4.14	9.53
12. Hassan	10061	750	10811	14868	1713	16581	1.06	53.37
13. Kodagu	35664	1233	36877	38899	1413	40312	8.25	9.31
14. Kolar	106331	7508	113839	146496	10523	153019	6.90	34.42
15. Mandya	10360	1293	11653	9485	2451	11936	0.73	-0.15
16. Mysore	143665	22984	166649	77696	24406	102102	3.23	-38.73
17. Raichur	165163	12144	177307	163352	16920	100272	7.80	-43.45
18. Shimoga	45789	6637	52426	64379	9727	74106	0.04	41.35
19. Tumkur	128530	11587	140117	149641	17991	167632	7.27	19.64
20. Uttara Kannada	8332	1421	9753	9074	1094	10168	0.83	4.26
State Total	1590364	234839	1825203	1629496	286195	1915691	4.26	4.96

A : Percentage to the total population of the district

B : Percentage Decadal variation

Table No. 3.36

Table showing the population of each Scheduled Caste in Karnataka by Residence as per 1981 Census.

Sl.No.	Name of the Caste	Population		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1		2	3	4
1.	Adi Andhra	2479	27037	29516
2.	Adi Dravida	237198	281662	518860
3.	Adi Karnataka	1543999	352559	1896558
4.	Adiya (In Kodagu dist)	863	02	865
5.	Ager	3807	1008	4815
6.	Ajila	1118	113	1231
7.	Anamuk	31	29	60
8.	Aremala	103	86	189
9.	Arunthathiyar	420	479	899
10.	Arwa Mala	117	54	171
11.	Baira	3922	301	4223
12.	Baakad	673	317	990
13.	Bant (In Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and U.K. districts)	388	1358	1746
14.	Bakuda	1295	618	1913
15.	Balagai	10224	2589	12813
16.	Bandi	1197	1761	2958
17.	Banjara	562671	44518	607189
18.	Bathada	896	130	1026
19.	Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam	2386	649	3055
20.	Bellara	990	273	1263
21.	Bhangi	14389	11147	25536
22.	Bambi	280479	72683	353162
23.	Bhovi	480424	127507	607931
24.	Bindla	132	62	194
25.	Byagara	16197	1503	17700
26.	Chakkiliyan	1382	1449	2831
27.	Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya	75481	28115	103596
28.	Chandala	166	09	175
29.	Channa Dasar, Holey a Dasar	14482	3250	17732
30.	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	70	71	141

1	2	3	4	
31.	Dakkaliga	249	33	282
32.	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya	12106	10326	22432
33.	Dom, Dombara, Paidi Pano	10918	2077	12995
34.	Ellamalwa/ Yellammalwandtu	57	46	103
35.	Ganti Chores	2056	964	3020
36.	Garoda, Garo	94	35	129
37.	Godda	1170	110	1280
38.	Gosangi	200	547	747
39.	Halleer	2669	121	2790
40.	Halsar, Haslar, Halasavar, Halasvar	6249	1653	7902
41.	Handi Jogis	7889	1742	9631
42.	Hasla	1413	33	1446
43.	Holar, Valhar	742	448	1190
44.	Holaya, Holar, Holeya	390799	59876	450675
45.	Holeya Dasari	2450	423	2873
46.	Jaggali	130	99	229
47.	Jambuvalu	2948	1134	4082
48.	Kadaiyan	123	49	172
49.	Kalladi	325	186	511
50.	Kepmaris	18	135	153
51.	Kolupulvandlu	60	47	107
52.	Koosa	7317	910	8227
53.	Koracha	24513	8381	32894
54.	Korama	54318	24849	79167
55.	Kotegar, Metri	10770	5905	16675
56.	Kudumban	43	104	147
57.	Kuravan	905	430	1335
58.	Lingader	97	42	139
59.	Machala	51	46	97
60.	Madari	2423	1011	3434
61.	Madiga	245812	55571	301383
62.	Mahar, Taral, Dhegu, Megu	40585	10035	50620
63.	Mahya Vanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar	10	709	719
64.	Maila	1161	75	1236
65.	Mala	4877	5272	10149
66.	Mala Dasari	1641	552	2193

1	2	3	4	
67.	Mala Hannai	33	7	40
68.	Mala Jangam	247	44	291
69.	Male Masti	13	21	34
70.	Mala Sale, Netkani	13	8	21
71.	Mala Sanyasi	764	14	778
72.	Mang, Matang, Minimadig	21311	2953	24264
73.	Mang Garudi, Mang Garodi	487	1852	2339
74.	Manne	158	16	174
75.	Masthi	63	17	80
76.	Mavilan	45	6	51
77.	Meghaval, Menghavar	14	8	22
78.	Moger	39933	5180	45113
79.	Mukri	6985	684	7669
80.	Mundala	13401	7222	20623
81.	Nadia, Hadi	75	43	118
82.	Nalkadaya	464	19	483
83.	Nalkeyava	4581	347	4928
84.	Nayadi	944	490	1434
85.	Pale	11102	214	11316
86.	Pallan	493	252	745
87.	Pambade	421	262	683
88.	Panchama	689	96	785
89.	Panniandi	77	20	97
90.	Paraiyan, Paraya	1715	592	2307
91.	Paravan	2068	159	2227
92.	Raneyar	2097	456	2553
93.	Samagara	30318	24115	54433
94.	Samban	39	32	71
95.	Sapari	12	9	21
96.	Sillekyathas	7377	491	7868
97.	Sindhollu, Chindollu	7	34	41
98.	Sudagadu Sidha	7195	474	7669
99.	Thoti	862	322	1184
100.	Tirgar, Tirbanda	28	145	173
101.	Valluvan	163	839	1002

Source : Census of India 1981 series of Karnataka, Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

**Table No. 3.37**

Table showing the population of each Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka State by residence as per 1981 Census (Page No. 413, part 1)

Sl.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1		2	3	4
1.	Adiyan	44	324	368
2.	Barda	536	191	727
3.	Bavacha, Bamcha	27	52	79
4.	Bhil	1408	459	1867
5.	Chenchu, Chenchewar	183	93	276
6.	Chodhara	116	25	141
7.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	02	-	02
8.	Gamit	10	24	34
9.	Gond, Naikpad, Rajgond	56496	4234	60730
10.	Gowdalu	5376	847	6223
11.	Hakkipikki	2799	583	3382
12.	Hasalaru	10429	231	10660
13.	Irular	264	49	313
14.	Iruliga	5212	322	5534
15.	Jenukuruba	29092	5655	34747
16.	Kadukuruba	178276	31401	209677
17.	Kammara	670	174	844
18.	Kaniyan, Kanyan (In Kollegal Taluk only)	326	202	942
19.	Kathodi	540	402	528
20.	Kattunayakan	15	92	107
21.	Kokna, Kokni, Kunka	25	16	41
22.	Kolidhor	31281	7254	38535
23.	Konda Kapur	63	35	98
24.	Koragal	12041	3065	15106
25.	Kota	33	42	75
26.	Koya, Bhine Koya, Raj Koya	25640	2167	27807
27.	Kudia, Malakudi	1695	78	1773
28.	Kuruba (In Kodagu dist)	4440	205	4645
29.	Kurumans	56	75	131
30.	Maha Malasar	13	01	14
31.	Malaikudi	6869	98	6967
32.	Malasar	39	23	62
33.	Malayekandi	120	09	129
34.	Maleru	556	410	966
35.	Maratha (In Kodagu Dist)	1625	219	1844
36.	Marati (in D.K. Dist)	62472	3350	65822
37.	Meda	6631	12053	18684
38.	Naida	1103898	156260	1260159

	1	2	3	4
39.	Palliyan	437	301	738
40.	Paniyan	327	155	482
41.	Pardhi, Advichincher, Panse Pardhi	1329	1095	2424
42.	Patelia	24	28	52
43.	Rathawa	01	09	10
44.	Sholaga	1891	51	1942
45.	Soligaru	15693	697	16390
46.	Toda	43	88	131
47.	Varli	06	01	07
48.	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	04	09	13
49.	Yerava	18848	413	19261

Source: Census of India 1981 series of Karnataka. Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

As per the notification by the Government of India dated 17-9-1991 the people of the Naik, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki castes have been included under scheduled Tribes and these castes have been removed from the list of Backward Classes as per Karnataka Government Notification dated 22.4.1992.

Part I p. 420 onwards

## RELIGIONS

Table No. 3.38

Table showing the percentage and the growth of the six major religions, other religions and persuasions and religions not stated during 1971-1981 in Karnataka.

Religion	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	% of total population		Percentage increase 1981 in 1971-81
			1971	1981	
Buddhists	14139	42251	0.05	0.11	198.83
Christians	613026	773500	2.09	2.08	26.18
Hindus	25332388	31852029	86.46	85.77	25.74
Jains	218862	284508	0.75	0.77	29.99
Muslims	3113298	4163691	10.63	11.21	33.74
Sikhs	6830	6401	0.02	0.02	-6.28
Other religions and persuasions	380	12901	N	0.04	32.95
Religions not stated	91	433	N	N	375.82

N - Negligible

Source : Census of India 1981 Series - 9 Karnataka Household Population by Religion of the Head of Household Paper I of 1985 X to XIII.

Table No. 3.39

Statement showing the population by religion by districts in Karnataka, 1981

Districts	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other Religions	Religions Not state
1. Bangalore								
2. Bangalore Rural }	477	219901	4114437	30108	574604	3360	4701	15
3. Belgaum	423	17613	2546894	127306	286813	439	866	86
4. Bellary	13	11343	1287400	5155	184780	428	45	17
5. Bidar	20804	38301	746535	506	189055	174	334	26
6. Bijapur	20	2704	2065430	23011	309349	127	1095	46
7. Chikmagalur	-	26463	808478	3963	72552	40	257	16
8. Chitradurga	01	4891	1603689	5594	163019	113	175	17
9. Dakshina Kannada	56	212922	1835796	13646	313425	103	764	12
10. Dharwad	167	28096	2417633	30629	466617	632	1652	61
11. Gulbarga	635	14302	1700233	4912	360021	203	313	24
12. Hassan	-	14304	1260549	5607	76305	99	150	-
13. Kodagu	36	16397	383277	190	61649	21	295	23
14. Kolar	14	34485	1650278	3192	217429	47	38	9
15. Mandya	4	6317	1350648	2591	58437	63	49	-
16. Mysore	13335	38488	2355054	8631	178649	230	1482	31
17. Raichur	15	17567	1531643	4679	229721	37	124	36
18. Shimoga	01	22182	1453037	7328	174026	34	122	1
19. Tumkur	09	5349	1824786	4427	143138	94	45	6
20. Uttara Kannada	6241	41868	916232	3033	104102	157	394	7
State Total	42251	773500	31852029	284508	4163691	6401	12901	433

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*Part I, p. 437 onwards :*

**Table No. 3.40**

**LANGUAGES**

Population by language mainly spoken in the households (specified in the VIII Schedule of the constitution) in the State as per 1981 Census

Languages	No. of House holds	Population		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Assamese	45	39	118	157
Bengali	2273	5218	5008	10226
Gujrathi	6516	8756	27634	36390
Hindi	109403	453970	203591	657561
Kannada	4224816	19358127	4841449	24199576
Kashmiri	24	1	93	94
Konkani	115992	377506	263332	640738
Malayalam	106451	363765	226944	590709
Marathi	237846	876111	515200	1391311
Oriya	443	830	1288	2118
Punjabi	2061	1087	8449	9536
Sanskrita	92	103	406	509
Sindhi	2144	177	11420	11597
Tamil	260393	405158	980155	1385313
Telugu	540046	1982348	1011153	2993501
Urdu	538566	1429277	2083554	3512831



Table No. 3.41

Population by language in Karnataka as per 1981 Census by districts (Additional Table on languages)

Districts	Hindi	Kannada	Konkani	Malyalam	Marathi	Tamil	Telugu	* Tulu	Urdu
1. Bangalore									
2. Bangalore Rural	83299	2385770	22210	93150	102799	793662	775344	12211	546340
3. Belgaum	19353	1998194	12176	1893	627363	5744	24603	1219	260296
4. Bellary	53961	1067961	1302	2385	14019	21365	154259	607	160613
5. Bidar	33270	536696	28	247	184660	983	51484	17	182288
6. Bijapur	68985	1961329	840	276	58463	2886	16524	369	271643
7. Chikmagalur	14875	654721	17665	25819	9522	44487	25126	60244	58666
8. Chitradurga	40180	1318568	3177	2035	18291	22767	204183	1034	151902
9. Dakshina Kannada	6822	541701	301306	303272	43209	13811	4647	1074202	55118
10. Dharwad	62304	2308894	16361	1841	59569	12072	45148	2628	383810
11. Gulbarga	128577	1384826	406	1162	60837	3155	133590	203	361951
12. Hassan	9819	1169273	3683	11206	8357	25444	31375	17893	68533
13. Kodagu	1333	165345	6347	104344	3109	32930	7709	39814	12031
14. Kolar	11739	507295	481	3984	15140	163744	978504	470	215189
15. Mandya	2591	1295254	630	1998	7256	25628	21131	789	55037
16. Mysore	16173	2104874	3400	11930	26465	123683	93363	4025	165547
17. Raichur	37511	1379674	1458	1034	11626	8842	154985	517	175133
18. Shimoga	32941	1229550	24397	13761	34848	67554	70791	9436	159473
19. Tumkur	23643	1589527	593	1360	14568	11289	186044	510	141039
20. Uttara Kannada	10185	600124	224278	9015	91210	5287	14691	1646	98222
State Total	657561	24199576	640738	590709	1391311	1385313	2993501	1217834	3512831

\* Tulu speakers households: total 2,00,619; 9,48,084 is rural population and 2,69,750 is urban population (of Tulu speakers)

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Households and Household population by language mainly spoken in the households other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India in the State as per 1981 Census (additional table)

Languages	No. of Households	Population		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Arabic	707	3613	752	4365
Bhil	95	532	23	555
Kodava	20315	76133	16147	92280
English	4420	780	409	19191
Gondi	27	-	125	125
Nepali/Gorkhali*	792	603	1960	2563
Tibetan	3906	22823	73	22896
Total other languages	5739	5590	31656	37246

\* This language is included in the VIII Schedule recently together with Konkani

### Addenda

#### *Kanaka Gurupeetha*

The Kanaka Gurupeetha, came into existence at Kaginele, the home town of Kanakadasa in Dharwad district, 13 km from Byadagi town on 9th February 1992. Sri Beerendra Keshava Tarakananda was installed as the first Guru of the Peetha. The Swamiji hails from Mysore district and is a post-graduate from Mysore University. The Gurupeetha belongs to the Kuruba Caste and is administrated by a committee consisting of 21 members. Pilgrims throng the place in large numbers once in three years during *Adhika Masa*.

#### *Jnaneswari Peetha*

The Konkani speaking Daivajnya Brahmins have established a *matha* called Daivajnya Brahmana Guru Matha Jnaneshwari Gurupeetha at Karki in Honavar taluk of Uttara Kannada district on 16.4.1986. It follows the Smartha tradition. The first pontiff of the Matha is Sri Sachchidananda Jnaneswara Swamiji who was initiated to the Peetha by the pontiff of the Hampe Vidyaranya Peetha. The Matha is running a Vedic and a Sanskrit School.

#### *Matha of the Devanga Community*

Swami Sri Dayanandapuri has been installed as the Deevanga Jagadguru after initiation to Sanyasa at the hands of Sri Tiruchchi Swamy of the Kailasasharma (Kenchenahalli, Bangalore) on 30.4.1990. The Hampi Heemakuta Sri Gayatripeetha of the Devanga Jagadguru, decribed as belonging to the days of Vijayanagara empire had lost its eminence after the fall of the empire and

a regular initiation of Jagadguru to this vacant Peetha took place on the above date. The newly initiated Swamiji is the spiritual head of the Devanga Community and for the present has his headquarters at the Devanga Sangha Hostel building at Bangalore.

### SPORTS AND RECREATIONS

*Add to part I, p 552 onwards :*

*General Thimmaiah National Academy of Adventure* was established in Bangalore in 1989, with the objective of conducting adventure activities in Karnataka and other states with the financial assistance of the respective states. It has started its centres in all district headquarters of Karnataka and in some selected places of other states. It provides equal opportunities for the urban and rural youth in its programmes like rock-climbing, trekking, camping, environment protection, forest study and several other exploration ventures. Its space activities include hand gliding, para sailing, flying in light weight aircrafts, balloon flying etc. Its aqua activities include rowing, sailing, wind surfing etc.

*Spark:* (Society for Promotion of Adventure and Rock climbing ) was established in 1980 in Bangalore with the aims and objectives of popularising all kinds of adventure activities; providing trained guides/instructors and also financial assistance to the needy in such ventures; promoting awareness of nature among children of all age groups; promoting rock-climbing and mountaineering; building good rapport among the existing associations, etc. As on 31-3-1993, the society had 100 life members over 3,000 associate members and over 18,000 participating members. It has participated as the only Indian representative at the International Commission of Mountain Medicine. Five children from the Society participated in the International Children's Meet at Italy in 1992. Its members have successfully scaled Mount Kamet (25,477 ft). One of its members has jogged across Canada in 1991 while the other has been the second Indian to be given the membership of the International Society of Mountain Medicine.

At the national level, the society has organised over 28 Himalayan treks, high altitude bio-medical studies in the Himalayas; conducted children's camps in Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands ; and has established training centres at several places in the state. It also conducted in May '93 a high altitude trek expedition for a team of six ladies at Gangotri and Badarinath.

*Sports Promotion and Development Co-operative Ltd. (SPOCO)* was established in 1983 in Belgaum, as a taluk level Society. From the year 1992 it is functioning as a state level society . It has the aims of starting sports schools, colleges and hostels; encouraging sports and sportsmen; organising

sportsmeets;awarding scholarships to talented sportsmen; and providing training facilities to aspiring sprotsmen. This co-operative established the Composite Sports High School at Chandargi, Ramadurg taluk in 1984.Presently it is upgraded into a Junior College,having 75 acres of land wherein football, volleyball, ball badmiton , kho-kho and Malkhamb, multi-gymnasium shuttle badmition court, a swimming pool with purification and circulation plant, a 400 metre track and a horticulture garden of 30 acres with drip irrigaion facility are found.

The institution has two hostels, dairy and bakery units,good gymnastic equipments and Japanese bicycles. There are ten NIS coaches to train boys in various disciplines. It conducts Divisional Sports Meets for the employees of Co-operative Department and institutions. It is funded mainly through donations and share capital from Co-operative Sugar Factories, Urban Banks, DCC Banks and other Co-operative Societies.

*Add to part I p.529:*

*Sports Authority of India* : The Sports Authority of India (Southern Circle) was started at Bangalore with the nomenclature of Netaji Subhas National Institue of Sports, in July 1976. The Centre presently conducts coaching camps in preparation for National and International Meets apart from conducting Diploma in coaching in the disciplines for out-door games with two athletic tracks-one synthetic and another cinder, a mosaic basket ball court, turf football court , hockey fields of polygran, turf and gravel handball court, kabaddi ground (all of clay), lawn tennis courts of turf, hand and cement; and for indoor games, there are two complexes with facilities for badminton, gymnastics, volleyball, hand ball, weight lifting, boxing and judo.Of late, an international standard swimming pool with warm pool, high board diving whirlpool bath, sauna and multi-gym facilities are added. A golf driving range with 300 mts driving is under construction.

*Camps:*Annually about 40 National Coaching Camps in the disciplines of athletics, basket ball, boxing, cycling, football, hockey, handball, judo, volley ball and weight lifting are organised.The National campers are housed here from three weeks to three months.The Scheme of National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) was launched in 1985 which selects high schools extending a one-time grant of Rs.5 lakhs per school to develop infrastuctural facilities. Talented children in the age group of 8-12 years are selected.About 50 children of St.Joseph's Indian High School Bangalore, Sri Ramakrishna Vidyashala of Mysore and Mountain View High School of Chikmagalur are adopted by the S A I under this scheme. The Sports Hostel here provides constant training to talented sports persons in the age group of 19-20 years.

The Sports Project Development Area includes Dharwad and Madikeri

in Karnataka which train sub-juniors and juniors scientifically on a long term basis from village to National level. In the Boys Sports Company started in collaboration with Army Hq. for selection of excellent sports persons, about 11 boys are undergoing training.

*Add to part I p.531:*

#### **National Service Scheme**

The programmes are conducted under two schemes-(i) Regular NSS Activities (non-Plan) and (ii) Special Camping Programme (Plan). Under the former, students undertake social service activities in adopted villages, slums or in their College Campuses; Mass programme for Functional Literacy, afforestation, health check-up camps, radiation of leprosy and cancer, construction of Janatha houses, school buildings, roads, drainages, public parks, blood donation camps etc., and Vanamahotsavas are also celebrated. Under special camping 10-day camps will be organised in the adopted village or slums during vacation. A specific activity will be taken up during the camp with the involvement of the local community; During January every year, the state-level NSS Festival is organised to promote competitive spirit among NSS volunteers. Nearly 500 volunteers of all Universities in the State partake in it and 37 awards will be given to the best volunteers, Unit Programme Officers and Universities of the concerned academic year.

*Add to para I, p. 534 :*

*Karnataka Amateur Handball Association*, conducted 20th Senior National Handball Championship for Men and Women in 1992 at Shimoga, the First Inter-zonal Handball Championship in 1986, The Eighth National Federation cup at Bhadravathi in 1988, and South Zone Handball Championship in 1993. Arunachalam, Suresh and Kannan represented India in the international championship at Russia during 1990. Raja Reddy and Arunkumar represented the country in the Asian Handball Championship at Teheran during 1990. N.K.Prasad was qualified as an international referee in 1982 at Seoul, South Korea. Besides it has participated in several championship tournaments at the national level also.

*Add to part I, p. 536:*

*Bangalore Golf Club*: The Browns are now converted into Greens and accommodation for Golfers are available. By the end of 1992, the total number of members was 1300. It is presently the second oldest Golf Club in India.

*Add to part I, p.548:*

*The Kanara Club*, Mangalore, had a total membership of 439 in April 1993. A modern kitchen with continental and Indian food, two guest rooms,

a library with more than 2000 books, one in-door shuttle court, a spacious parking and an open ground that can accommodate 450 people are the recently added facilities. It has 18 affiliated clubs all over india.

*Add to part I, p. 538:*

*Tenni-koit Association:* For the year 1989-90 Sub-Juniour Boys and Girls won the team championship and have retained the same. During 1991-92 Junior Boys and Girls State team won the National Championship. In the Individual Singles, Mohinder Balaji became India No.10. The double event was won by Anthony Lawrence and Anilkumar Lakkundi. In the Girls Team Anitha C. not only won the State Championship but became India No.1. In the Doubles, Manjula Manegar and N.V. Chitra were the winners. The year 1992-93 had the historic event of Anitha Chenneveer winning the India No.1 at Senior National held at Calicut on 23-1-1993 which was won after 14 years. The Association conducted at the Kanthecrava Stadium, Bangalore the 17th Senior National in Jan.1991 in which 17 States participated.

*Add to part I, p.543:*

*Mysore Race Club:* The present membership of the club is 250. It has constituted the Mysore Race Club Charitable Trust and a portion of the Entrance fees is credited to this. Out of the proceeds, a modern hospital is being built. In addition to the Golf Hut, there is a modern club house for members and guests. The club celebrated Racing Centenary in 1991 which was attended by racing fraternity of all Turf Authorities of India.

*Add to part I, p. 543:*

*Century Club:* A swimming pool was added in 1982. It also has a well equipped library and a health club that were begun in 1986. There are 20 lodging rooms for members and their guests. A Video Library, Departmental stores and a vegetable stall of the Horticultural Society have also been started.

*Add to part I p. 547:*

*The Cosmopolitan Club, Mysore:* The club owns a recently built Sports Complex of International standard. A well equipped guest house can provide accommodation to members and guests. It has an affiliation of 25 clubs in India and one for East Asia at Bangkok.

*Add to part I, p. 545 :*

*Bangalore Club:* One of the oldest in Southern India, the Bangalore Club presently has over 2000 members. It excels in its indoor and out-door facilities, residential accommodation, shopping complex, swimming pool, library and extensive catering arrangements for dining room, club house and the lawn. Apart from the Tennis courts, squash courts and billiard room, the new sports complex

offers badminton courts, table tennis, sauna bath and a large gymnasium, all of international standard.

*Add to part I, p. 549:*

*Mangalore Club:* The total number of members as on 31st March 1993 was 110 and the number of institutional members was 10. It has a meeting hall with dining and bar facilities and residential accommodation also.

*Add to part I, p.549:*

*Sri Kantheerava Narasimharaja Sport Club, Mysore*, had during 1992-93, a total of 665 members. It has Lodging and Boarding facilities with a vegetarian and non-vegetarian kitchen and bar. It is affiliated to 30 other clubs in India and abroad.

*Add to the list on part I, p. 580:*

*List of notable Athletes and Sportsmen from Karnataka:* P.D. Chougale (First olympian of the nation); Tarbai Nimbalkar (Gymnast); Bandu Patil (Hockey); Bharat Kagati and Krishna Borkar (body builders), Chamba Mutnal, Sripathi Kanchinale, Basappa Chauhan, Raja Sahcb Ugargol (all Wreilers); E.A.S. Prasanna, B.S.Chandrasekhar (Cricket), K.V.Varadaraj ;Papanna, N.Nanjundaiah, Azam,Basavanna, Gurulinga Naik,Maksood Alam Khan, Nizamuddin, Nagaraj, Paul Purushotham (all Foot-ball),Shankaranarayanappa(Volley Ball ); Seetharam (Marathon);Jagadeep, Laxman Rao,Parthasarathy (athletics),Yathiraj(LawnTennis), Kariyappa,N.(hockey), Pavan Adhikari, Prakash N,Venkataraju S.,Damodar Hegde, Ramesh Hegde,Ganesh Babu, Vishwanath H.J,Srinivas S.S, Harish G.G,Channabasavaiah, Eshwara,Deepak, W.D.Suresh Kumar (all Kho-Kho);Mahadevaiah, Ragava, Sekhar (ball badminton),T.V.Sridhar(Boxing), Guruswamy, Mahesh, Sridhar, Subramanya Raj Urs (basket ball) , Guruprakash Sundaresh, Uam Dhavan (Swimming), Pushpa, A.C., Seetha Devaiah (basket ball);Suchitra K.,(athletics),Girija, Gunasheela , Jyothi , Nirmal Rani,Reshma, Revathi, Sabita, Sharada (Basket ball), Anitha M.,Anupama S.S., Kalpana M.,Nalini N.,Nandini H.N. Pavana Adhikari, Roopa M.V. ,Sumathi Naidu C., Swathi B.N., Vanitha R. (kho-kho), Anitha Kishore(Swimming). M.P.Ganesh,B.P.Govinda, Somaiah (Hockey); ,Ashwini Nachappa, Nirmala Uthaiiah, K.K.Gangamma, Seethamma, sisters, Reeth-Seetha Devaiah Sisters, Pushpa Nachappa,Kuppanda K.Geetha (athletics), Pushpa Kuttanna, Reshma Changappa,M.M.Dechamma, Nandini Basappa (Basket ball);A.P. Iftikar, B.P.Annappa (football),C.A.Machaiiah, K.A.Nanaiah (Boxing), Y.G.Mooladeep (Gymnastics),Shamanna (Discus and Shotput), H.M.Rajanna (Athletics), Kantharaj (football),Jayaram (Kabadi), Siddalingaih Achari, Chandra (Volley ball) ; Govindaraju, Timmraju, Gaviyappa B.H.(marathon runner),Madhusudan H.S. (yoga), Mythridevi, Mary E.A. (Athletics), Parimala, Chandrika, Leelavathi, Padmini, Bhargavi, Manjula,Muninanjamma, Mohasina Sultana , Sushila and GayathriDevi(Kho-Kho),Sakkubai and Manjuladevi (Kabaddi),G.R.Vishwanath,B.S.Chandrasekhar,Kirmani S.M.H, Prasanna E.A.S., Budi Kunderan, Subramanyam , Sudakar Rao, Roger Binny, Brijesh Patel, Sadananda Vishwanath, Anil Kumble , J. Srinath (all cricketers of international fame), Rajagopal M. (Hockey); Saikumar (Table tennis), Anumainayagam, Syed Altaf Ahmed (Foot ball) ;K.S.Jagadish, B.N.Gopinath (Weight-Lifting) , Gopalappa P.(kabaddi); Suresh R.Ranganath, B.S.Basavaraj, R.Balaji, C.V.Srinivas, Madusudan,

Vijaykumar K.N., Somaschkar A.S. Ramesh D.(Volley ball), B.N.Meera, Jayanna S.(Ball Badminton); Bhanumathi Mendon (power lifting), Usha Sunderraj, Laxmi Karanth. V.Archana Rao(Table Tennis), Sheela Gayathri, Anjana Gupta (Karate), Shanaj Shacoor, Loraine Vargheese, Jyotsna Krishnaswamy, Ashima Shetty, Shravana Moola , Veena Narsimahan (Swimming),Irene Saldhana, Mala N. Siddi, Poonam Sing. Angel Mary (Athletics)., Raymond D'Souza (Body Building).

Jude Felix, a renowned Hockey player of Karnataka will lead the Indian Hockey team in the V Inter-continent Hockey Tournament to be held at Poland during September 1993. C.S.Janaki, a para phelegic swimmer crossed English Channel in 1991.

*Add to part I, p 527:*

*Sports Council of Karnataka* which was under the Director of Public Instruction was taken over by the Youth Service Department in 1975 and was reconstituted twice since then, once in 1984 and again in 1985. It provides financial assistance to registered Sports Associations and organises sports camps. It conducts women's sports, rural sports and Dasara Sports and sponsors athletes and sportsmen for the national and inter-national events.

List of Arjun Award Winners of Karnataka

Sl.No.	Name	Discipline	Year
1.	K.L Powell	Athletics	1965
2.	Miss Elveira Britto	Hockey (Women)	1965
3.	V.J.Peter	Hockey	1966
4.	Kum.Usha Sunder Raj	Table Tennis	1966
5.	E.A.S. Prasanna	Cricket	1968
6.	Kum.Shoba Murthy	Badminton	1971
7.	Kum.Jayamma Srinivasan	Ball Badminton	1972
8.	Prakash Padukone	Shuttle Badminton	1972
9.	B.S Chandrashekar	Cricket	1972
10.	M.P.Ganesh	Hockey	1973
11.	B.P.Govinda	Hockey	1973
12.	Kum. Shantha Rangaswamy	Women's cricket	1976
13.	G.R.Vishwanath	Cricket	1977-78
14.	Kum. Angel Mary Joseph	Athletics	1977-78
15.	C.C Machaiah	Boxing	1978-79
16.	Syed M.H.Kimani	Cricket	1980-81
17.	S.Prakash	Kho-Kho	1984
18.	Arvind Savur	Billiards&Snooker	1979-80
19.	Kum.Vandana Rao	Athletics	1987
20.	D.V.Prasad	Chess	1987
21.	Kum.Aswini Nachappa	Athletics	1988
22.	P.K. Yashodhara	power lifting	1988

The 'Ekalavya' award has been instituted by the State Government in 1992. But awards have not announced till now.