



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

**SERIES - 11
KARNATAKA**

PAPER - 1 OF 1991

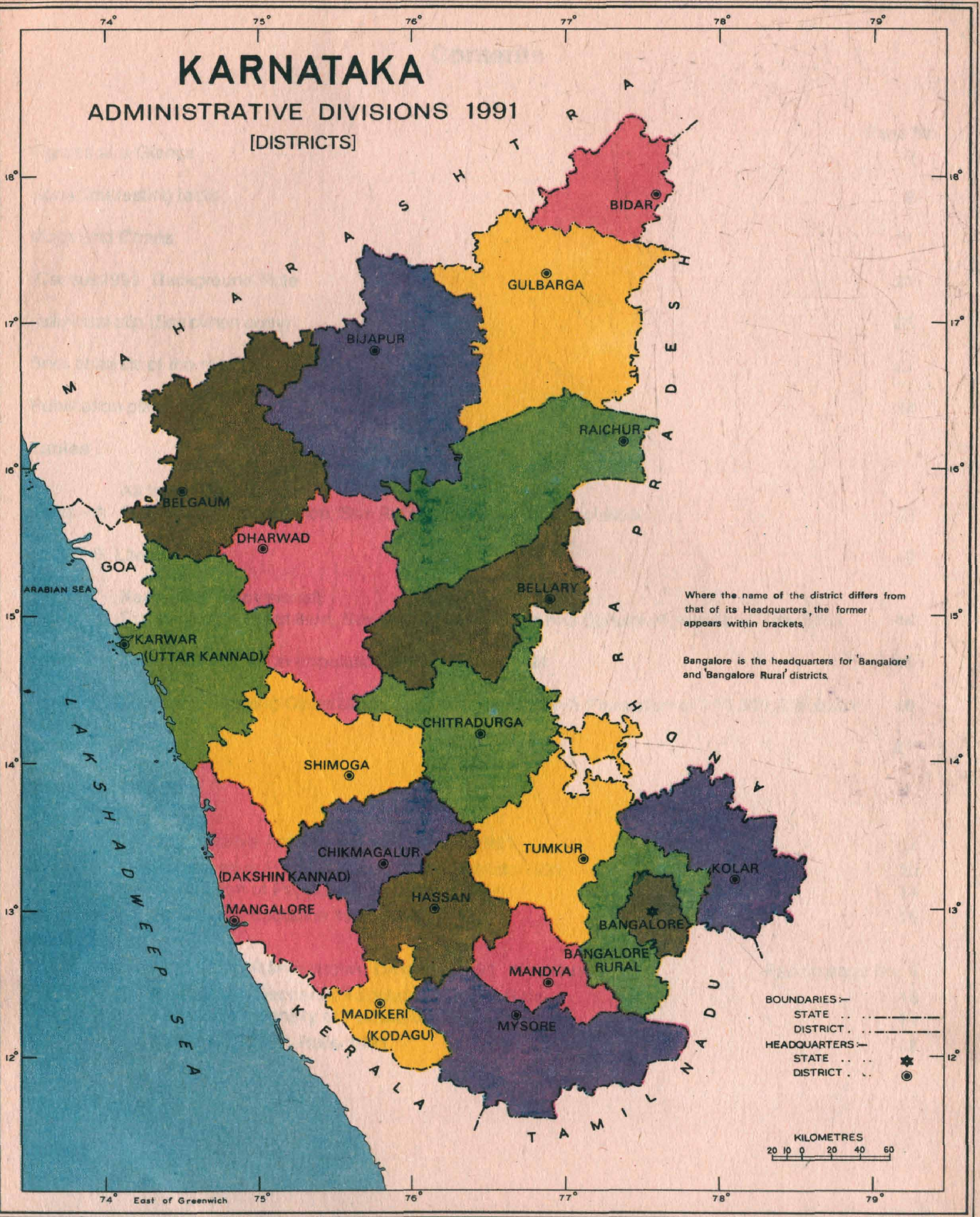
**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION
TOTALS**

**SOBHA NAMBISAN
Director of Census Operations
Karnataka**

**THERE ARE TWO PARTNERS IN CENSUS
TAKING - THE PERSON ENUMERATED AND
THE ENUMERATOR. TO BOTH OF THEM THIS
PUBLICATION IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED.**

KARNATAKA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1991 [DISTRICTS]



Where the name of the district differs from that of its Headquarters, the former appears within brackets.

Bangalore is the headquarters for 'Bangalore' and 'Bangalore Rural' districts.

BOUNDARIES —
 STATE . . . - - - -
 DISTRICT . . . - - - -
 HEADQUARTERS —
 STATE . . . *
 DISTRICT . . . ●

KILOMETRES
 20 10 0 20 40 60

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

A.	POPULATION OF KARNATAKA	:	Persons	44,817,391
			Males	22,861,409
			Females	21,955,989
B.	DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1981-1991	:		
	(1) Absolute	:	7,681,684 Persons	
	(2) Percentage	:	20.69 Per cent	
C.	DENSITY OF POPULATION	:	234 Persons Per Sq. Km.	
D.	SEX RATIO	:	960 Females per 1000 Males	
E.	EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATE*	:	Persons	55.98 Per cent
			Males	67.25 Per cent
			Females	44.34 Per cent

* All children below age 7 years have been treated as illiterate. While calculating the effective literacy rates, the population in age-group 0-6 is excluded.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

1. The population of the State in 1991 is about 3.43 times that in 1901.
2. Bangalore district has registered the highest decadal growth rate among the districts of the State (38.00%).
3. Bangalore district which is the smallest in area has the highest population and density among the districts in the State.
4. Kodagu district has the lowest density of population in the State.
5. Dakshin Kannad district has the highest sex ratio (1,063) while Bangalore district has the lowest (903).
6. Hassan district has a balanced sex ratio (1,000) in 1991.
7. The sex ratio in Chitradurga district remains constant for both the 1981 and 1991 Censuses (944).
8. Bangalore Urban Agglomeration accounts for 85.16% of the population of Bangalore district and 9.17% of the population of the State.

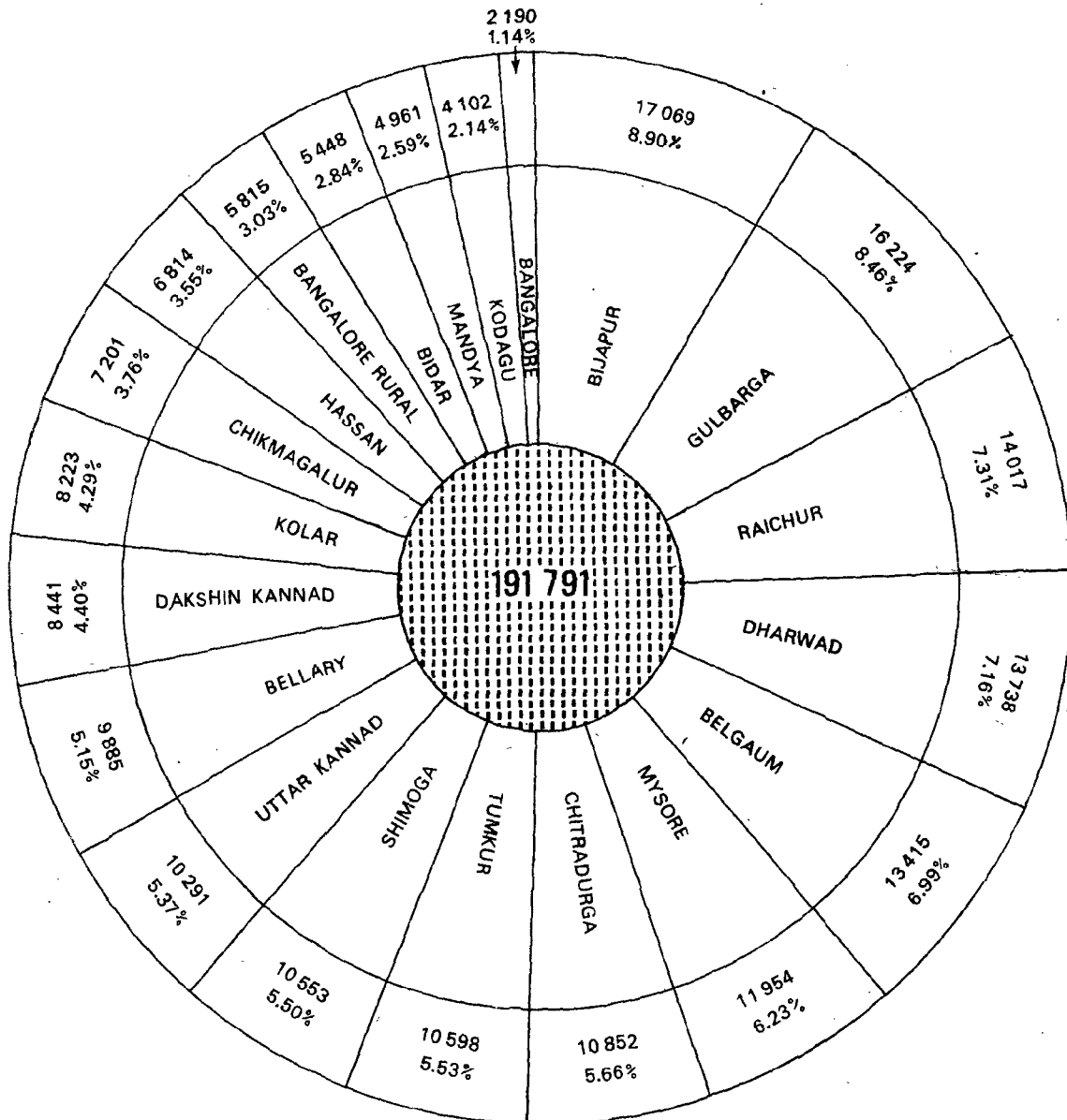
**MAPS
&
CHARTS**

CHART-1

KARNATAKA

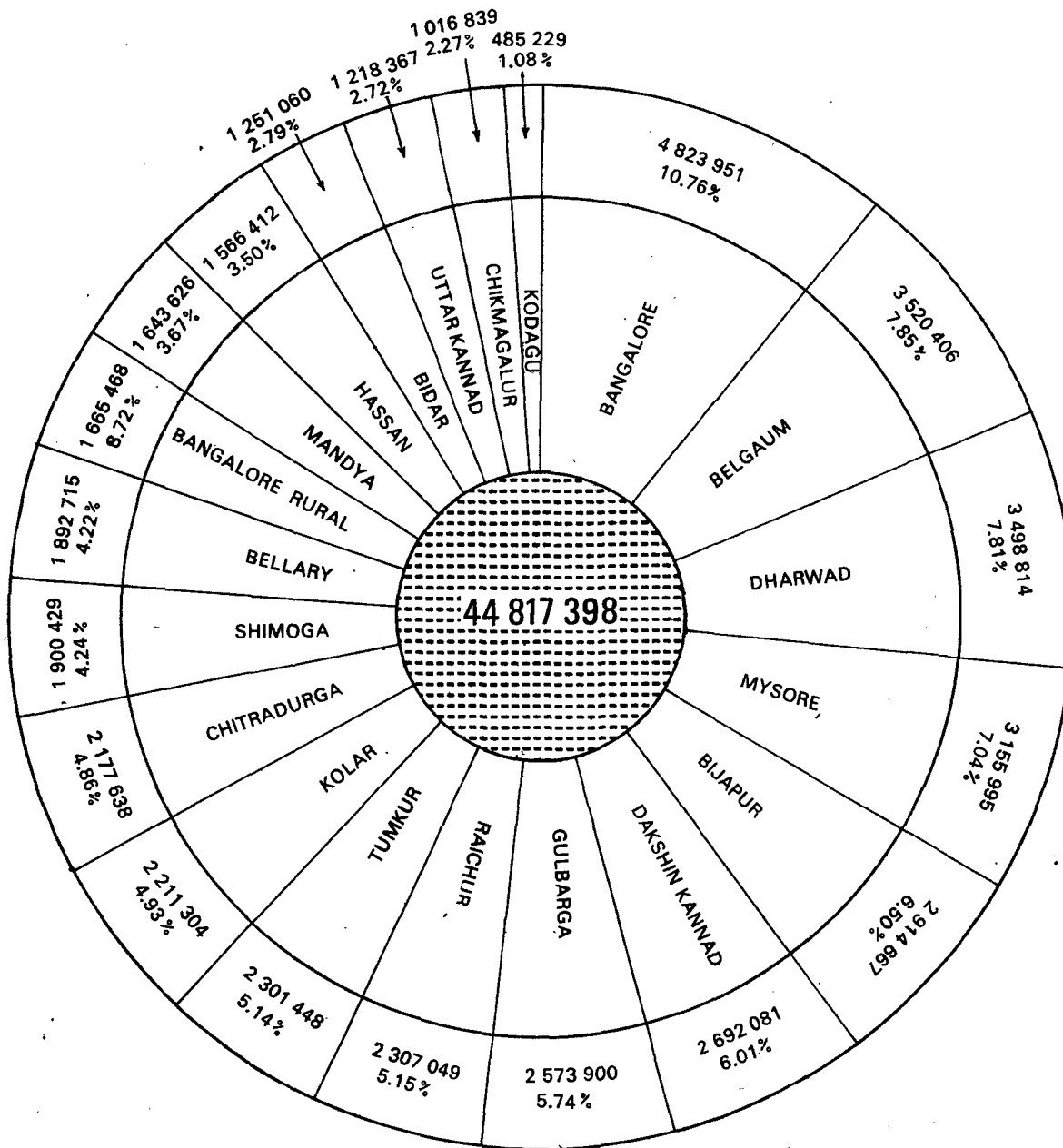
IMPARATIVE AREA SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS 1991

AREA IN Km²



KARNATAKA

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS 1991



KARNATAKA DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS 1991

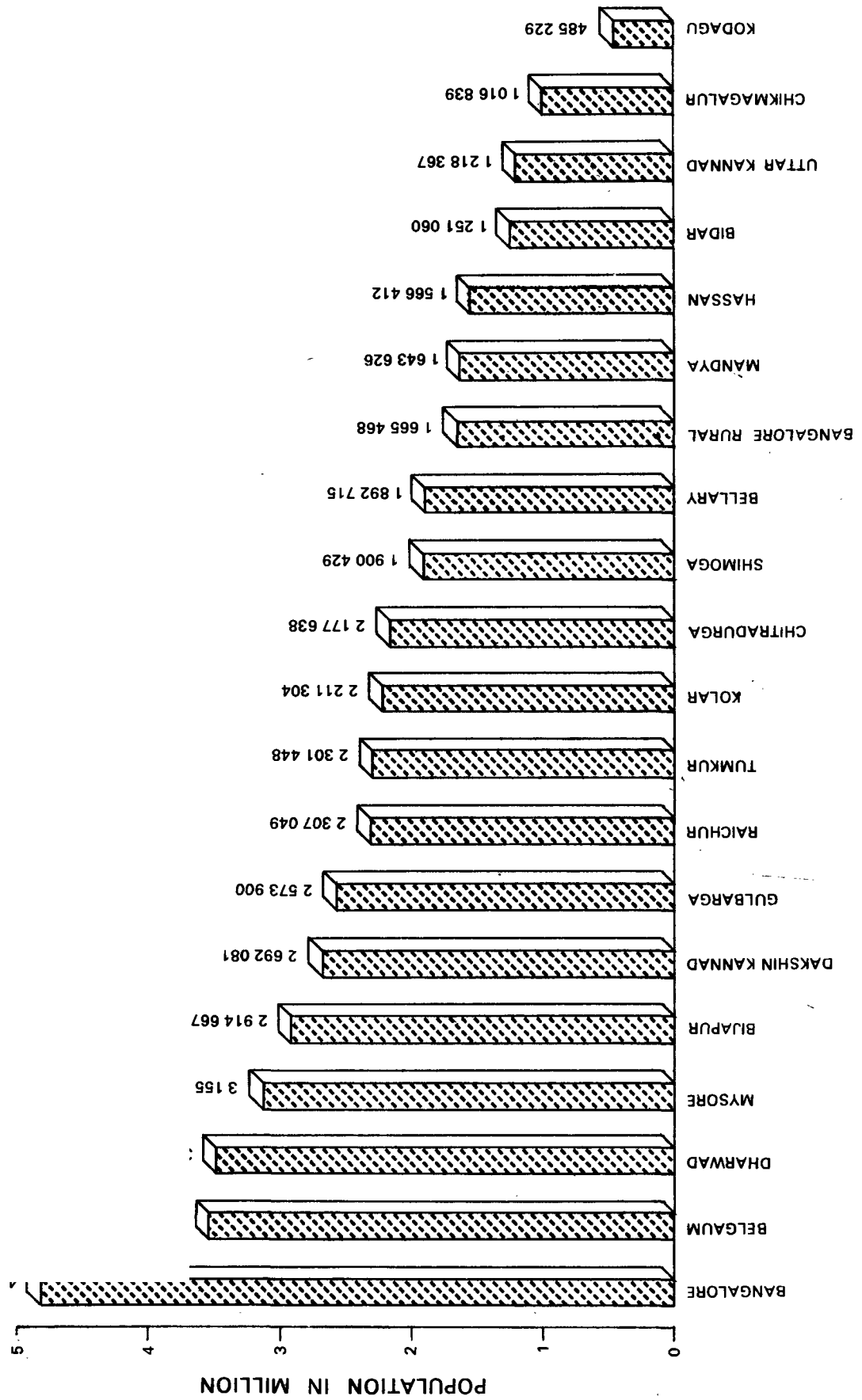
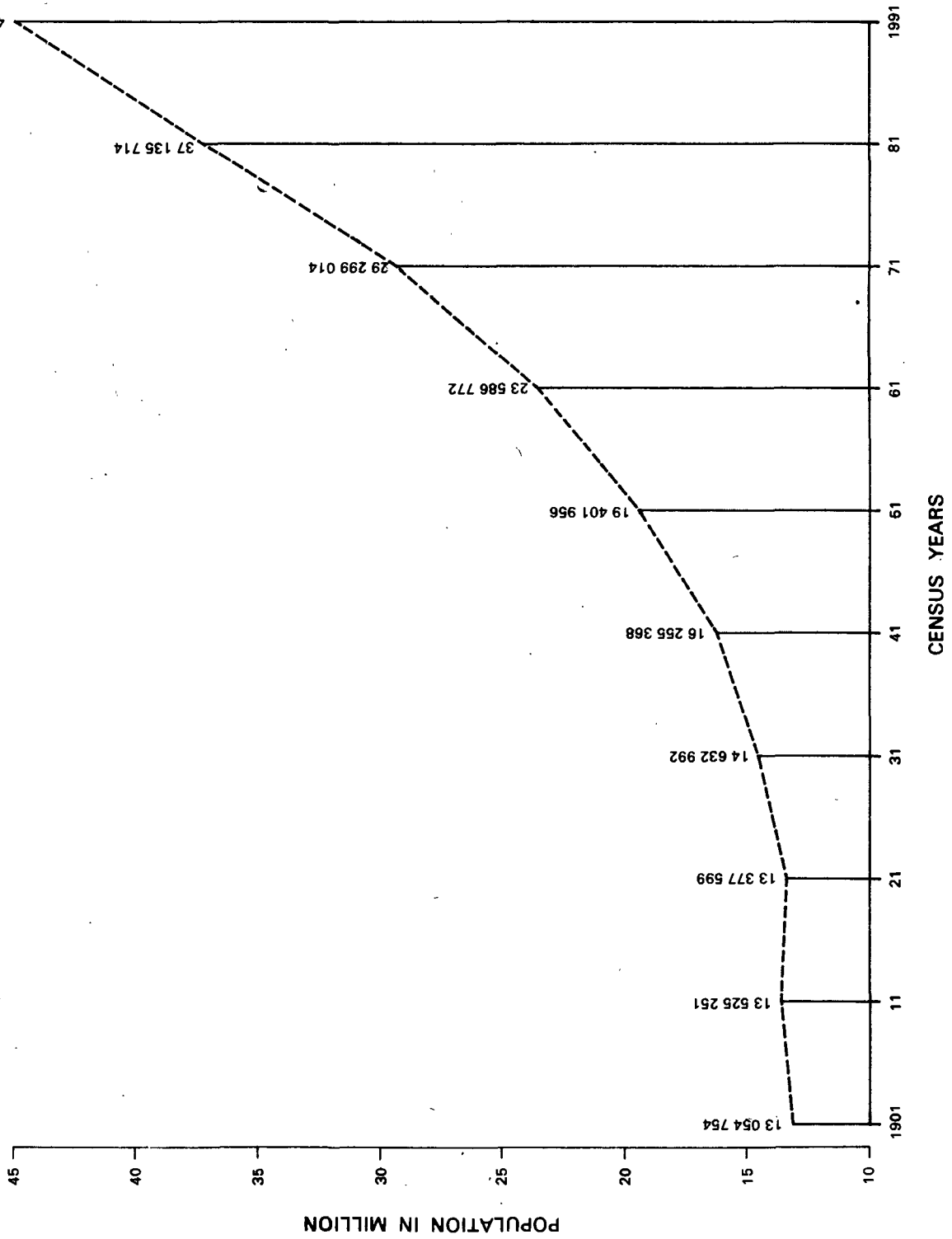
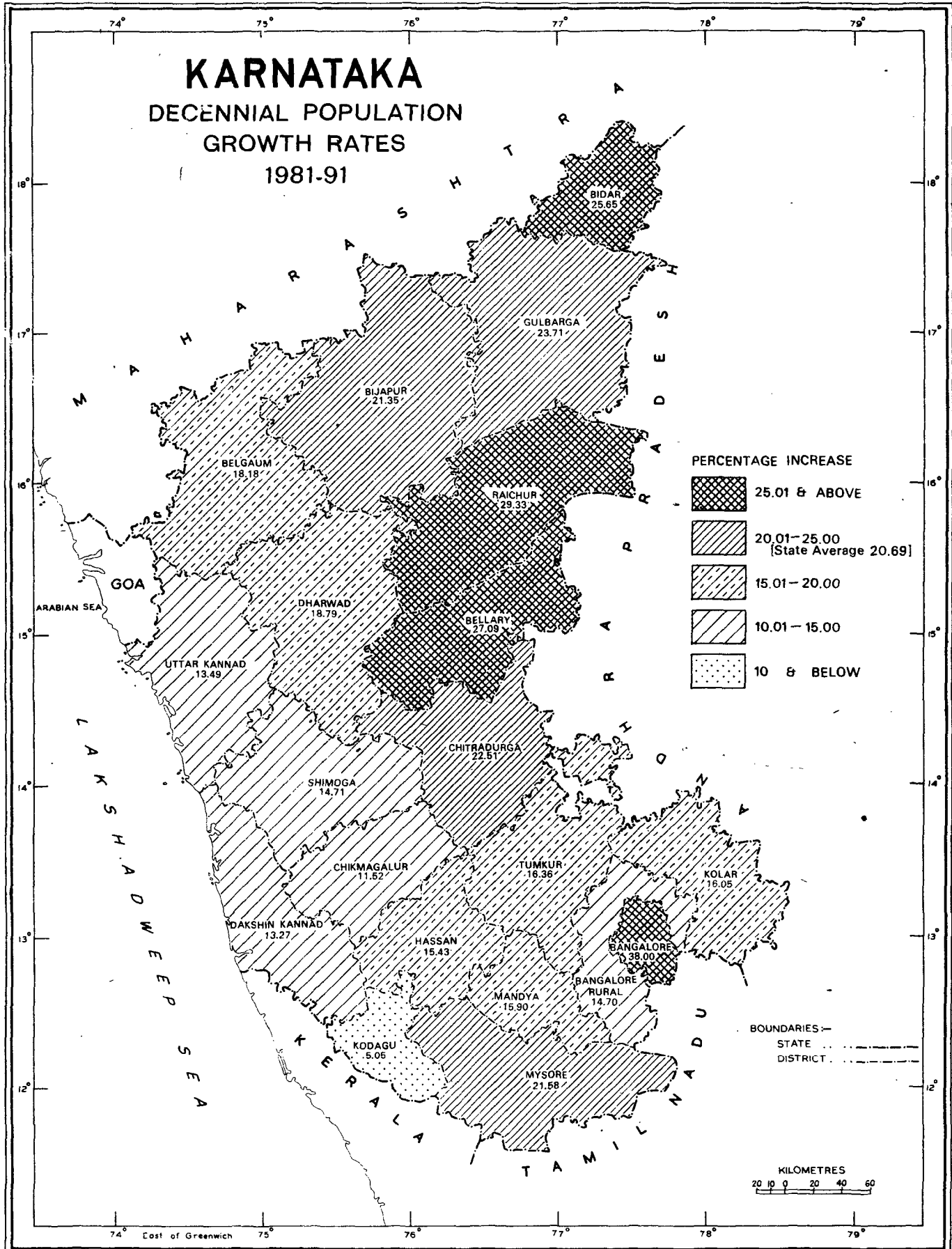


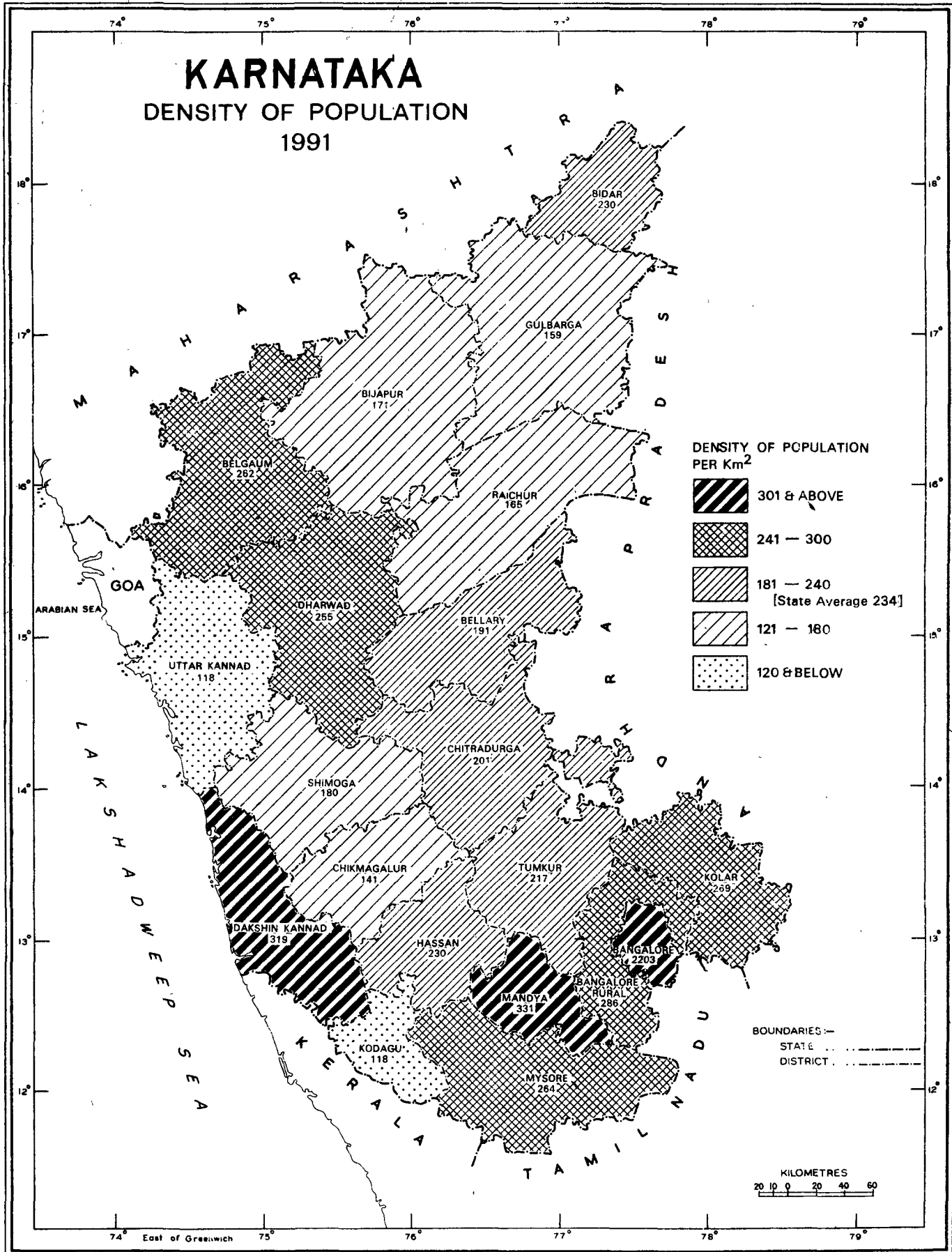
CHART 4

KARNATAKA GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-1991



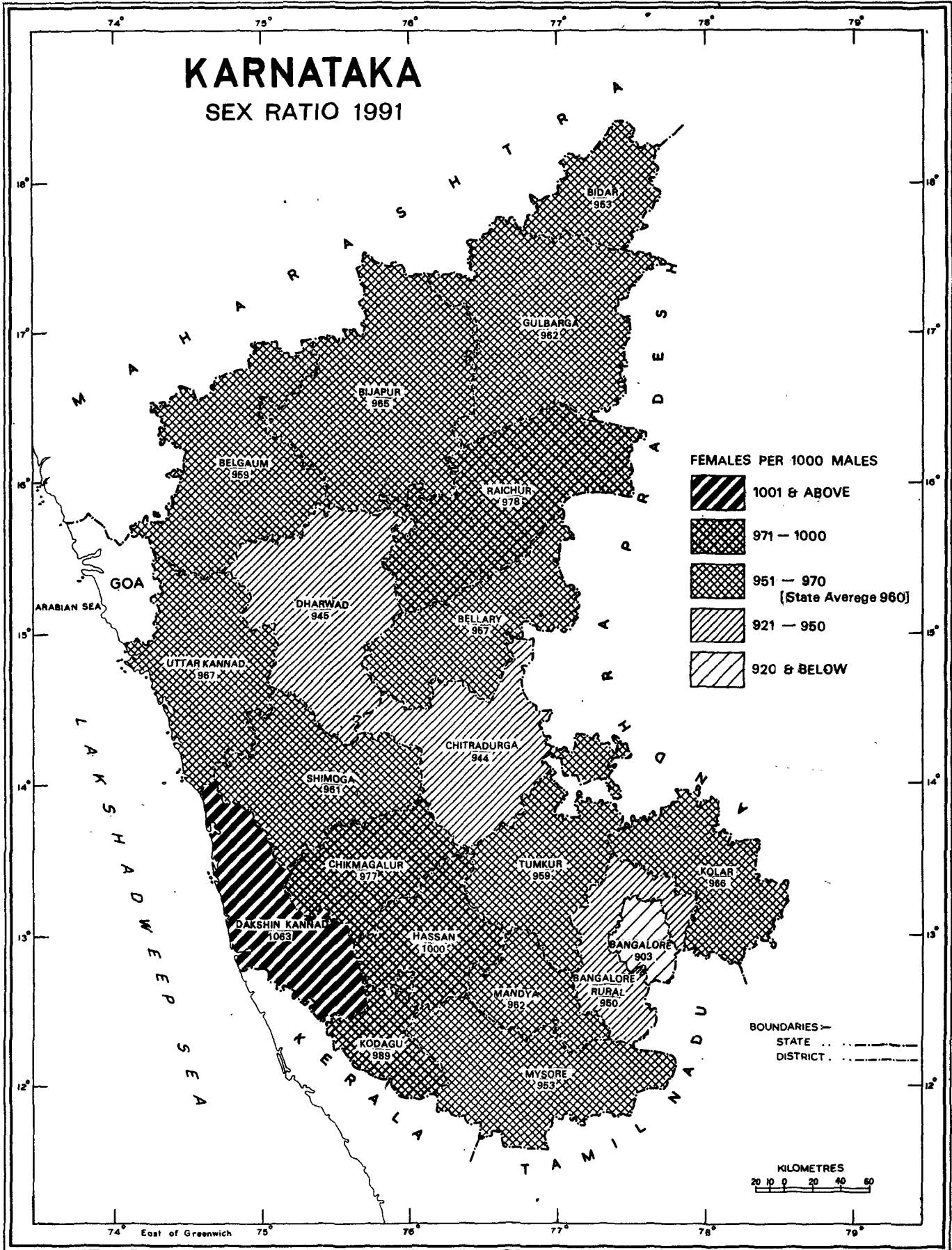


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CENSUS 1991
BACKGROUND NOTE

BACKGROUND NOTE

The population census in India dates back to Kautilya's Arthashastra, which prescribes the collection of population figures as a measure of State policy for purposes of taxation. However the first census in the modern sense of the word and with all -India coverage was conducted in 1871. Since then the population census has been regularly taken once every ten years in the first year of each decade. The 1991 census is thus the thirteenth in an unbroken series. In each census the variety of data collected has increased with greater demands for detailed information regarding the economic, social and demographic aspects of the population. The population census is the only data collection exercise which is done on a 100% basis and provides essential information for planners, administrators and scholars. The census plays a crucial role in the formulation of the plans and schemes for social and economic development and it provides a firm basis for policy decisions.

It is important to make available the basic population data as soon as possible after completion of the census. However, the processing of the enormous mass of data collected will require some time. This is the reason why we are publishing the provisional population figures immediately. The provisional population totals give the figures for the total population, males and females and the total literate population, males and females. From these six sets of figures are deduced the growth rate of the population, the density of population, the sex ratio and the literacy rate. The figures are called provisional because they are based upon the abstracts compiled by the enumerators and supervisors. The final figures will be compiled by tabulation of the data from the questionnaire i.e., the individual slip filled regarding every individual. Our experience has been that there is only a marginal difference between the provisional population figures and the final figures.

The provisional results are being released in two instalments. The present paper i.e., Paper-1 of 1991, presents four important tables: 1) the distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population, 2) Decadal variation in population from 1901, districtwise, 3) Population by sex of cities of one lakh population and above and, 4) Total number of literates, districtwise.

The Supplement to Paper- 1 will follow in a few weeks time. This paper will present information on the rural-urban composition of the population, the population of towns and urban agglomerations, the number of workers in the population and their categorisation.

Paper 1, presenting the provisional population figures, is the first of the 1991 census publications. The final figures of the census will be released in several volumes containing different sets of statistical tables covering the demographic, economic and socio-cultural characteristics of the population. In view of the mass of detailed information to be compiled, these publications will be released in a phased manner over the next 3-4 years. The list of publications which are proposed to be brought out in connection with the Census of India 1991 is indicated at the end of this paper.

Census operations are divided into two distinct stages: (1) The houselisting operations, when the entire country is divided into a number of houselisting blocks and all the buildings in the land are identified with a census number and (2) The actual enumeration. The houselisting operations, in addition to providing a frame within which the enumerators collected information regarding the individuals in their blocks during the actual enumeration, also furnished valuable information regarding the kind of houses in which people lived and facilities available. The houselisting operations in Karnataka took place between 16.4.1990 and 15.5.1990. The processing of the data collected in the houselisting operations is now in progress. The actual enumeration took place between 9th Feb. 1991 and 28th Feb. 1991 when the enumerators visited every house in their jurisdiction and collected information on the basis of 23 questions of every man, woman and child. On the night of February 28, they enumerated the houseless population, i.e.,

those people who, not having any shelter, sleep on the pavement and other public places. During the revisional round from 1st March 1991 to 5th March 1991 the enumerators updated the information which they had collected in February with reference to sunrise on 1st March 1991, which was the reference moment for the 1991 Census.

Census taking is a massive operation. For the purpose of carrying out this exercise, the State of Karnataka was divided into 94,937 enumeration blocks. 82,206 enumerators and 16,631 supervisors were employed to take the census. Although they were mainly Government school teachers, a large number of officials from State Government, Central Government and quasi-Government organisations were also appointed as enumerators and supervisors.

This large army of men and women were appointed, trained and supervised by a hierarchy of census officers who were employees of the State Government. The Principal Census Officers were the Deputy Commissioners of the districts and the Commissioners of the City Corporations. Below them were the District and City Census Officers, Additional District Census Officers and the Charge Officers. In the case of rural areas, the Tahsildars of the concerned taluks were appointed as the Charge Officers. The training of these officers in the census concepts and the actual enumeration took place in June, July and August 1990. Thereafter, between November 1990 and January 1991, the Charge Officers, with the help of Additional and Assistant Charge Officers, imparted intensive training in four rounds to the enumerators and supervisors. In addition, the Charge Officers distributed the blank schedules and other materials to the enumerators and supervisors, monitored the progress of the work, collected back the filled-in records from the enumerators, prepared the prescribed abstracts and forwarded the records to the Census Directorate within the stipulated time.

The census is therefore a colossal team effort wherein a multitude of persons from different services, disciplines and institutions worked together for several months. The census operations have been completed successfully because of their dedicated efforts. The Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, offer their sincere thanks to all Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers, Assistant, Additional and Sub-divisional Charge Officers, District and City Census Officers, District Statistical Officers, Principal Census Officers, Military Census Officers and to the Government of Karnataka for the whole-hearted co-operation they have extended in completing the census operations successfully. We are also grateful to the Government of India Text Books Press, Mysore for printing the various forms and schedules required well in time. The Press, Radio, Television and other media of publicity gave the census wide and enthusiastic coverage. The public assisted in this massive programme by co-operating with the enumerators and furnishing the necessary information. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all of them.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL

Location Code.....() Sl. No. of Household [] Pad No.....
 Code No. of Development Block..... Slip No.....

1. Name.....	8. Religion.....
2. Relationship to head.....	9. Whether S. C. (1) or S. T. (2).....
3. Male (1)/Female (2).....	10. Name of scheduled Caste/Tribe.....
4. Age.....	11. Literate (1)/Illiterate (2).....
5. Marital status.....	12. Educational attainment.....
6. Mother tongue.....	13. Attending School/college, Yes (1)/No (2).....
7. Two other languages known.....	

14A Did you work any time at all last year? (Including unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise) Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If 'Yes' in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1) /No (2)

15A Main activity last year? 'Yes' in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
'No' in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI /OW in 15A

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iii) Description of work
- (iv) Class of worker

'Yes' in 14B – Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No

15B 'No' in 14B – Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iii) Description of work
- (iv) Class of worker

16A If 'No' in 14A, seeking/available for work? Yes (1) /No (2)

16B If 'Yes' in 16A, have you ever worked before? Yes (1) /No (2)

17A Whether you are an Ex-Serviceman ? Yes (1) /No (2)

17B If 'Yes' in 17A, Pensioner (1) / Non-pensioner (2)

18 Birth place

(a) Place of birth

(b) Rural (1) / Urban (2)

(c) District

(d) State/Country

22 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

19. Last residence

(a) Place of last residence

(b) Rural (1) / Urban(2)

(c) District

(d) State/Country

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

20. Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*

23. For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year

21. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

-
- *
- | | | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| Employment (1) | Business (2) | Education (3) | Family moved (4) |
| Marriage (5) | Natural calamities like drought, floods, etc (6) | Others (7) | |

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

In this paper we present, with the help of tables and maps, the provisional population figures for Karnataka obtained from the census of 1991. The four main tables given at the end of the report depict:

1. The distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population,
2. decadal variation in population from 1901 districtwise,
3. population by sex of cities/urban agglomerations of one lakh population and above and,
4. total number of literates, districtwise.

Besides these, Tables A & B give the All India and Statewise provisional figures for population and literacy. In the body of the report are various other tables which make interesting comparisons of the growth rates, sex ratios and density of population not only districtwise but over a period of time from census to census. It is reiterated that these are provisional figures obtained from the abstracts drawn up by the Enumerators and Charge Officers. The final figures will emerge after tabulation of the entries in the individual slips and household schedules.

The population of India, as recorded at the moment of sunrise on the 1st of March 1991, is 843, 930,861. The population of Karnataka is 44,817,398. The population of Karnataka thus constitutes 5.31 per cent of the population of the country. The 1991 census shows that the population of Karnataka has increased by 7,681,684 persons over that recorded in the 1981 census. This represents a growth of population of 20.69 per cent over the decade 1981-91. The corresponding growth rate in the decade 1971-81 was 26.75 per cent.

Statement-1 gives the population of the States and Union Territories in the country in descending order of population.

Statement -1 Population of States and Union Territories - 1991

(Provisional Figures)

States/Union Territories	Population
1	2
India	843,930,861
STATES	
1. Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417
2. Bihar	86,338,853
3. Maharashtra	78,706,719
4. West Bengal	67,982,732
5. Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854
6. Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862
7. Tamil Nadu	55,638,318
8. Karnataka	44,817,398
9. Rajasthan	43,880,640
10. Gujarat	41,174,060
11. Orissa	31,512,070
12. Kerala	29,011,237
13. Assam	22,294,562
14. Punjab	20,190,795
15. Haryana	16,317,715
16. Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700
17. Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079
18. Tripura	2,744,827
19. Manipur	1,826,714
20. Meghalaya	1,760,626

	1	2
21.	Nagaland	1,215,573
22.	Goa	1,168,622
23.	Sikkim	403,612
	UNION TERRITORIES	
1.	Delhi	9,370,475
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	858,392
3.	Pondicherry	789,416
4.	Mizoram	686,217
5.	Chandigarh	640,725
6.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	277,989
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542
8.	Daman and Diu	101,439
9.	Lakshadweep	51,681

Note : 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J & K. The figures are as per projection prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts.

It may be seen that Karnataka is 8th in order of population size, which was the rank it held in 1981 also. All the other States also have retained the same relative rankings in population size which they had held in 1981. Uttar Pradesh, the most populous State, has almost three times the population of Karnataka while Bihar, with the second largest population, has nearly twice the population of Karnataka. In the South, both Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have larger populations than Karnataka.

Although the male, female and total population of all the districts in Karnataka is given in Table 1 at the end of this paper, for ease of comparison we are presenting in Statement-2 below the population of various districts and relevant rankings for 1981 and 1991:

Statement -2
Statement showing a comparative picture of the population
(1991 Census Figures - Provisional)

State/District	Total Population		Decennial growth rate	
	Population in 1981 (and rank)	Population in 1991 (and rank)	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	37,135,714	44,817,298	26.75	20.69
1. Bangalore	3,495,566 (1)	4,823,951 (1)	59.08	38.00
2. Bangalore Rural	1,452,044 (14)	1,665,468 (14)	24.30	14.70
3. Belgaum	2,978,913 (2)	3,520,406 (2)	22.94	18.18
4. Bellary	1,489,225 (13)	1,892,715 (13)	32.65	27.09
5. Bidar	995,691 (18)	1,251,060 (17)	20.83	25.65
6. Bijapur	2,401,782 (5)	2,914,667 (5)	20.96	21.35
7. Chikmagalur	911,769 (19)	1,016,839 (19)	23.77	11.52
8. Chitradurga	1,777,499 (11)	2,177,638 (11)	27.20	22.51
9. Dakshin Kannad	2,376,724 (6)	2,692,081 (6)	22.55	13.27
10. Dharwad	2,945,487 (3)	3,498,814 (3)	25.76	18.79
11. Gulbarga	2,080,643 (7)	2,573,900 (7)	19.63	23.71
12. Hassan	1,357,014 (16)	1,566,412 (16)	23.10	15.43
13. Kodagu	461,888 (20)	485,229 (20)	22.10	5.05
14. Kolar	1,905,492 (9)	2,211,304 (10)	25.64	16.05
15. Mandya	1,418,109 (15)	1,643,626 (15)	22.85	15.90
16. Mysore	2,595,900 (4)	3,155,995 (4)	24.97	21.58
17. Raichur	1,783,822 (10)	2,307,049 (8)	26.00	29.33
18. Shimoga	1,656,731 (12)	1,900,429 (12)	27.30	14.71
19. Tumkur	1,977,854 (8)	2,301,448 (9)	21.51	16.36
20. Uttar Kannad	1,073,561 (17)	1,218,367 (18)	26.38	13.49

There were 19 districts in Karnataka when the census was taken in 1981. In 1986, the Government of Karnataka bifurcated Bangalore district into two new districts - Bangalore district and Bangalore Rural district. Thus there are 20 districts in 1991. The jurisdiction of the present Bangalore district covers Bangalore North, Bangalore South and Anekal taluks as also the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration area. The Bangalore Rural district comprises Devanahalli, Doddaballapura, Hoskote, Kanakapura, Magadi, Nelamangala, Ramanagaram and Channapatna taluks.

It may be seen from Statement 2 that Bangalore district has the largest population of 4,823,951 followed by Belgaum with 3,520,406. The smallest district is Kodagu with a population of 485,229. By and large, the districts have retained the same ranks in population size that they had for the 1981 census. The exceptions are, however, worthy of notice. Raichur has overtaken Tumkur in population and now occupies the 8th rank whereas it held the 10th rank in 1981. Uttar Kannad district has now a smaller population than Bidar whereas in 1981 it had a population of 1,073,561 as against Bidar's population of 995,691.

Density

The density of population is the average number of persons per square kilometre. The density of population of the country is 267 as against 216 in 1981. The corresponding figures for Karnataka are 234 according to 1991 Census as against 194 in 1981. The density of population varies considerably from district to district. Statement-3 below indicates the density of population in each district according to the 1991 census.

Statement - 3
Ranking of Districts

Rank	Area		Population		Density	
	State/District	Percentage of State's area	State/District	Percentage of State's Population	State/District	Density Per Sq. Km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Karnataka	100	Karnataka	100	Karnataka	234
1.	Bijapur	8.90	Bangalore	10.76	Bangalore	2203
2.	Gulbarga	8.46	Belgaum	7.85	Mandya	331
3.	Raichur	7.31	Dharwad	7.81	Dakshin Kannad	319
4.	Dharwad	7.16	Mysore	7.04	Bangalore Rural	286
5.	Belgaum	6.99	Bijapur	6.50	Kolar	269
6.	Mysore	6.23	Dakshin Kannad	6.01	Mysore	264
7.	Chitradurga	5.66	Gulbarga	5.74	Belgaum	262
8.	Tumkur	5.53	Raichur	5.15	Dharwad	255
9.	Shimoga	5.50	Tumkur	5.14	Hassan	230
10.	Uttar Kannad	5.37	Kolar	4.93	Bidar	230
11.	Bellary	5.15	Chitradurga	4.86	Tumkur	217
12.	Dakshin Kannad	4.40	Shimoga	4.24	Chitradurga	201
13.	Kolar	4.29	Bellary	4.22	Bellary	191
14.	Chikmagalur	3.76	Bangalore Rural	3.72	Shimoga	180
15.	Hassan	3.55	Mandya	3.67	Bijapur	171
16.	Bangalore Rural	3.03	Hassan	3.50	Raichur	165
17.	Bidar	2.84	Bidar	2.79	Gulbarga	159
18.	Mandya	2.59	Uttar Kannad	2.72	Chikmagalur	141
19.	Kodagu	2.14	Chikmagalur	2.27	Uttar Kannad	118
20.	Bangalore	1.14	Kodagu	1.08	Kodagu	118

It may be seen that Bangalore District has the extraordinarily high density of 2203 persons per Sq. Km. The reason for this is the high density of the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration Area which comprises 85.16% of the total population of Bangalore district.

The districts with the lowest density of population are Kodagu, Uttar Kannad and Chikmagalur, in that order. Chikmagalur, Kodagu and Uttar Kannad have large forest or plantation areas which account for the low density. The plain areas in the south viz., Mandya, Kolar and Mysore have comparatively high density. The large districts in the Hyderabad Karnataka area viz., Raichur and Gulbarga have low population densities. Bellary, however, which is from the same neighbourhood, has a higher population density, probably because of the Tungabhadra Project and greater industrialisation.

Map 3 brings out a clear picture of population densities classified by five ranges.

Growth rate of Population

The rapid growth rate of population in India has been a matter of great concern since it directly affects all development efforts. It would be interesting to examine the growth rate from decade to decade and relatively for the various States of the country and for the districts in Karnataka. Table A given at the end of this paper presents the growth rate of population for all the States and Union Territories for the past 2 decades. The growth rate of population for the country as a whole during the decade 1981-91 is 23.50 per cent as against 24.66 per cent during 1971-81. As already mentioned, Karnataka's growth rate during 1971-81 was 26.75 per cent which has fallen to 20.69 per cent for the decade 1981-91. Thus, Karnataka's growth rate, which was above the national average in 1981, has now fallen below the national average. Among the 32 States and Union Territories in the country, only Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have registered growth rates lower than that of Karnataka. The growth rate of Gujarat is nearest to that of Karnataka at 20.80 percent. The lowest growth rate is seen in Kerala with 13.98 percent. Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Goa, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have shown considerable fall in the growth rate since 1981. While in most States there is some decrease in the growth rate, there is an increase in the growth rate in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the most populous States, maintain a high growth rate with a very slight reduction from that of the 1981 Census.

Statement - 4 given below indicates the decadal growth rate of population in Karnataka from 1901 to 1991.

Statement - 4
Population of Karnataka State - 1901 to 1991

Census Year	Population	Decadal Growth Rate	
		Crude	mean
1	2	3	4
1901	13,054,754	—	—
1911	13,525,251	+ 3.60	+ 3.54
1921	13,377,599	- 1.09	- 1.09
1931	14,632,992	+ 9.38	+ 8.97
1941	16,255,368	+ 11.09	+ 10.51
1951	19,401,956	+ 19.36	+ 17.70
1961	23,586,772	+ 21.57	+ 19.53
1971	29,299,014	+ 24.22	+ 21.70
1981	37,135,714	+ 26.75	+ 23.59
1991	44,817,398	+ 20.69	+ 18.75

It may be seen that from 1931 the decadal growth rate has been rapidly increasing till 1981. 1991 population figures show a decline in the growth rate for the first time in 60 years.

Table 1 shows the growth rate for the various districts in Karnataka. As may be expected, Bangalore district has the highest growth rate of 38 percent followed by Raichur with a growth rate of 29.33 percent. The high growth rate of Raichur can probably be explained by the fact that the Tungabhadra P has attracted migrants from the adjoining areas of Andhra Pradesh into the district. Kodagu has registered the lowest growth rate of 5.05 per cent, preceded by Chikmagalur with 11.52 per cent.

Map 2 shows the growth rate in the various districts and reveals that the growth of population follows a definite geographical pattern. It may be seen that while the less developed districts of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region continue to register a high growth rate, there has been a considerable decrease in the growth rate in the Malnad areas. The coastal districts of Dakshin Kannad and Uttar Kannad also show a considerable decline in the growth rate.

During the 90 years from 1901 to 1991 the population in the State has registered an increase of 243 per cent. The corresponding figures for the districts are indicated below :

Statement - 5
Population Growth Over Last 90 Years

State/District	Percentage increase between 1901 - 1991
1	2
Karnataka State	243.30
1. Bangalore	1121.89
2. Bangalore Rural	240.46
3. Belgaum	211.21
4. Bellary	211.24
5. Bidar	249.86
6. Bijapur	222.74
7. Chikmagalur	183.03
8. Chitradurga	326.47
9. Dakshin Kannad	199.66
10. Dharwad	180.50
11. Gulbarga	191.47
12. Hassan	175.33
13. Kodagu	168.67
14. Kolar	204.98
15. Mandya	240.59
16. Mysore	241.31
17. Raichur	215.79
18. Shimoga	256.43
19. Tumkur	242.58
20. Uttar Kannad	167.94

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is a very important demographic characteristic. It is defined as the number of females per thousand males. Table A presents the sex ratio for the States and Union Territories for 1981 and 1991. The sex ratio which has been generally declining for the last 40 years had shown a slight improvement in the 1981 Census. However, the 1991 census has shown a further decline in the sex ratio. It is disquieting that in most States in the country the sex ratio has declined over the last decade. In the case of such States as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and the Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep the fall in the sex ratio has been considerable. Thus, Bihar, which had a sex ratio slightly higher than the all India average in 1981 at 946 has now got a sex ratio of only 912. In Uttar Pradesh the sex ratio, which was only 885 in 1981, has now fallen still further to 882. The only State in the country which has a positive sex ratio is Kerala with 1040 females for every thousand males. Kerala has consistently had a sex ratio in favour of females.

In all developed countries the sex ratio is favourable to women. Although there may be several explanations for an imbalance in the sex ratio, including that of out - migration of one sex, the very low sex ratio in most States in our country can only be explained by the high maternal mortality rates and the low status of women resulting in neglect and death of female children. The further fall in the sex ratio shown by the 1991 census should therefore be a matter of great concern.

Table 1 gives the sex ratio of all the districts in the State. A comparison has also been made between the 1981 and 1991 figures. The coastal district of Dakshin Kannad has the highest and only positive sex ratio of 1063. It is interesting to note that this district adjoins Kerala which is the only State in the country with a positive sex ratio. Hassan district has a balanced sex ratio of 1000. The districts where the sex ratio has gone down in 1991 as compared to 1981 are Bangalore Rural, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Kolar, Raichur and Tumkur. In the districts of Bangalore, Chitradurga and Dharwad the sex ratios are below 950.

Cities and Urban Agglomerations with a Population of one lakh and above

For census purposes, certain places are classified as urban areas based on the following criteria:

- 1) All places with Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Cantonment Boards and Notified Town Area Committees.
- 2) Places with a population of 5,000 and above, with a density of population of not less than 400 persons per Sq. Km. and with at least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural activities.

Applying this definition of urban areas, 306 places in the State have been classified as towns in the 1991 Census as against 281 in 1981. All urban areas with a population of one lakh and above are classified as cities.

In Table 3, we have indicated the population, sex ratio and literate population in Cities/Urban Agglomerations with a population of one lakh and above. Urban Agglomerations are towns or cities with contiguous outgrowths. These outgrowths may be Railway Colonies, University Campuses, Port Areas, Military Camps etc., and will be outside the statutory limits of the City or Town and will not qualify by themselves to be treated as towns. They will however have the urban characteristics indicated above and will form a continuous spread of the town or city. Such towns with their outgrowths are treated as one urban unit and termed as urban agglomerations. An urban agglomeration may be constituted by the following :

- a) A city with continuous outgrowth, (the outgrowth being outside the statutory limits of the city but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);
- b) One town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a) which forms a continuous spread or
- c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

There are 22 urban agglomerations identified for the 1991 census as against 7 in the 1981 Census. Of these 22, 17 urban agglomerations have a population of more than one lakh. In addition, there are 4 cities viz. Hubli - Dharwad, Bellary, Mandya and Gadag-Betgeri with a population of more than one lakh. The particulars regarding the population of these 21 cities/urban agglomerations are given in Table 3. In the 1981 census there were 17 cities/urban agglomerations with a population of one lakh and above. The additions to this list for the 1991 census are Bidar, Udupi, Hassan and Chitradurga. Bangalore is the only urban agglomeration in Karnataka which has a population exceeding one million.

It may be observed that the sex ratio in the urban agglomerations and cities is generally less than that for the districts. This is as may be expected since the cities attract a large number of male migrants from adjoining rural areas. Mangalore Urban Agglomeration, however, shows a sex ratio of 1003. In 1981 it had a sex ratio of 1007 females for every 1000 males.

The number of literate persons in the cities and urban agglomerations is given in Table 3.

Literacy

According to the census definition, literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding. Like the sex ratio, literacy is an important indicator of development. The information about literates given in Table 4 relates to persons above 7 years of age who can read and write with understanding irrespective of whether they had any formal education. All children below 7 years of age are considered as illiterate even though they may be going to school. Table B gives the effective literacy rates as a percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above for both the 1981 and 1991 census. It may be seen that the total literate population as also the effective literacy rate has improved over the last decade in all States. The highest literacy is that of Kerala which with 90.59% is comparable with many developed countries. The lowest literacy rate is seen in the States of Bihar, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It is difficult not to conclude that low sex ratio, high growth rate and low literacy rate are inter connected.

The effective literacy rate for males for the country as a whole is 63.86% as against 56.37% in 1981 and for females 39.42% as against 29.75% in 1981. The improvement in literacy rate for females is thus greater than that for the males, as has been the pattern for the last several decades. However, the ratio of literate females to literate males continues to be almost that of 1:2.

Turning to Karnataka, it is seen that the effective literacy rate for Karnataka is 55.98% as against 46.20% in 1981. There has therefore been considerable improvement over the last decade. The literacy rate of Karnataka is higher than the all India average, as was the case in 1981. The number of literates in each district is given in Table 4.

The effective literacy rate among males in Karnataka has increased from 58.72% in 1981 to 67.25% in 1991. Among females the effective literacy rate has increased to 44.34% in 1991 from 33.16% in 1981. The number of female literates as compared to the number of male literates for the State as a whole is in the ratio of 3:5.

The most remarkable feature of the 1991 census as far as Karnataka is concerned, is that for the first time the growth rate of the population has fallen to a considerable extent. The literacy rate has also improved considerably and for the first time more than half the population can read and write. The last census of the century has thus given some encouraging demographic facts to take with us to the twenty-first century.



PUBLICATION PLAN

The 1991 Census tables will be published in 33 separate series of volumes for All - India and for each State and Union Territory. The publication series is as follows :

Series No.	Series No.
1. INDIA	18. Nagaland
2. States	19. Orissa
3. Andhra Pradesh	20. Punjab
4. Assam	21. Rajasthan
5. Arunachal Pradesh	22. Sikkim
6. Bihar	23. Tamil Nadu
7. Goa	24. Tripura
8. Gujarat	25. Uttar Pradesh
9. Haryana	26. West Bengal
10. Himachal Pradesh	Union Territories
11. Jammu & Kashmir	27. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
12. Karnataka	28. Chandigarh
13. Kerala	29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
14. Madhya Pradesh	30. Delhi
15. Maharashtra	31. Daman & Diu
16. Manipur	32. Lakshadweep
17. Meghalaya	33. Pondicherry
18. Mizoram	

In each of these series (for all - India and each State/Union Territory) the different series of tables (A Series - General Population Tables, B - Series - General Economic Tables, etc.) will be brought out as different Parts. Apart from these, District Census Handbooks will be published for each district in the country. These will contain the census tables for the district, the village and town primary census abstract and the village and town directories. The latter comprise compilations of statistics, external to census relating to the villages and towns, which in conjunction with census data will be very useful to data users.

For all - India and for each State and Union Territory, the census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan :

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No. if any, and the topics covered
1	2
Part I-Administration-Report (for official use only)	Part I-A - Administration Report Enumeration Part I-B - Administration Report Tabulation
Part II-General Population Tables	Part II-A General Population Tables - A- Series Part II-B - Primary Census Abstract.

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No. if any, and the topics covered
1	2
Part III -General Economic Tables	<p>Part III - A - B-Series tables of first stage which will be brought out on 10% sample in respect of major States and on full count in respect of smaller States and Union Territories.</p> <p>Part III - B- B-Series tables of second stage which will be brought out on full count. The data relating HHI, OW, Marginal Workers and Non - workers seeking/available for work will be entered on full count basis.</p>
Part IV -Social and Cultural Tables	<p>Part IV- A- C-Series tables of first stage covering age, sex and marital status, composition of population, single year age returns, educational levels, school attendance and bilingualism.</p> <p>Part IV-B - C-Series tables covering mother tongue, religion of population and household composition.</p>
Part V, Migration Tables	<p>Part V-A- D-Series tables of first stage covering tables based on 10% sample in respect of major States and on full count in respect of smaller States and Union Territories.</p> <p>Part V-B- D-Series tables of second stage covering occupational classification of migrant workers. These tables are based on full count.</p>
Part VI - Fertility Tables	<p>F-Series tables of first stage which will be brought out on 10% sample in respect of major States and on full count in respect of smaller States and Union Territories.</p>
Part VII - Tables on Houses and Household Amenities	<p>H - Series tables covering census houses and the uses to which these are put, construction material of wall, roof and floor of the census houses occupied by households, tenure status of the house occupied and number of living rooms, household size, housing facilities like drinking water, electricity and toilet available to households and the fuel used by the household for cooking. These tables will also cover tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This volume will contain analytical notes also.</p>
Part VIII- Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	<p>This part will contain SC and ST series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The data relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be entered on full count basis in the third stage and SC/ST tables will be processed on the computer on full count. These will cover population of each Scheduled Caste/Tribe, industrial categories of main and marginal workers, non-workers seeking/available for work and those</p>

who never worked before, educational level, school attendance, age, sex and marital status, composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition to these, the fertility tables relating to SC/ST are also covered. These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribes, their composition by religion, mother tongue and bilingualism.

Part IX- Town Directory,
Survey Report on Towns and Villages

Part IX - A - Town Directory.
Part IX - B- Survey Report on selected Towns
Part IX - C- Survey Report on selected Villages

Part X

Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Part XI- Census Atlas

Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlases.

Part XII - District Census Handbook

Part XII - A - Village and Town Directory

Part XII - B - Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract.

The following special papers are also planned and will be published as and when they are ready as 1991 Census papers :

- (a) Special studies taken up by the Directors of Census operations
- (b) Special Areas Surveys
- (c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Areas
- (d) Language Survey Reports
- (e) Post Enumeration Check Report
- (f) Age Tables
- (g) Life Tables
- (h) Reports on estimates of inter-censal birth and death rates using 1981-1991 life tables and age data
- (i) Development of Vital Statistics in India.

Besides these special papers, some monographs based on 1991 Census data on subjects of topical interest to be prepared by scholars will be brought out as 1991 Census Monographs.

It is also proposed to carry out some special studies of 1991 Census data in collaboration with other organisations and the results of such studies will be published as occasional papers of the 1991 Census.

It is also proposed to disseminate census tabulations and the basic data in machine readable forms such as magnetic tapes, diskettes, floppies etc.,

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES

TABLE - A : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO & DENSITY

State/Union Territory	Population 1991		
	Persons	Male	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	843,930,861	437,597,929	406,332,932
Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869
Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059
Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185
Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600
Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989
Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814
Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545
Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166
Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659
Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745
Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282
Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834
A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615
Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099
Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092

Notes: 1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 Census provisional results the population as of 1981 has been interpolated.

2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as on 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.

OF POPULATION All India (Provisional figures)

Sex Ratio		Density		Growth Rate		State/Union Territory
1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-1981	1981-1991	
5	6	7	8	9	10	1
934	929	216	267	24.66	23.50	INDIA
975	972	195	241	23.10	23.82	Andhra Pradesh
862	861	8	10	35.15	35.86	Arunachal Pradesh
N.A	925	230	284	23.36	23.58	Assam
946	912	402	497	24.06	23.49	Bihar
975	969	272	316	26.74	15.96	Goa
942	936	174	210	27.67	20.80	Gujarat
870	874	292	369	28.75	26.28	Haryana
973	996	77	92	23.71	19.39	Himachal Pradesh
892	923	59	76	29.69	28.92	Jammu & Kashmir
963	960	194	234	26.75	20.69	Karnataka
1,032	1,040	655	747	19.24	13.98	Kerala
941	932	118	149	25.27	26.75	Madhya Pradesh
937	936	204	256	24.57	25.36	Maharashtra
971	961	64	82	32.46	28.56	Manipur
954	947	60	78	32.04	31.80	Meghalaya
919	924	23	33	48.55	38.98	Mizoram
863	890	47	73	50.05	56.86	Nagaland
981	972	169	202	20.17	19.50	Orissa
879	888	333	401	23.89	20.26	Punjab
919	913	100	128	32.97	28.07	Rajasthan
835	880	45	57	50.77	27.57	Sikkim
977	972	372	428	17.50	14.94	Tamil Nadu
946	946	196	262	31.92	33.69	Tripura
885	882	377	471	25.49	25.16	Uttar Pradesh
911	917	615	766	23.17	24.55	West Bengal
760	820	23	34	67.93	47.29	A & N Islands
769	793	3,961	5,620	75.55	41.88	Chandigarh
974	953	211	282	39.78	33.63	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
1,062	972	705	906	26.07	28.40	Daman & Diu
808	830	4,194	6,319	53.00	50.64	Delhi
975	944	1,258	1,615	26.53	28.40	Lakshadweep
985	982	1,229	1,605	28.15	30.60	Pondicherry

3. As a consequence of the revised figures the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66.

4. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J & K. The figures are as per projections prepared in Standing Committee of Experts.

TABLE - B : LITERACY

State/Union Territory	Total Population 1991			Literate Popula-	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
	1	2	3	4	5
INDIA*	836,212,161	433,583,829	402,628,332	361,713,246	230,150,363
Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116	24,840,456	15,675,060
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	282,147	190,691
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	9,631,529	5,862,115
Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	26,854,389	19,176,364
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	782,002	440,396
Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672	21,265,395	13,070,534
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	7,431,708	4,872,757
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	2,724,609	1,602,266
Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	21,074,117	12,868,146
Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070	22,657,985	11,508,235
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	23,491,956	16,101,046
Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663	42,800,914	26,193,454
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	895,223	542,513
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	689,419	377,281
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	462,246	250,962
Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	621,048	360,526
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	12,911,905	8,392,320
Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	9,952,965	5,897,599
Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	13,618,272	10,143,275
Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889	186,779	115,502
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	30,383,416	18,066,226
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	1,368,567	821,403
Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423	46,871,095	33,268,503
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	32,719,340	20,053,418
A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252	170,349	102,839
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	426,009	252,922
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615	45,073	30,582
Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	61,497	35,968
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	5,949,528	3,570,973
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	33,562	19,046
Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092	509,746	287,441

* Excludes figures for Jammu & Kashmir

All India (Provisional figures)

Population Aged 7+	Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above						State/Union Territory
	1981			1991			
	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
131,562,883	43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42	INDIA*
9,165,396	35.66	46.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71	Andhra Pradesh
91,456	25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37	Arunachal Pradesh
3,769,414	N.A	N.A	N.A	53.42	62.34	43.70	Assam
7,678,025	32.03	46.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10	Bihar
341,606	65.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20	Goa
8,194,861	52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50	Gujarat
2,558,951	43.85	58.49	26.89	55.33	67.85	40.94	Haryana
1,122,343	51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46	Himachal Pradesh
8,205,971	46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34	Karnataka
11,149,750	81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93	Kerala
7,390,910	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39	Madhya Pradesh
16,607,460	55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51	Maharashtra
352,710	49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64	Manipur
312,138	42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78	Meghalaya
211,284	74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09	Mizoram
260,522	50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72	Nagaland
4,519,585	40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40	Orissa
4,055,366	48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72	Punjab
3,474,997	30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84	Rajasthan
71,277	41.57	52.98	27.35	56.58	64.34	47.23	Sikkim
12,317,190	54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29	Tamil Nadu
547,164	50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01	Tripura
13,602,592	33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02	Uttar Pradesh
12,665,922	48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15	West Bengal
67,510	63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22	A & N Islands
173,087	74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61	Chandigarh
14,491	32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
25,529	59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38	Daman & Diu
2,378,555	71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01	Delhi
14,516	68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88	Lakshadweep
222,305	65.14	77.09	53.03	74.91	83.91	65.79	Pondicherry

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES

Note for the Tables

1. The territorial jurisdiction of Karnataka State has remained unchanged between 1981-1991.
2. At the time of taking the 1981 Census there were 19 districts in Karnataka State. In 1986, a new district viz., Bangalore Rural District, was formed from areas excluded from Bangalore District - vide Government of Karnataka Notification No. RD 35 LRD 86 dated 21.7.1986. There are therefore now 20 districts in the State.
3. A portion of the revenue village Akhrali and two revenue villages viz., Sitawada and Adhali of Khanapur Taluk of Belgaum District were transferred to Supa Taluk of Uttar Kannad District - vide Government of Karnataka Notification No. RD 24 LRD 80 dated 30.11.1982.
4. The population figures of the districts of Bangalore, Bangalore Rural, Belgaum and Uttar Kannad have been adjusted to their present areas and limits following the change in their respective jurisdiction, for computing the decadal variation in population in Table 2.
5. Tumkur District has not undergone jurisdictional change between 1981-1991. The population figures for the 1901, 1911 and 1921 censuses of this district have however been slightly revised to adjust for the jurisdictional changes not taken into account earlier. Therefore the growth rates presented for Tumkur for 1901-1911, 1911-1921 and 1921-1931 in Table 2 differ with those published at the 1981 Census.

TABLE -1

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts

State/District	Population 1991			Sex-Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		Density of population per Km ²		Decennial Growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KARNATAKA	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	963	960	194	234	26.75	20.69
1. Bangalore	4,823,951	2,535,433	2,288,518	900	903	1596	2203	59.08	38.00
2. Bangalore Rural	1,665,468	854,223	811,245	955	950	250	286	24.30	14.70
3. Belgaum	3,520,406	1,796,735	1,723,671	957	959	222	262	22.94	18.18
4. Bellary	1,892,715	967,215	925,500	973	957	151	191	32.65	27.09
5. Bidar	1,251,060	640,454	610,606	968	953	183	230	20.83	25.65
6. Bijapur	2,914,667	1,483,069	1,431,598	982	965	141	171	20.96	21.35
7. Chikmagalur	1,016,839	514,250	502,589	953	977	127	141	23.77	11.52
8. Chitradurga	2,177,638	1,119,950	1,057,688	944	944	164	201	27.20	22.51
9. Dakshin Kannad	2,692,081	1,304,817	1,387,264	1059	1063	282	319	22.55	13.27
10. Dharwad	3,498,814	1,799,089	1,699,725	948	945	214	255	25.76	18.79
11. Gulbarga	2,573,900	1,311,664	1,262,236	981	962	128	159	19.63	23.71
12. Hassan	1,566,412	783,189	783,223	987	1000	199	230	23.10	15.43
13. Kodagu	485,229	243,977	241,252	933	989	113	118	22.10	5.05
14. Kolar	2,211,304	1,124,852	1,086,452	971	966	232	269	23.64	16.05
15. Mandya	1,643,626	837,529	806,097	960	962	286	331	22.85	15.90
16. Mysore	3,155,995	1,615,626	1,540,369	951	953	217	264	24.97	21.58
17. Raichur	2,307,049	1,166,200	1,140,849	988	978	127	165	26.00	29.33
18. Shimoga	1,900,429	969,232	931,197	947	961	157	180	27.30	14.71
19. Tumkur	2,301,448	1,174,610	1,126,838	961	959	187	217	21.51	16.36
20. Uttar Kannad	1,218,367	619,295	599,072	958	967	104	118	26.38	13.49

TABLE - 2

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Decadal Variation In Population Since 1901 to 1991

State District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population									
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KARNATAKA	+ 3.60	-1.09	+ 9.38	+ 11.09	+ 19.36	+ 21.57	+ 24.22	+ 26.75	+ 20.69	
1. Bangalore	+ 8.47	+ 12.25	+ 22.79	+ 25.11	+ 69.77	+ 19.61	+ 46.55	+ 59.08	+ 38.00	
2. Bangalore Rural	+ 7.63	+ 4.60	+ 14.47	+ 12.73	+ 22.92	+ 15.07	+ 16.22	+ 24.30	+ 14.70	
3. Belgaum	-4.19	+ 0.46	+ 13.64	+ 13.97	+ 16.71	+ 20.53	+ 22.16	+ 22.94	+ 18.18	
4. Bellary	-0.51	-13.45	+13.40	+ 9.31	+ 19.21	+ 18.29	+ 22.66	+ 32.65	+ 27.09	
5. Bidar	+ 18.95	-5.81	+ 9.51	+ 16.90	+ 7.45	+ 20.35	+24.26	+ 20.83	+ 25.65	
6. Bijapur	+ 13.67	-6.65	+ 9.25	+ 12.31	+ 18.79	+18.87	+ 19.60	+ 20.96	+ 21.35	
7. Chikmagalur	-5.79	-1.45	+ 4.25	+ 3.04	+ 16.54	+ 43.05	+ 23.33	+ 23.77	+ 11.52	
8. Chitradurga	+ 10.43	+ 1.96	+ 14.35	+ 10.47	+ 19.56	+ 26.02	+27.71	+27.20	+22.51	
9. Dakshin Kannad	+ 4.82	+4.50	+ 8.04	+ 10.38	+13.41	+17.50	+ 24.01	+ 22.55	+ 13.27	
10. Dharwad	-7.00	+ 0.52	+ 6.59	+ 9.08	+ 16.66	+ 23.80	+ 20.01	+ 25.76	+ 18.79	
11. Gulbarga	+ 9.22	-7.94	+ 11.56	+ 6.99	+ 14.52	+ 15.31	+ 24.28	+ 19.63	+ 23.71	
12. Hassan	+ 1.61	+ 0.63	+ 2.61	+ 5.16	+ 13.93	+ 25.27	+ 23.05	+ 23.10	+ 15.43	
13. Kodagu	-3.12	-6.37	-0.31	+ 3.31	+ 35.96	+ 40.72	+ 17.18	+ 22.10	+ 5.05	
14. Kolar	+ 7.80	+ 1.57	+ 7.16	+ 14.36	+ 16.13	+14.18	+ 17.56	+25.64	+ 16.05	
15. Mandya	+ 4.47	+ 7.59	+ 7.27	+ 9.09	+ 12.90	+ 25.49	+ 28.38	+ 22.85	+ 15.90	
16. Mysore	+ 3.11	N	+ 8.16	+14.33	+ 20.84	+ 17.32	+ 24.28	+ 24.97	+ 21.58	
17. Raichur	+ 7.38	-7.78	+ 6.58	+ 11.09	+ 11.21	+ 15.44	+ 28.75	+ 26.00	+ 29.33	
18. Shimoga	-2.69	-4.64	+ 5.45	+ 5.93	+ 20.02	+ 53.38	+ 27.93	+ 27.30	+ 14.71	
19. Tumkur	+ 9.97	+ 5.15	+ 11.12	+ 10.73	+ 20.46	+ 18.76	+ 19.04	+ 21.51	+ 16.36	
20. Uttar Kannad	-5.27	-6.69	+ 4.01	+ 5.58	+ 17.37	+ 33.16	+ 23.13	+ 26.38	+ 13.49	

TABLE - 3

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Statement Showing Cities/Urban Agglomerations with a Population of 100,000 and above

Sl. No.	Name of City/ Urban Agglomeration	Total Population 1991			Sex Ratio	Literate Population 1991 *		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	4,108,013	2,161,683	1,946,330	900	2,845,397	1,611,317	1,234,080
2.	Mysore Urban Agglomeration	652,246	335,612	316,634	943	428,583	234,809	193,774
3.	Hubli-Dharwad (MC)	647,718	336,383	311,335	926	419,019	242,513	176,506
4.	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	425,795	212,581	213,204	1,003	322,438	171,487	150,951
5.	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	401,619	209,095	192,524	921	278,493	159,412	119,081
6.	Gulbarga Urban Agglomeration	309,962	162,953	147,009	902	183,579	110,392	73,187
7.	Davangere Urban Agglomeration	287,114	150,418	136,696	909	178,416	103,317	75,099
8.	Bellary (CMC)	255,149	136,178	118,971	874	139,897	83,493	56,404
9.	Bijapur Urban Agglomeration	193,038	100,181	92,857	927	122,095	71,960	50,135
10.	Shimoga Urban Agglomeration	192,647	100,192	92,455	923	131,503	73,144	58,359
11.	Tumkur Urban Agglomeration	179,497	97,595	81,902	839	122,291	72,227	50,064
12.	Raichur Urban Agglomeration	170,463	87,753	82,710	943	87,400	53,327	34,073
13.	Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	156,244	79,257	76,987	971	115,541	63,277	52,264
14.	Bhadravathi Urban Agglomeration	149,131	76,715	72,416	944	101,647	57,293	44,354
15.	Hospet Urban Agglomeration	139,171	71,308	67,863	952	73,314	44,258	29,056
16.	Gadag-Betgeri (CMC)	133,918	68,705	65,213	949	84,341	49,573	34,768
17.	Bidar Urban Agglomeration	130,804	69,365	61,439	886	82,078	49,002	33,076
18.	Mandya (CMC)	121,092	63,412	57,680	910	74,127	42,138	31,989
19.	Udupi Urban Agglomeration	117,744	60,039	57,705	959	92,404	49,816	42,588
20.	Hassan Urban Agglomeration	108,261	56,261	52,000	924	55,398	30,254	25,144
21.	Chitradurga Urban Agglomeration	103,345	54,016	49,329	913	70,167	39,860	30,307

Note : Abbreviations used to indicate civic status of Cities : MC - Municipal Corporation ; CMC - City Municipal Council

* Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

TABLE - 4

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Literacy

State/District	Total Population 1991			Literate Population 1991 *		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KARNATAKA	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	21,074,117	12,868,146	8,205,971
1. Bangalore	4,823,951	2,535,433	2,288,518	3,194,079	1,827,570	1,366,509
2. Bangalore Rural	1,665,468	854,223	811,245	712,001	445,458	266,543
3. Belgaum	3,520,406	1,796,735	1,723,671	1,552,848	993,129	559,719
4. Bellary	1,892,715	967,215	925,500	700,818	458,180	242,638
5. Bidar	1,251,060	640,454	610,606	456,335	304,810	151,525
6. Bijapur	2,914,667	1,483,069	1,431,598	1,329,194	847,873	481,321
7. Chikmagalur	1,016,839	514,250	502,589	531,929	310,893	221,036
8. Chitradurga	2,177,638	1,119,950	1,057,688	1,010,747	626,804	383,943
9. Dakshin Kannad	2,692,081	1,304,817	1,387,264	1,763,262	942,963	820,299
10. Dharwad	3,498,814	1,799,089	1,699,725	1,707,299	1,069,446	637,853
11. Gulbarga	2,573,900	1,311,664	1,262,236	798,163	543,890	254,273
12. Hassan	1,566,412	783,189	783,223	744,157	449,310	294,847
13. Kodagu	485,229	243,977	241,252	283,921	156,886	127,035
14. Kolar	2,211,304	1,124,852	1,086,452	947,181	596,772	350,409
15. Mandya	1,643,626	837,529	806,097	675,862	422,065	253,797
16. Mysore	3,155,995	1,615,626	1,540,369	1,258,152	764,119	494,033
17. Raichur	2,307,049	1,166,200	1,140,849	663,780	460,323	203,457
18. Shimoga	1,900,429	969,232	931,197	987,739	583,392	404,347
19. Tumkur	2,301,448	1,174,610	1,126,838	1,069,000	665,660	403,340
20. Uttar Kannad	1,218,367	619,295	599,072	687,650	398,603	289,047

Note: * Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.