



# CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES - 30  
KARNATAKA

PAPER - I OF 2001

PROVISIONAL  
POPULATION  
TOTALS

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*GRATEFULLY DEDICATED TO THE  
PERSON ENUMERATED AND THE ENUMERATOR*



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## ABOUT THIS PAPER

With the conclusion of the Population Enumeration of the Census of India 2001, conducted during 9-28 February 2001, the demand for the basic population data from the data users has been on the increase. We realise it is important to make available the basic population data immediately after the completion of the Census. As the processing of the huge data collected will require sometime, it has become necessary to publish population figures on a provisional basis immediately. Hence this paper.

These figures are called provisional, because they are based on the abstracts compiled by the Enumerators and Supervisors. It has been our experience that there is only a marginal difference between the provisional population figures and the final figures. The provisional results are being released in three instalments.

The present paper i.e., Paper 1 of 2001 gives the figures for the total population, males and females, the total persons, males and females in age-group 0-6 and the total literate persons, males and females for the Karnataka State and districts. From this, the growth rate of population, the density of population, the sex ratio and the literacy rate have been worked out district wise. These details are presented in tables, statements, maps and charts.

Some relevant cartoons and photographs are also included.

Besides, this paper includes a background note under the title "Census taking - a colossal team effort". This note gives an account of how Census was taken, details of preparatory work of Census, new features of Census 2001 and other activities related to Census in general and the Census 2001 in Karnataka in particular. Highlighting the important features of the Provisional Population figures a brief analysis is made and presented.

Paper 2 of 2001 is expected to be released in April 2001. It will mainly include provisional data on rural-urban break-up of population and its characteristics and population growth rate of cities and towns.

Paper 3 of 2001, which will be the last in the series of publication of provisional totals will contain data on workers and their characteristics. It will be released by June 2001.

Detailed and substantive reports will be published in a phased manner in accordance with the general tabulation plan.

From now on, the processing of the huge variety and range of data that the Census 2001 has yielded will commence.

## FIGURES AT A GLANCE - INDIA

		1991	2001	
<b>Number of States / UTs</b>		32	35	
<b>Area in Sq. Km.</b>		3,065,027.00	3,065,027.00	
<b>Total Population</b>	Persons	838,583,988	1,027,015,247	
	Males	435,216,358	531,277,078	
	Females	403,367,630	495,738,169	
<b>Decadal Growth Rate</b>		<b>1981-91</b>	<b>1991-2001</b>	
	Absolute	161,242,280	180,627,359	
	Percentage	+23.81	+21.34	
<b>Population Density [Per Sq. Km.]</b>		267	324	
<b>Sex Ratio [No. of females per 1000 males]</b>		927	933	
<b>0-6 Population</b>	<b>Persons</b>	Absolute	150,421,175	157,863,145
		Percentage	17.94	15.42
	<b>Males</b>	Absolute	77,322,151	81,911,041
		Percentage	17.77	15.47
	<b>Females</b>	Absolute	73,099,024	75,952,104
		Percentage	18.12	15.36
<b>Literacy</b>	<b>Persons</b>	Absolute	359,284,417	566,714,995
		Percentage	52.21	65.38
	<b>Males</b>	Absolute	229,531,935	339,969,048
		Percentage	64.13	75.85
	<b>Females</b>	Absolute	129,752,482	226,745,947
		Percentage	39.29	54.16

(Source : Registrar General, India, New Delhi)

## FIGURES AT A GLANCE - KARNATAKA

		1991	2001	
<b>Number of Districts</b>		20	27	
<b>Area in Sq. Km.</b>		191,791.00	191,791.00	
<b>Total Population</b>	Persons	44,977,201	52,733,958	
	Males	22,951,917	26,856,343	
	Females	22,025,284	25,877,615	
<b>Decadal Growth Rate</b>		<b>1981-91</b>	<b>1991-2001</b>	
Absolute		7,841,487	7,756,757	
Percentage		+21.12	+17.25	
<b>Population Density</b> [Per Sq. Km.]		235	275	
<b>Sex Ratio</b> [No. of females per 1000 males]		960	964	
<b>0-6 Population</b>	<b>Persons</b>	Absolute	7,477,611	6,826,168
		Percentage	16.63	12.94
	<b>Males</b>	Absolute	3,815,832	3,501,499
		Percentage	16.63	13.04
	<b>Females</b>	Absolute	3,661,779	3,324,669
		Percentage	16.63	12.85
<b>Literacy *</b>	<b>Persons</b>	Absolute	21,013,193	30,774,988
		Percentage	56.04	67.04
	<b>Males</b>	Absolute	12,871,628	17,817,682
		Percentage	67.26	76.29
	<b>Females</b>	Absolute	8,141,565	12,957,306
		Percentage	44.34	57.45

<sup>†</sup> **NOTE :** All children below age 7 years have been treated as illiterates. While calculating the effective literacy rates, the population in age-group 0-6 is excluded □

**FIGURES AT A GLANCE FOR INDIA AND STATES / UTs**  
**POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH RATE, SEX-RATIO AND**  
**POPULATION DENSITY**

S.No.	India / States / Union territories *	Population 2001			Percentage decadal growth rate		Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq. km.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>INDIA <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>1,027,015,247</b>	<b>531,277,078</b>	<b>495,738,169</b>	<b>23.86</b>	<b>21.34</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>324</b>
1	Jammu & Kashmir <sup>3</sup>	10,069,917	5,300,574	4,769,343	30.34	29.04	896	900	77	99
2	Himachal Pradesh <sup>4</sup>	6,077,248	3,085,256	2,991,992	20.79	17.53	976	970	93	109
3	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	20.81	19.76	882	874	403	482
4	Chandigarh *	900,914	508,224	392,690	42.16	40.33	790	773	5,632	7,903
5	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	4,316,401	4,163,161	24.23	19.20	936	964	133	159
6	Haryana	21,082,989	1,327,658	9,755,331	27.41	28.06	865	861	372	477
7	Delhi *	13,782,976	7,570,890	6,212,086	51.45	46.31	827	821	6,352	9,294
8	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	28.44	28.03	910	922	129	165
9	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	25.55	25.80	876	898	548	689
10	Bihar	82,878,796	43,153,964	39,724,832	23.38	28.43	907	921	685	880
11	Sikkim	540,493	288,217	252,276	28.47	32.98	878	875	57	76
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	573,951	517,166	36.83	26.21	859	901	10	13
13	Nagaland	1,988,636	1,041,686	946,950	56.08	64.41	886	909	73	120
14	Manipur	2,388,634	1,207,338	1,181,296	29.29	30.02	958	978	82	107
15	Mizoram	891,058	459,783	431,275	39.70	29.18	921	938	33	42
16	Tripura	3,191,168	1,636,138	1,555,030	34.30	15.74	945	950	263	304
17	Meghalaya	2,306,069	1,167,840	1,138,229	32.86	29.94	955	975	79	103
18	Assam	26,638,407	13,787,799	12,850,608	24.24	18.35	923	932	286	340
19	West Bengal	80,221,171	41,487,694	38,733,477	24.73	17.34	917	934	767	904
20	Jharkhand	26,909,428	13,861,277	13,048,151	24.03	23.19	922	941	274	338
21	Orissa	36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580	20.06	15.94	971	972	203	236
22	Chhatisgarh	20,795,956	10,452,426	10,343,530	25.73	18.06	985	990	130	154
23	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31,456,873	28,928,245	27.24	24.34	912	920	158	196
24	Gujarat	50,596,992	26,344,053	24,252,939	21.19	22.48	934	921	211	258
25	Daman & Diu *	158,059	92,478	65,581	28.62	55.59	969	709	907	1,411

**FIGURES AT A GLANCE FOR INDIA AND STATES / UTs**  
**POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH RATE, SEX-RATIO AND**  
**POPULATION DENSITY**

Sl.No.	India / States / Union territories *	Population 2001			Percentage decadal growth rate		Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq. km.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	220,451	121,731	98,720	33.57	59.20	952	811	282	449
27	Maharashtra	96,752,247	50,334,270	46,417,977	25.53	22.57	934	922	257	314
28	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	24.20	13.86	972	978	242	275
29	Karnataka	52,733,958	26,856,343	25,877,615	21.12	17.25	960	964	235	275
30	Goa	1,343,998	685,617	658,381	16.08	14.89	967	960	316	363
31	Lakshadweep *	60,595	31,118	29,477	28.47	17.19	943	947	1,616	1,894
32	Kerala	31,838,619	15,468,664	16,369,955	14.32	9.42	1,036	1,058	749	819
33	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	31,268,654	30,842,185	15.39	11.19	974	986	429	478
34	Pondichery *	973,829	486,705	487,124	33.64	20.56	979	1,001	1,683	2,029
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands *	356,265	192,985	163,280	48.70	26.94	818	846	34	43

- Notes :** 1. The population of India includes the estimated population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.
2. For working out the population density of India and Jammu and Kashmir the entire area and population of those areas of Jammu and Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.
3. While working out the percentage decadal growth of population of Jammu and Kashmir the population figures for 1991 have been worked out by interpolation as 1991 Census could not be held there owing to disturbed conditions.
4. Figures shown against Himachal Pradesh have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where the population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.
5. Figures shown against Gujarat have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Mayana and Wankaner taluks of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluks of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State where the population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity □



## **CENSUS 2001, KARNATAKA - HIGHLIGHTS**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS**

No. of districts has gone up from 20 in 1991 to 27 in the State.

### **POPULATION**

Karnataka with 52.73 million has registered decline in decadal growth rate of population to 17.25 per cent from 21.12 per cent in 1991.

Bangalore with more than 6.5 million has the highest population and Kodagu with 0.5 million has the lowest population among the districts in the State.

The decadal growth rate of population is the least in Udupi at 6.88 per cent whereas Bangalore with 34.80 per cent has registered the highest growth rate among the districts of the State.

Decrease by 6.5 lakh in the 0-6 population during the decade 1991-2001.

### **DENSITY**

The State has an increase in the density of population from 235 in 1991 to 275 persons per sq.km.

Bangalore is the smallest in area (2190 sq.kms.) and has the highest density of population (2979 persons per sq.km.) among the districts in the State.

Gulbarga is the largest in area (16224 sq.kms.) with a density of 193

persons per sq. km., Uttara Kannada has the lowest density of population (132 persons per sq.km.) among the districts in the State.

### **SEX RATIO**

The State has registered an increase in the Sex Ratio from 960 in 1991 to 964 (no. of females per 1000 males).

Udupi with 1127 has the highest Sex Ratio whereas Bangalore with 906 has the lowest.

### **LITERACY**

Literacy Rate has gone up from 56.04 per cent in 1991 to 67.04 per cent in the State.

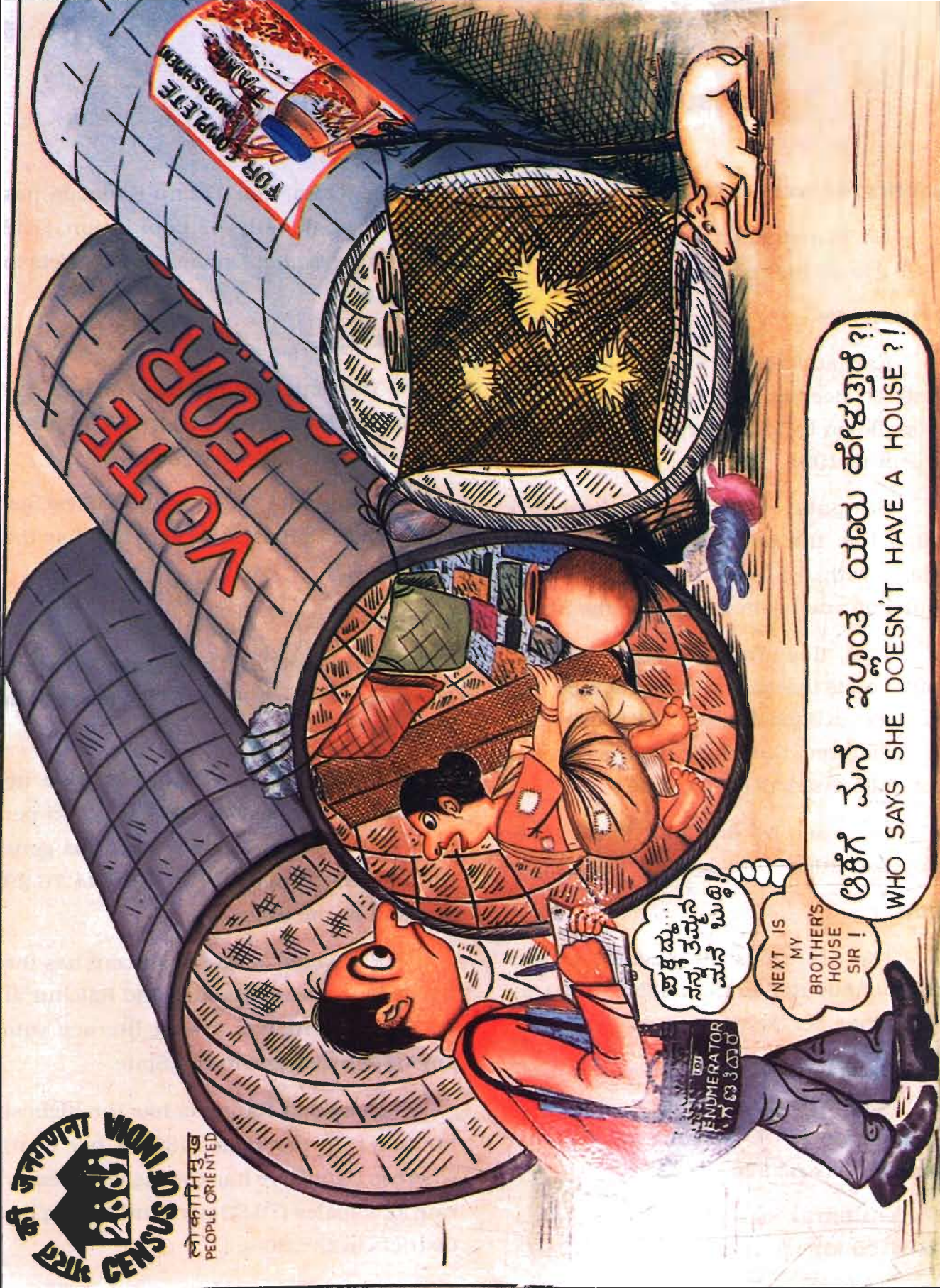
Female Literacy Rate has gone up from 44.34 per cent in 1991 to 57.45 per cent and the Male Literacy Rate has gone up from 67.26 per cent in 1991 to 76.29 per cent in the State.

Bangalore at 83.91 per cent has the highest number of literates and Raichur at 49.54 per cent has lowest literacy rate among the districts in the State.

Dakshina Kannada has the highest literacy rate per males (89.74 per cent) whereas Bangalore has the highest literacy rate for females (78.98 per cent) among the districts in the State □



लोकामिमुख  
 PEOPLE ORIENTED



ಪ್ರಭುದು...  
 ಸನ್ಯತವ್ಯನ  
 ಮನೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿ!

NEXT IS  
 MY  
 BROTHER'S  
 HOUSE  
 SIR !

ಆಕೆಗೆ ಮನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಾಂತ ಯಾರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ?!  
 WHO SAYS SHE DOESN'T HAVE A HOUSE ? !



2001  
CENSUS  
2001

PEOPLE ORIENTED



SUCCESS OF CENSUS!

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, KARNATAKA.

WILLING AND ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE PEOPLE !!

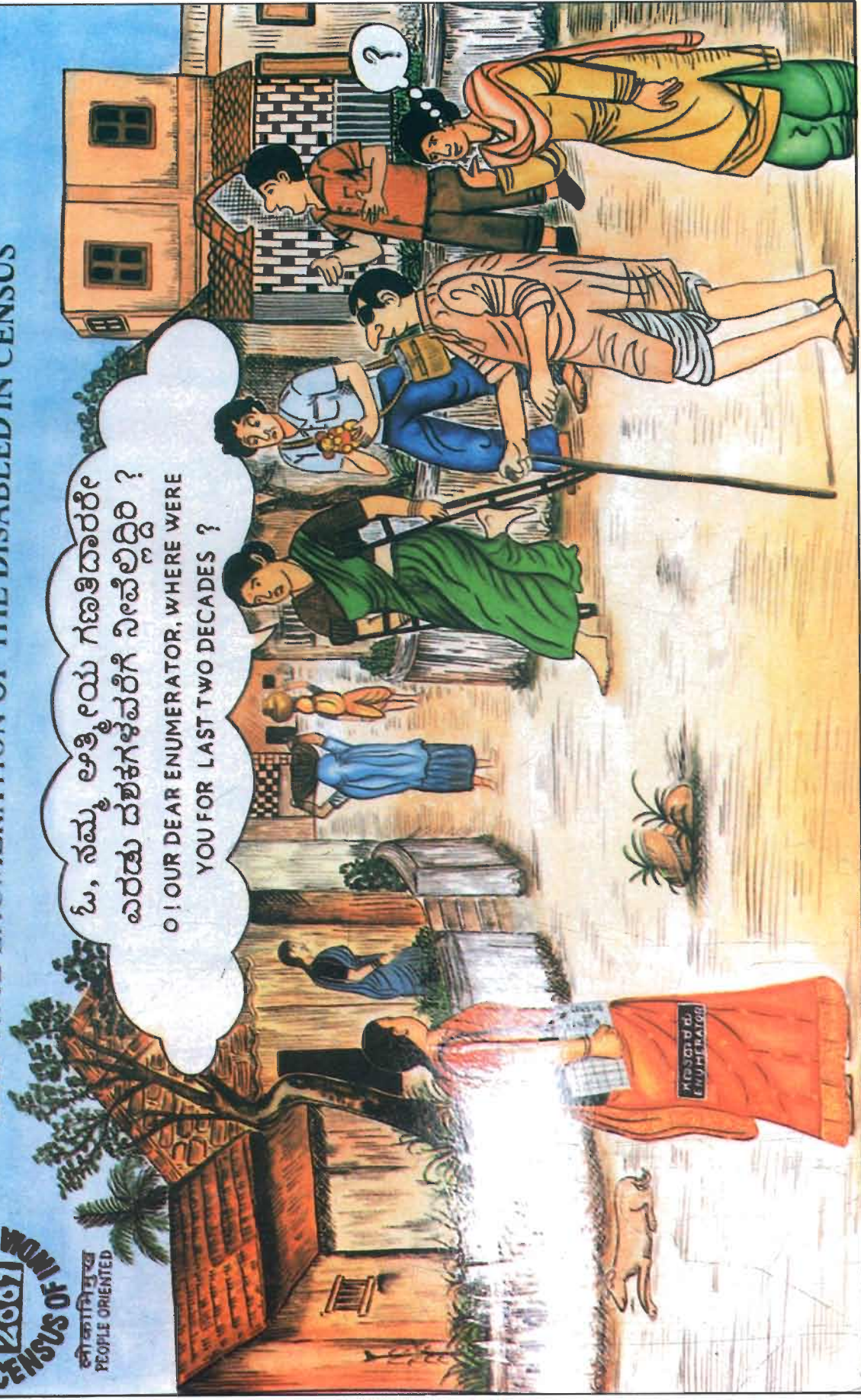


# ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಜನಗಣತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರ ಗಣತಿ

THIS TIME ENUMERATION OF THE DISABLED IN CENSUS

ಓ, ನಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಗಣತಿದಾರರೇ  
 ಐರಡು ದಶಕಗಳವರೆಗೆ ನೀವೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಿರಿ ?

O ! OUR DEAR ENUMERATOR, WHERE WERE  
 YOU FOR LAST TWO DECADES ?



## CENSUS TAKING - A COLOSSAL TEAM EFFORT

- a background note

### INTRODUCTION

The Census of India 2001, perhaps the world's largest administrative operation concluded on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February, 2001. Held at the commencement of the twenty-first century and the third millennium, the Census 2001 has quietly registered the Indian population crossing the one billion mark. This Indian population drama will soon unfold in the guise of Census figures and statistics once again after ten years and remind us to review the successes and failures of India's people, policies and programmes. It is likely to evoke world-wide interest in reassessing India's position among the developing countries. **Therefore, Census is not about numbers. It is neither a mere gigantic head count nor a statistical exercise. It is beyond that. It is about a multidimensional move from numbers to population to people.**

### HISTORY OF INDIAN CENSUS

The Indian Census has a long history behind it. Kautilya's *Arthashastra* written around 321-296 B.C. laid stress on Census taking as a measure of State Policy for purpose of taxation. Originally, thus, Census and taxation were virtually inseparable. In India the year 1872 marked the beginning of Census taking.

From 1881 onwards, however, a complete and synchronous Census has been held once in ten years without break. India is proud of long and uninterrupted record of decennial Censuses since 1871. The Census of India 2001 is the 14<sup>th</sup> decennial Census since 1871 and the sixth since independence.

### MODERN CONCEPTS OF A POPULATION CENSUS

The modern concepts of a Population census has been very well defined by the United Nations. It states, "*a census of population may be defined as the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining at a specified time or times, to all persons in a country or delimited territory*". The Indian Census has been adopting this in letter and spirit. There is hardly any country in the world today which does not take Census.

### AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT CENSUS AND THE CENSUS ACT, 1948

**The authority to conduct Census in India comes from Article 246 of the Constitution of India.** This article empowers the Parliament to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the List-I in the Seventh Schedule referred to as 'Union List' and

the subject 'Census', figures at Serial No.69 in the List. The Indian Parliament made 'The Census Act, 1948' (Act No.37 of 1948) which provides "*for the taking of Census in India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to promote for certain matters for taking such Census*".

The Census Act of 1948 makes it obligatory for a person assigned with Census duty to perform the same faithfully and diligently. It also makes it obligatory for the person to answer all the questions correctly and fully. While giving any information to the Census Enumerators, **the public need not have any hesitation or reservation as the Census Act guarantees the confidentiality of the information and total non-identification of the individual.**

### **WEALTH OF INFORMATION**

Apart from being the biggest administrative exercise in the world, the Indian Census is "*one of country's most remarkable events and universally acknowledged as the most authentic and comprehensive source of information about our land and people*".

Information on the Indian Census, considered to be a treasure house of multidimensional data is known for "*its range and scope encompassing demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics, fertility and mortality, nuptiality, scheduled caste, tribe,*

*language, religion, migration, education, health, communication, child labour, employment, ageing, housing, household amenities, urbanisation, infrastructure and many more issues, you name it, census has it*". **This huge database is a veritable mine of information, the value of which has not been fully realised, let alone utilised.**

The source on Indian Census is in plenty and is available in the form of published reports, CD-Roms, internet, floppy, e-mail, etc., at :

1. O/o the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Data Processing Division, II Floor, E Wing, Pushpa Bhavan, Madangir Road, New Delhi-110 062.,  
Phone : (91-11) 698 1558,  
Fax: : (91-11) 698 0295,  
e-mail : [rgdpd@rgi.satyam.net.in](mailto:rgdpd@rgi.satyam.net.in),  
internet : <http://www.censusindia.net>.
2. O/o the Director of Census Operations, Karnataka, 7th Floor, F Wing, Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bangalore-560 034,  
Phone & Fax : 5538973,  
e-mail : [dcokar@rgi.satyam.net.in](mailto:dcokar@rgi.satyam.net.in).

### **UTILITY OF CENSUS DATA**

The utility of the Indian Census data can hardly be over emphasized. They are used in administration and policy making; for research purposes; in business and industries; as frame for sample surveys; in planning; as basis for

representation in parliament / assemblies / urban local bodies / panchayat raj systems and for other democratic purposes; to conduct other types of Censuses; for evaluation of civil registration and vital statistics and in many others.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF CENSUS OF INDIA 2001**

Once again the great Indian Census Organisation mobilised all its resources to undertake the biggest administrative exercise in the world i.e., **the Census of India 2001. The significance of Census 2001 lies in the fact that it is the first Census of the twenty-first century and the third millennium. Giving complete account of the socio-economic, development and demographic health of the ever burgeoning population of India, the Census 2001 will serve as a historic bench mark for the coming decades.**

### **PHASES OF CENSUS 2001**

The Indian Census has two phases. **First or the preliminary phase known as the Houselisting Operation** in which information on housing and household amenities is collected, was held in Karnataka during May-June 2000. **The second or the main phase known as the Population Enumeration** was held between 9<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2001. The houseless households were enumerated on the night of 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2001. A revisional round was held from 1<sup>st</sup> March to 5<sup>th</sup> March 2001 to update the

information collected. The reference point of time of the 2001 Census was 00.00 hours of 1<sup>st</sup> March 2001.

### **CHANGE IN THE SCHEDULES USED IN CENSUS 2001**

One of the main features of this Census was the reduction in the number of questionnaires or schedules used. In the previous Census, three schedules, namely the houselist schedule, household schedule and individual slip were used to gather information. But in this Census, since the individual slip has been done away with, only two schedules i.e., the houselist schedule and the household schedule were used. The individual particulars were collected in the household schedule itself.

Another prominent feature of the Census 2001 was that the Economic Census was not held alongwith the Houselisting Operation as was the practice in the previous Censuses. Similarly, PGDHTP card (Post Graduate and Degree Holders and Technical Personnel), which was canvassed during the Population Enumeration in the earlier Censuses was also dropped from this Census.

Yet another important feature of this Census is the introduction of certain new and relevant questions both for the Houselisting Operation and the Population Enumeration. The new questions in addition to the modifications of the old ones, have enhanced the utility



of the Census 2001 and takes it further beyond a mere head count of population.

### **NEW ITEMS IN THE HOUSELISTING OPERATION OF CENSUS 2001**

The Houselisting Operation included questions for the first time on (1) condition of the house, (2) number of married couples living in the household, (3) number of married couples having independent rooms, (4) drainage facilities, (5) bathroom within the house, (6) kitchen within the house, (7) possession of Radio / Transistor / Television / Telephone by the household, (8) possession of transport vehicle such as Bicycle / Scooter / Motor Cycle / Moped / Car / Jeep by the household and (9) Banking services availed by the household.

### **NEW ITEMS IN THE POPULATION ENUMERATION OF CENSUS 2001**

Similarly, the Population Enumeration included questions for the first time on (1) age of marriage for males also, (2) **disabilities** (second time since 1951), (3) travel to work place, distance and mode of travel, (4) household engaged in cultivation and plantation and (5) name of respondent and the relationship to head and (6) dated signature or thumb impression of the respondent.

### **TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION**

Census 2001 is expected to bring in a sort of technological revolution in the history of Indian Census. Certain

questions in the schedules are self coded to make them processor friendly. Latest image-based scanning technology will be used for the first time by the Census Organisation which should substantially speed up processing, tabulation and publication of data.

### **MAGNITUDE OF CENSUS TAKING IN KARNATAKA**

Census taking is an administrative task of mammoth proportions. The Census was conducted as fairly, completely and comprehensively as possible in Karnataka. Before the commencement of the Population Enumeration a tremendous amount of spade work had to be done. This included listing of all 29,483 villages along with hamlets, 270 towns and cities in 175 taluks and 27 districts in Karnataka and identifying them in suitable maps indicating the boundaries of all the administrative units. This was the basic task which facilitated the operation, to conduct the census in a systematic manner without any overlapping or omission. This frame with reference to 1991 Census, had to be continuously updated by taking into account the changes that occurred in the jurisdiction of State / District / Taluk / Town / Village from time to time upto December 1999. A network of intricate steps had to be carefully planned and worked out to a definite time schedule on a war footing. Therefore, demands on time were numerous and exact.

After preparing the frame meticulously, the Houselisting Operations were conducted in Karnataka between 8th and 25th May, 2000. Consequent on the decision of the State Government to hold elections to local bodies between 6th and 9th June, 2000 the duration of Houselisting Operations had to be reduced from 30 days to 18 days. In spite of which the Operations were conducted and completed well in time.

The Houselisting Operations in Karnataka involved nearly 97,900 Census staff comprising about 81,538 Enumerators, 14,500 Supervisors, 600 Training Supervisors, 620 Charge Officers, 300 Additional Charge Officers and 250 Supervisory Officers.

Then came the task of conducting the Population Enumeration. It involved the following :

- ☞ Every nook and corner of all the 27 districts, 175 taluks, 270 cities and towns, 29,483 villages and nearly 30,000 hamlets had to be covered. The State was divided into 120,741 enumeration blocks for this purpose.
- ☞ Every individual i.e., every child, woman and man regardless of age, sex, nationality without omission or duplication in an anticipated population of over 52 million had to be counted.
- ☞ An army of nearly 1.2 lakh Census staff were identified, appointed and trained.

- ☞ The houseless households were enumerated on the night of 28<sup>th</sup> February 2001.

- ☞ Maintain the confidentiality of information and total non-identification of the individual or the household who provided information to the enumerator.

- ☞ Data so collected to be compiled and tabulated for preparing and publishing written reports including statements, tables and maps.

#### **Launching of Census Operations**

Time and again Census has proved to be a fine example of co-operation and co-ordination between the State and Central Governments. Karnataka which has an excellent record of Census taking, initiated several new measures. These measures have helped in proper co-ordination and co-operation between the Directorate and various departments of the State Government in conducting the Census of India 2001 successfully and smoothly.

An attempt is made in the following paras to give a glimpse of several initiatives taken for conducting the Census Operations in the State of Karnataka.

The launching of the Census Operations in Karnataka was formally inaugurated by Sri S.M.Krishna. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka. While

inaugurating the first State Level Conference of Deputy Commissioners, Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayats and Commissioners of Municipal Corporations convened on 5th January 2000, he stressed upon the importance of conducting census. He also advised all the officers concerned to ensure that the Census 2001 is conducted as fairly, completely and comprehensively as possible in our state. Sri H.C.Srikantiah, Hon'ble Revenue Minister of Government of Karnataka, presided. Sri B.K.Bhattacharya, Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka released the Directory of Permanent Location Code numbers of District / Taluk / Village / Town of Karnataka and Sri J.K.Banthia, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India delivered the keynote address. Several senior officers of the State and Central Governments were present.

#### **Committees constituted**

**A State level Census Co-ordination Committee** headed by the Chief Secretary to Government was constituted for the first time with senior officers of the level of Principal Secretary and Secretary to Government as members. Ex-Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India and two of the former Census Directors of Census Operations in Karnataka are also on the committee. In the districts, with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, a **District level Census Co-ordination Committee** was constituted involving various district officers and representatives of NGOs as members.

Similarly at the taluk level, a **Taluk Level Census Co-ordination Committee** was constituted with the Tahsildar as Chairman and several taluk level officers and representatives of NGOs as members.

**A Media Plan Committee** headed by the Director of Census Operations, Karnataka, and Chairman, Karnataka Patrika Academy, Director of Department of Information and Publicity, Director of Directorate of Mass Education, Director of Prasara Bharathi, Doordarshan, Station Director of All India Radio, Joint Director of Directorate of Field Publicity and President of Karnataka Working Journalists Association as members was constituted for the first time to advise the Directorate of Census Operations on the publicity measures.

Similarly an **Inter-media Publicity and Co-ordination Committee** comprising several Departments of Government of India and Government of Karnataka met on a couple of occasions exclusively to discuss about the publicity measures for Census 2001.

For the first time, the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat was inducted into the Census hierarchy as the Additional Principal Census Officer with a view to have additional support at the district level.

#### **Organisational set up and training**

An organisational chart showing the hierarchy of Census Officers from the



Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Government of India down to the Enumerator is given in this paper. A large army of women and men were appointed, trained and supervised by a hierarchy of Census Officers who are employees of the State Government. Though majority of Census staff were school teachers, efforts were made to include a large number of officers and officials from State Government, Central Government and quasi-Government organisations. A good number of teachers from private institutions were appointed as Enumerators and Supervisors.

**In Karnataka alone, an army of nearly 1.20 lakh Census personnel comprising 1,146 Supervisory Officers, 689 Training Supervisors, 16,976 Supervisors and 97,986 Enumerators were appointed and three rounds of training imparted. In all over 5,000 training classes were conducted throughout the State.** In addition to this, special training classes were conducted for those who absented for the earlier rounds and also for those interested.

For the first time, using the available infrastructure facilities in the districts, taluks and hoblis, as many as **seven training modules** were evolved and used ; 1. Conventional method - reading the instruction manual and using black board, 2. Flip Charts / Blown-up Charts, 3. Audio Cassettes - 120 minutes, 4. Quiz, 5. Overhead Projectors, 6. 35 mm Slides on Projectors and 7. Multi-media Presentations

**Census Advisors** were appointed and trained to sensitize the Enumerators and Supervisors on the issue of **gender bias**. The Census Advisors in turn trained the Enumerators and Supervisors to check the possible gender biases that would creep in during enumeration and result in lower female worker participation and low sex ratio as a result of omission of women. Due care was taken to induct as many female enumerators as possible. Female enumerators constituted 40 per cent of the total enumerators in Karnataka.

The **question on disability** was introduced for the second time since 1951 in the Census schedule. Disability being a very sensitive issue, the Enumerators and Supervisors were trained and sensitised to delicately handle the question. A State Level Seminar on 1.12.2000 was jointly organised by the Directorate of Census Operations in Karnataka and the Directorate of Welfare for Disabled where more than 250 NGOs working for the welfare of disabled participated. The purpose of the Seminar was to create awareness among the NGOs working for the welfare of disabled who in turn would through their network create awareness among the disabled and also members of their households. Her excellency, Smt. V.S.Ramadevi, Governor of Karnataka while inaugurating the seminar, advised all the concerned to ensure proper coverage of all the individuals, their work participation, etc., particularly of women and the disabled. Smt. Motamma, Hon'ble

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL  
CENSUS

Minister for Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka presided. Sri J.K.Banthia, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India delivered the key note address and Smt. Meera C Saxena, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, spoke. This was followed by a State Level Workshop on 5.1.2001 organised by the NGOs, the Directorate of Welfare for Disabled and the Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka.

### **Effective coverage**

Census Help Centres and Census Help Lines were set up in all the rural and urban charges to help the Enumerators and Supervisors to get in touch with the Charge Officers for any help. The phone numbers at these centres and help lines were notified in leading newspapers facilitating the public to report to the Charge Officers in case enumerator failed to enumerate them during her / his first round of collection of data.

Considering the vastness and complexity of Bangalore, a strong team of over 125 people including officers from various Government Departments were appointed to oversee the enumeration work particularly to ensure maximum coverage.

The Census of the homeless conducted on the night of 28th February 2001 brought out tribulations of the homeless people.

### **Publicity measures**

The success of Census largely depends on the willing and active participation of the people. Here publicity plays an important role in creating awareness among the general public. The publicity measures taken in Karnataka for the population enumeration were on a higher scale as compared to the Houselisting Operations. Rallies, seminars, essay, elocution and slogan competitions were held. Census messages were also conveyed to the people by organising cultural programmes like street plays, etc. Messages from the celebrities over Television and All India Radio were beamed at regular intervals. Huge hoardings and banners on Census were displayed. Handbills and brochures were circulated. Articles were written and published in news papers and magazines. A Census stall had been opened twice during the Dasara Exhibition held at Mysore during the years 1999 and 2000. A 15 minute motivational film on Census was telecast on alternate days on Doordarshan and through Cable Network. Audio and video spots were produced and also aired in airport, railway and bus stations. Theme based advertisements were published in news papers. Similarly theme based posters were got printed and distributed among the offices at various levels, NGOs, etc. Pens, clocks, caps, paper weights etc., with Census logo were distributed. Many of these were generously sponsored by several departments and undertakings of the

State Government. Posters and other publicity materials received from the Central Government and NGOs were also helpful in spreading the message.

Several Non-governmental Organisations helped and co-ordinated in creating awareness among the people about Census particularly about the question on disability. They were also requested to inform various organisations and institutions working for the welfare of the disabled.

#### **Problems of the enumerator and the enumerated**

The Census staff, particularly the enumerators and supervisors were put to considerable stress and strain during the Operations. There were also a small number of un-willing Enumerators and Supervisors. The increase in population required more number of enumerators which resulted in appointing teachers from the private schools also. The Enumerators and Supervisors had their share of problems to tell. Locked houses stared at them. Ill-treatment and refusal to provide information by some respondents had to be borne. Stray dogs compounded their problems. In addition to their school work they had to bear additional responsibility of carrying out the Census work as per time schedule which demanded optimum use of time. There were also demands from them to change the time of enumeration to suit their convenience. Claims for certain exemptions, certain leave concessions,

etc., were frequent. All these created a lot of anxiety for the authorities. Of course, most of their demands were reasonable and genuine, which were met with the timely intervention and help of the State Government.

There were also complaints from the public that their houses were not enumerated; certain enumerators were recording the information in pencil; name of the religion not recorded as deposed by the respondent; questions, particularly the question on disability were not properly canvassed; etc. All such complaints received at the Help Centres, Help Lines and also in this Directorate were registered and sent for verification and coverage immediately. In Bangalore alone, there were over 1200 complaints which were attended to immediately. To sort out this, a meeting of all the District Census Officers in the State Level was convened on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2001 and the nature and size of the complaints were discussed and they were informed to take all necessary steps to see that such complaints do not occur in future. All attempts were promptly made to attend to such complaints. Mobile Citizenry, homeless migratory workers, employees working after office hours, etc., were some of the major concerns for the Census staff. Sufficient care was taken to see that undercounting of such people was substantially low.

#### **Acknowledgement**

The Census Operations in the State have been conducted successfully

and smoothly because of the dedicated efforts of persons from different services, disciplines and institutions who worked for several months tirelessly.

As always, the people of Karnataka have responded over-whelmingly in providing the required information.

The State Government through their several departments and undertakings co-operated and helped in a very big way in completing the Census Operations. The Press and other media of publicity gave unprecedented wide and enthusiastic coverage. The Government of India Text Books Press, Mysore and the Directorate of Printing & Stationery, Government of Karnataka did a commendable job in printing various forms and schedules required well in time.

Senior Officers and officials of the Defence and Para-military forces in Karnataka extended whole-hearted co-operation in covering the population residing in their establishments.

The Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers, Assistant, Additional, Sub-divisional, Additional District, City, District, Zonal, Additional Principal and Principal Census Officers provided active support, assistance and participation

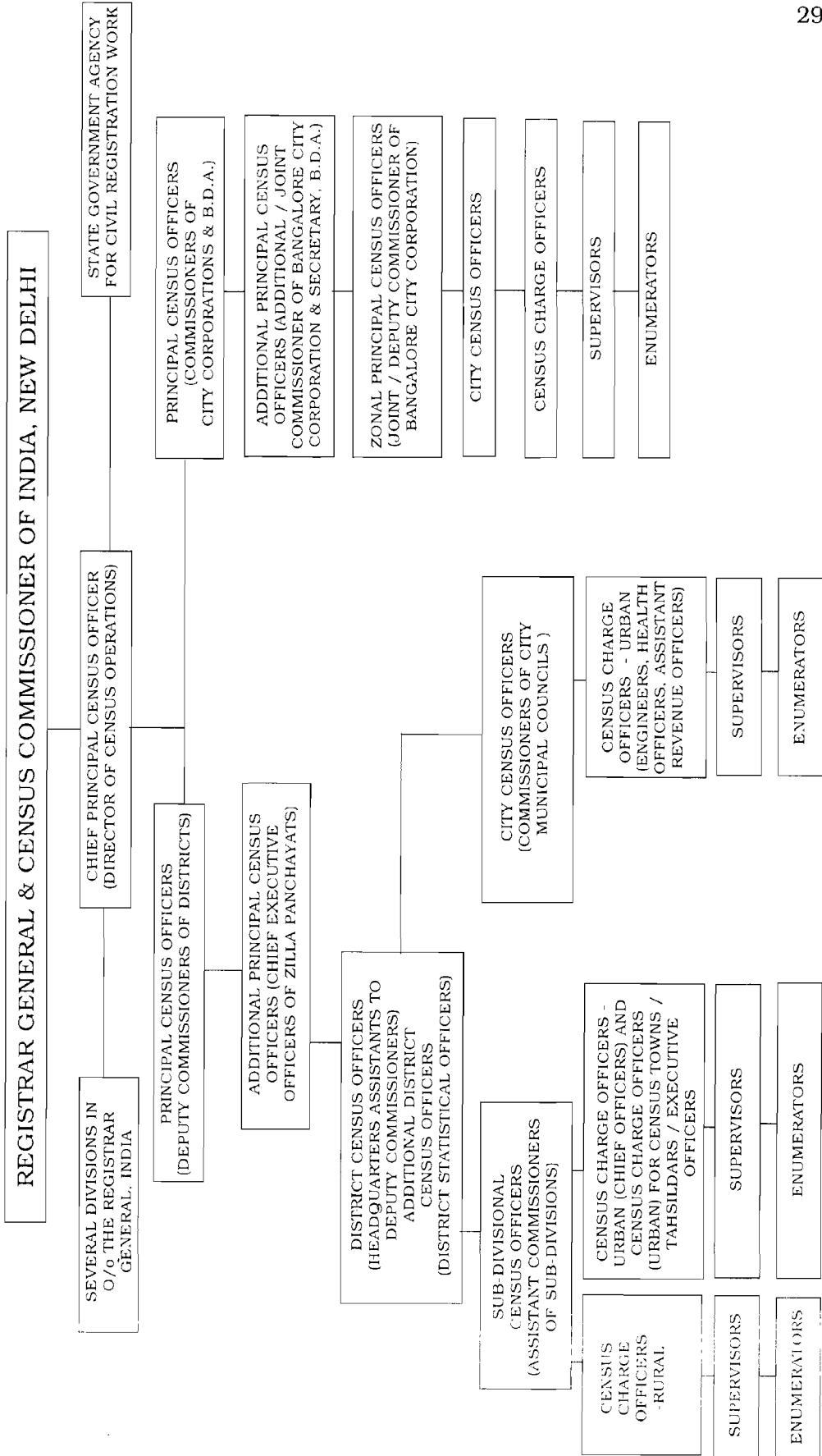
without which we could not have conducted the operations smoothly and successfully.

Taking Census was not without problems. Whenever faced with problems we would run upto Sri.B.K.Bhattacharya, former Chief Secretary and Smt.Teresa Bhattacharya, the present Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka for advice and help. They were there always to guide and show the way out.

Sri J.K.Banthia, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi stood by us at all times. His unstinted support and guidance have always been a source of inspiration. Some of his initiatives were not only innovative but also implementable. They have resulted in quality output. The officers and staff in the office of the Registrar General, Government of India, New Delhi have always been a source of strength extending timely help and co-operation.

We, in the Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all of them for having performed in what has been considered as a largest administrative operation in the world. Indeed, it was a colossal team effort □

# CENSUS HIERARCHY





The first State Level Conference of Principal Census Officers (Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Municipal Corporations) & Additional Principal Census Officers (Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayat) held on 12.01.2000 at Bangalore. (Right to Left : Sri. H.C. Srikantaiah, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Sri. S.M.Krishna, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Sri. B.K. Bhattacharya, Chief Secretary, Sri. J.K. Banthia, Registrar General, India & Census Commissioner, Sri. H. Shashidhar, Director of Census Operations, & Sri. D.Hanumantharaya, Assistant Director)



A view of the First State Level Conference of Principal Census Officers & Additional Principal Census Officers held on 12.01.2000, at Bangalore.





First State Level Co-ordination Committee meeting held on 05.01.2000 at Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore under the Chairmanship of Sri.B.K.Bhattacharya, (extreme left) Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka.



Third State Level Co-ordination Committee meeting held on 06.02.2001. Presided over by the Chairperson, Smt. Teresa Bhattacharya, (extreme left) Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka.





Sri.J.K.Banthia, (right) Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India at the **Census Stall**, Dasara Exhibition, Mysore on 30.10.2000.



Smt.V.S.Ramadevi, Her Excellency the Governor of Karnataka addressing the State level Seminar on **"Census of India 2001- Enumeration of the Disabled"** (Left to Right : Sri.M.V.Veda Murthy, Director, Directorate of Welfare of Disabled, Government of Karnataka, Smt. Meera.C.Saxena, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka, Smt. Motamma, Hon'ble Minister for Women & Child Welfare, Sri. J.K. Banthia, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, Sri. H.Shashidhar, Director of Census Operations, Karnataka)





Smt. V.S.Ramadevi, Her Excellency the Governor of Karnataka, signing the filled in Census Household Schedule after providing the information on 09.02.2001.



Sri. S.M.Krishna, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, signing the filled in Census Household Schedule after providing the information on 09.02.2001.



Justice P.Venkatarama Reddi,(right) Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka is being enumerated on 28.02.2001 at his residence.



Sri.S.P.Sharma, (left) Consultant, O/o the Registrar General, India supervising the work of enumerators during the population enumeration at Nippani CMC, Belgaum District on 19.02.2001.



## **A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS, 2001**

### **GROWTH RATE**

Among States/UTs, Uttar Pradesh ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in population size comprising 16.17 per cent of country's population. Karnataka ranks 9<sup>th</sup> in population size and shares 5.13 per cent of country's population.

During the decade 1991 to 2001 the population of the State has risen from 44,977,201 to 52,733,958 accounting for a growth rate of 17.25 per cent.

Among the districts in the State, Bangalore has recorded highest growth of 34.80 per cent and the newly formed Udipi district has the lowest growth i.e., 6.88 per cent during 1991-01 Census.

Besides Bangalore, the other districts, which have registered significantly higher growth rates are the districts of Bellary (22.30%) and the former Hyderabad-Karnataka districts of Bidar (19.56%), Gulbarga (21.02%) and Raichur (21.93%) and Koppal (24.57%) together form a region of high growth rate.

### **DENSITY OF POPULATION**

The area of the State i.e., 191,791 Sq.Kms. remains the same as in 1991 Census. However, with increase in the population, the population density has

risen from 235 in 1991 to 275 in 2001 indicating rapid increase in density. From Figures at a glance - India and States/UTs it may be observed that at country level (267 in 1991 to 324 in 2001) and in other States / UTs also there is considerable increase in density.

Among the districts of the State the highest density of population is observed in Bangalore i.e., 2979 per Sq.Km due to the existence of Capital city of the State.

Uttara Kannada district which had the lowest density (119) in 1991 retains the same position in 2001 Census with a density of population of 132 persons per Sq.Km.

### **LITERACY RATE**

A substantial increase in literacy rate can be observed during the decade 1991- 2001. As against 56.04 per cent in 1991, the literacy rate has gone up to 67.04 per cent in 2001. A striking feature of 2001 census is that the female literacy rate has gone up from 44.34 per cent in 1991 to 57.45 per cent in 2001, whereas in case of males it has risen from 67.26 per cent to 76.29 per cent.

Among the districts of the State, Bangalore has retained its top position as in 1991 and tops the list with 83.91

per cent followed by Dakshina Kannada with 83.47 per cent. The lowest literacy rate is observed in Raichur district (49.54 per cent) preceded by Gulbarga (50.65 per cent).

### **SEX RATIO**

A salient feature of 2001 census is that the sex ratio which was hitherto showing decline has registered an increase in the State and in all most all districts. At the national level number of

females per 1000 males has gone up from 927 in 1991 to 933 in 2001 and in Karnataka from 960 to 964.

Among the districts of the state, only 3 districts viz., Udupi (1127), Dakshina Kannada (1023) and Hassan (1005) have registered sex-ratios in favour of females. The lowest sex ratio has been recorded in Bangalore (906) which indicates a slight improvement over the 1991 Census sex-ratio (903) □

## PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES

### Note for the Tables

1. The territorial jurisdiction of Karnataka State has remained unchanged between 1991-2001.
2. At the time of taking the 2001 Census, there were 27 districts in Karnataka State. In 1997, seven new districts viz., Chamrajnagar from erstwhile Mysore District, Davangere from erstwhile Chitradurga, Bellary and Shimoga Districts, Bagalkot from erstwhile Bijapur District, Gadag and Haveri from erstwhile Dharwad District, Udupi from erstwhile Dakshina Kannada District and Koppal from erstwhile Raichur District were carved out *vide* Government of Karnataka Notification No.RD 42 LRD 87 Part-III Bangalore dated 2.8.1997. There are therefore now 27 districts in the State.
3. 28 villages of Karkal taluk (Mudbidri Firka) of Udupi district have been transferred to Mangalore taluk of Dakshina Kannada district *vide* Government of Karnataka Notification No.RD 42 LRD 87 Part III Bangalore dated 25.3.1998.
4. The figures presented in Tables / Statements / Maps and Charts for the districts have been adjusted to the present jurisdiction of the districts as they exist at the 2001 Census □



**TABLE - 1**  
**POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH RATE, SEX-RATIO**  
**AND POPULATION DENSITY**

Sl. No.	State / District	Population 2001			Percentage decadal growth rate		Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq. Km.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981 - 91	1991 - 01	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>52,733,958</b>	<b>26,856,343</b>	<b>25,877,615</b>	<b>21.12</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>275</b>
1	BELGAUM	4,207,264	2,147,746	2,059,518	20.30	17.40	954	959	267	314
2	BAGALKOT	1,652,232	835,684	816,548	20.79	18.84	982	977	211	251
3	BIJAPUR	1,808,863	928,550	880,313	22.94	17.63	948	948	147	172
4	GULBARGA	3,124,858	1,591,379	1,533,479	24.10	21.02	962	964	159	193
5	BIDAR	1,501,374	770,679	730,695	26.12	19.56	952	948	231	276
6	RAICHUR	1,648,212	832,352	815,860	30.53	21.93	978	980	198	241
7	KOPPAL	1,193,496	602,026	591,470	28.05	24.57	981	982	133	166
8	GADAG	971,955	493,795	478,160	15.56	13.14	969	968	184	209
9	DHARWAD	1,603,794	823,415	780,379	19.64	16.65	935	948	333	376
10	UTTARA KANNADA	1,353,299	687,026	666,273	13.66	10.90	966	970	119	132
11	HAVERI	1,437,860	740,307	697,553	20.53	13.29	936	942	263	298
12	BELLARY	2,025,242	1,028,481	996,761	26.84	22.30	966	969	196	240
13	CHITRADURGA	1,510,227	772,649	737,578	20.51	15.05	951	955	156	179
14	DAVANGERE	1,789,693	917,320	872,373	23.07	14.78	942	951	263	302
15	SHIMOGA	1,639,595	829,365	810,230	15.11	12.90	964	977	171	193
16	UDUPI	1,109,494	521,541	587,953	9.42	6.88	1134	1127	268	286
17	CHIKMAGALUR	1,139,104	574,275	564,829	11.57	11.98	977	984	141	158
18	TUMKUR	2,579,516	1,311,941	1,267,575	16.58	11.87	959	966	218	243
19	KOLAR	2,523,406	1,281,153	1,242,253	16.34	13.83	965	970	270	307
20	BANGALORE	6,523,110	3,422,797	3,100,313	38.44	34.80	903	906	2210	2979
21	BANGALORE RURAL	1,877,416	961,335	916,081	15.23	12.21	945	953	288	323
22	MANDYA	1,761,718	887,307	874,411	15.96	7.14	963	985	331	355
23	HASSAN	1,721,319	858,623	862,696	15.67	9.66	999	1005	230	253
24	DAKSHINA KANNADA	1,896,403	937,651	958,752	15.98	14.51	1020	1023	363	416
25	KODAGU	545,322	273,210	272,112	5.75	11.64	979	996	119	133
26	MYSORE	2,624,911	1,335,841	1,289,070	24.84	15.04	953	965	333	383
27	CHAMRAJNAGAR	964,275	489,865	474,410	14.99	9.16	955	966	173	189

**TABLE - 2**  
**PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901**  
**FOR STATE AND DISTRICTS**

Sl. No.	State / District	Percentage decadal variation									
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>+3.60</b>	<b>-1.09</b>	<b>+9.38</b>	<b>+11.09</b>	<b>+19.36</b>	<b>+21.57</b>	<b>+24.22</b>	<b>+26.75</b>	<b>+21.12</b>	<b>+17.25</b>
1	BELGAUM	-4.19	+0.46	+13.64	+13.97	+16.71	+20.53	+22.16	+22.94	+20.30	+17.40
2	BAGALKOT	+5.25	-4.81	+7.60	+13.53	+15.97	+16.62	+20.74	+23.54	+20.79	+18.84
3	BIJAPUR	+22.65	-8.33	+10.83	+11.18	+21.45	+20.89	+18.61	+18.68	+22.94	+17.63
4	GULBARGA	+9.22	-7.94	+11.56	+6.99	+14.52	+15.31	+24.28	+19.63	+24.10	+21.02
5	BIDAR	+18.95	-5.81	+9.51	+16.90	+7.45	+20.35	+24.26	+20.83	+26.12	+19.56
6	RAICHUR	+7.38	-9.59	+4.72	+10.34	+6.16	+19.29	+26.76	+28.84	+30.53	+21.93
7	KOPPAL	+7.38	-4.94	+9.37	+12.16	+18.32	+10.57	+31.44	+22.27	+28.05	+24.57
8	GADAG	-5.98	+5.72	+0.17	+12.19	+10.97	+20.43	+18.35	+19.37	+15.56	+13.14
9	DHARWAD	-7.91	+2.48	+8.21	+8.28	+18.29	+25.24	+26.76	+31.26	+19.64	+16.65
10	UTTARA KANNADA	-5.27	-6.69	+4.01	+5.58	+17.37	+33.16	+23.13	+26.38	+13.66	+10.90
11	HAVERI	-7.74	-5.17	+10.46	+7.45	+19.67	+24.95	+14.87	+24.76	+20.53	+13.29
12	BELLARY	-0.94	-13.22	+12.04	+10.21	+20.58	+19.89	+24.21	+33.64	+26.84	+22.30
13	CHITRADURGA	+11.19	+3.71	+13.31	+9.20	+16.40	+25.97	+21.30	+21.13	+20.51	+15.05
14	DAVANGERE	+4.16	-6.86	+15.74	+10.15	+17.62	+25.84	+29.99	+32.44	+23.07	+14.78
15	SHIMOGA	-4.10	-3.59	+3.05	+4.43	+24.91	+60.31	+29.57	+27.59	+15.11	+12.90
16	UDUPI	+3.38	+2.89	+6.59	+8.69	+13.50	+12.67	+19.55	+22.31	+9.42	+6.88
17	CHIKMAGALUR	-5.79	-1.45	+4.25	+3.04	+16.54	+43.05	+23.33	+23.77	+11.57	+11.98
18	TUMKUR	+9.97	+5.15	+11.12	+10.73	+20.46	+18.76	+19.04	+21.51	+16.58	+11.87
19	KOLAR	+7.80	+1.57	+7.16	+14.36	+16.13	+14.18	+17.56	+25.64	+16.34	+13.83
20	BANGALORE	+8.47	+12.25	+22.79	+25.11	+69.77	+19.61	+46.55	+59.08	+38.44	+34.80
21	BANGALORE RURAL	+7.63	+4.60	+14.47	+12.73	+22.92	+15.07	+16.22	+24.30	+15.23	+12.21
22	MANDYA	+4.47	+7.59	+7.27	+9.09	+12.90	+25.49	+28.38	+22.85	+15.96	+7.14
23	HASSAN	+1.61	+0.63	+2.61	+5.16	+13.93	+25.27	+23.05	+23.10	+15.67	+9.66
24	DAKSHINA KANNADA	+6.04	+5.83	+9.20	+11.71	+13.34	+21.18	+27.17	+22.72	+15.98	+14.51
25	KODAGU	-3.12	-6.37	-0.31	+3.31	+35.96	+40.72	+17.18	+22.10	+5.75	+11.64
26	MYSORE	+3.22	+2.62	+6.61	+6.29	+23.65	+16.66	+29.40	+25.12	+24.84	+15.34



**TABLE - 3**  
**SEX - RATIO SINCE 1901 FOR STATE AND DISTRICTS**

Sl. No.	State / District	Sex - ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)										
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>964</b>
1	BELGAUM	980	967	957	952	947	956	952	947	957	954	959
2	BAGALKOT	999	995	974	984	977	997	987	987	997	982	977
3	BIJAPUR	996	986	957	962	951	963	967	963	970	948	948
4	GULBARGA	974	975	973	970	960	993	989	981	981	962	964
5	BIDAR	990	979	968	959	949	980	971	963	968	952	948
6	RAICHUR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1004	994	982	988	978	980
7	KOPPAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	968	973	979	989	981	982
8	GADAG	995	976	993	981	973	987	981	983	981	969	968
9	DHARWAD	983	970	956	939	936	858	941	928	938	935	948
10	UTTARA KANNADA	925	956	968	952	965	967	946	957	958	966	970
11	HAVERI	973	973	942	945	944	938	939	938	937	936	942
12	BELLARY	968	975	967	970	970	956	960	966	975	966	969
13	CHITRADURGA	967	968	947	952	937	942	942	946	952	951	955
14	DAVANGERE	971	977	957	949	952	956	948	947	944	942	951
15	SHIMOGA	894	897	892	860	869	878	879	919	944	964	977
16	UDUPI	1125	1112	1099	1120	1123	1150	1165	1140	1130	1134	1127
17	CHIKMAGALUR	907	911	910	866	892	896	903	937	953	977	984
18	TUMKUR	985	977	958	962	951	958	956	957	961	959	966
19	KOLAR	968	968	967	956	949	973	968	961	971	965	970
20	BANGALORE	982	956	971	928	922	835	890	886	900	903	906
21	BANGALORE RURAL	996	950	979	970	964	970	960	954	955	945	959
22	MANDYA	982	966	949	966	942	930	967	980	960	968	985
23	HASSAN	1010	1010	991	968	977	970	969	974	987	999	1010
24	DAKSHINA KANNADA	1029	1014	991	942	947	948	927	906	1015	1020	1023
25	KODAGU	891	896	868	878	821	830	862	910	933	979	990

**TABLE - 4**

**POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 0-6, NUMBER OF LITERATES**

Sl. No.	State / District	Total Population			Population in age-group 0-6		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>52,733,958</b>	<b>26,856,343</b>	<b>25,877,615</b>	<b>6,826,168</b>	<b>3,501,499</b>	<b>3,324,669</b>
1	BELGAUM	4,207,264	2,147,746	2,059,518	600,722	312,304	288,418
2	BAGALKOT	1,652,232	835,684	816,548	254,479	131,239	123,240
3	BIJAPUR	1,808,863	928,550	880,313	272,595	138,293	134,302
4	GULBARGA	3,124,858	1,591,379	1,533,479	509,233	262,848	246,385
5	BIDAR	1,501,374	770,679	730,695	234,495	119,195	115,300
6	RAICHUR	1,648,212	832,352	815,860	267,418	136,273	131,145
7	KOPPAL	1,193,496	602,026	591,470	198,615	102,481	96,134
8	GADAG	971,955	493,795	478,160	132,626	67,982	64,644
9	DHARWAD	1,603,794	823,415	780,379	207,346	106,675	100,671
10	UTTARA KANNADA	1,353,299	687,026	666,273	169,480	87,095	82,385
11	HAVERI	1,437,860	740,307	697,553	193,908	98,899	95,009
12	BELLARY	2,025,242	1,028,481	996,761	301,217	154,587	146,630
13	CHITRADURGA	1,510,227	772,649	737,578	189,161	97,220	91,941
14	DAVANGERE	1,789,693	917,320	872,373	226,873	116,375	110,498
15	SHIMOGA	1,639,595	829,365	810,230	198,763	101,473	97,290
16	UDUPI	1,109,494	521,541	587,953	108,778	55,647	53,131
17	CHIKMAGALUR	1,139,104	574,275	564,829	131,047	66,726	64,321
18	TUMKUR	2,579,516	1,311,941	1,267,575	291,371	149,272	142,099
19	KOLAR	2,523,406	1,281,153	1,242,253	318,071	161,002	157,069
20	BANGALORE	6,523,110	3,422,797	3,100,313	728,615	375,585	353,030
21	BANGALORE RURAL	1,877,416	961,335	916,081	213,921	110,216	103,705
22	MANDYA	1,761,718	887,307	874,411	191,677	98,949	92,728
23	HASSAN	1,721,319	858,623	862,696	192,525	98,048	94,477
24	DAKSHINA KANNADA	1,896,403	937,651	958,752	213,257	109,227	104,030
25	KODAGU	545,322	273,210	272,112	66,809	33,796	33,013
26	MYSORE	2,624,911	1,335,841	1,289,070	305,247	154,955	150,292
27	CHAMRAJNAGAR	964,275	489,895	474,380	107,919	55,137	52,782

**NOTE :** \* Literates exclude children in the age-group 0-6 years who were by definition treated as illiterate in the Census of India 2001.

**AND LITERACY RATE FOR STATE AND DISTRICTS**

Number of literates *			Literacy rate #			State / District
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>30,774,988</b>	<b>17,817,682</b>	<b>12,957,306</b>	<b>67.04</b>	<b>76.29</b>	<b>57.45</b>	<b>KARNATAKA</b>
2,323,258	1,392,932	930,326	64.42	75.89	52.53	BELGAUM 1
808,069	502,308	305,761	57.81	71.31	44.10	BAGALKOT 2
882,754	538,179	344,575	57.46	68.10	46.19	BIJAPUR 3
1,324,905	830,658	494,247	50.65	62.52	38.40	GULBARGA 4
785,206	477,456	307,750	61.98	73.29	50.01	BIDAR 5
683,988	431,738	252,250	49.54	62.02	36.84	RAICHUR 6
547,345	345,457	201,888	55.02	69.15	40.76	KOPPAL 7
556,191	338,746	217,445	66.27	79.55	52.58	GADAG 8
1,003,608	580,829	422,779	71.87	81.04	62.20	DHARWAD 9
906,640	506,799	399,841	76.59	84.48	68.48	UTTARA KANNADA 10
846,960	499,906	347,054	68.09	77.94	57.60	HAVERI 11
1,000,602	608,165	392,437	58.04	69.59	46.16	BELLARY 12
857,099	504,478	352,621	64.88	74.69	54.62	CHITRADURGA 13
1,057,525	612,240	445,285	67.67	76.44	58.45	DAVANGERE 14
1,078,573	599,168	479,405	74.86	82.32	67.24	SHIMOGA 15
799,305	403,425	395,880	79.87	86.59	74.02	UDUPI 16
732,185	409,495	322,690	72.63	80.68	64.47	CHIKMAGALUR 17
1,537,332	893,835	643,497	67.19	76.88	57.18	TUMKUR 18
1,392,445	819,329	573,116	63.14	73.14	52.81	KOLAR 19
4,862,343	2,692,608	2,169,735	83.91	88.36	78.98	BANGALORE 20
1,081,240	633,486	447,754	65.00	74.43	55.12	BANGALORE RURAL 21
960,948	557,435	403,513	61.21	70.71	51.62	MANDYA 22
1,051,095	595,424	455,671	68.75	78.29	59.32	HASSAN 23
1,404,928	743,445	661,483	83.47	89.74	77.39	DAKSHINA KANNADA 24
374,041	200,627	173,414	78.17	83.80	72.53	KODAGU 25
1,477,464	841,941	635,523	63.69	71.30	55.81	MYSORE 26
438,939	257,573	181,366	51.26	59.25	43.02	CHAMRAJNAGAR 27

# Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

**STATEMENT - 1**  
**RANKING OF DISTRICTS BY POPULATION SIZE IN 1991 AND 2001**

Rank in 2001	District	Population 2001	Percent to total population of the State 2001	Population 1991	Percent to total population of the State 1991	Rank in 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	BANGALORE	6,523,110	12.37	4,839,162	10.76	1
2	BELGAUM	4,207,264	7.98	3,583,606	7.97	2
3	GULBARGA	3,124,858	5.93	2,582,169	5.74	3
4	MYSORE	2,624,911	4.98	2,281,653	5.07	5
5	TUMKUR	2,579,516	4.89	2,305,819	5.13	4
6	KOLAR	2,523,406	4.79	2,216,889	4.93	6
7	BELLARY	2,025,242	3.84	1,656,000	3.68	9
8	DAKSHINA KANNADA	1,896,403	3.60	1,656,165	3.68	8
9	BANGALORE RURAL	1,877,416	3.56	1,673,194	3.72	7
10	BIJAPUR	1,808,863	3.43	1,537,731	3.42	13
11	DAVANGERE	1,789,693	3.39	1,559,222	3.47	12
12	MANDYA	1,761,718	3.34	1,644,374	3.66	10
13	HASSAN	1,721,319	3.26	1,569,684	3.49	11
14	BAGALKOT	1,652,232	3.13	1,390,259	3.09	15
15	RAICHUR	1,648,212	3.13	1,351,809	3.01	17
16	SHIMOGA	1,639,595	3.11	1,452,259	3.23	14
17	DHARWAD	1,603,794	3.04	1,374,895	3.06	16
18	CHITRADURGA	1,510,227	2.86	1,312,717	2.92	18
19	BIDAR	1,501,374	2.85	1,255,799	2.79	20
20	HAVERI	1,437,860	2.73	1,269,213	2.82	19
21	UTTARA KANNADA	1,353,299	2.57	1,220,260	2.71	21
22	KOPPAL	1,193,496	2.26	958,078	2.13	24
23	CHIKMAGALUR	1,139,104	2.16	1,017,283	2.26	23
24	UDUPI	1,109,494	2.10	1,038,099	2.31	22
25	GADAG	971,955	1.84	859,042	1.91	26
26	CHAMRAJNAGAR	964,275	1.83	883,365	1.96	25
27	KODAGU	545,322	1.03	488,455	1.09	27

**STATEMENT - 2**  
**RANKING OF DISTRICTS BY SEX - RATIO**

Rank in 2001	District	Sex - ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	UDUPI	1127	1134	1
2	DAKSHINA KANNADA	1023	1020	2
3	HASSAN	1005	999	3
4	KODAGU	996	979	6
5	MANDYA	985	963	14
6	CHIKMAGALUR	984	977	8
7	KOPPAL	982	981	5
8	RAICHUR	980	978	7
9	BAGALKOT	977	982	4
10	SHIMOGA	977	964	13
11	UTTARA KANNADA	970	966	11
12	KOLAR	970	965	12
13	BELLARY	969	966	10
14	GADAG	968	969	9
15	CHAMRAJNAGAR	968	953	19
16	TUMKUR	966	959	16
17	MYSORE	965	953	18
18	GULBARGA	964	962	15
19	BELGAUM	959	954	17
20	CHITRADURGA	955	951	21
21	BANGALORE RURAL	953	945	23
22	DAVANGERE	951	942	24
23	BIDAR	948	952	20
24	BIJAPUR	948	948	22
25	DHARWAD	948	935	26
26	HAVERI	942	936	25
27	BANGALORE	906	903	27

**STATEMENT - 3**  
**RANKING OF DISTRICTS BY POPULATION DENSITY**

Rank in 2001	District	Population Density		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	BANGALORE	2979	2210	1
2	DAKSHINA KANNADA	416	363	2
3	MYSORE	383	333	3
4	DHARWAD	376	333	5
5	MANDYA	355	331	4
6	BANGALORE RURAL	323	288	6
7	BELGAUM	314	267	9
8	KOLAR	307	270	7
9	DAVANGERE *	302	263	10
10	HAVERI *	298	263	11
11	UDUPI *	286	268	8
12	BIDAR	276	231	12
13	HASSAN	253	230	13
14	BAGALKOT *	251	211	15
15	TUMKUR	243	218	14
16	RAICHUR	241	198	16
17	BELLARY	240	196	17
18	GADAG *	209	184	18
19	SHIMOGA	193	171	20
20	GULBARGA	193	159	21
21	CHAMRAJNAGAR *	189	173	19
22	CHITRADURGA	179	156	22
23	BIJAPUR	172	147	23
24	KOPPAL *	166	133	25
25	CHIKMAGALUR	158	141	24
26	KODAGU	133	119	26
27	UTTARA KANNADA	132	119	27

\* Newly formed Districts after 1991.

**STATEMENT - 4**  
**LITERACY RATE 1961 - 2001**

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1961	29.80	42.29	16.70
1971	36.83	48.51	24.55
1981	46.21	58.73	33.17
1991	56.04	67.26	44.34
2001	67.04	76.29	57.45

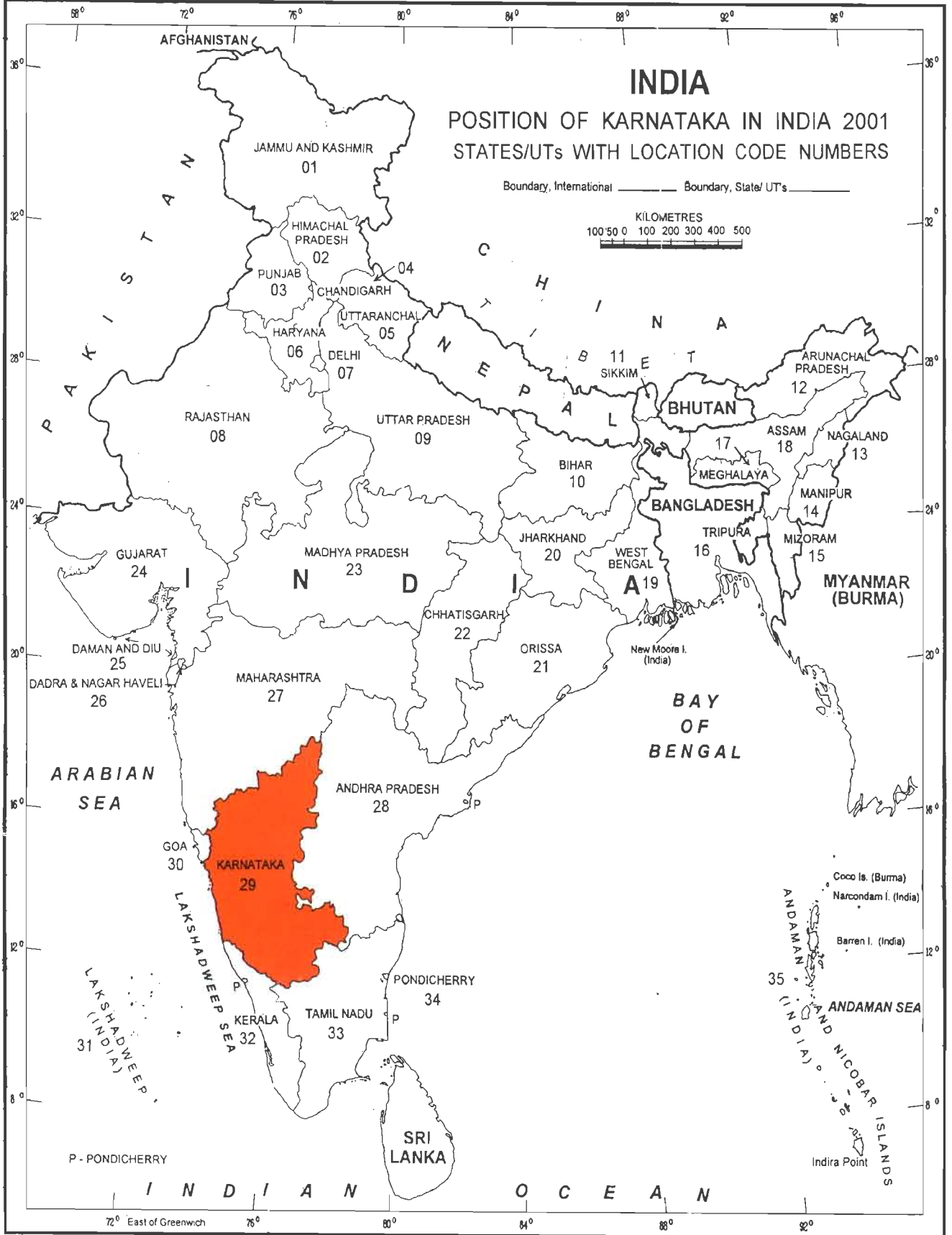
**NOTE :** Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above. The rates for the years 1981 to 2001 relate to the population aged seven years and above.

**STATEMENT - 5**  
**LITERACY RATES BY SEX FOR STATE AND DISTRICTS**

Sl. No.	State / District	Literacy rate *					
		Persons		Males		Females	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>56.04</b>	<b>67.04</b>	<b>67.26</b>	<b>76.29</b>	<b>44.34</b>	<b>57.45</b>
1	BELGAUM	53.00	64.42	66.65	75.89	38.69	52.53
2	BAGALKOT	52.20	57.81	67.09	71.31	37.13	44.10
3	BIJAPUR	56.27	57.46	70.18	68.10	41.57	46.19
4	GULBARGA	38.54	50.65	52.08	62.52	24.49	38.40
5	BIDAR	45.11	61.98	58.97	73.29	30.53	50.01
6	RAICHUR	34.34	49.54	46.75	62.02	21.70	36.84
7	KOPPAL	38.23	55.02	53.47	69.15	22.78	40.76
8	GADAG	55.88	66.27	71.63	79.55	39.68	52.58
9	DHARWAD	62.73	71.87	74.22	81.04	50.41	62.20
10	UTTARA KANNADA	66.73	76.59	76.39	84.48	56.77	68.48
11	HAVERI	56.10	68.09	68.05	77.94	43.28	57.60
12	BELLARY	45.89	58.04	59.11	69.59	32.24	46.16
13	CHITRADURGA	52.28	64.88	64.50	74.69	39.38	54.62
14	DAVANGERE	55.96	67.67	66.82	76.44	44.41	58.45
15	SHIMOGA	63.90	74.86	73.12	82.32	54.33	67.24
16	UDUPI	74.47	79.87	83.58	86.59	66.64	74.02
17	CHIKMAGALUR	61.05	72.63	70.56	80.68	51.31	64.47
18	TUMKUR	54.48	67.19	66.49	76.88	41.93	57.18
19	KOLAR	50.45	63.14	62.69	73.14	37.75	52.81
20	BANGALORE	76.27	83.91	82.94	88.36	68.81	78.98
21	BANGALORE RURAL	50.17	65.00	61.51	74.43	38.15	55.12
22	MANDYA	48.15	61.21	59.18	70.71	36.70	51.62
23	HASSAN	56.85	68.75	68.87	78.29	44.90	59.32
24	DAKSHINA KANNADA	76.35	83.47	84.08	89.74	68.84	77.39
25	KODAGU	68.35	78.17	75.35	83.80	61.22	72.53
26	MYSORE	50.88	63.69	59.71	71.30	41.60	55.81
27	CHAMRAJNAGAR	38.19	51.26	47.31	59.25	28.60	43.02

**NOTE :** \* Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.





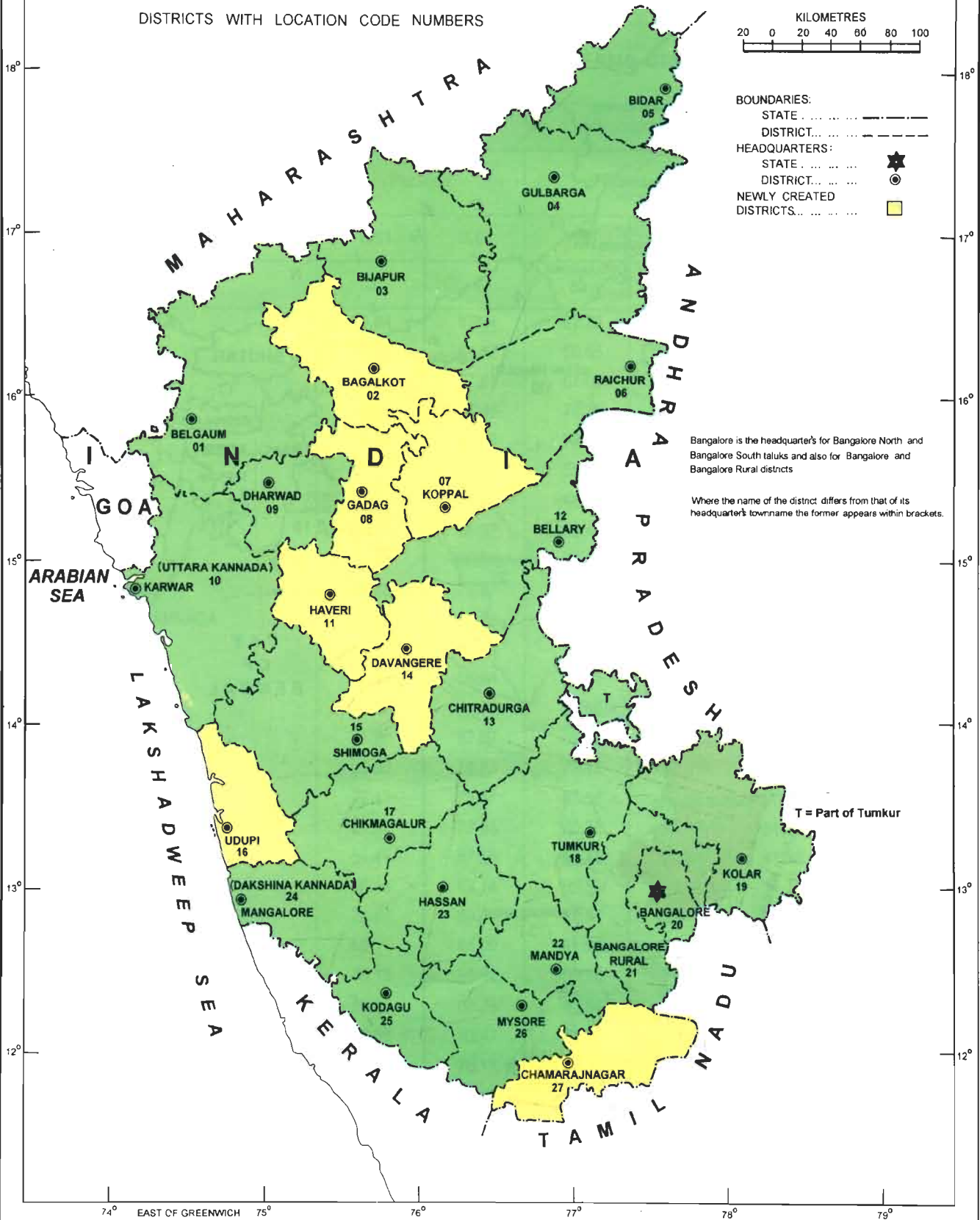
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles.

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# KARNATAKA

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 2001

DISTRICTS WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBERS

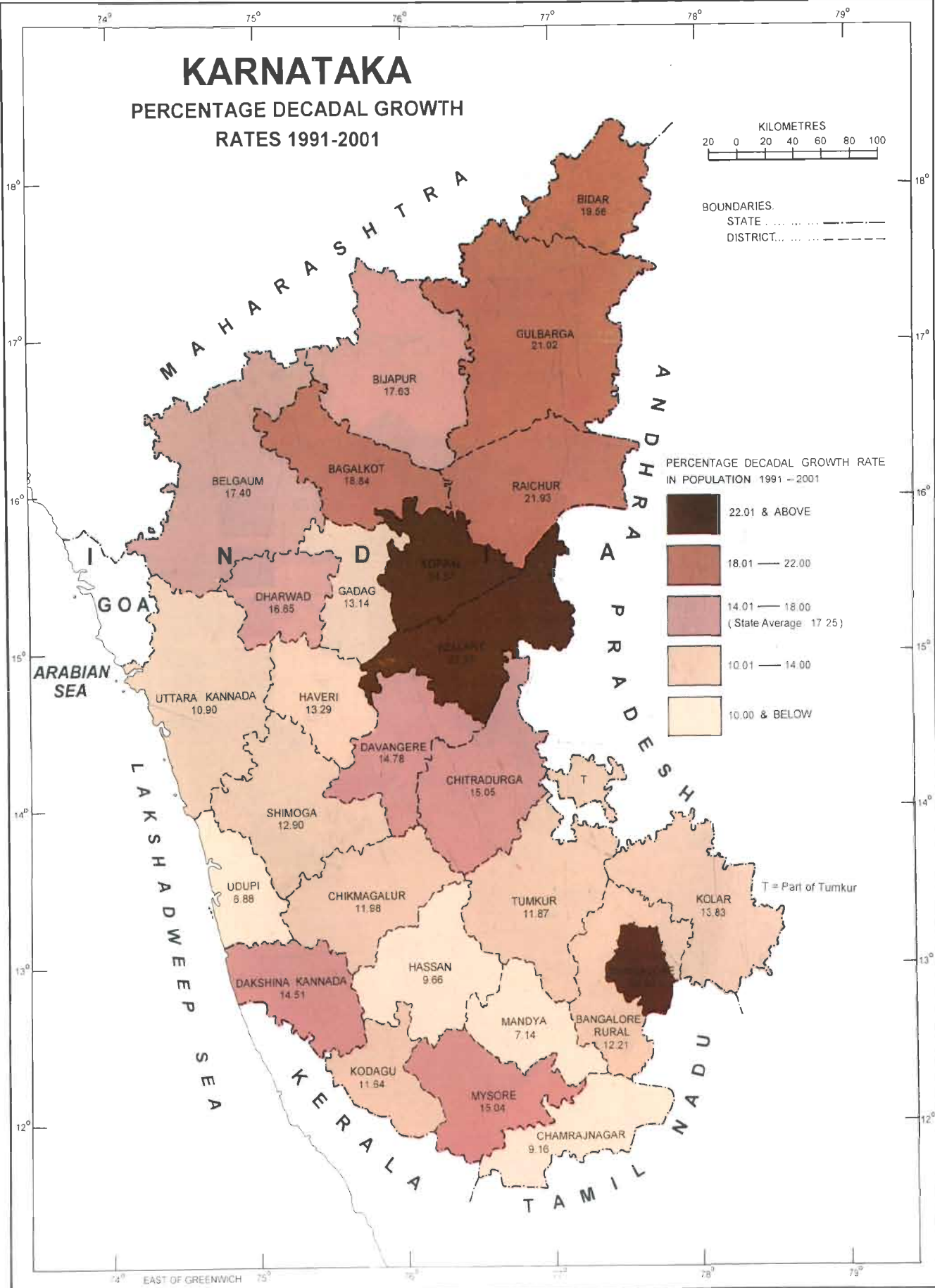


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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

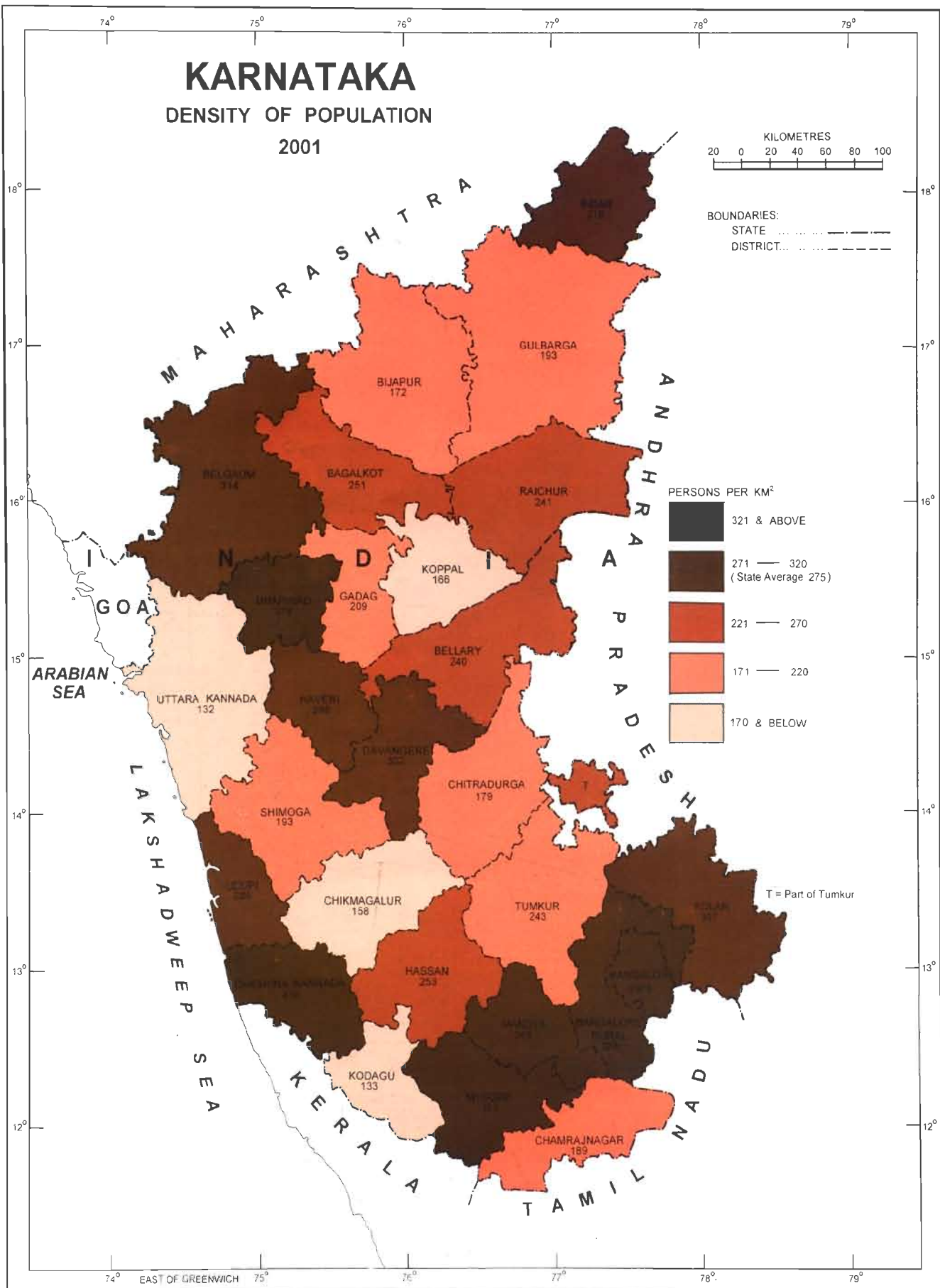
# KARNATAKA

## PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH RATES 1991-2001



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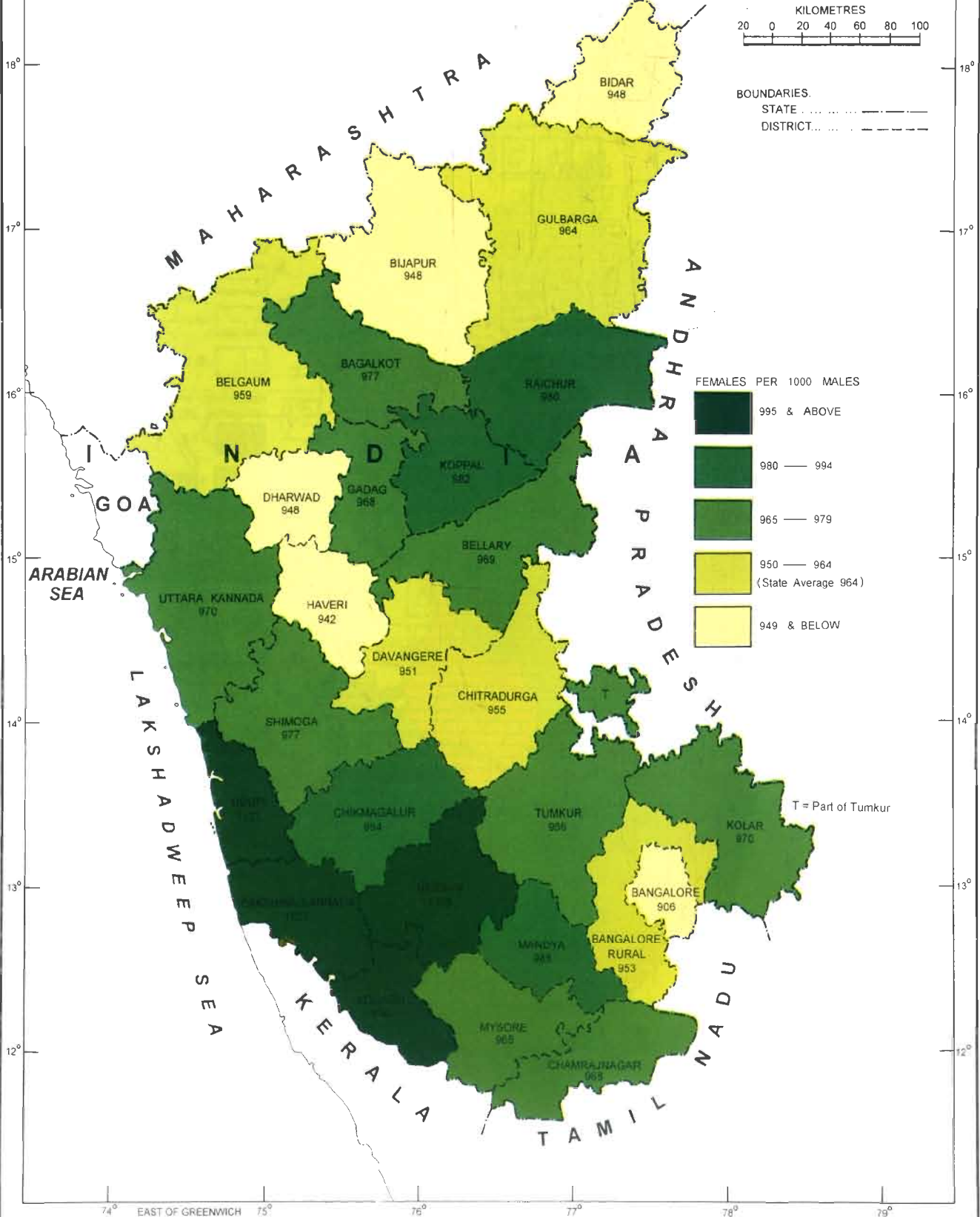
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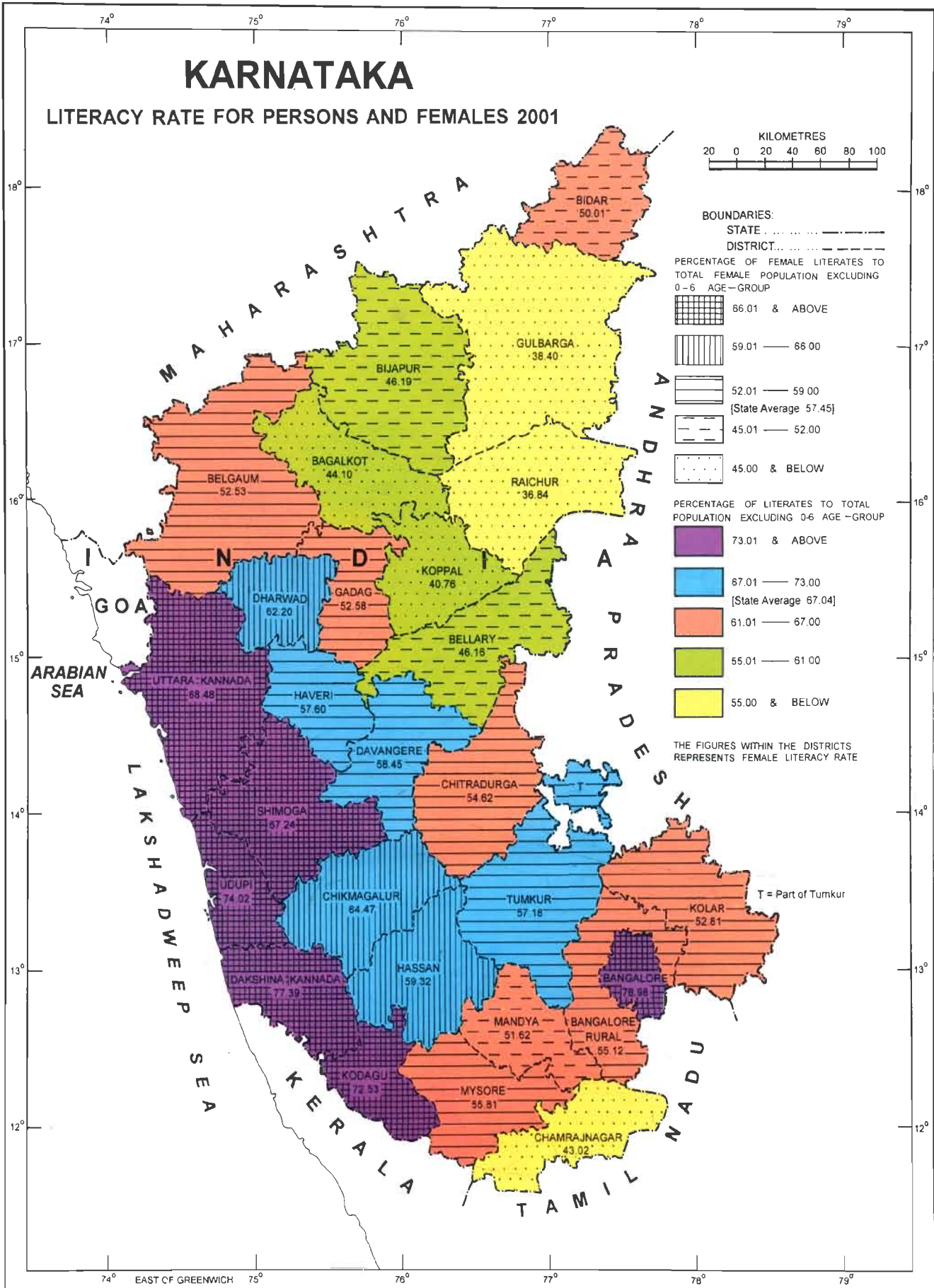
# KARNATAKA

## SEX RATIO 2001



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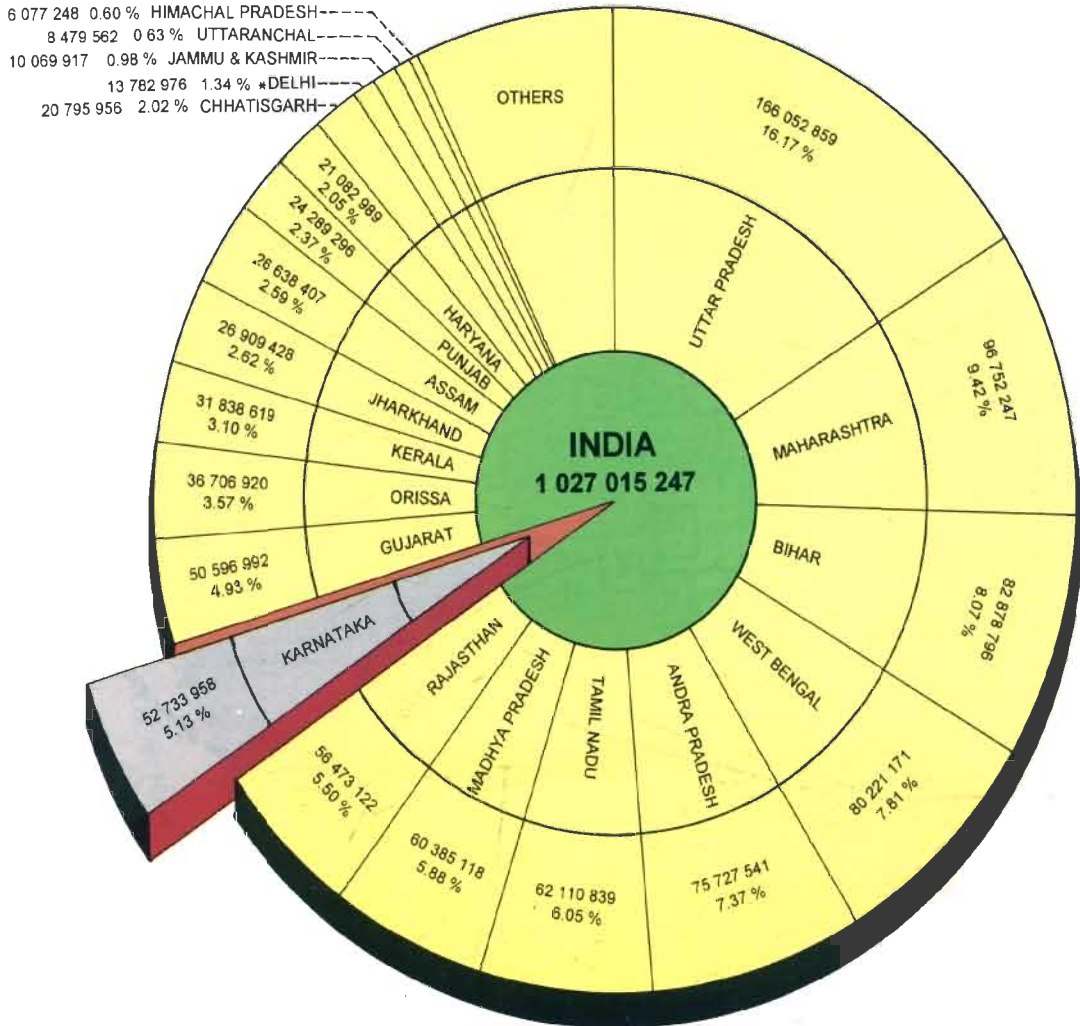
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# INDIA

## COMPARATIVE SIZE OF POPULATION OF STATES/UTs\* 2001

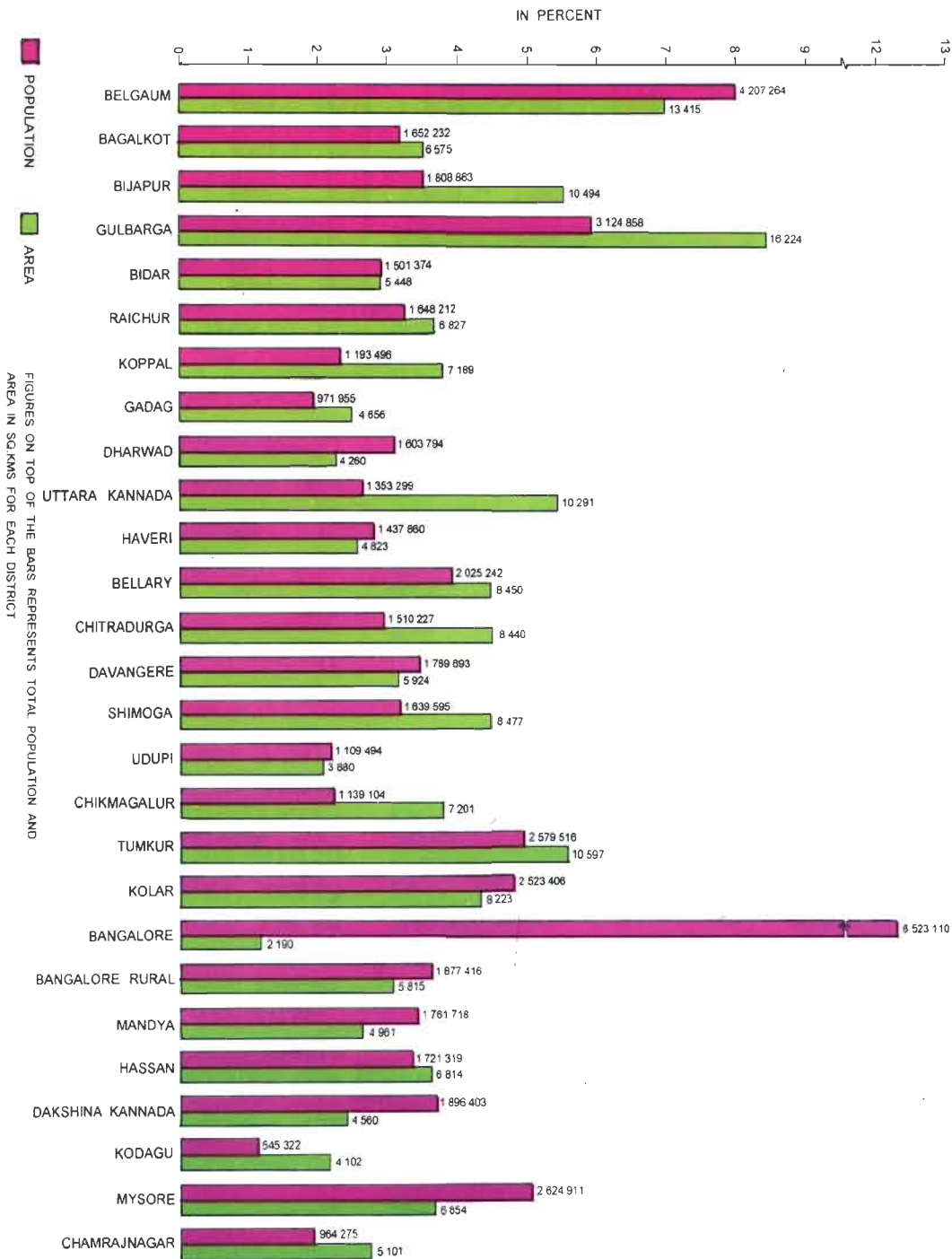


OTHERS		
TRIPURA	3,191,168	0.31%
MANIPUR	2,388,634	0.23%
MEGHALAYA	2,308,069	0.22%
NAGALAND	1,988,636	0.19%
GOA	1,343,998	0.13%
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,091,117	0.11%
* PONDICHERRY	973,829	0.10%
* CHANDIGARH	900,914	0.09%
MIZORAM	891,058	0.09%
SIKKIM	540,493	0.05%
* ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND	356,265	0.03%
* DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	220,451	0.02%
* DAMAN & DIU	158,059	0.02%
* LAKSHADWEEP	60,595	0.01%



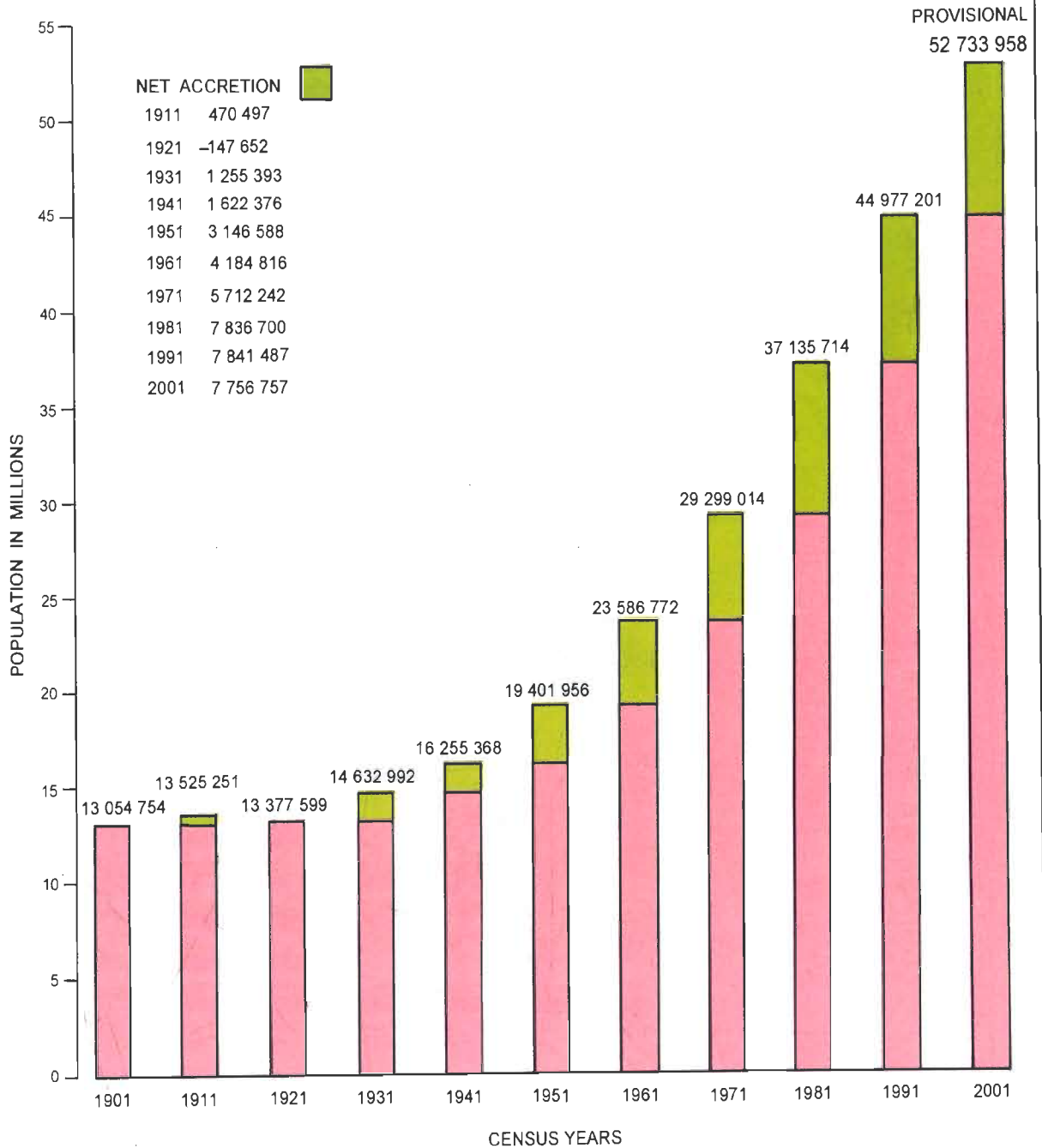
# KARNATAKA

## COMPARATIVE SIZE OF POPULATION & AREA OF THE DISTRICTS 2001



# KARNATAKA

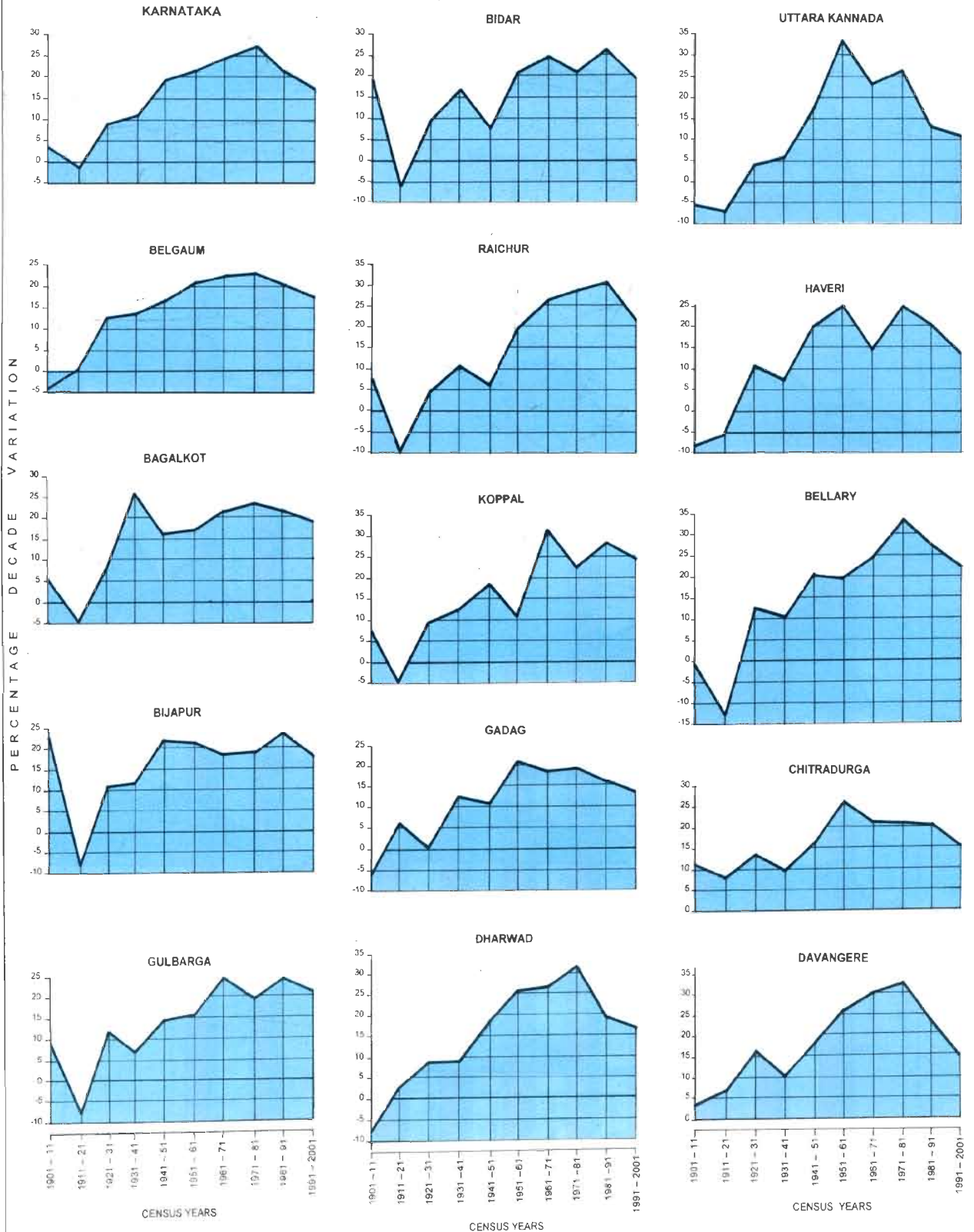
## POPULATION AND NET DECADAL ACCRETION 1901-2001

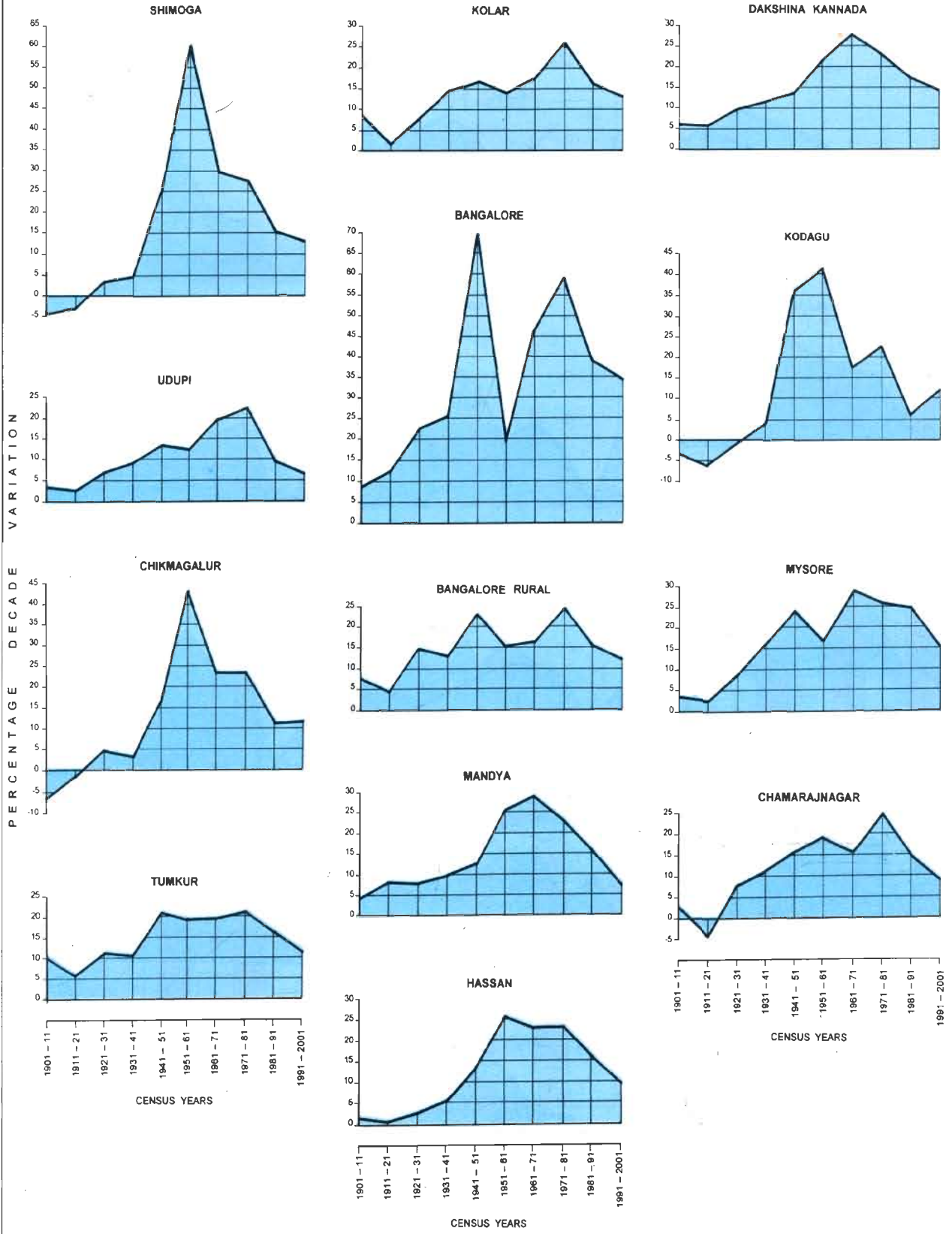


FIGURES ON TOP OF THE BARS REPRESENTS TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS YEAR

# KARNATAKA

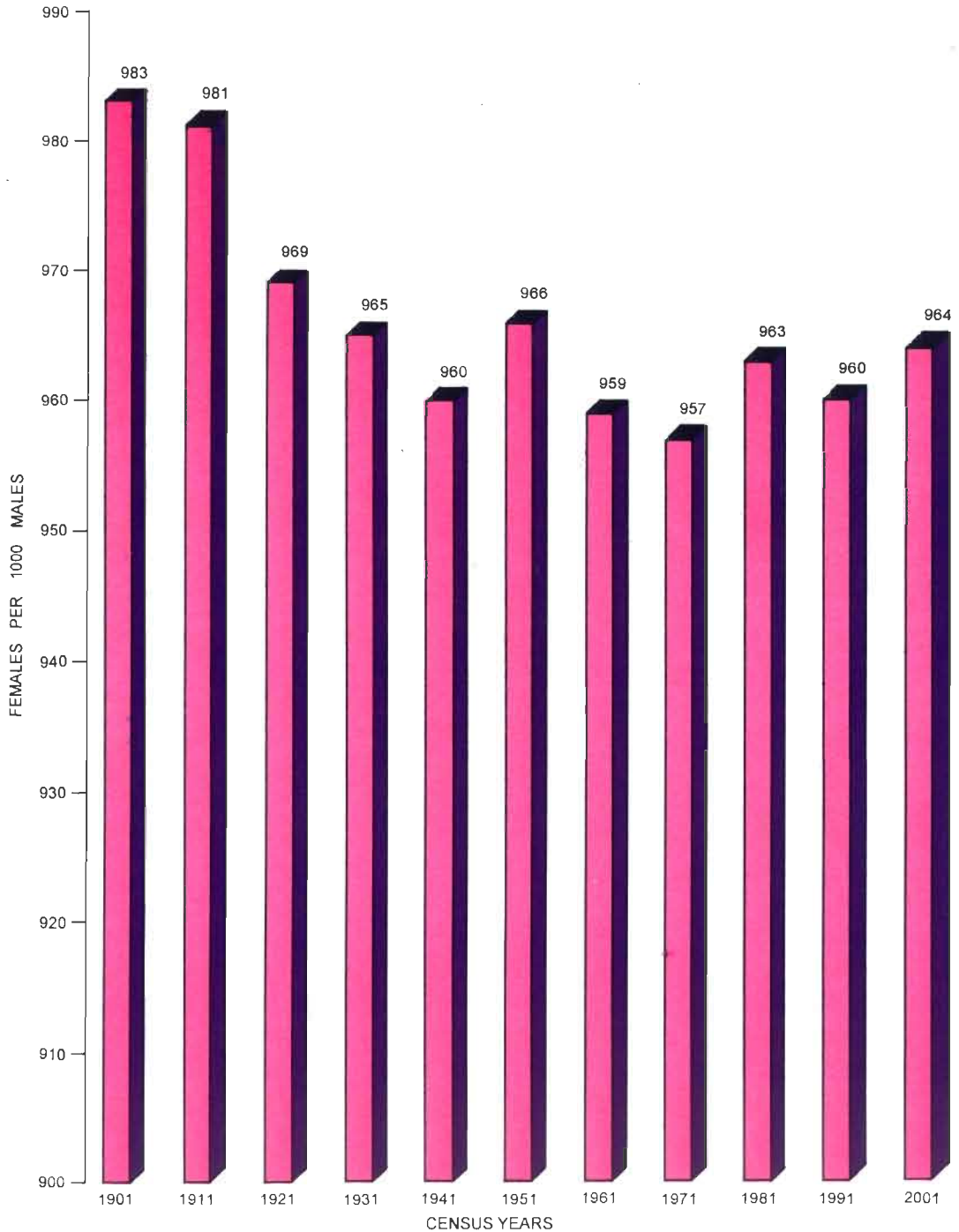
## PERCENTAGE DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1901-2001





# KARNATAKA

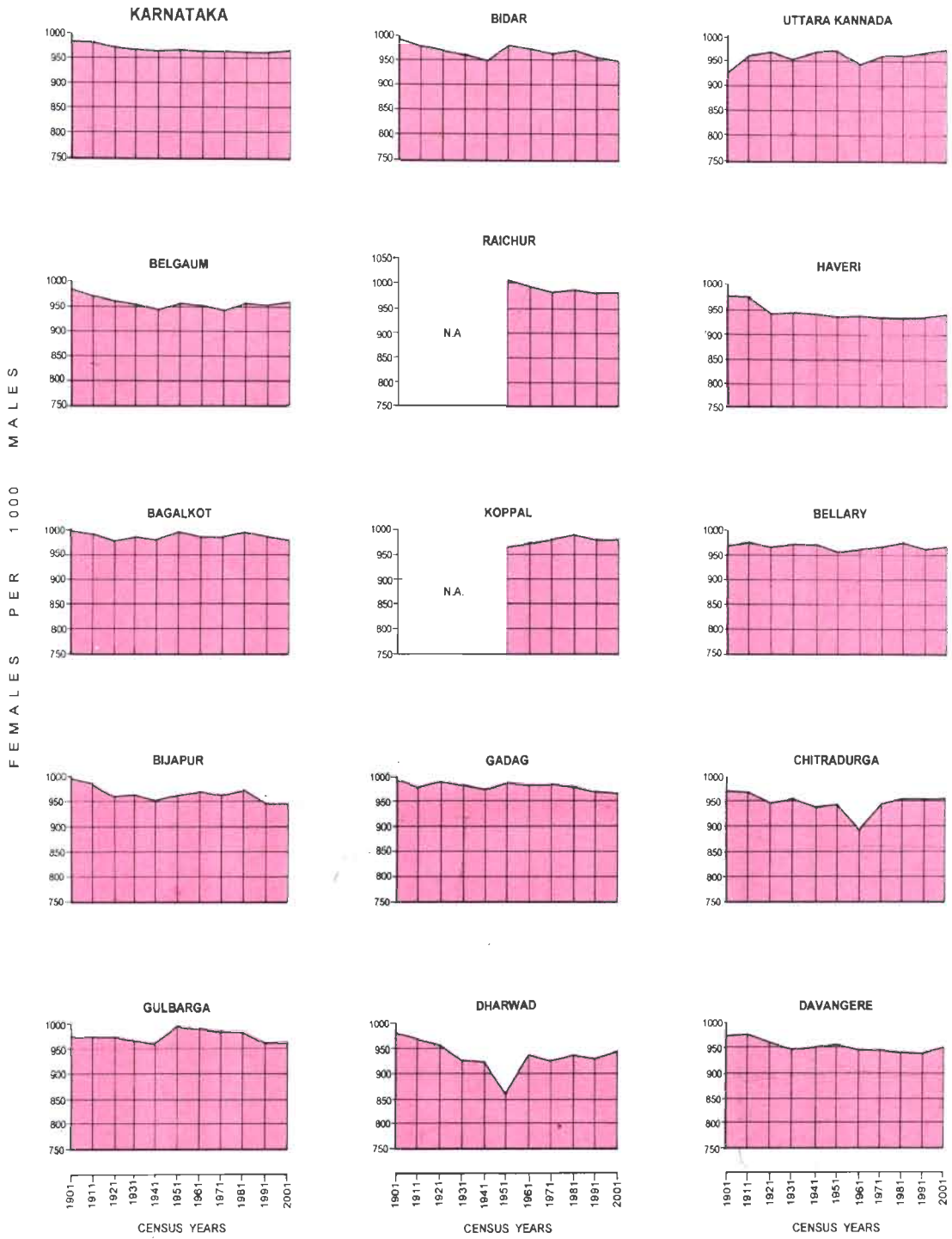
## SEX RATIO 1901-2001



FIGURES ON TOP OF THE BARS REPRESENTS SEX RATIO FOR EACH CENSUS YEAR

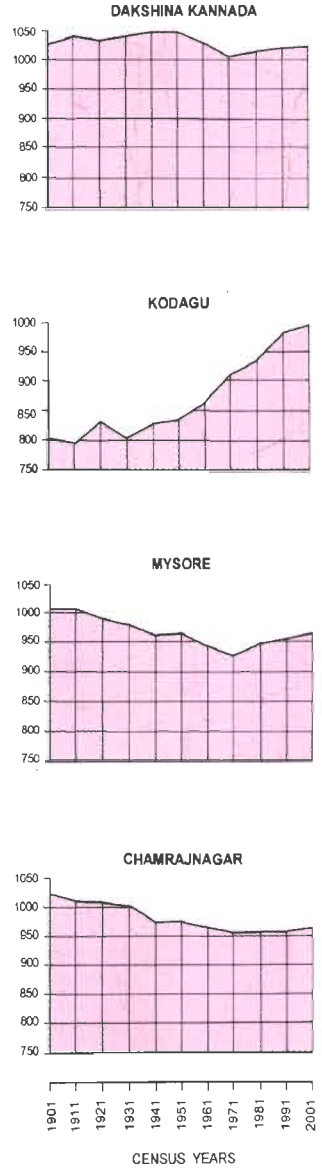
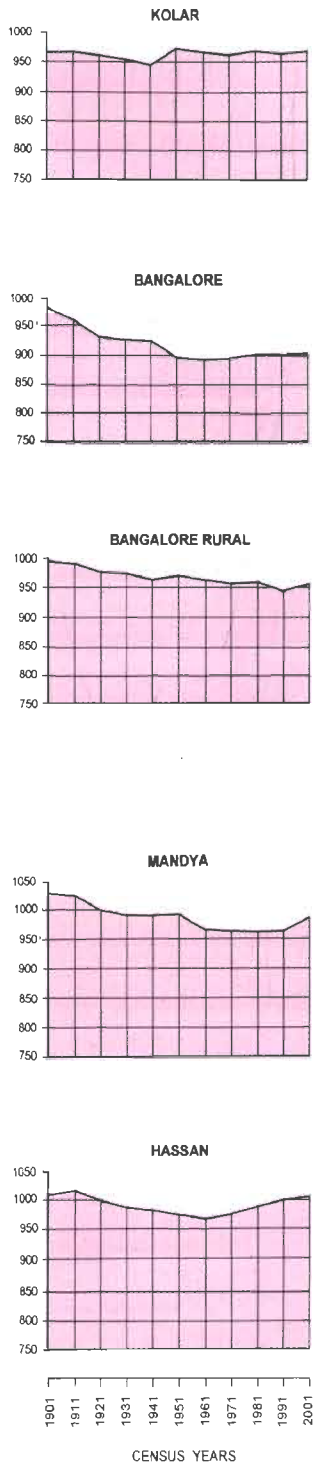
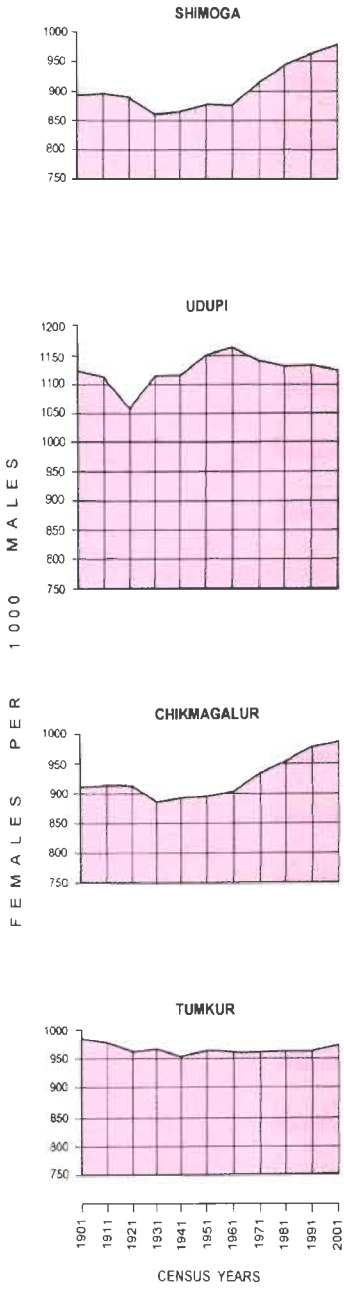


## KARNATAKA TRENDS IN SEX RATIO 1901-2001



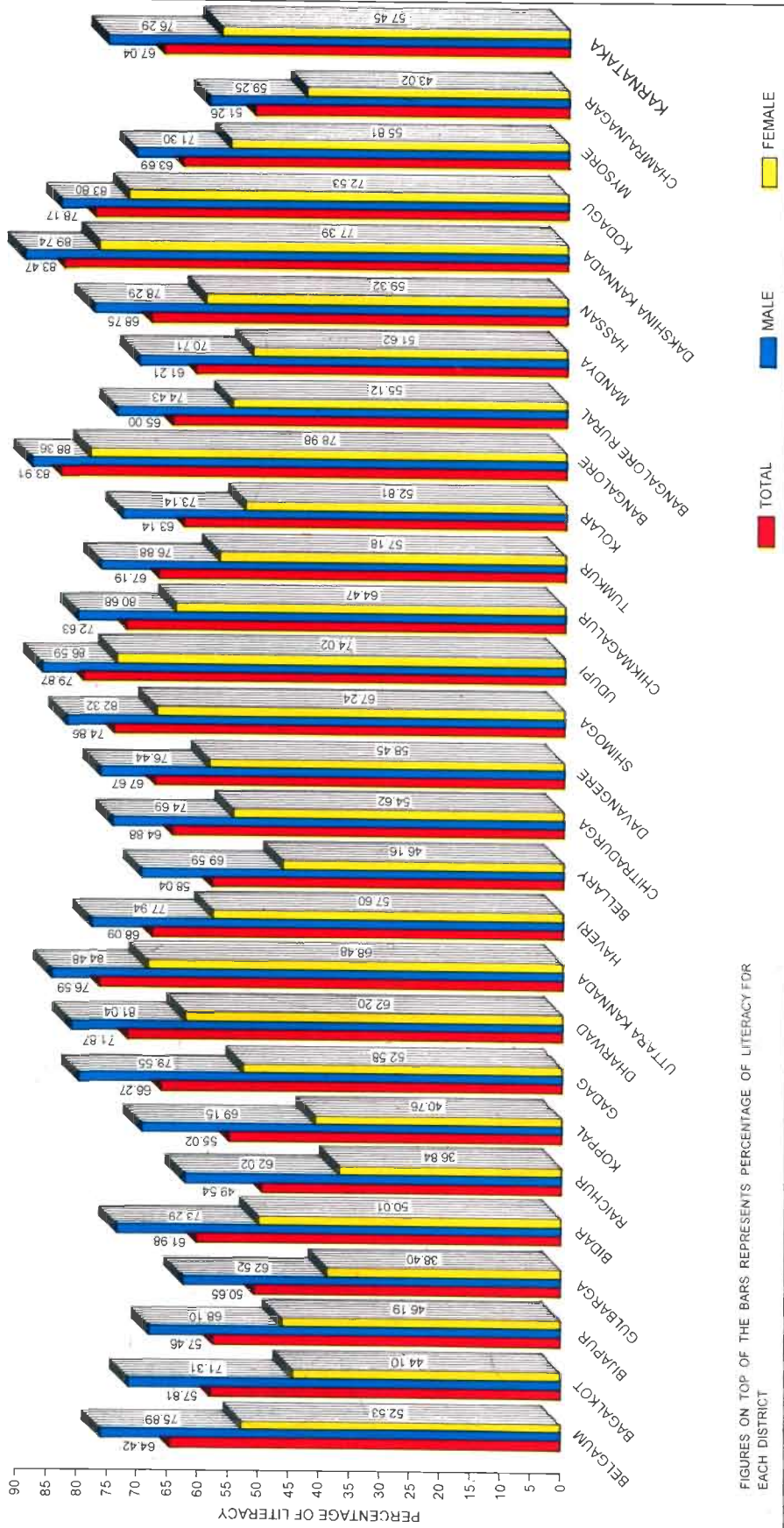
N.A. - Data not available





# KARNATAKA

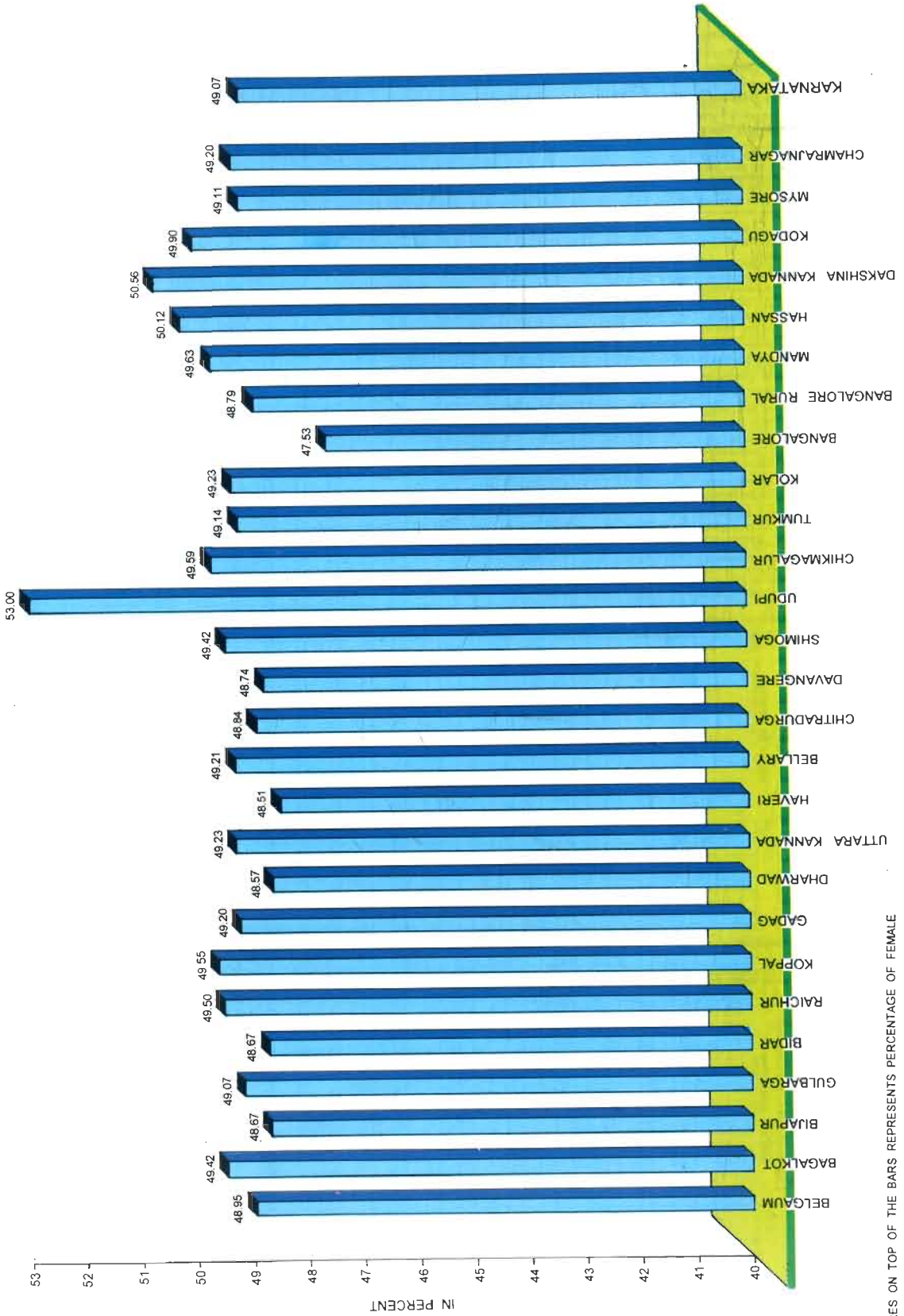
## LITERACY RATE OF DISTRICTS 2001



FIGURES ON TOP OF THE BARS REPRESENTS PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY FOR EACH DISTRICT

█ TOTAL  
█ MALE  
█ FEMALE

# RATE OF FEMALE POPULATION 2001



FIGURES ON TOP OF THE BARS REPRESENTS PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION









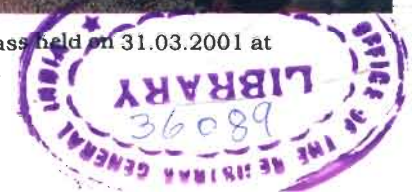




First State level Training Programme of District, Additional District and City Census Officers held at Bangalore on 08.11.2000.



Supervisors and Enumerators at the third round training class held on 31.03.2001 at the City Municipal Council, Udipi.







Enumeration of Houseless people at Gangavati Town, Koppal District on the night of 28.02.2001.



Enumeration of Houseless people on the night of 28.02.2001 at Kalasipalyam, Bangalore.



Publicity measure - a hoarding on Census in Bangalore.



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