

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—9

KARNATAKA

PART - XII

CENSUS ATLAS

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29940

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. (Applicable to all maps showing coast line of India.)

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act 1971, but has yet to be verified (Applicable to India map showing Meghalaya boundary)

Maps included in this Atlas are based upon the Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX (A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely Part II (A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district Census hand books dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes, and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to census data for each State/Union Territory and by cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case o Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and sho statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi

10th March, 1988

PREFACE

The Census data are published in many volumes and a wealth of information on Demographic, Social and Economic facets of the people of the State is available in these volumes. The present volume—the Census Atlas contains a comprehensive series of thematic maps depicting various aspects of the life of the people of the State. While most of the maps in this Atlas represent the picture of the State as revealed by the 1981 Census data, data outside the Census have also been obtained and utilized for adding a few more maps with a view to making the Atlas more comprehensive. An explanatory note has also been added to each map to help the reader in analysing the map. It is hoped that this Atlas will add to our knowledge in population geography and serve as a valuable aid to scholars, administrators, planners and others in appreciating regional demographic problems.

The work of the preparation of this Atlas was taken up in hand when Shri B.K. Das, I.A.S., was the Director of Census Operations, Karnataka. Before this volume could be brought to its final form, he had to leave the organisation for taking up some other important assignment under the State Government. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Shri B.K. Das for his leadership and guidance.

A good many offices of both the State and Central Government have made valuable contribution by providing non-census data required for this Atlas. I am grateful to them for their kind co-operation in this regard.

I would like to record my appreciation of sincere and hard work done by the officers and the staff of this Directorate who have been directly involved in the preparation of this volume. A list of those who participated in the project in this office is given separately.

I am deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., former Registrar General, India; and am equally indebted to Shri V.S. Verma, I.A.S., the present Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance. I also wish to express my heartfelt gratefulness to Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map), Smt. Minati Ghosh, Asst. Registrar General (Map) and their able colleagues in the Map Division for their technical guidance and valuable help at every stage in bringing out this volume. My thanks are also due to Shri B.P. Jain, Asst. Director (Printing) for his keen interest he has evinced in arranging the printing of this publication in so short a time.

Bangalore

11th October, 1988

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GENERAL

MAP 1

POSITION OF KARNATAKA IN INDIA 1981

The map represents the geographical position of Karnataka state in India. Boundaries of all the States and Union Territories of India with their headquarters are depicted in the map as per the index and the area covered by Karnataka state has been shaded.

The state of Karnataka with its territorial content as it exists now was formed on 1st November 1956 under the States' Reorganisation Act. However, it was known as Mysore State until 1st November, 1973. It is located in the western part of the Deccan Peninsular region of India and lies between 11°35' to 18°30' N latitudes and 74°5' to 78°35' E longitudes. The State is bounded by Maharashtra state and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in the north and north-west; by Lakshadweep Sea in the west; by Kerala and Tamil Nadu states in the south and by the state of Andhra Pradesh in the east.

The State extends to about 750 kilometres from north to south and about 250 kilometres from east to west and covers an area of 191,791 Km^2. As per 1981 Census the State has a population of 37,135,714 persons. It is the eighth largest State both in terms of area and population among the States and Union Territories of the Indian Union. The following table gives the figures about area and population of States and Union Territories:

Area and Population of States and Union Territories, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territories	Area in km^2	Population	Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territories	Area in km^2	Population
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	INDIA @ &	3,287,263.0	685,184,692$	17.	Rajasthan	342,239.0	34,261,862
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275,068.0*	53,549,673	18.	Sikkim	7096.0	316,385
2.	Assam	78,438.0	19,896,843¢	19.	Tamil Nadu	130,058.0*	48,408,077
3.	Bihar	173,877.0*	69,914,734	20.	Tripura	10,486.0	2,053,058
4.	Gujarat	196,024.0*	34,085,799	21.	Uttar Pradesh	294,411.0*	110,862,013
5.	Haryana	44,212.0*	12,922,618	22.	West Bengal	88,752.0*	54,580,647
6.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673.0	4,280,818		UNION TERRITORIES		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir @ &	222,236.0	37,135,714	1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0	188,741
9.	Kerala	38,863.0*	25,453,680	2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0*	631,839
10.	Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0*	52,178,844	3.	Chandigarh	114.0	451,610
11.	Maharashtra	307,690.0*	62,784,171	4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0	103,676
12.	Manipur	22,327.0	1,420,953	5.	Delhi	1,483.0	6,220,406
13.	Meghalaya	22,429.0*	1,335,819	6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	1,086,730
14.	Nagaland	16,579.0	774,930	7.	Lakshadweep	32.0	40,249
15.	Orissa	155,707.0	26,370,271	8.	Mizoram	21,081.0	493,757
16.	Punjab	50,362.0	16,788,915	9.	Pondicherry	492.0	604,471

* Provisional

$ Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 census.

@ The population figures exclude population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken

¢ Projected figures

& Area figures include the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan; 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China.

Note : The total area of the country represents provisional 'Geographical Area' as on 31st March 1982, supplied by the Survey of India.

MAP 1


POSITION OF KARNATAKA
IN INDIA 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State/Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Thimphu
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
BURMA
New Moore I. (INDIA)
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti I.
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
East of Greenwich

MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

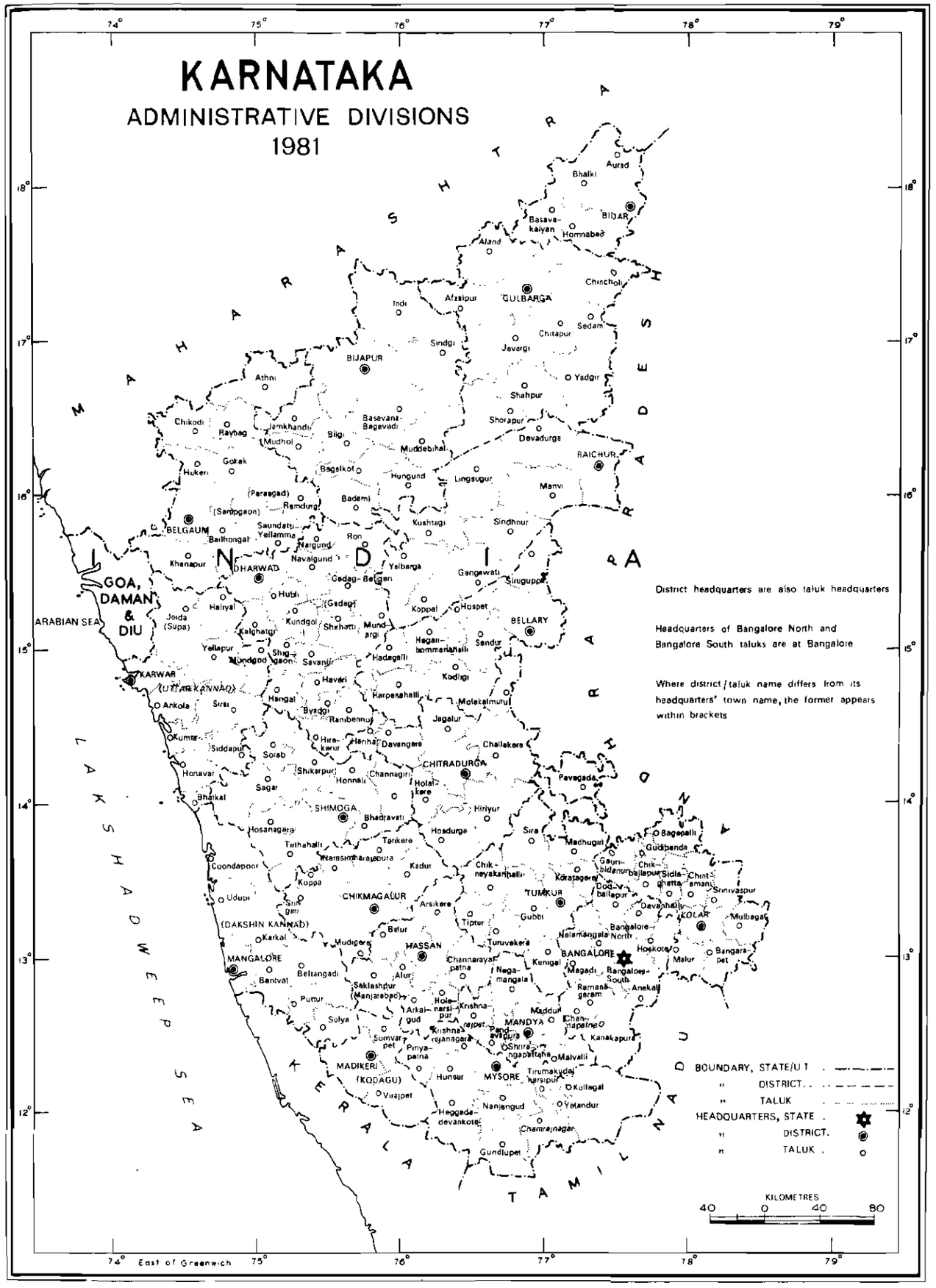
The map represents the boundaries of the districts and taluks into which the State is divided and as existed at the census reference date of 1st March 1981.

The boundaries of the State, districts and taluks and location of their headquarters are also marked with suitable symbols as explained in the legend of the map. The names of the headquarters of the districts and taluks are written distinctly against their relevent symbols. Where the names of the districts/taluks and those of the respective headquarters are identical, the district and taluk names are not given separately for obvious reasons. If the names of the districts/taluks are different from those of the headquarters, both the names are mentioned, but the name of district/taluk is written within brackets viz. Mangalore (Dakshin Kannad), Sakleshpur (Manjarabad) etc.

For administrative convenience, Karnataka state has been divided into 4 divisions, 19 districts and 175 taluks. The Bangalore division comprises of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Shimoga districts with headquarters at Bangalore. The Mysore division consists of the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu with the headquarters at Mysore. The Belgaum division has Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttar Kannad districts under its jurisdiction with headquarters at Belgaum; and Gulbarga division with headquarters at Gulbarga covers the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary. Area and population figures of districts are furnished in the following table:

Area and Population of Districts 1981

State/District	Area in Km^2	Population
1	2	3
KARNATAKA STATE	191,791.0	37,135,714
1. Bangalore District	8,005.0	4,947,610
2. Belgaum District	13,415.0	2,980,440
3. Bellary District	9,885.0	1,489,225
4. Bidar District	5,448.0	995,691
5. Bijapur District	17,069.0	2,401,782
6. Chikmagalur District	7,201.0	911,769
7. Chitradurga District	10,852.0	1,777,499
8. Dakshin Kannad District	8,441.0	2,376,724
9. Dharwad District	13,738.0	2,945,487
10. Gulbarga District	16,224.0	2,080,643
11. Hassan District	6,814.0	1,357,014
12. Kodagu District	4,102.0	461,888
13. Kolar District	8,223.0	1,905,492
14. Mandya District	4,961.0	1,418,109
15. Mysore District	11,954.0	2,595,900
16. Raichur District	14,017.0	1,783,822
17. Shimoga District	10,553.0	1,656,731
18. Tumkur District	10,598.0	1,977,854
19. Uttar Kannad District	10,291.0	1,072,034


KARNATAKA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAD
BELLARY
KARWAR (UTTARA KANNAD)
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
(DAKSHIN KANNAD)
MANGALORE
MASSAN
BANGALORE
MANDYA
MADIKERI (KODAGU)
MYSORE
Chamrajnagar
District headquarters are also taluk headquarters
Headquarters of Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks are at Bangalore
Where district / taluk name differs from its headquarters' town name, the former appears within brackets
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
HEADQUARTERS, STATE
" DISTRICT.
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81

The map depicts the changes in the administrative boundaries of the State during the decade 1971-81.

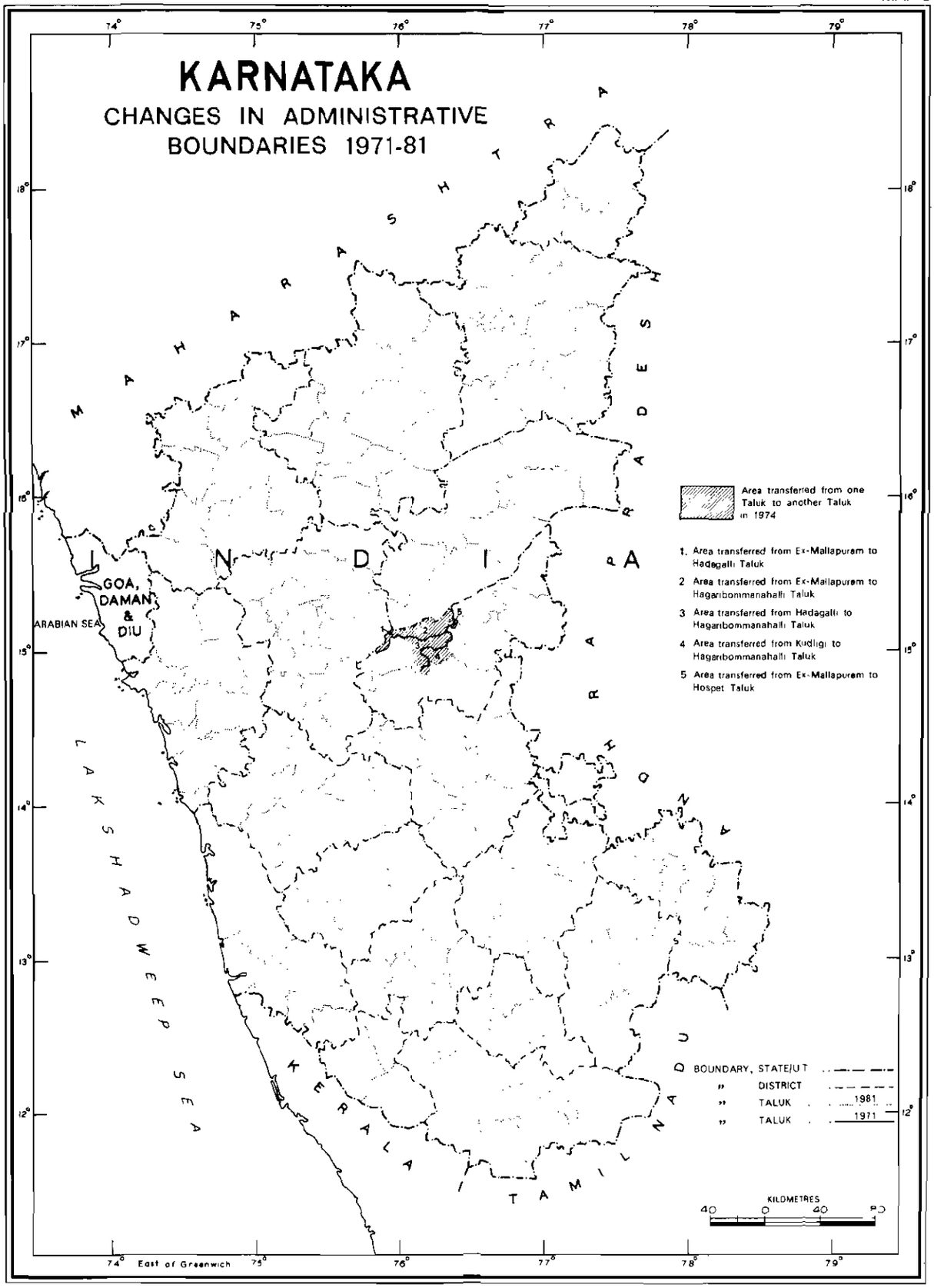
In the decade 1971-81 no jurisdictional changes occurred in so far as the Karnataka state is concerned except the change in its name from Mysore to Karnataka w.e.f. 1st November 1973. The jurisdiction of the individual districts has also remained the same as it was in 1971 throughout the decade 1971-81.

At the taluk level, however, changes such as reorganisation of the taluks and formation of a new taluk have occurred only in the district of Bellary. The State Government through their Notification No. RD 21 LRD 72 dated 21-10-1974 ordered the abolition of the former Mallapuram taluk and formation of a new taluk namely, Hagaribommanahalli taluk, as also the transfer of a few villages between the taluks in Bellary district. The details of such changes are furnished in the following statement:

Changes in Administrative Boundaries 1971-81

	Description of Area Transferred	From	To	Area in km^2
	1	2	3	4
i)	20 villages of Ex-Mallapuram taluk	Ex-Mallapuram taluk	Newly formed Hagari-bommanahalli taluk	333.26
ii)	22 villages of Hadagalli taluk	Hadagalli taluk	"	413.96
iii)	13 villages of Kudligi taluk	Kudligi taluk	"	226.70
iv)	7 villages of Ex-Mallapuram taluk	Ex-Mallapuram taluk	Hadagalli taluk	108.05
v)	4 villages of Ex-Mallapuram taluk	Ex-Mallapuram taluk	Hospet taluk	41.82

MAP 3


KARNATAKA
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
Area transferred from one Taluk to another Taluk in 1974
1. Area transferred from Ex-Mallapuram to Hadagalli Taluk
2 Area transferred from Ex-Mallapuram to Hagaribommanahalli Taluk
3 Area transferred from Hadagalli to Hagaribommanahalli Taluk
4 Area transferred from Kudligi to Hagaribommanahalli Taluk
5 Area transferred from Ex-Mallapuram to Hospet Taluk
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
" DISTRICT
" TALUK 1981
" TALUK 1971
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The map represents relief and drainage pattern of the State. Altitudes above the mean sea level are depicted by contour lines at suitable intervals. The intervening space between contours has been shaded by different grades of hatching as indicated in the legend of the map.

Physiographically Karnataka state forms part of two well defined macro regions of Indian Union; the Deccan Plateau and the Coastal Plains and Islands. On the considerations of regional physiographic characteristics the State can be divided into following four regions:

Northern Karnataka Plateau:

This region comprises of the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur and Gulbarga and it is largely composed of Deccan Trap. It represents a monotonous treeless extensive plateau landscape with a general elevation of 300 to 600 metres from the mean sea level. However, the river plains of the Krishna, the Bhima, the Ghatprabha and the Malprabha rivers with the intervening watersheds, the steplike landscapes, lateritic scarpments, residual hills and ridges break the monotony of this extensive plateau. Its general slope is towards east. The region is largely covered with rich black cotton soils which are known to be retentive of moisture.

Central Karnataka Plateau:

Central Karnataka Plateau covers the districts of Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Raichur and Shimoga. It represents the transitional surface between the Northern Karnataka Plateau of Deccan Trap and the Southern Karnataka Plateau with relatively higher surface. By and large, this region represents the area of Tungabhadra basin. The general elevation varies between 450 and 700 metres. However, this transitional ground is broken by several sets of parallel ridges mainly made up of Dharwar system of rocks. The height of such residual hills is about 900 metres. The general slope of the region is towards east. Tungabhadra is the main river. Vedavati (Hagari), Varada, Kumudvati, Chikka Hagari and Benni Halla are other important streams of the region.

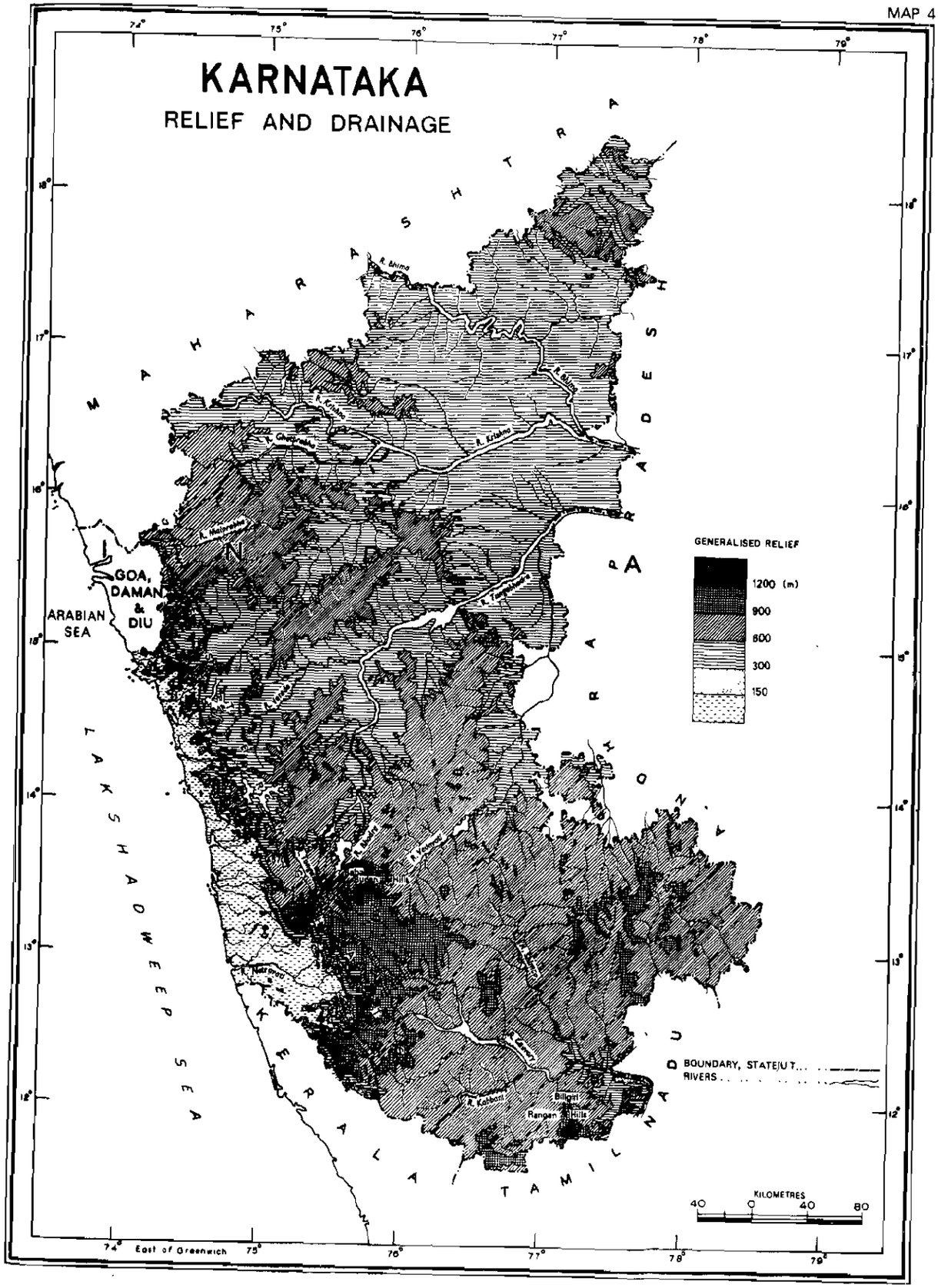
Southern Karnataka Plateau:

The Southern Karnataka Plateau covers the districts of Bangalore, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur and largely represents the core of old Mysore state. Physiographically it largely covers the area of Cauvery river basin lying in Karnataka. It is bounded by 600 metre contour and is characterised by a higher degree of slope. In the west and south it is enclosed by the ranges of Western Ghat and the northern part is an interrupted but clearly identifiable high plateau which, by and large, forms the watershed between Cauvery and Tungabhadra river systems. In the east the valleys of Cauvery and its tributaries open out to form undulating plains. The general elevation of the region ranges from 600 to 900 metres. However, residual heights of 1500-1750 metres are found in Biligirirangan range of Kollegal and Brahmagiri Ghats of Kodagu. Cauvery is the main river of the region. It originates at Tala Cauvery in Brahmagiri range of Kodagu district.

Karnataka Coastal Region:

The Karnataka Coastal Region, which extends between the Western Ghats edge of the Karnataka Plateau in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west, covers the Dakshin Kannad and Uttar Kannad districts of the State. This region of Western Coast is traversed by several ridges and spurs of Western Ghats. It has difficult terrain full of rivers, creeks, peaks and ranges of hills. The coastal region consists of two broad physical units, the plains and the Western Ghats. The coastal plains represent a narrow stretch of estuarine and marine plains rarely exceeding 30 kms. in width and at certain places the crests of adjoining Western Ghats reach the sea as close as 13 kms. near Karwar in Uttar Kannad. However, in south the lowland is somewhat wider with maximum width of 70 kms. near Mangalore in Netravati Valley. The average height is generally 75 metres from the mean sea level. To the east of coastal plains the general elevation increases abruptly and this abrupt rise at the eastern flanks forms the Western Ghats. The northern parts of the Ghats, which lie in Uttar Kannad district are of lower elevation (450-600 metres) as compared to Southern parts (900-1500 metres) spread over Dakshin Kannad district.

MAP 4


KARNATAKA
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
R. Bhima
R. Krishna
R. Ghataprabha
R. Malaprabha
R. Tungabhadra
R. Kaveri
R. Kabbani
Nilgiri Hills
Biligiri Rangan Hills
Nilgiri
GENERALISED RELIEF
1200 (m)
900
600
300
150
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
RIVERS
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

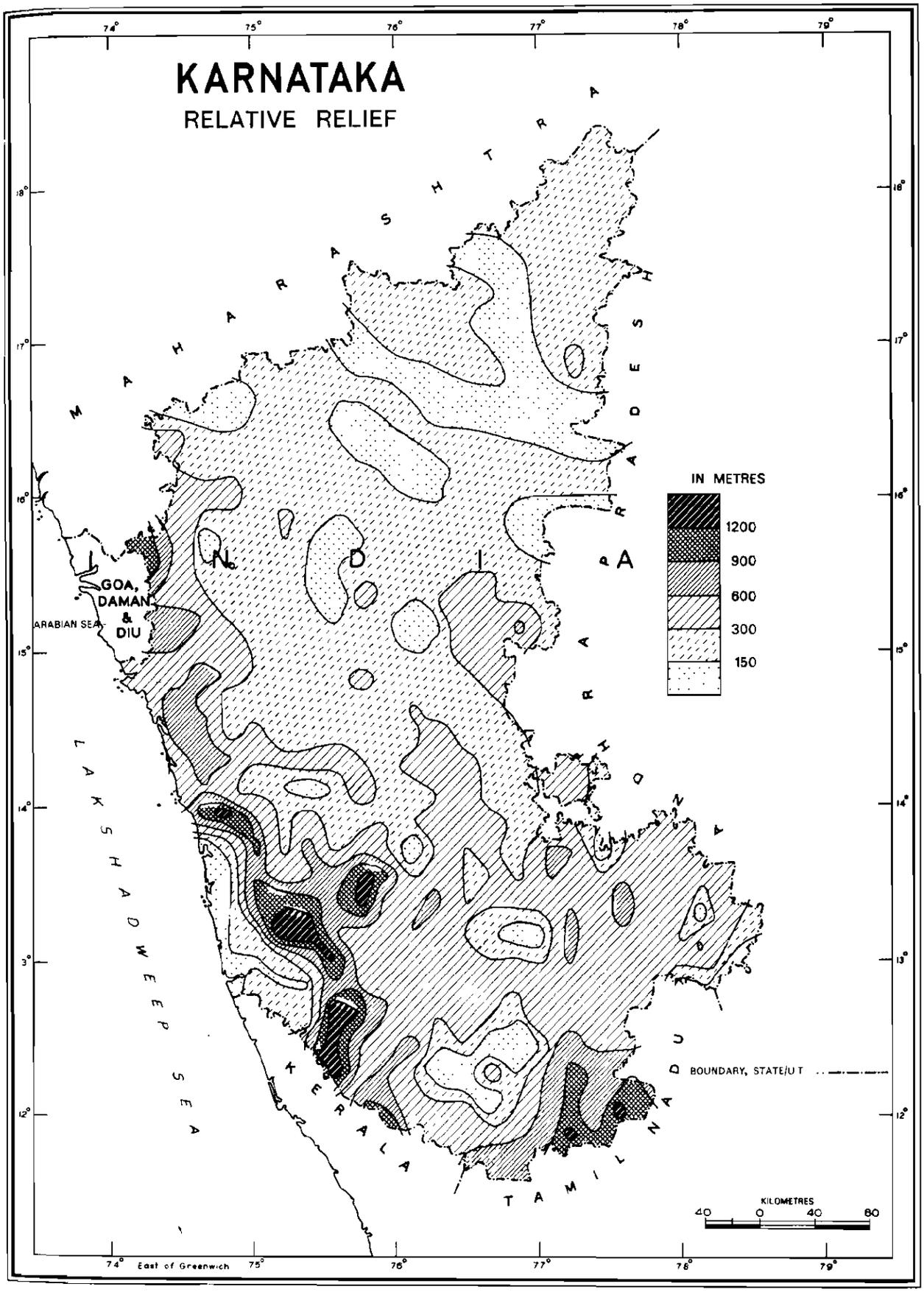
MAP 5

RELATIVE RELIEF

This map depicts the relative relief in different parts of the State. The relative relief may be defined as actual difference in local altitudes in a unit area. For measuring the relative relief the contour map of the State was divided into grids of 1000 km^2 of area and the difference between highest and lowest contour passing through each grid was found out. The same difference was plotted in the centre of each grid. After plotting the relative relief values, the contours of relative relief with suitable interval were interpolated on the map and the intervening spaces have been shaded by different grades of hatching according to intensity of relative relief.

The relative relief map of the State gives a clear conception of nature and amount of local relief in different parts of the State. The map distinguishes six categories of relative relief as shown in the legend of the map. The most conspicuous areas of high and very high relative relief are located in the southern parts of Western Ghats region of the State. The areas comprising of Bababudan and Kudremukh hills are the areas of very high relative relief. The relative relief is more than 900 metres in this zone. The area represented by Biligirirangan hills in south-eastern parts of Mysore district is also an area of high relative relief.

The southern and central Karnataka plateau region is generally represented by moderate relative relief. The relative relief varies between 300 and 600 metres in this region. However, in this region some hills are surrounded by the isopleth lines of 600 metres relative relief. The Cauvery and Shimsha river basins have a few areas of low relative relief in the southern part of the State. The low relative relief dominates the northern Karnataka plateau region. The relative relief is less than 150 metres in Krishna and Bhima river valleys and over the rest of the northern plateau it generally ranges between 150 and 300 metres.

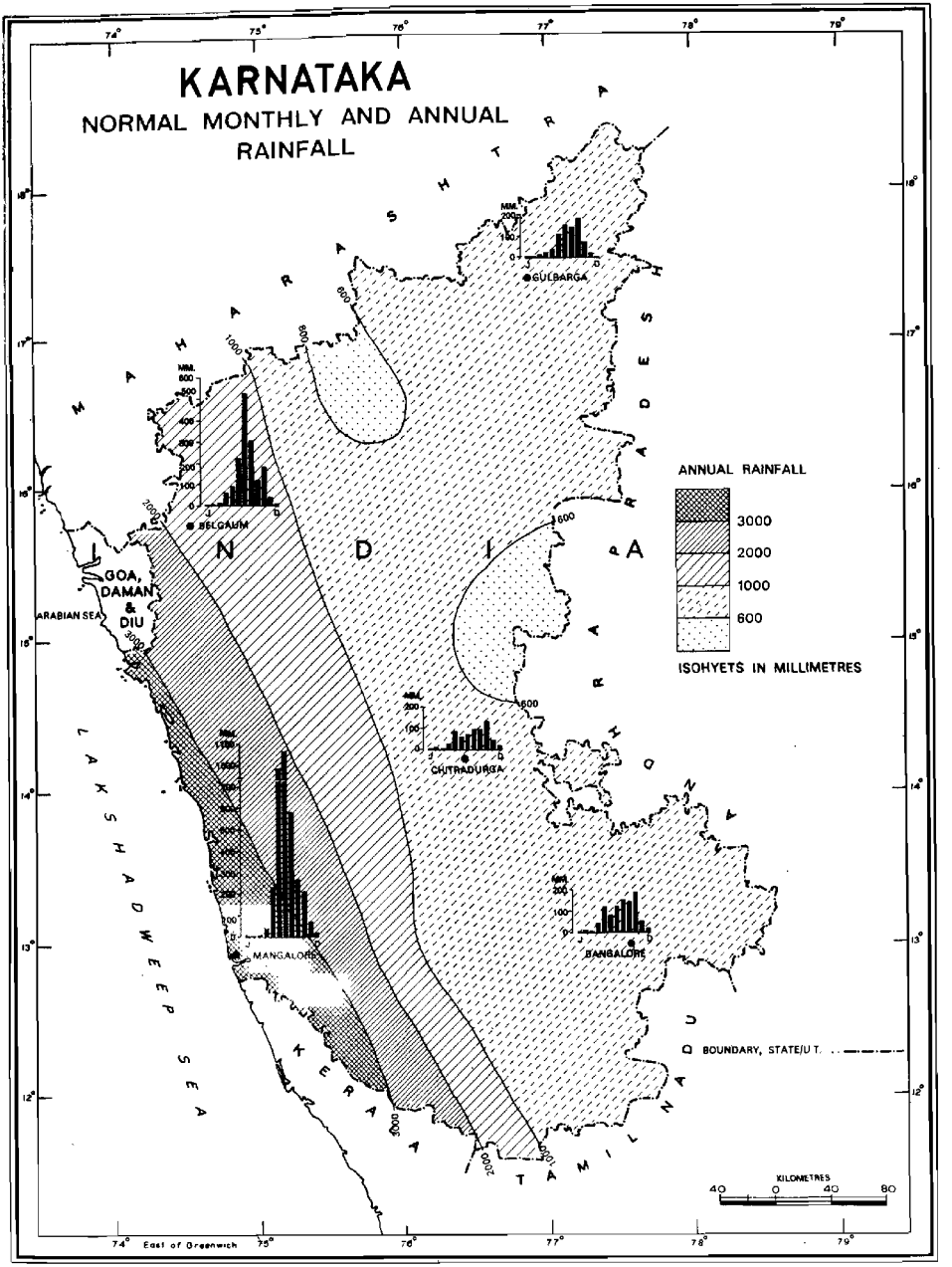

KARNATAKA
RELATIVE RELIEF
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMILNADU
IN METRES
1200
900
600
300
150
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

The map shows the distribution of normal monthly and annual rainfall in the State. The data of normal annual rainfall in millimetres have been plotted for all meteorological stations in the State and then isohyets are interpolated at suitable intervals. The intervening space between isohyets is shaded by blue hatching of different depths representing high to low normal annual rainfall. For a few selected meteorological stations bar graphs are also drawn representing the monthly distribution of rainfall.

The State receives its rainfall from south-west monsoon as well as from the retreating monsoon. However, major portion of its precipitation comes from the south-west monsoon which sets in about the end of May or in early June and it stretches with some intervals till the end of September. The retreating monsoon starts in October and usually ceases by the end of December. The most important features emerging from the rainfall map are the striking variations in the distribution of normal annual rainfall in the State. The highest normal annual rainfall is recorded at Karwar (3129.8 mm) in the coastal area, while the lowest rainfall is experienced in Bellary (518 mm) region in the eastern part of the State. The coastal region and areas in the windward side of Western Ghats experience very high rainfall exceeding 2000 millimetres because moisture laden south-west monsoon is forced to rise here steeply by Western Ghats resulting into very heavy precipitation in this region. From this region of high rainfall, it continues to decline towards east and north-eastern parts of the State. To the east of Western Ghats normal annual rainfall ranges between 1000 to 2000 millimetres. In southern plateau the annual rainfall varies between 800 to 1000 millimetres, while in central and northern plateau it generally ranges between 500 to 1000 millimetres.


KARNATAKA
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BELGAUM
GULBARGA
CHITRADURGA
MANGALORE
BANGALORE
ANNUAL RAINFALL
3000
2000
1000
600
ISOHYETS IN MILLIMETRES
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 7

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

This map shows the pattern of temperature in different parts of the State. The mean annual temperature in degree centigrades for all the meteorological stations of the State has been plotted on the map and then isotherms are interpolated at suitable intervals. The space between isotherms is shaded with the hatching of different depths of red colour indicating the variation in temperature from high to low as per gradation of values shown in the legend of the map. Besides, histograms reflecting the distribution of normal monthly temperature are also drawn for some representative meteorological stations under different temperature zones.

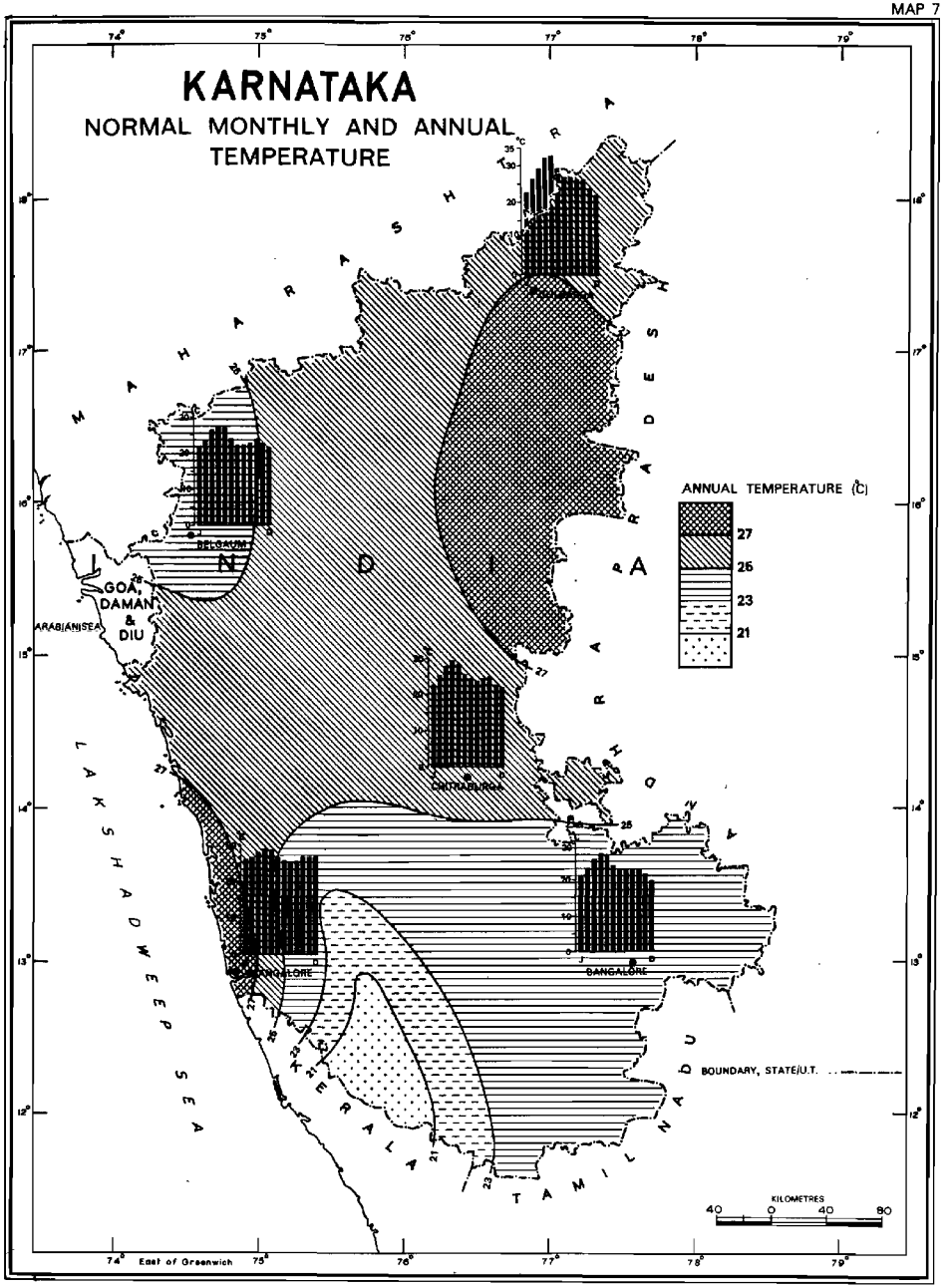
It may be observed from the histograms that the mean monthly temperature generally increases after December. The lowest normal monthly temperature is recorded in December at Madikeri (19.1°C). The highest normal monthly temperature generally occurs in April and May when it reaches upto 33.3°C at Gulbarga. After may it gradually decreases till the month of September. However, during October it again tends to slightly increase and afterwards it gradually comes down. Usually winters are cool throughout the State.

It may be further observed from the map that the highest normal annual temperature (27°C and more) is recorded in two zones, one extending over Mangalore coast and the other in north-eastern part of the State covering larger parts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary districts. The highest normal annual temperature of 27.9°C has been recorded at Raichur. In vast central and northern parts the normal annual temperature ranges between 25°C and 27°C.

The entire south-eastern Karnataka covering the districts of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur, Mandya and parts of Mysore, Hassan and Chikmagalur districts represents a zone of 23-25°C normal annual temperature. Besides, a large tract of Belgaum district in north-western Karnataka also comes under this range of temperature.

The normal annual temperature is generally low in the Western Ghats hilly area which extends over the entire Kodagu and parts of Chikmagalur, Hassan, Dakshin Kannad and Mysore districts. This area records the normal annual temperature of 23°C and below. The lowest annual temperature of 20.3°C is recorded at Madikeri in this zone.

Thus, it can be concluded that the climate of the Karnataka state is essentially tropical monsoon type. Almost over the entire State summers are warm and winters are cool. In nothern parts summers are somewhat uncomfortably hot. The State also presents significant regional variations in the normal annual temperature which are largely attributable to variation in configuration and oceanic influence of Arabian Sea.


KARNATAKA
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (C)
27
26
23
21
BELGAUM
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
CHITRADURGA
BANGALORE
MANGALORE
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMILNADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 8
SOILS

The distribution of soils depicting sub-order associations on the map is based on the Soil Map of India, published by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR) 1983. The soil units respond greatly to the physical set-up of the State and correlate to the climate, vegetation and relief to greater extent. The map also shows the traditional nomenclature of the soils in the index along with the newly arrived sub-order associations of soil characteristics which are shown by numbers according to the original map for reference on the map and in the following text.

The soils of the State have been grouped into eight major classes and twenty one sub-order associations which are outlined here with their characteristics.

The **Ustalfs** (7), **Ustalfs-Orthents** (8), **Ustalfs-Tropepts** (12), **Ustalfs-Rock outcrops** (15) and **Ustalfs-Udalfs-Tropepts** (16) soils associations occupy the largest area of the State. These soils largely extend over southern & central parts of the state. The soils of these units have mainly high base status and are red in colour with varying texture of loams, sands and alluvium. The red loamy soils are found on hilly to undulating landscape on granites, gneisses and Dharwar schists. The mainly extend over Malnad tract of the State. The soils of upper slopes are usually characterised by rock-outcrops.

The red sandy soils occur in undulating landscape on acidic rocks like granites and granular gneisses occupying areas in parts of Dharwad, Bellary, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur districts. The clay content in these soils is quite low.

The soil unit called as **Udalfs** (20) is occuring only in a very small tip in Raichur district along the eastern boundary of the State. This soil is generally loam to sandy loam in texture and rich in organic matter.

Due to various geologic and climatic characteristics the soils developed in a small elongated belt in the south-western part of Kodagu district are **Fluvents-Tropepts** (43). In general, these are alluvial soils having shallow black and brown colour and are of recent origin. The texture of these soils is mostly sandy loam.

The soils of **Orthents-Udalfs** (52), **Orthents-Rock outcrops** (60) and **Orthents-Tropepts** (61) associations are recently formed soils which have developed on highly undulating terrain. These soils occur in two zones in the State, one extending over Dakshin Kannad district in south-western Karnataka and the other extending over parts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts in northern Karnataka. The soils of Dakshin Kannad region are found on gneissic upland and hilly areas. These soils are formed under heavy rainfall and higher temperature conditions. The soils spread over the parts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts are recently formed soils of dry zone. Largely they are mixed shallow black and brown soils but on steep ridges and crests only rock outcrops are found. Generally, they are found on undulating ridges of Deccan Trap and to some extent on schist and limestone upland region. The colour of these soils is dark greenish to dark brown and the texture is usually calcarious with gravelly loam.

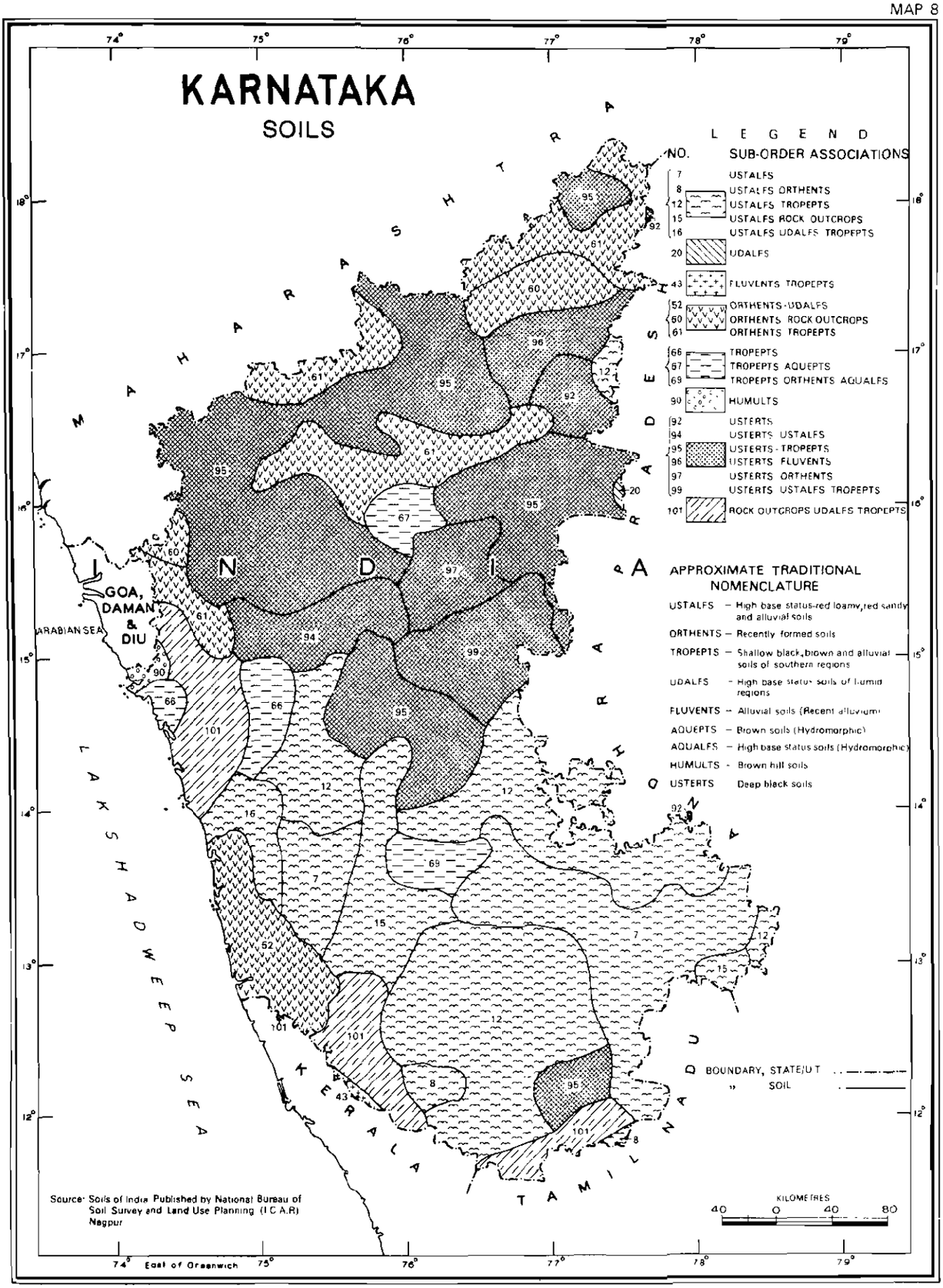
The **Tropepts** (66), **Tropepts-Aquepts** (67) and **Tropepts-Orthents-Aqualfs** (69) soils are occurring in four tracts of the State. They are - i) Upper Vedavati Basin in Dharwad and Chitradurga districts, ii) Tri-junction area of Bijapur, Raichur and Dharwad districts, iii) Semi-Malnad tract of Uttar Kannad and Dharwad districts and iv) Kalinadi estuaries along Karwar Coast. Traditionally these are shallow black brown and alluvial soils of southern regions. These are generally fertile soils and give good yields.

The brown hill soils classified as **Humults** (90) are found on a small hilly tract in Uttar Kannad district along the boundary of Goa. These soils are infertile and are found on highly eroded hill slopes and foot hills.

The **Usterts** (92), **Usterts-Ustalfs** (94), **Usterts-Tropepts** (95), **Usterts-Fluvents** (96), **Usterts-Orthents** (97), and **Usterts-Ustalfs-Tropepts** (99) soil sub-order associations are found in a very large area of central northern Karnataka. These soils are generally black soils. They occur in deep basaltic and limestone tracts in extensive parts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Belgaum districts, whereas they are found as transported black soils in the basins of Malaprabha, Tungabhadra and Cauvery rivers occupying considerable areas in the parts of Raichur, Bellary, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Mysore and Mandya districts. The soils are very deep to shallow deep and the depth varies between 45 and 180 cms in different parts. The texture is ususlly clayey throughout the profile. They are fertile and also retentive of moisture and, therefore, the agriculture on these soils is generally successful.

The soils of hilly and thickly forested Ghat areas of Uttar Kannad, Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu and Mysore districts are grouped under **Rock outcrops-Udalfs-Tropepts** (101) sub-order associations which generally represent bare rock outcrops and high base status soils of humid regions.

MAP 8


KARNATAKA
SOILS
L E G E N D
NO. SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
7 USTALFS
8 USTALFS ORTHENTS
12 USTALFS TROPEPTS
15 USTALFS ROCK OUTCROPS
16 USTALFS UDALFS TROPEPTS
20 UDALFS
43 FLUVENTS TROPEPTS
52 ORTHENTS-UDALFS
60 ORTHENTS ROCK OUTCROPS
61 ORTHENTS TROPEPTS
66 TROPEPTS
67 TROPEPTS AQUEPTS
69 TROPEPTS ORTHENTS AQUALFS
90 HUMULTS
92 USTERTS
94 USTERTS USTALFS
95 USTERTS-TROPEPTS
96 USTERTS FLUVENTS
97 USTERTS ORTHENTS
99 USTERTS USTALFS TROPEPTS
101 ROCK OUTCROPS UDALFS TROPEPTS
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
USTALFS – High base status-red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils
ORTHENTS – Recently formed soils
TROPEPTS – Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of southern regions
UDALFS – High base status soils of humid regions
FLUVENTS – Alluvial soils (Recent alluvium)
AQUEPTS – Brown soils (Hydromorphic)
AQUALFS – High base status soils (Hydromorphic)
HUMULTS – Brown hill soils
USTERTS Deep black soils
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
SOIL
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
Source: Soils of India Published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R) Nagpur
East of Greenwich

MAP 9

FORESTS

The map shows the distribution of different types of forests in the Karnataka state.

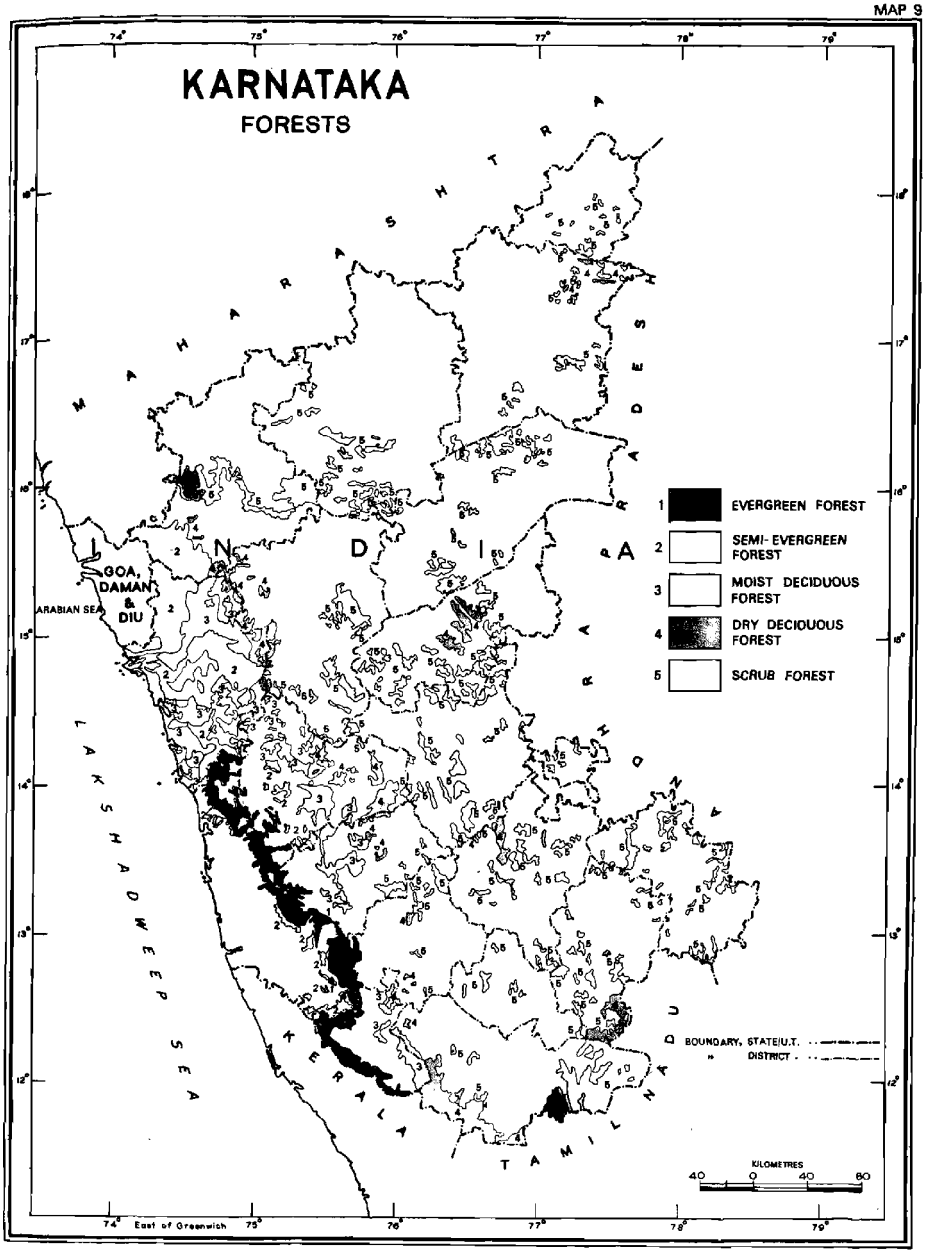
The total forest area of Karnataka state in 37865.98 km^2 as against the geographical area of 1,91,791 km^2. The percentage of forest area to geographical area is about 20 as against the all India average of about 23 per cent and 33.33 per cent prescribed in the National Forest Policy. Thus, the percentage of forest area in the State is less than the all India average and far less than the standard prescribed.

The average percentage (20) of forest area in the State conceals a wide variation in the distribution pattern of forests in the State. A glance at the forest map of the Karnataka state reveals that a high concentration of forests is noticed in a north-south running belt which extends over Western Ghats and Malnad region covering the area of Uttar Kannad, Dakshin Kannad, Mysore, Kodagu, Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts. In central and southern parts of the State the coverage of forest areas is very thin while in the northern part the area under forests is almost insignificant.

The forests of the State have been classified into following types :– i) Evergreen forests, ii) Semi-evergreen forests, iii) Moist deciduous forests, iv) Dry deciduous forests, and v) Scrub forests.

The evergreen forests are found in a north-south running narrow belt on windward side of Western Ghats where the annual rainfall exceeds 250 cm. The semi-evergreen forests are largely spread in a compact hilly zone extending over Uttar Kannad and Belgaum districts where annual rainfall varies between 150 and 250 cm. The evergreen and semi-evergreen forests are the richest types of forests occurring in the State. These are stratified forests with a closed canopy. Beneath the canopy is often found a stratum of smaller trees suited to the reduced light intensity and modified wind and water conditions. There is generally a third stratum of shrubs followed by a ground flora thriving on the rich humus that is constantly being built up. These forests are the home of soft wood which is utilised for plywood, matchwood, packing cases and raw material for electric transmission lines.

The moist deciduous forests are spread over Malnad region in the leeward side of Western Ghats covering the parts of Mysore, Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Uttar Kannad and Belgaum districts. These forests are important timber and firewood production. The dry deciduous forests are found in the areas where rainfall is below 90 cm and the soil in these areas is mainly red soil. Such forests are generally distributed over the area of Hassan, Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Dharwad and Belgaum districts of the State. The scrub and thorny forests are found in places where the rainfall is below 60 cm. These forests are spread over the largest forest area of the State. These forests are generally found in the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Bellary, Chitradurga and Kolar. These forests are subject to heavy pressure from firewood extraction and grazing.


KARNATAKA
FORESTS
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
1 EVERGREEN FOREST
2 SEMI-EVERGREEN FOREST
3 MOIST DECIDUOUS FOREST
4 DRY DECIDUOUS FOREST
5 SCRUB FOREST
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

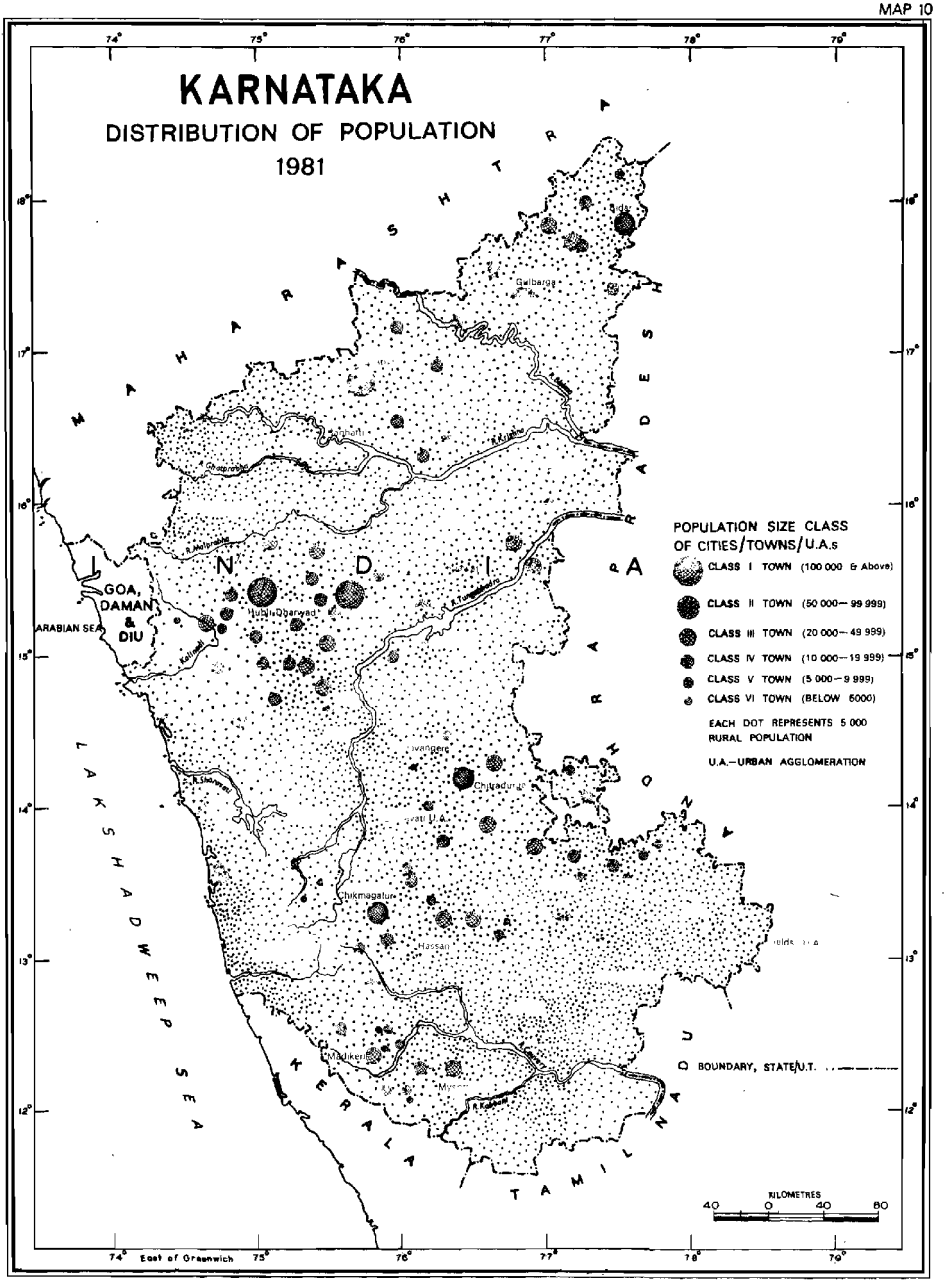
DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 10

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981

The map shows the distribution of population in the State in 1981. The rural population has been depicted by black dots, each representing 5000 persons and the urban population has been shown by spheres in orange colour proportional in size to the class of urban centres as explained in the legend of the map.

Out of the total population of 37,135,714 persons as many as 26,406,108 persons are distributed in rural areas and the rest 10,729,606 persons reside in urban areas of the State. Thus, the rural and urban components of the population account for 71.11 per cent and 28.89 per cent respectively in the State as a whole. A glance at the map reveals that the distribution of population in the State is quite uneven. The higher concentration of population is noticed in the coastal region, Tungabhadra valley, Krishna-Ghatprabha irrigated tracts and south-eastern parts of the southern Karnataka Plateau. The coastal plains are thickly populated because of the importance of marine fisheries, agro-based rural industries as also the higher degree of urbanisation. The higher concentration of population in south-eastern parts may be attributed to agricultural prosperity of the Cauvery valley region and higher degree of urbanisation and industrialisation in and around the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Thick distribution in Tungabhadra Valley of central Karnataka plateau and Krishna-Ghatprabha irrigated tracts of northern Karnataka plateau is also mainly attributable to agricultural prosperity of these areas. The areas of moderate concentration of population are generally found in northern and central Karnataka plateau regions. In the Western Ghats including the Malnad region and some other sub-micro regions of the interior plateau the concentration of population is quite sparse because of their hilly forested or dissected rocky terrain, inhospitable climatic conditions and poor quality of soils.


KARNATAKA
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
Gulbarga
Bijapur
Belgaum
Dharwad
Hubli-Dharwad
Karwar
Bellary
Davangere
Chitradurga
Tumkur
Chikmagalur
Hassan
Mysore
Mysore U.A.
Bangalore
Kolar
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF CITIES/TOWNS/U.A.s
CLASS I TOWN (100 000 & Above)
CLASS II TOWN (50 000—99 999)
CLASS III TOWN (20 000—49 999)
CLASS IV TOWN (10 000—19 999)
CLASS V TOWN (5 000—9 999)
CLASS VI TOWN (BELOW 5000)
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 000 RURAL POPULATION
U.A.—URBAN AGGLOMERATION
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 11

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

This map shows the talukwise density of population in terms of the number of persons per km^2 of area in 1981.

Density of population per km^2 has been calculated for each taluk and the figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legent of the map.

The average density for the State as a whole is 194 persons per km^2. However, this average density conceals wide variations which are noticed in the density in different parts of the State. In 72 taluks the density of population is higher than the State average and in 99 taluks it is lower than the State average. In the remaining four taluks the density happens to be the same as the average density of the State.

A glance at the map reveals that there are wide regional variations in the density of population in the State. The taluks in southern coastal region have higher density. Similarly density in southern Karnataka Plateau is considerably higher than that in the northern plateau region. The higher density in the southern region may be attributed to the agricultural prosperity and higher degree of urbanisation and industrialisation in this region. In coastal areas, density is comparatively high because of the importance of marine fisheries and also urbanisation. The entire malnad tract extending from Khanapur taluk in Belgaum district down to Gundlupet taluk in Mysore district is an area of low and very low density of population. In this region density is low because of inhospitable climatic and terrain conditions of this region.

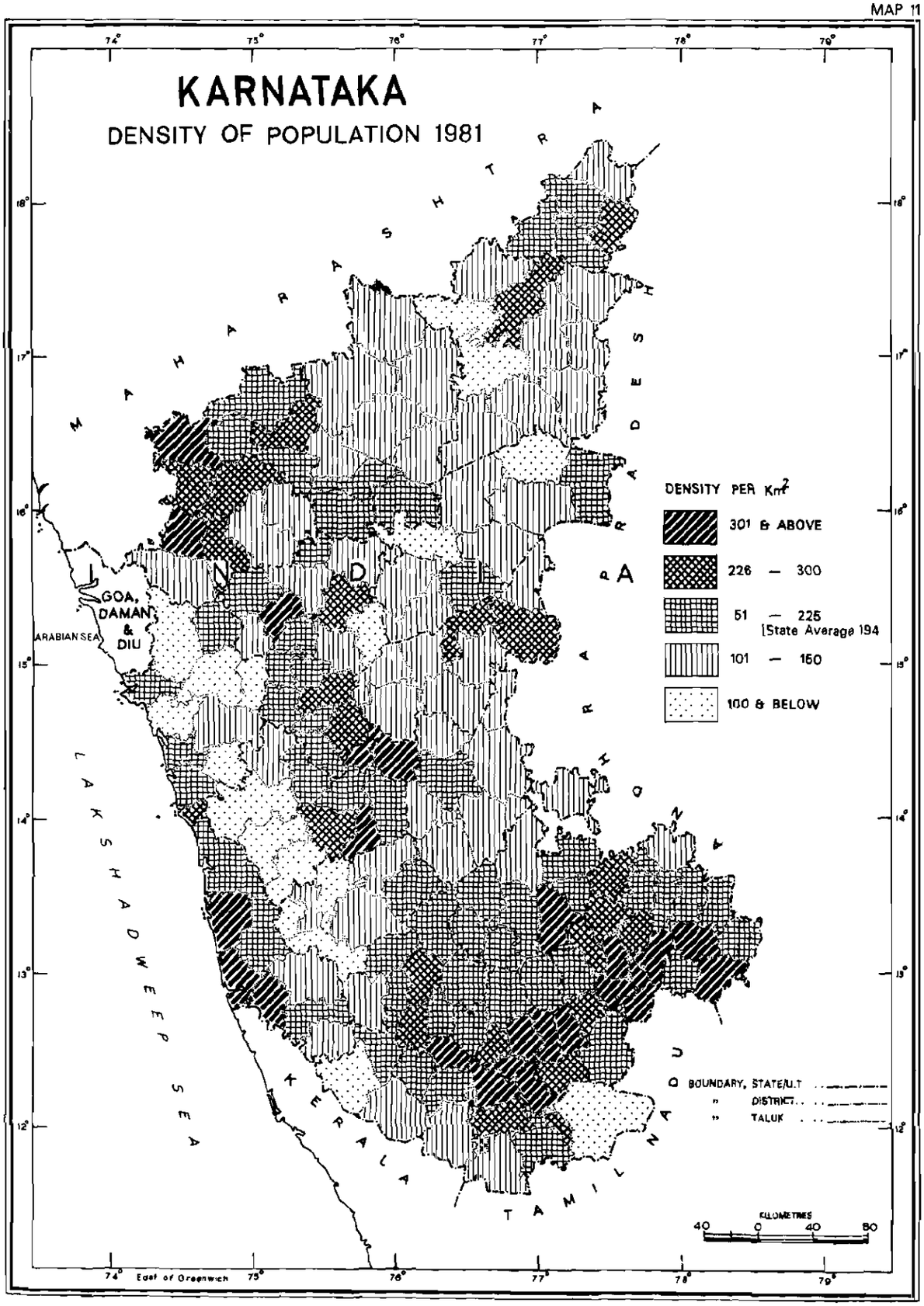
The districtwise area, population and density figures are furnished in the following table:-

Density of Population in Districts 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population	Area in km^2	Density per km^2
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	37,135,714	191,791.0	194
1.	Bangalore	4,947,610	8,005.0	618
2.	Belgaum	2,980,440	13,415.0	222
3.	Bellary	1,489,225	9,885.0	151
4.	Bidar	995,691	5,448.0	183
5.	Bijapur	2,401,782	17,069.0	141
6.	Chikmagalur	911,769	7,201.0	127
7.	Chitradurga	1,777,499	10,852.0	164
8.	Dakshin Kannad	2,376,724	8,441.0	282
9.	Dharwad	2,945,487	13,738.0	214
10.	Gulbarga	2,080,643	16,224.0	128
11.	Hassan	1,357,014	6,814.0	199
12.	Kodagu	461,888	4,102.0	113
13.	Kolar	1,905,492	8,223.0	232
14.	Mandya	1,418,109	4,961.0	286
15.	Mysore	2,595,900	11,954.0	217
16.	Raichur	1,783,822	14,017.0	127
17.	Shimoga	1,656,731	10,553.0	157
18.	Tumkur	1,977,854	10,598.0	187
19.	Uttar Kannad	1,072,034	10,291.0	104

Source : Census of India, 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP 11


KARNATAKA
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
DENSITY PER Km²
301 & ABOVE
226 — 300
51 — 225
[State Average 194
101 — 150
100 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

28840

MAP 12

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81

This map depicts the percentages of population change during 1971-81 by choropleth technique at taluk level.

The percentages of decadal change in the population of each taluk during 1971-81 were calculated. These percentage rates were grouped into five suitable categories as shown in the index of the map and different taluks have been shaded by graded dark to light patterns according to their percentage rates. For the purpose of cartographic analysis of census results the figures of Hubli-Dharwad (C) which spreads over two taluks namely, Hubli and Dharwad were included in Hubli taluk. Similarly figures of Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority which spreads over Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks were taken as belonging to Bangalore North taluk.

The population of the State has increased from 29,299,014 in 1971 to 37,135,714 in 1981 recording an average growth of 26.75 per cent during the decade. But this overall average growth rate is not uniform in all the taluks of the State. The analysis of taluk-wise data and resultant map reveals that there are distinct spatial variations in this growth. The following short table summerises the number of taluks coming under different ratings of per cent change in population during 1971-81 and also indicates the taluks of highest and lowest magnitude of change in each range.

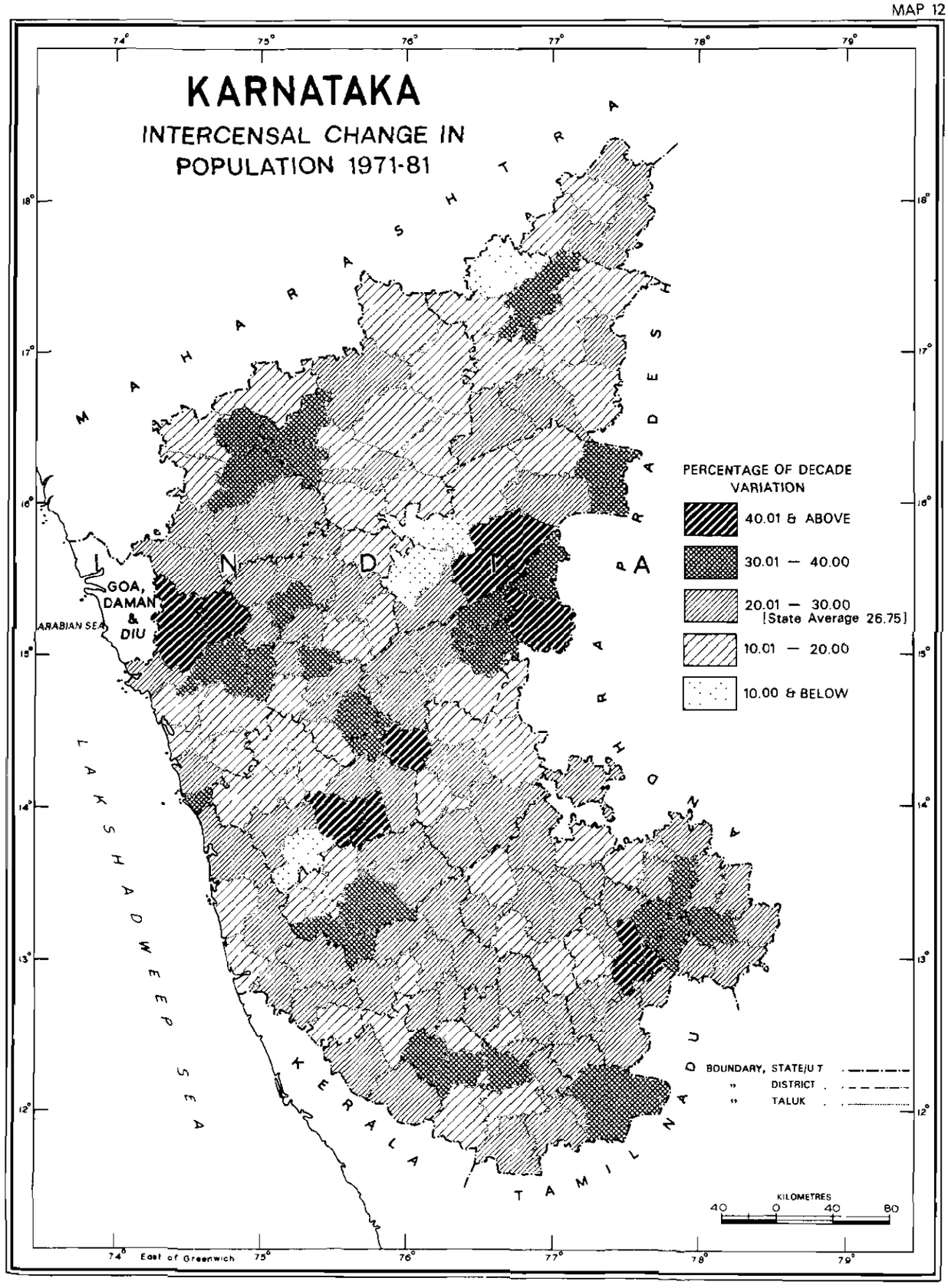
An examination of table and the map patterns reveals that as many as 36 taluks have recorded a rapid decadal growth of population i.e. more than 30.00 per cent. Such taluks are largely found in i) Bangalore-Kolar urban industrial tract, ii) Bhadravati-Shimoga-Davangere industrial tract, iii) Tungabhadra command area, iv) Ghataprabha irrigated tract, v) Dandeli mining-industrial belt and vi) a few other scattered pockets having industrial or big urban units of local importance.

A majority of taluks, numbering 81, have recorded a population growth rate of 20.01 to 30.00 per cent during 1971-81. This rate of increase may be termed as moderate, as the State as a whole experienced a rise of 26.75 per cent in its population. The southern and central Karnataka-plateau is the largest compact area which represents moderate population increase. However, some taluks under this category are also scatterly distributed in northern part. Bidar taluk in Bidar district has recorded the highest growth of 29.90 per cent whereas Chamrajnagar taluk in Mysore district has witnessed the lowest increase of 20.10 per cent in this range.

As many as 58 taluks have recorded relatively slow decadal growth of population i.e. upto 20.00 per cent. Taluks experiencing slow growth of population are, in general, distributed in two compact blocks, one covering the northern Karnataka plateau and the other extending over the parts of Ghats and Malnad region including the western coast. Besides, a few taluks of slow growth rate are also sporadically noticed in southern and central parts of the State. In this category highest growth of 19.94 per cent has been observed in Challakere taluk of Chitradurga district and the lowest growth of 6.35 per cent is recorded in Kushtagi taluk of Raichur district.

Percentage Decade Variation	Number of taluks	Taluk of highest change	Taluk of lowest change
40.01 & above	10	Bangalore North (Bangalore district) (62.57)	Shimoga (Shimoga district) (40.62)
30.01 - 40.00	26	Harihar (Chitradurga district) (39.65)	Chikmagalur (Chikmagalur district) (30.06)
20.01 - 30.00	81	Bidar (Bidar district) (29.90)	Chamrajnagar (Mysore district) (20.10)
10.01 - 20.00	54	Challakere (Chitradurga district) (19.94)	Devadurga (Raichur district) (11.76)
10.00 & below	4	Aland (Gulbarga district) (9.59)	Kushtagi (Raichur district) (6.35)

MAP 12


KARNATAKA
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81
PERCENTAGE OF DECADE VARIATION
40.01 & ABOVE
30.01 — 40.00
20.01 — 30.00
[State Average 26.75]
10.01 — 20.00
10.00 & BELOW
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

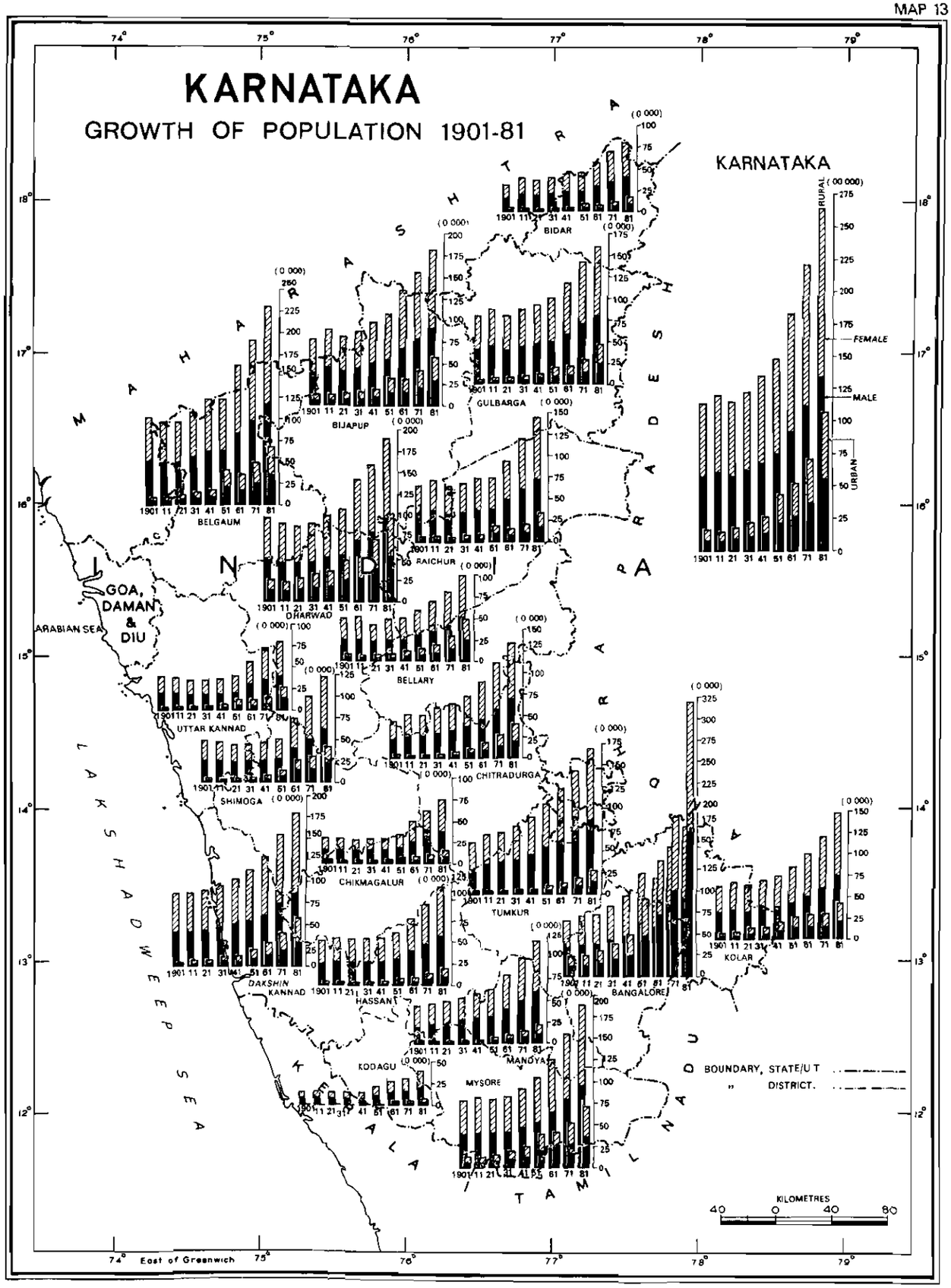
MAP 13

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81

The map depicts the districtwise decadal growth of population during 1901-81. Districtwise bar diagrams proportionate to rural and urban population have been drawn for nine decades from 1901 to 1981. The bar diagrams have further been divided proportionately to represent male and female population.

During the past 80 years, the State's population has increased from 13,054,754 in 1901 to 37,135,174 in 1981, the percentage increase during the period being 184.46 or more than one and three fourth times over the 1901 population. The growth of population in the present century has not been uniform from decade to decade. There was a slight fall in population between 1911 and 1921, due to famines in certain areas and the great influenza epidemic that swept through the country after the first world war of 1914-18. But the year 1921 was a turning point, the year of great divide, with the population increasing rapidly thereafter. In the 30 years between 1901 and 1931 the population of Karnataka increased by only about a million and a half, but in the next 50 years between 1931 and 1981, it has increased to slightly more than two and a half times.

Among the districts significant variations are noticed in the pattern of their growth. However, the period between 1941-81 is a period of steady and spectacular growth. Bangalore district from 1941 onwards has had a steep increase in population and at 1981 census has registered the largest increase of 47.01 per cent which is the highest over the past eight decades. Its tremendous growth is mainly due to the spurt in the population of Bangalore city and its surrouding areas. Gulbarga district which has recorded the lowest growth rate of 19.63 per cent in the decade 1971-81 has had a fairly low growth rate in the previous decade also. Gulbarga remains both industrially and agriculturally backward with no significant development in Malnad districts of Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Uttar Kannad and Shimoga, the fall in population was so severe after 1901 that it took almost four to five decades to return to the 1901 level of population. In Bellary, Dharwad, Raichur and in several parts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Gulbarga famine or scarcity conditions restricted the growth but the elimination of these calamities has induced the growth of population in these districts.


KARNATAKA
GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81
KARNATAKA
RURAL
URBAN
FEMALE
MALE
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNAD
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
DAKSHIN KANNAD
HASSAN
BANGALORE
KODAGU
MANDYA
MYSORE
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
East of Greenwich

MAP 14

FERTILITY 1981

This map represents the districtwise variations in child-woman ratio. Districtwise child-woman ratio has been calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of children in age-group 0-4}}{\text{Number of women in age-group 15-44}} \times 100$$

The figures thus derived have been grouped into five ranges and plotted on the map by choropleth method.

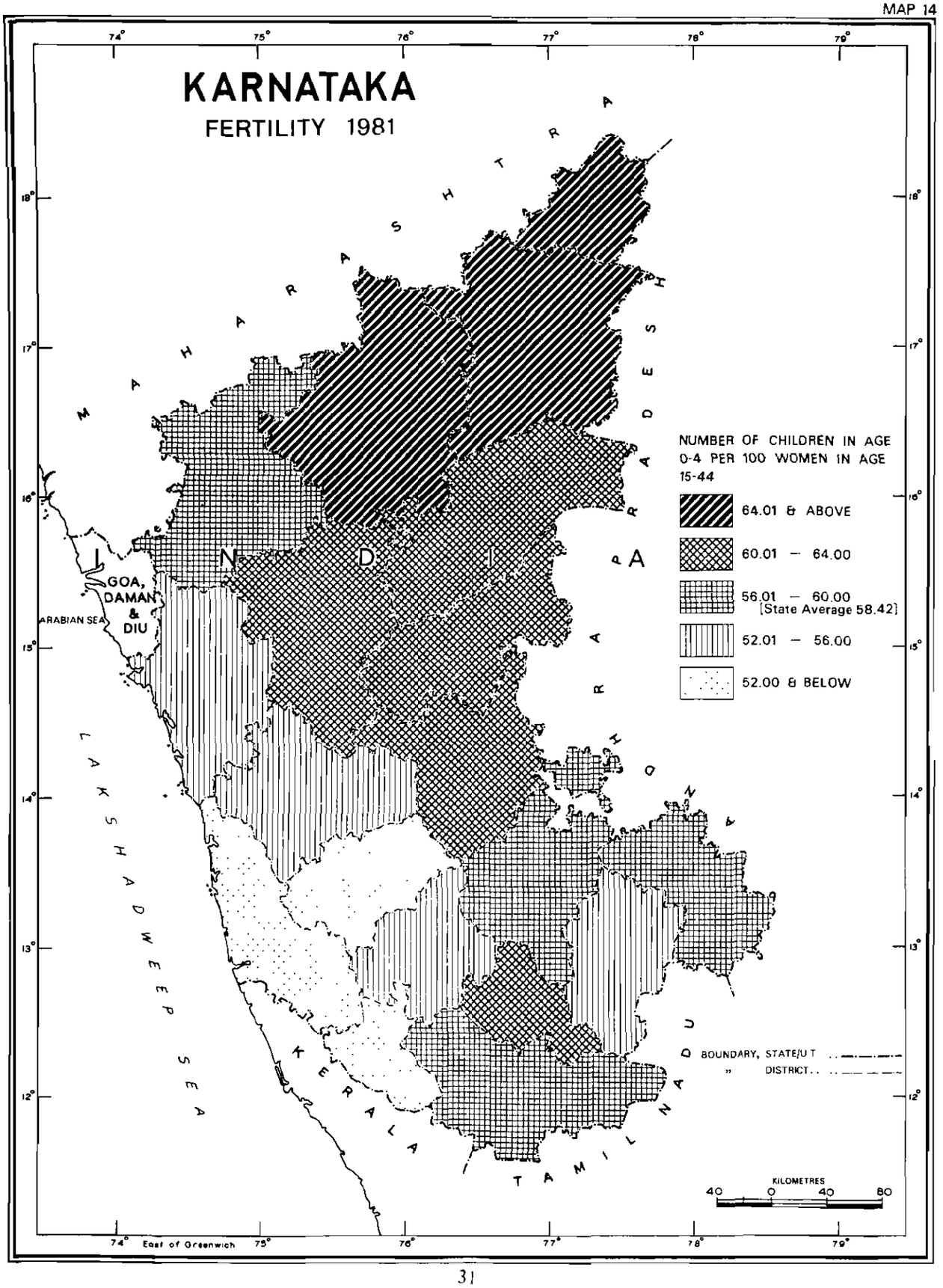
For the State as a whole, the child-woman ratio works out 58.42. The highest child-woman ratio is observed in Gulbarga district (65.85) closely followed by Bidar (65.67) and Bijapur (65.33) districts. All these three districts of very high fertility forms a contiguous zone in the northern plateau region. Another five districts viz. Raichur (63.26), Bellary (63.12),Dharwad (62.18), Mandya (61.10) and Chitradurga (60.82) also have significantly high fertility rates. Excepting Mandya all these districts are also located contiguously in the central parts of the State. As many as four districts are covered under the moderate fertility rate of 56.01-60.00. Out of these four districts, three districts namely Mysore (56.93), Kolar (59.65) and Tumkur (56.74) are found in southern plateau region and the remaining one district i.e. Belgaum (59.53) is in northern Karnataka plateau. Another four districts viz. Shimoga (55.85), Hassan (55.69), Uttar Kannad (55.32) and Bangalore (54.10) come under the range of 52.01-56.00 and the lowest range of 52.00 and below covers three districts namely, Chikmagalur (51.84), Kodagu (50.09) and Dakshin Kannad (48.68). Excepting Bangalore all the districts of these two ranges of relatively low fertility are contiguously located over coastal and Malnad regions of the State.

The following table illustrates the figures about the child-woman ratio in the State.

Child-Woman Ratio 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of Children in age-group 0-4	Number of women in age-group 15-44	Number of children in age 0-4 per 100 women in age 15-44
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	4,616,607	7,902,517	58.42
1.	Bangalore	588,595	1,088,040	54.10
2.	Belgaum	367,752	617,749	59.53
3.	Bellary	196,016	310,536	63.12
4.	Bidar	130,938	199,376	65.67
5.	Bijapur	319,709	489,348	65.33
6.	Chikmagalur	105,842	204,186	51.84
7.	Chitradurga	223,795	367,963	60.82
8.	Dakshin Kannad	271,899	558,504	48.68
9.	Dharwad	379,968	611,095	62.18
10.	Gulbarga	279,026	423,736	65.85
11.	Hassan	165,306	296,854	55.69
12.	Kodagu	53,581	106,976	50.09
13.	Kolar	237,043	397,410	59.65
14.	Mandya	175,827	287,754	61.10
15.	Mysore	317,299	557,324	56.93
16.	Raichur	235,772	372,704	63.26
17.	Shimoga	198,261	354,961	55.85
18.	Tumkur	239,433	422,014	56.74
19.	Uttar Kannad	130,548	235,986	55.32

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part IV A & B


KARNATAKA
FERTILITY 1981
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE 0-4 PER 100 WOMEN IN AGE 15-44
64.01 & ABOVE
60.01 — 64.00
56.01 — 60.00
[State Average 58.42]
52.01 — 56.00
52.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 15

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1981

The map represents the districtwise number of children ever born per 100 ever married women by choropleth method.

Districtwise number of children ever born per 100 ever married women were calculated and grouped into five ranges, as shown on the map. The districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching according to values of the districts.

In the State as a whole, there are 9,444,539 ever married women and 32,672,103 children ever born to them which give a ratio of 346 children ever born per 100 ever married women. The districtwise variation in this ratio ranges from 388 to 322. These highest and lowest values are observed in Dakshin Kannad and Raichur districts respectively.

A glance at the map reveals that a compact block of four districts namely Dakshin Kannad (388), Shimoga (384), Uttar Kannad (375) and Dharwad (373) has recorded a very high ratio of children ever born per 100 ever married women. The contiguous districts of Chikmagalur (364), and Chitradurga (359) also have higher ratios. As many as seven districts viz, Kodagu, Hassan, Bidar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Mandya and Bellary come under the moderate range of 341-355 children. In the remaining six districts of Mysore (334), Tumkur (333), Gulbarga (329), Kolar (325), Bangalore (325) and Raichur (322) this ratio is generally low.

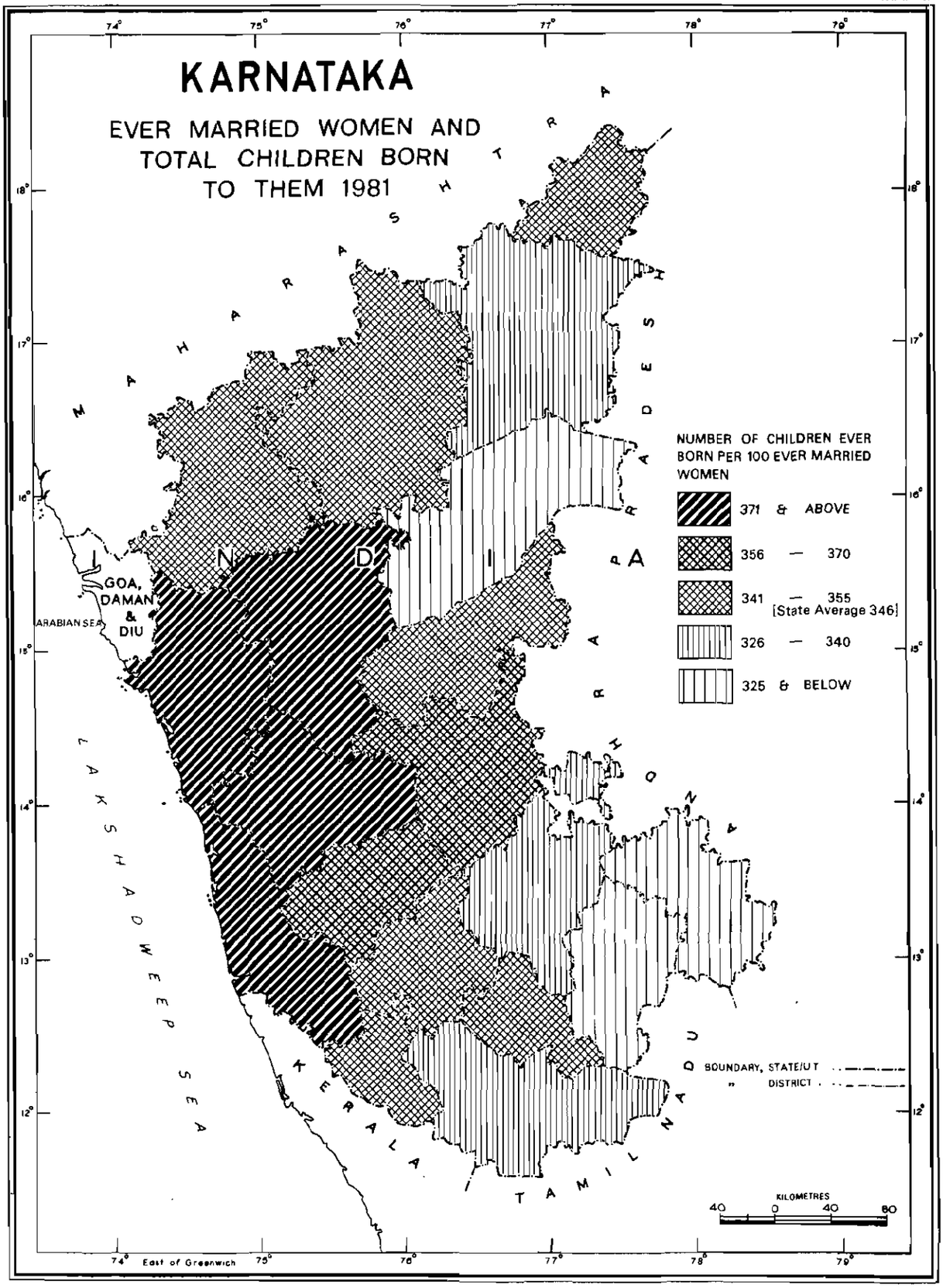
The following table exhibits the number of ever married women and children ever born to them:

Ever Married Women and Children Born to them, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of Ever Married Women	Children ever born to Ever Married Women	Number of Children Ever Born per 100 Ever Married Women
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	9,444,539	32,672,103	346
1.	Bangalore	1,195,258	3,884,842	325
2.	Belgaum	801,288	2,737,135	342
3.	Bellary	391,460	1,336,714	341
4.	Bidar	268,200	937,806	350
5.	Bijapur	667,114	2,301,692	345
6.	Chikmagalur	212,698	775,272	364
7.	Chitradurga	438,244	1,574,351	359
8.	Dakshin Kannad	565,529	2,196,838	388
9.	Dharwad	737,632	2,751,205	373
10.	Gulbarga	574,134	1,891,526	329
11.	Hassan	329,381	1,151,654	350
12.	Kodagu	107,704	381,493	354
13.	Kolar	494,455	1,609,384	325
14.	Mandya	360,499	1,232,985	342
15.	Mysore	663,784	2,213,761	334
16.	Raichur	493,056	1,585,783	322
17.	Shimoga	375,513	1,443,606	384
18.	Tumkur	514,893	1,714,475	333
19.	Uttar Kannad	253,668	951,560	375

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part VI A & B Fertility Tables.

MAP 15


KARNATAKA
EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1981
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 100 EVER MARRIED WOMEN
371 & ABOVE
356 — 370
341 — 355
[State Average 346]
326 — 340
325 & BELOW
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMILNADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 16

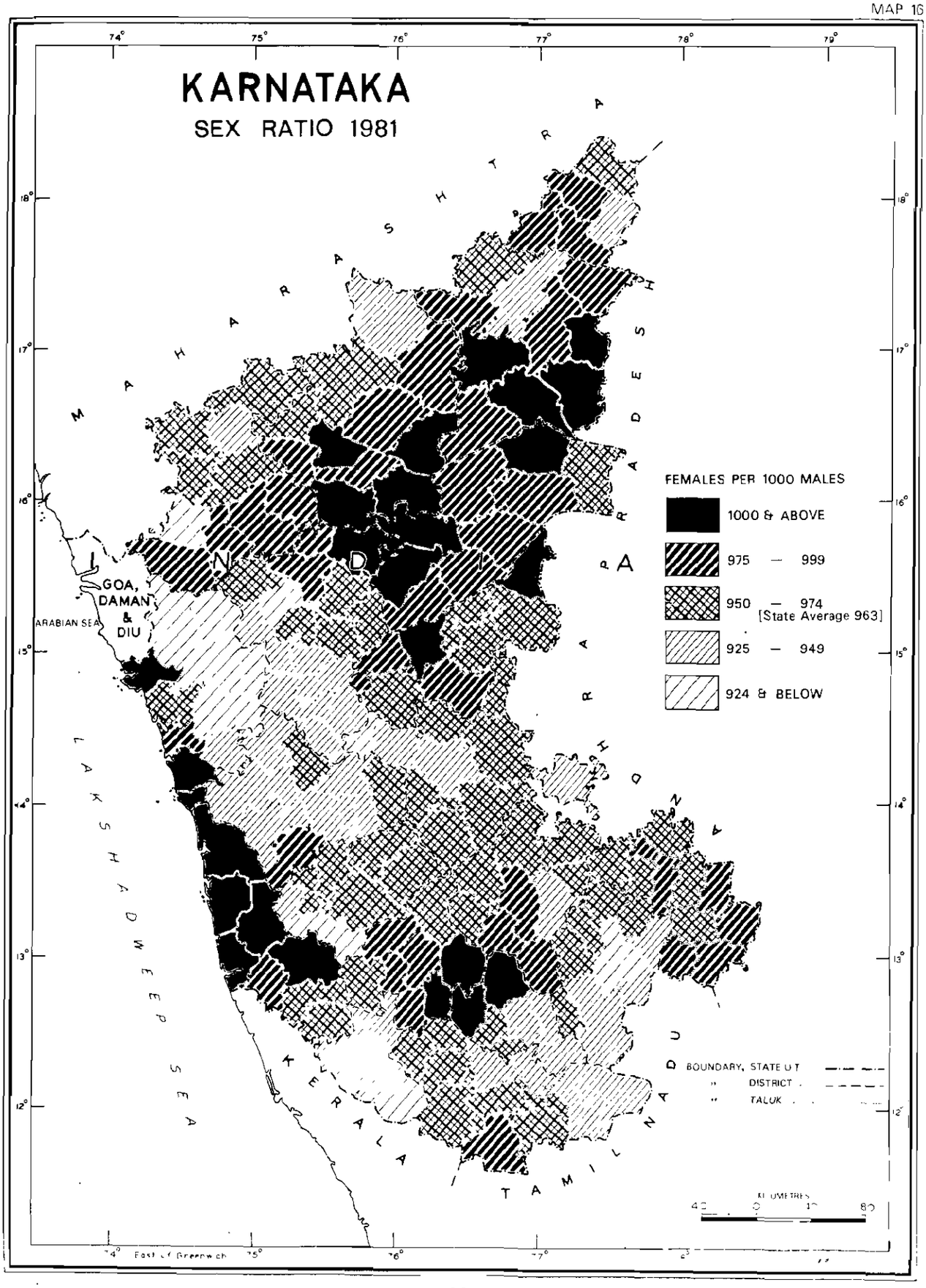
SEX RATIO 1981

This map shows the sex ratio i.e. the number of females per 1000 males in all the taluks of the State in 1981. The sex ratio of all the taluks have been grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map and the taluks have been shaded accroding to their sex ratio values.

There are 963 females per 1000 males in the State as a whole but there are wide variations in sex ratio in various regions of the State. The highest sex ratio has been observed in Karkal taluk (1152) of Dakshin Kannad district while the lowest sex ratio of 885 is in Supa taluk of Uttar Kannad district. In brief, 91 taluks have a sex ratio higher than the State average, 79 taluks have a lower sex ratio than the State and the remaining 5 taluks have the sex ratio equivalent to the State average of 963.

As many as 26 taluks have a sex ratio of 1000 and above. Eight of these taluks are in the coastal region, four in the southern plateau region and the rest fourteen taluks are in northern plateau region of the State. Many of these taluks are noted for their traditionally higher sex ratio. Seasonal migration of labourers from coastal plains to Malnad tract to work in gardens and plantations has for long been noted as a peculiar feature in Karnataka state. This aspect is reflected in high sex ratio in a number of taluks of Dakshin Kannad and Uttar Kannad districts and low sex ratio in Malnad tract for the migration usually involves employable males.

The sex ratio is low and very low in the contiguous stretch extending over the taluks of Western Ghats and Malnad region. It is generally less than 950 in this region. Besides the Malnad tract there are a few isolated taluks where the sex ratio is quite low. These taluks are noticed in southern, central and northern parts of the State. Areas of moderate and moderately high sex ratio are found around the areas of higher sex ratio in northern and southern plateau regions.


KARNATAKA
SEX RATIO 1981
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 & ABOVE
975 — 999
950 — 974
[State Average 963]
925 — 949
924 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE U.T
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40
0
80
East of Greenwich

MAP 17

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971-81

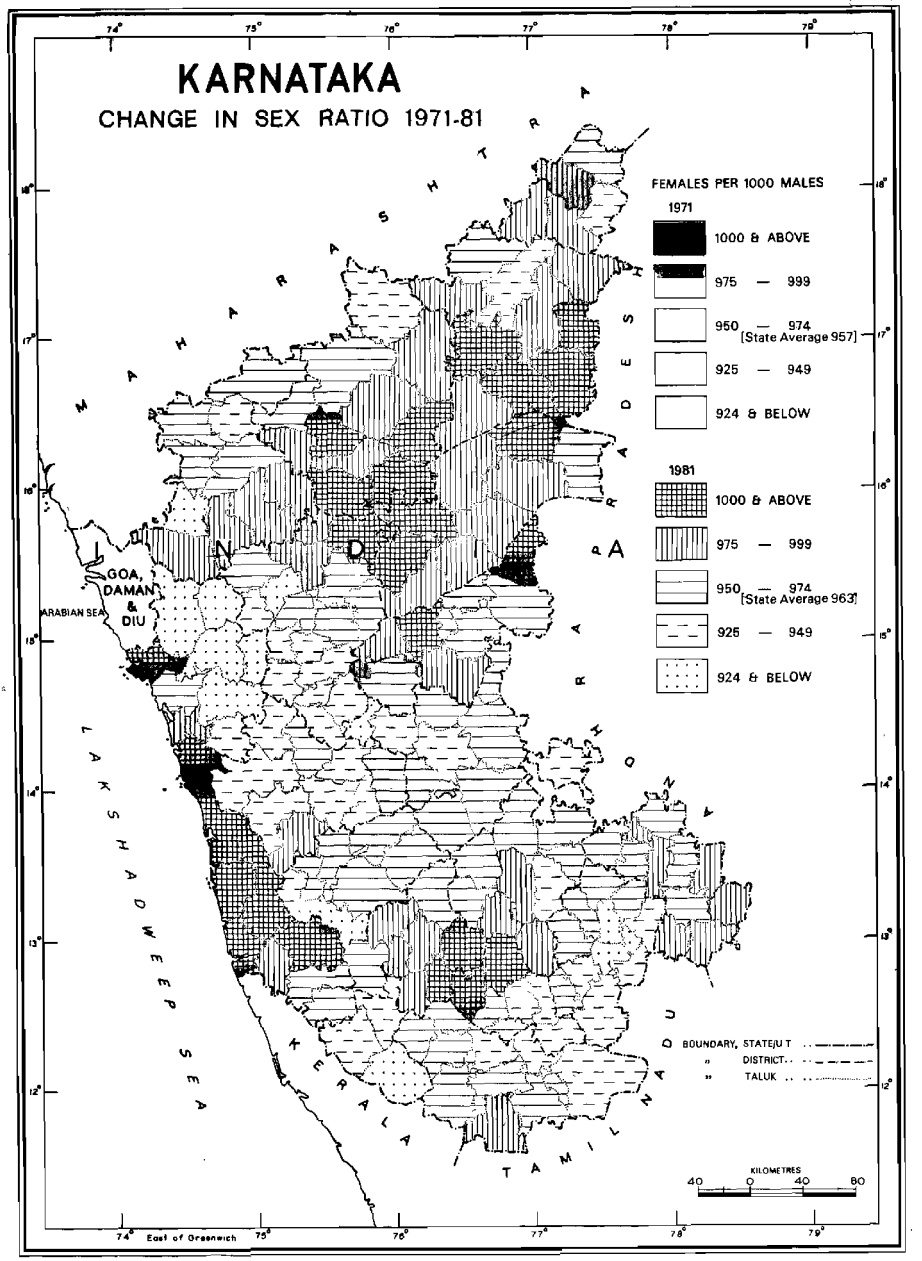
The map shows the sex ratio for both the census years 1971 and 1981 on one map of 1981 administrative set up by choropleth method.

Talukwise sex ratio figures of 1971 and 1981 censuses have been grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map. The 1981 values have been depicted by black hatching and 1971 values by different shades of green and yellow colours.

The sex ratio for the State as a whole has increased from 957 in 1971 to 963 in 1981. This is also reflected in most of the taluks. The number of taluks in different ranges of sex ratio during 1971 and 1981 is given in the following table:

A glance on the map patterns and table reveals that several taluks have shifted from low to higher sex ratio ranges. There were 21 taluks in the lowest range of 924 and below in 1971 while in 1981 only 12 taluks are covered under this range. In 1971 such taluks of very low sex ratio were largely distributed over Malnad region, but in 1981 such areas have considerably shrunk and changed over to the range of 925-949. Similarly the number of taluks in the range of 925-949 has dwindled from 41 in 1971 to 36 in 1981. On the other hand, number of taluks in the ranges showing relatively higher sex ratio has increased. The number of taluks in the highest range of 1000 and above has increased from 22 in 1971 to 26 in 1981. In the ranges of 975-999 and 950-974 also there has been an increase of 5 and 10 taluks respectively.

Sex Ratio Ranges	Number of Taluks	
	1971	1981
1000 & above	22	26
975-999	36	41
950-974	50	60
925-949	41	36
924 and below	21	12


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971-81
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1000 & ABOVE
975 — 999
950 — 974
[State Average 957]
925 — 949
924 & BELOW
1981
1000 & ABOVE
975 — 999
950 — 974
[State Average 963]
925 — 949
924 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

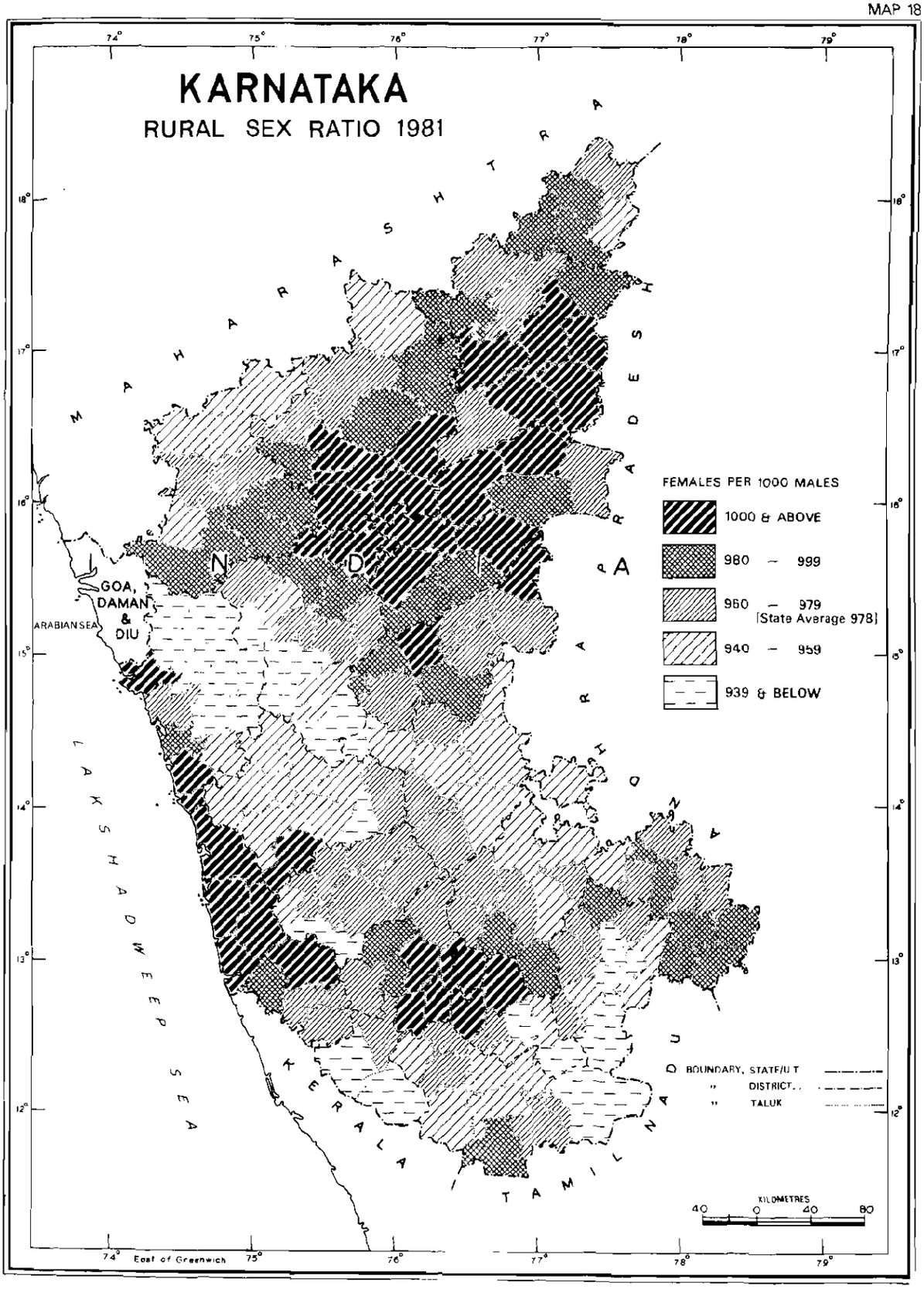
MAP 18

RURAL SEX RATIO 1981

The map exhibits the regional variation in sex ratio of rural population in the State in 1981. The map has been prepared by the same method as applied for Map 16.

The sex ratio for rural population of the State is 978 in 1981. It is comparatively higher than the sex ratio for total population of the State. It may be attributed to male selective migration to urban areas in search of employment. There are wide variations in rural sex ratio in various regions of the State. The highest rural sex ratio of 1169 has been observed in Karkal taluk of Dakshin Kannad district while the lowest rural sex ratio of 865 is in Bangalore North taluk of Bangalore district. Out of the total 175 taluks of the State as many as 68 taluks have the rural sex ratio higher than the State average, 104 taluks have the rural sex ratio lower than the State average and the remaining three taluks have the rural sex ratio equivalent to the State average 978. A glance at the map reveals that generally rural sex ratio is high in northern and western parts of the State whereas it is low in central and southern parts. Rangewise 34 taluks have a rural sex ratio of 1000 and above, 33 taluks between 980-999, 49 taluks between 960-979, 37 taluks betweent 940-959 and the rest 22 taluks have a rural sex ratio of 939 and below.

MAP 18


KARNATAKA
RURAL SEX RATIO 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 & ABOVE
980 – 999
960 – 979
[State Average 978]
940 – 959
939 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 19

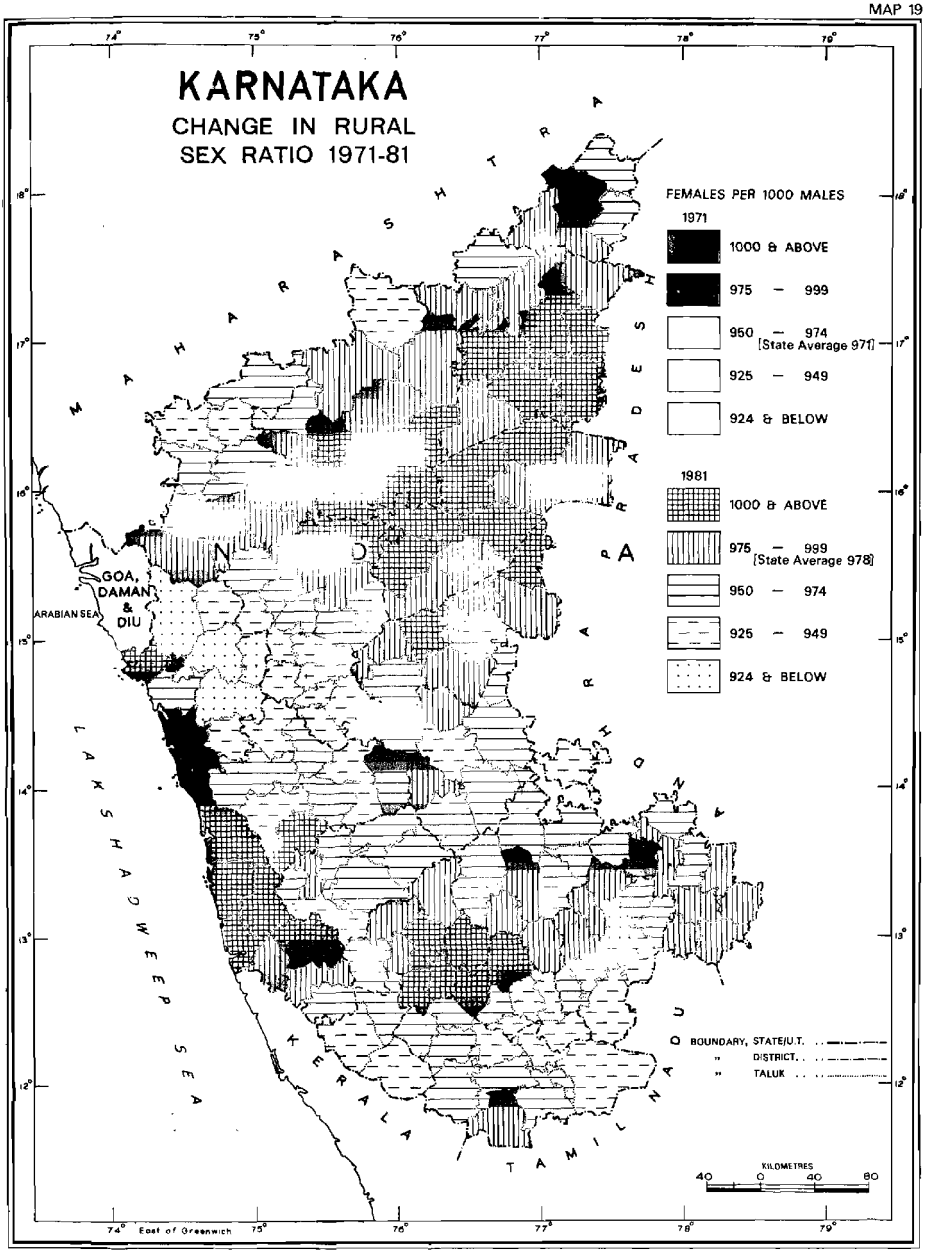
CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1971-81

This map shows the rural sex ratio for both the census years 1971 and 1981 on one map of 1981 administrative set up by the same cartographic method as applied for Map 17.

The rural sex ratio for the State as a whole has increased from 971 in 1971 to 978 in 1981. The number of taluks in different ranges of rural sex ratio during 1971 and 1981 is given in the following table:

The map and the table reveal that in 1971 there were 25 taluks in the sex ratio range of 1000 and above while the number of taluks has increased to 34 in 1981 under this range. In the next range of 975-999 there were 46 taluks in 1971 whereas in 1981 as many as 33 taluks have been recorded in this range. In 1971 there were 48 taluks with rural sex ratio ranging from 950 to 974 but in 1981 their number increased to 49. There were 40 taluks in the sex ratio range of 925-949 in 1971 while in 1981,37 taluks have come under this range. The number of taluks with sex ratio 924 and below have increased from 16 in 1971 to 22 in 1981.

Rural Sex Ratio Ranges	Number of Taluks	
	1971	1981
1000 and above	25	34
975-999	46	33
950-974	48	49
925-949	40	37
924 and below	16	22


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN RURAL
SEX RATIO 1971-81
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1000 & ABOVE
975 — 999
950 — 974
[State Average 971]
925 — 949
924 & BELOW
1981
1000 & ABOVE
975 — 999
[State Average 978]
950 — 974
925 — 949
924 & BELOW
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT.
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

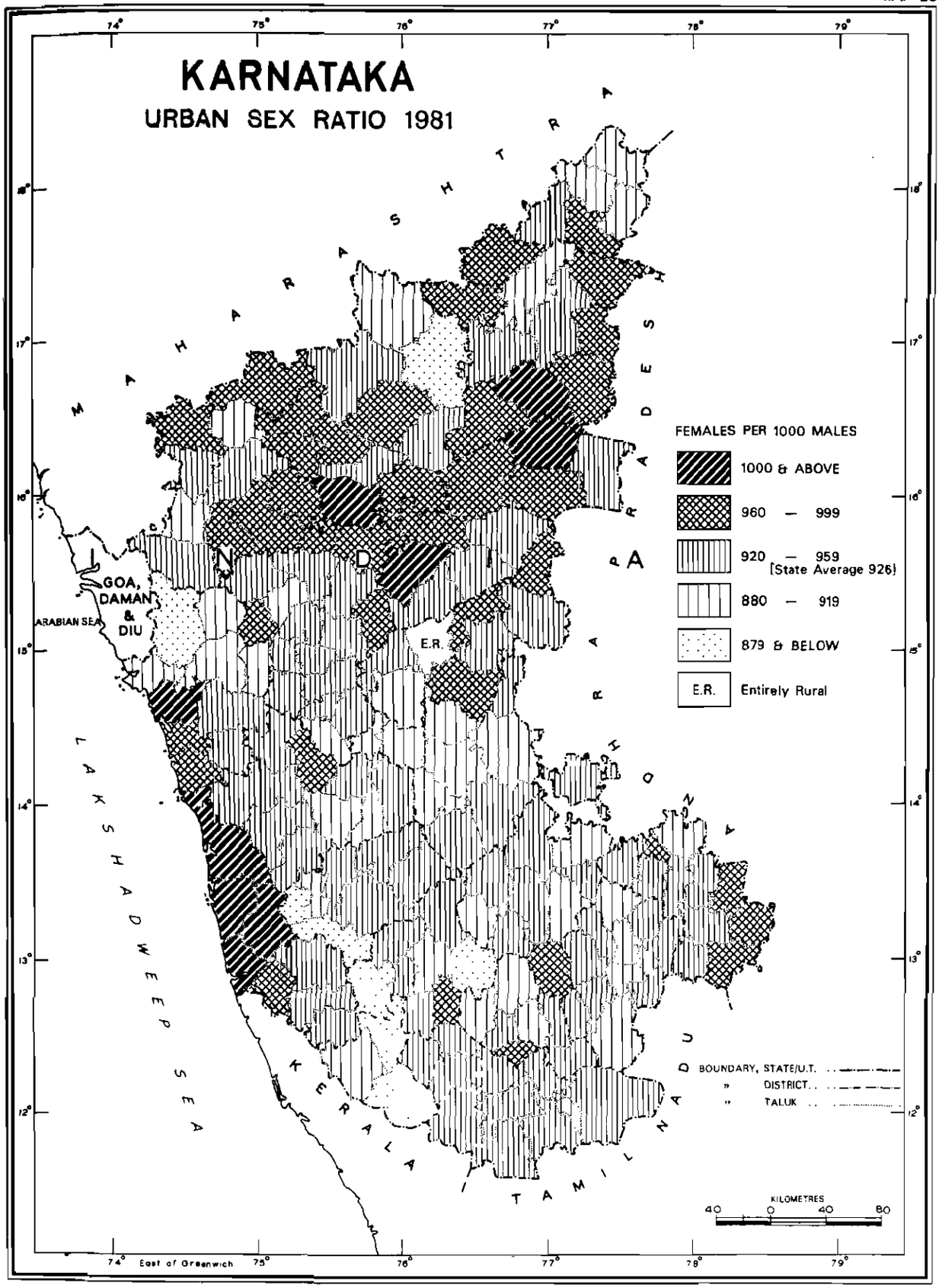
MAP 20

URBAN SEX RATIO 1981

The map exhibits the regional variation in sex ratio of urban population in the State in 1981. The map has been prepared by the same cartographic method as applied for Map 16.

The sex ratio for urban population of the State is 926 in 1981. It is comparatively low than the sex ratio for total population of the State. It may be attributed to male selective migration to urban areas in search of employment. There are wide variations in urban sex ratio in various taluks of the State. The highest urban sex ratio of 1094 has been observed in Bhatkal taluk of Uttar Kannad district while the lowest urban sex ratio of 698 is in Mudigere taluk of Chikmagalur district. Out of the total 175 taluks of the State, as many as 113 taluks have the urban sex ratio higher than the State average, 59 taluks have the urban sex ratio lower, two taluks have the urban sex ratio equivalent to the State average of 926 and the remaining one taluk i.e. Hagaribommanhalli taluk of Bellary district is entirely rural. A glance at the map reveals that generally urban sex ratio is high in northern and western parts of the State whereas it is low in central and southern parts. Rangewise 10 taluks have urban sex ratio of 1000 and above, 38 taluks between 960-999, 81 taluks between 920-959, 37 taluks between 880-919 and 8 taluks have the urban sex ratio of 879 and below.

MAP 20


KARNATAKA
URBAN SEX RATIO 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
E.R.
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 & ABOVE
960 — 999
920 — 959
(State Average 926)
880 — 919
879 & BELOW
E.R. Entirely Rural
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT.
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°

MAP 21

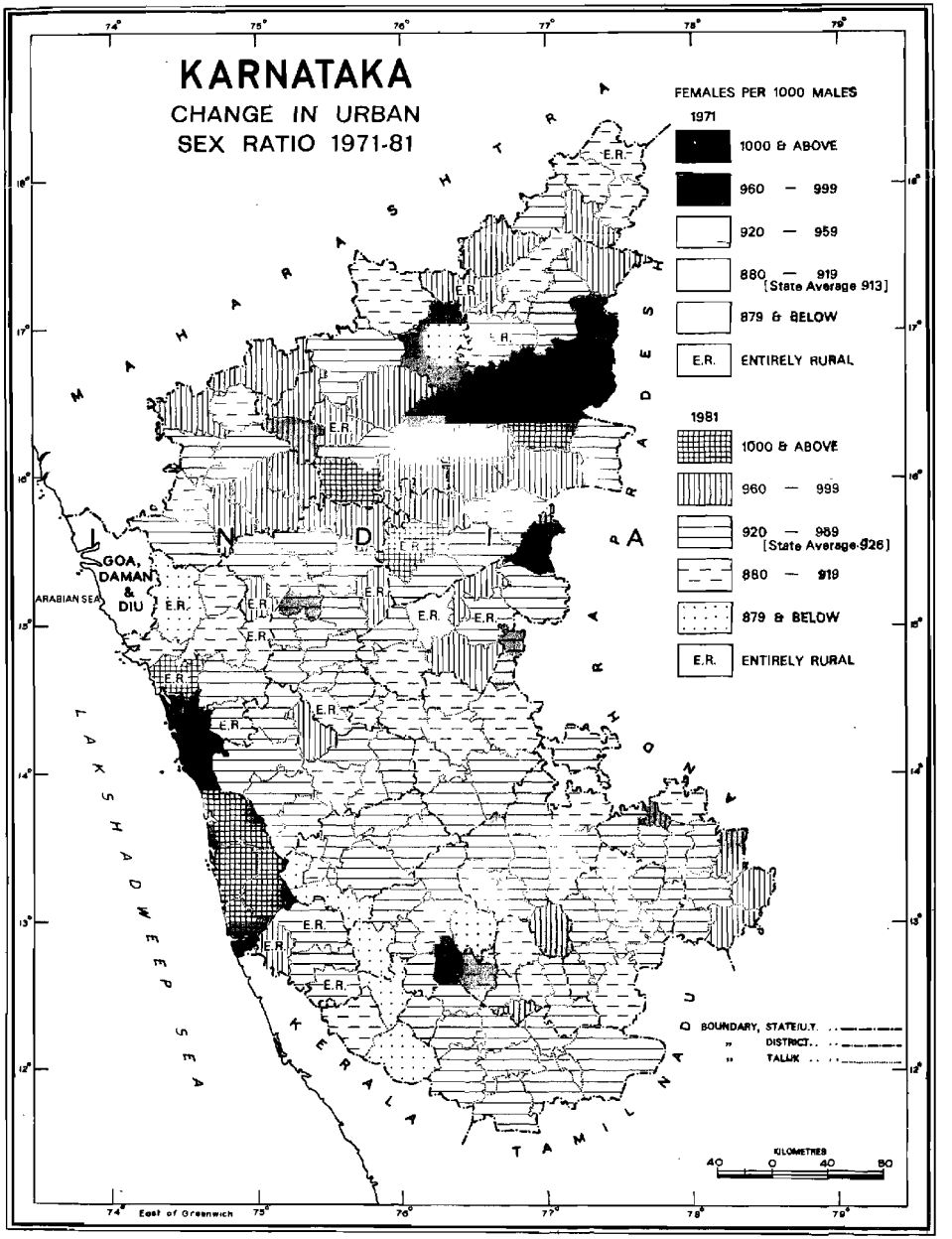
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1971-81

The map shows the urban sex ratio for both the census years 1971 and 1981 on one map of 1981 administrative set up by the same cartographic method as applied for Map 17.

The urban sex ratio for the State as a whole has increased from 913 in 1971 to 926 in 1981. This is also reflected in most of the taluks. The number of taluks in different ranges of urban sex ratio during 1971 and 1981 is as in the following table:

The map and table reveal that in 1971 there were 10 taluks in the urban sex ratio range of 1000 and above and the number of taluks remains the same in 1981 under this range. In the next range of 960-999 there were 27 taluks in 1971 whereas in 1981 as many as 38 taluks have been recorded in this range. In 1971 there were 67 taluks with urban sex ratio ranging from 920-959 but in 1981 their number has increased to 81. There were 40 taluks in the urban sex ratio range of 880-919 in 1971 while in 1981, 37 taluks come under this range. The number of taluks in the lowest range of 879 and below has declined from 14 in 1971 to 8 in 1981. It shows that several taluks have shifted from low to higher urban sex ratio ranges. As many as 17 taluks were reported as entirely rural in 1971 whereas in 1981 only one taluk is entirely rural.

Urban Sex Ratio Ranges	Number of Taluks	
	1971	1981
1000 and above	10	10
960 - 999	27	38
920 - 959	67	81
880 - 919	40	37
879 and below	14	8
Entirely Rural	17	1


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN URBAN
SEX RATIO 1971-81
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1000 & ABOVE
960 — 999
920 — 959
880 — 919
[State Average 913]
879 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
1981
1000 & ABOVE
960 — 999
920 — 959
[State Average 926]
880 — 919
879 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 22

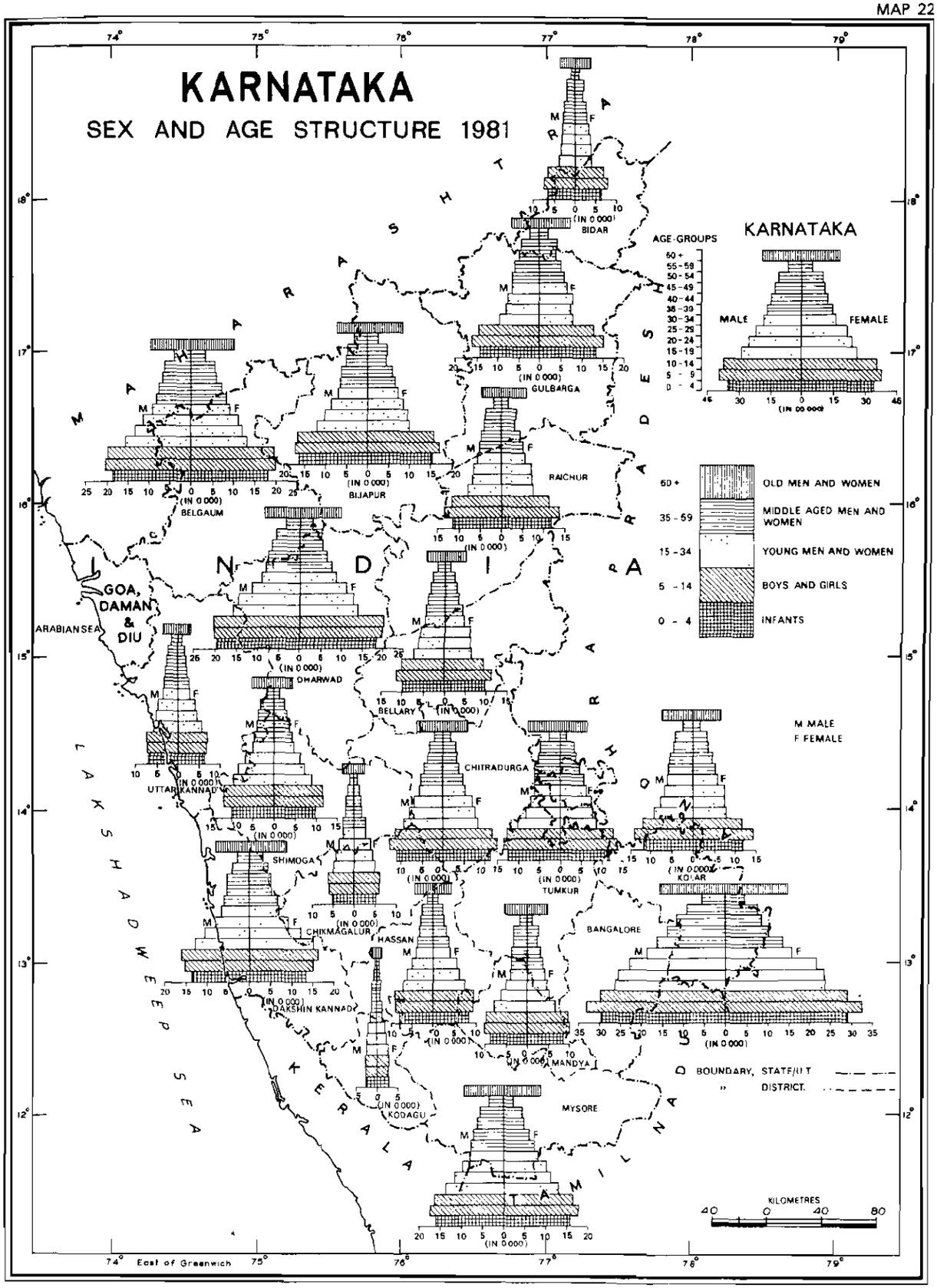
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981

This map illustrates the sex and age structure of the population of the State and districts.

The sex and age composition of the population can be represented pictorially in what is called "age pyramid".

Age pyramids are drawn for the State and districts with horizontal bars proportionate to the male and female population in different age-groups. Male population is shown on the left side and female population on the right side of the vertical line of the pyramids. Scale to show male and female population is drawn at the bottom of horizontal bars of the pyramids. The male and female population has been further grouped into five broad age categories viz. infants (0-4), boys and girls (5-14), young men and women (15-34) and middle aged men and women (35-59) and old men and women (60+) and these groups have been shaded by different black and white hatchings.

A common feature in the age structure of male and female population of the State is the broad foundation constituted by the section of infants at the age-group 0-4 and boys and girls in age-group 5-14. The subsequent age-groups up to 55-59 generally show a tapering pattern which is natural on account of gradual depletion by deaths. The top bar representing the persons in the age-group 60+ is comparatively larger as it covers wide age interval. The sex and age structure of population in districts generally conforms to the State pattern with slight variations.

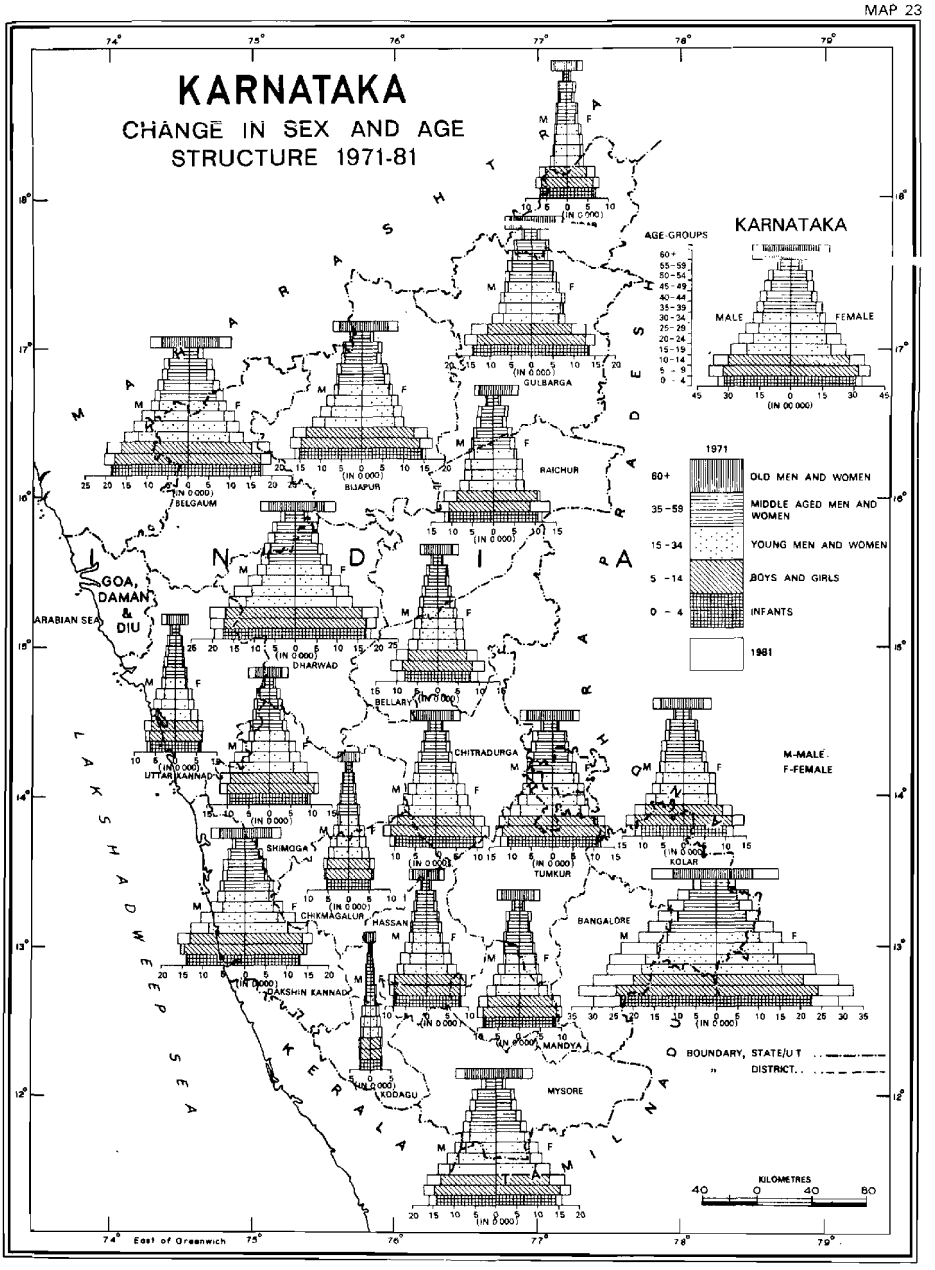

KARNATAKA
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981
KARNATAKA
AGE-GROUPS
60+
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
MALE
FEMALE
(IN 00 000)
60+ OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35-59 MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
15-34 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5-14 BOYS AND GIRLS
0-4 INFANTS
M MALE
F FEMALE
BIDAR
GULBARGA
RAICHUR
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNAD
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
TUMKUR
KOLAR
CHIKMAGALUR
HASSAN
BANGALORE
DAKSHIN KANNAD
MANDYA
KODAGU
MYSORE
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 23

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971-81

This map exhibits the districtwise change in sex and age structure of the population of the State during the decade 1971-81. Two age pyramids for 1981 and 1971 are drawn for each district by the same method as applied for preceding map. Pyramids representing the position as obtained at the 1981 census have been coloured with yellow colour and the pyramids for 1971 have been superimposed over the coloured pyramids of the 1981 census. The age-groups 0-4, 5-14, 15-34, 35-59 and 60+ as represented in 1971 pyramids are hatched as per legend given on the map. Data for the population for whom age is not stated are not considered.

In the state of Karnataka, the proportion of infants of 0-4 years as also boys and girls of age-group 5-14 years together account for 42.44 per cent in 1971 and 39.56 per cent in 1981, while the proportion of young men and women of age-group 15-34 years is 30.66 per cent in 1971 and 32.85 per cent in 1981. The middle aged men and women of age-group 35-59 years account for 20.80 per cent in 1971 and 20.96 per cent in 1981. The proportion of old men and women (age-group 60+) is 6.10 per cent in 1971 and 6.63 per cent in 1981. Thus a comparison of age structure of 1971 and 1981 censuses reveals that there is some change in age structure of the population in the State. The decrease in the proportion of younger age population on one hand and the increase in the proportion of population of higher age-groups on the other hand is an indicator of declining fertility. Broadly, the pattern of the change in sex and age structure of population in the districts is almost similar to the State pattern.


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971-81
KARNATAKA
AGE-GROUPS
60+
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
MALE
FEMALE
(IN 00 000)
1971
60+ OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35-59 MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
15-34 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5-14 BOYS AND GIRLS
0-4 INFANTS
1981
M-MALE.
F-FEMALE
BELGAUM
BIJAPUR
GULBARGA
RAICHUR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNAD
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
HASSAN
TUMKUR
KOLAR
BANGALORE
DAKSHIN KANNAD
MANDYA
KODAGU
MYSORE
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 24

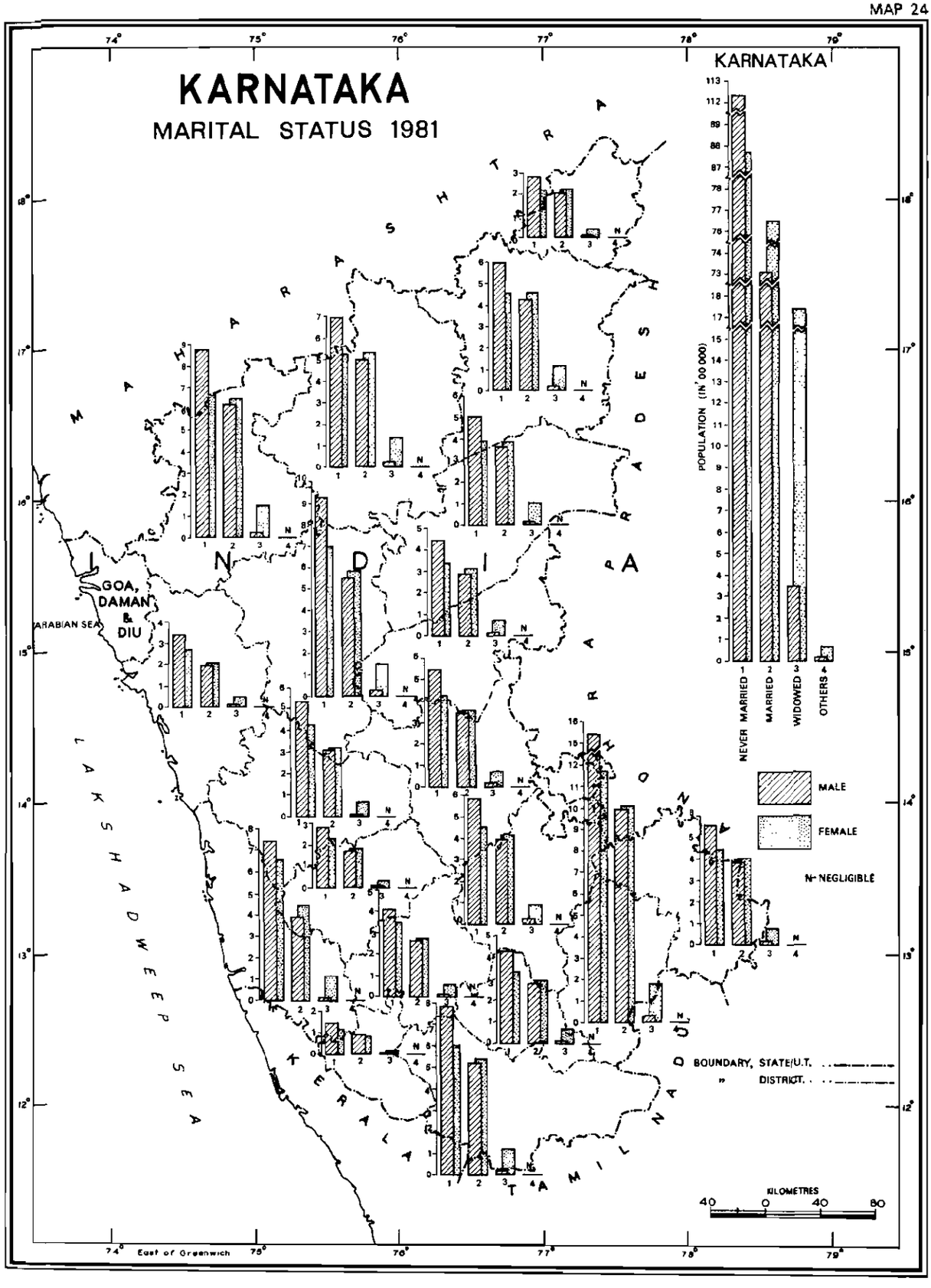
MARITAL STATUS 1981

The map represents the districtwise marital status of male and female population as in 1981.

Two bars have been drawn for males and females overlapping each other for each marital status viz. (i) never married, (ii) married, (iii) widowed and (iv) others according to absolute number in each district. The bars of males and females have been differentiated by slant hatching and dotted pattern respectively as shown in the legend of the map. Absolute scales are drawn on the left side of the bar diagrams.

A glance at the map reveals that the number of never married and married persons is quite large than that in two categories of widowed and others. It is also interesting to note that there is greater number of never married males as compared to never married females. In the State as a whole, there are 20,002,071 never married persons of which 11,237,426 are males and 8,764,645 females. This may be due to the fact that our population is still young and boys' age of marriage is higher than that of girls. In the category of married persons, females exceed males in the State. Out of the total 14,956,962 married persons, as many as 7,649,074 are females and 7,307,888 males. In the category of widowed, widows are more than the widowers. This may be due to longevity of females and other socio-economic factors such as differing attitudes towards remarriages among widows and widowers. Probably, widow remarriages are less common than remarriages of widowers.

The pattern of marital status of population in the districts generally conforms to the State pattern.


KARNATAKA
MARITAL STATUS 1981
KARNATAKA
POPULATION (IN '00 000)
NEVER MARRIED 1
MARRIED 2
WIDOWED 3
OTHERS 4
MALE
FEMALE
N- NEGLIGIBLE
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMILNADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 25

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981

The map exhibits youthfulness of population at district level. The youthfulness has been measured as percentage of population in age 5-14 years to total population. Figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts are shaded by different grades of hatching according to their percentage values.

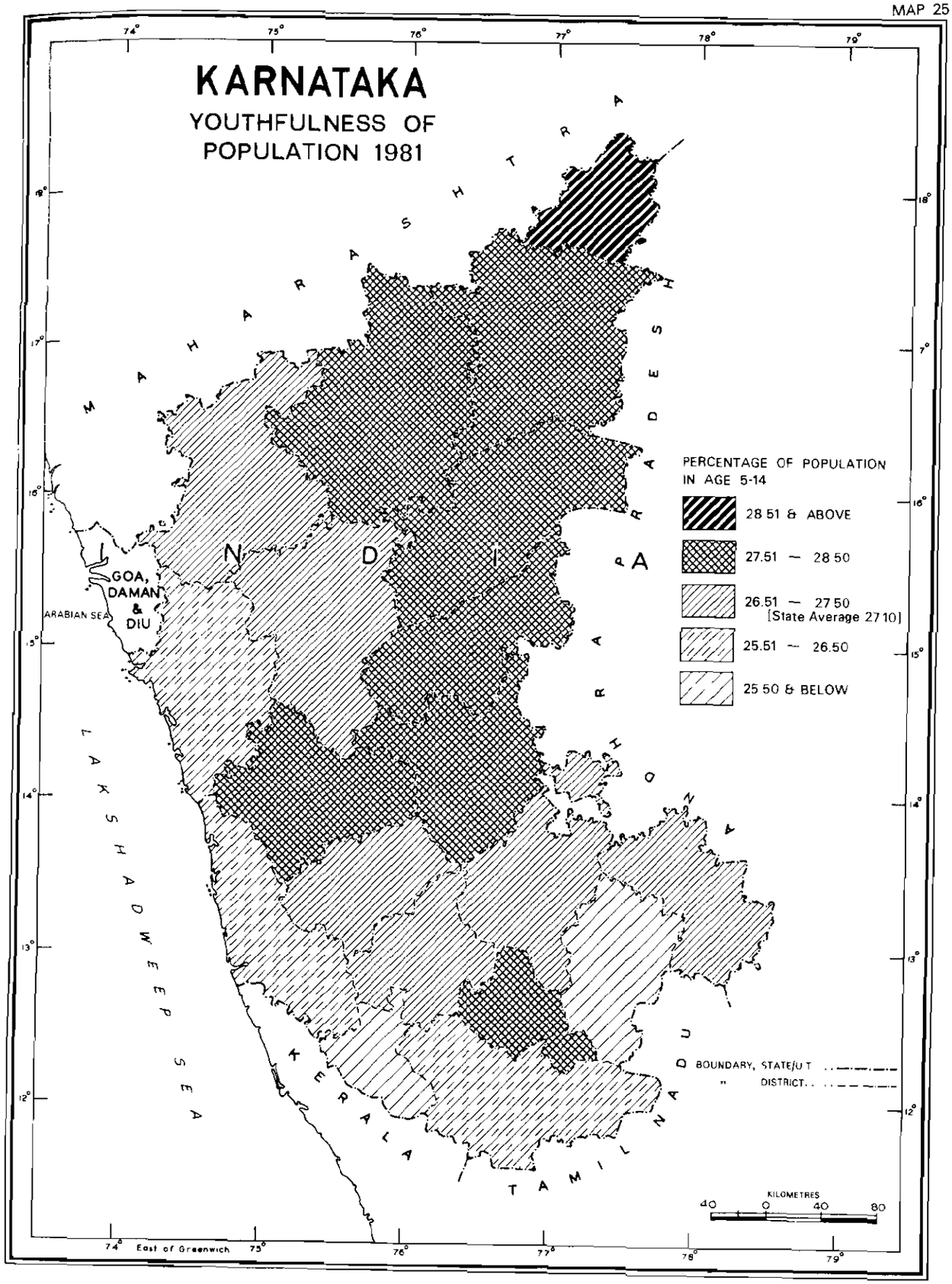
In the State as a whole, there are 10,062,257 persons in the young age-group 5-14 years which account for 27.10 per cent of the total population. Among the districts this ratio varies from 23.81 per cent to 28.93 per cent. These lowest and highest values are observed in Kodagu and Bidar districts respectively.

The map reveals that a contiguous region largely covering the central and northern parts of the State has recorded very high and high proportion of young population. This region comprises of the districts of Bidar (28.93%), Gulbarga (28.36%), Raichur (28.34%), Bellary (28.34%), Shimoga (28.30%), Bijapur (28.05%) and Chitradurga (27.64%). In the southern region only Mandya district (28.07%) has recorded a high proportion of young population. Belgaum (27.17%) and Dharwad (27.37%) districts in the north and Hassan (27.32%), Kolar (27.26%), Chikmagalur (26.74%) and Tumkur (26.53%) districts in the southern part have a moderate degree of youthfulness. As many as five districts of generally low and very low proportion of youthfulness are contiguously spread along western and southern boundary of the State. These districts are Dakshin Kannad (26.47%), Mysore (26.24%), Uttar Kannad (26.21%), Bangalore (25.24%) and Kodagu (23.81%). The following table gives the districtwise figures on youthfulness of population in the State:

Youthfulness of Population 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population	Population in Age-Group 5-14	Percentage of Population in Age-Group 5-14 to total population
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	37,135,714	10,062,257	27.10
1.	Bangalore	4,947,610	1,248,794	25.24
2.	Belgaum	2,980,440	809,757	27.17
3.	Bellary	1,489,225	422,091	28.34
4.	Bidar	995,691	288,082	28.93
5.	Bijapur	2,401,782	673,723	28.05
6.	Chikmagalur	911,769	243,841	26.74
7.	Chitradurga	1,777,499	491,386	27.64
8.	Dakshin Kannad	2,376,724	629,109	26.47
9.	Dharwad	2,945,487	806,048	27.37
10.	Gulbarga	2,080,643	590,124	28.36
11.	Hassan	1,357,014	370,758	27.32
12.	Kodagu	461,888	109,960	23.81
13.	Kolar	1,905,492	519,503	27.26
14.	Mandya	1,418,109	398,007	28.07
15.	Mysore	2,595,900	681,132	26.24
16.	Raichur	1,783,822	505,516	28.34
17.	Shimoga	1,656,731	468,796	28.30
18.	Tumkur	1,977,854	524,632	26.53
19.	Uttar Kannad	1,072,034	280,998	26.21

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part IV-A, Social and Cultural Tables, Table C-4.


KARNATAKA
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14
28 51 & ABOVE
27.51 — 28 50
26.51 — 27 50
[State Average 27 10]
25.51 — 26.50
25 50 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
8° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 26

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971-81

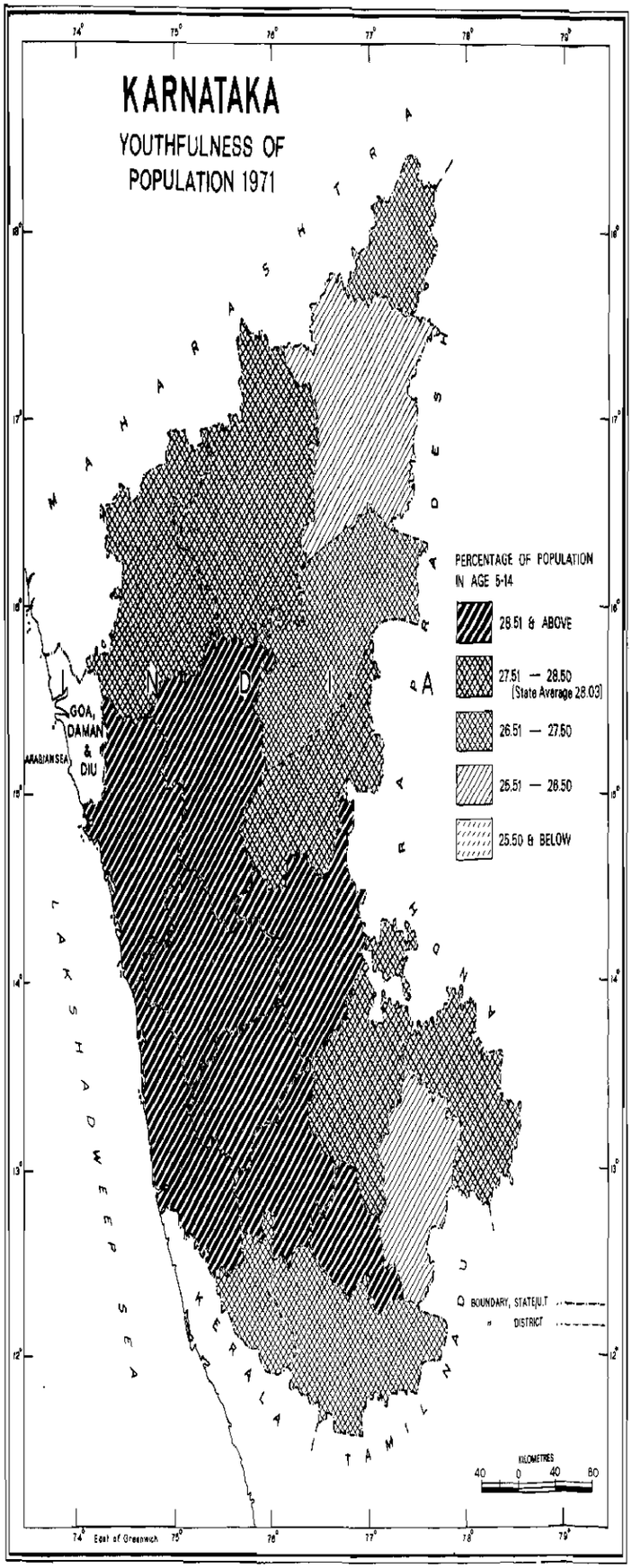
The twin maps on one plate depict the change in youthfulness of population which has taken place during 1971-81. Percentages of young population belonging to age-group 5-14 years to total population were calculated for each district for the census years 1971 and 1981 separately. Figures thus obtained were grouped into five identical ranges for both the census years and the districts were shaded by different grades of hatching according to their percentage values of youth population.

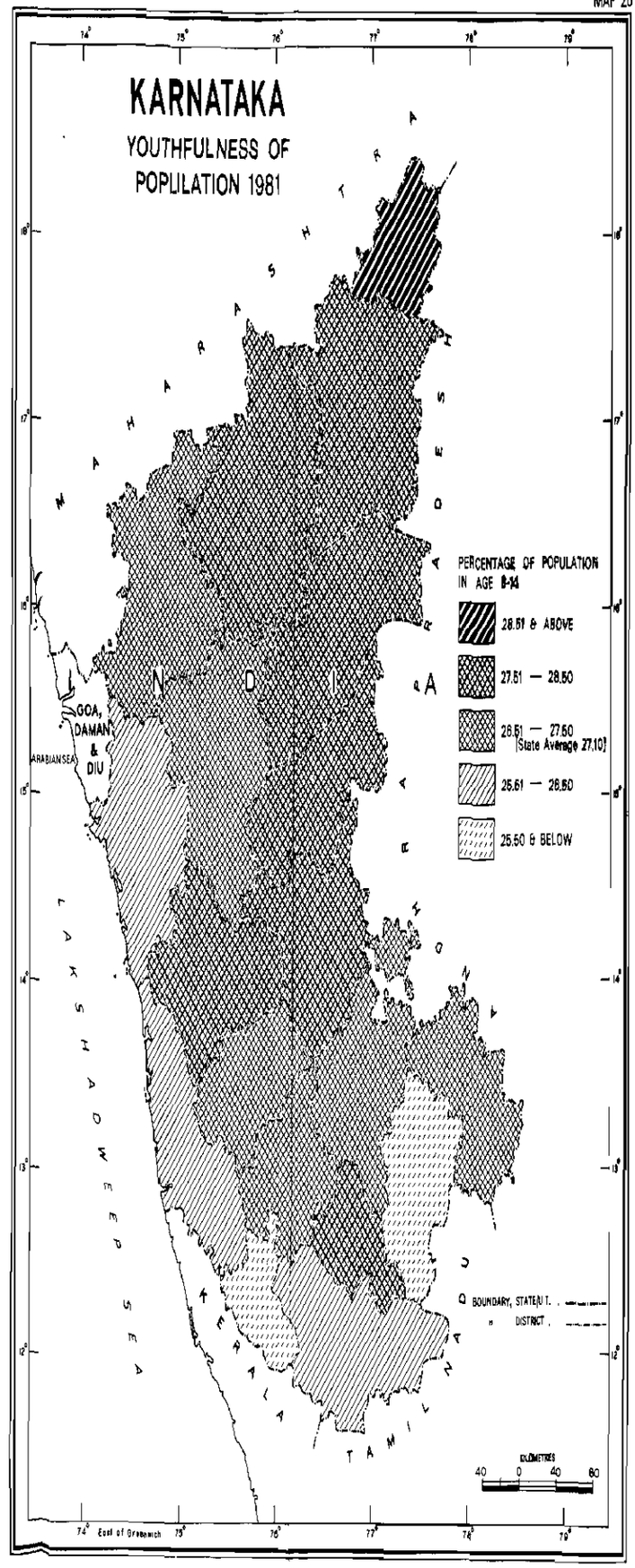
The proportion of young population to total population in the State as a whole was 28.03 per cent in 1971 which has decreased to 27.10 per cent in 1981 accounting for a net decrease of 0.93 point in the percentage scale. Among the districts only four districts have registered an increase in the proportion of young population. These districts are Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur, all of them are contiguously located in the north-eastern part of the State. The magnitude of increase in these districts varies from 0.36 to 1.88 point in the percentage scale. Remaining 15 districts of the State have recorded decrease in the proportion of young population. The magnitude of decrease varies from 0.02 in Bijapur to 3.65 points in Kodagu district.

A glance at the maps and rangewise analysis of districts reveal that during 1971-81 generally number of districts have stepped down from the ranges of higher values to the ranges of lower values of youthfulness of population. In 1971 as many as 8 districts were recorded under the highest range of 28.51 & above per cent, whereas in 1981 only one district namely Bidar has been recorded under this range. In the next range of 27.51-28.50 per cent there were 5 districts in 1971 and 7 districts in 1981. The next range (26.51-27.50) of moderate proportion of youth population claimed 4 districts in 1971 and 6 districts in 1981. There were two districts in relatively lower range of 25.51-26.50 per cent in 1971 while the number of districts in this range has increased to three in 1981. The lowest range of 25.50 & below covers two districts viz. Kodagu and Bangalore in 1981. However, there was no district in this range in 1971.

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971-81

MAP 25





MAP 27

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981

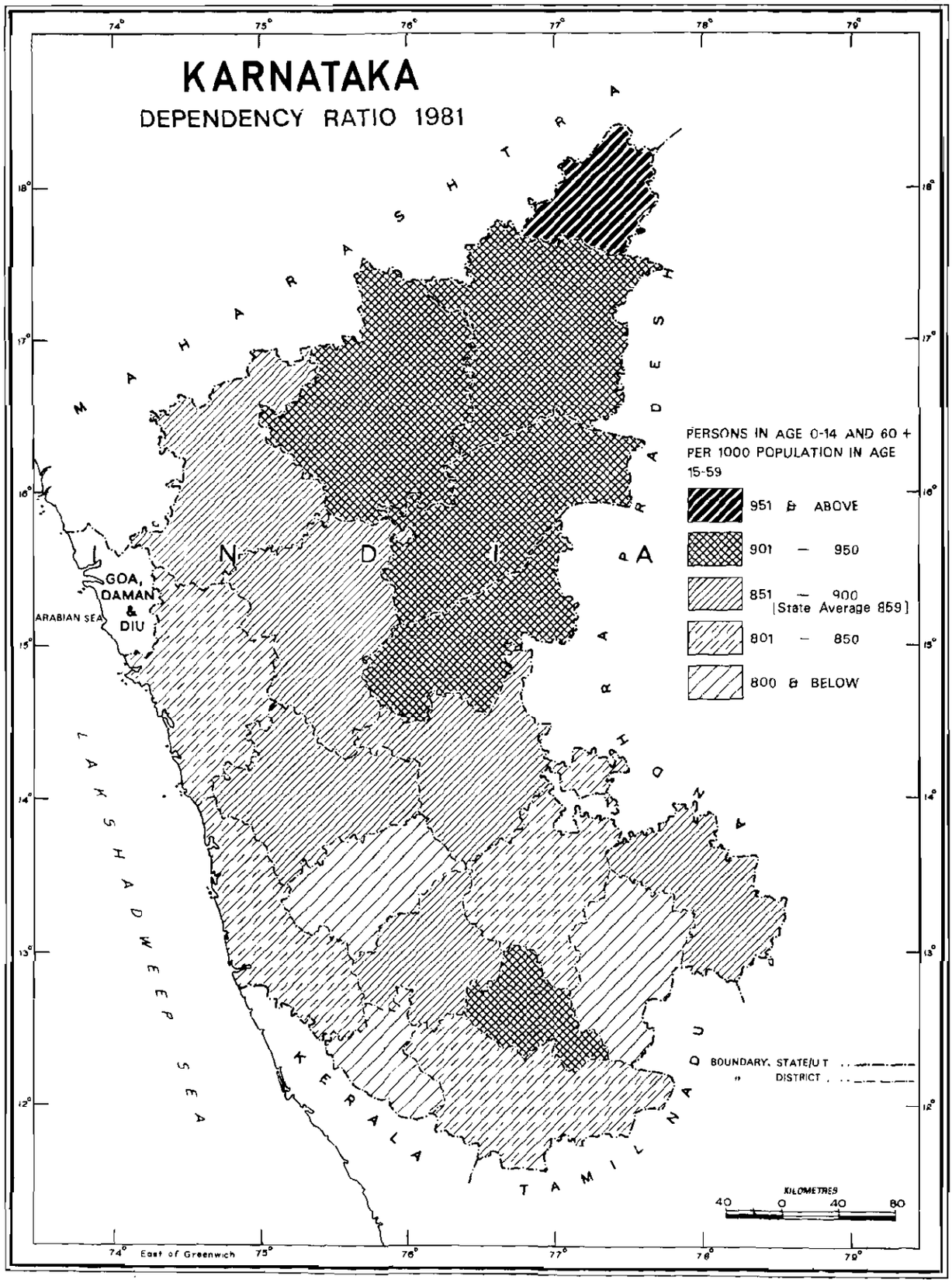
The map depicts districtwise dependency ratio by choropleth method. The dependency ratio has been expressed as ratio of population in age-groups 0-14 and 60+ to per 1000 population in age 15-59 years. District-wise figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges and districts are shaded by different grades of hatching according to values of dependency ratio.

For the State as a whole, dependency ratio works out 859. In the districts this ratio varies from 708 in Kodagu district to as high as 996 in Bidar district. As many as six districts have high and very high dependency ratio. A study of the pattern as brought out by the map reveals that excepting Mandya district (920) all the districts of high and very high dependency ratio are contiguously located in the northern part of the State. These districts are Bidar (996), Gulbarga (943), Bijapur (922), Bellary (912) and Raichur (905). Another six districts which largely cover the area of malnad and semi-malnad region come under the moderate range (851-900) of dependency ratio. Such districts are Belgaum (858), Dharwad (871), Shimoga (856), Hassan (852), Chitradurga (889) and Kolar (897). There are four districts viz. Tumkur (850), Mysore (838), Dakshin Kannad (820) and Uttar Kannad (812) which have recorded relatively low dependency ratio. In the remaining three districts namely, Chikmagalur (798), Bangalore (766) and Kodagu (708) dependency ratio is very low. These districts are sporadically distributed in the southern part of the State. The following table illustrates the districtwise figures about dependency:

Dependency Ratio 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Population in Age-Group 15-59	Population in Age-Group 0-14 and 60 + excluding Age Not Stated	Ratio of pipulation in age 0-14 and 60+to per 1000 population in age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	19,961,451	17,137,651	859
1.	Bangalore	2,798,200	2,142,211	766
2.	Belgaum	1,603,574	1,375,206	858
3.	Bellary	777,894	709,557	912
4.	Bidar	497,953	496,094	996
5.	Bijapur	1,248,869	1,152,009	922
6.	Chikmagalur	506,312	403,917	798
7.	Chitradurga	940,351	835,998	889
8.	Dakshin Kannad	1,305,059	1,069,941	820
9.	Dharwad	1,573,241	1,370,115	871
10.	Gulbarga	1,069,611	1,008,965	943
11.	Hassan	731,808	623,507	852
12.	Kodagu	270,299	191,284	708
13.	Kolar	1,003,872	900,215	897
14.	Mandya	737,286	678,309	920
15.	Mysore	1,411,059	1,182,549	838
16.	Raichur	935,635	846,811	905
17.	Shimoga	891,338	762,645	856
18.	Tumkur	1,067,905	908,068	850
19.	Uttar Kannad	591,180	480,250	812

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B(i), Table, B-1.


KARNATAKA
DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
PERSONS IN AGE 0-14 AND 60 + PER 1000 POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
951 & ABOVE
901 — 950
851 — 900
[State Average 859]
801 — 850
800 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 28

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO 1971-81

Two maps prepared on one plate exhibit the changing pattern of dependency ratio during 1971-81. The dependency ratio has been expressed as ratio of population in age-groups 0-14 and 60+ to per 1000 population in age 15-59 years. Such figures were calculated in respect of all the districts of the State for the census years 1971 and 1981. These figures were grouped into five identical ranges for both the census years and plotted on two juxtaposed maps by choropleth method.

For the State as a whole, dependency ratio has decreased from 943 in 1971 to 859 in 1981. Further, it is noticed that all the districts have also witnessed a declining trend of dependency ratio during 1971-81. The magnitude of this decline varies from 6 persons in Gulbarga district to as high as 165 persons in Chikmagalur district. The rangewise distribution of the districts is given in the following table which shows that most of the districts have stepped down from higher ranges to the ranges of lower value of dependency ratio during 1971-81:

Ranges	Number of districts	
	1971	1981
961 & above	9	1
921 - 960	7	2
881 - 920	1	5
841 - 880	1	5
840 & below	1	6

An analysis of above table and the maps reveal that as many as nine districts were recorded in the highest range (961 & above) of dependency ratio in 1971. Such districts are generally located in central and northern parts of the State. However, in 1981 only one district namely, Bidar could retain its position in the highest range and other districts have stepped down to lower ranges. Similarly next range of 921-960 persons claimed 7 districts in 1971 but in 1981 only two districts viz. Bijapur and Gulbarga have been recorded under this range. The next range (881-920) of generally moderate dependency ratio contained only one district in 1971 while in 1981 as many as five districts are reported under this range. There was only one district i.e. Mysore in the relatively lower range of 841-880 persons in 1971 while the number of districts in this range has increased to five in 1981. The lowest range of 840 & below also covered only one district in 1971. However, the number of districts in this range has increased to six in 1981. The following table gives the figures about the change in dependency ratio during 1971-81:

Change in Dependency Ratio 1971-81

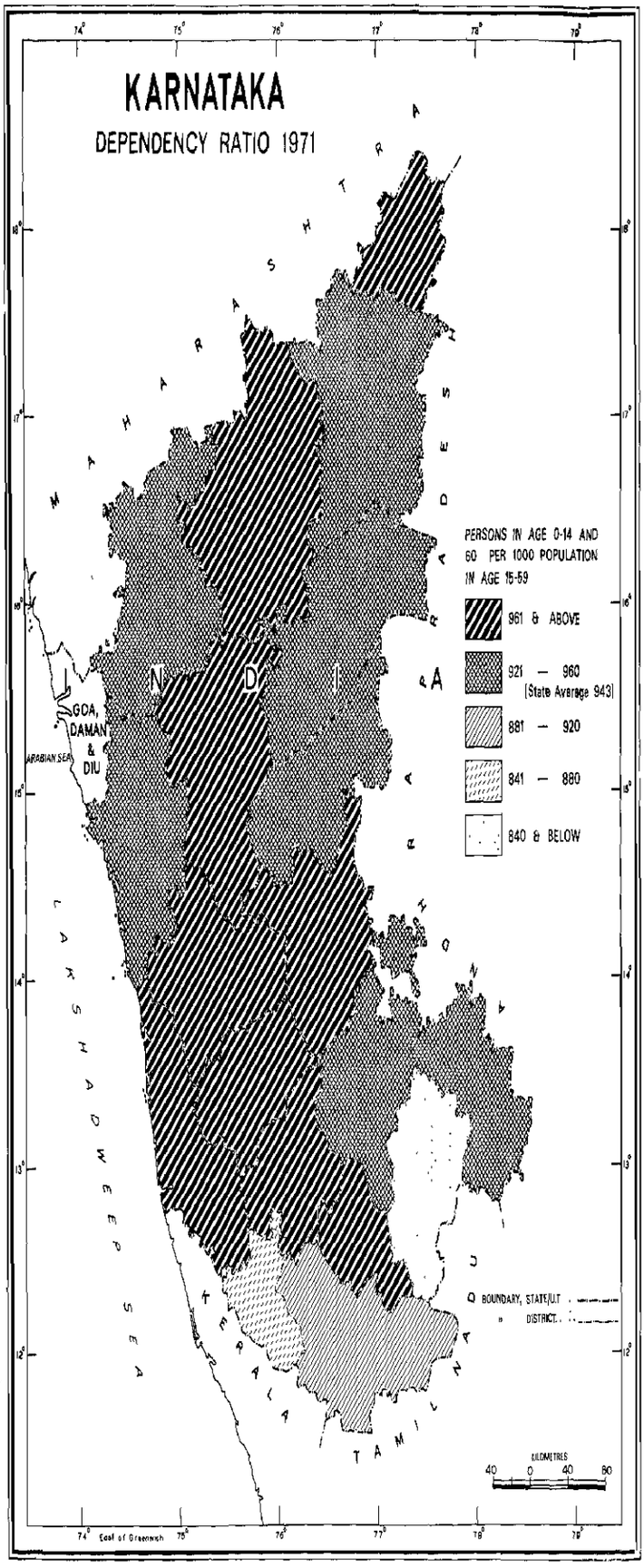
Sl. No.	State/District	Dependency Ratio		Change during 1971-81
		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	943	859	(-) 84
1.	Bangalore	839	766	(-) 73
2.	Belgaum	944	858	(-) 86
3.	Bellary	929	912	(-) 17
4	Bidar	1021	996	(-) 25
5.	Bijapur	966	922	(-) 44
6.	Chikmagalur	963	798	(-) 165
7.	Chitradurga	988	889	(-) 99
8.	Dakshin Kannad	983	820	(-) 163
9.	Dharwad	964	871	(-) 93
10.	Gulbarga	949	943	(-) 6
11.	Hassan	977	852	(-) 125
12.	Kodagu	849	708	(-) 141
13.	Kolar	933	897	(-) 36
14.	Mandya	1000	920	(-) 80
15.	Mysore	906	838	(-)68
16.	Raichur	935	905	(-) 30
17.	Shimoga	1018	856	(-) 162
18.	Tumkur	958	850	(-) 108
19.	Uttar Kannad	939	812	(-) 127

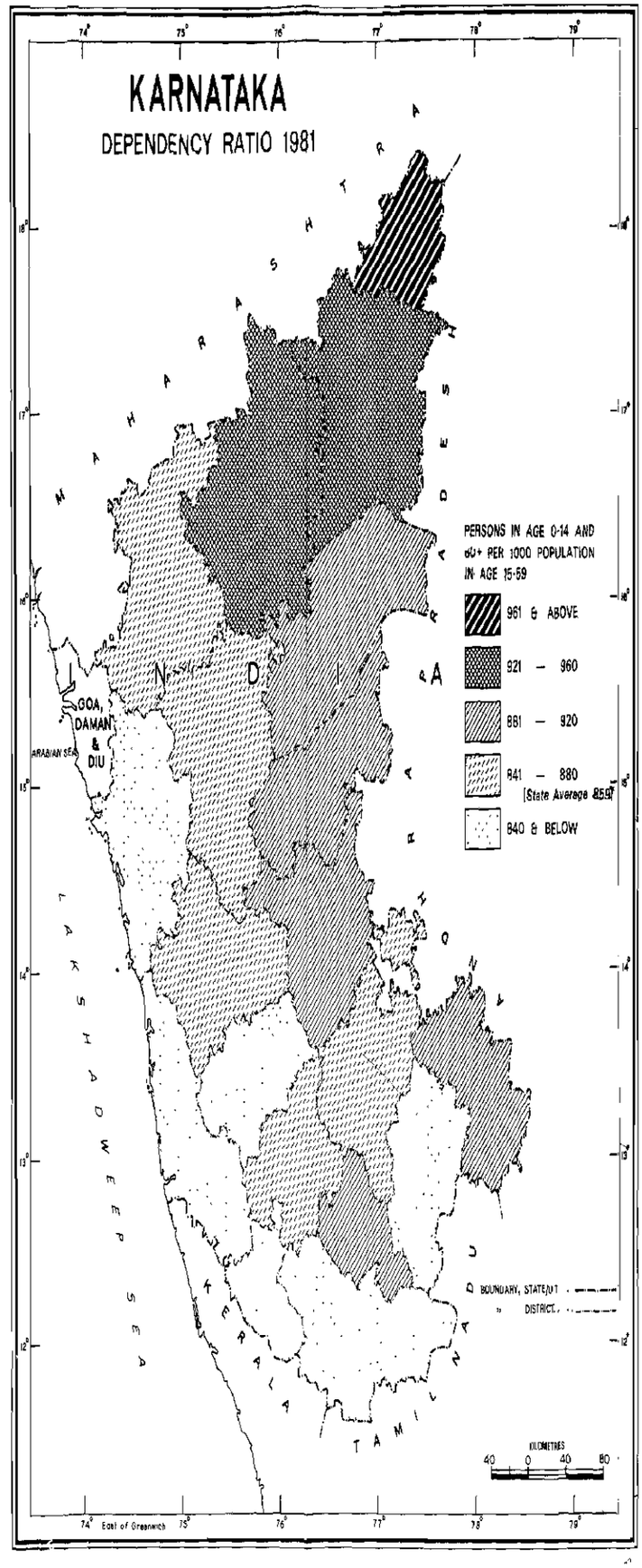
Source:- i) Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B(i), General Economic Tables

ii) Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B (i), General Economic Tables.

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO 1971-81

MAP 28





MAP 29

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map depicts the percentage of male population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population recorded in 1981 in five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Circles have also been drawn within each district proportionate to its total male population. The proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 is represented by shaded sector in each circle.

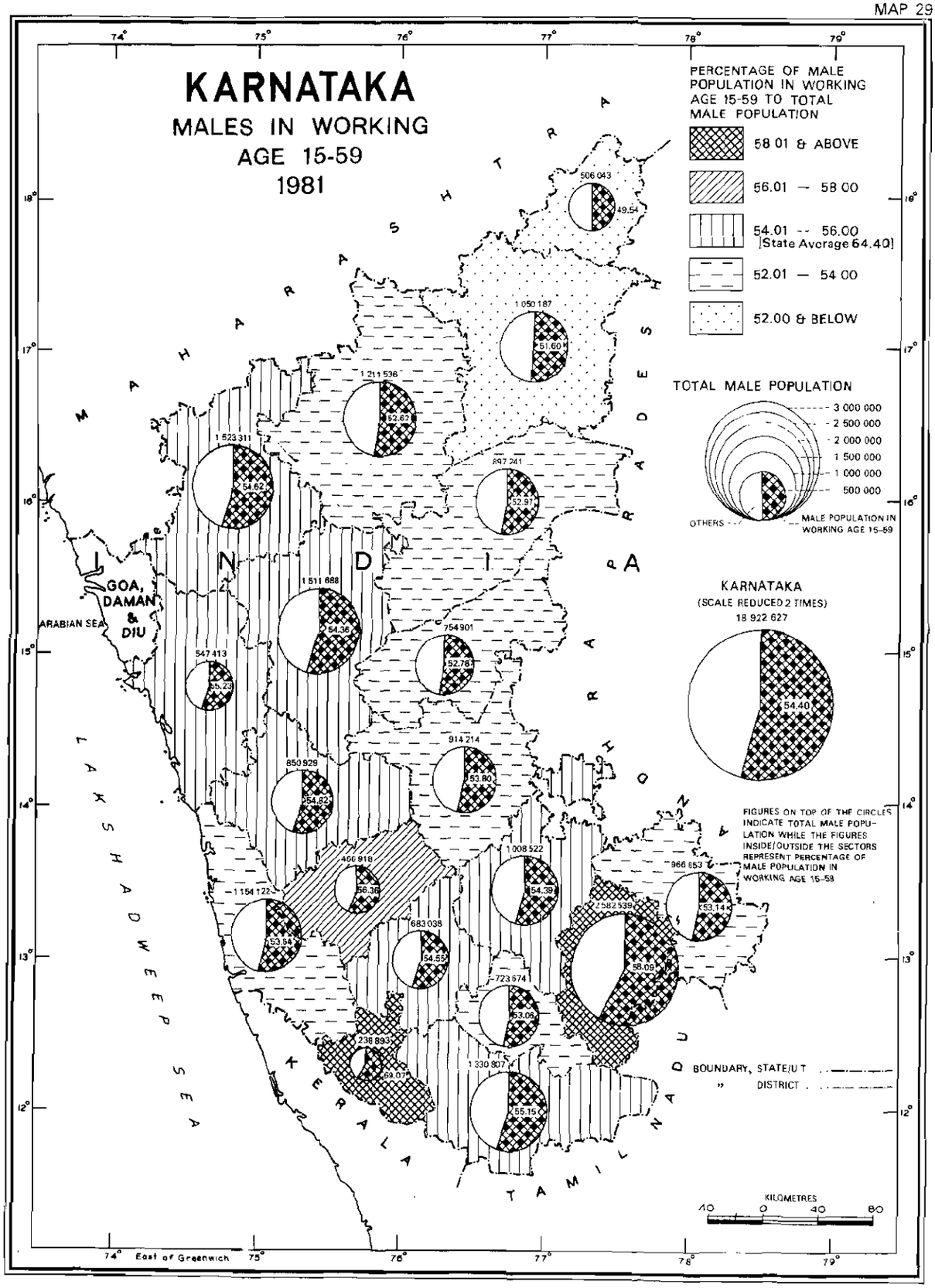
The State as a whole has a total male population of 18,922,627. Out of them as many as 10,294,230 males belong to the working age-group 15-59 accounting for 54.40 per cent of the total male population. The highest proportion of males in working age has been recorded in Kodagu district (59.07%) followed by Bangalore district (58.09%). This proportion is also high in Chikmagalur district (56.36%). All these three districts of high proportion of males in working age are located in the southern region of the State. As many as seven districts come under the range of 54.01-56.00 per cent. Out of these seven districts, three districts namely, Tumkur, Hassan and Mysore are in the southern region and other four districts viz. Shimoga, Dharwad, Belgaum and Uttar Kannad form a compact zone in the northern and central parts of the State. The last two ranges of relatively low proportion of males in working age cover eight districts. All of them except Kolar and Dakshin Kannad are contiguously spread over the northern and eastern parts of the State.

The following table gives the districtwise figures about the males in working age-group 15-59 in 1981.

Males in Working Age 15-59, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Males	Males in Working Age 15-59	Percentage of males in working age 15-59 to Total Males
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	18,922,627	10,294,230	54.40
1.	Bangalore	2,582,539	1,500,242	58.09
2.	Belgaum	1,523,311	832,003	54.62
3.	Bellary	754,901	398,441	52.78
4.	Bidar	506.043	250,711	49.54
5.	Bijapur	1,211,536	637,460	52.62
6.	Chikmagalur	466,918	263,158	56.36
7.	Chitradurga	914,214	491,805	53.80
8.	Dakshin Kannad	1,154,122	619,044	53.64
9.	Dharwad	1,511,688	821,706	54.36
10.	Gulbarga	1,050,187	541,856	51.60
11.	Hassan	683,036	372,602	54.55
12.	Kodagu	238,893	141,114	59.07
13.	Kolar	966,653	513,725	53.14
14.	Mandya	723,674	383,964	53.06
15.	Mysore	1,330,807	733,891	55.15
16.	Raichur	897,241	475,231	52.97
17.	Shimoga	850,929	466,467	54.82
18.	Tumkur	1,008,522	548,487	54.39
19.	Uttar Kannad	547,413	302,319	55.23

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka Part III A&B (i), General Economic Tables, Table B-1.


KARNATAKA
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
58.01 & ABOVE
56.01 — 58.00
54.01 — 56.00 [State Average 64.40]
52.01 — 54.00
52.00 & BELOW
TOTAL MALE POPULATION
3 000 000
2 500 000
2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
OTHERS
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
18 922 627
54.40
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE POPULATION WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIA
506 043
49.54
1 050 187
51.60
1 211 536
52.62
1 523 311
54.62
897 241
52.97
1 511 688
54.36
547 413
55.23
754 901
52.78
914 214
53.80
850 929
54.82
466 918
56.36
1 154 122
53.94
1 008 522
54.39
966 653
53.14
683 038
54.55
2 582 539
58.09
723 674
53.06
238 893
59.07
1 330 807
55.15
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 30

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971-81

This map shows the change in the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15-59 during the decade 1971-81.

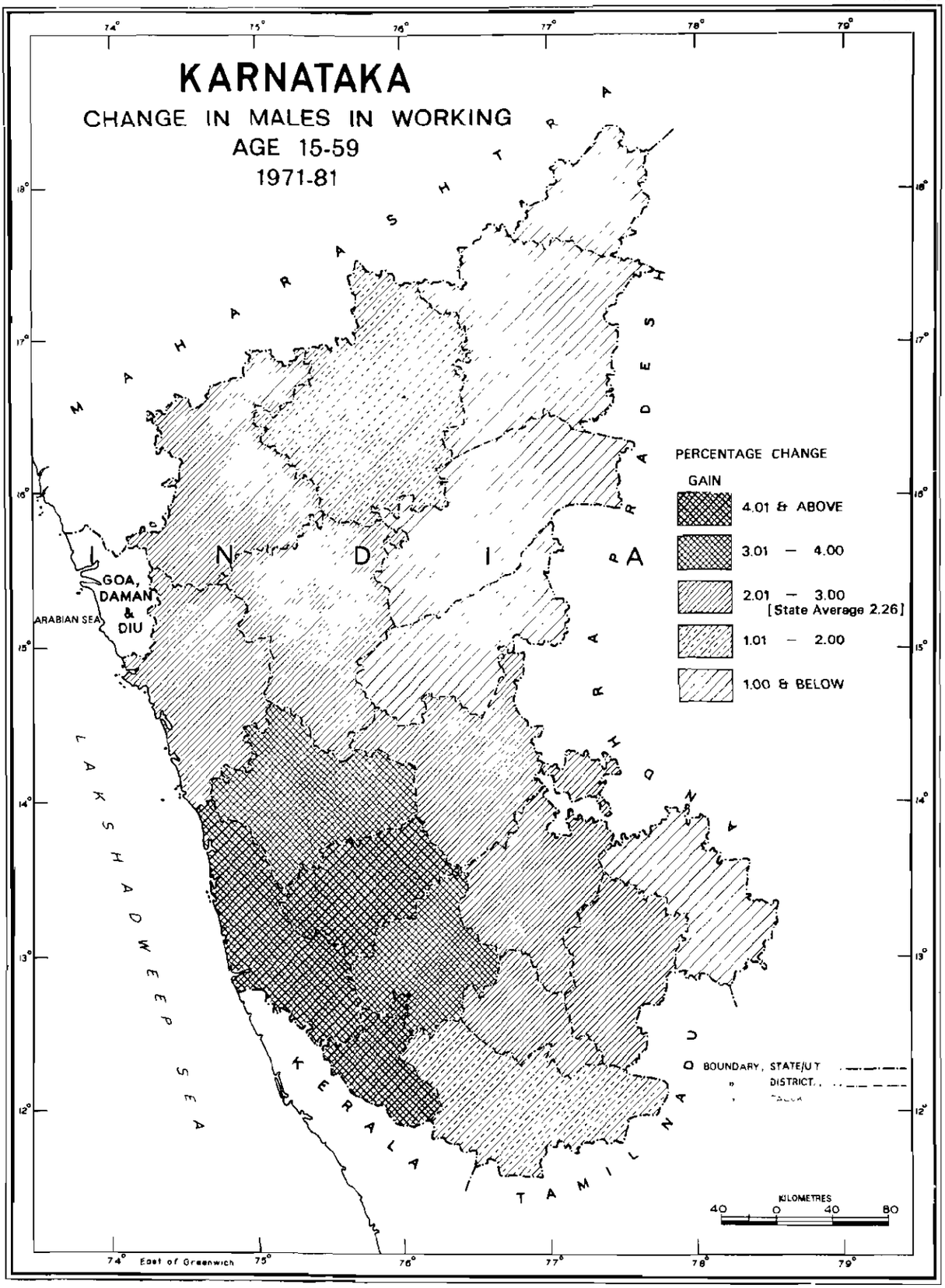
The precentage change in the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 to total male population during the decade 1971-81 for each district has been worked out as per the following notations:

$$C = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B^1}{A^1}\right) \times 100$$

Where A and A^1 stand for total male population in 1981 and 1971 respectively, while B and B^1 stand for the male population in working age-group 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts are shaded according to their percentage values.

In 1981, out of 18,922,627 males, as many as 10,294,230 males have been returned in age-group 15-59 whereas in 1971 out of 14,971,900 males, 7,806,965 males were in age-group 15-59. Thus, there is an increase of 2.26 points in the percentage of male population in age-group 15-59 during 1971-81 in the State as a whole. The study of this map reveals that all the 19 districts of the State have registered an increase in the proportion of males in working age 15-59 during the decade 1971-81. The maximum increase of 4.80 points in the per cent scale is recorded in Dakshin Kannad district and the minimum increase of 0.30 points has been observed in Bidar district. As many as ten districts namely, Dakshin Kannad, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Shimoga, Hassan, Uttar Kannad, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Mandya have recorded the increase more than the State average while remaining nine districts have gained in this proportion less than the State average.

MAP 30


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
4.01 & ABOVE
3.01 — 4.00
2.01 — 3.00
[State Average 2.26]
1.01 — 2.00
1.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMILNADU
INDIA
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 31

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map depicts the districtwise percentages of females in working age 15-59. The data have been represented by the same cartographic technique as used for Map No. 29.

There are 18,213,087 females in the State. Out of the total females, as many as 9,667,221 females are in working age 15-59 which account for 53.08 per cent of total females. Among the districts the highest proportion of females in working age has been recorded in Kodagu district (57.93%) while this proportion is the least in Bidar district (50.49%).

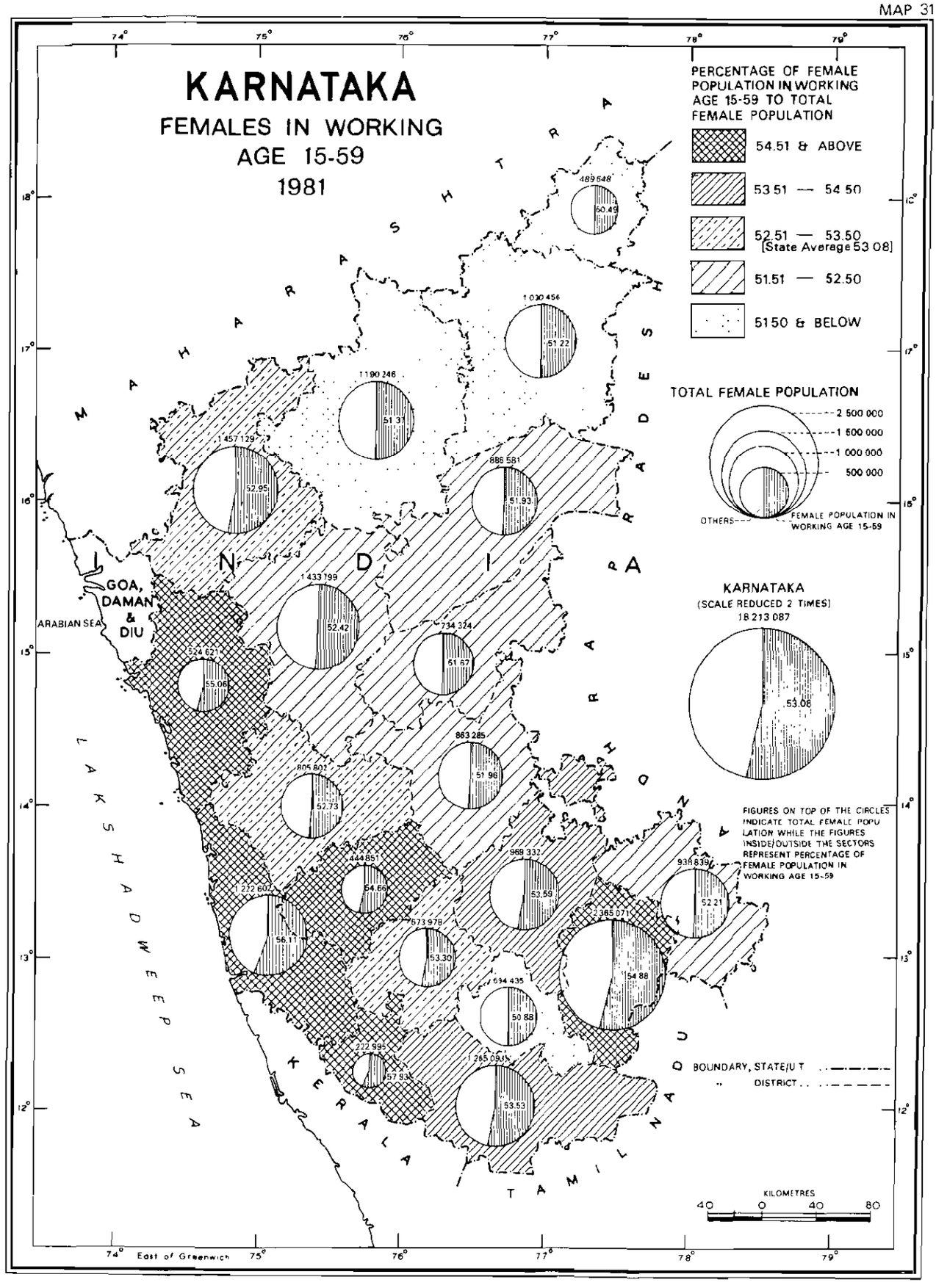
The map reveals that the northern Karnataka Plateau and Central Karnataka Plateau regions together represent a contiguous zone of a low proportion of females in working age. The districts coming under this zone are Bidar (50.49%), Gulbarga (51.22%), Bijapur (51.37%), Bellary (51.67%), Raichur (51.93%), Chitradurga (51.96%), Dharwad (52.42%), Shimoga (52.73%) and Belgaum (52.95%). In all these districts the proportion is less than the State average. The districts of Mandya (50.88%) and Kolar (52.21%) have also recorded the corresponding proportion lower than the State average. It is also interesting to note that the higher proportion of females in working age is also found in a contiguous zone formed by coastal and Malnad regions comprising the districts of Kodagu (57.93%), Dakshin Kannad (56.11%), Uttar Kannad (55.06%), Chikmagalur (54.66%), Mysore (53.53%), and Hassan (53.30%). Bangalore (54.88%) and Tumkur (53.59%) districts have also recorded a higher proportion of females in working age.

The following table gives the figures of female population and their proportion in working age 15-59 in 1981

Females in Working Age 15-59, 1981

Sl. No	State/District	Total Female Population	Female Population in Working age 15-59	Percentage of Female Population in Working Age 15-59 to Total Female Population
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	18,213,087	9,667,221	53.08
1.	Bangalore	2,365,071	1,297,958	54.88
2.	Belgaum	1,457,129	771,571	52.95
3.	Bellary	734,324	379,453	51.67
4.	Bidar	489,648	247,242	50.49
5.	Bijapur	1,190,246	611,409	51.37
6.	Chikmagalur	444,851	243,154	54.66
7	Chitradurga	863,285	448,546	51.96
8.	Dakshin Kannad	1,222,602	686,015	56.11
9.	Dharwad	1,433,799	751,535	52.42
10.	Gulbarga	1,030,456	527,755	51.22
11	Hassan	673,978	359,206	53.30
12.	Kodagu	222,995	129,185	57.93
13	Kolar	938,839	490,147	52.21
14.	Mandya	694,435	353,322	50.88
15.	Mysore	1,265,093	677,168	53.53
16	Raichur	886,581	460,404	51.93
17.	Shimoga	805,802	424,871	52.73
18.	Tumkur	969,332	519,418	53.59
19.	Uttar Kannad	524,621	288,861	55.06

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka Part III A & B (i), General Economic Tables, Table B-1.

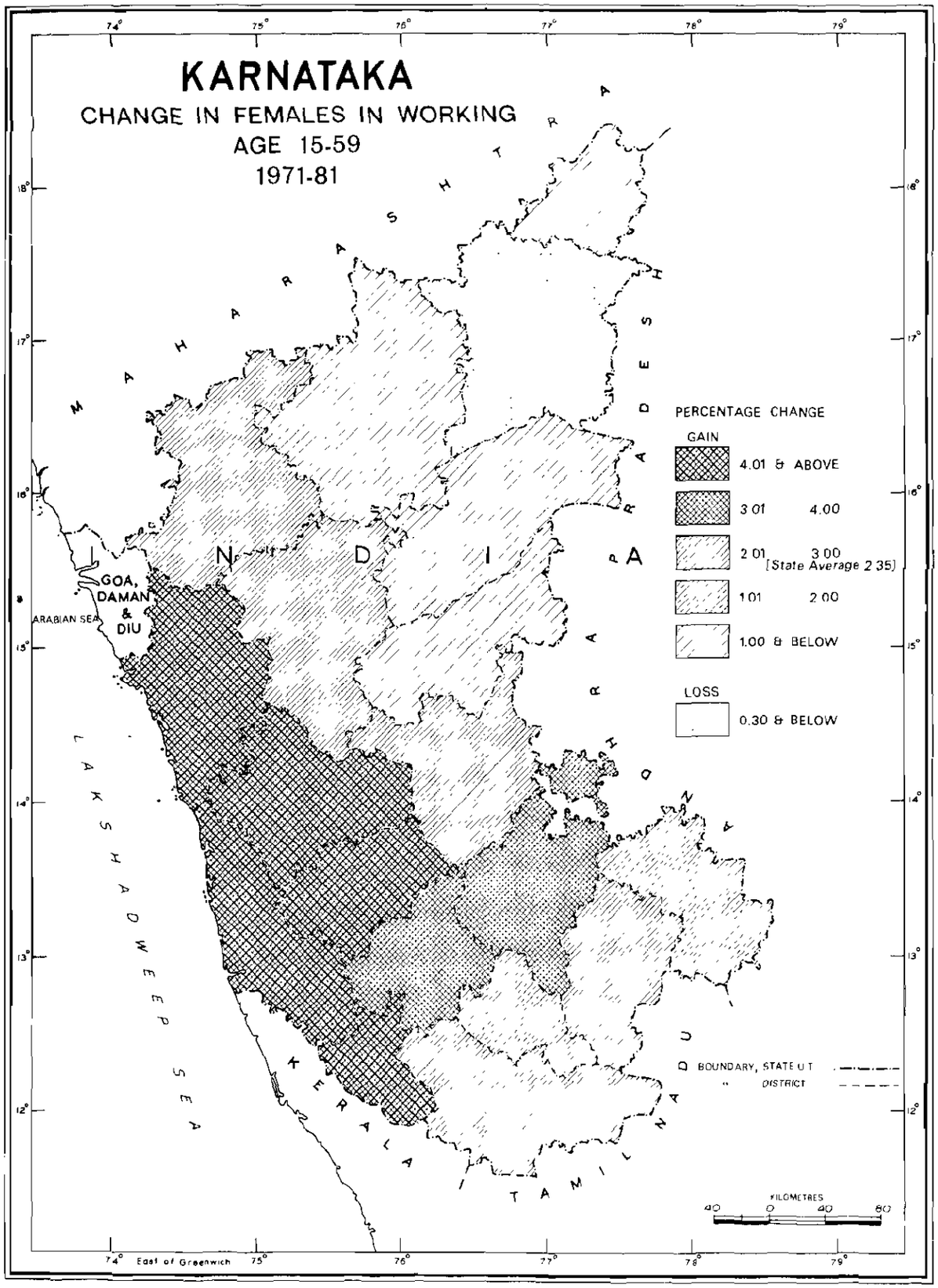

KARNATAKA
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
54.51 & ABOVE
53.51 — 54.50
52.51 — 53.50
[State Average 53.08]
51.51 — 52.50
51.50 & BELOW
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
2 500 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
OTHERS
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
18 213 087
53.08
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
489 648
50.49
1 030 456
51.22
1 190 246
51.37
1 457 129
52.95
886 581
51.93
1 433 799
52.42
734 324
51.67
524 621
55.06
863 285
51.96
805 802
52.73
444 851
54.66
969 332
53.59
938 839
52.21
1 222 602
56.11
673 978
53.30
2 365 071
54.88
694 435
50.88
272 995
57 934
1 265 095
53.53
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 32

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81

This map depicts the change in the proportion of female population in the working age-group 15-59 to total female population during the decade 1971-81. For depicting the data same cartographic method has been used as used for Map 30.

In the State as a whole, the proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 to total female population has increased from 50.73 per cent in 1971 to 53.08 per cent in 1981, thereby indicating a gain of 2.35 points. At the district level, it is seen that out of 19 districts of the State only one district i.e. Gulbarga has recorded a decline of 0.27 point in the proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 during 1971-81 and all the other 18 districts have registered an increase in this proportion. The highest gain has been recorded in Chikmagalur district (5.00 points) closely followed by Kodagu (4.91), Shimoga (4.67), Uttar Kannad (4.29) and Dakshin Kannad (4.19). All these five districts showing high increase in the proportion of females in working age are contiguously spread over coastal and Malnad regions of the State. Tumkur (3.76) and Hassan (3.32) districts have also exhibited a significantly higher increase in this proportion. As many as five districts viz. Chitradurga (2.76), Dharwad (2.56), Bangalore (2.35), Belgaum (2.25) and Mysore (2.18) have shown a moderate increase. Mandya (1.73) and Kolar (1.01) districts have recorded relatively low increase and the lowest range showing a gain of 1.00 and below point contains four districts of Bijapur (0.94), Bidar (0.79), Raichur (0.60) and Bellary (0.41).


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING
AGE 15-59
1971-81
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
4.01 & ABOVE
3.01 4.00
2.01 3.00
[State Average 2.35]
1.01 2.00
1.00 & BELOW
LOSS
0.30 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE U.T.
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
INDIA
East of Greenwich

MAP 33

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map represents the proportion of urban male population in working age 15-59 to total urban male population. Data have been represented by the same cartographic method as used for Map No. 29.

In the State as a whole, there are 5,570,227 urban males, of which as many as 3,237,269 urban males are in employable age-group 15-59 which constitute 58.12 per cent of the total urban male population. Among the districts of the State, this proportion varies between 50.73 per cent in Bidar district to 62.25 per cent in Kodagu district.

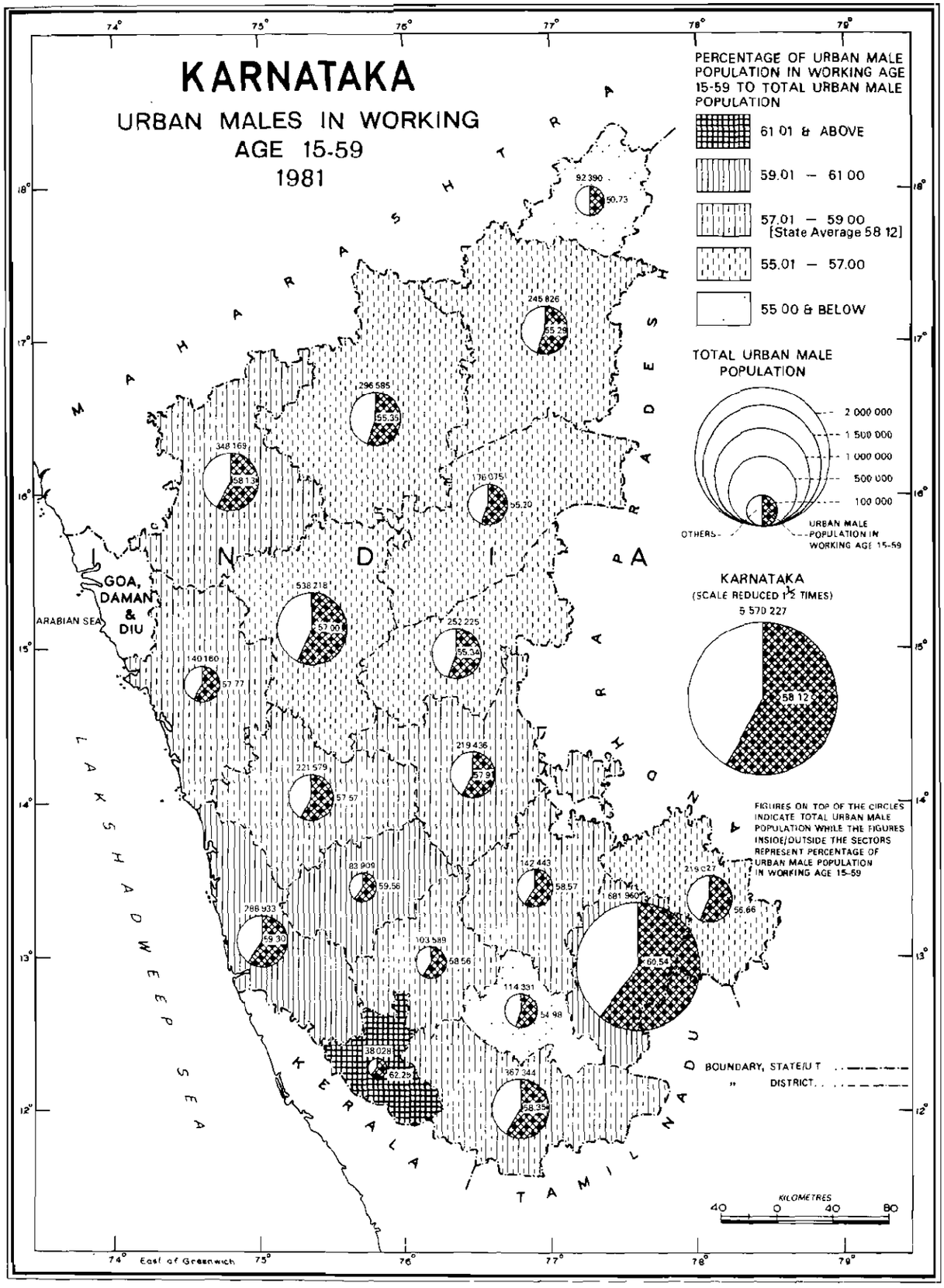
Rangewise analysis of the districts reveals that only Kodagu district (62.25%) comes under the highest range of 61.01 & above percent. The next range of 59.01-61.00 per cent claims three districts viz. Bangalore (60.54%), Chikmagalur (59.56%) and Dakshin Kannad (59.30%). As many as seven districts namely, Tumkur (58.57%), Hassan (58.56%), Mysore (58.35%), Belgaum (58.13%), Chitradurga (57.91%), Uttar Kannad (57.77%) and Shimoga (57.57%) come under the moderate range of 57.01-59.00 per cent which also contains State average. All the districts coming under this range are contiguously located from Belgaum in the north to Mysore in the south. Six districts are covered in the range of 55.01-57.00 per cent. These districts are Dharwad (57.00%), Kolar (56.66%), Bijapur (55.35%), Bellary (55.34%), Gulbarga (55.29%) and Raichur (55.20%). Excepting Kolar all other districts of this range are found in a compact block spread over the northern part of the State. The last range of 55.00 & below contains two districts, of which one district namely, Bidar is in northern part and the other Mandya district is in the southern part of the State.

The following table gives the districtwise figures about total urban male population, urban male population in working age 15-59 and the percentage of urban male population in working age 15-59 to total urban male population:

Urban Males in Working Age 15-59, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Urban Males	Urban Males in Working Age 15-59	Percentage of urban Males in Working Age 15-59 to Total Urban Males
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	5,570,227	3,237,269	58.12
1.	Bangalore	1,681,960	1,018,318	60.54
2.	Belgaum	348,169	202,396	58.13
3.	Bellary	252,225	139,592	55.34
4.	Bidar	92,390	46,874	50.73
5.	Bijapur	296,585	164,171	55.35
6.	Chikmagalur	83,909	49,979	59.56
7.	Chtradurga	219,436	127,071	57.91
8.	Dakshin Kannad	288,933	171,338	59.30
9.	Dharwad	538,218	306,799	57.00
10.	Gulbarga	245,826	135,917	55.29
11.	Hassan	103,589	60,660	58.56
12.	Kodagu	38,028	23,672	62.25
13.	Kolar	219,027	124,107	56.66
14.	Mandya	114,331	62,858	54,98
15.	Mysore	367,344	214,361	58.35
16.	Raichur	176,075	97,201	55.20
17.	Shimoga	221,579	127,555	57.57
18.	Tumkur	142,443	83,435	58.57
19.	Uttar Kannad	140, 160	80,965	57.77

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B (i), General Economic Tables, Table B-1.


KARNATAKA
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
61 01 & ABOVE
59.01 — 61 00
57.01 — 59 00 [State Average 58 12]
55.01 — 57.00
55 00 & BELOW
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
100 000
OTHERS
URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 1½ TIMES)
5 570 227
58 12
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
92 390
60.73
245 826
55 29
296 585
55.35
348 169
58 13
76 075
55.20
538 218
57 00
140 160
57 77
252 225
55.34
219 436
57 91
221 579
57 57
83 909
59.56
142 443
58.57
219 027
56.66
681 960
60.54
788 933
59 30
103 589
58 56
114 331
54 98
18 028
62.25
367 344
58.35
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

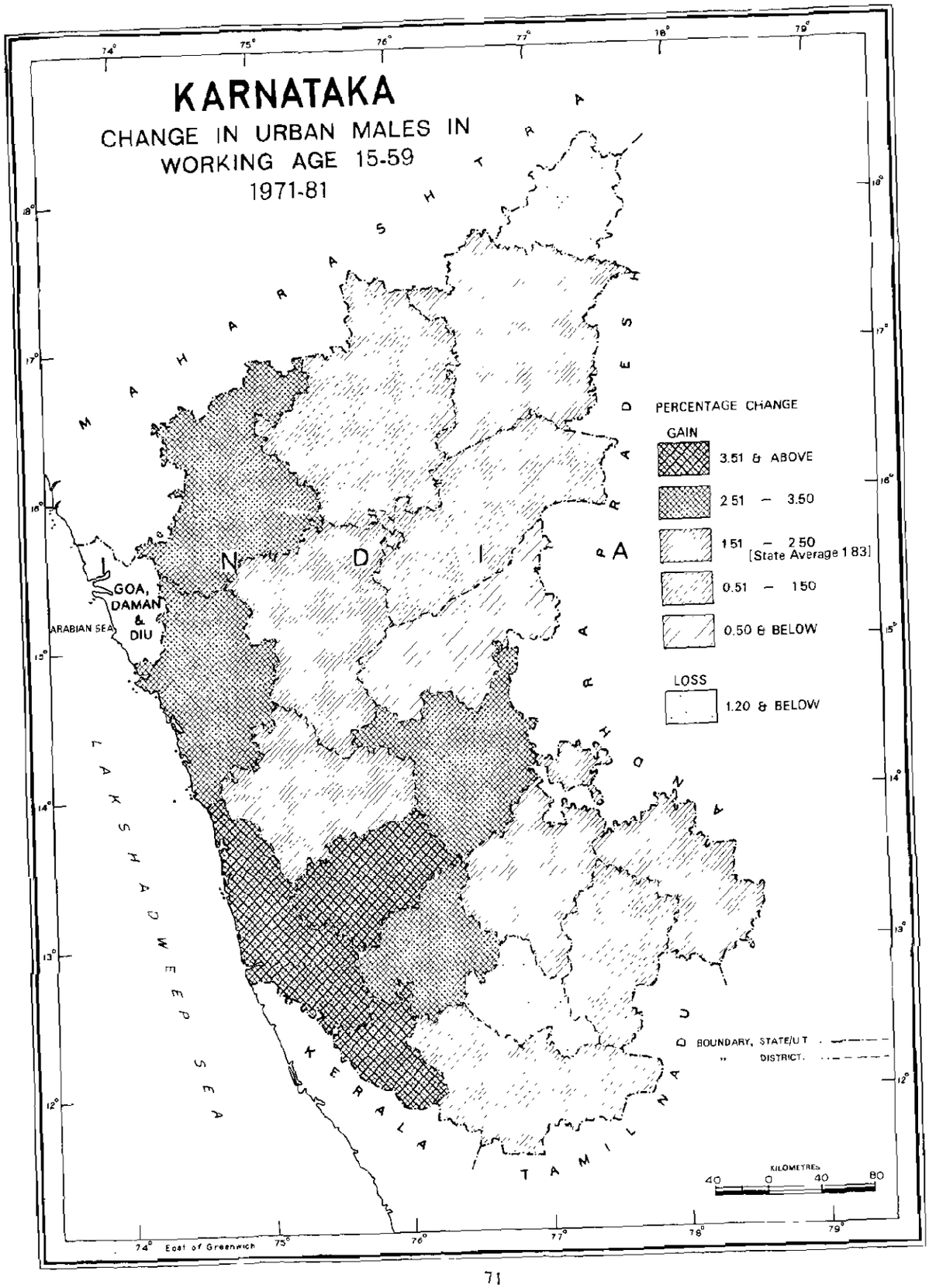
MAP 34

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81

The percentage gain or loss in the proportion of urban males in working age-group 15-59 in the districts of the State during the decade 1971-81 is depicted in this map. The cartographic technique used for preparing the map is same as that for Map No. 30.

In 1981, out of the total 5,570,227 urban males, as many as 3,237,269 urban males have been returned in age-group 15-59 whereas in 1971 out of 3,722,691 urban males, 2,095,401 urban males were in age-group 15-59. Thus, there is an increase of 1.83 points in the percentage of urban males in working age-group 15-59 during the decade 1971-81 in the State as a whole.

The study of the map reveals that out of the 19 districts of the State, as many as 17 districts have registered an increase in the proportion of urban males in working age 15-59 during the decade 1971-81. The highest increase of 4.47 points in the per cent scale has been recorded by Dakshin Kannad district, closely followed by Chikmagalur (4.45) and Kodagu (3.58) districts. The districts of Uttar Kannad (2.88), Belgaum (2.55), Chitradurga (2.54) and Hassan (2.52) have also registered significantly higher increase in this proportion. As many as five districts viz., Kolar (2.11), Tumkur (2.05), Gulbarga (1.99), Shimoga (1.84) and Dharwad (1.78) have recorded a moderate increase in the corresponding proportion. Another five districts namely. Bangalore (1.33), Mysore (1.16), Raichur (1.11), Bijapur (0.98) and Bellary (0.11) have recorded low and very low gain in the percentage of urban male population in working age-group 15-59. The remaining two districts which have recorded a loss are Bidar (-1.12) and Mandya (-0.09).


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
3.51 & ABOVE
2.51 – 3.50
1.51 – 2.50
[State Average 1.83]
0.51 – 1.50
0.50 & BELOW
LOSS
1.20 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 35

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

The map shows the districtwise proportion of rural males in working age 15-59 to total rural make population. The same cartographic method as used for Map No. 29 has been used for depicting the data.

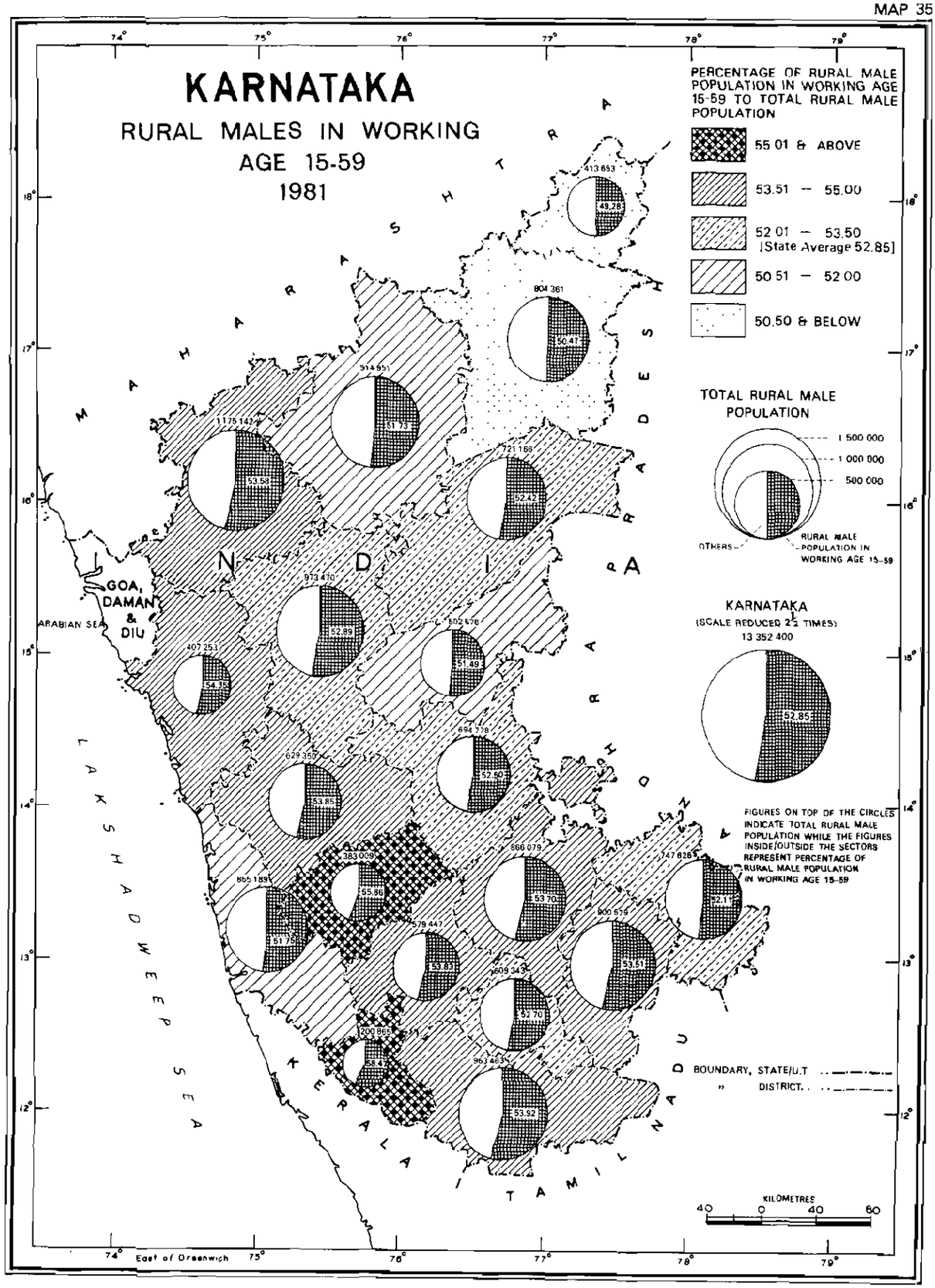
Out of the total rural male population of 13,352,400 in the State, as many as 7,056,962 males are in working age 15-59 which constitute 52.85 per cent of the total rural male population. The highest proportion of rural males in working age is found in Kodagu district (58.47%) followed by Chikmagalur (55.66%), Uttar Kannad (54.35%), Mysore (53.92%), Shimoga (53.85%), Hassan (53.83%), Tumkur (53.70%), Belgaum (53.58%) and Bangalore (53.51%) districts. In the districts of Dharwad, Mandya, Chitradurga, Raichur and Kolar the corresponding proportion is generally moderate which ranges between 52.01 and 53.50 per cent. The remaining five districts namely, Dakshin Kannad (51.75%), Bijapur (51.73%), Bellary (51.49%), Gulbarga (50.47%) and Bidar (49.28%) have recorded relatively low proportion of rural males in working age 15-59.

The following table gives the figures about rural males in working age-group 15-59 in 1981:

Rural Males in Working Age 15-59, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Males	Rural Males in Working Age 15-59	Percentage of Rural Males in Working Age 15-59 to Total Rural Males
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	13,352,400	7,056,962	52.85
1.	Bangalore	900,579	481,922	53.51
2.	Belgaum	1,175,142	629,609	53.58
3.	Bellary	502,676	258,849	51.49
4.	Bidar	413,653	203,837	49.28
5.	Bijapur	914,951	473,289	51.73
6.	Chikmagalur	383,009	213,177	55.66
7.	Chitradurga	694,778	364,734	52.50
8.	Dakshin Kannad	865,189	447,707	51.75
9.	Dharwad	973,470	514,909	52.89
10.	Gulbarga	804,361	405,939	50.47
11.	Hassan	579,447	311,942	53.83
12.	Kodagu	200,865	117,444	58.47
13.	Kolar	747,626	389,619	52.11
14.	Mandya	609,343	321,106	52.70
15.	Mysore	963,463	519,534	53.92
16.	Raichur	721,166	378,031	52.42
17.	Shimoga	629,350	338,911	53.85
18.	Tumkur	866,079	465,051	53.70
19.	Uttar Kannad	407,253	221,353	54.35

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B (i), General Economic Tables, Table B-1.


KARNATAKA
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
55.01 & ABOVE
53.51 – 55.00
52.01 – 53.50
[State Average 52.85]
50.51 – 52.00
50.50 & BELOW
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
OTHERS
RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2½ TIMES)
13 352 400
52.85
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 60
East of Greenwich
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
413 653
49.78
804 361
50.47
914 851
51.73
1176 142
53.58
721 169
52.42
973 410
52.89
407 253
54.13
602 678
51.49
694 778
52.50
629 357
53.85
383 009
55.86
866 079
53.70
347 626
52.15
865 189
51.75
579 441
53.83
609 343
52.70
800 519
53.51
200 868
54.4
963 463
53.92

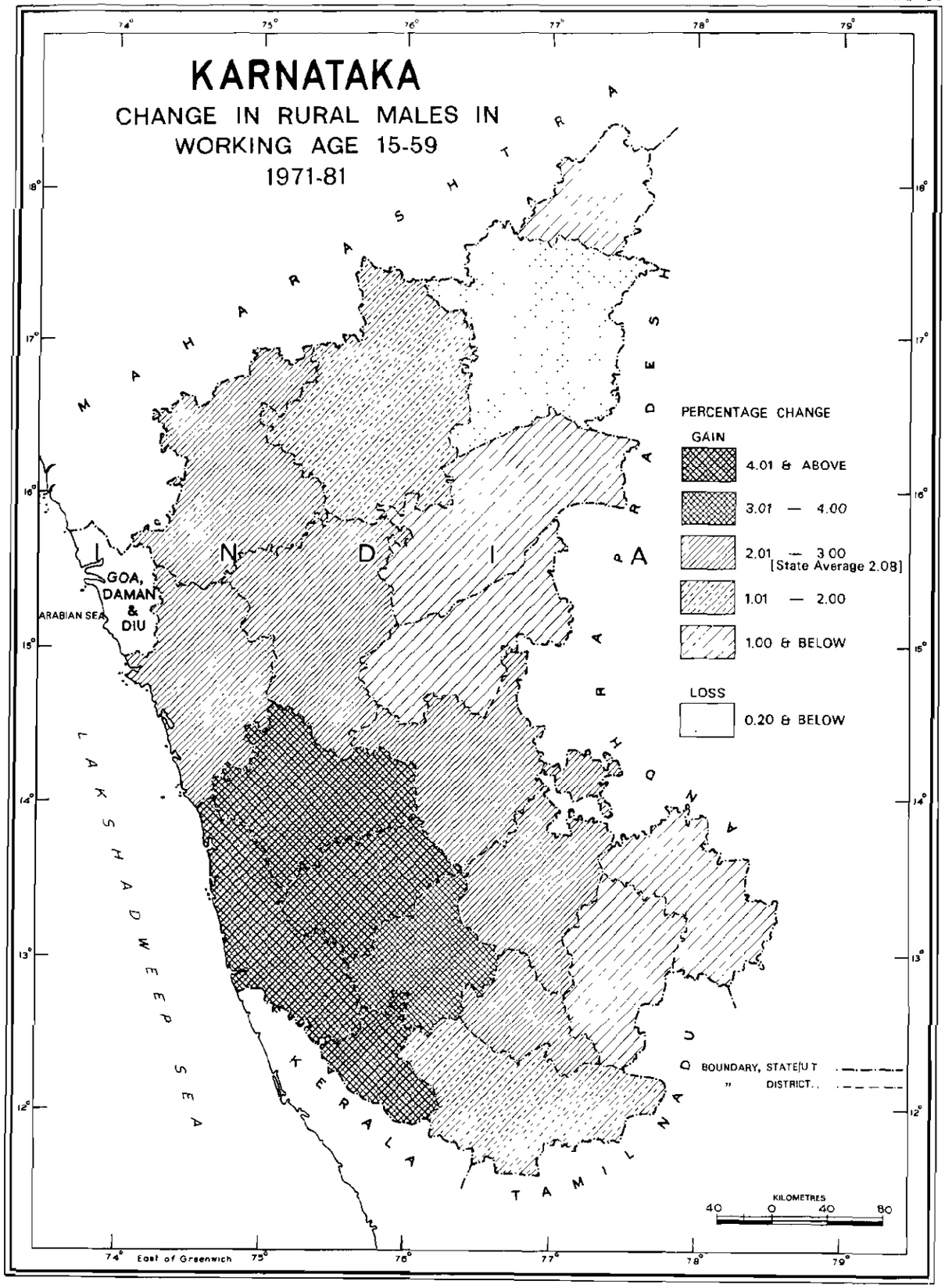
MAP 36

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81

The percentage gain or loss in the proportion of rural males in working age-group 15-59 in the districts of the State during the decade 1971-81 is depicted in this map. The cartographic technique used for preparing the map is same as that for Map 30.

In 1981, out of the total 13,352,400 rural males, as many as 7,056,962 rural males have been returned in age-group 15-59 whereas in 1971 out of 11,249,209 rural males, 5,711,564 rural males were in age-group 15-59. Thus, there is an increase of 2.08 points in the percentage of rural males in working age-group 15-59 during the decade 1971-81 in the State as a whole.

The study of the map reveals that out of the 19 districts of the State, as many as 18 districts have registered an increase in the proportion of rural males in working age 15-59 during the decade 1971-81. The highest increase of 4.47 points in the per cent scale has been recorded by Dakshin Kannad district closely followed by Shimoga (4.43), Kodagu (4.13) and Chikmagalur (4.09) districts. It has also been significantly high in the district of Hassan (3.49). As many as six districts viz. Mandya (2.60), Dharwad (2.57), Uttar Kannad (2.55), Belgaum (2.38), Chitradurga (2.22) and Tumkur (2.02) have recorded a moderate increase in this proportion. Seven districts have recorded low and very low gain in the percentage of rural male population in working age-group 15-59 which ranges between 1.65 in Mysore district and 0.24 in Bellary district. Remaining one district namely, Gulbarga (-0.16) has recorded a loss in its proportion of rural males in working age.


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
4.01 & ABOVE
3.01 — 4.00
2.01 — 3.00
[State Average 2.08]
1.01 — 2.00
1.00 & BELOW
LOSS
0.20 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
East of Greenwich

MAP 37

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

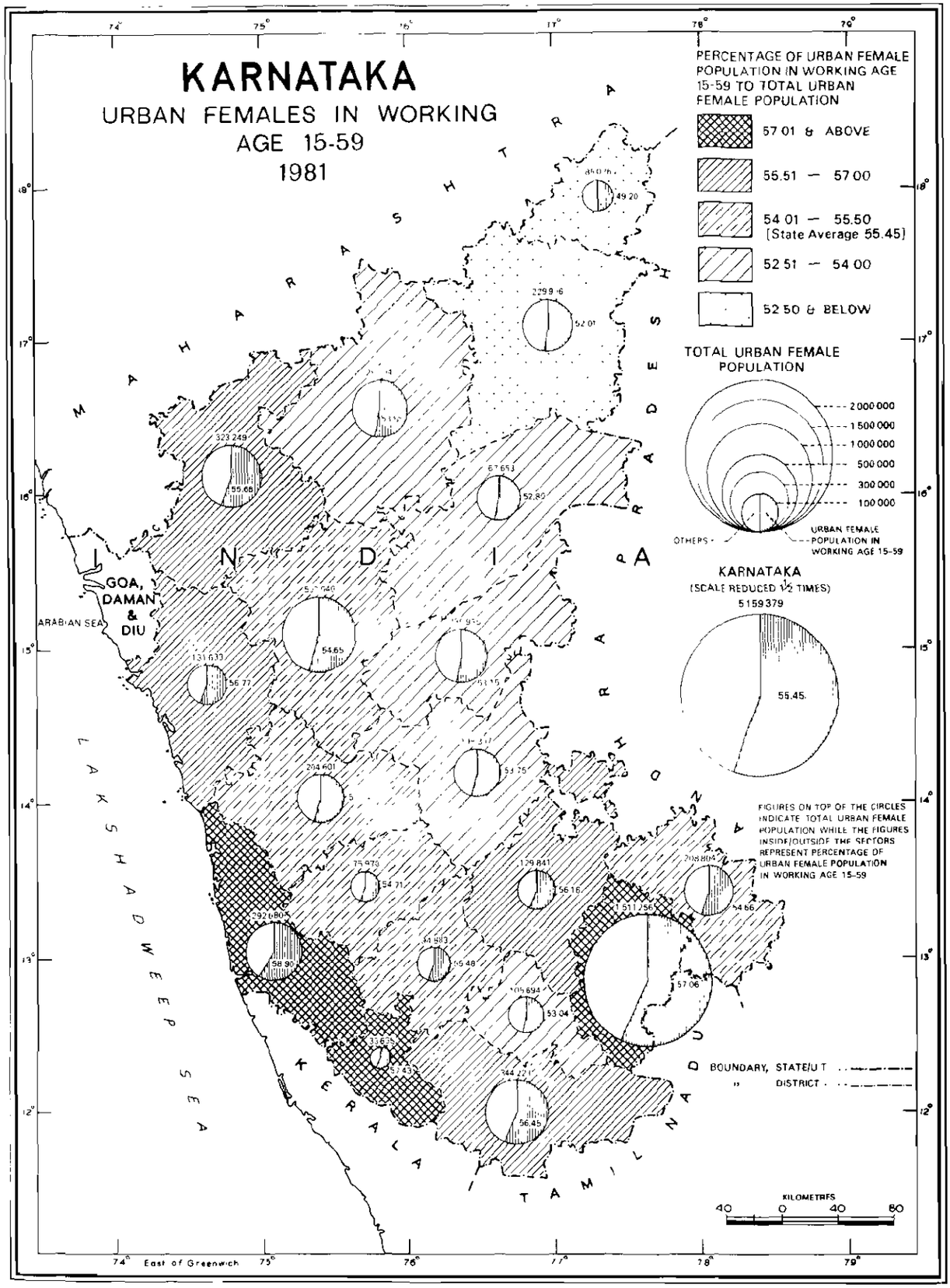
The map shows the districtwise proportion of urban females in working age 15-59 to total urban female population. The same cartographic method as used for Map No. 29 has been used for depicting the data.

Out of the total urban female population of 5,159,379 in the State, as many as 2,860,947 females are in working age 15-59 which constitute 55.45 per cent of the total urban females. The highest proportion of urban females in working age is found in Dakshin Kannad district (58.90%) closely followed by Kodagu (57.43%) and Bangalore (57.06%) districts. This proportion is also relatively higher in the districts of Uttar Kannad (56.77%), Mysore (56.45%), Tumkur (56.16%), Belgaum (55.68%) and Hassan (55.48%). In the remaining eleven districts namely, Shimoga (54.94%), Chikmagalur (54.71%), Kolar (54.66%), Dharwad (54.65%), Chitradurga (53.75%), Bijapur (53.51%), Bellary (53.15%), Mandya (53.04%), Raichur (52.80%), Gulbarga (52.01%) and Bidar (49.20%) the corresponding proportion is less than the State average. Almost all these districts of relatively low proportion of urban females in working age form a contiguous belt spread over northern and central parts of the State. The following table gives the figures of urban females in working age-group 15-59 in 1981:

Urban Females in Working Age 15-59, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Urban Female Population	Urban Female Population in working age 15-59	Percentage of urban female Population in working age 15-59 to Total Urban Female Population
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	5,159,379	2,860,947	55.45
1.	Bangalore	1,511,256	862,278	57.06
2.	Belgaum	323,249	179,973	55.68
3.	Bellary	239,935	127,533	53.15
4.	Bidar	85,026	41,834	49.20
5.	Bijapur	282,043	150,915	53.51
6.	Chikmagalur	75,970	41,560	54.71
7.	Chitradurga	198,307	106,590	53.75
8.	Dakshin Kannad	292,680	172,380	58.90
9.	Dharwad	500,040	273,279	54.65
10.	Gulbarga	229,906	119,563	52.01
11.	Hassan	94,883	52,638	55.48
12.	Kodagu	33,635	19,317	57.43
13.	Kolar	208,804	114,136	54.66
14.	Mandya	105,694	56,064	53.04
15.	Mysore	344,223	194,314	56.45
16.	Raichur	167,653	88,515	52.80
17.	Shimoga	204,601	112,404	54.94
18.	Tumkur	129,841	72,925	56.16
19.	Uttar Kannad	131,633	74,732	56.77

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B (i), General Economic Tables, Table B-1.


KARNATAKA
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
57.01 & ABOVE
55.51 — 57.00
54.01 — 55.50
[State Average 55.45]
52.51 — 54.00
52.50 & BELOW
TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
300 000
100 000
OTHERS
URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED ½ TIMES)
5159379
55.45
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

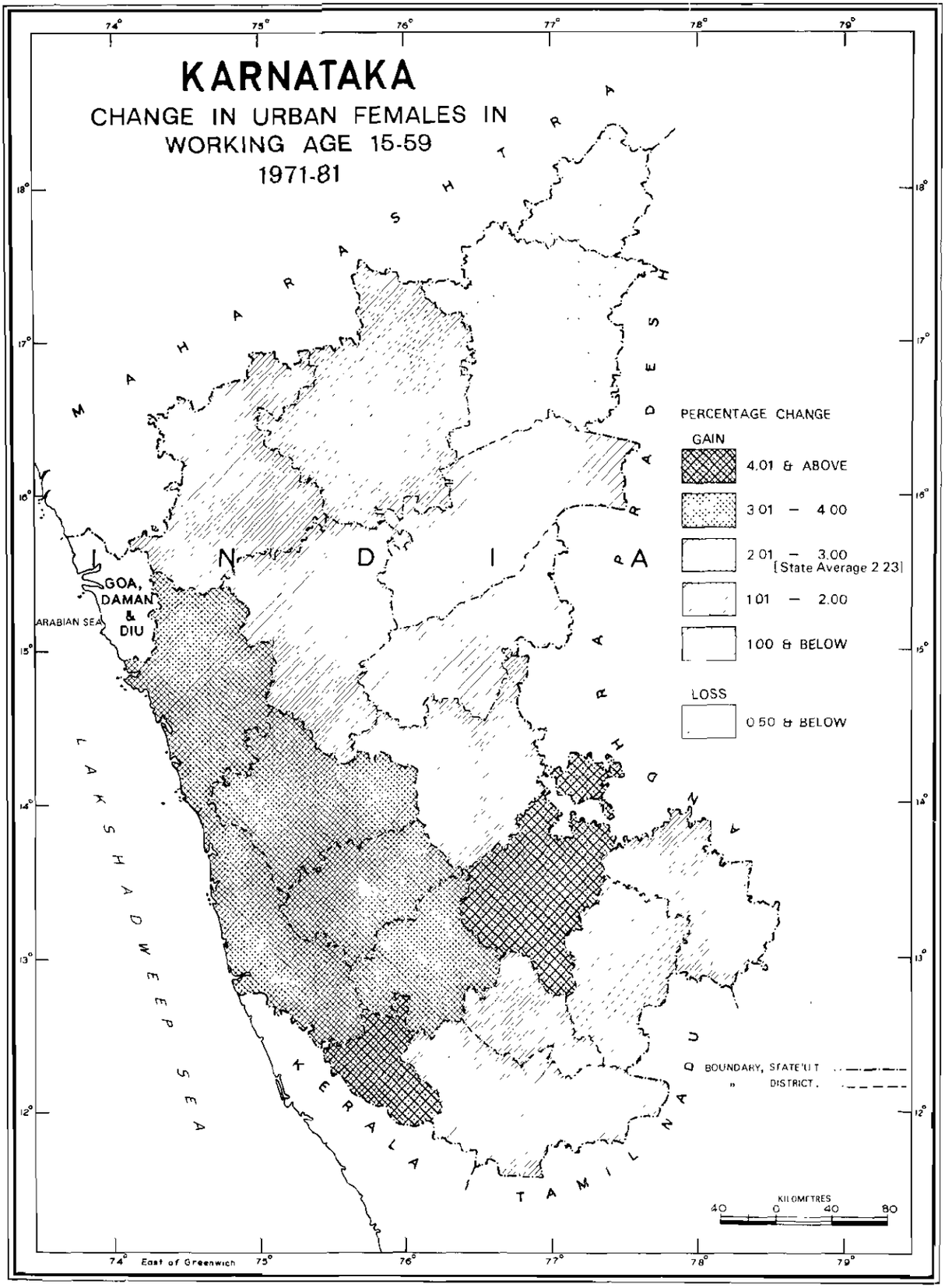
MAP 38

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81

The percentage gain or loss in the proportion of urban females in working age-group 15-59 in the districts of the State during the decade 1971-81 is depicted in this map. The technique used for preparing the map is same as that for Map 30.

In 1981, out of the total 5,159,379 urban females, as many as 2,860,947 urban females have been returned in age-group 15-59 whereas in 1971,out of 3,399,402 urban females, 1,809,355 urban females were in the age-group 15-59. Thus, there is an increase of 2.23 points in the percentage of urban female population in working age-group 15-59 during the decade 1971-81 in the State as a whole.

The study of the map reveals that out of the 19 districts of the State, as many as 17 districts have registered an increase in the proportion of urban females in working age 15-59 during 1971-81. The highest increase of 4.54 points in the per cent scale is recorded by Tumkur district closely followed by Kodagu (4.16). The districts of Dakshin Kannad (3.67), Shimoga (3.46), Uttar Kannad (3.18), Hassan (3.12) and Chikmagalur (3.03) have also registered a significantly higher increase in the corresponding proportion. As many as six districts viz. Chitradurga (2.93), Dharwad (2.52),Kolar (2.51), Belgaum (2.42), Mysore (2.40) and Mandya (2.15) have recorded a moderate increase in this proportion. The districts of Bangalore (1.99), Bijapur (1.12), Raichur (0.32) and Bellary (0.19) have recorded low and very low gain in the percentage of urban females in working age 15-59. The remaining two districts which have recorded a loss are Bidar (-0.33) and Gulbarga (-0.16).


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
4.01 & ABOVE
3.01 – 4.00
2.01 – 3.00
[State Average 2.23]
1.01 – 2.00
1.00 & BELOW
LOSS
0.50 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 39

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map represents the proportion of rural female population in working age 15-59 to total rural female population. Data have been represented by the same cartographic method as used for Map No. 29.

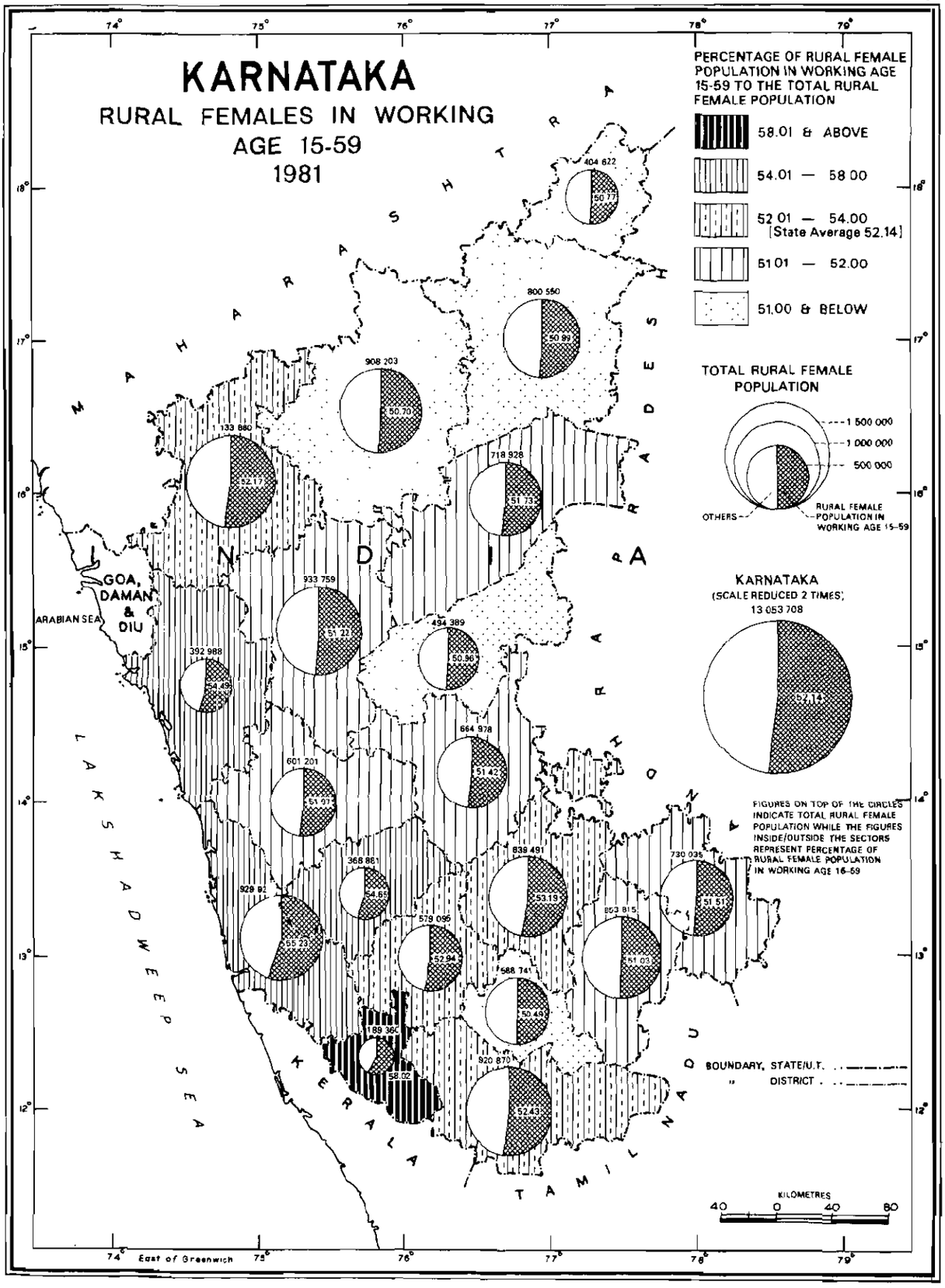
In the State as a whole, there are 13,053,708 rural females, of which as many as 6,806,275 rural females are in employable age-group 15-59 which constitute 52.14 per cent of the total rural female population. Among the districts of the State, this proportion varies between 50.49 per cent in Mandya district to 58.02 per cent in Kodagu district.

Rangewise analysis of the districts reveals that only Kodagu district (58.02%) comes under the highest range of 58.01 and above per cent. The next range of 54.01-58.00 per cent claims three districts viz. Dakshin Kannad (55.23%). Chikmagalur (54.65%) and Uttar Kannad (54.49%). As many as four districts namely, Tumkur (53.19%), Hassan (52.94%) Mysore (52.43%) and Belgaum (52.17%) come under the moderate range of 52.01-54.00 per cent which also contains State average. Three districts viz. Tumkur, Mandya and Mysore of this range are contiguously located in the southern region and remaining one district i.e. Belgaum is in the northern region. Six districts are covered in the range of 51.01-52.00 per cent. These districts are Shimoga (51.975), Raichur (51.73%), Kolar (51.51%), Chitradurga (51.42%), Dharwad (51.22%) and Bangalore (51.03%). Kolar and Bangalore districts of this range are located in south-eastern parts of the State while the other four districts are found in a compact block spread over the central parts of the State. The last range of 51.00 and below contains five districts, of which three districts viz. Gulbarga (50.99%), Bidar (50.77%) and Bijapur (50.70%) are contiguously found in the northern plateau whereas Mandya (50.49%) and Bellary (50.96%) districts are in southern and central regions respectively.

Rural Females in Working Age 15-59, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Females	Rural Females in Working Age 15-59	Percentage of Rural Females in Working Age 15-59 to Total Rural Females
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	13,053,708	6,806,275	52.14
1.	Bangalore	853,815	435,682	51.03
2.	Belgaum	1,133,880	591,596	52.17
3.	Bellary	494,389	251,920	50.96
4.	Bidar	404,622	205,408	50.77
5.	Bijapur	908,203	460,495	50.70
6.	Chikmagalur	368,881	201,594	54.65
7.	Chitradurga	664,978	341,958	51.42
8.	Dakshin Kannad	929,922	513,636	55.23
9.	Dharwad	933,759	478,255	51.22
10.	Gulbarga	800,550	408,192	50.99
11.	Hassan	579,095	306,566	52.94
12.	Kodagu	189,360	109,868	58.02
13.	Kolar	730,035	376,011	51.51
14.	Mandya	588,741	297,259	50.49
15.	Mysore	920,870	482,852	52.43
16.	Raichur	718,928	371,890	51.73
17.	Shimoga	601,201	312,467	51.97
18.	Tumkur	839,491	446,494	53.19
19.	Uttar Kannad	392,988	214,129	54.49

Source:- Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B (i), General Economic Tables, Table B.1.


KARNATAKA
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO THE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
58.01 & ABOVE
54.01 — 58.00
52.01 — 54.00 [State Average 52.14]
51.01 — 52.00
51.00 & BELOW
TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
OTHERS
RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
13 053 708
52.14
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 16-59
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
404 622
50.77
800 550
50.99
908 203
50.70
1 133 880
52.17
718 928
51.73
933 759
51.22
494 389
50.96
392 988
54.49
664 978
51.42
601 201
51.97
368 861
54.65
838 491
53.19
730 035
51.53
929 82
55.23
579 096
52.94
853 815
51.03
588 741
50.49
189 360
58.02
920 870
52.43
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

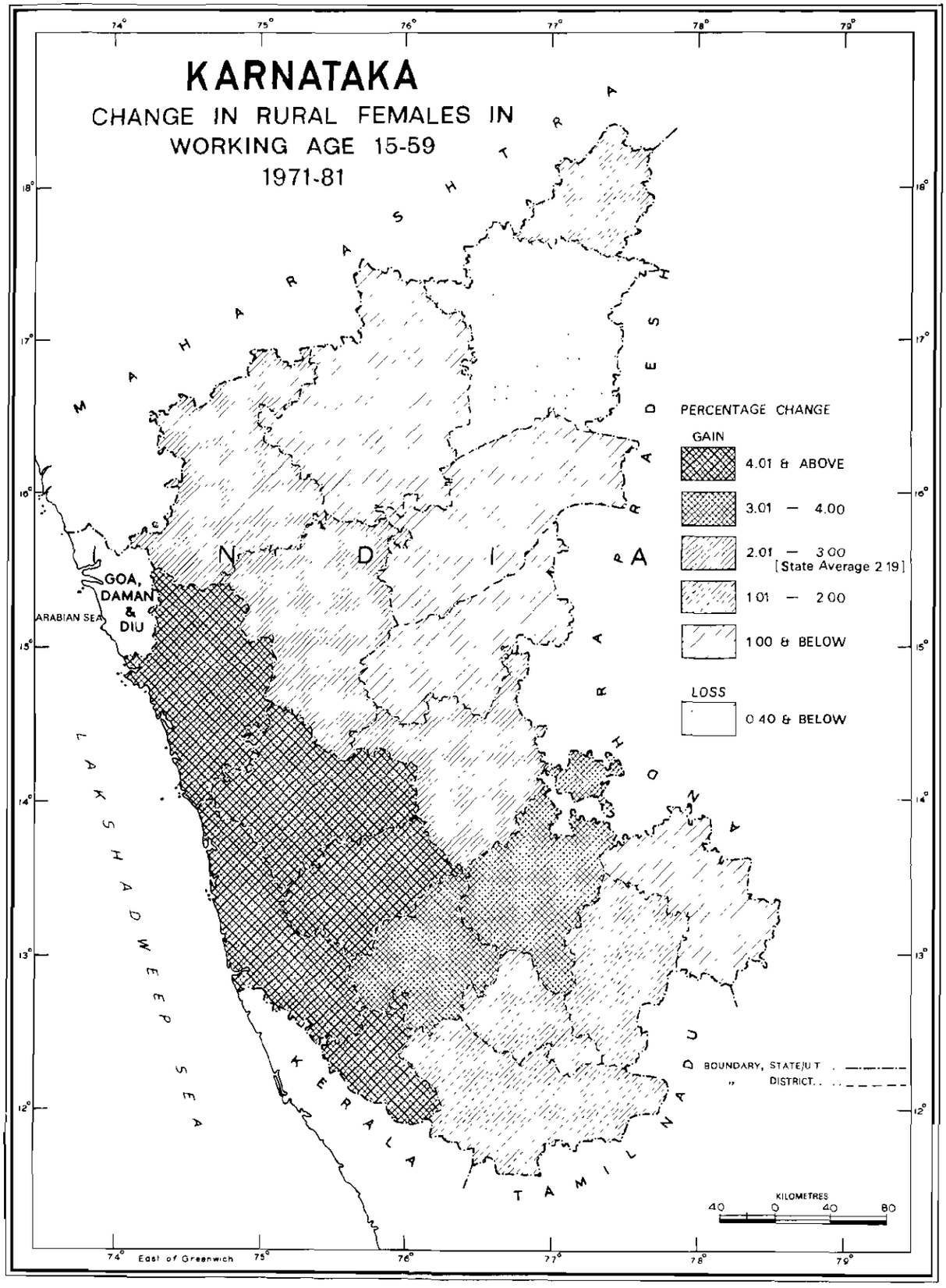
MAP 40

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81

The percentage gain or loss in the proportion of rural females in working age-group 15-59 in the districts of the State during the decade 1971-81 is depicted in this map. The cartographic technique used for preparing the map is same as that for Map 30.

In 1981,out of the total 13,053,708 rural females, as many as 6,806,275 rural females have been returned in age group 15 59 whereas in 1971 out of 10,927,712 rural females, 5,458,591 rural females were in age-group 15-59. Thus, there is an increase of 2.19 points in the percentage of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 during the decade 1971-81 in the State as a whole.

The study of the map reveals that out of the 19 districts of the State, as many as 18 districts have registered an increase in the proportion of rural females in working age 15-59 during 1971-81. The highest increase of 5.35 points in the per cent scale has been recorded by Chikmagalur district closely followed by Kodagu (5.05). The districts of Shimoga (4.94), Uttar Kannad (4.33), Dakshin Kannad (4.14), Tumkur (3.60) and Hassan (3.32) have also registered a significantly higher increase in this proportion. As many as three districts viz. Chitradurga (2.62), Dharwad (2.37) and Belgaum (2.12) have recorded a moderate increase in the corresponding proportion. Eight districts have recorded low and very low gain in the percentage of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 which ranges between 1.99 in Mysore district and 0.30 in Bellary district. Remaining one district namely, Gulbarga (-0.36) has recorded a loss in its proportion of rural females in working age.


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
GAIN
4.01 & ABOVE
3.01 — 4.00
2.01 — 3.00
[State Average 2.19]
1.01 — 2.00
1.00 & BELOW
LOSS
0.40 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

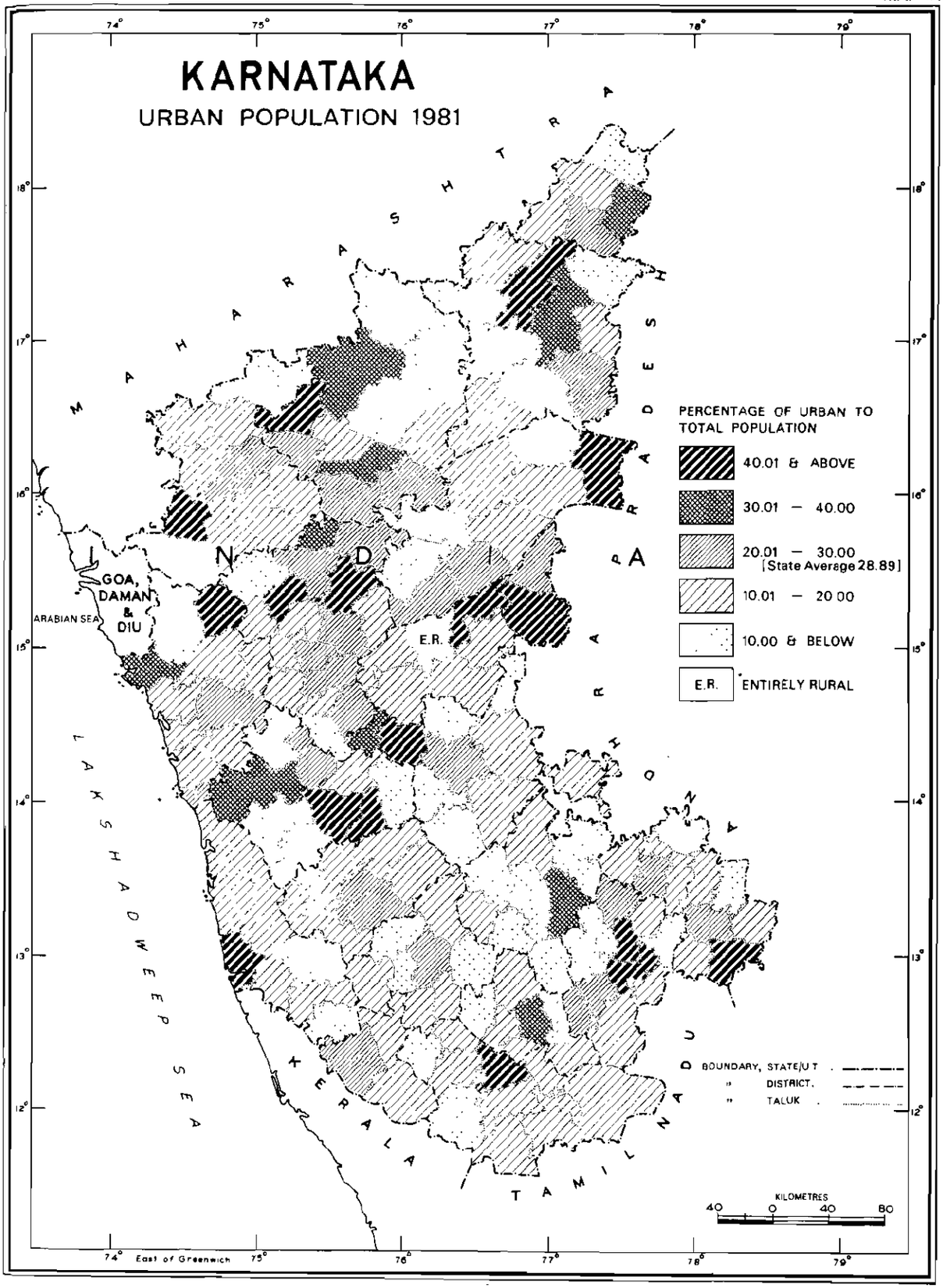
MAP 41

URBAN POPULATION 1981

The map shows the percentage of urban population to total population at the taluk level in the State as per 1981 census.

The percentages of urban population to total population of the taluks are grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the taluks have been shaded according to their range values. Taluks which have no urban population are denoted by E.R.

In 1981, only 28.89 per cent of the State's population resided in urban areas of the State. However, there are wide variations in the proportion of urban population over the various regions of the State. While some areas have very low proportion of urban population, some are highly urbanised. The highest proportion (96.21%) of urban population has been recorded in Bangalore North taluk of Bangalore district while the lowest proportion (3.23%) is observed in Beltangadi taluk of Dakshin Kannad district. Out of total 175 taluks of the State as many as 27 taluks are reported to have the proportion of urban population more than the State average of 28.89 per cent while 147 taluks have this proportion less than the State average. The remaining one taluk namely Hagaribommanahalli taluk of Bellary district has no urban population. Range-wise analysis of taluks reveals that 17 taluks have a percentage of 40.01 and above, 10 taluks between 30.01-40.00, 27 taluks between 20.01-30.00, 75 taluks between 10.01-20.00 and 45 taluks have a percentage of 10.00 and below.


KARNATAKA
URBAN POPULATION 1981
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
E.R.
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TO TOTAL POPULATION
40.01 & ABOVE
30.01 — 40.00
20.01 — 30.00
[State Average 28.89]
10.01 — 20.00
10.00 & BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT.
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

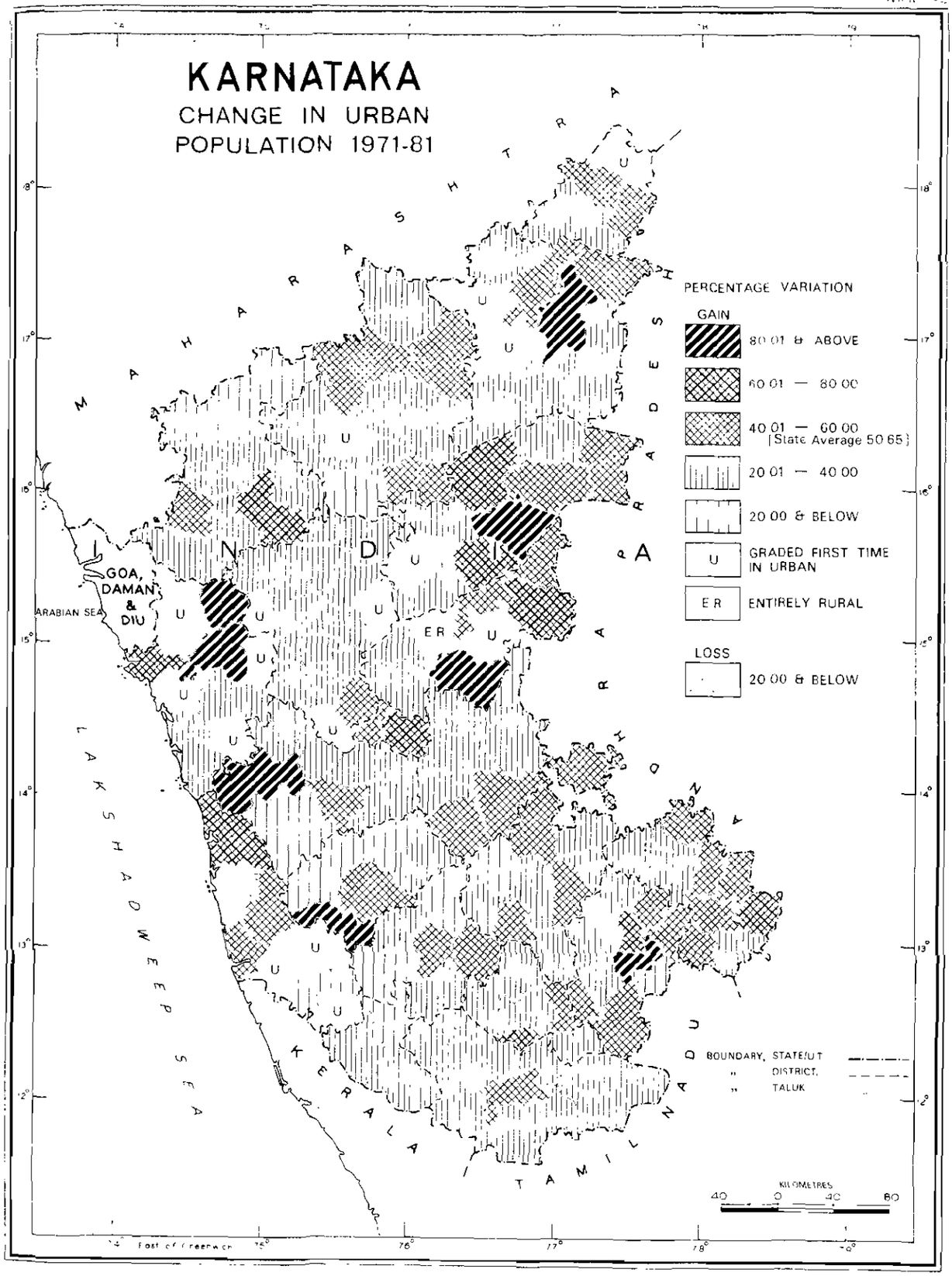
MAP 42

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971-81

The map represents the percentage decadal variation of urban population in each taluk of the State during 1971-81.

Percentages of increase or decrease in urban population during 1971-81 have been calculated and the figures thus obtained have been grouped into six ranges - five under 'gain' and one under 'loss' as shown in the legend of the map. The taluks have been shaded by different grades of hatching according to their percentage values. Taluks which are graded in urban first time are denoted by U while entirely rural taluks are denoted by E.R.

The urban population of the State increased from 7,122,093 in 1971 to 10,729,606 in 1981. Thus 3,607,513 persons were added in urban areas and it gives a decennial growth rate of 50.65 per cent during 1971-81. However, this growth rate varies considerably in the taluks of the State. The highest growth rate of 274.72 per cent is registered in Bangalore South taluk of Bangalore district while the lowest growth of 3.23 per cent is recorded in Narasimharajapura taluk of Chikmagalur district. Out of the totai 175 taluks in the State as many as 30 taluks have registered an increase more than the State average of 50.65 per cent while 126 taluks have recorded the increase less than the State average. Two taluks namely, Nelamangala taluk of Bangalore district and Udupi taluk of Dakshin Kannad district have registered a decrease of 17.68 per cent and 2.32 per cent respectively in their urban population during the decade. One taluk i.e. Hagaribommanahalli of Bellary district is entirely rural and remaining 16 taluks are graded urban first time in 1981. The rangewise analysis of the taluks showing increase reveals that 8 taluks have recorded a percentage increase of 80.01 and above, 10 taluks between 60.01-80.00, 37 taluks between 40.01-60.00, 83 taluks between 20.01-40.00 and 18 taluks have registered a percentage increase of 20.00 and below.


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN URBAN
POPULATION 1971-81
PERCENTAGE VARIATION
GAIN
80 01 & ABOVE
60 01 — 80 00
40 01 — 60 00
[State Average 50 65]
20 01 — 40 00
20 00 & BELOW
U GRADED FIRST TIME IN URBAN
ER ENTIRELY RURAL
LOSS
20 00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
" DISTRICT,
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
East of Greenwich

MAP 43

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-81

The map depicts the total urban population and the break up of the urban population contained in different population size classes of towns at each of the censuses from 1901 to 1981.

Vertical bars proportionate to the total urban population at each of the nine censuses from 1901-1981 are drawn in each district. Each of these bars are divided into six parts proportionate to the aggregate population of the towns falling into six population size classes namely Class I: Cities and Urban Agglomerations with population 100,000 and above, Class II: towns having population 50,000 to 99,999, Class III: towns with population 20,000 to 49,999, Class IV: towns containing population between 10,000 to 19,999, Class V: towns with population 5,000 to 9,999 and Class VI: towns having population less than 5,000. Various shades of hatchings are used to differentiate these six classes in the diagram. The census years are indicated at the bottom of the bars. Vertical scale on the right side of the diagram indicates the population in absolute numbers. In working out the total population for each of the different size classes of towns/urban agglomerations, the population of the towns/urban agglomerations for the previous censuses have been adjusted so as to correspond to the situation as at the 1981 census.

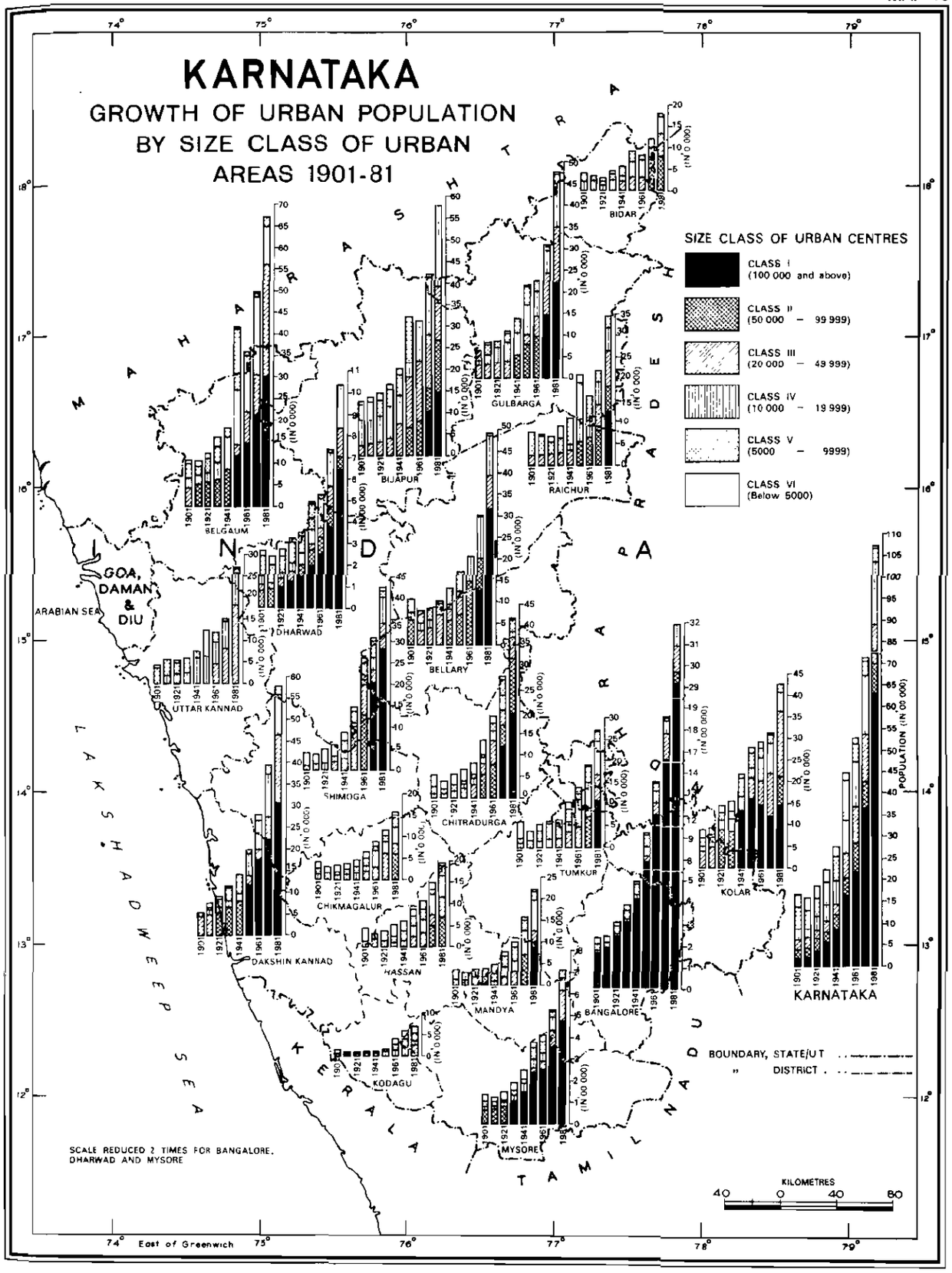
The urban population in the State which was a mere 1,639,900 at the beginning of the century increased to 10,729,606 during the 80 years from 1901-1981 registering a growth of 554%. The urban population in the State as a whole has had continuous growth during this period except during the period 1901-11 as it witnessed by the reduced urban population at 1911. The declassification of towns into rural units and heavy human loss by plague brought down the urban population in 1911.

At the 1961 census, though there was no fall in the urban population of the State, the growth rate was stinted for a large number of towns was declassified as rural as a result of the application of uniform and rigid tests laid down for recognising an area as urban. The fall in urban population is more in evidence at the district level.

A study of the distribution of population in the different size classes of towns reveals that population in the small sized towns i.e. in Classes IV to VI accounted for a larger proportion of urban population in the State in the earlier censuses viz. from 1901 to 1931. With the accretion of population in the larger urban centres and consequent upward movement in size class of the towns the situation however changed gradually and the decline is perceivable right since 1911. At the 1981 census nearly 83% of the total urban population of the State is contained in towns with population 20,000 and above, the remarkable feature in that being the Class I urban centres claim over 58% of the State's urban population. At the 1901 census towns with population 20,000 or more accounted for only 36% of the State's urban population.

The growth of urban population in the districts presents a varying picture. The urban population suffered a loss at the 1911 census in all the districts of the State except Bangalore, Bijapur, Dakshin Kannad, Gulbarga, Kolar and Uttar Kannad and it recorded a further decrease in the districts of Bidar, Kodagu and Raichur. Besides the latter three districts, Uttar Kannad is another district which recorded a decrease in urban population at the 1921 census.

Due to declassification of towns for the reasons stated above at the 1961 census, the urban population fell below the level of 1951 census in the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Raichur and Uttar Kannad. A number of towns, though were declassified, the urban population did not show any decrease in the districts of Bellary, Dharwad and Gulbarga. On the other hand the districts of Bangalore, Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu and Shimoga recorded significant increases in their urban population mainly due to classification of several areas as urban units. The decade 1971-81 witnessed considerable accretion of population in urban centres of Class I and II and five Class II towns moved into Class I taking the total number of Class I urban centres to 17 at the 1981 census. As mentioned earlier over 58% of the urban population is contained in this class. It may be worthwhile to mention here that Bangalore Urban Agglomeration has grown to become the 5th largest urban centre in the country and this alone accounts for 27% of the urban population of the State.


KARNATAKA
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION
BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN
AREAS 1901-81
SIZE CLASS OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I (100 000 and above)
CLASS II (50 000 – 99 999)
CLASS III (20 000 – 49 999)
CLASS IV (10 000 – 19 999)
CLASS V (5000 – 9999)
CLASS VI (Below 5000)
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNAD
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
TUMKUR
KOLAR
CHIKMAGALUR
DAKSHIN KANNAD
HASSAN
MANDYA
BANGALORE
KODAGU
MYSORE
KARNATAKA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMILNADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
" DISTRICT
SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES FOR BANGALORE, DHARWAD AND MYSORE
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 44
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1971-81

The map depicts the population size class of the urban centres in the State and their percentage growth rate of population between 1971-81.

The urban Centres are represented by six different symbols according to their population size class shown at their respective locations on the map. The percentage growth rate of population in the urban centres during the decade 1971-81 are grouped into five groups and are assigned with different shades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map. The symbols corresponding to each urban centre is shaded with the appropriate hatching corresponding to the percentage growth rate of the urban centre concerned. Places which were not towns in 1971 but are towns in 1981 are shaded in solid black.

There are 250 urban centres of different population size class in the State, of which seven are urban agglomerations. The number of urban centres in the districts varies from six in Bidar district to 22 in Dharwad district at the 1981 census. Belgaum and Bijapur districts have 19 urban centres each in them.

In the State as a whole, there are 17 urban centres of Class I, 11 towns of Class II, 64 towns of Class III, 100 towns of Class IV, 42 towns of Class V and 16 towns in the lowest Class (VI).

For the 1981 Census, 34 places (excluding those included in the urban agglomerations) were classified as urban. Of these, 24 were so classified for the first time and ten places were not towns at the 1971 census but were treated as such at some previous census or censuses. The percentage growth of population among the urban centres in the State during the decade 1971-81 varies from (−) 21.29 per cent to (+) 337.57 per cent. Raybag in Belgaum district is the only town in the State to have recorded a negative growth. This is due to non inclusion of certain areas which it comprised of at the 1971 census in the statutory limits of town municipality which it became in 1973. Wadi A.C.C. a small industrial town in Gulbarga district has recorded the highest growth rate of (+) 337.57 per cent.

The population in the urban centres i.e. urban population in the State as a whole has registered a growth rate of little over 50 per cent during the decade 1971-81. In all, 33 urban centres have registered a growth rate of over 50 per cent. Seven towns have recorded a growth rate of over 75 per cent. Among these Bangalore Urban Agglomeration is the largest urban centre (the fifth largest urban centre in the country). The other six which have registered a growth of over 75 per cent are the small industrial townships of Wadi A.C.C. (Gulbarga district) and Aditya Patna (Tumkur district), Sindhnur (Raichur district), Gonikoppal (Kodagu district), Dandeli and Yellapur (Uttar Kannad). The growth in the population of the latter three towns is partially attributable to the extension of the respective town limits. Bangalore Urban Centre has grown both spatially and in population content.

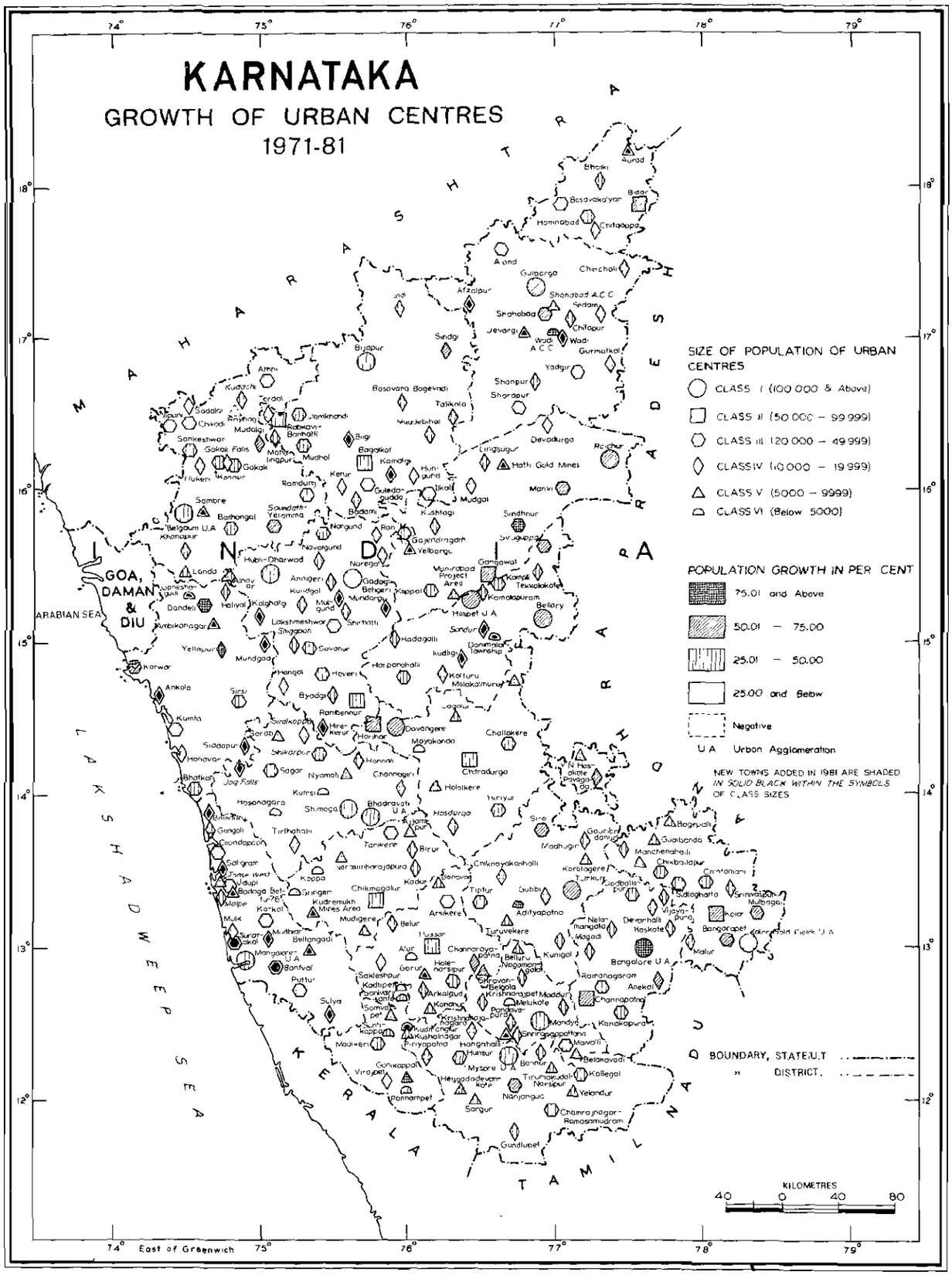
There are 26 towns which have registered growth rates ranging from 50.01 to 75.00. These urban centres are situated in different districts of the State but there are no such units in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshin Kannad, Dharwad, Kodagu, Mandya and Shimoga.

It may be mentioned here that most of the urban centres in the State are administrative headquarters of the taluks and some of them are subdivisional and district headquarters also. In the absence of any material change in their boundaries, most of these towns which have had a steady growth in the recent years have recorded moderate growth rates. In the districts of Bangalore, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore, towns which have recorded growth rates ranging from 25.01-50.00 are in large numbers.

The table given below illustrates the urban centres by size class of population and percentage growth during 1971-81

Number of Urban Centres by Size Class of Population and percentage growth 1971-81

Size Class of Towns	Number of Urban Centres						
	Total	New Towns added in 1981 Census	Population Growth in percent				
			75.01 and above	50.01-75.00	25.01-50.00	25 and below	Negative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	17	-	1	6	8	2	-
II	11	-	-	5	6	-	-
III	64	2	2	9	35	16	-
IV	100	18	1	5	51	25	-
V	42	11	1	1	18	10	1
VI	16	3	2	-	3	8	-
	250	34	7	26	121	61	1


KARNATAKA
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1971-81
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I (100 000 & Above)
CLASS II (50 000 – 99 999)
CLASS III (20 000 – 49 999)
CLASS IV (10 000 – 19 999)
CLASS V (5000 – 9999)
CLASS VI (Below 5000)
POPULATION GROWTH IN PER CENT
75.01 and Above
50.01 – 75.00
25.01 – 50.00
25.00 and Below
Negative
U A Urban Agglomeration
NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 ARE SHADED IN SOLID BLACK WITHIN THE SYMBOLS OF CLASS SIZES
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
ARABIAN SEA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
East of Greenwich

MAP 45

TOWNS THAT LOST URBAN STATUS DURING 1971-81

The map depicts the towns which were declassified as rural at the 1981 Census.

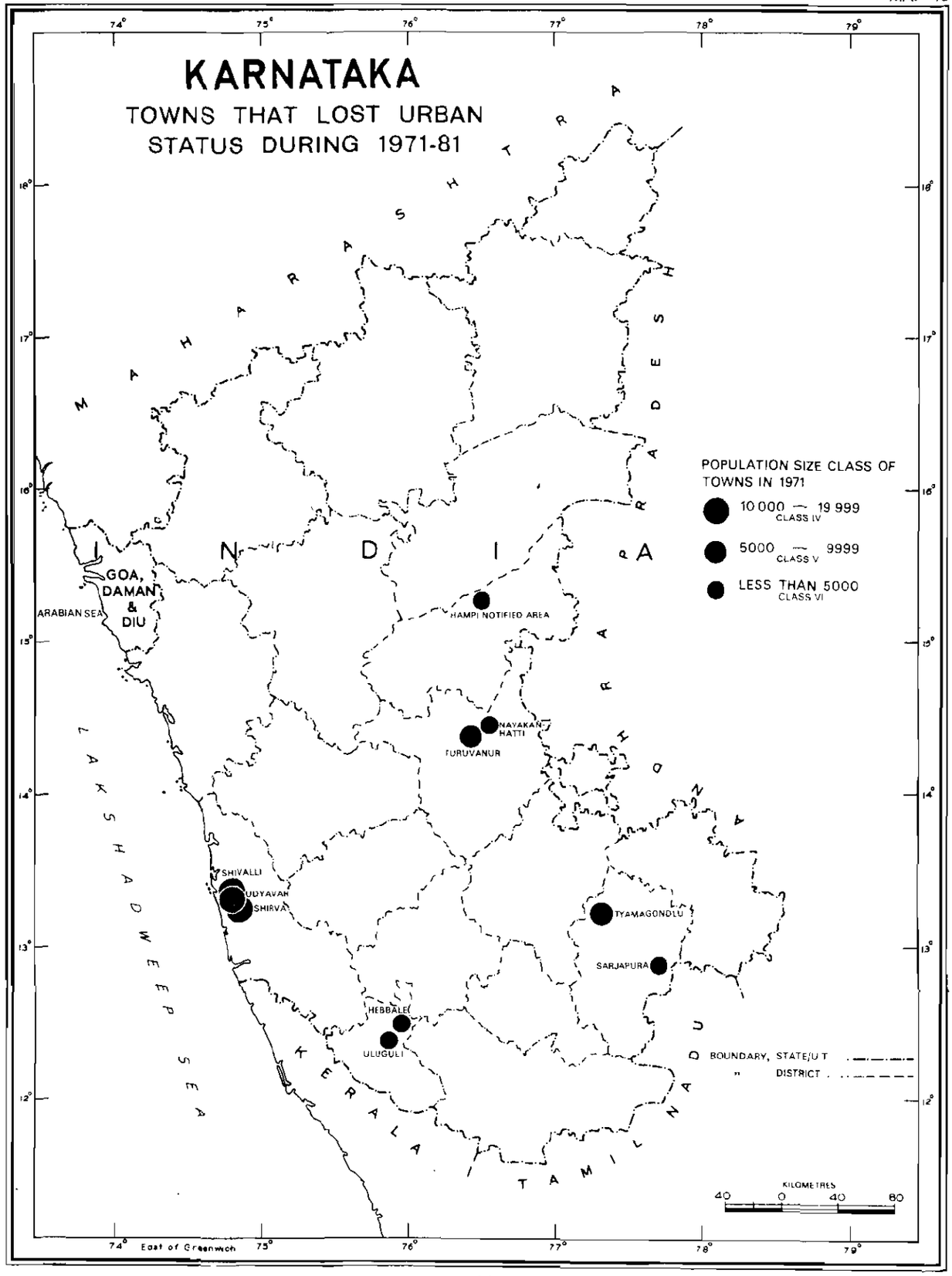
Solid black circles are drawn at the location of the towns which lost urban status subsequent to 1971 in proportion to their size class of population according to 1971 Census.

There are 10 places which were towns in 1971 but have lost that status in 1981 census. These 10 places are Sarjapura and Tyamagondlu of Bangalore district, Hampi Notified Area of Bellary district; Nayakanhatti and Turuvanur of Chitradurga district; Shirva, Shivalli and Udyavar of Dakshin Kannad district; and Hebbale and Uluguli of Kodagu district.

Sarjapura, Tyamagondlu, Nayakanhatti, Turuvanur and Hebbale were treated as towns in 1971 census as they were municipalities. As they subsequently ceased to be municipalities and also did not satisfy the demographic tests, they were not considered as urban units for the 1981 census. Similarly Hampi was given urban status for the first time in 1971 census as it was a notified area and subsequent to 1971 census the notified area committee was revoked. As this place did not satisfy the demographic criteria, it is no longer treated as urban unit in 1981 census. The non-municipal areas of Shirva, Shivalli, Udyavar and Uluguli, which were declared as towns for the first time at the 1971 census are now rural units as they did not satisfy urban criteria.

Besides the above 10 places, there is one place namely Pranthya which does not figure in the list of urban areas of 1981 but was not declassified as rural either. It has been merged with the newly created Mudbidri municipal town in 1981 and has lost its separate identity only.

MAP 45


KARNATAKA
TOWNS THAT LOST URBAN STATUS DURING 1971-81
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDIA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMILNADU
HAMPI NOTIFIED AREA
NAYAKANHATTI
TURUVANUR
SHIVALLI
UDYAVAR
SHIRVA
TYAMAGONDLU
SARJAPURA
HEBBALE
ULUGULI
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS IN 1971
10 000 — 19 999 CLASS IV
5000 — 9999 CLASS V
LESS THAN 5000 CLASS VI
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 46

URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE (CLASS I) 1981

This map depicts the functional characteristics of class I urban centres for the State in 1981.

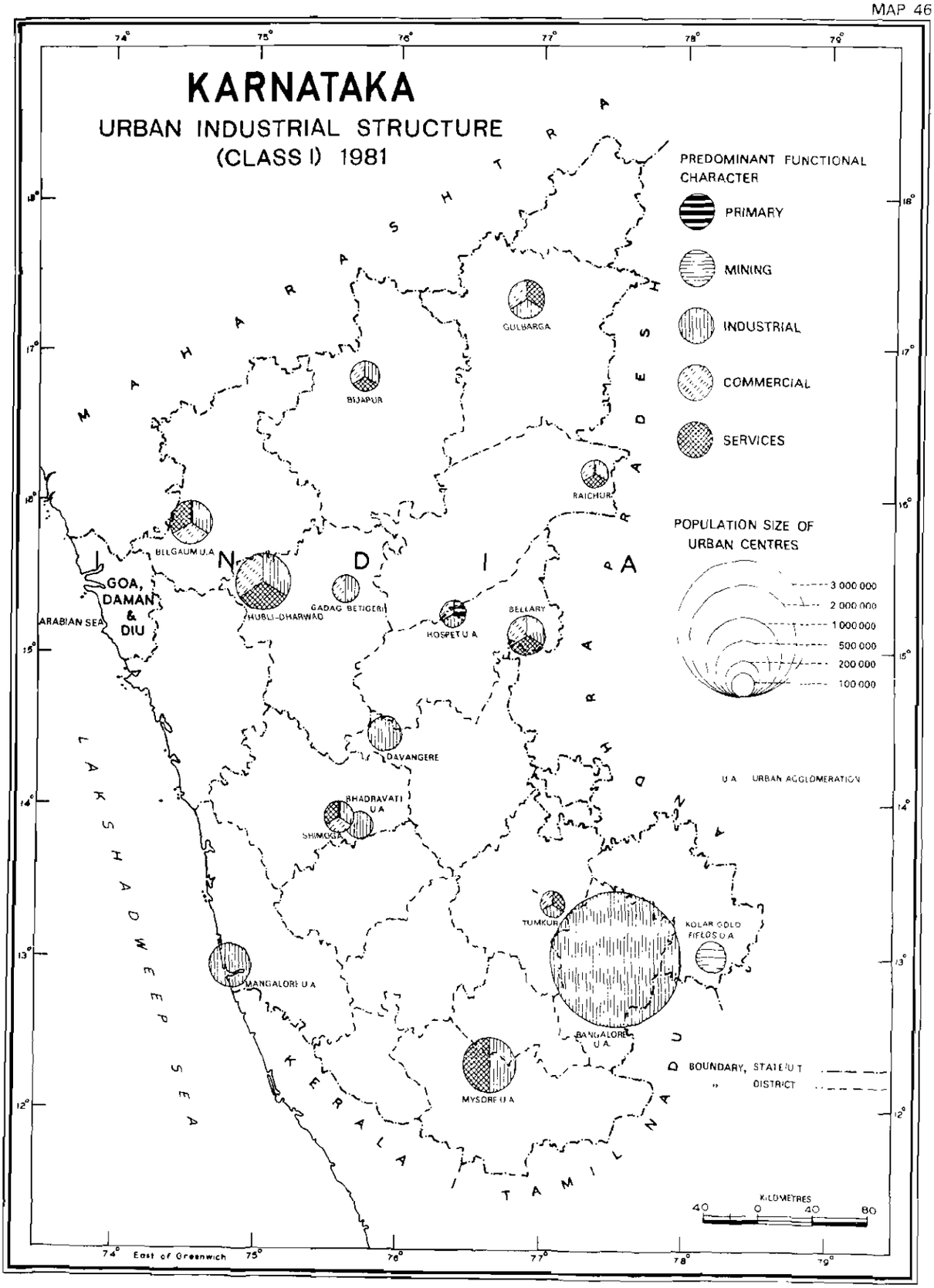
For this map the broad nine census industrial categories of main workers have been grouped into following six functional groups:

Industrial Categories	Functional Groups
I Cultivators	I Primary
II Agricultural Labourers	
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
IV Mining and Quarrying	II Mining
V Manufacturing, processing, Servicing and repairs (a)Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry	III Industrial
VI Constructions	
VII Trade and Commerce	IV Commercial
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	V Transport
IX Other Services	VI Services

For determining the functional character of the urban centres, the percentages of main workers under each of the functional groups to total main workers have been calculated. If in a urban centre the percentage of main workers under a functional group constitutes 40 per cent or more of the total main workers, such a urban centre is regarded as mono-functional and is designated by that function. If percentages are less than 40 per cent in each and if the figures against any two add up to 60 per cent or more then such a urban centre is regarded as bi-functional. In case even the percentages of any two sectors do not come up to 60 per cent such a urban centre is regarded as multi-functional and in such cases three predominant functions are considered.

Circles have been drawn proportionate to actual population of Class I urban centres having population 1 lakh and above. Different grades of hatching are assigned to each of the functional groups as shown in the legend of the map. In case of mono-functional urban centres the corresponding cirlce is shaded completely with the associated hatching. In case of bi and multi-functional urban centres 2 or 3 equal sectors are cut in the respective circles as the case may be and are shaded with relevant shades.

There are 16 Class I urban centres in the State. Out of these 16 urban centres 5 are mono-functional, 2 are bi-functional and the rest 9 are multi-functional. Bangalore, Mangalore, Bhadravati Urban Agglomerations and Davangere are industrial urban centres while the mining is predominant economic function of Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration. The two bi-functional urban centres are Mysore Urban Agglomeration and Gadag-Betigeri. Mysore Urban Agglomeration is an industrial-cum-service urban centre and Gagag-Betigeri belongs to industrial-cum-commercial combination. Out of nine urban centres designated as multi-functional, four urban centres viz. Bellary, Bijapur, Hubli-Dharwad and Raichur belong to the combination of Industrial-cum-Service-cum-commercial activities while Belgaum Urban Agglomeration and Shimoga belong to the combination of Industrial-cum-Commercial-cum-service activities. Gulbarga and Tumkur are service-cum-industrial cum-commercial urban centres and Hospet Urban Agglomeration is a primary-cum-industrial-cum-commercial urban centre.


KARNATAKA
URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
(CLASS I) 1981
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER
PRIMARY
MINING
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
SERVICES
POPULATION SIZE OF URBAN CENTRES
3 000 000
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
200 000
100 000
U A URBAN AGGLOMERATION
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM U A
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
HUBLI-DHARWAD
GADAG BETIGERI
HOSPET U A
BELLARY
DAVANGERE
BHADRAVATI U A
SHIMOGA
TUMKUR
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS U A
MANGALORE U A
BANGALORE U A
MYSORE U A
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

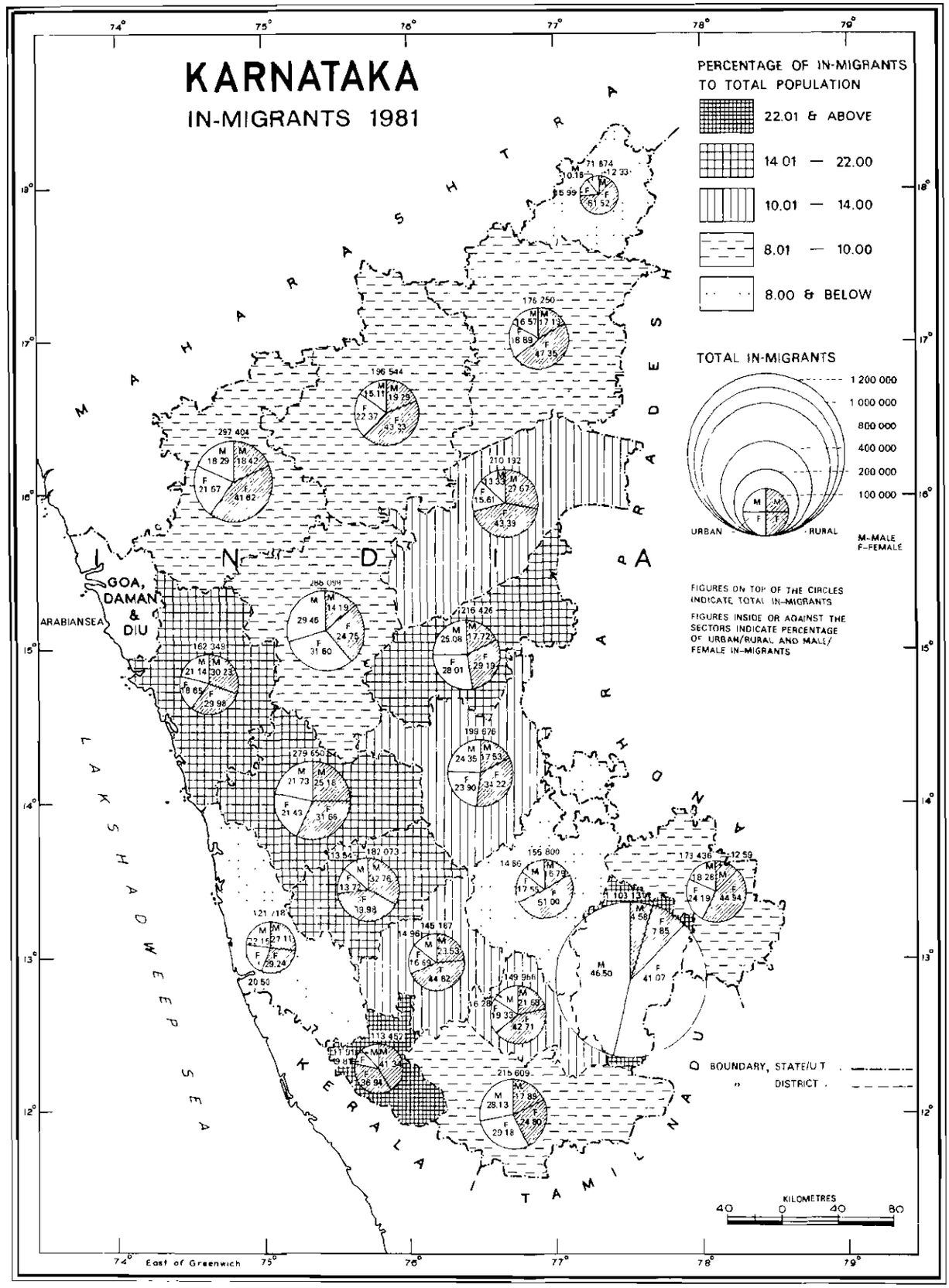
MAP 47

IN-MIGRANTS 1981

This map represents the districtwise distribution of in-migrants in the State in 1981. The percentages of in-migrants to total population have been worked out for all the districts and grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. Circles proportionate to total in-migrants are also drawn in the districts. The proportions of male and female in-migrants in rural and urban areas have been depicted within the circles by proportionate sectors.

Among the districts the highest proportion of in-migrants to total population has been recorded in Kodagu district (24.56%) followed by Bangalore (22.30%), Chikmagalur (19.97%), Shimoga (16.88%), Uttar Kannad (15.14%) and Bellary (14.53%) districts. The coffee and cardamom plantations as well as areca and coconut gardens in the malnad districts attract labourers from the adjoining areas. The highly urbanised district of Bangalore has a number of large and small scale industries in and around the City of Bangalore. Being capital of the State, administrative offices of the Government are located here and the city has also a number of educational and research institutions. Thus, the vast scope for employment, education etc., available in this district has drawn people from all over the country. This district has the largest number of in-migrants and 87.57 per cent of them reside in urban areas. The districts of Raichur, Chitradurga, Hassan and Mandya have the proportion of in-migrants between 10. 01–14.00 per cent. There are six districts viz. Belgaum, Dharwad, Kolar, Gulbarga, Mysore and Bijapur which come under the range of 8.01-10.00 per cent. The lowest percentage range of 8.00 and below covers three districts of Tumkur, Bidar and Dakshin Kannad.

The study of the map reveals that it is in the districts of Bangalore (87.57%), Dharwad (61.06%), Mysore (57.31%) and Bellary (53.09%) that more than 50 per cent in-migrants reside in urban areas. In the rest of the districts less than 50 per cent in-migrants reside in urban areas.

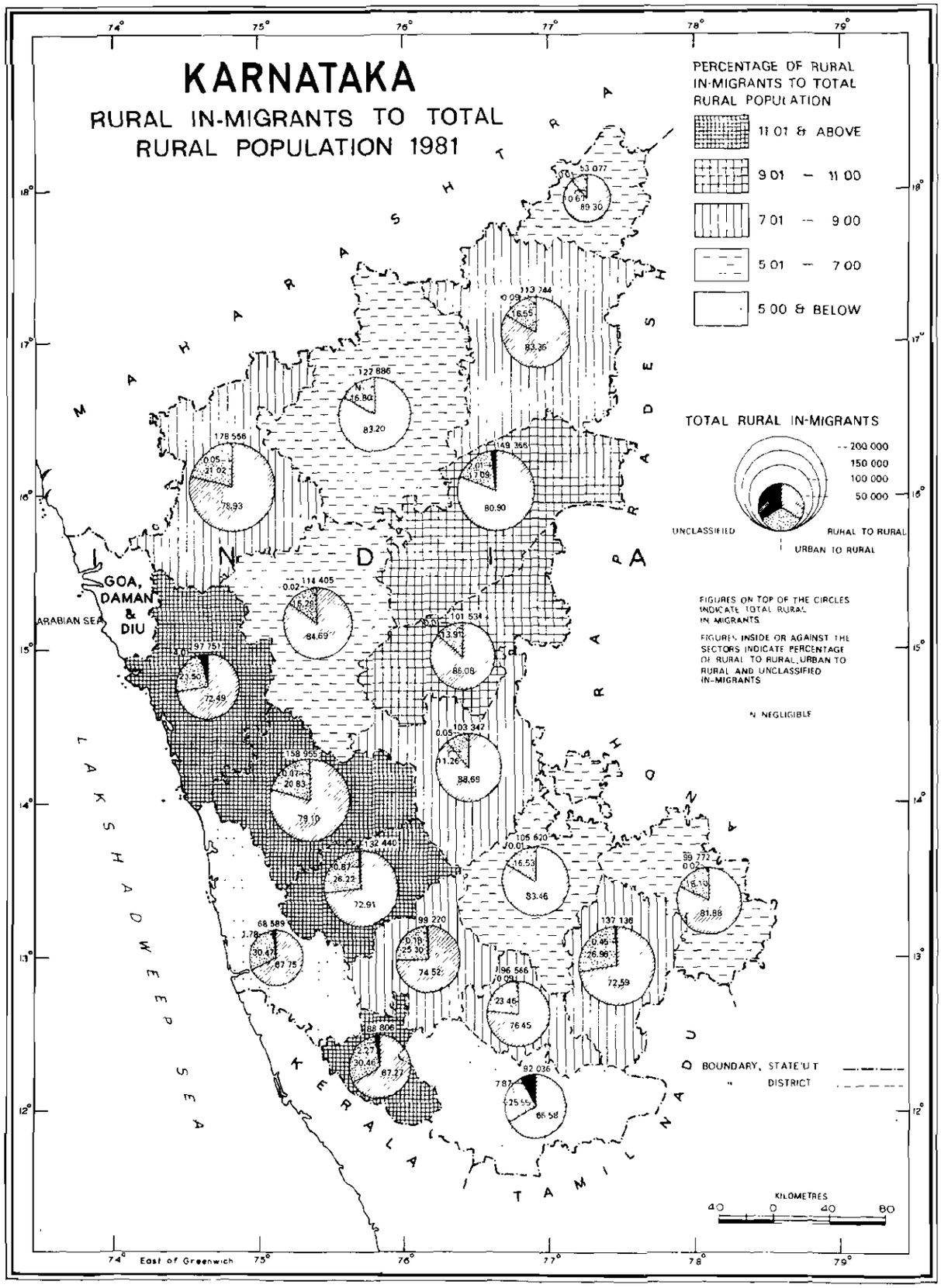

KARNATAKA
IN-MIGRANTS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
22.01 & ABOVE
14.01 — 22.00
10.01 — 14.00
8.01 — 10.00
8.00 & BELOW
TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
1 200 000
1 000 000
800 000
400 000
200 000
100 000
URBAN
RURAL
M-MALE
F-FEMALE
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIANSEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMILNADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 48

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1981

This map shows the districtwise distribution of rural in-migrants in the Stae in 1981. The percentages of rural in-migrants to total rural population have been calculated for all the districts and grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. Circles proportionate to total rural in-migrants are also drawn in each district. The proportions of rural to rural, urban to rural and unclassified in-migrants are depicted within the circles by proportionate sectors.

The rangewise analysis reveals that four districts namely, Kodagu (22.76%), Chikmagalur (17.61%), Shimoga (12.92%) and Uttar Kannad (12.22%) come under the highest percentage range of 11.01 and above while the next range of 9.01-11.00 per cent covers two districts of Raichur (10.37%) and Bellary (10.18%). As many as six districts viz. Hassan, Mandya, Bangalore, Belgaum, Chitradurga and Gulbarga have the proportion of rural in-migrants between 7.01-9.00 per cent. The districts of Kolar, Bijapur, Bidar, Tumkur and Dharwad come under the range of 5.01-7.00 per cent. The lowest percentage range of 5.00 and below covers two districts of Mysore (4.88%) and Dakshin Kannad (3.82%).

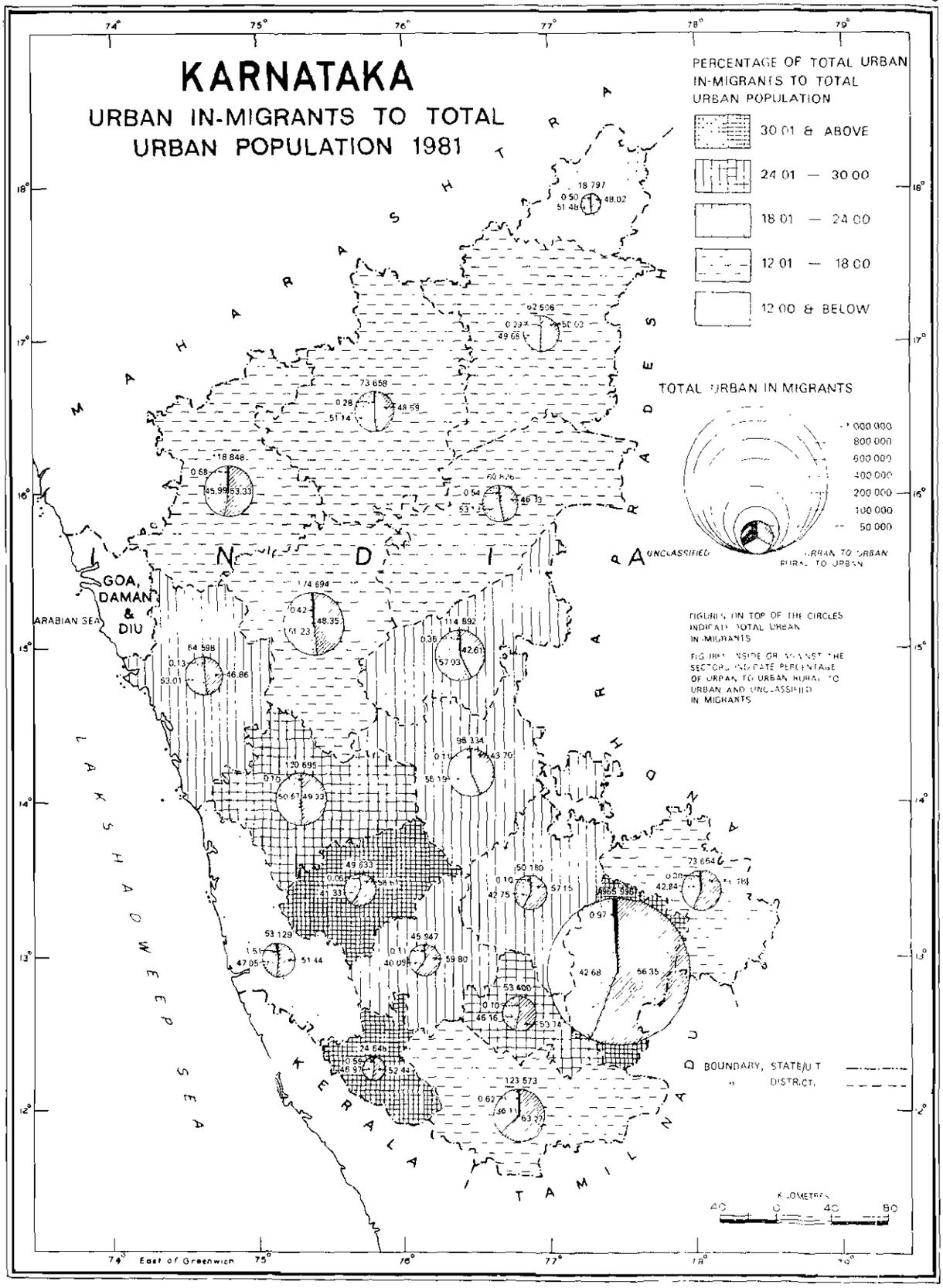

KARNATAKA
RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1981
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
11 01 & ABOVE
9 01 – 11 00
7 01 – 9 00
5 01 – 7 00
5 00 & BELOW
TOTAL RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
UNCLASSIFIED
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO RURAL
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL IN MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TO RURAL, URBAN TO RURAL AND UNCLASSIFIED IN-MIGRANTS
N NEGLIGIBLE
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 49

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1981

This map represents the districtwise distribution of urban in-migrants in the State in 1981. The percentages of urban in-migrants to total urban population have been calculated for all the districts and grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. Circles proportionate to total urban in-migrants are also drawn in each district. The proportions of urban to urban, rural to urban and unclassified in-migrants are depicted within the circles by proportionate sectors.

The rangewise analysis reveals that three districts namely Kodagu (34.39%), Chikmagalur (31.04%) and Bangalore (30.25%) come under the highest percentage range of 30.01 and above while the next range of 24.01-30.00 per cent covers two districts of Shimoga (28.32%) and Mandya (24.27%). The districts of Uttar Kannad (23.77%), Bellary (23.34%), Hassan (23.15%) Chitradurga (23.06%) and Tumkur (18.43%) have the proportion of urban in-migrants between 18.01-24.00 per cent. There are seven districts viz. Raichur, Belgaum, Mysore, Kolar, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Bijapur which come under the range of 12.01-1800 per cent. The lowest percentage range of 12.00 and below covers two districts of Bidar (10.59%) and Dakshin Kannad (9.13%).


KARNATAKA
URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1981
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
30 01 & ABOVE
24 01 — 30 00
18 01 — 24 00
12 01 — 18 00
12 00 & BELOW
TOTAL URBAN IN MIGRANTS
1 000 000
800 000
600 000
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
UNCLASSIFIED
URBAN TO URBAN
RURAL TO URBAN
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TO URBAN RURAL TO URBAN AND UNCLASSIFIED IN MIGRANTS
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
East of Greenwich

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 50

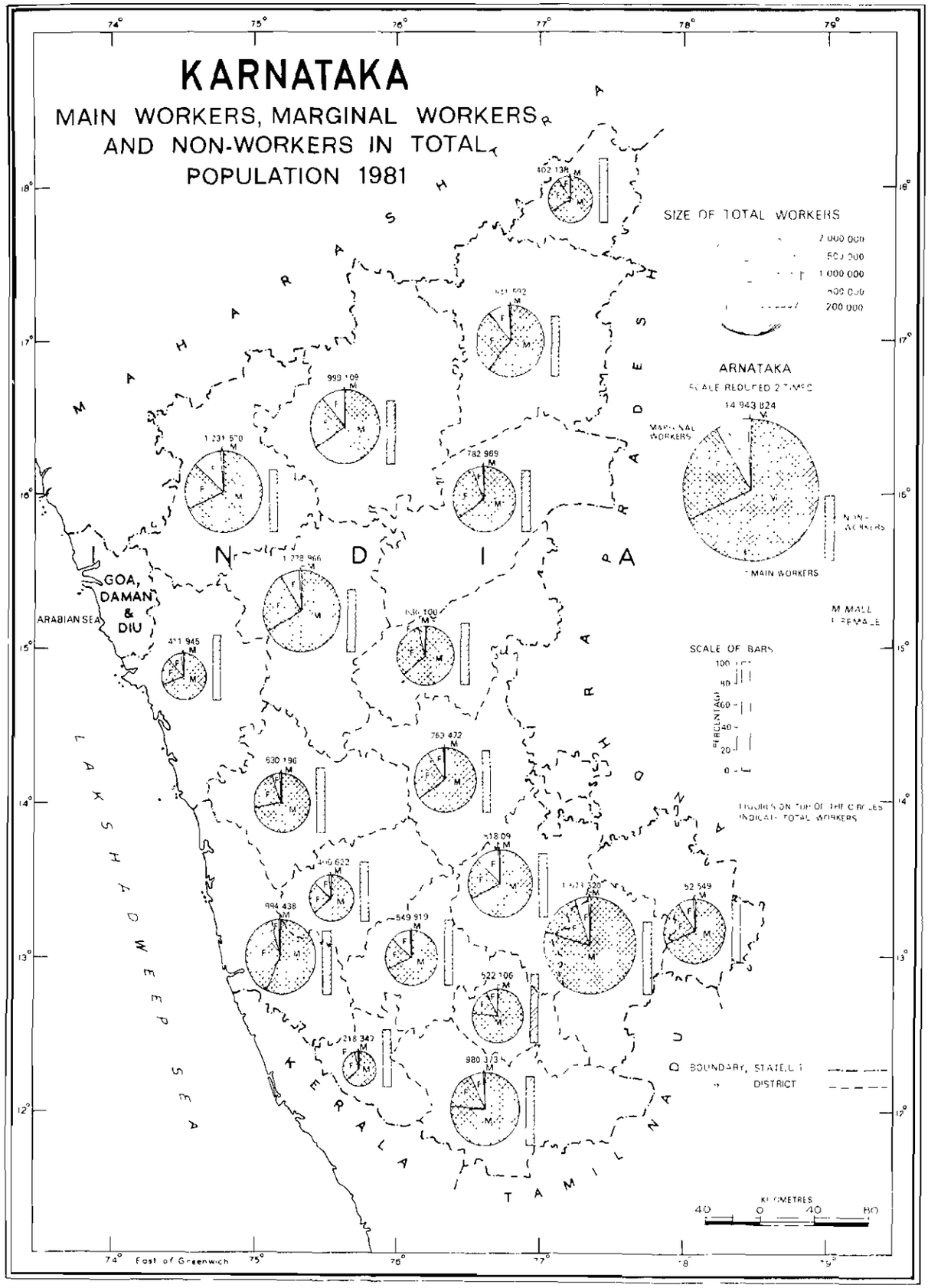
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in total population in 1981. Within each district a circle has been drawn in proportion to the total workers of the district. The circle has been divided into two sectors, the hatched sector representing the proportion of main workers and the blank sector representing the marginal workers. These two sectors have further been sub-divided to demarcate the proportions of male and female main workers and male and female marginal workers. The bar drawn by the side of circle represents the proportion of non-workers in total population.

There are 13,650,458 main workers in the Karnataka state. They account for 36.76 per cent of the total population of the State. Out of the total main workers, male main workers are 10,199,007 and female main workers are 3,451,451. It shows that in confirmity with the general pattern, in Karnataka state, too, the male segment constitute a large share of main working force while the participation of females in the main working force is considerably low. Among the districts of the State, there are signigicant variations in the proportion of main workers. The highest proportion (45.18%) of main workers in total population has been recorded in Kodagu district followed by Raichur (41.07%), Bellary (40.97%), Gulbarga (40.30%) and Dakshin Kannad (40.00%) districts. The lowest proportion of main workers has been recorded in Bangalore district (31.91%).

There are 1,293,366 marginal workers in Karnataka state constituting 3.48 per cent of total population. A large number of females particularly in rural areas are engaged in marginal work during their spare time and this is reflected in the large number of female marginal workers. Among the districts the highest proportion (5.78%) of marginal workers is found in Chikmagalur district closely followed by Hassan (5.32%), Belgaum (5.26%) and Tumkur (5.14%) districts. The proportion of marginal workers happens to be the least (1.74%) in Bellary district.

There are 22,191,890 non-workers in the State as a whole. They constitute 59.76 per cent of the total population of the State and consist mostly of children, students, the aged and such other persons who have not at all participated in any economically productive work during the year. Among the districts the highest proportion (66.18%) of non-workers is found in Bangalore district followed by Mandya (63.18%), Mysore (62.23%), Shimoga (61.96%), Uttar Kannad (61.57%) and Kolar (60.51%) districts. In the remaining 13 districts the proportion of non-workers is less than the State average of 59.76 per cent. The proportion of non-workers is the least (52.73%) in Kodagu district.


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981
SIZE OF TOTAL WORKERS
2 000 000
1 000 000
200 000
ARNATAKA
SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES
14 943 824
MARGINAL WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
M MALE
F FEMALE
SCALE OF BARS
PERCENTAGE
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL WORKERS
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 51
MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map represents the districtwise proportion of main workers in age 15-59 to total population in age 15-59 in 1981. Circles are drawn for each district proportionate to its total main workers in age 15-59. These circles are divided into two sectors, the hatched sector representing the rural main workers and the blank sector representing the urban main workers. Further districtwise percentages of main workers in age 15-59 to total population in age 15-59 are calculated and are grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The districts have been shaded according to their percentage values.

There are 19,961,451 persons in age 15-59, of which as many as 11,808,332 persons are reported as main workers in 1981 census accounting for 59.16 per cent of the total population in age 15-59 in the State as a whole. Among the districts the proportion varies between 50.94 per cent and 69.40 per cent. These lowest and highest values have been recorded in Bangalore and Kodagu districts respectively.

The rangewise analysis of the number of districts reveals that the highest percentage range of 66.01 and above covers three districts. These districts are Kodagu (69.40%), Raichur (66.61%) and Bellary (66.42%). As many as five districts viz. Gulbarga (65.22%), Dakshin Kannad (64.79%), Chitradurga (62.36%), Chikmagalur (61.85%) and Dharwad (61.07%) are recorded under the next range of 61.01-66.00 per cent. There are seven districts in the range of 56.01-61.00 per cent which also contains the State average of 59.16 per cent. These districts are Bijapur (60.96%), Bidar (60.86%), Shimoga (58.28%), Kolar (58.02%), Belgaum (57.98%), Tumkur (57.96%) and Hassan (56.85%). The fourth range of 51.01-56.00 per cent contains three districts viz. Mysore (55.59%), Mandya (55.58%) and Uttar Kannad (55.29%). Remaining one district of Bangalore (50.94%) comes under the lowest percentage range of 51.00 and below.

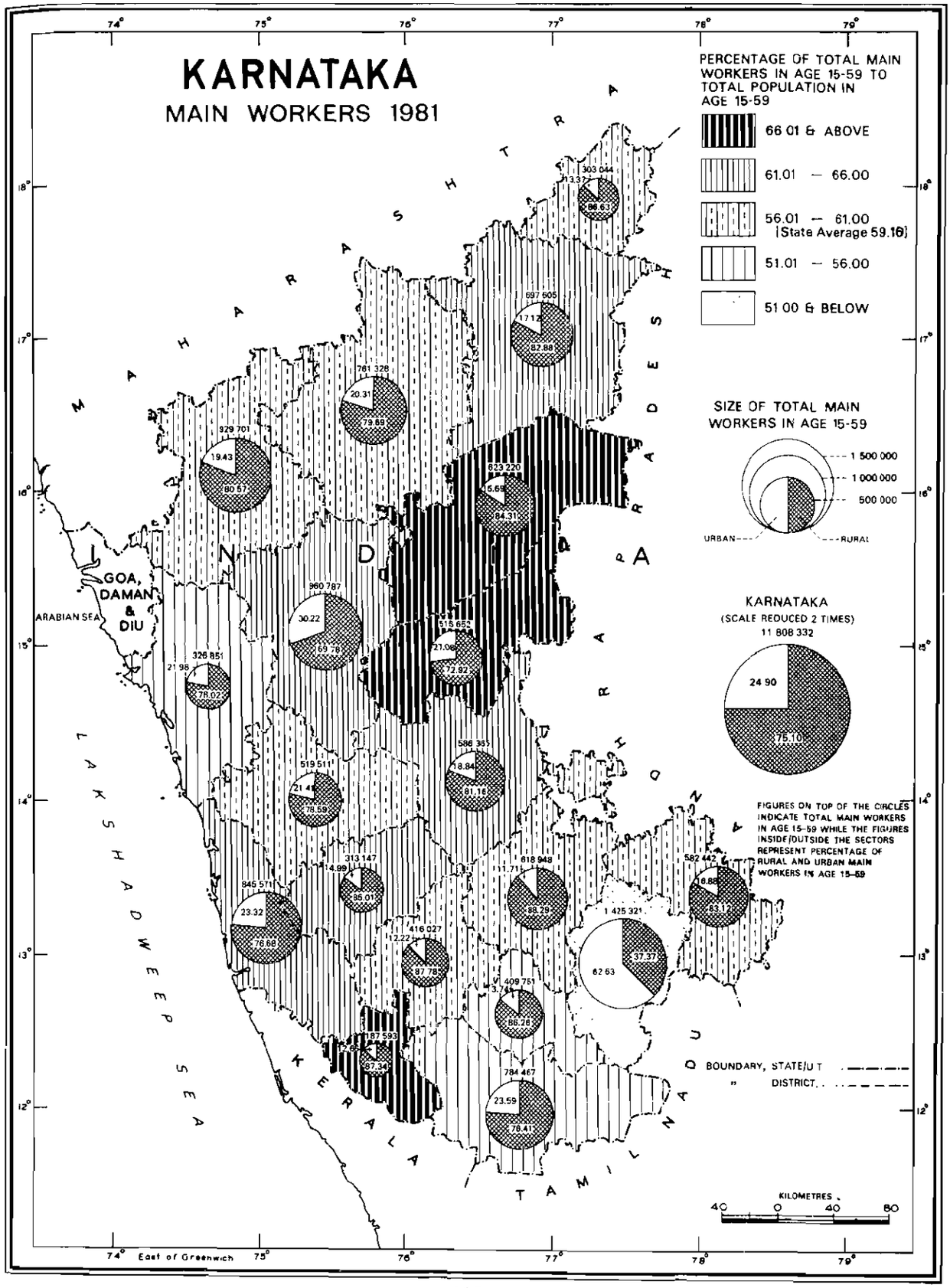
Out of the total main workers as much as 75.10 per cent main workers reside in rural areas and the rest 24.90 per cent in urban areas of the State. The highest percentage of urban main workers is found in Bangalore district where 62.63 per cent main workers reside in urban areas. Dharwad (30.22%) and Bellary (27.08%) districts also have a fairly high proportion of urban main workers. In other districts proportion of urban main workers varies between 11.71 per cent and 23.59 per cent.

The following statement gives the districtwise figures about total population in age 15-59, total main workers in age 15-59 and percentage of total main workers in age 15-59 to total popualtion in age 15-59:

Main Workers 1981

Sl. No.	District/State	Total Population in Age 15-59	Total Main Workers in Age 15-59	Percentage of total Main Workers in Age 15-59 to Total Population in Age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	19,961,451	11,808,332	59.16
1.	Bangalore	2,798,200	1,425,321	50.94
2.	Belgaum	1,603,574	929,701	57.98
3.	Bellary	777,894	516,652	66.42
4.	Bidar	497,953	303,044	60.86
5.	Bijapur	1,248,869	761,328	60.96
6.	Chikmagalur	506,312	313,147	61.85
7.	Chitradurga	940,351	586,365	62.36
8.	Dakshin Kannad	1,305,059	845,571	64.79
9.	Dharwad	1,573,241	960,787	61.07
10.	Gulbarga	1,069,611	697,605	65.22
11.	Hassan	731,808	416,027	56.85
12.	Kodagu	270,299	187,593	69.40
13.	Kolar	1,003,872	582,442	58.02
14.	Mandya	737,286	409,751	55.58
15.	Mysore	1,411,059	784,467	55.59
16.	Raichur	935,635	623,220	66.61
17.	Shimoga	891,338	519,511	58.28
18.	Tumkur	1,067,905	618,948	57.96
19.	Uttar Kannad	591,180	326,851	55.29

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B (i), General Economic Tables, Table B-1.


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
66 01 & ABOVE
61.01 — 66.00
56.01 — 61.00 (State Average 59.16)
51.01 — 56.00
51 00 & BELOW
SIZE OF TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
URBAN
RURAL
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
11 808 332
24 90
75.10
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 52

MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map depicts the proportion of male main workers, in age-group 15-59 to total males in age-group 15-59 at district level by the same cartographic method as used for the preceding map.

There are 10,294,230 males in age 15-59, of which as many as 8,857,545 males are reported as main workers in 1981 census accounting for 86.04 per cent of the total males in age 15-59 in the State as a whole. Among the districts this proportion varies between 80.47 per cent and 91.62 per cent. These lowest and highest values have been recorded in Bangalore and Raichur districts respectively.

The rangewise analysis of districts shows that the first range of 91.01 and above contains only one district namely, Raichur (91.62%). As many as three districts, viz. Kodagu (88.93%), Mandya (88.53%) and Bellary (88.46%) are recorded under the next range of 88.01-91.00 per cent. There are 12 districts in the range of 85.01-88.00 per cent which also contains the State average of 86.04 per cent. The fourth range of 82.01-85.00 per cent covers only one district of Uttar Kannad (84.84%). Remaining two districts of Bangalore (80.47%) and Dakshin Kannad (81.17%) are in the lowest percentage range of 82.00 and below.

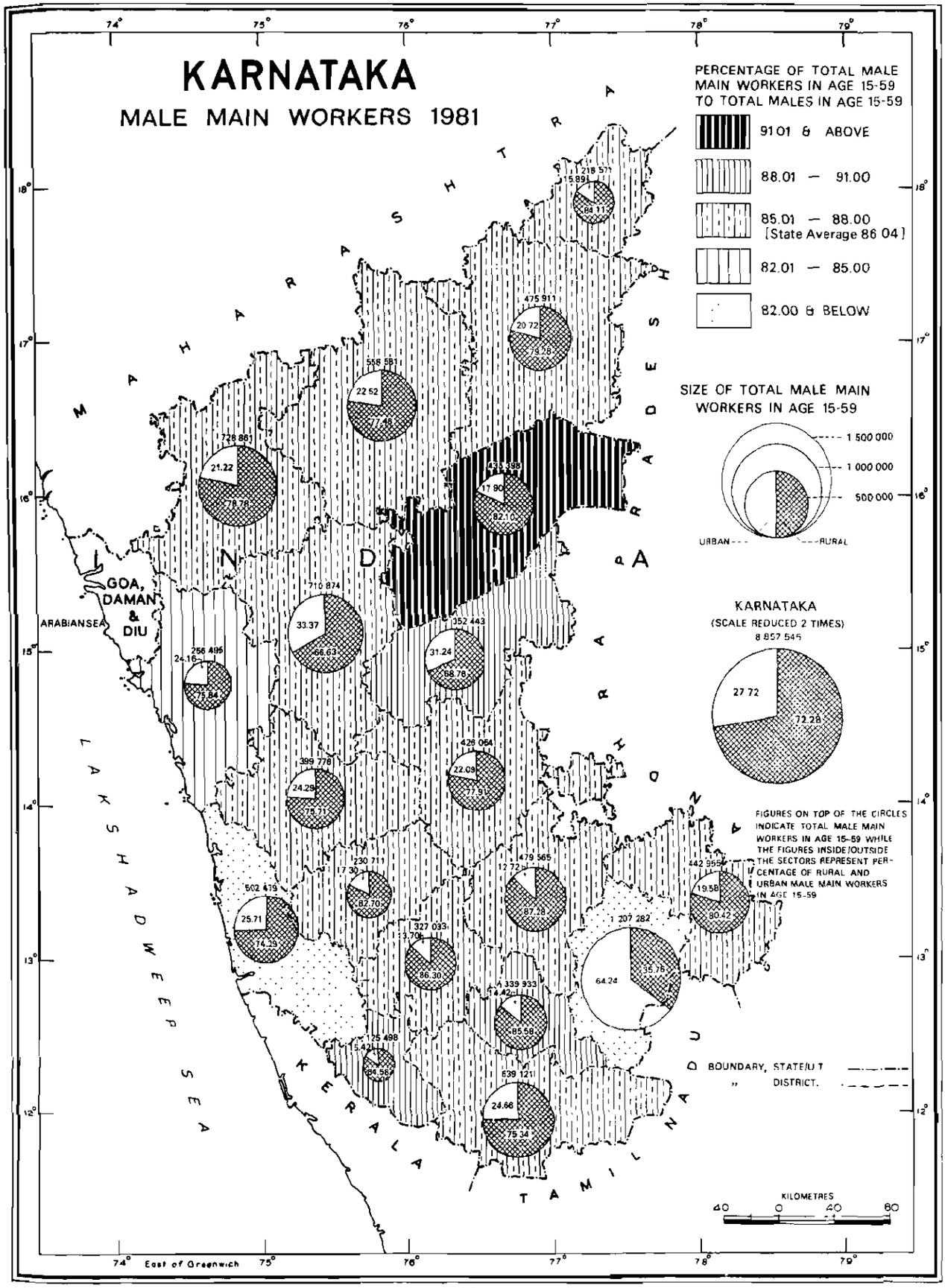
Out of the total male main workers as much as 72.28 per cent male main workers reside in rural areas and the rest 27.72 per cent in urban areas of the State. The highest percentage of urban male main workers is found in Bangalore district where 64.24 per cent male main workers reside in urban areas. Dharwad (33.37%), Bellary (31.24%) and Dakshin Kannad (25.71%) districts also have a fairly high proportion of urban male main workers. In other districts the proportion of urban male main workers varies between 12.72 per cent and 24.66 per cent.

The districtwise figures about total males in age 15-59, total male main workers in age 15-59 and percentage of total male main workers in age 15-59 to total males in age 15-59 are given in the following table:

Male Main Workers 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Males in Age 15-59	Total Male Main Workers in Age 15-59	Percentage of Total Male Main Workers in Age 15-59 to Total Males in Age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	10,294,230	8,857,545	86.04
1.	Bangalore	1,500,242	1,207,282	80.47
2.	Belgaum	832,003	728,861	87.60
3.	Bellary	398,441	352,443	88.46
4.	Bidar	250,711	218,571	87.18
5.	Bijapur	637,460	558,581	87.63
6	Chikmagalur	263,158	230,711	87.67
7.	Chitradurga	491,805	426,054	86.63
8.	Dakshin Kannad	619,044	502,479	81.17
9.	Dharwad	821,706	710,874	86.51
10.	Gulbarga	541,856	475,911	87.83
11.	Hassan	372,602	327,033	87.77
12	Kodagu	141,114	125,498	88.93
13.	Kolar	513,725	442,955	86.22
14.	Mandya	383,964	339,933	88.53
15	Mysore	733,891	639,121	87.09
16.	Raichur	475,231	435,398	91.62
17.	Shimoga	466,467	399,776	85.70
18.	Tumkur	548,487	479,565	87.43
19.	Uttar Kannad	302,319	256,495	84.84

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B(i), General Economic Tables, Table B 1


KARNATAKA
MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MALES IN AGE 15-59
91.01 & ABOVE
88.01 — 91.00
85.01 — 88.00
[State Average 86.04]
82.01 — 85.00
82.00 & BELOW
SIZE OF TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
URBAN
RURAL
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
8 857 546
27.72
72.28
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
218 571
5.89
94.11
475 911
20.72
79.28
558 581
22.52
77.48
726 881
21.22
78.78
435 389
17.90
82.10
710 874
33.37
66.63
352 443
31.24
68.76
256 495
24.16
75.84
426 054
22.09
77.91
399 778
24.29
75.71
230 711
17.30
82.70
479 565
12.72
87.28
442 955
19.58
80.42
502 479
25.71
74.29
327 093
13.70
86.30
1 207 282
35.76
64.24
1 339 933
14.42
85.58
125 498
15.44
84.56
539 121
24.66
75.34

MAP 53

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

This map portrays the proportion of female main workers in age-group 15-59 to total females in age-group 15-59 at district level by the same cartographic method as used for Map No. 51.

There are 9,667,221 females in age 15-59 of which as many as 2,950,787 females are reported as main workers in 1981 census which account for 30.52 per cent of the total females in age 15-59 in the State as a whole. Among the districts this proportion varies between 16.80 per cent and 50.01 per cent. These lowest and highest values have been recorded by Bangalore and Dakshin Kannad districts respectively.

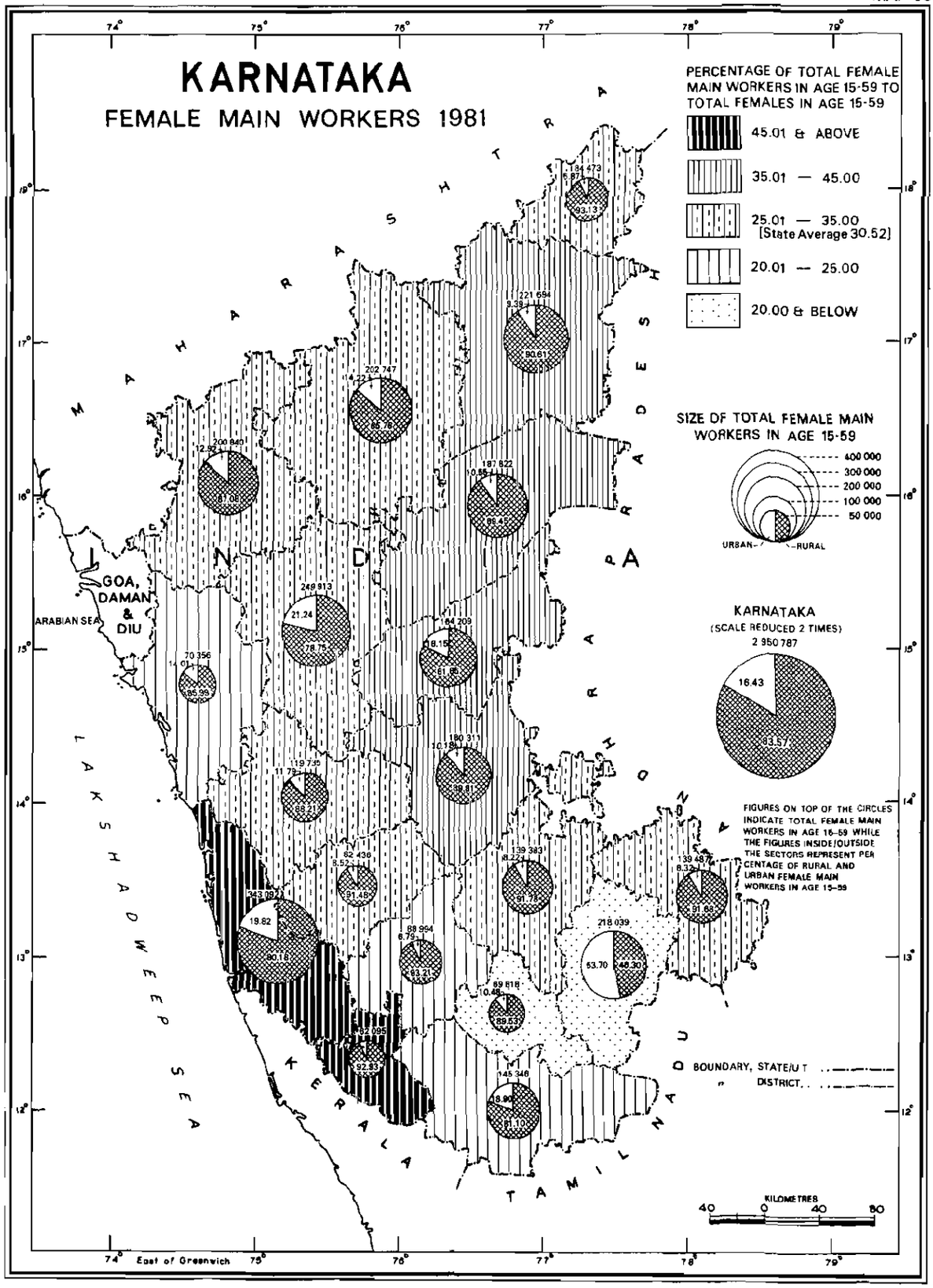
The rangewise analysis of districts shows that the first range of 45.01 and above covers two districts. These districts are Dakshin Kannad (50.01%) and Kodagu (48.07%). As many as four districts viz., Bellary (43.28%), Gulbarga (42.01%), Raichur (40.80%) and Chitradurga (35.74%) are recorded under the next range of 35.01-45.00 per cent. All these districts are contiguously found in the north-eastern part of the State. There are eight districts in the range of 25.01-35.00 per cent which also contains the State average. These districts are Bidar (34.17%), Chikmagalur (33.90%), Dharwad (33.25%), Bijapur (33.16%), Kolar (28.46%), Shimoga (28.18%), Tumkur (26.83%) and Belgaum (26.03%). The fourth range of 20.01-25.00 per cent have three districts viz., Hassan (24.78%), Uttar Kannad (24.36%) and Mysore (21.46%). Remaining two districts namely, Mandya (19.76%) and Bangalore (16.80%) are in the last range of 20.00 and below.

Out of the total female main workers as much as 83.57 per cent female main workers reside in rural areas and the rest 16.43 per cent in urban areas. The highest percentage of urban female main workers is noticeable in Bangalore district where 53.70% female main workers reside in urban areas. Dharwad (21.24%), Dakshin Kannad (19.82%), Mysore (18.90%) and Bellary (18.15%) districts also have a fairly high proportion of urban female main workers. In other districts proportion of urban female main workers varies between 6.79 per cent and 14.22 per cent. The following table shows the districtwise figures about total females in age 15-59, total female main workers in age 15-59 and percentage of total female main workers in age 15-59 to total females in age 15-59.

Female Main Workers, 1981

Sl No.	State/District	Total Females in Age, 15-59	Total Female Main Workers in Age 15-59	Percentage of total Female Main Workers in Age, 15-59 to Total Females in Age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	9667,221	2,950,787	30.52
1.	Bangalore	1,297,958	218,039	16.80
2.	Belgaum	771,571	200,840	26.03
3.	Bellary	379,453	164,209	43.28
4.	Bidar	247,242	84,473	34.17
5.	Bijapur	611,409	202,747	33.16
6.	Chikmagalur	243,154	82,436	33.90
7.	Chitradurga	448,546	160,311	35.74
8.	Dakshin Kannad	686,015	343,092	50.01
9.	Dharwad	751,535	249,913	33.25
10.	Gulbarga	257,755	221,694	42.01
11.	Hassan	359,206	88,994	24.78
12.	Kodagu	129,185	62,095	48.07
13.	Kolar	490,147	139,487	28.46
14.	Mandya	353,322	69,818	19.76
15.	Mysore	677,168	145,346	21.46
16.	Raichur	460,404	187,822	40.80
17.	Shimoga	424,871	119,735	28.18
18.	Tumkur	519,418	139,383	26.83
19.	Uttar Kannad	288,861	70,356	24.36

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B(i), General Economic Tables, Table B-1.


KARNATAKA
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALES IN AGE 15-59
45.01 & ABOVE
35.01 — 45.00
25.01 — 35.00 [State Average 30.52]
20.01 — 25.00
20.00 & BELOW
SIZE OF TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
URBAN
RURAL
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
2 350 787
16.43
83.57
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 WHILE THE FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS REPRESENT PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
19°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 54

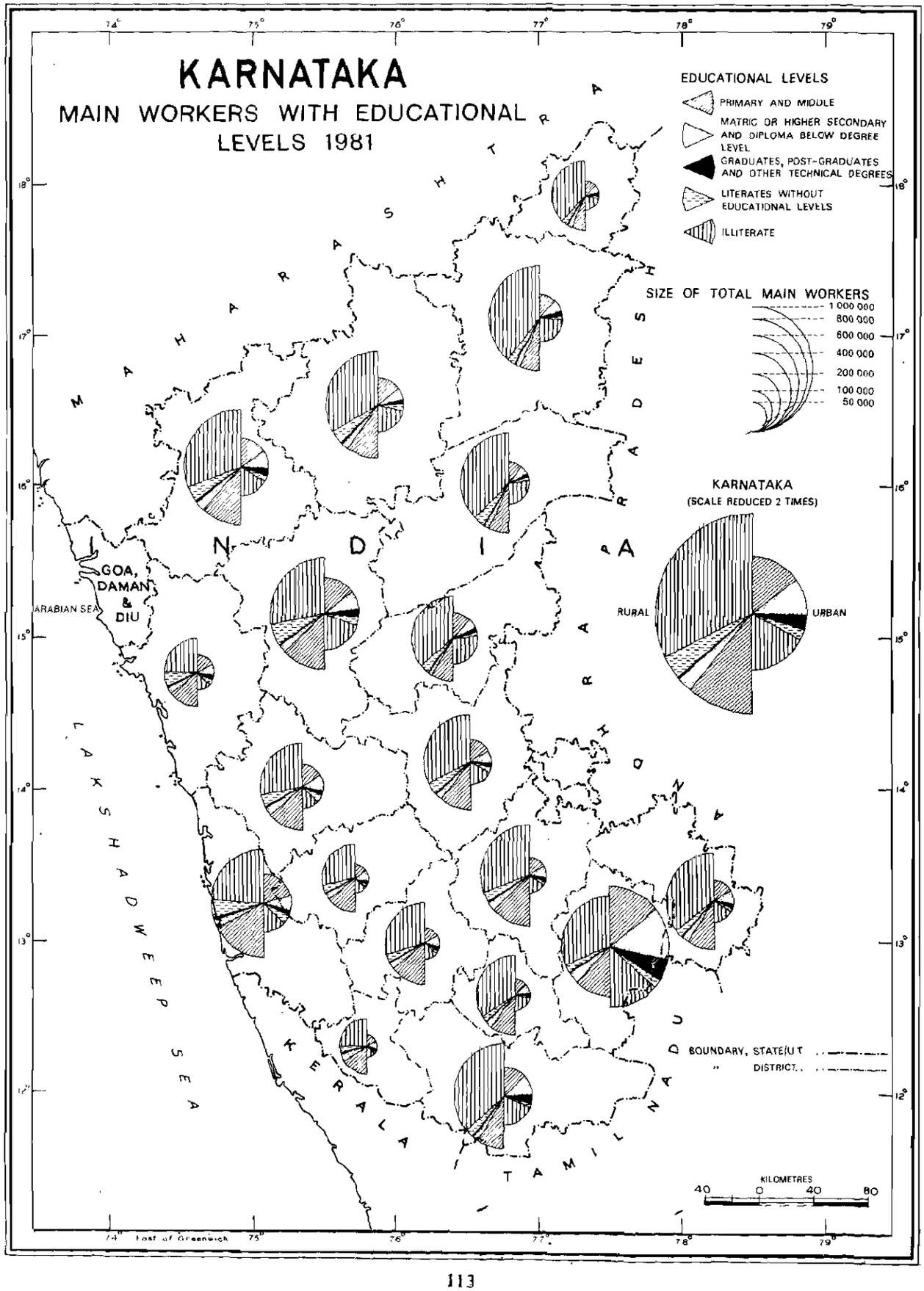
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of main workers with educational levels in rural and urban areas of the State in 1981. Two half adjusted circles are drawn proportionately to represent the rural and urban main workers in each district. The proportions of main workers with different educational levels in rural and urban areas of each district are marked as per legend of the map.

The map reveals a significant disparity in the proportions of main workers with various educational levels in rural and urban areas of different districts. The percentage of main workers with primary and middle educational levels is significantly higher in all the districts in both rural and urban areas. In the State as a whole the percentages of main workers having primary and middle level of education are 22.32 and 29.82 in rural and urban areas respectively. A considerable gap in the percentages of the matriculates and diploma holders is observed between rural and urban main workers in all the districts. The percentages are generally on higher side in the urban areas. The percentages of main workers with educational level of matriculation or higher secondary and diploma below degree level in rural and urban areas of the State as a whole are 4.98 and 21.36 respectively. Among the districts the variation in the percentage of rural main workers with this educational level is between 3.25 in Bellary district and 8.91 in Kodagu district. On the other hand, this proportion among the urban main workers ranges between 13.18 per cent in Bellary and 28 45 per cent in Bangalore district.

The percentage of main workers holding graduate, post graduate and other technical degree is 8.22 in urban areas and 0.74 in rural areas of the State. Among the urban main workers this proportion varies between 4.21 per cent in Raichur district and 11.70 per cent in Bangalore district. The proportion of rural main workers with this level of education is generally very low almost in all districts of the State. The percentage of literate main workers without any educational level is 7.71 in rural areas and 6.24 in urban areas of the State.

The percentage of illiterates is comparatively higher in rural main workers than the urban main workers. In the State as a whole the percentage of illiterate rural main workers is 64.25 while the percentage of illiterate urban main workers is 34.35.


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRIC OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND DIPLOMA BELOW DEGREE LEVEL
GRADUATES, POST-GRADUATES AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES
LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
ILLITERATE
SIZE OF TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
1 000 000
800 000
600 000
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
RURAL
URBAN
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 55

CULTIVATORS 1981

This map depicts the districtiwise proportion of cultivators in 1981. The percentages of cultivators in age 15-59 to total main workers in age 15-59 are calculated for each district. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts have been shaded according to various grades of hatching from dark to light as per high to low order of values. Solid yellow coloured bars proportionate to absolute numbers of cultivators in age 15-59 are also drawn in each district.

There are 11,808,332 main workers in age 15-59 of which as many as 4,460,959 are reported as cultivators in 1981 census accounting for 37.78 per cent of the total main workers in age 15-59 in the State as a whole. Among the districts this proportion varies between 21.66 per cent and 59.81 per cent. These lowest and highest values have been recorded in Bangalore and Hassan districts respectively.

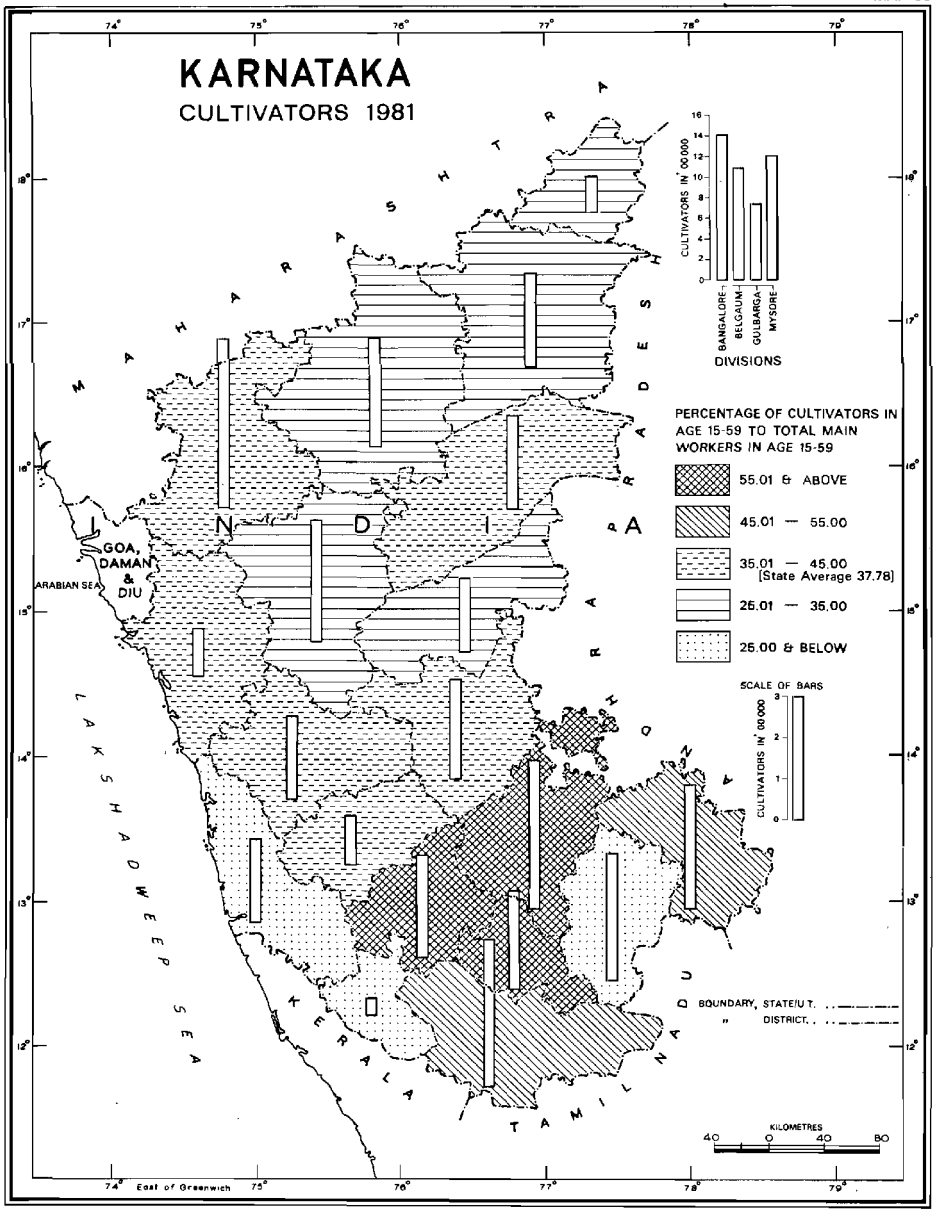
The rangewise analysis of the number of districts reveals that the first percentage range of 55.01 and above covers three districts. These districts are Hassan (59.81%), Mandya (58.23%) and Tumkur (58.21%). All these three districts are contiguously located in southern part of the State. Only two districts viz. Kolar (51.63%) and Mysore (45.49%) are recorded under the range of 45.01-55.00 per cent. There are six districts in the range of 35.01-45.00 per cent which also contains the State average of 37.78 per cent. These districts are Belgaum (44.61%), Chitradurga (41.14%), Shimoga (39.23%), Chikmagalur (38.47%), Raichur (36.75%) and Uttar Kannad (35.61%). The fourth range of 25.01-35.00 per cent contains five districts viz. Bijapur (34.97%), Bellary (34.96%), Gulbarga (32.94%), Bidar (32.77%) and Dharwad (31.11%). Remaining three districts of Dakshin Kannad (24.10%), Kodagu (22.64%) and Bangalore (21.66%) come under the lowest percentage range of 25.00 and below.

The following statement gives the districtwise figures about total main workers in age 15-59, cultivators in age 15-59 and percentage of cultivators in age 15-59 to total main workers in age 15-59:

Cultivators 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Main Workers in Age 15-59	Cultivators in Age 15-59	Percentage of cultivators in Age 15-59 to Total Main Workers in Age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	11,808,332	4,460,959	37.78
1.	Bangalore	1,425,321	308,778	21.66
2.	Belgaum	929,701	414,758	44.61
3.	Bellary	516,652	180,601	34.96
4.	Bidar	303,044	99,321	32.77
5.	Bijapur	761,328	266,220	34.97
6.	Chikmagalur	313,147	120,478	38.47
7.	Chitradurga	586,365	241,225	41.14
8.	Dakshin Kannad	845,571	203,784	24.10
9.	Dharwad	960,787	298,939	31.11
10.	Gulbarga	697,605	229,799	32.94
11.	Hassan	416,027	248,832	59.81
12.	Kodagu	187,593	42,478	22.64
13.	Kolar	582,442	300,724	51.63
14.	Mandya	409,751	238,616	58.23
15.	Mysore	784,467	356,874	45.49
16.	Raichur	623,220	229,021	36.75
17.	Shimoga	519,510	203,819	39.23
18.	Tumkur	618,948	360,307	58.21
19.	Uttar Kannad	326,851	116,381	35.61

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B(i), General Economic Tables, Table B-3.


KARNATAKA
CULTIVATORS 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
CULTIVATORS IN '00,000
BANGALORE
BELGAUM
GULBARGA
MYSORE
DIVISIONS
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS IN AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
55.01 & ABOVE
45.01 — 55.00
35.01 — 45.00
[State Average 37.78]
25.01 — 35.00
25.00 & BELOW
SCALE OF BARS
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 56
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981

This map represents the districtwise proportion of rural cultivators in rural population in 1981. The percentages of rural cultivators in age 15-59 to total rural population in age 15-59 are calculated for each district. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts have been shaded by different grades of green hatching from dark to light as per high to low order of values.

There are 4,270,741 rural cultivators in age 15-59 as per 1981 census constituting 30.76 per cent of the total rural population of age 15-59 in the State as a whole. Among the districts, this proportion varies between 18.24 per cent and 39.29 per cent. These lowest and highest values have been recorded in Kodagu and Hassan districts respectively.

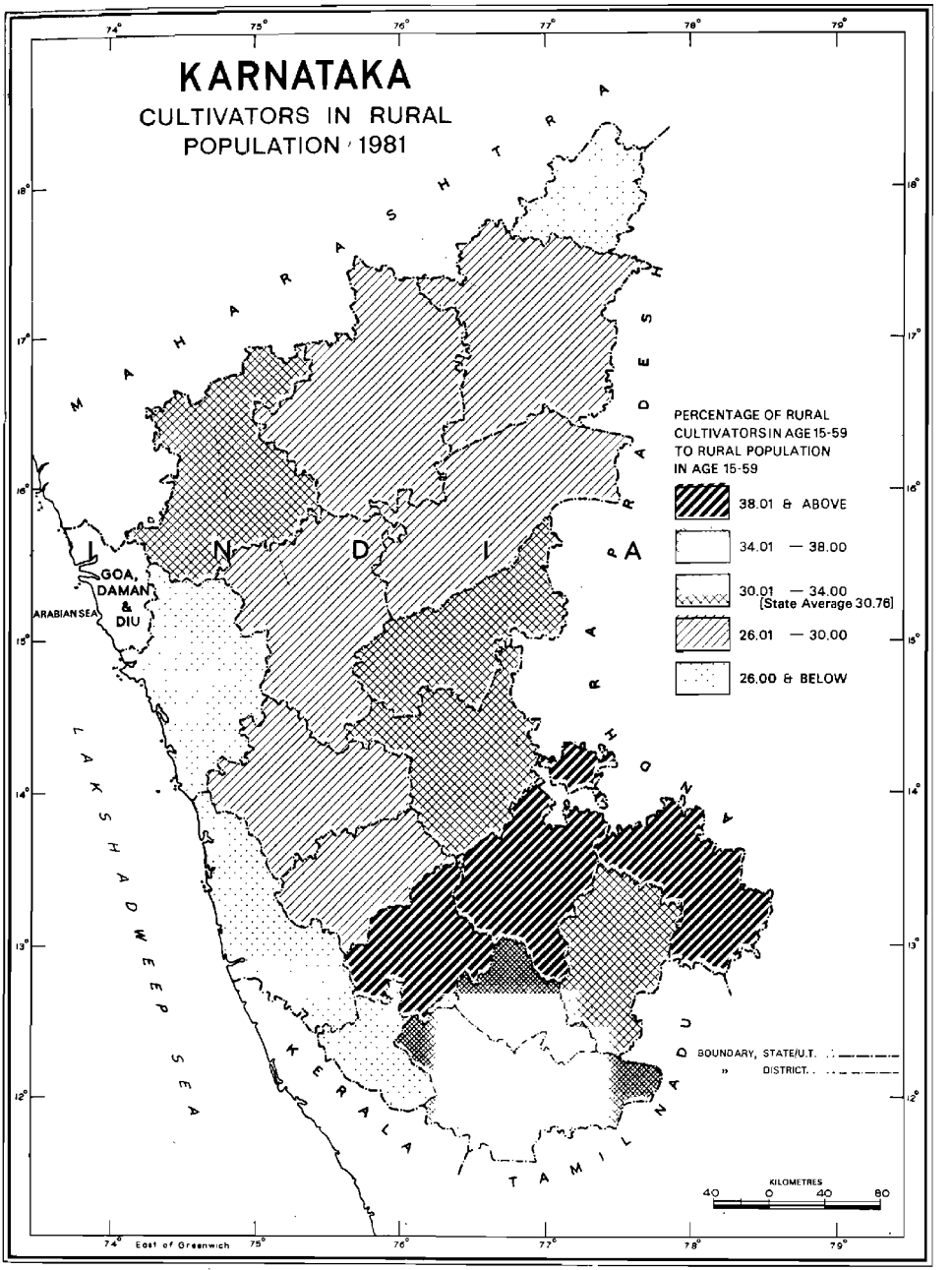
The rangewise analysis of the number of districts reveals that the highest percentage range of 38.01 and above covers three districts. These districts are Hassan (39.29%), Tumkur (38.77%) and Kolar (38.19%). All these three districts are contiguously located in the southern part of the State. Only two districts viz. Mandya (37.31%) and Mysore (34.37%) are recorded under the range of 34.01-38.00 per cent. These two districts are also contiguously located in the southern part of the State. There are four districts in the range of 30.01-34.00 per cent which also contains the State average of 30.76 per cent. These districts are Chitradurga (33.31%), Bellary (32.32%), Bangalore (32.21%) and Belgaum (32.11%). The fourth range of 26.01-30.00 per cent contains six districts viz. Shimoga (29.99%), Raichur (29.06%), Chikmagalur (27.90%), Gulbarga (27.22%), Dharwad (27.05%) and Bijapur (26.72%). Remaining four districts of Uttar Kannad (25.47%), Bidar (23.50%), Dakshin Kannad (20.18%) and Kodagu (18.24%) come under the lowest percentage range of 26.00 and below.

The following statement gives the districtwise figures about total rural population in age 15-59, rural cultivators in age 15-59 and percentage of rural cultivators in age 15-59 to rural population in age 15-59.

Cultivators in Rural Population 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Population in Age 15-59	Rural Cutivators in Age 15-59	Percentage of Rural Cultivators in Age 15-59 to Rural Population in Age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	13,886,281	4,270,741	30.76
1.	Bangalore	919,633	296,219	32.21
2.	Belgaum	1,222,378	392,486	32.11
3.	Bellary	511,838	165,401	32.32
4.	Bidar	410,494	96,480	23.50
5.	Bijapur	934,477	249,677	26.72
6.	Chikmagalur	416,053	116,066	27.90
7.	Chitradurga	707,423	235,629	33.31
8.	Dakshin Kannad	962,641	194,257	20.18
9.	Dharwad	994,469	268,973	27.05
10.	Gulbarga	815,501	222,014	27.22
11.	Hassan	619,975	243,593	39.29
12.	Kodagu	227,585	41,513	18.24
13.	Kolar	766,434	292,722	38.19
14.	Mandya	620,452	231,487	37.31
15.	Mysore	1,003,663	344,991	34.37
16.	Raichur	751,065	218,271	29.06
17.	Shimoga	653,287	195,938	29.99
18.	Tumkur	912,956	353,987	38.77
19.	Uttar Kannad	435,954	111,036	25.47

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B(i), General Economic Tables, Table B-3.


KARNATAKA
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL CULTIVATORS IN AGE 15-59 TO RURAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
38.01 & ABOVE
34.01 — 38.00
30.01 — 34.00
[State Average 30.76]
26.01 — 30.00
26.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 57

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1981

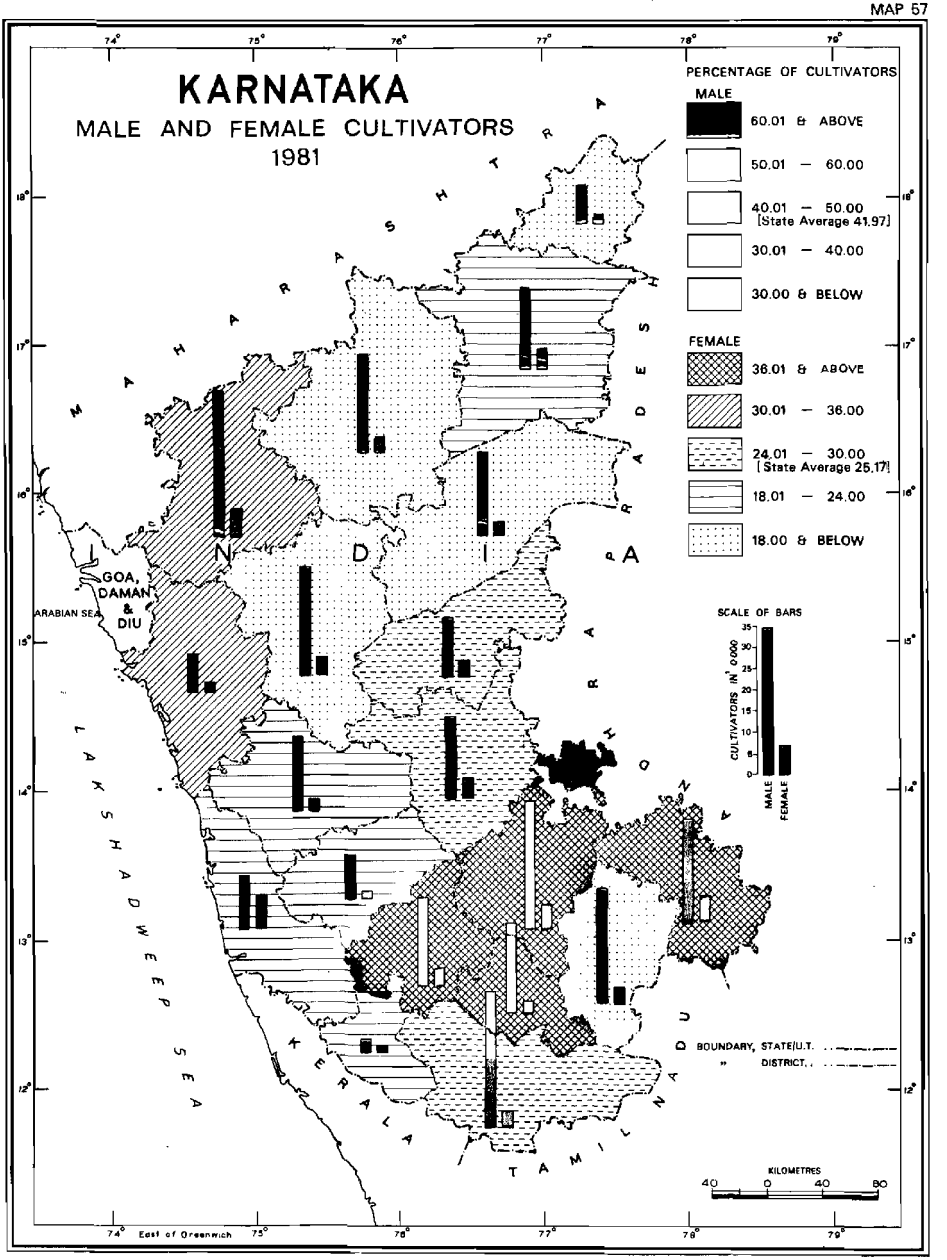
The map exhibits the districtwise proportion of male and female cultivators to total male and female main workers in age 15-59 according to 1981 census. Percentages of male cultivators to male main workers and female cultivators to female main workers in age 15-59 are calculated and these percentages have been grouped into suitable ranges above and below the State averages as shown in the legend of the map. Then percentages of male cultivators have been shown by flat colour shades in the background and that of female cultivators by choropleth method in black at district level from dark to light as per the high to low order of percentage values. Total number of male cultivators and female cultivators in age 15-59 for each district are also depicted by solid red and green colour vertical bars respectively.

In the State as a whole, there are 3,721,990 male cultivators in age 15-59 constituting 41.97 per cent of the total male main workers in age 15-59 in 1981. Among the districts this proportion varies between 22.42 per cent and 63.31 per cent. These lowest and highest percentages of male cultivators have been recorded in Bangalore and Hassan districts respectively.

The highest percentage range of 60.01 and above male cultivators covers three contiguous districts of Hassan (63.31%), Tumkur (63.06%) and Mandya (62.08%). The next range of 50.01-60.00 per cent contains two districts of Kolar (54.18%) and Mysore (50.02%). There are six districts in the range of 40.01-50.00 per cent which also contains the State average of 41.97 per cent. These districts are Belgaum (47.83%), Chitradurga (45.52%), Raichur (45.17%), Chikmagalur (44.22%), Shimoga (43.98%) and Bijapur (41.45%). As many as five districts namely, Bellary (39.79%), Gulbarga (39.58%), Bidar (39.14%), Dharwad (36.01%) and Uttar Kannad (35.78%) are in the range of 30.01-40.00 per cent. Remaining three districts viz. Dakshin Kannad (24.98%), Kodagu (24.53%) and Bangalore (22.42%) come under the lowest range of 30.00 and below.

There are 743,398 female cultivators in age 15-59 accounting for 25.17 per cent of the total female main workers in age 15-59 in the State as a whole in 1981. Among the districts the proportion of female cultivators varies between 16.32 per cent and 46.86 per cent. These lowest and highest percentages of female cultivators have been recorded in Bidar and Hassan districts respectively.

The rangewise analysis of the number of districts reveals that the highest percentage range of 36.01 and above covers four contiguous districts of Hassan (46.86%), Kolar (43.52%), Tumkur (41.52%) and Mandya (39.36%). The next range of 30.01-36.00 per cent contains only two districts of Uttar Kannad (35.00%) and Belgaum (32.90%). There are three districts in the range of 24.01-30.00 per cent which also contains State average of 25.17 per cent. These districts are Chitradurga (29.49%), Mysore (25.59%) and Bellary (24.55%). As many as five districts namely, Shimoga (23.32%), Dakshin Kannad (22.81%), Chikmagalur (22.31%), Kodagu (18.80%) and Gulbarga (18.67%) are in the range of 18.01-24.00. Another five districts viz. Bangalore (17.47%), Raichur (17.22%), Dharwad (17.19%), Bijapur (17.07%) and Bidar (16.32%) come under the lowest range of 18.00 and below.


KARNATAKA
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS
1981
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
MALE
60.01 & ABOVE
50.01 — 60.00
40.01 — 50.00
[State Average 41.97]
30.01 — 40.00
30.00 & BELOW
FEMALE
36.01 & ABOVE
30.01 — 36.00
24.01 — 30.00
[State Average 25.17]
18.01 — 24.00
18.00 & BELOW
SCALE OF BARS
CULTIVATORS IN '000
MALE
FEMALE
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
East of Greenwich

MAP 58

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981

This map depicts districtwise variations in the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15-59 during 1981.

Percentages of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) in age 15-59 are worked out for each district of the State. These percentages have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts have been shaded by different grades of hatching from dark to light as per high to low order of percentage values. Districtwise total number of agricultural labourers is also shown by solid brown colour bars.

In the State as a whole, there are 3,045,617 agricultural labourers in age 15-59 accounting for 40.55 per cent of the total agricultural workers in age 15-59. Among the districts this proportion varies between 17.24 per cent and 55.92 per cent. These lowest and highest percentages of agricultural labourers have been recorded in Hassan and Bidar districts respectively. A glance at the map reveals that the cultivation in northern Karnataka plateau is very much dependent on agricultural labourers while in the western and southern parts of the State it is largely done by land owners themselves.

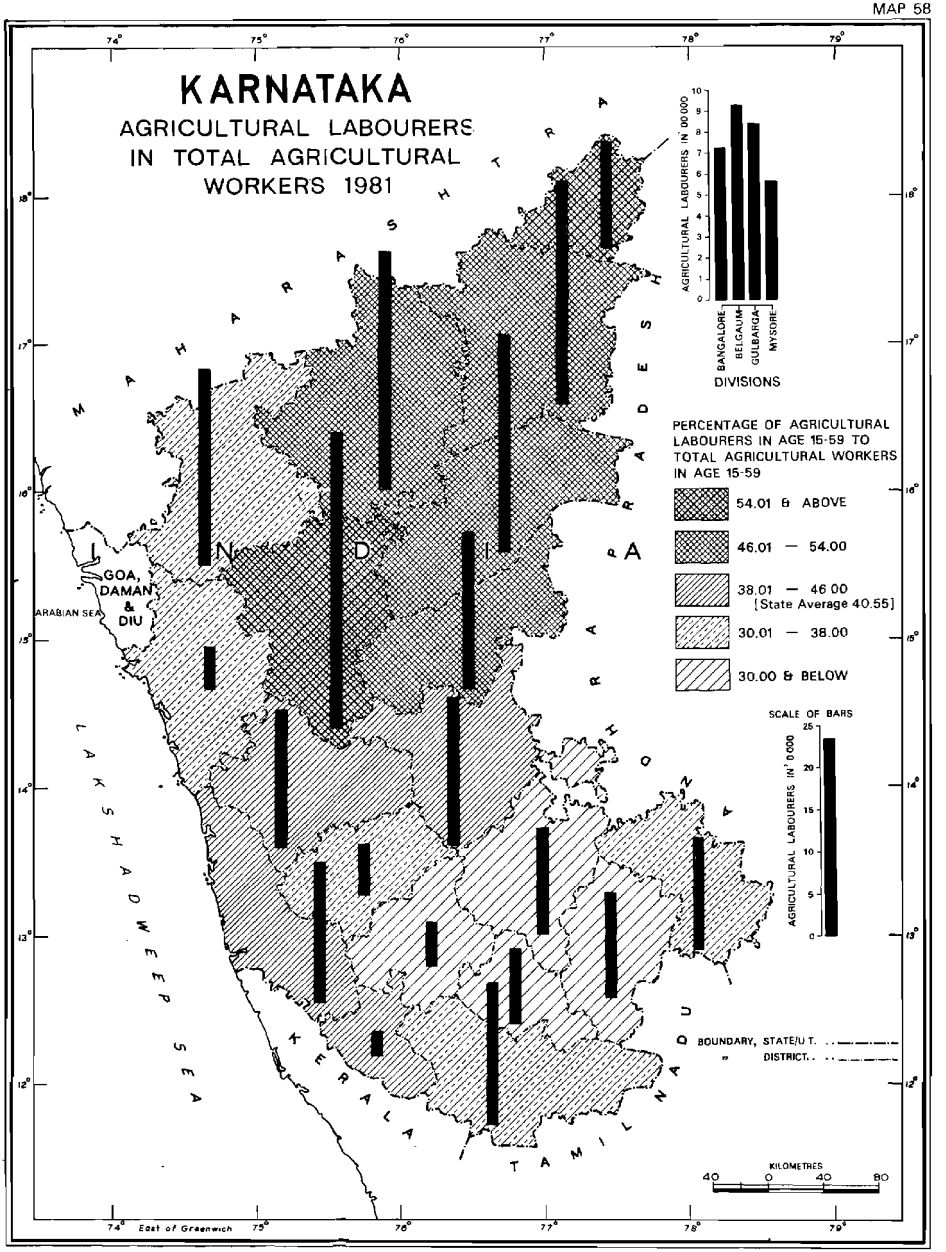
The rangewise analysis of the number of districts reveals that the highest percentage range of 54.01 and above covers only two districts of Bidar (55.92%) and Dharwad (54.11%). As many as four districts namely Gulbarga, Raichur, Bijapur and Bellary are recorded under the range of 46.01-54.00 per cent. All these four districts are contiguously located in the northern part of the State. Another four districts of Dakshin Kannad, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Kodagu come under the range of 38.01-46.00 per cent which also contains the State average of 40.55 per cent. There are five districts viz. Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Mysore, Kolar and Uttar Kannad in the range of 30.01-38.00 per cent. Remaining four districts of Bangalore, Mandya, Tumkur and Hassan come under the lowest percentage range of 30.00 and below.

The following statement gives the districtwise figures about total agricultural workers in age 15-59, agricultural labourers in age 15-59 and percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15-59.

Agricultural Labourers in Total Agricultural Workers 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Agricultural Workers in Age 15-59	Agricultural Labourers in age 15-59	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	7,511,005	3,045,617	40.55
1.	Bangalore	433,720	124,578	28.72
2.	Belgaum	649,421	234,481	36.11
3.	Bellary	366,928	186,099	50.72
4.	Bidar	225,803	126,264	55.92
5.	Bijapur	551,028	284,721	51.67
6.	Chikmagalur	181,324	60,601	33.42
7.	Chitradurga	417,033	175,662	42.12
8.	Dakshin Kannad	369,711	165,748	44.83
9.	Dharwad	651,906	352,724	54.11
10.	Gulbarga	497,021	266,989	53.72
11.	Hassan	301,130	51,905	17.24
12.	Kodagu	71,646	29,153	40.69
13	Kolar	434,661	133,775	30.78
14.	Mandya	326,236	87,113	26.70
15.	Mysore	525,679	168,516	32.06
16.	Raichur	486,861	257,633	52.92
17.	Shimoga	368,085	163,907	44.53
18.	Tumkur	486,140	125,522	25.82
19	Uttar Kannad	166,673	50,228	30.14

Source Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B(i), General Economic Tables, Table B 3


KARNATAKA
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN '00 000
BANGALORE
BELGAUM
GULBARGA
MYSORE
DIVISIONS
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
54.01 & ABOVE
46.01 — 54.00
38.01 — 46.00
[State Average 40.55]
30.01 — 38.00
30.00 & BELOW
SCALE OF BARS
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN '0 000
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMILNADU
ANDHRA PRADESH
East of Greenwich

MAP 59
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981

This map shows the proportion of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers in 1981. The districtwise percentage figures of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers have been calculated and grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The districts are shaded from dark to light hatching according to high to low order of percentage values. Districts with percentage of factory workers as five per cent and more are shaded by red colour. Districtwise total number of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs is depicted by circles of brown colour.

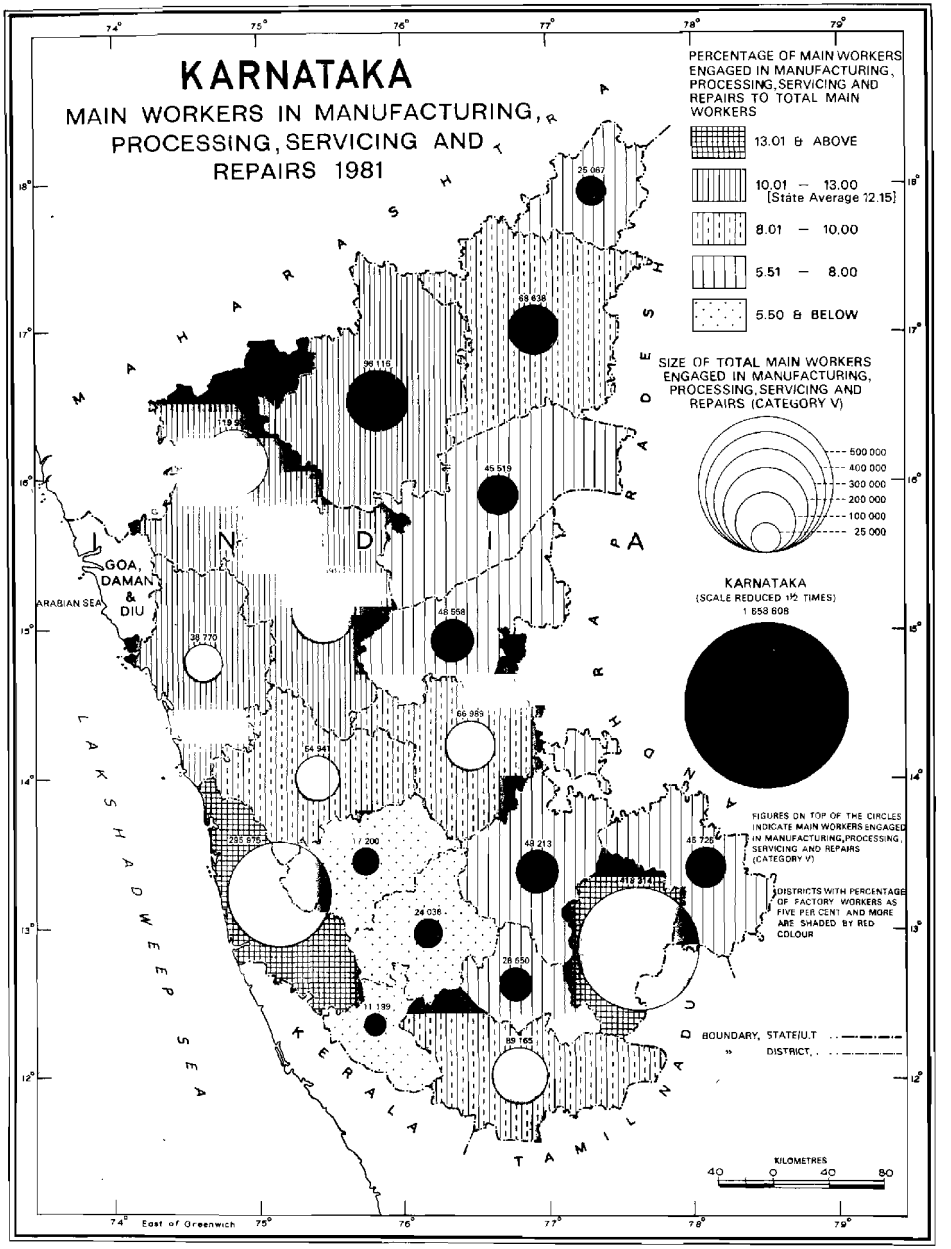
There are 1,658,608 main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in the State as a whole. Among the districts, the largest number of workers engaged in these activities is found in Bangalore district (418,314). The other districts which have significantly large number of such workers are Dakshin Kannad (295,975), Belgaum (119,936), Dharwad (114,591) and Bijapur (96,116).

In terms of proportion, the main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs account for 12.15 per cent of the total main workers in the State. However, among the districts, there are significant variations in the proportion. The highest proportion of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs is found in Dakshin Kannad district (31.13%). The second highest percentage of main workers engaged in these activities is recorded in Bangalore district (26.49%). In the remaining seventeen districts of the State this proportion is less than the State average of 12.15 per cent and it varies between 4.86 and 11.16 per cent in these districts. The lowest proportion of 4.86 per cent has been recorded in Chikmagalur district. It is observed from the map that in as many as eight districts namely, Bangalore, Dakshin Kannad, Uttar Kannad, Mysore, Shimoga, Belgaum, Chitradurga and Dharwad, the factory workers constitute, 5 per cent or more of the total workers.

The following statement gives the districtwise figures about total main workers, main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs as well as percentages of these workers to total main workers in 1981:

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Main Workers	Main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	Percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	13,650,458	1,658,608	12.15
1.	Bangalore	1,579,042	418,314	26.49
2.	Belgaum	1,074,785	119,936	11.16
3.	Bellary	610,168	48,558	7.96
4.	Bidar	366,547	25,067	6.84
5.	Bijapur	888,769	96,116	10.81
6.	Chikmagalur	353,903	17,200	4.86
7.	Chitradurga	690,716	66,989	9.70
8.	Dakshin Kannad	950,693	295,975	31.13
9.	Dharwad	1,118,666	114,591	10.24
10.	Gulbarga	838,543	68,638	8.19
11.	Hassan	477,731	24,038	5.03
12.	Kodagu	208,700	11,199	5.37
13.	Kolar	688,028	45,725	6.65
14.	Mandya	482,265	28,650	5.94
15.	Mysore	912,757	89,165	9.77
16.	Raichur	732,692	45,519	6.21
17.	Shimoga	595,438	54,941	9.23
18.	Tumkur	716,334	49,213	6.87
19.	Uttar Kannad	364,681	38,770	10.63

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B (i), General Economic Tables, Table B-3.


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
13.01 & ABOVE
10.01 – 13.00 [State Average 12.15]
8.01 – 10.00
5.51 – 8.00
5.50 & BELOW
SIZE OF TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (CATEGORY V)
500 000
400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000
25 000
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 1½ TIMES)
1 858 608
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (CATEGORY V)
DISTRICTS WITH PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS AS FIVE PER CENT AND MORE ARE SHADED BY RED COLOUR
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
25 067
69 838
96 116
19 930
45 519
48 558
38 770
66 989
64 941
235 695
7 200
48 213
45 726
118 211
24 036
28 650
11 199
89 165
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDIA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 60
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981

The map shows the absolute number and proportion of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total main workers in each district of the State. Districwise number of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications are represented by solid circles of red colour while the percentages of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications are grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts have been shaded by choropleth method.

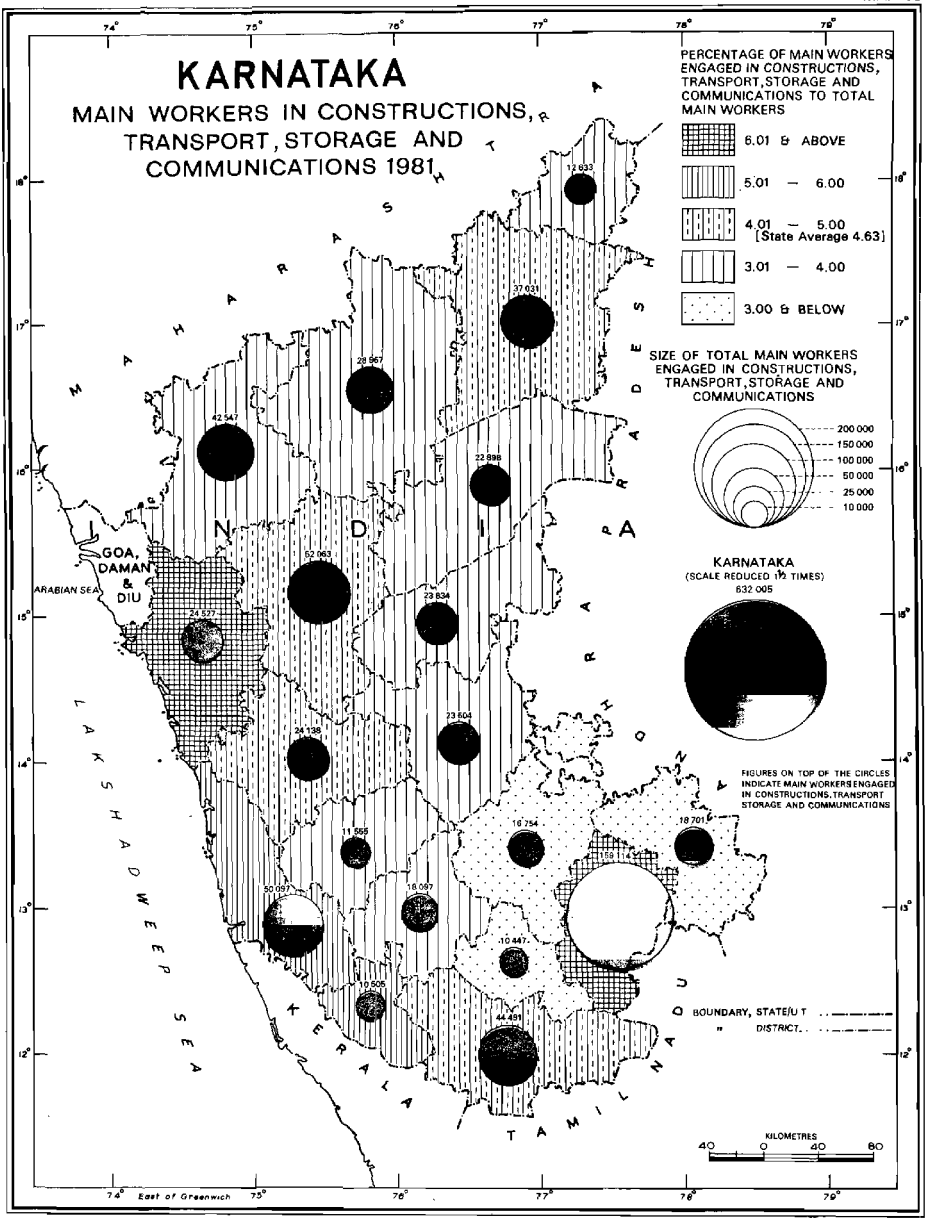
There are 632,005 main workers which are engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications in the State as a whole. Among the districts, the largest number of workers engaged in these activities is found in Bangalore district (159,114). The other districts which have significantly large number of such workers are Dharwad (52,063), Dakshin Kannad (50,097), Mysore (44,491), Belgaum (42,547) and Gulbarga (37,031).

In terms of proportion, the main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications account for 4.63 per cent of the total main workers in the State However, among the districts there are significant variations in this proportion. The highest proportion of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications is found in Bangalore district (10.08%). The second highest percentage of the main workers engaged in these activities is recorded in Uttar Kannad district (6.73%). The corresponding proportion is also higher than the State average in the districts of Dakshin Kannad (5.27%), Kodagu (5.03%), Mysore (4.87%) and Dharwad (4.65%) districts. In the remaining thirteen districts, this proportion is less than the State average and it varies between 2.17 and 4.42 per cent in these districts. The lowest proportion of 2.17 per cent has been recorded in Mandya district. It is observed from the map that the districts having low and very low proportion of main workers in the industrial categories under discussion are generally distributed in eastern and northern parts of the State.

The 1981 figures about the total number of main workers, main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications and percentage of these workers to total main workers for the State and the districts are furnished in the following table:

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Main Workers	Main Workers engaged in Constructions, Transport, Storage and Communications	Percentage of Main Workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications to total Main Workers
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	13,650,458	632,005	4.63
1.	Bangalore	1,579,042	159,114	10.08
2.	Belgaum	1,074,785	42,547	3.96
3.	Bellary	610,168	23,834	3.91
4.	Bidar	366,547	12,633	3.45
5	Bijapur	888,769	28,967	3.26
6.	Chikmagalur	353,903	11,555	3.27
7.	Chitradurga	690,716	23,604	3.42
8.	Dakshin Kannad	950,693	50,097	5.27
9.	Dharwad	1,118,666	52,063	4.65
10.	Gulbarga	838,543	37,031	4.42
11.	Hassan	477,731	18,097	3.79
12.	Kodagu	208,700	10,505	5.03
13.	Kolar	688,028	18,701	2.72
14.	Mandya	482,265	10,447	2.17
15.	Mysore	912,757	44,491	4.87
16.	Raichur	732,692	22,898	3.13
17.	Shimoga	595,438	24,138	4.05
18.	Tumkur	716,334	16,754	2.34
19.	Uttar Kannad	364,681	24,527	6.73

Source : Census of India, 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III-A(i), General Economic Tables, Table B.3


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
6.01 & ABOVE
5.01 — 6.00
4.01 — 5.00 [State Average 4.63]
3.01 — 4.00
3.00 & BELOW
SIZE OF TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 1/2 TIMES)
632 005
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
12 833
37 031
28 967
42 547
22 898
52 063
23 834
24 527
23 604
24 138
11 565
16 754
18 701
50 097
16 097
10 447
10 505
44 491

MAP 61

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981

The map represents the absolute number and proportion of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to the total main workers in each district of the State. Districtwise number of main workers engaged in trade and commerce have been shown by solid circles of orange colour, while the percentages of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers are grouped into five ranges and the districts are shaded by choropleth method.

There are 893,897 main workers engaged in trade and commerce, in the State as a whole. The largest number of main workers engaged in trade and commerce is in Bangalore district (1,93,393) followed by Dharwad (80, 509), Dakshin Kannad (71,008), Belgaum (63,733) and Mysore (57,368) districts. The least number of such workers is found in Kodagu district (12,382).

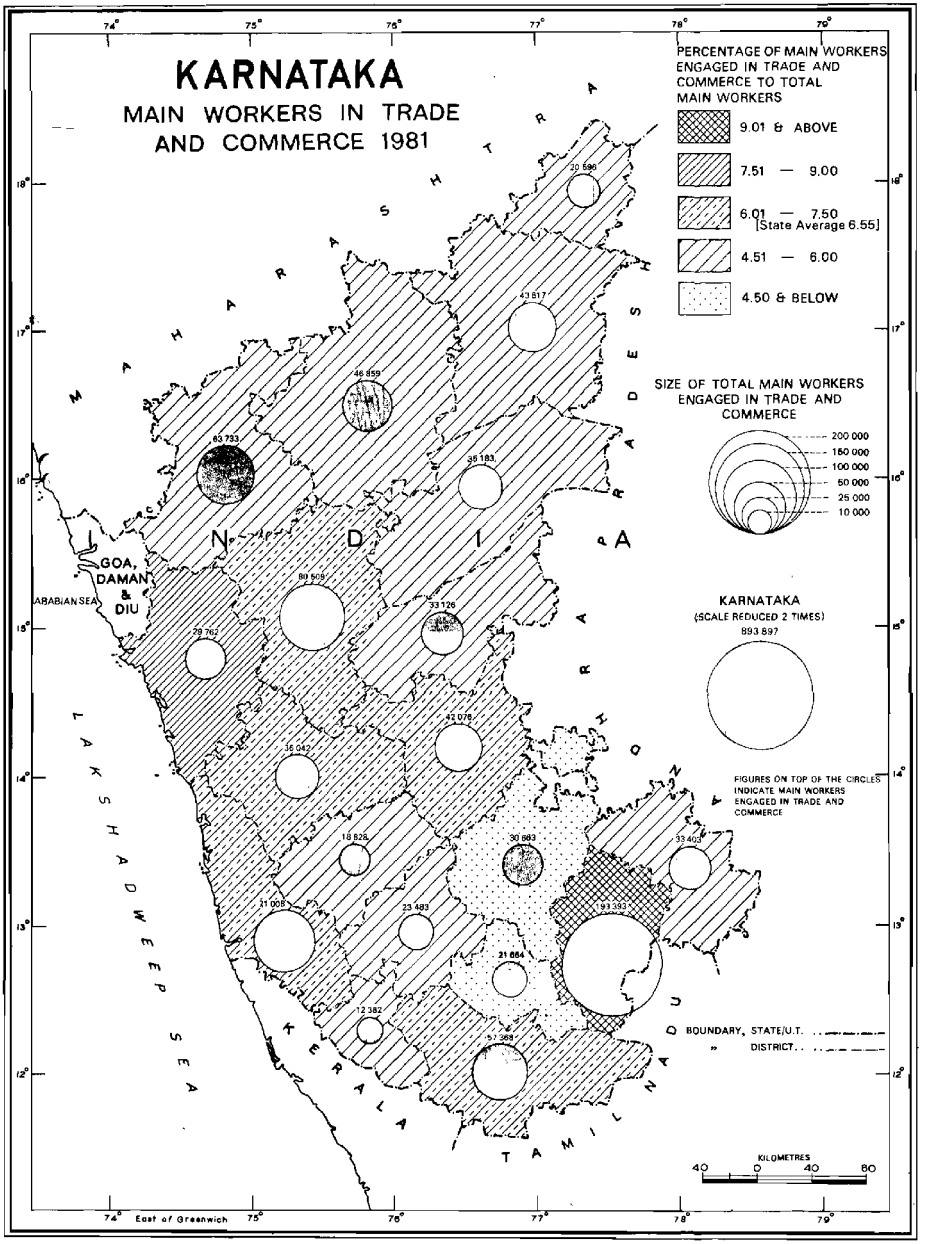
In terms of proportion the main workers engaged in trade and commerce account for 6.55 per cent of the total main workers in the State. It is seen from the map that the highest proportion of main workers engaged in trading and commercial activities is found in Bangalore district (12.85%) which have within it a prominent commercial city of Bangalore. The second highest percentage of trade and commerce workers is recorded in Uttar Kannad district (8.16%). The corresponding proportion is also higher than the State average in the districts of Dakshin Kannad (7.47%) and Dharwad (7.20%) districts. In the remaining fifteen districts this proportion is less than the State average and it varies between 4.28 and 6.29 per cent in these districts. The lowest proportion (4.28%) is reported in Tumkur district. It may be observed from the map that the entire northern Karnataka represents a large contiguous tract of low proportion of trade and commerce workers.

The following table exhibits the total number of main workers, main workers engaged in trade and commerce and percentage of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to total main workers for the State and the districts in 1981 :

Main Workers in Trade and Commerce 1981

Sl. No.	State/district	Total Main Workers	Main Workers engaged in Trade and Commerce	Percentage of Main Workers engaged in Trade and Commerce to Total Main Workers
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	13,650,458	893,897	6.55
1.	Bangalore	1,579,042	193,393	12.25
2.	Belgaum	1,074,785	63,733	5.93
3.	Bellary	610,168	33,126	5.43
4.	Bidar	366,547	20,596	5.62
5.	Bijapur	888,769	46,859	5.27
6.	Chikmagalur	353,903	18,828	5.32
7.	Chitradurga'	690,716	42,076	6.09
8.	Dakshin Kannad	950,693	71,008	7.47
9.	Dharwad	1,118,666	80,509	7.20
10.	Gulbarga	838,543	43,817	5.23
11.	Hassan	477,731	23,483	4.92
12.	Kodagu	208,700	12,382	5.93
13.	Kolar	688,028	33,403	4.85
14.	Mandya	482,265	21,664	4.49
15.	Mysore	912,757	57,368	6.29
16.	Raichur	732,692	35,183	4.80
17.	Shimoga	595,438	36,042	6.05
18.	Tumkur	716,334	30,663	4.28
19.	Uttar Kannad	364,681	29,762	8.16

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B(i), General Economic Tables, Table B-3.


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
9.01 & ABOVE
7.51 — 9.00
6.01 — 7.50
[State Average 6.55]
4.51 — 6.00
4.50 & BELOW
SIZE OF TOTAL MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
893 897
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
20 590
43 817
46 859
83 733
36 183
80 809
33 129
79 767
43 075
35 042
18 828
30 883
33 402
31 008
23 483
93 393
21 884
12 382
57 264
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 62

MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES 1981

This map shows the districtwise proportion of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers as per 1981 census. The percentages of main workers engaged in other services to total main workers have been calculated and these percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. All the districts have been shaded by choropleth method from dark to light hatching as per high to low percentage values. Four categories of other services viz. (a) Public Services, (b) Educational and Scientific Services, (c) Medical and Health Services and (d) Personal and other Miscellaneous Services have also been represented by pie diagram in each district by four different shades of colours.

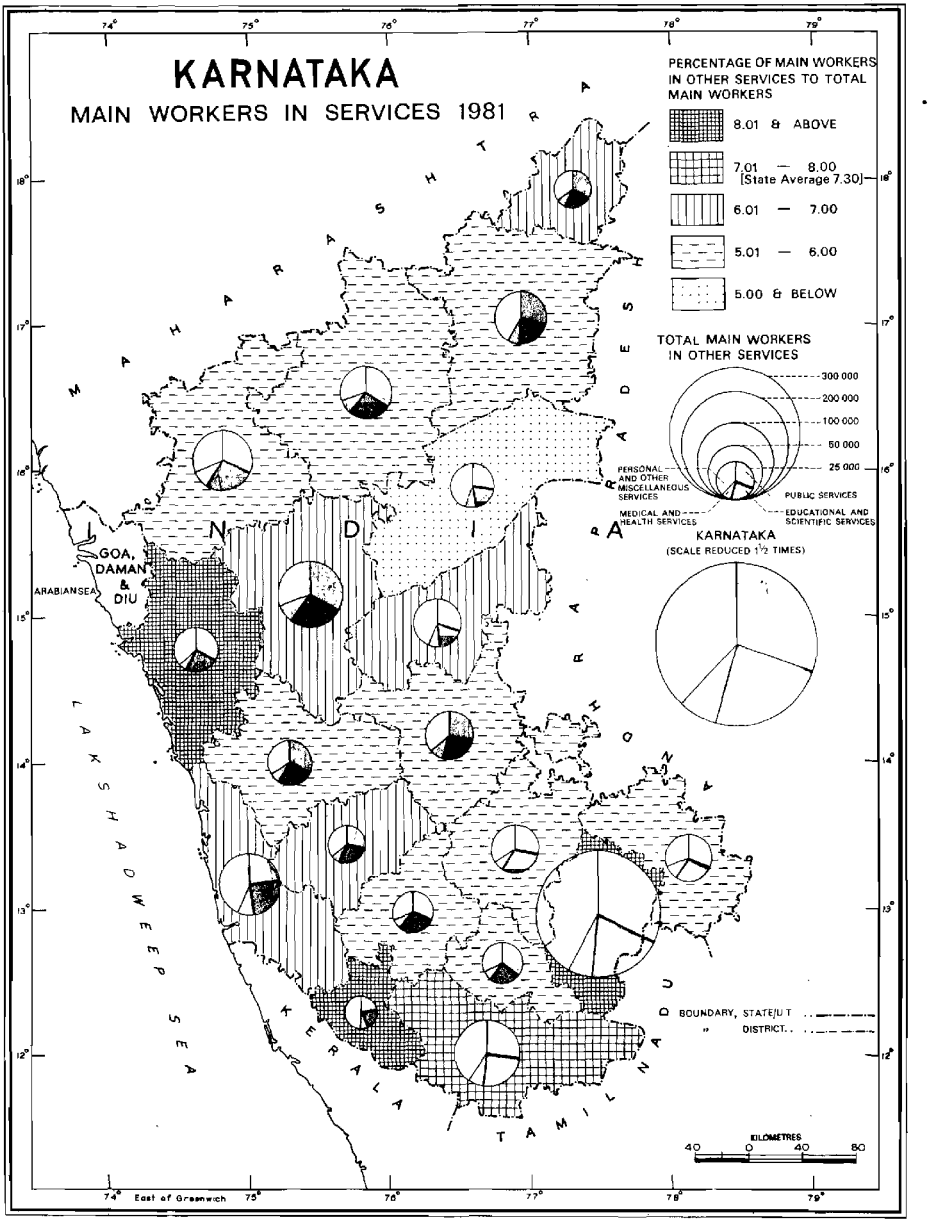
There are 996,664 main workers in other services constituting 7.30 per cent of the total main workers in the State as a whole. Among the districts the highest proportion of main workers in services has been recorded in Bangalore district (16.78%) and the lowest proportion is found in Raichur district (4.58%). Uttar Kannad (8.85%), Kodagu (8.24%) and Mysore (7.88%) districts have also recorded relatively higher proportion of service workers. Remaining all the districts have the proportion of service workers lower than the State average of 7.30 per cent.

As many as 303,387 main workers are engaged in public services. They account for 30.44 per cent of the total main workers engaged in other services. Among the districts the highest proportion of main workers in public services has been recorded in Mandya district (34.97%) followed by Bijapur (34.12%) and Bidar (33.17%) districts. Other districts wherein this proportion is relatively higher are Uttar Kannad (32.74%), Dharwad (32.66%), Bangalore (32.31%), Shimoga (32.11%), Kolar (31.63%), Belgaum (31.40%) and Hassan (31.09%). The lowest proportion of main workers in public services has been recorded in Kodagu district (22.06%).

In the State as a whole, there are 237,094 main workers engaged in educational and scientific services. They account for 23.79 per cent of the total main workers engaged in other services. Among the districts the largest number of main workers engaged in educational and scientific services has been recorded in Bangalore district (51,112) However, in terms of proportion the highest proportion of main workers engaged in educational and scientific services has been recorded in Tumkur district (30.63%), while the lowest proportion is found in Bellary district (18.60%). The districts of Hassan (30.14%), Chikmagalur (27.68%), Belgaum (27.46%), Kolar (27.38%) and Dharwad (27.29%) have also recorded relatively higher proportion of main workers engaged in educational and scientific services.

There are 78,570 main workers in medical and health services constituting 7.88 per cent of the total main workers engaged in other services in the state of Karnataka. Among the districts the highest proportion of main workers engaged in medical and health services has been recorded in Kolar district (10.01%) closely followed by Belgaum (10.00%). The lowest proportion of main workers engaged in medical and health services is observed in Uttar Kannad district (5.98%).

In the State as a whole, there are 377,613 main workers in personal and other miscellaneous services. They account for 37.89 per cent of the total main workers engaged in other services. Among the districts the highest proportion of main workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services has been recorded in Kodagu district (49.18%) and the lowest proportion is observed in Bijapur district (30.46%). As many as seven districts of the State have recorded this proportion higher than the State average.


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
8.01 & ABOVE
7.01 — 8.00 [State Average 7.30]
6.01 — 7.00
5.01 — 6.00
5.00 & BELOW
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES
300 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES
PUBLIC SERVICES
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 1½ TIMES)
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMILNADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

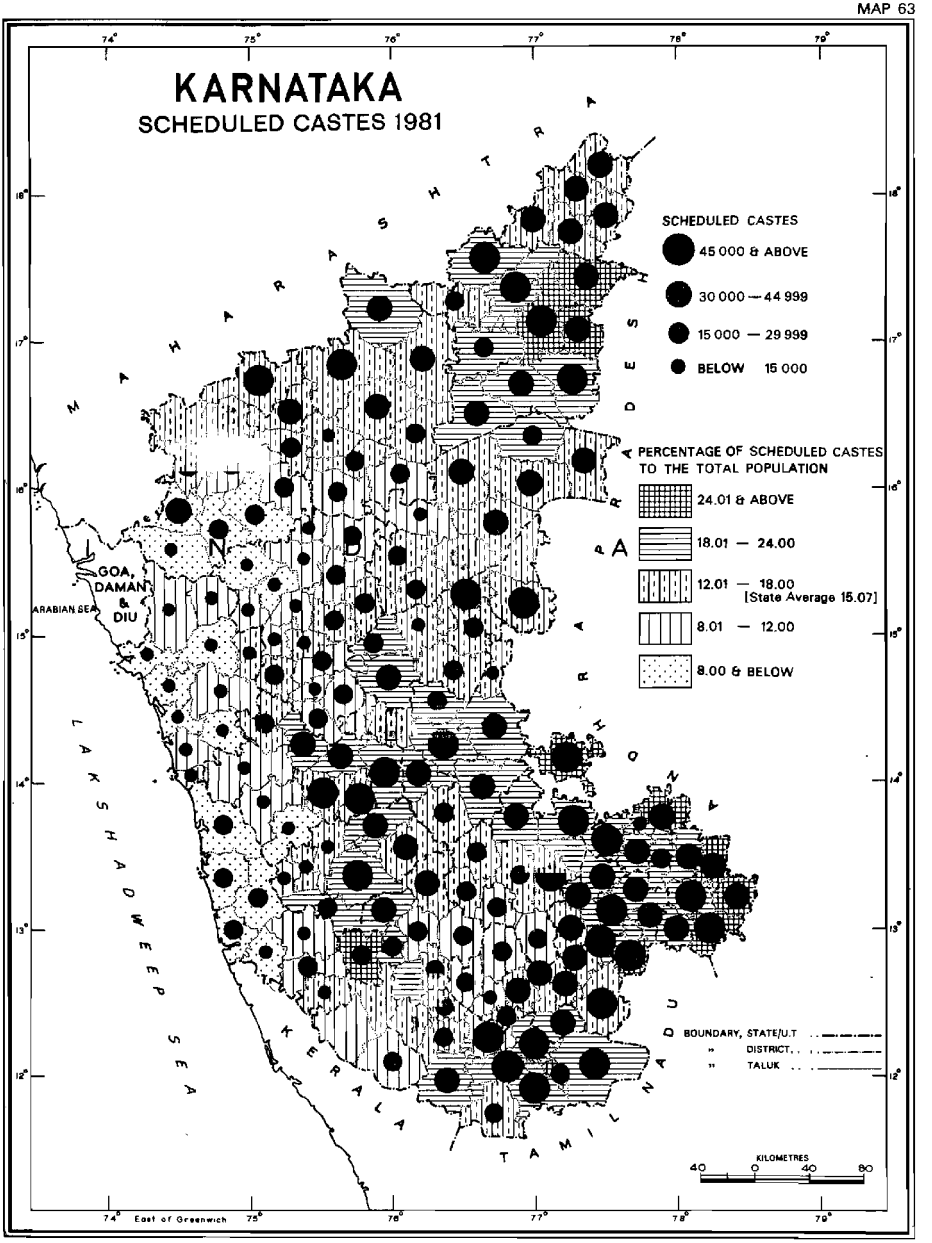
SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 63

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

This map represents the percentage of scheduled caste population to total population for each of the taluks in the State for 1981. The percentages of scheduled caste population to total population have been calculated for each of the taluks and the figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The taluks have been shaded according to their range values. Talukwise absolute number of scheduled caste population is also shown by red circles.

There are 5,595,353 scheduled castes in the State accounting for 15.07 per cent of the total population of the State. However, there are considerable variations in the proportion of scheduled caste population at taluk level. The highest proportion of scheduled castes has been observed in Bangarpet taluk (34.15%) of Kolar district while the lowest proportion of scheduled caste population has been recorded in Karwar taluk (3.74%) of Uttar Kannad district. Out of the total 175 taluks in the State, as many as 96 taluks have the proportion of scheduled caste population higher than the State average of 15.07 per cent and the rest 79 taluks have the proportion of scheduled caste population lower than the State average. The rangewise analysis of number of taluks reveals that the proportion of scheduled caste population is above 24.00 per cent in 11 taluks while it ranges between 18.01-24.00 per cent in 46 taluks. The proportion varies between 12.01-18.00 per cent in 64 taluks and the next range of 8.01-12.00 per cent covers 37 taluks. The lowest percentage range of 8.00 and below contains 17 taluks. The map reveals that the eastern parts of the State have relatively higher concentration of scheduled caste population as compared to western part of the State.

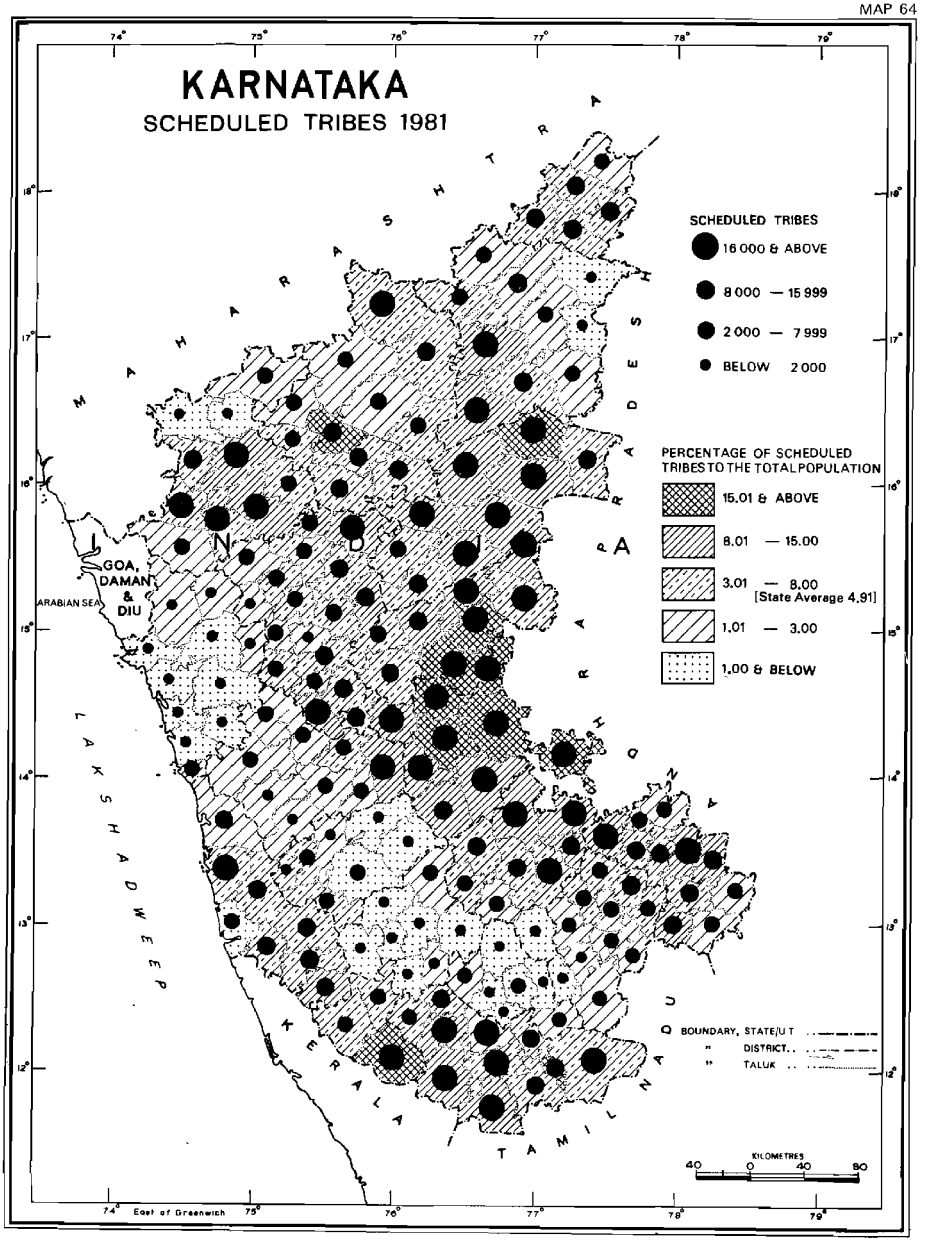

KARNATAKA
SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
SCHEDULED CASTES
45 000 & ABOVE
30 000 — 44 999
15 000 — 29 999
BELOW 15 000
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
24.01 & ABOVE
18.01 — 24.00
12.01 — 18.00
[State Average 15.07]
8.01 — 12.00
8.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
MAHARASHTRA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
PONDICHERRY
East of Greenwich

MAP 64

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

The map depicts the percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population for each of the taluks in the State in 1981. The percentages of scheduled tribe population to total population have been calculated for each of the taluks and the figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The taluks have been shaded according to their range values. Talukwise absolute number of scheduled tribe population is also shown by red circles.

There are 1,825,203 scheduled tribe persons in the State constituting 4.91 per cent of the total population of the State. However, there are considerable variations in the proportion of scheduled tribe population at taluk level. The highest proportion of scheduled tribes has been observed in Molakalmuru taluk (32.58%) of Chitradurga district while the lowest proportion of scheduled tribe population has been recorded in Ankola taluk (0.01%) of Uttar Kannad district. Out of the total 175 taluks in the State, as many as 79 taluks have the proportion of scheduled tribe population higher than the State average of 4.91 per cent and the rest 96 taluks have the proportion of scheduled tribe population lower than the State average. The rangewise analysis of number of taluks reveals that the proportion of scheduled tribe population is above 15.00 per cent in 111 taluks while it ranges between 8.01-15.00 per cent in 32 talkus. The proportion varies between 3.01-8.00 per cent in 63 taluks and the next range of 1.01-3.00 per cent covers 41 taluks. The lowest percentage range of 1.00 and below contains 28 taluks. The map reveals that the eastern and south-western parts of the State have relatively higher concentration of scheduled tribe population as compared to other parts of the State.


KARNATAKA
SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981
SCHEDULED TRIBES
16 000 & ABOVE
8 000 — 15 999
2 000 — 7 999
BELOW 2 000
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
15.01 & ABOVE
8.01 — 15.00
3.01 — 8.00 [State Average 4.91]
1.01 — 3.00
1.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 65

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

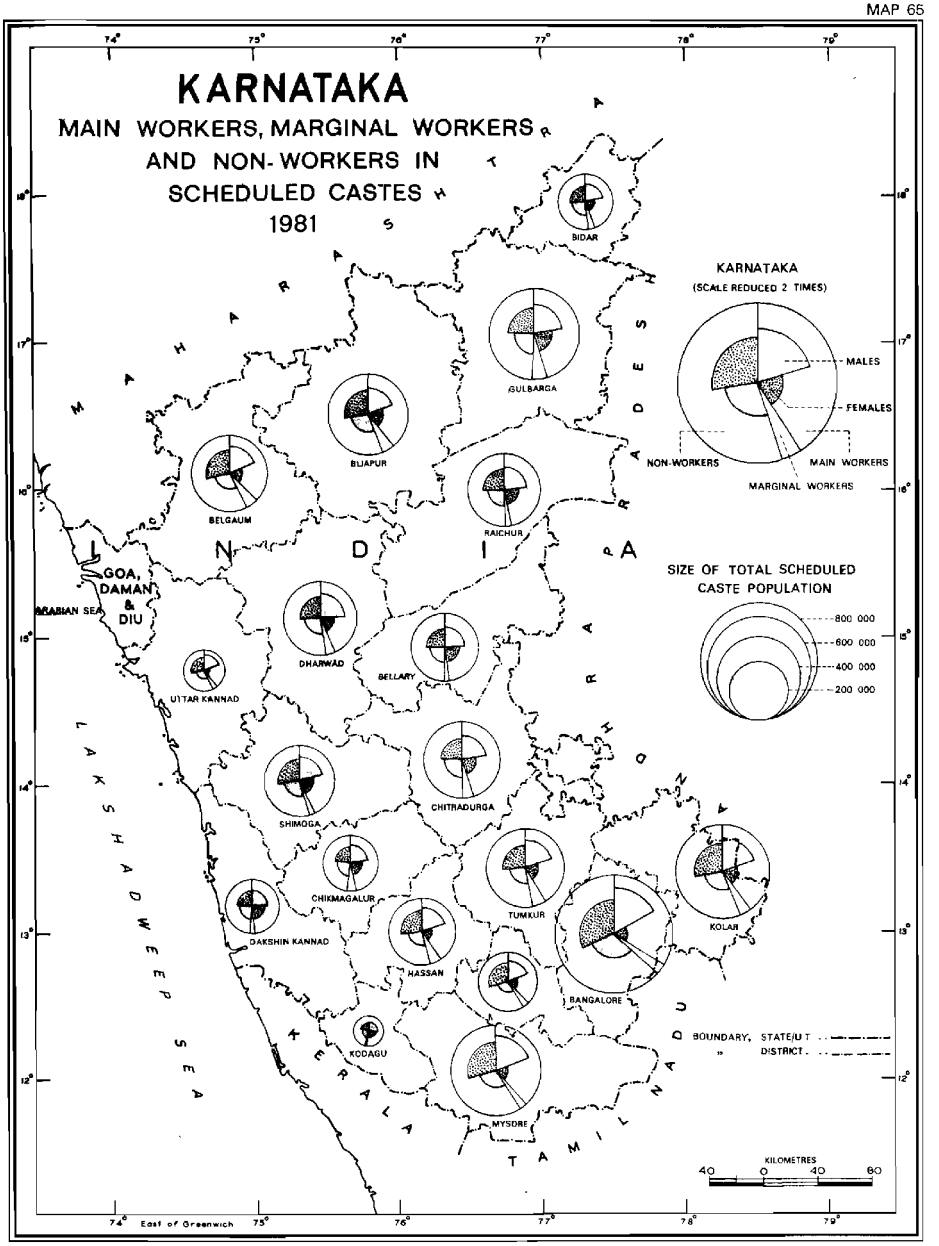
The map depicts the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled caste population as per 1981 census. Circles proportionate to total scheduled caste population have been drawn for each district and these circles have been divided into three sectors representing main workes, marginal workers and non-workers. The sectors of main workers and non-workers have been further divided into two divisions showing the shares of males and females. These males and females are shown by green colour wash and dots in black for females.

In the State as a whole, out of the total scheduled caste population of 5,595,353, 2,298,455 persons accounting for 41.08 per cent are main workers. As many as 213,749 persons accounting for 3.82 per cent are marginal workers and the remaining 3,083,149 persons are non-workers which constitute 55.10 per cent of the total scheduled caste population. Male main workers constitute 67.66 per cent and female main workers account for 32.34 per cent of the total scheduled castes main workers in the State.

Among the districts the highest proportion of main workers is observed in Kodagu district (52.84%) and the lowest proportion of scheduled caste main workers is noticed in Bangalore district (33.58%). Another ten districts viz. Dakshin Kannad (48.39%), Bellary (47.65%), Chikmagalur (46.54%), Raichur (46.53%), Gulbarga (45.23%), Chitradurga (45.13%), Bidar (44.05%), Dharwad (43.50%), Shimoga (42.95%) and Tumkur (41.45%) show a high proportion of main workers. In all these districts the proportion of scheduled caste main workers to total scheduled caste population is higher than the State average. In the remaining eight districts the corresponding proportion is less than the State average.

Considered districtwise, Tumkur district has the highest rate (5.63%) of scheduled caste marginal workers while the lowest proportion of 1.26 per cent is held by the Kodagu district. Proportion of scheduled caste marginal workers is also high in the districts of Belgaum (5.40%), Chikmagalur (5.38%), Gulbarga (5.33%), Hassan (5.08%), Bijapur (4.97%), Chitradurga (4.29%), Uttar Kannad (4.20%) and Dharwad (4.04%) and these proportions are significantly higher than the State average (3.82%). In the remaining ten districts the proportion of marginal workers is less than the State average.

Those who are neither main workers nor marginal workers constitute non-workers. In the State as a whole, the proportion of non-workers in scheduled caste population is 55.10 per cent. Further, it is noticed that a considerably larger proportion of females fall in this category. Considered sexwise, out of the total non-workers females constitute 58.87 per cent and the rest 41.13 per cent non-workers are males. Among the districts the highest proportion of scheduled caste non-workers is found in Bangalore district (63.74%) followed by the districts of Mandya (59.00%), Mysore (58.79%), Uttar Kannad (57.20%), Belgaum (57.13%), Kolar (56.51%) and Bijapur (55.94%). In the remaining 12 districts of the State this proportion is less than the State average.


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
MALES
FEMALES
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
SIZE OF TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
800 000
600 000
400 000
200 000
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNAD
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
DAKSHIN KANNAD
HASSAN
BANGALORE
KODAGU
MYSORE
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 66

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981.

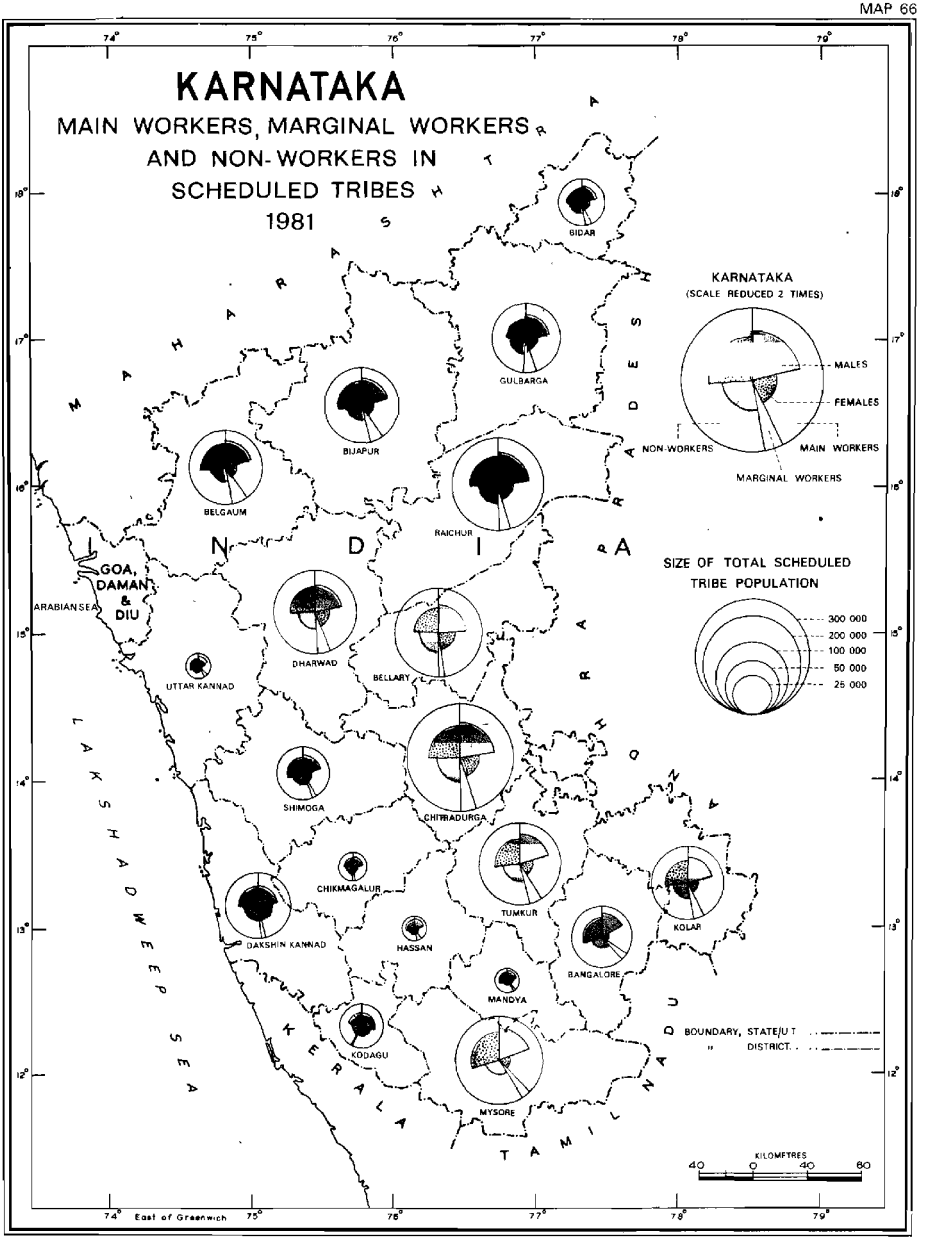
The map represents the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled tribe population as per 1981 census by the same cartographic method as used for Map No. 65. The only difference is this that instead of green colour, red colour wash has been used.

In the State as a whole, out of the total scheduled tribe population of 1,825,203 persons, 785,464 persons accounting for 4.17 per cent are marginal workers and the remaining 963,699 persons are non-workers which constitute 52.80 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population. Male main workers constitute 68.14 per cent and female main workers account for 31.86 per cent of the total scheduled tribes main workers in the State.

Among the districts the highest proportion of main workers is noticed in Kodagu district (56.84%) and the lowest proportion of scheduled tribe main workers is recorded in Bangalore district (34.41%). Another seven districts viz. Bellary (47.67%), Chikmagalur (46.75%), Dakshin Kannad (45.96%), Raichur (45.48%), Chitradurga (45.11%), Gulbarga (44.88%) and Dharwad (43.94%) show a high proportion of main workers. In all these districts the proportion of scheduled tribe main workers to total scheduled tribe population is higher than the State average. In the remaining ten districts the corresponding ratio is less than the state average.

Considered districtwise, Belgaum district has the highest rate (6.89%) of scheduled tribe marginal workers while the lowest rateof 1.25 per cent is held by the Kodagu district. Proportion of marginal workers is also high in the districts of Gulbarga (6.27%), Hassan (5.98%), Bijapur (5.68%), Uttar Kannad (5.55%), Dharwad (5.19%), Tumkur (5.14%), Kolar (4.81%), Chitradurga (4.25%) and Bidar (4.22%) and these rates are significantly higher than the State average (4.17%). In the remaining nine districts the proportion of marginal workers is less than the State average.

Those who are neither main workers nor marginal workers constitute non-workers. In the Karnataka state, the proportion of non-workers in scheduled tribe population is 52.80. Further, it is noticed that a considerably larger proportion of females fall in this category. Considered sexwise, out of the total non-workers, females constitute 60.10% and the rest 39.90% non-workers are males. Among the districts the highest proportion of scheduled tribe non-workers is observed in Bangalore district (61.89%) followed by the districts of Mysore (59.19%), Mandya (58.89%), Uttar Kannad (57.66%), Shimoga (56.49%), Hassan (54.89%), Bidar (53.94%), Tumkur (53.90%), Bijapur (53.77%), Kolar (53.23%) and Belgaum (53.19%). In the remaining eight districts of the State this proportion is less than the State average.


KARNATAKA
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES
1981
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
MALES
FEMALES
NON-WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
SIZE OF TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
300 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNAD
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
DAKSHIN KANNAD
HASSAN
BANGALORE
MANDYA
KODAGU
MYSORE
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
19°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 67

RELIGIONS 1981

This map shows the districtwise distribution of religions as per census 1981.

Squares proportionate to total population have been drawn for each district. These squares are further sub-divided into one hundred equal divisions, each small square representing one per cent. The percentages of population under different religions are marked on these squares and the spaces thus marked out are shown in different colours to represent different religions as shown in the index of the map.

A glance at the map reveals that Hinduism is the predominant religion in the State accounting for 85.92 per cent of the total population, followed by Islam (11.05%), Christianity (2.06%), Jainism (0.80%), Buddhism (0.11%), and others (0.06%). The first three religions account for 99.03 per cent of the total population of the State.

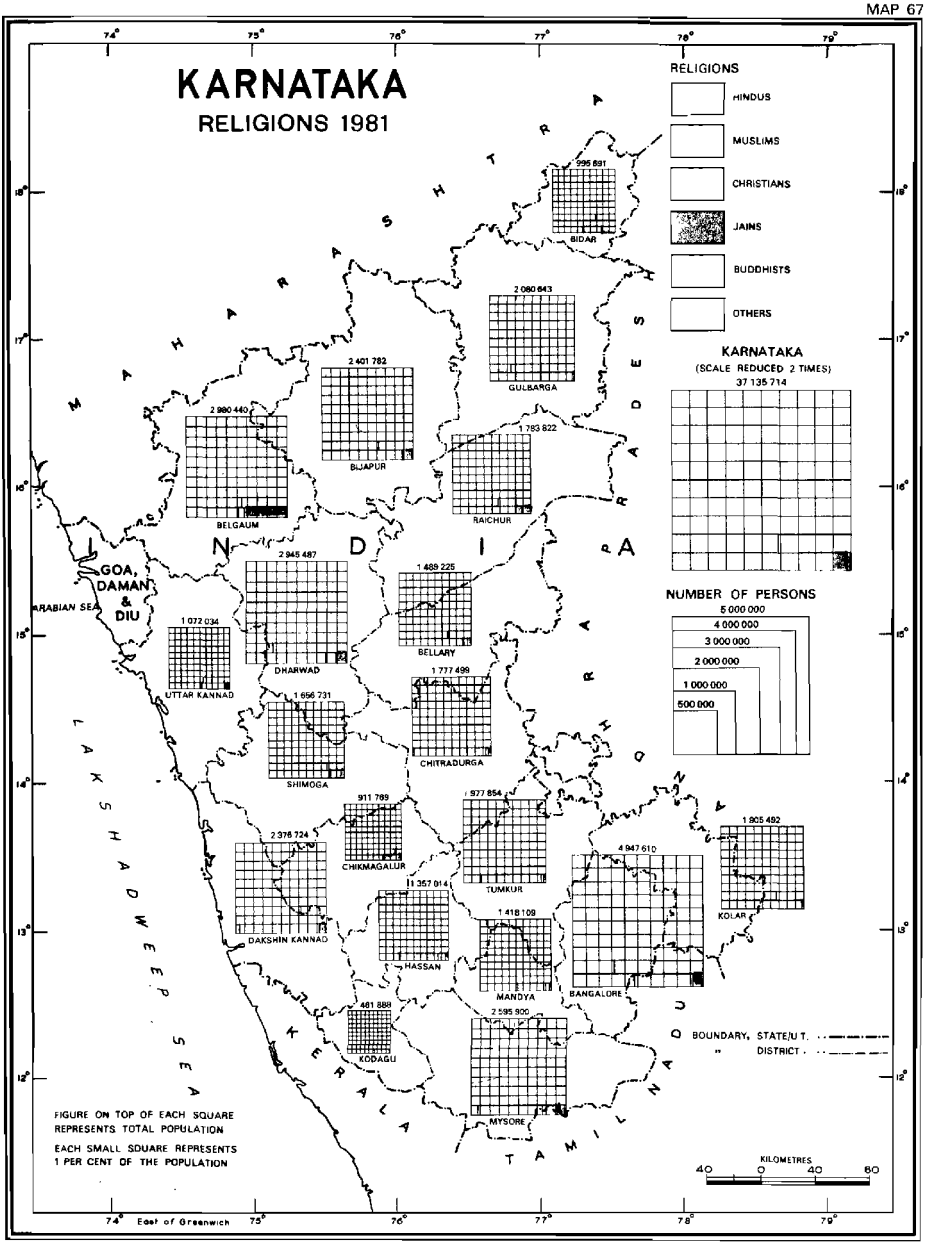
Among the districts also Hindus constitute a great majority in the population of all districts. The highest proportion of Hindus is found in Mandya district (95.24%) and the lowest proportion is in the district of Bidar (76.87%). The proportion of Hindus exceeds 90 per cent in the districts of Chitradurga, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur.

Islam, the second numerically strong religion in the State, is spread over all the districts of the State. However, the proportion of Muslims varies considerably in different districts. The highest proportion of Muslims is found in Bidar district (18.01%) while the lowest proportion is recorded in Mandya district (4.12%). In, as many as, ten districts viz. Bangalore, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Dakshin Kannad, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Kodagu, Kolar and Raichur the proportion of Muslims is above the State average of 11.05 per cent.

Christianity, the third important religion of the State, accounts for 2.06 per cent of the total population of the State. The proportion of Christians is the highest in Dakshin Kannad district (8.96%), while it is the lowest in Bijapur district (0.11%). The districts of Bangalore (4.44%), Uttar Kannad (3.91%), Kodagu (3.55%), Bidar (2.94%) and Chikmagalur (2.90%) also have relatively higher proportion of Christians.

Jains constitute 0.80 per cent of the total population of the State. They are mainly concentrated in Belgaum district accounting for 4.27 per cent of the total population of the district. In the districts of Dharwad (1.04%), Raichur (1.04%) and Bijapur (0.96%) also their proportion is more than the State average. In the remaining fifteen districts their proportion is less than the State average of 0.80 per cent.

Buddhists, Sikhs and other religions and persuasions even taken together account for 0.17 per cent of the total population of the State.


KARNATAKA
RELIGIONS 1981
RELIGIONS
HINDUS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
JAINS
BUDDHISTS
OTHERS
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
37 135 714
NUMBER OF PERSONS
5 000 000
4 000 000
3 000 000
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
995 891
BIDAR
2 080 643
GULBARGA
2 401 782
BIJAPUR
2 980 440
BELGAUM
1 783 822
RAICHUR
2 945 487
DHARWAD
1 488 225
BELLARY
1 072 034
UTTAR KANNAD
1 656 731
SHIMOGA
1 777 499
CHITRADURGA
911 789
CHIKMAGALUR
2 376 724
DAKSHIN KANNAD
1 977 854
TUMKUR
1 905 492
KOLAR
4 947 610
BANGALORE
1 357 014
HASSAN
1 418 109
MANDYA
481 888
KODAGU
2 595 905
MYSORE
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
FIGURE ON TOP OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS TOTAL POPULATION
EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 68

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, 1981

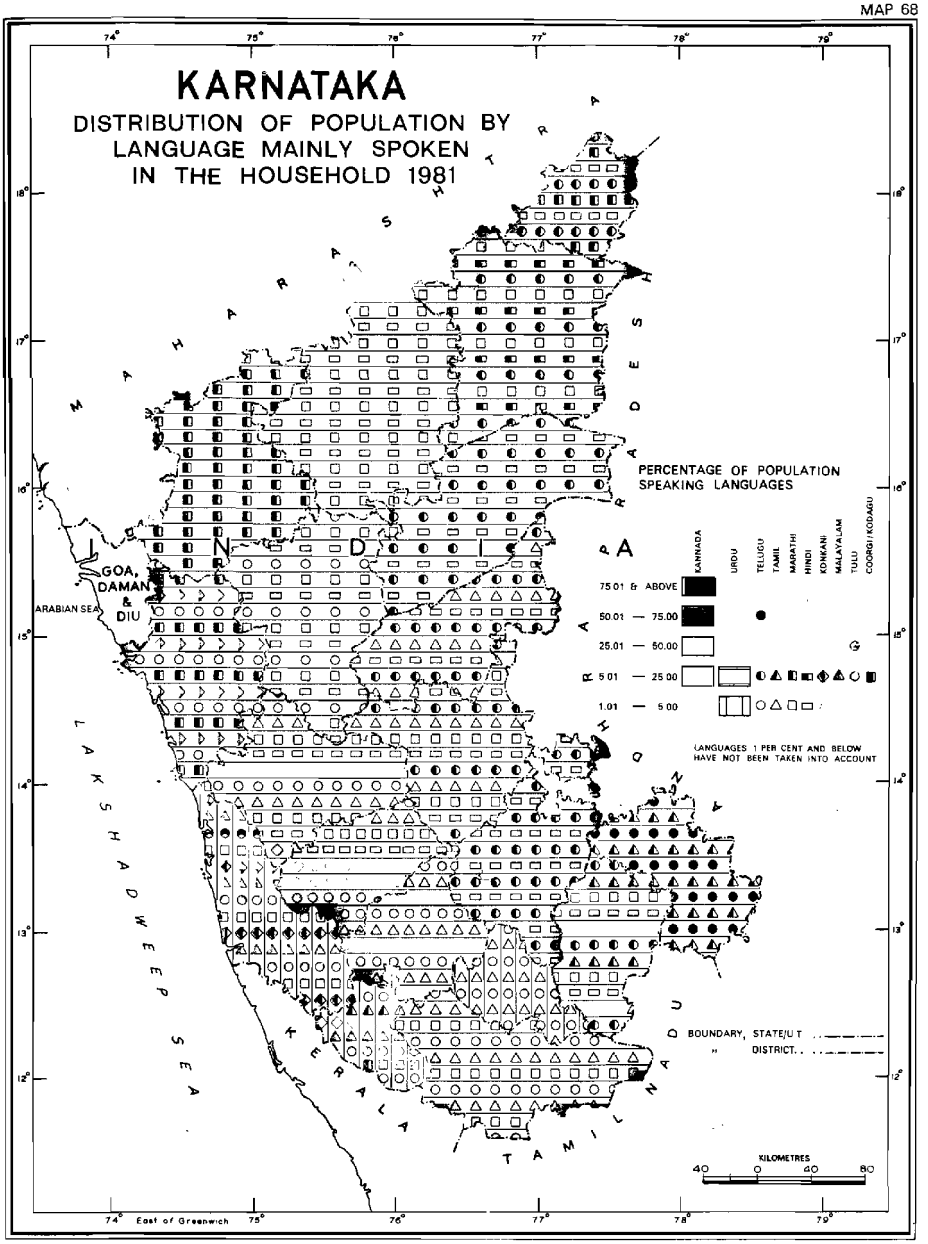
The map represents the districtwise distribution of population by language mainly spoken in the household Districtwise percentages of population speaking languages mainly spoken in the household to the total population have been calculated and graded into a suitable legend as shown in the map. The speakers of the major language have been shown by graded colour shades and other languages by suitable hatching and symbols in suitable class intervals. The languages mainly spoken by one per cent and less population have not been shown in the map.

A glance at the map reveals that only a few languages are prominent in the State. There are only nine languages which are mainly spoken by more than one per cent of the population of the State. They are Kannada (65.69%), Urdu (9.54%), Telugu (8.13%), Marathi (3.78%), Tamil (3.76%), Tulu (3.31%), Hindi (1.78%), Konkani (1.74%) and Malayalam (1.60%). Of them, Kannada is obviously spoken by the largest number. Urdu and Telugu, which are the second and third strongest languages in the State are far behind.

The speakers of the above languages are not evenly distributed all over the State. It is noticed that certain languages are dominant in certain areas. Kannada is the main language of the largest number of people in all the districts except in Kolar and Dakshin Kannad districts. The Kannada speakers are more than 50 per cent of the population in all the districts other than Bangalore, Kodagu, Kolar and Dakshin Kannad. The highest percentage of Kannada speakers is in Mandya district where 91.77 per cent of the people have Kannada as their main language. Other districts having very high proportion of Kannada speakers are Hassan (86.74%), Bijapur (82.16%), Mysore (81.78%), Tumkur (80.71%), Dharwad (79.08%) and Raichur (77.61%).

In Kolar district, Telugu is the main language of the largest number of people. As many as 51.55 per cent of the people in this district speak Telugu as their main language and only 26.72 per cent have Kannada as their main language. The very high proportion of the people in Kolar district whose main language is Telugu is explained by the fact that it is adjacent to Andhra Pradesh which is a Telugu speaking area. Dakshin Kannad is another district in which those with a main language other than Kannada predominate. In this district, 45.72 per cent people speak Tulu as their main language while those who speak Kannada as their main language are only 23.06 per cent.

Urdu is an important main language in all the districts, especially in Bidar, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Bijapur, Kolar, Bangalore, Bellary, Raichur, Shimoga and Uttar Kannad. As mentioned earlier, Telugu is the predominant main language in Kolar district, but it is also an important main language in Bangalore,Chitradurga, Bellary, Tumkur, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts. Marathi is an important main language in Belgaum, Bidar and Uttar Kannad districts. Tamil is an important main language in Bangalore, Kolar and Kodagu districts. Coorgi/Kodagu is an important main language only in Kodagu district while Konkani is an important main language in Uttar Kannad and Dakshin Kannad districts.


KARNATAKA
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1981
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES
KANNADA
URDU
TELUGU
TAMIL
MARATHI
HINDI
KONKANI
MALAYALAM
TULU
COORGI/KODAGU
75.01 & ABOVE
50.01 — 75.00
25.01 — 50.00
5.01 — 25.00
1.01 — 5.00
LANGUAGES 1 PER CENT AND BELOW HAVE NOT BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 69
LITERACY 1981

The map brings out the districtwise variations in the proportion of literates to total population excluding population in age-group 0-4 years. A literate is 'a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language'. All children in age 4 years and below have been treated as illiterates in the Census.

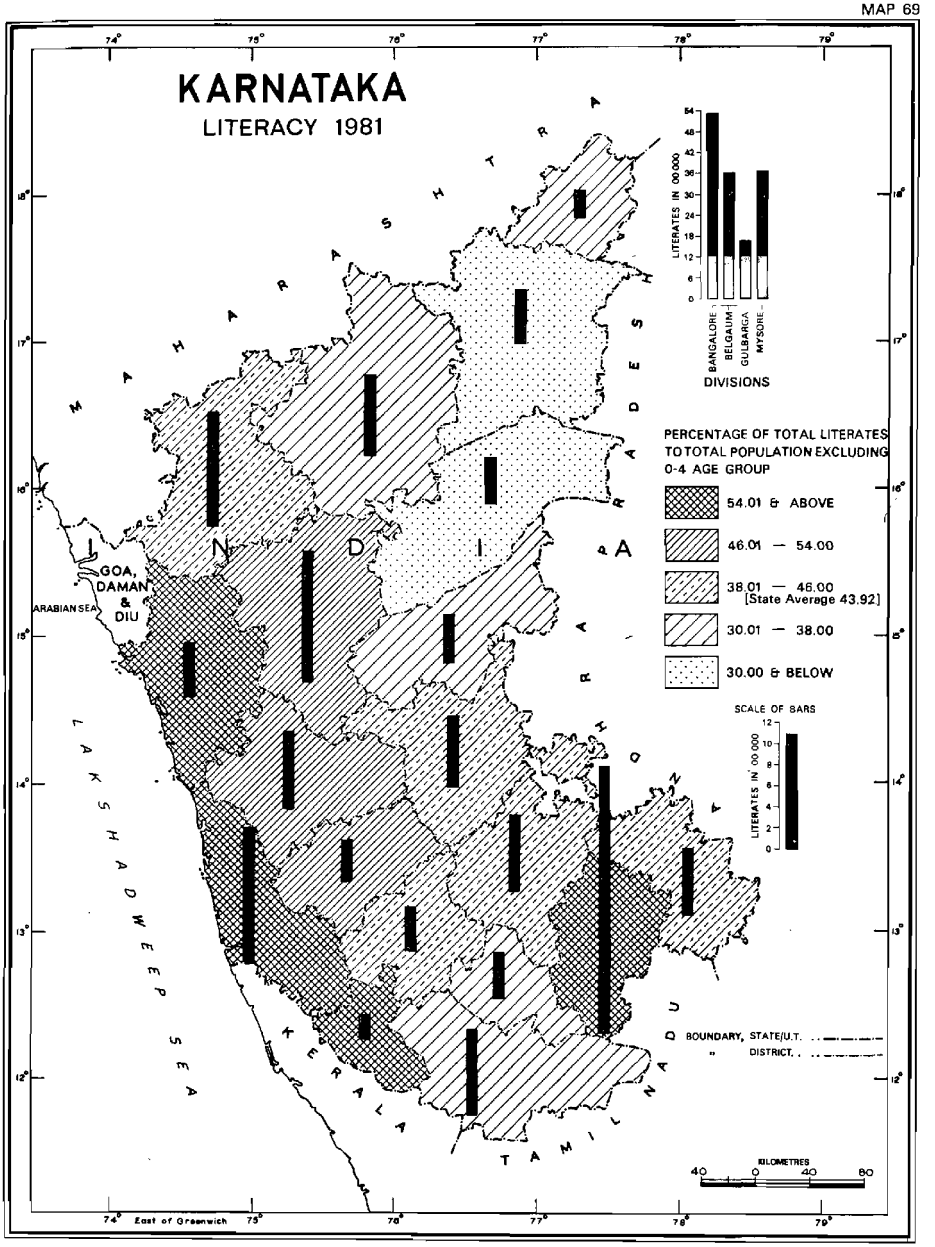
The percentage of literates to total population of districts excluding the population in age-group 0-4 is computed for each of the districts. The percentage figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been shaded with different grades of hatching according to their percentage values. The districtwise absolute number of literates has also been shown by solid bars of green colour.

In the State as a whole, the overall proportion of literates to total population excluding population in 0-4 age-group is 43.92 per cent. Among the districts this proportion varies considerably. The highest proportion of literates has been recorded in Dakshin Kannad district (60.37%) closely followed by Bangalore (58.25%), Kodagu (56.73%) and Uttar Kannad (55.05%) districts. The districts of Shimoga (50.48%), Chikmagalur (49.21%) and Dharwad (48.63%) have also recorded the percentage of literates higher than the State average. In the remaining 12 districts the proportion of literates is less than the State average. The lowest percentage of literates has been observed in Raichur district (28.49%).

The districtwise figures of total population excluding population in age-group 0-4, total literates and percentage of literates are persented in the following table:-

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population excluding age-group 0-4	Total literates	Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	32,519,105	14,282,717	43.92
1.	Bangalore	4,359,015	2,539,251	58.25
2.	Belgaum	2,612,688	1,092,059	41.80
3.	Bellary	1,293,209	456,281	35.28
4.	Bidar	864,753	263,254	30.44
5.	Bijapur	2,082,073	767,540	36.86
6.	Chikmagalur	805,927	396,580	49.21
7.	Chitradurga	1,553,704	679,827	43.76
8.	Dakshin Kannad	2,104,825	1,270,723	60.37
9.	Dharwad	2,565,519	1,247,691	48.63
10.	Gulbarga	1,801,617	519,003	28.81
11.	Hassan	1,191,708	508,735	42.69
12.	Kodagu	408,307	231,621	56.73
13.	Kolar	1,668,449	639,630	38.34
14.	Mandya	1,242,282	431,146	34.71
15.	Mysore	2,278,601	813,677	35.71
16.	Raichur	1,548,050	441,021	28.49
17.	Shimoga	1,458,470	736,179	50.48
18.	Tumkur	1,738,421	730,195	42.00
19.	Uttar Kannad	941,486	518,304	55.05

Source :- i) Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part IV-A Social and Cultural Tables.
ii) Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part II-B(i) - Primary Census Abstract.


KARNATAKA
LITERACY 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDIA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMILNADU
LITERATES IN '00,000
BANGALORE
BELGAUM
GULBARGA
MYSORE
DIVISIONS
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING 0-4 AGE GROUP
54.01 & ABOVE
46.01 — 54.00
38.01 — 46.00
[State Average 43.92]
30.01 — 38.00
30.00 & BELOW
SCALE OF BARS
LITERATES IN '00,000
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
East of Greenwich

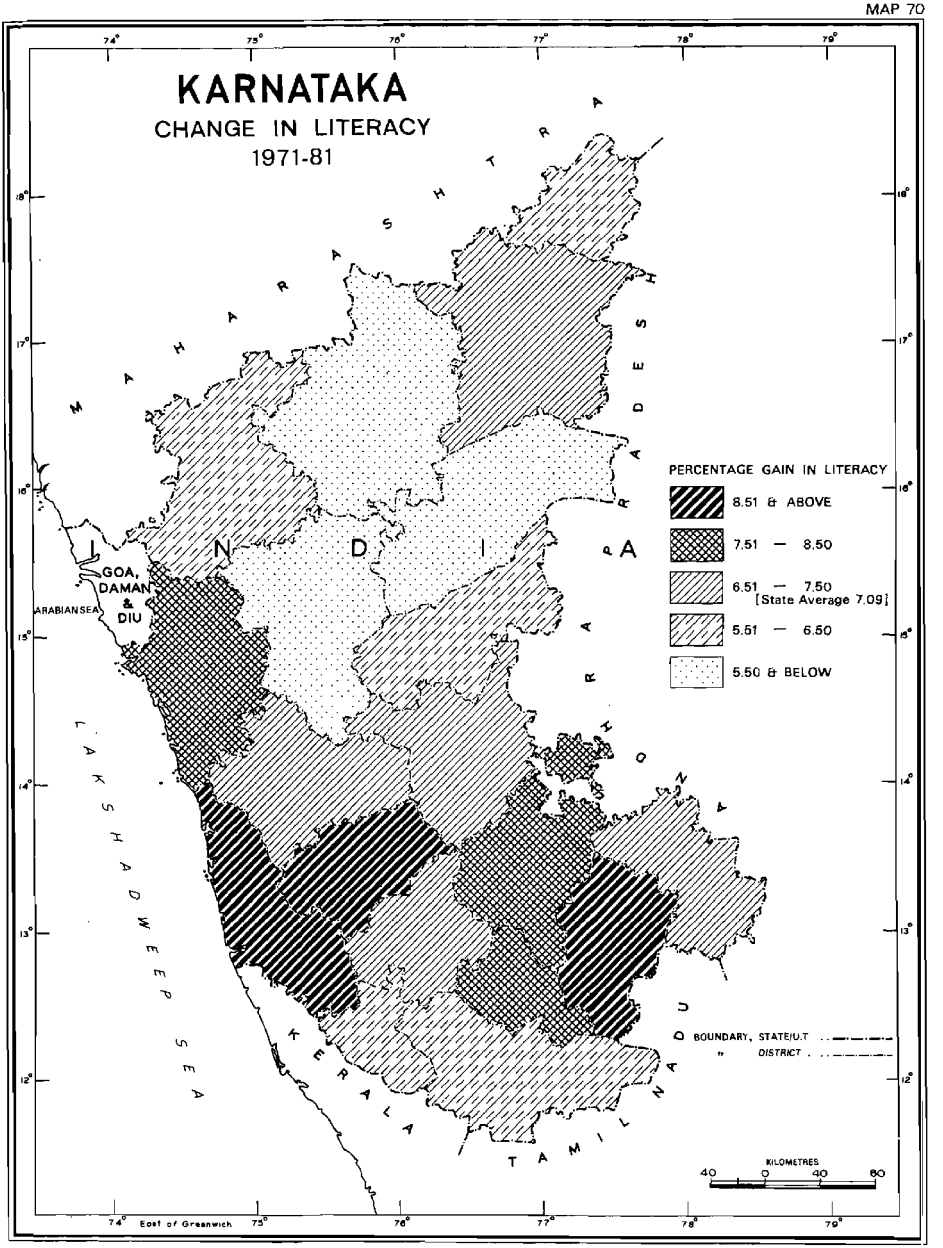
MAP 70

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971-81

The map represents the districtwise change in literacy rate during the decade 1971-81.

The intercensal change in literacy is derived by subtracting the percentage of literates to total population aged 5 years and above in 1971 from the corresponding percentage of 1981. These values are grouped into five ranges and the districts are shaded by different grades of hatching as shown in the index of the map.

In the State as a whole, the percentage of literates in 1971 in total population aged 5 years and above was 36.83 while the corresponding percentage in 1981 is 43.92. Thus, the literacy rate for the State has recorded an increase of 7.09 per cent during the decade 1971-81. The map reveals that all the districts have recorded an increase in the literacy rates. However, the magnitude of increase varies from district to district. The districts of Dakshin Kannad (9.74%), Bangalore (8.84%) and Chikmagalur (8.53%) have recorded an appreciable increase. Another five districts viz. Mandya (8.37%), Tumkur (8.04%), Uttar Kannad (7.73%), Shimoga (7.50%) and Chitradurga (7.15%) have also recorded a significant increase which is more than the State average. All the above mentioned eight districts which have recorded the increase more than the State average are spread over southern and central parts of the State. In the remaining eleven districts the corresponding increase is less than the state average and the magnitude of this increase varies between 3.50 and 7.04 per cent in these districts. Excepting Kodagu, Kolar and Mysore all the districts of low increase in literacy rate are spread over northern parts of the State.


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN LITERACY
1971-81
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LITERACY
8.51 & ABOVE
7.51 — 8.50
6.51 — 7.50
[State Average 7.09]
5.51 — 6.50
5.50 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

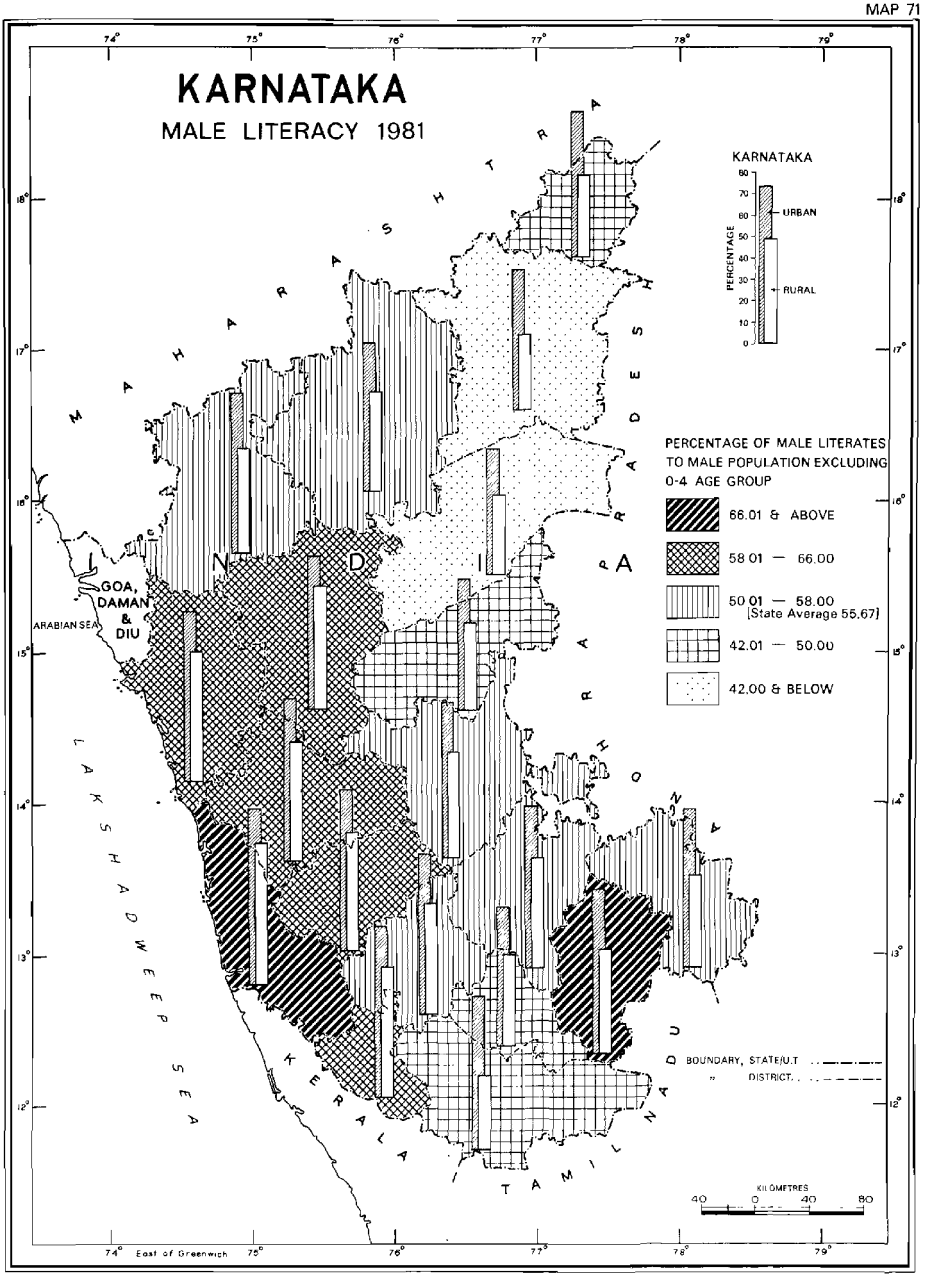
MAP 71
MALE LITERACY 1981

This map shows the proportion of male literates to total male population aged 5 years and more in all the districts of the State.

The percentages of male literates to total male population aged 5 years or more have been worked out for all the districts and grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map. The percentages of male literates in urban and rural areas have also been represented by bar diagrams in each district.

In the State of Karnataka, out of the total 16,591,713 males aged 5 years and more, 9,236,276 males are literate which account for 55.67 per cent of the total males. Among the districts the highest male literacy is found in Dakshin Kannad district (70.51%) followed by Bangalore district (67.33%). The male literacy is also higher than the State average in the districts of Uttar Kannad (65.32%), Kodagu (63.77%), Dharwad (62.26%), Shimoga (60.92%) and Chikmagalur (59.38%). The map reveals that barring Bangalore district all the districts having male literacy higher than the State average form a contiguous region in the western part of the State. The other twelve districts which have male literacy rates less than the State average are distributed over eastern and northern parts of the State. The male literacy varies between 41.37 and 55.55 per cent in these districts, the least being in the district of Raichur.

The proportion of male literates in urban areas of the State is 73.38 per cent. Among the districts it ranges from 58.75 per cent in Raichur district to 82.50 per cent in Dakshin Kannad district. The proportion of male literates in rural areas of the State is 48.17 per cent. Among the districts it varies between 34.32 per cent in Mysore district and 66.39 per cent in Dakshin Kannad district.


KARNATAKA
MALE LITERACY 1981
KARNATAKA
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING 0-4 AGE GROUP
66.01 & ABOVE
58.01 — 66.00
50.01 — 58.00 (State Average 55.67)
42.01 — 50.00
42.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

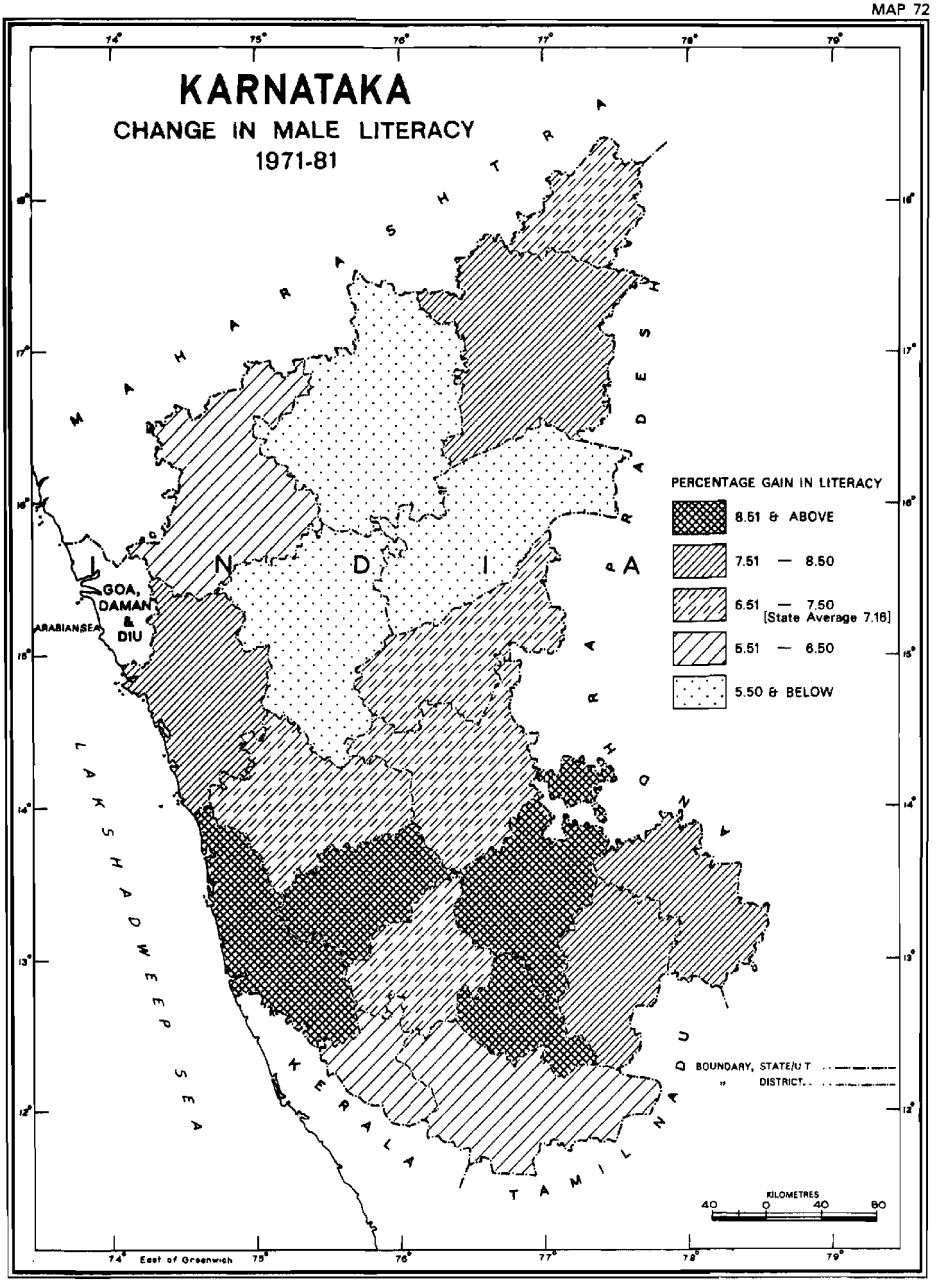
MAP 72

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1971-81

The map depicts the districtwise change in male literacy rate during the decade 1971-81.

The intercensal change in male literacy is derived by subtracting the percentage of male literates to total male population aged 5 years and above in 1971 from the corresponding percentage of 1981. These values are grouped into five ranges and the districts are shaded by choropleth method as shown in the legend of the map.

In the State as a whole, the percentage of male literates in 1971 in total male population aged 5 years and above was 48.51 whereas the corresponding percentage in 1981 is 55.67. Thus, the State has recorded an increase of 7.16 per cent in its male literacy rate during the decade 1971-81. The map reveals that all the districts of the State have recorded an increase in the literacy rates. However, the magnitude of increase varies from district to district. The districts of Mandya (9.10%), Dakshin Kannad (9.00%), Tumkur (8.93%) and Chikmagalur (8.57%) have recorded an impressive increase. Another seven districts viz. Kolar (8.31%), Bangalore (8.30%), Gulbarga (7.83%), Uttar Kannad (7.65%), Shimoga (7.46%), Bidar (7.18%) and Hassan (7.16%) have also recorded a significant increase which is more than the State average. As many as nine districts which have recorded an increase more than the State average are contiguously located in southern and central parts of the State while the other two districts namely, Bidar and Gulbarga are in northern part. Remaining eight districts of the State have recorded a low increase in the literacy rate which is less than the State average and ranges between 2.34 and 6.84 per cent.


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY
1971-81
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDIA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LITERACY
8.51 & ABOVE
7.51 — 8.50
6.51 — 7.50
[State Average 7.16]
5.51 — 6.50
5.50 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 73

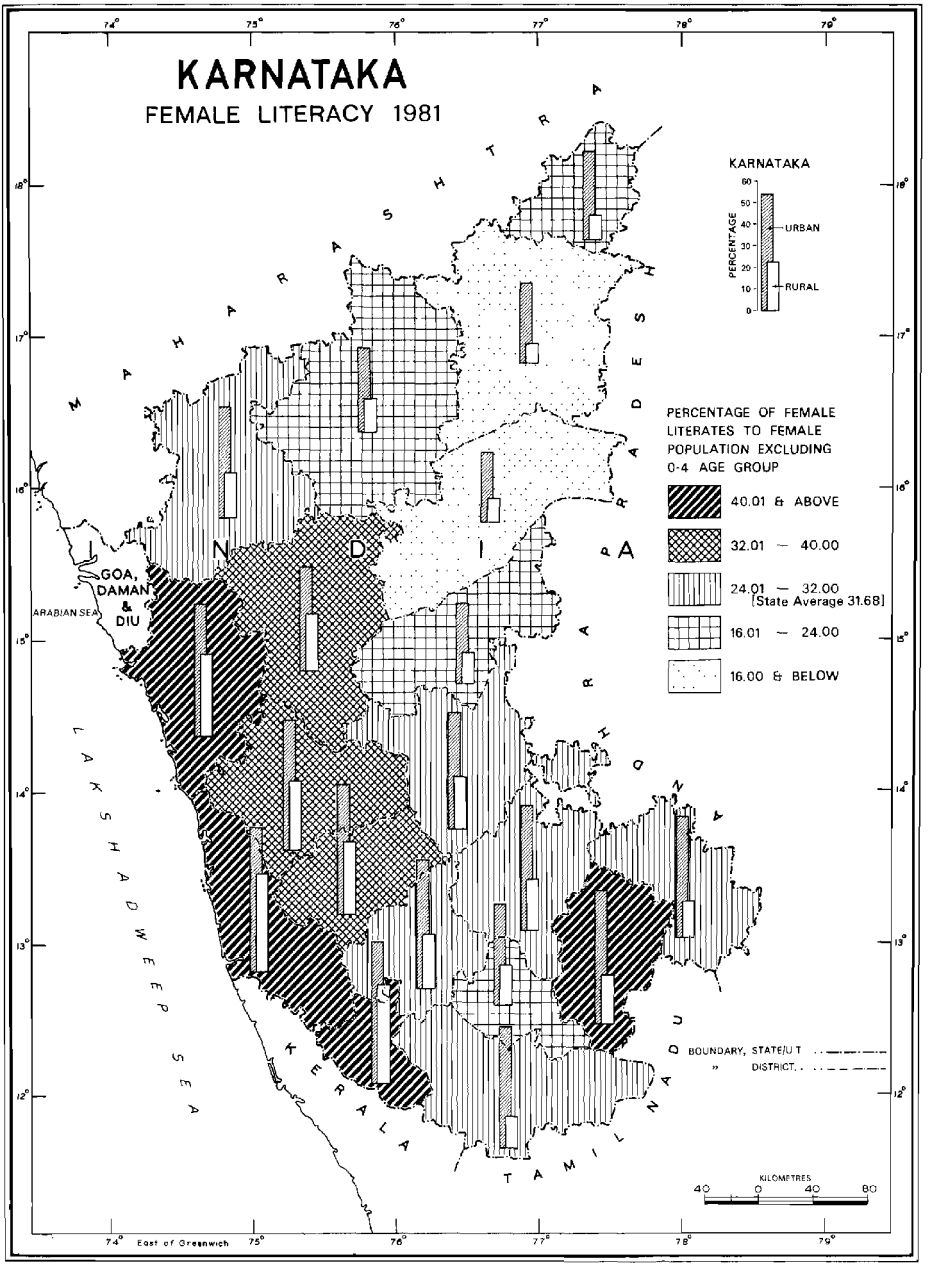
FEMALE LITERACY 1981

The map shows the proportion of female literates to total female population aged 5 years and more in all the districts of the State.

The percentages of female literates to total female population aged 5 years and more have been worked out for all the districts and grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The percentages of female literates in urban and rural areas have also been represented by bar diagrams in each district.

In the State of Karnataka, out of the total 15,927,392 females aged 5 years and more, 5,046,441 females are literate which account for 31.68 per cent of the total females. Among the districts the highest female literacy is found in Dakshin Kannad district (50.91%) followed by Kodagu (49.14%) and Bangalore (48.23%) districts. It is also higher than the State average in the districts of Uttar Kannad (44.34%), Shimoga (39.40%), Chikmagalur (38.50%) and Dharwad (34.26%). The map reveals that as in the case of male literacy, excepting Bangalore district all the districts having female literacy higher than the State average form a contiguous region in the western part of the State. The other twelve districts which have female literacy rates less than the State average are distributed over eastern and northern parts of the State. The female literacy rate varies between 15.36 and 31.14 per cent in these districts, the least being in the district of Gulbarga.

The proportion of female literates in urban areas of the State is 54.33 per cent. Among the districts this proportion ranges from 32.86 per cent in Raichur district to 67.22 per cent in Dakshin Kannad district. The proportion of female literates in rural areas of the State is 22.66 per cent. Among the districts it varies between 9.02 per cent in Gulbarga district and 46.17 per cent in Kodagu district.


KARNATAKA
FEMALE LITERACY 1981
KARNATAKA
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING 0-4 AGE GROUP
40.01 & ABOVE
32.01 — 40.00
24.01 — 32.00
[State Average 31.68]
16.01 — 24.00
16.00 & BELOW
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

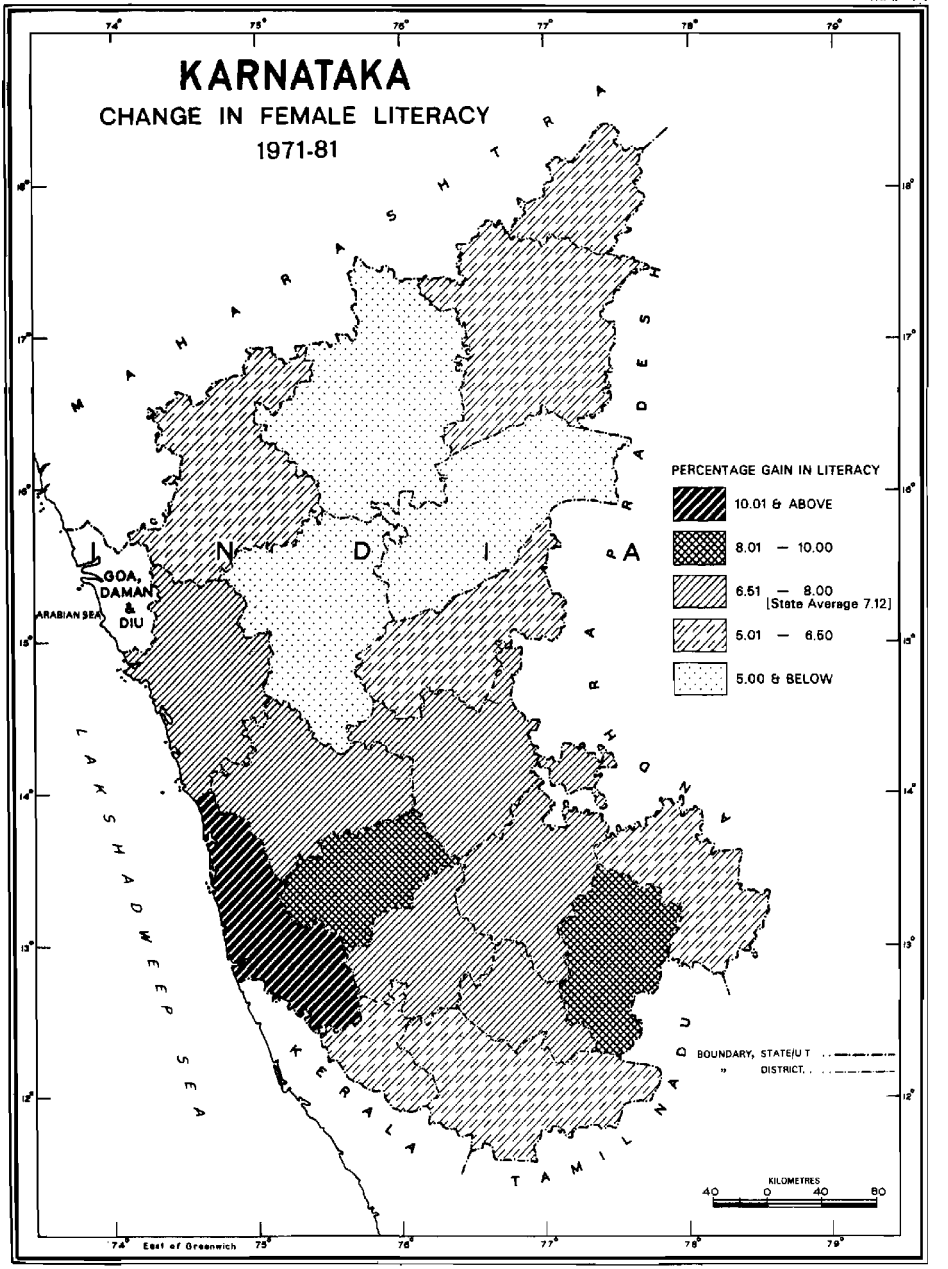
MAP 74

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1971-81

The map shows the intercensal change in the rates of female literacy for each district of the State during the decade 1971-81. The data have been represented by the same cartographic method as used for Map No 70.

In the State of Karnataka, the proportion of female literates to total female population aged 5 years and above has increased from 24.56 per cent in 1971 to 31.68 per cent in 1981. Thus, there is an overall increase of 7.12 per cent in the literacy rate among the females of the State during the decade 1971-1981.

Out of 19 districts of the State, female literacy rate has increased more than the State average in eight districts and less than the state average in the remaining eleven districts. Dakshin Kannad district (10.41%) has recored the highest increase followed by Bangalore (9.53%) and Chikmagalur (8.76%) districts. The districts of Uttar Kannad (7.85%), Shimoga (7.73%), Chitradurga (7.52%), Mandya (7.52%) and Tumkur (7.31%) have also recorded a significant increase. All the eight districts which have higher increase than the State average form a contiguous tract in the south-central parts of the State. Out of eleven districts which have recorded an increase lower than the State average, as many as eight districts are contiguously spread over northern half of the State and the other three districts namely Kodagu, Kolar and Mysore exhibiting such increase are located in the southern part of the State. In all these districts the increase in the female literacy rate varies between 4.43 and 6.93 per cent.


KARNATAKA
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1971-81
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LITERACY
10.01 & ABOVE
8.01 — 10.00
6.51 — 8.00
[State Average 7.12]
5.01 — 6.50
5.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 75

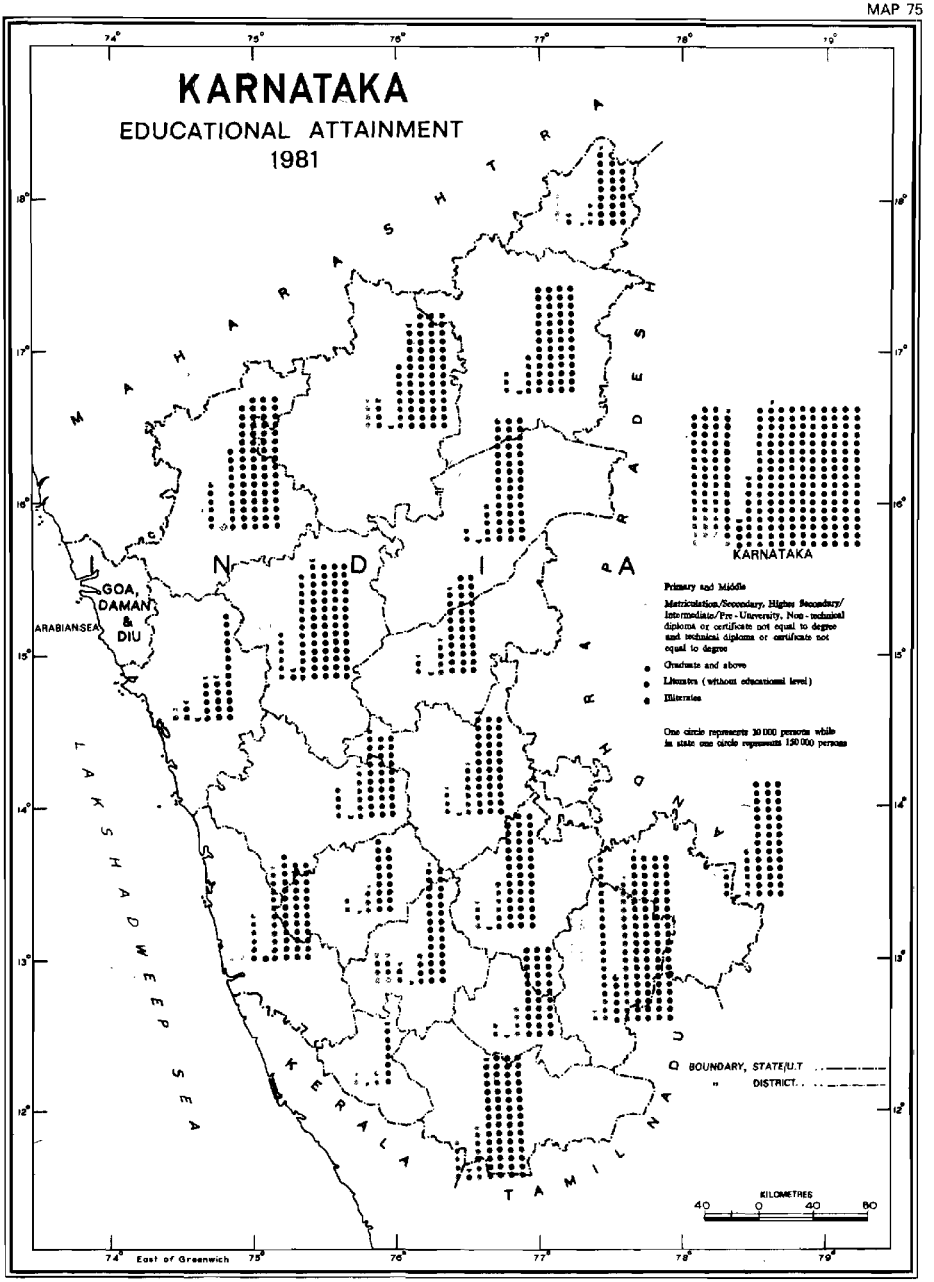
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981

This map shows the districtwise distribution of population with different educational levels under following five categories:-

I. Primary and Middle*
II. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
III. Graduate and above
IV. Literates (without educational level)
V. Illiterates

Population under each of the above categories have been shown by solid equal sized circles of different colours drawn in vertical direction in each district. One circle represents 30,000 persons in all districts while for the state as a whole one circle represents 150,000 persons.

The map reveals a significant disparity in the proportions of the population with various educational levels in different districts. The proportion of illiterate population is significantly higher in all the districts. In the State as a whole, the percentage of illiterate population is 61.54. The percentage of population having primary and middle level of education is 20.21 in the State as a whole. In the districts it ranges between 12.16 per cent in Raichur district and 30.35 per cent in Dakshin Kannad district. The percentage of population with educational level of matriculation, higher secondary and diploma below degree level in the State as a whole is 6.58. Among the districts the variation in the percentage of population with this educational level is between 3.36 in Raichur district and 12.92 per cent in Bangalore district. The percentage of population holding the degrees of graduate and higher level is 1.38 in the State as a whole while in the districts it ranges between 0.55 in Raichur district and 3.53 in Bangalore district. The proportion of literate population without any educational level is 10.29 per cent in the State. Among the districts this proportion varies between 7.32 per cent in Mysore district and 15.24 per cent in Uttar Kannad district.


KARNATAKA
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
KARNATAKA
Primary and Middle
Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre - University, Non - technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
Graduate and above
Literates (without educational level)
Illiterates
One circle represents 10 000 persons while in state one circle represents 150 000 persons
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

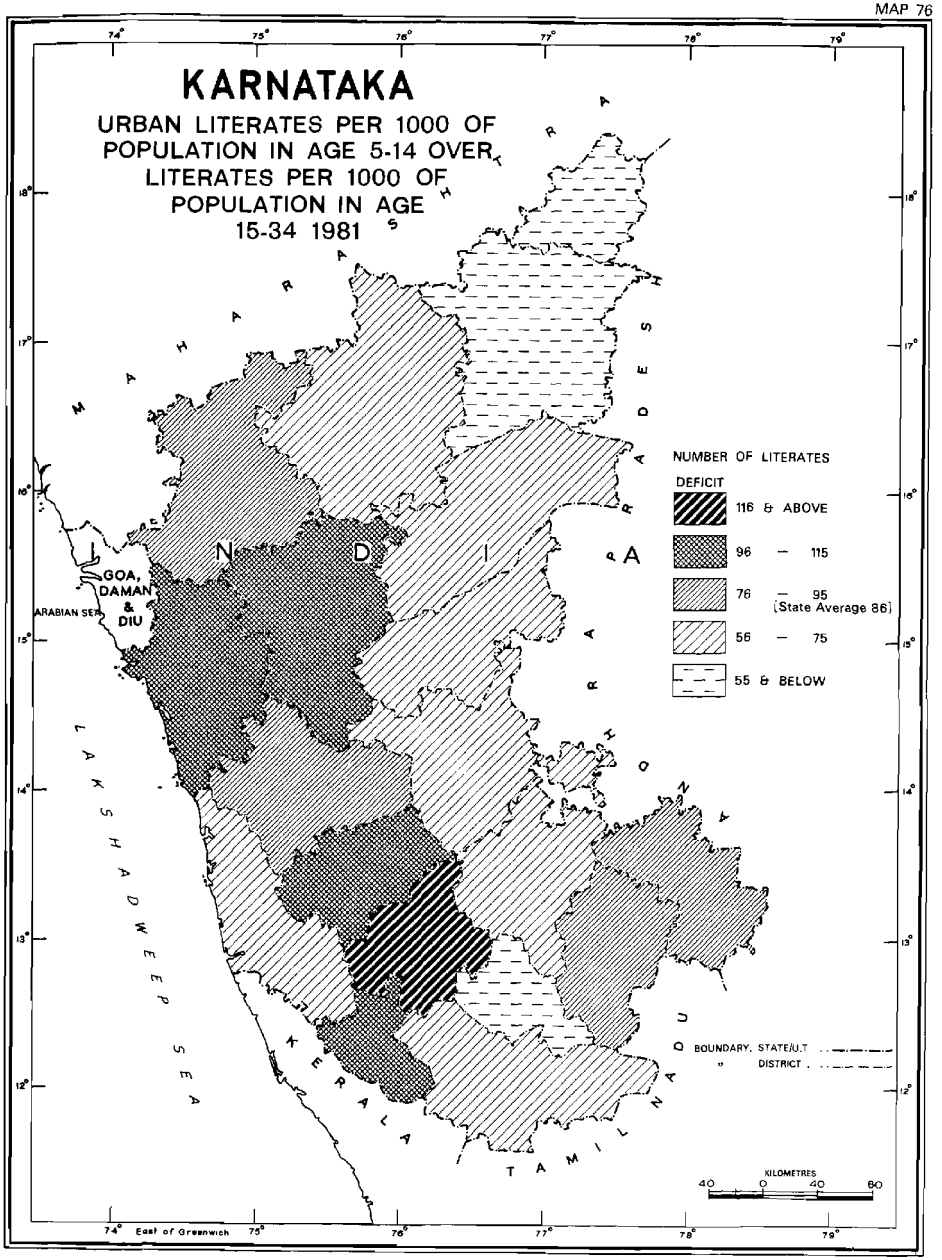
MAP 76

URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34, 1981

This map depicts the difference between literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5-14 and literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15-34 in urban areas of the State.

The number of literates per 1000 of population in age group 5-14 and 15-34 in urban areas is calculated for each district of the State The excess or deficit of literate proportion has been calculated by subtracting the proportion of literates in age 15-34 from that in age 5-14. The resultant values have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts have been shaded according to the range values using choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

There is a deficit of 86 literate persons per 1000 of population in age-group 5-14 over that in age-group 15-34 in the urban areas of the State as a whole. At district level also, none of the districts has indices with excess values and thus there is a deficit in juvenile literacy rate in urban areas for all the districts of the State. However, this deficit significantly varies in different districts. Among the districts, Hassan district (125) has the highest deficit of juvenile literates followed by Uttar Kannad (112), Dharwad (111), Chikmagalur (105) and Kodagu (99) districts. The districts of Kolar (93), Bangalore (83), Shimoga (83) and Belgaum (79) have deficit of literates between 76 and 95 while the districts of Dakshin Kannad (74), Tumkur (73), Bijapur (69), Mysore (69), Chitradurga (68), Bellary (63) and Raichur (58) have this deficit between 56 and 75 literates. The districts of Mandya (55), Gulbarga (53) and Bidar (26) have the lowest deficit of 55 and less literates.


KARNATAKA
URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
NUMBER OF LITERATES
DEFICIT
116 & ABOVE
96 — 115
76 — 95
(State Average 86)
56 — 75
55 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

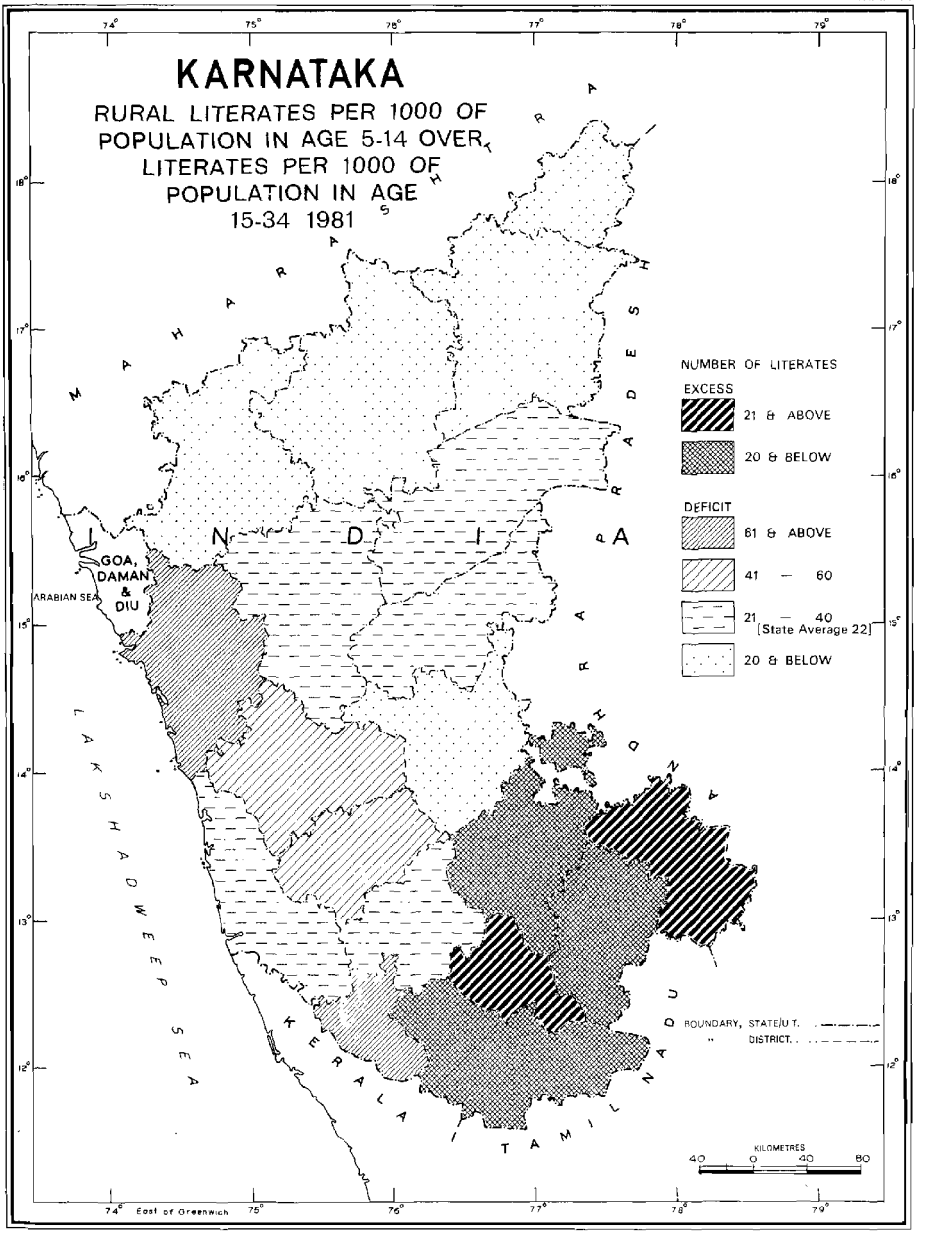
MAP 77

RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34, 1981

This map depicts the difference between literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5-14 and literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas of the State. The map has been prepared by the same cartographic method as applied for the preceding map.

There is a deficit of 22 literate persons per 1000 of population in age-group 5-14 over that in age-group 15-34 in the rural areas of the State as a whole. At the district level, out of the 19 districts in the State, as many as five districts have recorded an excess in the proportion of literates in the juvenile population over the proportion of literates in age-group 15-34. These districts are contiguously located in the south-eastern part of the State. The excess in the proportion of literates in these districts vary between 1 and 29 literate persons.

Remaining 14 districts of the State exhibit a deficit in the proportion of literates in the juvenile population over the proportion of literates in age-group 15-34 in rural areas. The deficit in these districts ranges between 5 and 76 literate persons. The highest deficit has been recorded in Kodagu (76) district followed by Uttar Kannad (62). Shimoga (60) and Chikmagalur (56) districts have also recorded a significantly high deficit. In the districts of Dharwad, Raichur, Dakshin Kannad, Bellary and Hassan the deficiency of literates ranges between 21 and 40. Gulbarga (17), Belgaum (15), Chitradurga (12), Bijapur (11) and Bidar (5) districts have low deficit values which are less than the State average.


KARNATAKA
RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1981
NUMBER OF LITERATES
EXCESS
21 & ABOVE
20 & BELOW
DEFICIT
61 & ABOVE
41 — 60
21 — 40
[State Average 22]
20 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 78

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1981

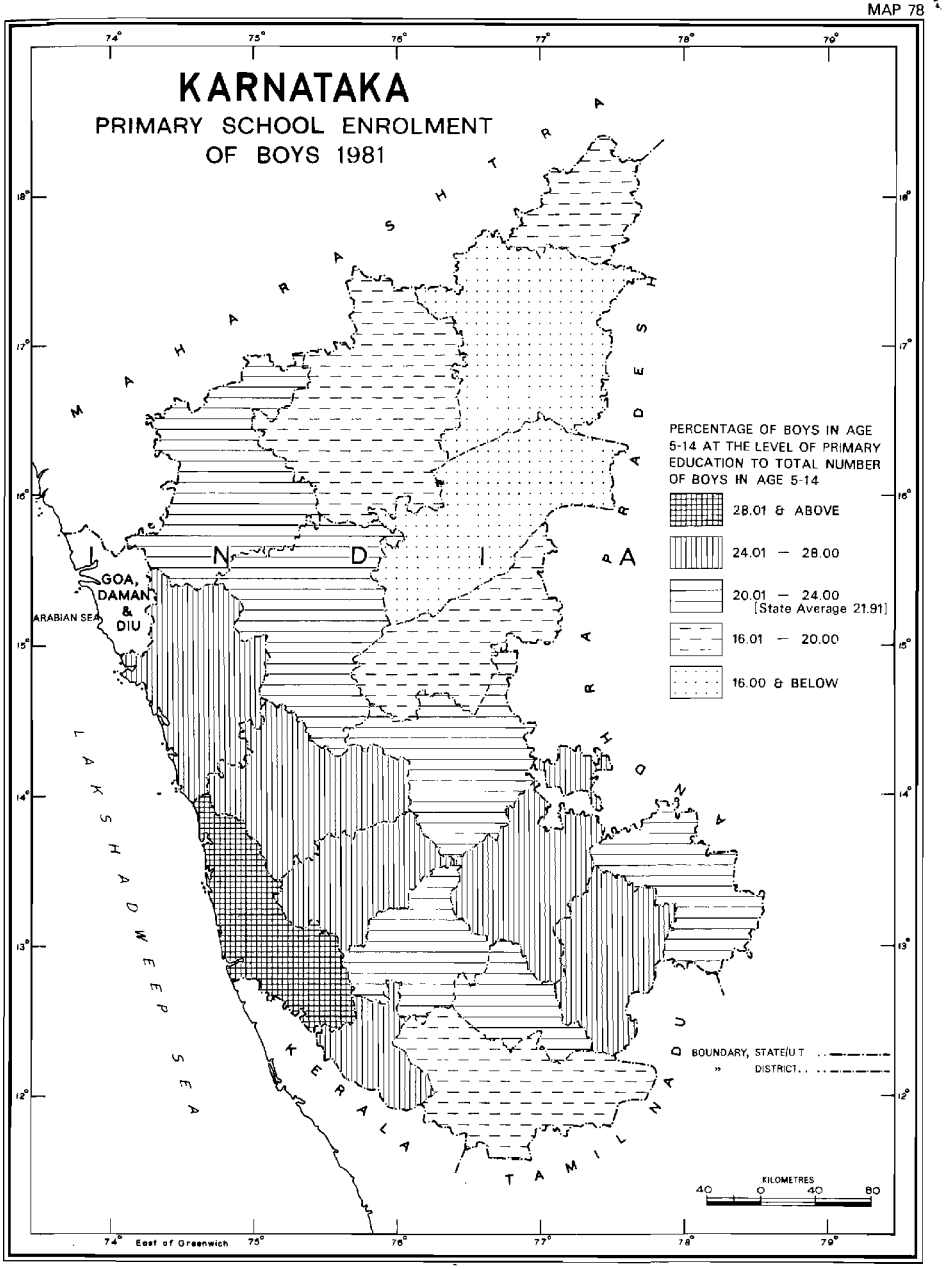
The map shows the proportion of school enrolment of boys of age-group 5-14 to total number of boys of age-group 5-14. Using the 5-14 age-group data of males attending primary and middle school, districtwise proportion of primary school enrolment of boys has been worked out. The districts have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

The State average of boys in age-group 5-14 at the level of primary and middle education to total number of boys in age-group 5-14 comes to 21.91 per cent. The highest proportion of 30.69 per cent has been recorded in Dakshin Kannad district. The proportion ranges between 24.01-28.00 per cent in the districts of Bangalore, Kodagu, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Uttar Kannad while it varies between 20.01-24.00 per cent in the Hassan, Kolar, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Mandya and Dharwad districts. The proportion of enrolment of boys in the age-group 5-14 at the level of primary and middle education ranges between 16.01-20.00 per cent in the districts of Bijapur, Mysore, Bidar and Bellary. The proportion is below 16.01 per cent in the districts of Gulbarga and Raichur.

The following table gives the districtwise proportion of boys in age-group 5-14 at the level of primary and middle education to total number of boys in age-group 5-14 as per 1981 census:.

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population of boys of age group 5-14	Number of boys of age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle schools	Percentage of boys in age-group 5-14 at the level of primary and middle education to total number of boys in age-group 5-14
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	5,055,031	1,107,471	21.91
1.	Bangalore	626,330	174,244	27.82
2.	Belgaum	409,408	88,558	21.63
3.	Bellary	214,121	35,524	16.59
4.	Bidar	147,405	24,925	16.91
5.	Bijapur	339,228	63,792	18.81
6.	Chikmagalur	120,424	29,440	24.45
7.	Chitradurga	245,668	52,522	21.38
8.	Dakshin Kannad	315,839	96,936	30.69
9.	Dharwad	407,712	83,678	20.52
10.	Gulbarga	302,025	47,612	15.76
11.	Hassan	182,490	43,693	23.94
12.	Kodagu	55,683	15,225	27.34
13.	Kolar	258,702	57,479	22.22
14.	Mandya	196,920	41,566	21.11
15.	Mysore	340,129	62,063	18.25
16.	Raichur	257,059	32,572	12.67
17.	Shimoga	231,854	55,866	24.10
18.	Tumkur	260,717	67,357	25.84
19.	Uttar Kannad	143,317	34,414	24.01

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part IV-A, Social and Cultural Tables, Table C-3.


KARNATAKA
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
OF BOYS 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
INDIA
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN AGE 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION TO TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS IN AGE 5-14
28.01 & ABOVE
24.01 — 28.00
20.01 — 24.00
[State Average 21.91]
16.01 — 20.00
16.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 79

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1981

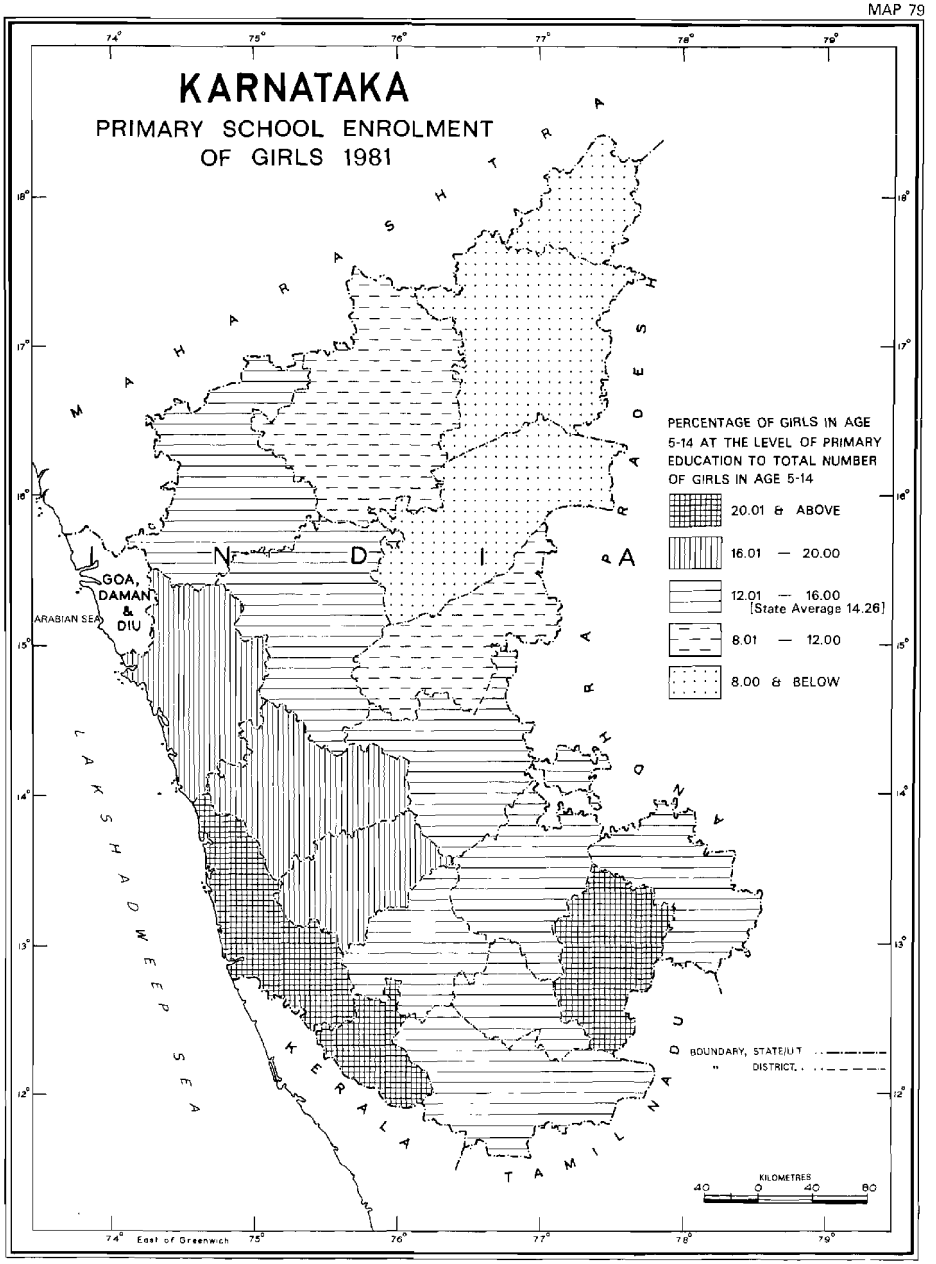
This map depicts the proportion of school enrolment of girls of age-group 5-14 to total number of girls of age-group 5-14. Using the 5-14 age-group data of females attending primary and middle schools, districtwise proportion of primary school enrolment of girls has been worked out and the districts have been grouped into five ranges as shownin the legend of the map.

The State average of girls in age-group 5-14 at the level of primary and middle education to total number of girls in age-group 5-14 comes to 14.26 per cent. The highest proportion of 23.70 per cent has been recorded in Dakshin Kannad district while the corresponding proportion is the least (5.62%) in Raichur district. It is also high in the districts of Kodagu (23.63%) and Bangalore (22.60%). The proportion ranges between 16.01-20.00 per cent in three contiguous districts of Uttar Kannad, Shimoga and Chikmagalur while it varies between 12.01-16.00 per cent in as many as eight districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Belgaum, Mysore, Mandya and Kolar. The proportion of enrolment of girls in the age-group 5-14 at the level of primary and middle education ranges between 8.01-12.00 per cent in the districts of Bellary and Bijapur. The proportion is below 8.01 per cent in a contiguous region in the north comprising of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts.

The following table gives the districtwise proportion of girls in age-group 5-14 at the level of primary and middle education to total number of girls in age-group 5-14 as per 1981 census:

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population of girls of age-group 5-14	Number of girls of age-group 5-14 attending primary and middle schools	Percentage of girls in age-group 5-14 at the level of primary and middle education to total number of girls in age-group 5-14
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	5,007,226	713,869	14.26
1.	Bangalore	622,464	140,682	22.60
2.	Belgaum	400,349	51,695	12.91
3.	Bellary	207,970	18,530	8.91
4.	Bidar	140,678	11,219	7.97
5.	Bijapur	334,496	29,315	8.76
6.	Chikmagalur	123,417	21,969	17.80
7.	Chitradurga	245,718	33,181	13.50
8.	Dakshin Kannad	313,269	74,241	23.70
9.	Dharwad	398,335	51,545	12.94
10.	Gulbarga	288,099	19,924	6.92
11.	Hassan	188,269	27,937	14.84
12.	Kodagu	54,277	12,827	23.63
13.	Kolar	260,801	32,684	12.53
14.	Mandya	201,087	25,439	12.65
15.	Mysore	341,003	43,343	12.71
16.	Raichur	248,456	13,963	5.62
17.	Shimoga	236,942	40,540	17.11
18.	Tumkur	263,914	39,829	15.09
19.	Uttar Kannad	137,681	25,003	18.16

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part IV-A, Social and Cultural Tables, Table C-3.


KARNATAKA
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
OF GIRLS 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS IN AGE 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION TO TOTAL NUMBER OF GIRLS IN AGE 5-14
20.01 & ABOVE
16.01 — 20.00
12.01 — 16.00
[State Average 14.26]
8.01 — 12.00
8.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 80

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1981

The map shows the proportion of males in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education to their total population in the same age-group in each district of the State in 1981.

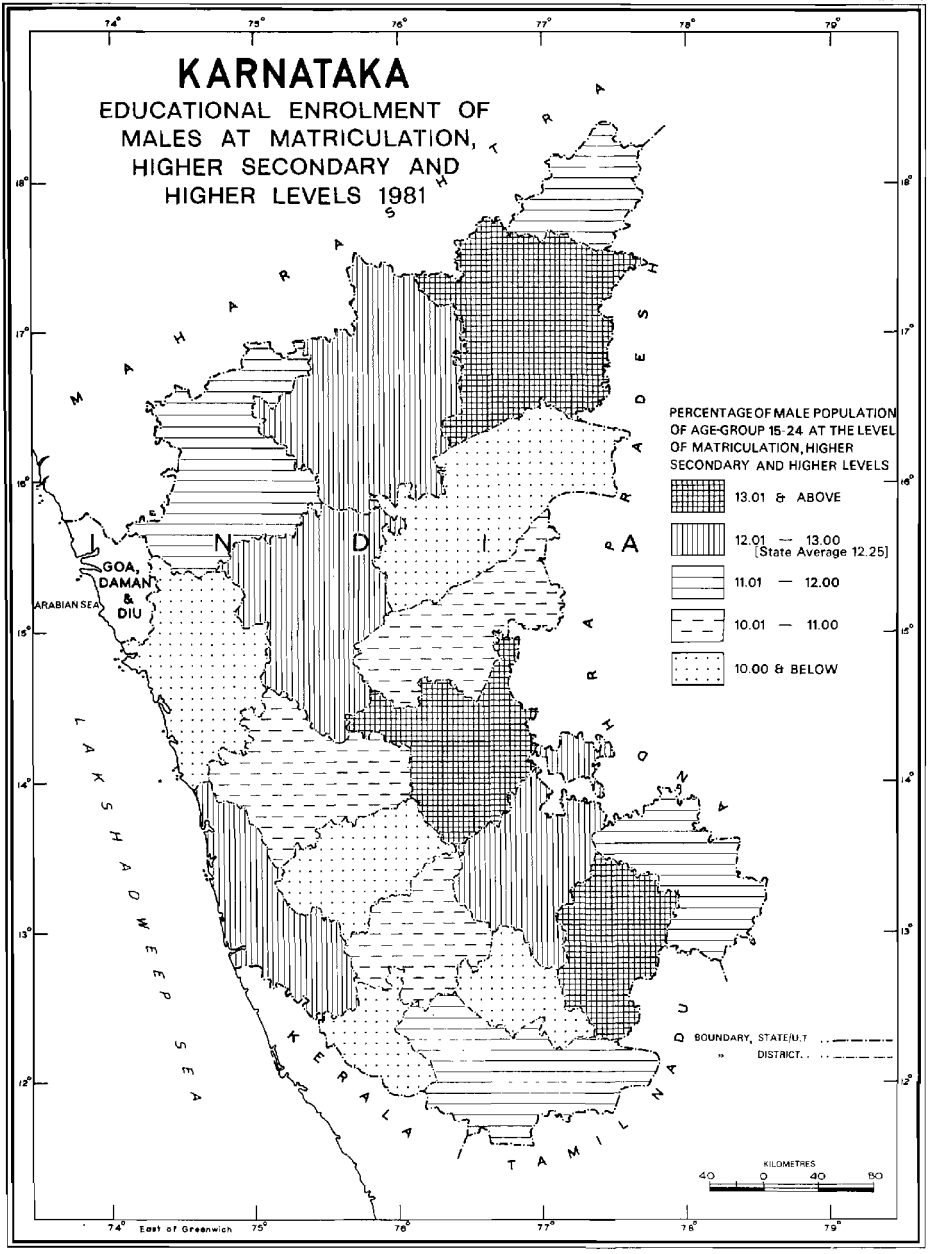
The percentages of males of age-group 15-24 at matriculation, higher secondary and higher education to their total population in the same age-group have been worked out for each district and the figures thus obtained are grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of 3,583,194 males in age-group 15-24, 438,964 males accounting for 12.25 per cent of the total male population of this age-group were enrolled at matriculation, higher secondary and higher level of education in the State durng 1981. The highest percentage is recorded in Bangalore district (17.26) followed by Gulbarga (13.90) and Chitradurga (13.68) districts. As many as four districts viz. Dakshin Kannad, Bijapur, Dharwad and Tumkur come under the range of 12.01-13.00 per cent which also contains the State average. The next range of 11.01-12.00 per cent covers the districts of Mysore, Bidar, Kolar and Belgaum districts. Shimoga, Bellary and Hassan districts have the corresponding proportion between 10.01 per cent and 11.00 per cent. Thelowest percentage range of 10.00 and below contains five districts of Uttar Kannad, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Kodagu and Raichur.

The figures about the educational enrolment of males at matriculation, higher secondary and higher levels in age-group 15-24 are furnished in the following table:

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Male Population of age-group 15-24	Male population of age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education	Percentage of male population of age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education to total male population of age-group 15-24
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	3,583,194	438,964	12.25
1.	Bangalore	520,117	89,796	17.26
2.	Belgaum	290,864	32,263	11.09
3.	Bellary	132,820	14,479	10.90
4.	Bidar	79,711	9,338	11.71
5.	Bijapur	221,149	26,852	12.14
6.	Chikmagalur	94,744	8,352	8.82
7.	Chitradurga	173,492	23,735	13.68
8.	Dakshin Kannad	234,014	29,489	12.60
9.	Dharwad	304,123	36,694	12.07
10.	Gulbarga	171,327	23,811	13.90
11.	Hassan	134,513	13,846	10.29
12.	Kodagu	49,336	4,231	8.58
13.	Kolar	167,986	19,497	11.61
14.	Mandya	137,423	13,540	9.85
15.	Mysore	256,190	30,314	11.83
16.	Raichur	150,129	10,940	7.29
17.	Shimoga	178,148	19,471	10.93
18.	Tumkur	180,121	21,726	12.06
19.	Uttar Kannad	106,984	10,582	9.89

Source : Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part IV-A, Social and Cultural Tables, Table C-3.


KARNATAKA
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-24 AT THE LEVEL OF MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS
13.01 & ABOVE
12.01 — 13.00 [State Average 12.25]
11.01 — 12.00
10.01 — 11.00
10.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 81

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981.

This map shows the proportion of females in age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education to their total population in the same age-group in each district of the State in 1981.

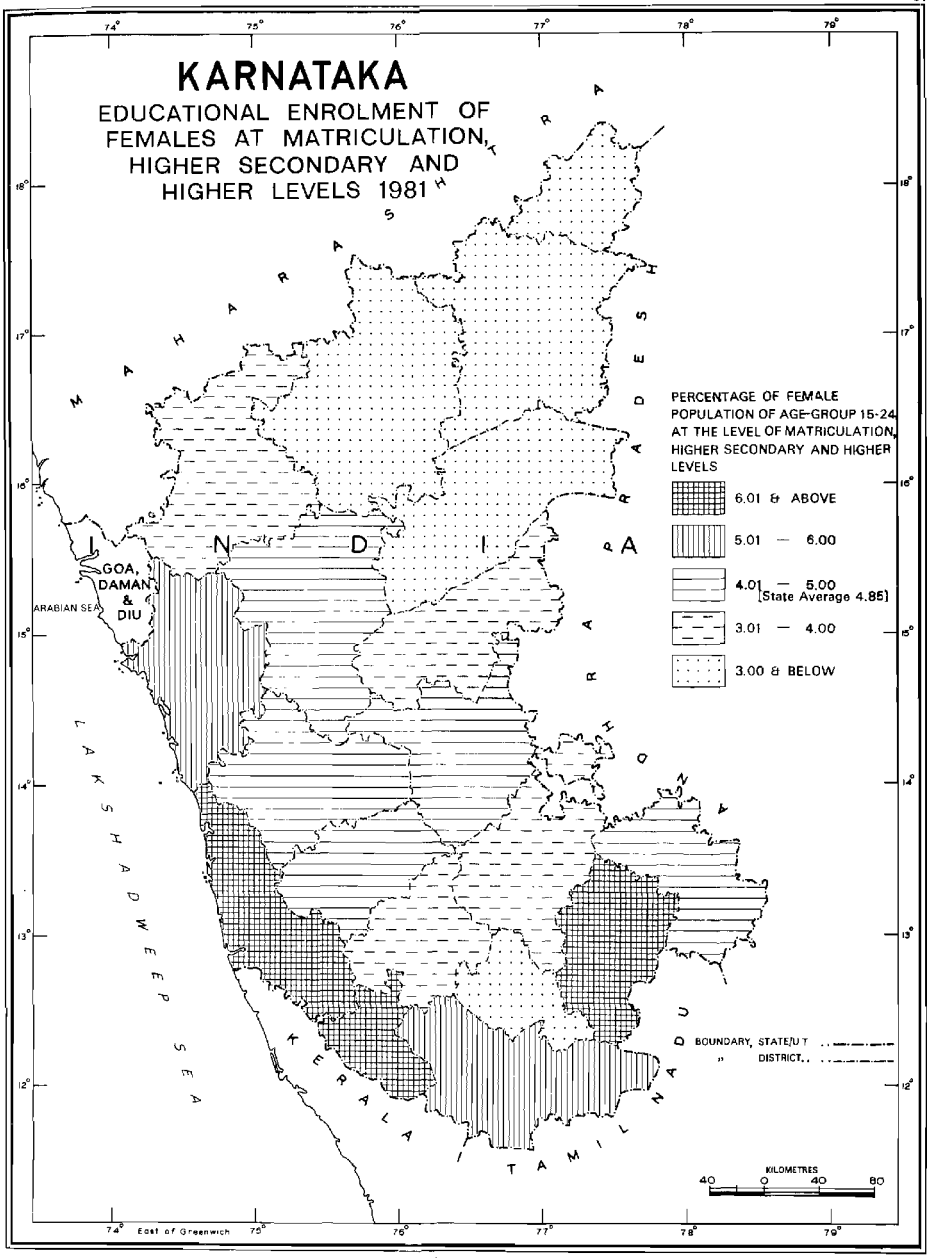
The percentages of females of age-group 15-24 at matriculation, higher secondary and higher education to their total population in the same age-group have been worked out for each district and the figures thus obtained are grouped into five categories as shown in the legend of the map.

Out of 3,388,710 females in age-group 15-24, 164,296 females accounting for 4.85 per cent of the total female population of this age-group were enrolled at matriculation, higher secondary and higher level of education in the State during 1981. The highest percentage is recorded in Bangalore district (9.83) followed by Kodagu (7.91), Dakshin Kannad (7.17), Uttar Kannad (5.67) and Mysore (5.18) districts. As many as five districts viz. Shimoga, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and Kolar come under the range of 4.01-5.00 per cent which also contains the State average. The next range of 3.01-4.00 per cent covers the districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Belgaum and Bellary. The lowest percentage range of 3.00 and below contains five districts of Gulbarga, Mandya, Bijapur, Bidar and Raichur.

The figures about the educational enrolment of females at matriculation, higher secondary and higher levels in age-group 15-24 are furnished in the following table:

Sl. No.	State/District	Total female Population of age-group 15-24	Female population of age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education	Percentage of female population of age-group 15-24 at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education to total female population of age-group 15-24
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	3,388,710	164,296	4.85
1.	Bangalore	473,545	46,547	9.83
2.	Belgaum	258,438	8,299	3.21
3.	Bellary	127,879	3,888	3.04
4.	Bidar	75,468	1,573	2.08
5.	Bijapur	203,305	4,549	2.24
6.	Chikmagalur	93,452	3,881	4.15
7.	Chitradurga	158,322	6,613	4.18
8.	Dakshin Kannad	273,521	19,600	7.17
9.	Dharwad	269,325	12,350	4.59
10.	Gulbarga	159,939	4,293	2.68
11.	Hassan	133,332	4,422	3.32
12.	Kodagu	50,855	4,025	7.91
13.	Kolar	157,416	6,418	4.08
14.	Mandya	123,491	2,937	2.38
15.	Mysore	239,757	12,428	5.18
16.	Raichur	146,727	2,016	1.37
17.	Shimoga	166,903	8,124	4.87
18.	Tumkur	168,947	6,214	3.68
19.	Uttar Kannad	108,089	6,124	5.67

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part IV-A, Social and Cultural Tables, Table C-3.


KARNATAKA
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-24 AT THE LEVEL OF MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS
6.01 & ABOVE
5.01 — 6.00
4.01 — 5.00 [State Average 4.85]
3.01 — 4.00
3.00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMILNADU
INDIA
East of Greenwich

MAP 82

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

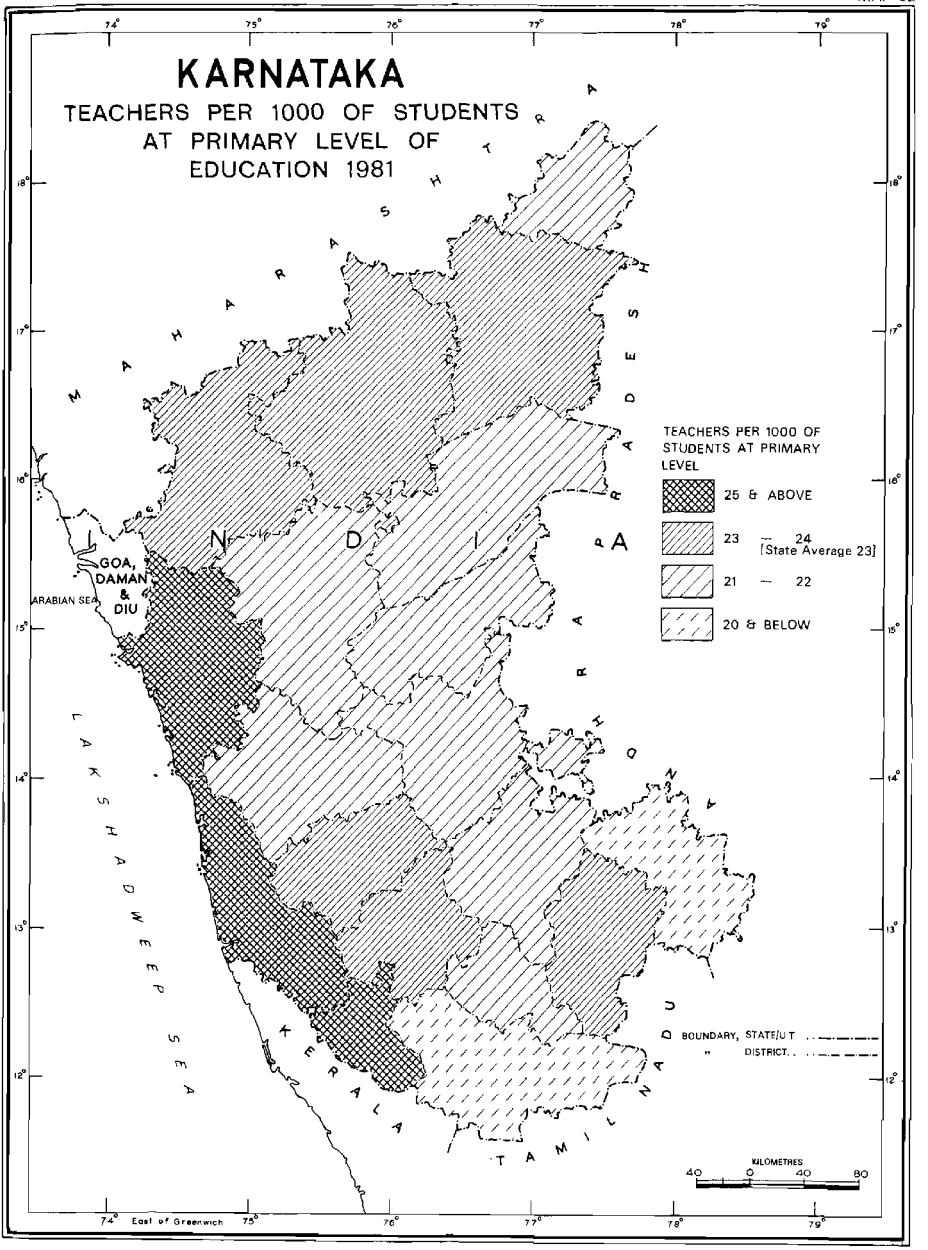
This map shows the number of teachers per 1000 of students at the primary level of education in each district of the State in 1981. The number of teachers per 1000 students at primary level is worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts have been shaded by different hatchings as per their range values.

The number of teachers per 1000 of students at primary level of education comes to 23 for the State as a whole in 1981. The highest number of teachers per 1000 of students at primary level of education is found in Kodagu district (31) closely followed by Uttar Kannad (30) and Dakshin Kannad (28) districts. The corresponding ratio is also higher than the State average in the districts of Bijapur, Chikmagalur and Hassan. In these districts this ratio is 24. In the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum and Gulbarga the teacher-students ratio is equal to the State average of 23. The range of 21-22 teachers per 1000 students covers eight districts of Bidar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Mandya, Shimoga, Tumkur, Bellary and Raichur. Excepting Bidar all these districts are contiguously located in the central part of the State. Remaining two districts of Kolar (20) and Mysore (15) come under the lowest range of 20 and below.

The following table gives the districtwise number of teachers per 1000 students at primary level of education:

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of Students at Primary Level	Number of Teachers at Primary Level	Teachers per 1000 of Students at Primary Level
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	4,984,617	112,839	23
1.	Bangalore	708,737	16,609	23
2.	Belgaum	401,583	9,408	23
3.	Bellary	188,403	3,896	21
4.	Bidar	147,207	3,258	22
5.	Bijapur	305,988	7,263	24
6.	Chikmagalur	138,040	3,286	24
7.	Chitradurga	239,941	5,255	22
8.	Dakshin Kannad	297,557	8,243	28
9.	Dharwad	382,710	8,326	22
10.	Gulbarga	244,931	5,709	23
11.	Hassan	192,450	4,654	24
12.	Kodagu	54,946	1,678	31
13.	Kolar	318,541	6,438	20
14.	Mandya	187,912	4,112	22
15.	Mysore	310,346	4,608	15
16.	Raichur	172,153	3,586	21
17.	Shimoga	235,727	5,218	22
18.	Tumkur	311,019	6,910	22
19.	Uttar Kannad	146,426	4,382	30

Source :- Department of Public Instructions, Karnataka, Bangalore.


KARNATAKA
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL
25 & ABOVE
23 — 24 [State Average 23]
21 — 22
20 & BELOW
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
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18°
17°
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15°
14°
13°
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MAP 83

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1981

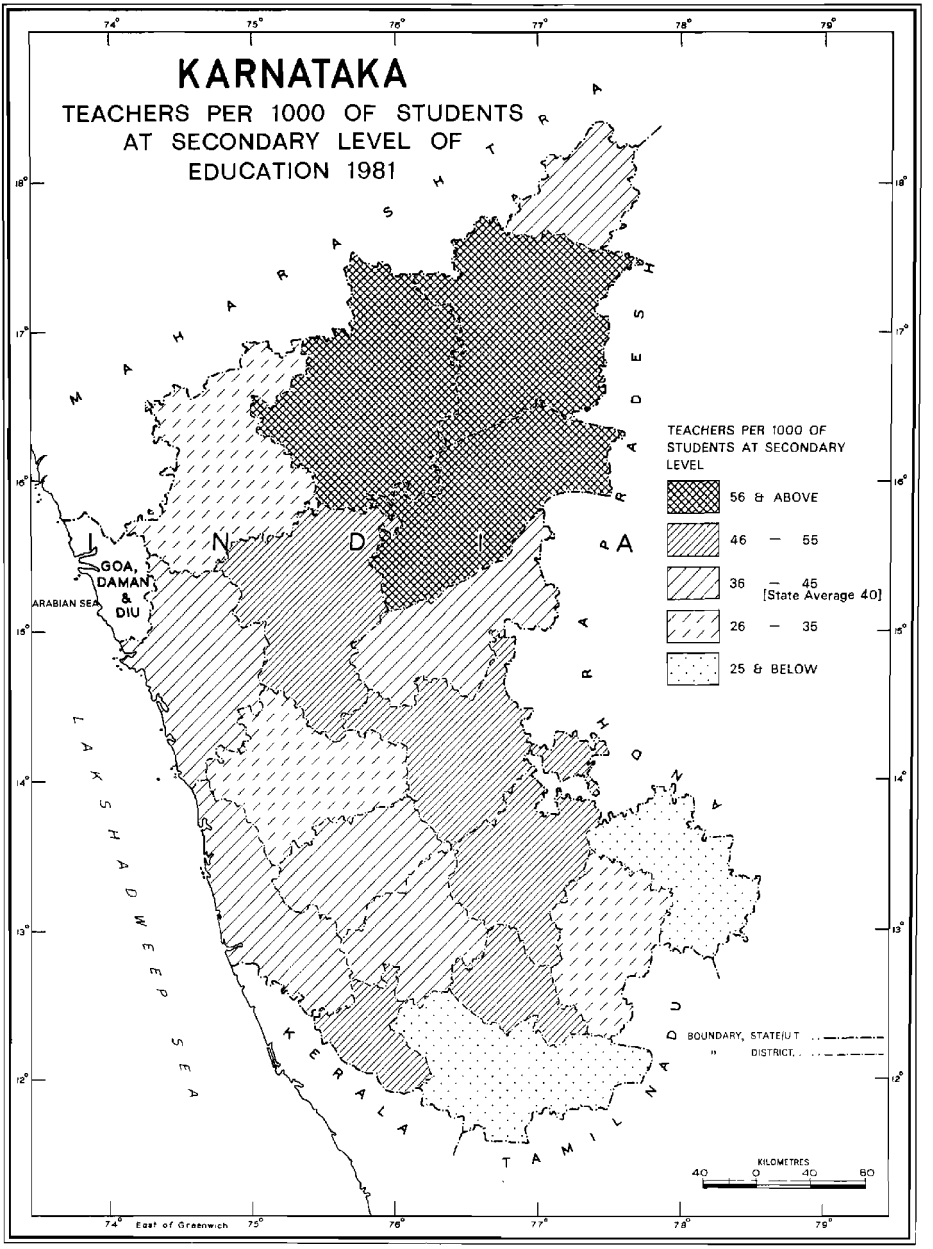
This map shows the number of teachers per 1000 of students at the secondary level of education in each district of the State in 1981. The number of teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level is worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts have been shaded by different hatchings as per their range values.

The number of teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education is 40 in the State as a whole. The highest number of teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education is found in Gulbarga district (65), followed by Raichur (58) and Bijapur (57) districts. The lowest ratio of 23 teachers per 1000 students has been recorded in Mysore district. The range of 46-55 teachers per 1000 students covers five districts of Chitradurga, Dharwad, Kodagu, Mandya and Tumkur. As many as six districts viz. Uttar Kannad, Chikmagalur, Bidar, Hassan, Bellary and Dakshin Kannad come under the range of 36-45 teachers which also contains State average of 40 teachers per 1000 students. Three districts namely, Belgaum, Bangalore and Shimoga fall in the range of 26-35 teachers per 1000 students. The lowest range of 25 and below teachers accounts for Kolar (24) and Mysore (23) districts.

The following statement gives the districtwise number of teachers per 1000 students at secondary level of education:

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of Students at Secondary Level	Number of Teachers at Secondary Level	Teachers per 1000 Students at Secondary level
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	789,860	31,515	40
1.	Bangalore	153,997	4,871	32
2.	Belgaum	59,076	2,080	35
3.	Bellary	24,636	915	37
4.	Bidar	16,109	713	44
5.	Bijapur	36,498	2,068	57
6.	Chikmagalur	20,871	947	45
7.	Chitradurga	34,343	1,852	54
8.	Dakshin Kannad	61,566	2,190	36
9.	Dharwad	59,694	3,065	51
10.	Gulbarga	26,349	1,712	65
11.	Hassan	28,044	1,215	43
12.	Kodagu	10,558	527	50
13.	Kolar	43,567	1,030	24
14.	Mandya	28,453	1,430	50
15.	Mysore	55,748	1,273	23
16.	Raichur	18,027	1,036	58
17.	Shimoga	36,140	1,000	28
18.	Tumkur	47,591	2,306	48
19.	Uttar Kannad	28,593	1,285	45

Source :- Department of Public Instructions, Karnataka, Bangalore.


KARNATAKA
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL
56 & ABOVE
46 — 55
36 — 45
[State Average 40]
26 — 35
25 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 84

TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS, 1981

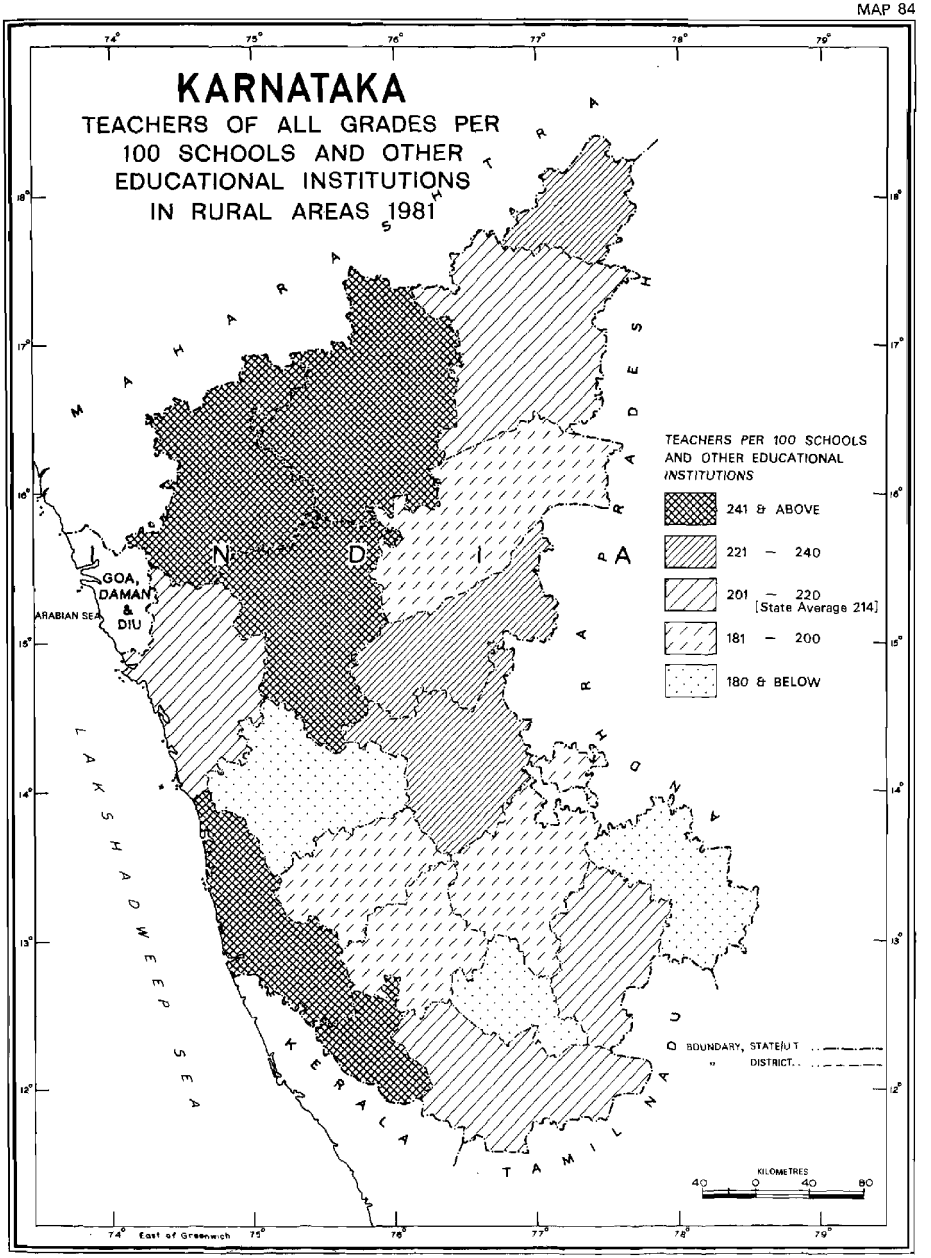
This map depicts the districtwise ratio of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas of the State in 1981. The ratio has been worked out for each district and resultant figures have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The districts have been shaded by dark to light hatching as per high to low order of values.

In all there are 41,771 schools and other educational institutions with 89,589 teachers of all grades in rural areas of the State which give a ratio of 214 teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions. Among the districts, the highest ratio of teachers (per 100 schools and other educational institutions) has been recorded in Kodagu district (382), while the lowest ratio is recorded in Kolar district (149). In five districts viz. Kodagu, Dakshin Kannad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad this ratio is 241 and above. This ratio ranges between 221-240 teachers in three districts of Bidar, Bellary and Chitradurga. Third range of 201-220 teachers per 100 schools covers four districts of Uttar Kannad, Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mysore. Another four districts namely, Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Raichur and Hassan come under the range of 181-200 teachers. The lowest range of 180 and below covers three districts of Shimoga, Mandya and Kolar.

The following statement gives districtwise figures about the teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas of the State:

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of Teacher of all Grades in Rural Areas	Number of Schools and other educational institutions in rural areas	Number of teachers per 100 Schools and other educational institutions
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	89,589	41,771	214
1.	Bangalore	6,195	3,085	201
2.	Belgaum	8,290	2,997	277
3.	Bellary	3,151	1,384	228
4.	Bidar	2,386	918	236
5.	Bijapur	6,400	2,712	260
6.	Chikmagalur	2,972	1,551	192
7.	Chitradurga	4,766	2,157	221
8.	Dakshin Kannad	7,427	2,556	291
9.	Dharwad	6,532	2,565	255
10.	Gulbarga	4,117	1,904	216
11.	Hassan	4,504	2,494	181
12.	Kodagu	2,111	553	382
13.	Kolar	4,205	2,829	149
14.	Mandya	3,163	1,945	163
15.	Mysore	5,031	2,503	201
16.	Raichur	3,339	1,805	185
17.	Shimoga	4,381	2,452	179
18.	Tumkur	6,416	3,366	191
19.	Uttar Kannad	4,203	1,995	211

Source : i) Census of India, 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Parts XIII A & B, District Census Handbooks of all 19 Districts
ii) Census of India, 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part III A & B(iii), General Economic Tables.


KARNATAKA
TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
TEACHERS PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
241 & ABOVE
221 – 240
201 – 220 [State Average 214]
181 – 200
180 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

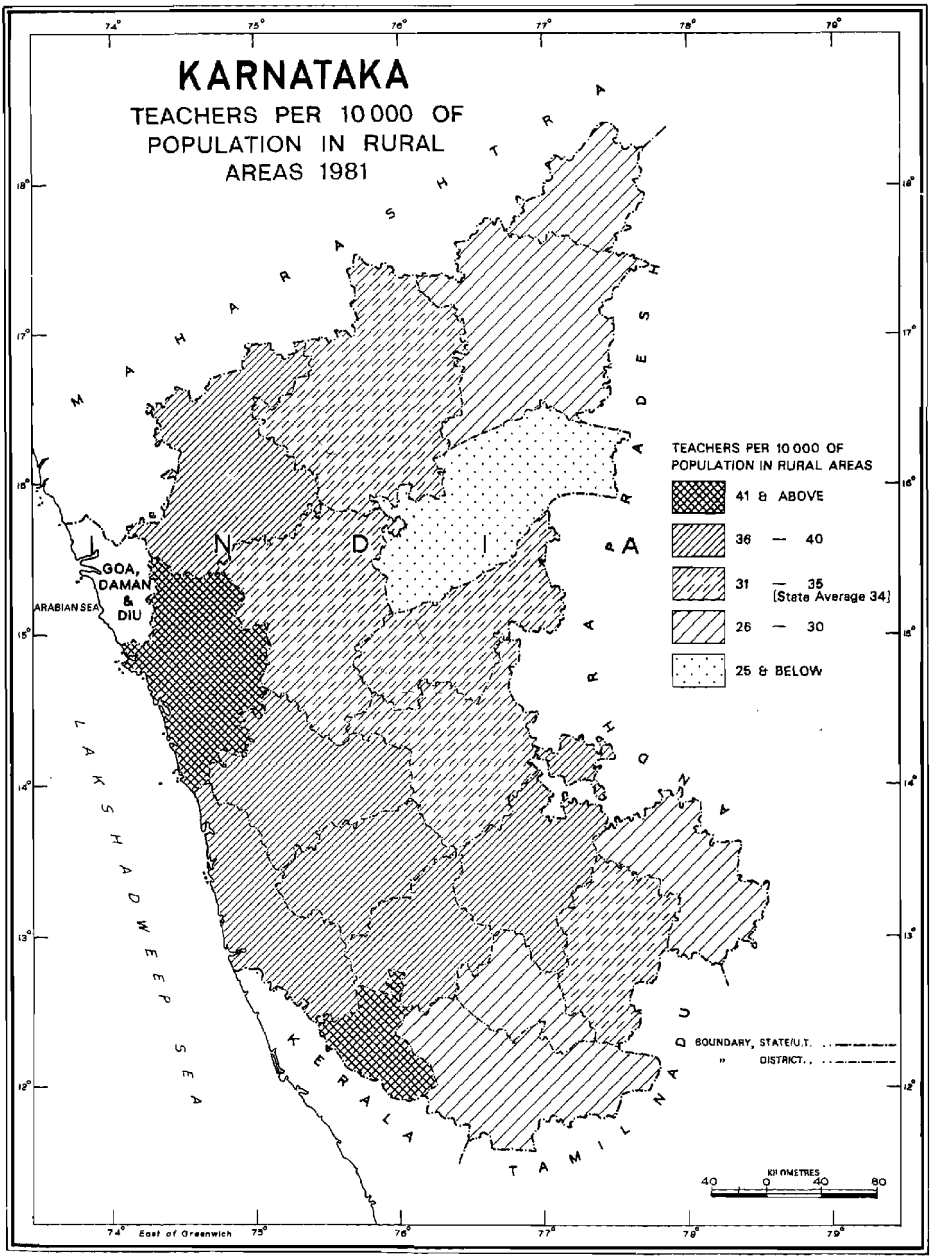
MAP 85

TEACHERS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1981

This map exhibits districtwise variations in the number of teachers per 10,000 of rural population in the State. The data have been represented by choropleth method.

In the rural areas of the Karnataka state as a whole, the proportion of teachers per 10,000 of popualtion is 34 in 1981. However, among the districts there are significant variations in this ratio. The highest ratio of teachers per 10,000 of rural population is observed in Kodagu district (54) closely followed by Uttar Kannad district (53). In the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshin Kannad, Hassan, Tumkur, Belgaum and Shimoga this ratio ranges between 36 and 40 teachers. In general, it is observed from the map that sparsely populated districts have higher ratio of teachers than densely populated areas. The districts having high ratio of teachers (above 36) form a contiguous region in the western and central parts of the State in the arc shape extending over from Belgaum to Tumkur.

As many as five districts namely, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Bangalore, Dharwad and Bellary come under the range of 31-35 teachers per 10,000 of population in rural areas. In other five districts viz. Bidar, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya and Gulbarga this proportion varies between 26-30 teachers and the lowest ratio of 23 teachers is found in Raichur district.


KARNATAKA
TEACHERS PER 10 000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
TEACHERS PER 10 000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS
41 & ABOVE
36 — 40
31 — 35 [State Average 34]
26 — 30
25 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 86

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

This map highlights the distribution of census houses according to the uses they are put to in respect of the State and its constituent districts. All the census houses excluding the 'census houses vacant at the time of houselisting and census houses as used as others' have been stratified into following five categories for cartographic analysis:—

I. Residence
II. Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry.
III. Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses; restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places; places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship; and places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurdwara etc.).
IV. Shops excluding eating houses; business houses and offices.
V. Factories, workshops and worksheds.

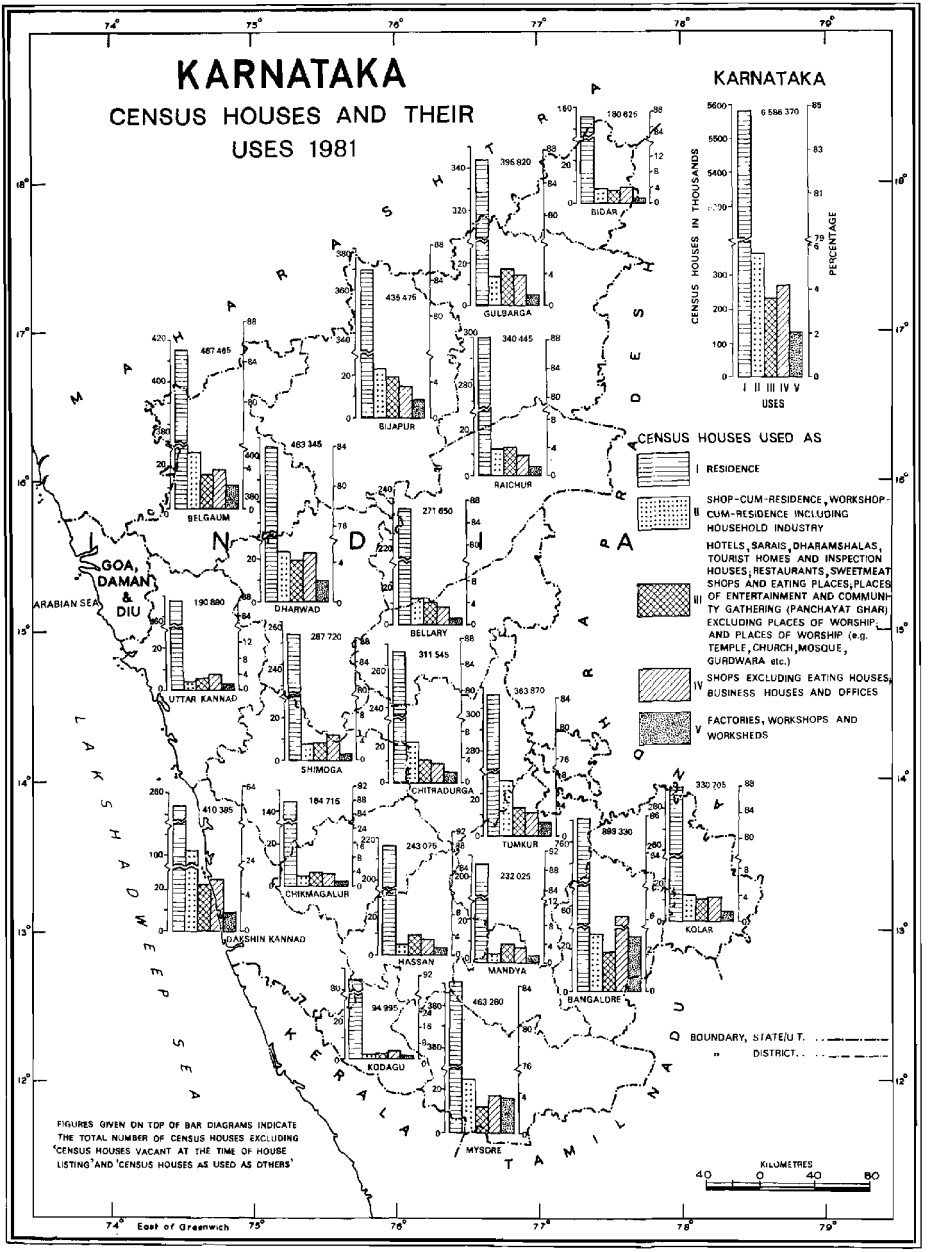
A house is used predominantly for residential purpose. Out of total 6,586,370 occupied census houses as many as, 5,582,995 houses accounting for 84.77 per cent are used only for residential purpose in the State as a whole. Among the districts the highest proportion of residential houses has been recorded in Kodagu (89.47%) closely followed by Mandya (89.11%) and Hassan (89.03%) districts. The lowest percentage of residential houses is recorded in the district of Dakshin Kannad (61.78%). The districts of Mysore (84.46%), Tumkur (84.25%) and Dharwad (83.89%) have proportion of residences lower than the State average. In the remaining 12 districts of the State the percentage share of such houses is more than State average.

There are 363,060 census houses used as shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence including household industry in the State which account for 5.51 per cent of the total occupied census houses. A districtwise analysis reveals that Dakshin Kannad has the largest share of houses in this category. There are 102,525 such houses in the district which form 24.98 per cent of the total occupied census houses of the district. Dakshin Kannad is quite famous for beedi making and other household industries which largely explain this abnormally high strength of census houses in the category under discussion. Tumkur (7.27%) and Chitradurga (6.10%) districts have also claimed significantly higher ratios of such houses. In all other districts of the State the percentages of houses used as such are less than the State average. It is characteristically observed from the map that contiguously located Malnad and Semi-malnad districts of Kodagu, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Uttar Kannad have very small and insignificant shares of such houses. In fact it reflects the dearth of household industries and related small scale commercial activities in this region.

The other important uses to which census houses are put are shops excluding eating houses; business houses and offices. As many as 273,580 census houses are used for such purposes in Karnataka state which constitute 4.15 per cent of the total occupied census houses. Bangalore district with 6.15 per cent of its census houses used as such ranks first in use of houses for such purposes among all the districts in the State. This is understandable in view of its being a big industrial and commercial centre, besides being the State capital. The districts of Dakshin Kannad (5.88%), Dharwad (4.79%), Shimoga (4.33%), Bidar (4.26%) and Uttar Kannad (4.22%) have also registered significantly high proportion of houses under the category of shops, business houses and offices. All other districts have the ratios of such houses less than the State average. In these districts it varies from a least of 2.91 per cent in Raichur to 3.88 per cent in Mysore.

The houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses; restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places; places of entertainment and community gathering; and places of worship constitute 3.55 per cent of the total occupied census houses in the State. The highest numerical strength (21,530) as also the highest proportion (5.25%) of such houses has been recorded in Dakshin Kannad district. Other districts which have recorded this proportion higher than the State average are Gulbarga (4.41%), Bijapur (4.37%), Dharwad (4.19%), Bellary (4.04%), Hassan (4.03%), Chikmagalur (3.98%), Mandya (3.90%), Raichur (3.97%), Tumkur (3.70%) and Bidar (3.65%). Rest of the districts have such ratios less than the State average.

There are 132,885 houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in the State. They account for only 2.02 per cent of the total occupied census houses. Mysore district (3.56%) has the highest proportion of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds followed by Bangalore (2.89%), Belgaum (2.30%), Dakshin Kannad (2.11%), Dharwad (2.09%), Bijapur (2.02%) and Kodagu (2.02%). In other districts this proportion is less than 2.00 per cent.


KARNATAKA
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981
KARNATAKA
CENSUS HOUSES IN THOUSANDS
PERCENTAGE
USES
I II III IV V
6 586 370
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
I RESIDENCE
II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) EXCLUDING PLACES OF WORSHIP AND PLACES OF WORSHIP (e.g. TEMPLE, CHURCH, MOSQUE, GURDWARA etc.)
IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES, BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
BIDAR 180 625
GULBARGA 396 820
BIJAPUR 436 476
RAICHUR 340 445
BELGAUM 487 465
DHARWAD 483 345
BELLARY 271 650
UTTAR KANNAD 190 890
SHIMOGA 287 720
CHITRADURGA 311 545
TUMKUR 383 870
CHIKMAGALUR 164 715
HASSAN 243 075
MANDYA 232 025
KOLAR 330 705
BANGALORE 889 330
DAKSHIN KANNAD 410 385
KODAGU 94 995
MYSORE 463 280
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
FIGURES GIVEN ON TOP OF BAR DIAGRAMS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES EXCLUDING 'CENSUS HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF HOUSE LISTING' AND 'CENSUS HOUSES AS USED AS OTHERS'
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 87

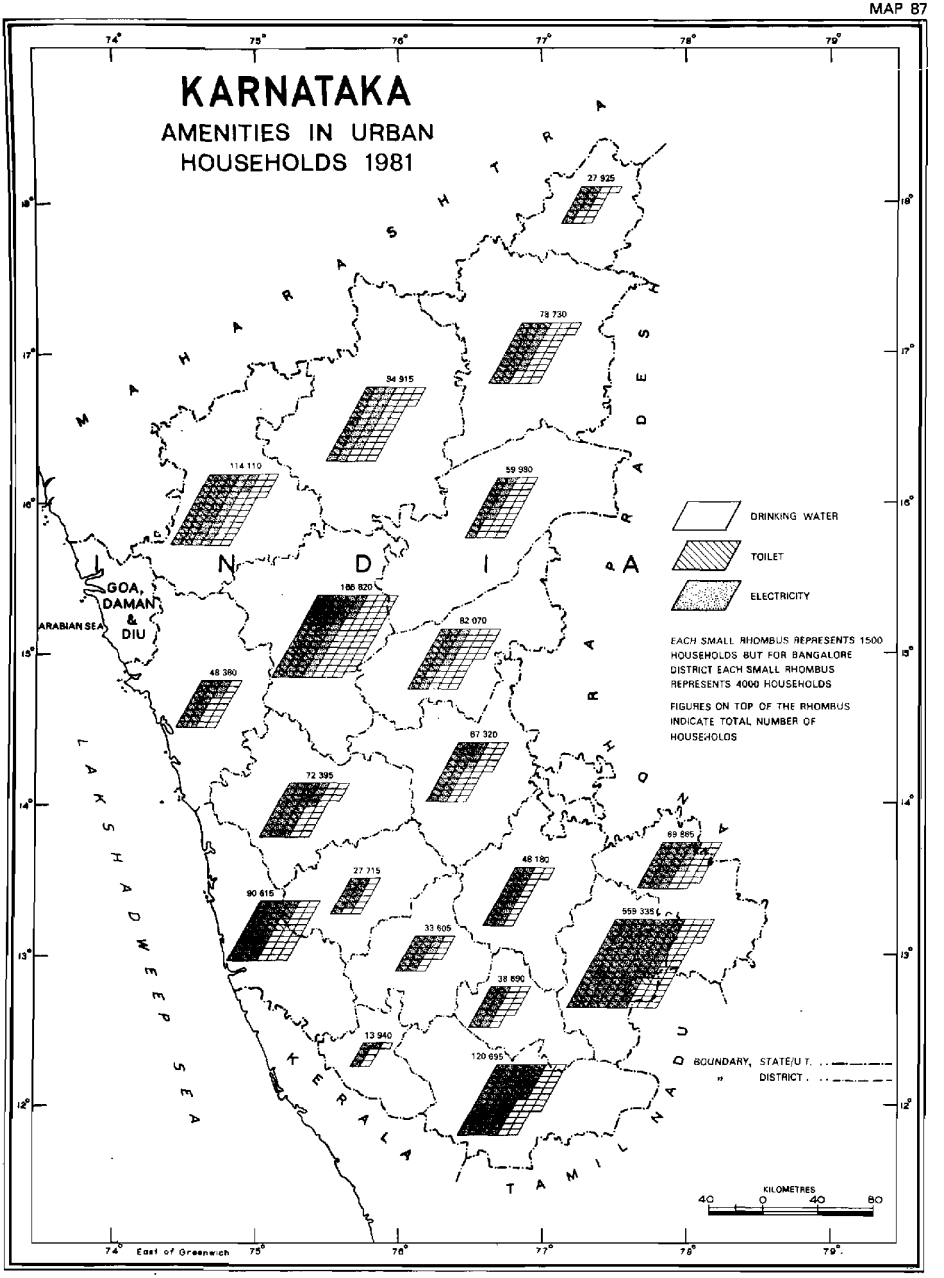
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map shows the availability of amenities in urban households in each district. The number of small rhombuses has been compiled by fixing a suitable number of households being represented by a small rhombus for each district. The total area covered by the small rhombuses in each district has been given three different shades superimposing each other to show three amenities viz. electricity, toilet and drinking water. The small rhombuses representing households having electricity have been shaded by black dots, households having toilet by hatching in black and households having drinking water by flat yellow colour. As mentioned above, all these three shades/hatchings have been superimposed on each other.

In the State as a whole as many as 1,125,045 urban households have electricity which account for 61.98 per cent of the total urban households. Among the districts the highest proportion of households (71.50%) having electricity is observed in Bangalore district followed by Mysore (67.68%), Belgaum (67.55%) and Hassan (65.45%) districts. In the districts of Shimoga (63.91%), Tumkur (63.25%), Kolar (62.48%) and Chikmagalur (62.02%) also this proportion is higher than the State average. In the remaining eleven districts of Uttar Kannad, Chitradurga, Kodagu, Dakshin Kannad, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mandya, Dharwad, Bidar, Bellary and Raichur the proportion of urban households having electricity is less than the State average. In these districts this proportion varies between 59.80 per cent in Uttar Kannad district and 41.76 per cent in Raichur district.

Out of the total 1,815,285 urban households in the State, the toilets are available in 967,145 urban households accounting for 53.28 per cent of the total urban households. Among the districts the proportion of urban households having toilets varies considerably. The highest proportion (72.51%) of urban households having toilets is in Bangalore district. In the districts of Mysore (66.54%), Dakshin Kannad (57.92%), Chikmagalur (57.11%), Kodagu (57.11%) and Shimoga (55.72%) this proportion is higher than the State average. In the remaining 13 districts the proportion of urban households having toilets is less than the State average of 53.28 per cent. Among these districts this proportion varies between 52.80 per cent in Hassan district and 17.66 per cent in Bijapur district.

The facility of drinking water is available in all the urban households of the State. However, the analysis of the data reveals that as many as 40.87 per cent of the total urban households have this facility within their premises while the remaining 59.13 per cent of the total urban households have to fetch the drinking water from outside the premises.


KARNATAKA
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ARABIAN SEA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
INDIA
27 925
78 730
84 915
114 110
59 980
186 820
82 070
48 380
87 320
72 395
27 715
90 615
48 182
89 885
559 335
33 605
38 690
13 940
120 695
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 1500 HOUSEHOLDS BUT FOR BANGALORE DISTRICT EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4000 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 88

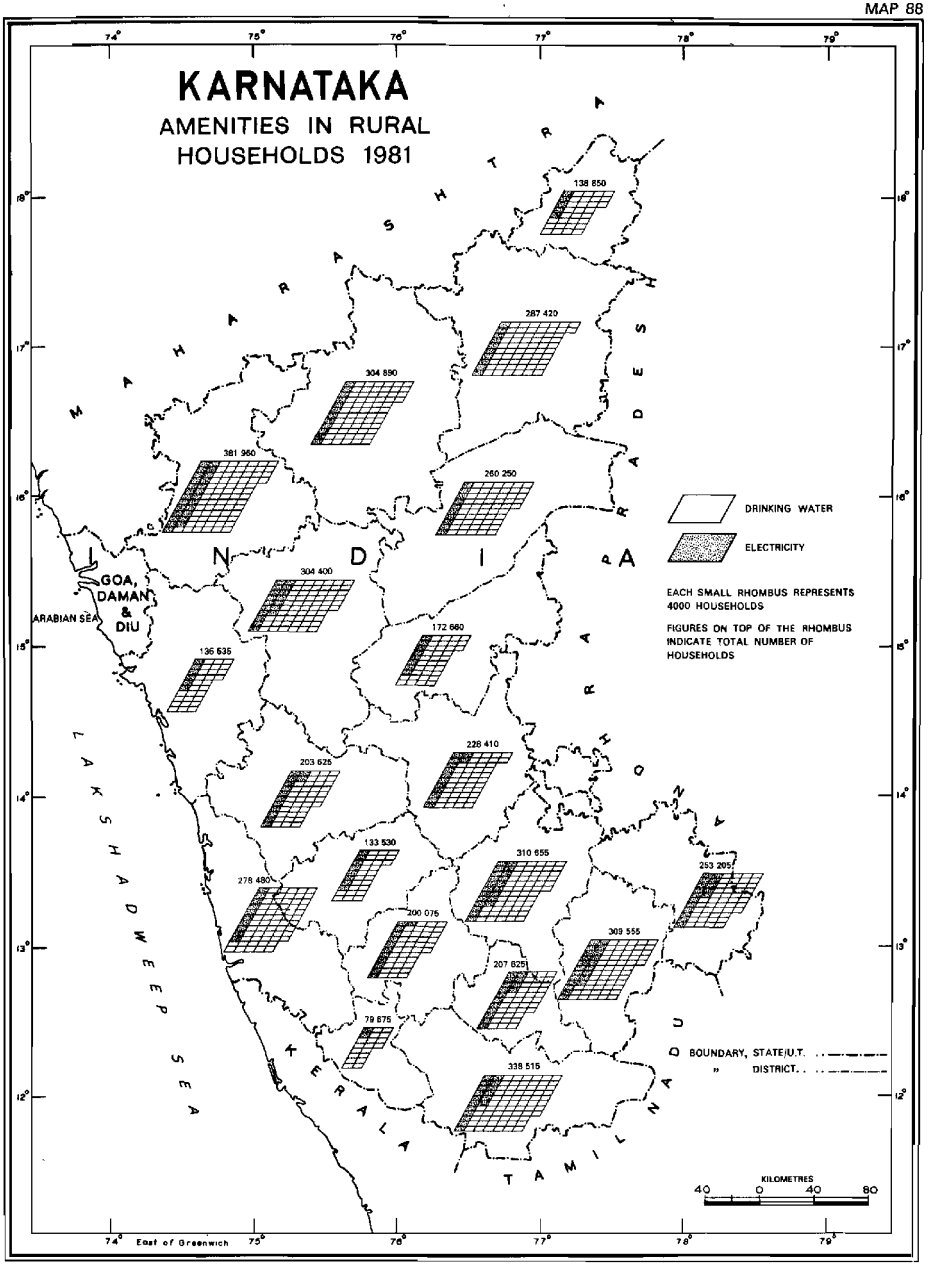
AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

The map depicts the number of households in the rural areas to which the two amenities namely, electricity and drinking water are available.

A number of small rhombuses each representing 4,000 households are compiled in proportion to the total number of households in rural areas of each district. The total number of households so represented are indicated above the diagram for each district. The figures refer to the households living in the census houses and excludes Institutional and Houseless Households. Rhombuses shaded with black dots represent the households having electricity. Rhombuses representing the households to which drinking water is available are shown in flat orange colour and are superimposed on the rhombuses shaded with dots.

A perusal of the map reveals that the number of households to which electricity is available is highest in Belgaum while it is the lowest in Kodagu. While it is true that the proportion of total rural households having electricity is the lowest in Kodagu district it is not Belgaum but Mandya district which claims the highest proportion of households having availability of electricity. It is seen that in the districts much less than one third of the total rural households have this facility. Electricity is available to 21.35 per cent of the rural households in the State. In ten of the districts the proportion of households to which electricity is available is higher than the State average of 21.35 per cent. One interesting feature noticeable is that all these districts with the exception of Belgaum and Dharwad districts formed part of the former princely State of Mysore.

A glance at the map reveals that all the rural households have drining water facility.


KARNATAKA
AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981
138 850
287 420
304 890
381 960
260 250
304 400
136 635
172 660
228 410
203 626
133 530
278 480
310 655
253 205
200 075
309 555
207 825
79 875
338 515
DRINKING WATER
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4000 HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
INDIA
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

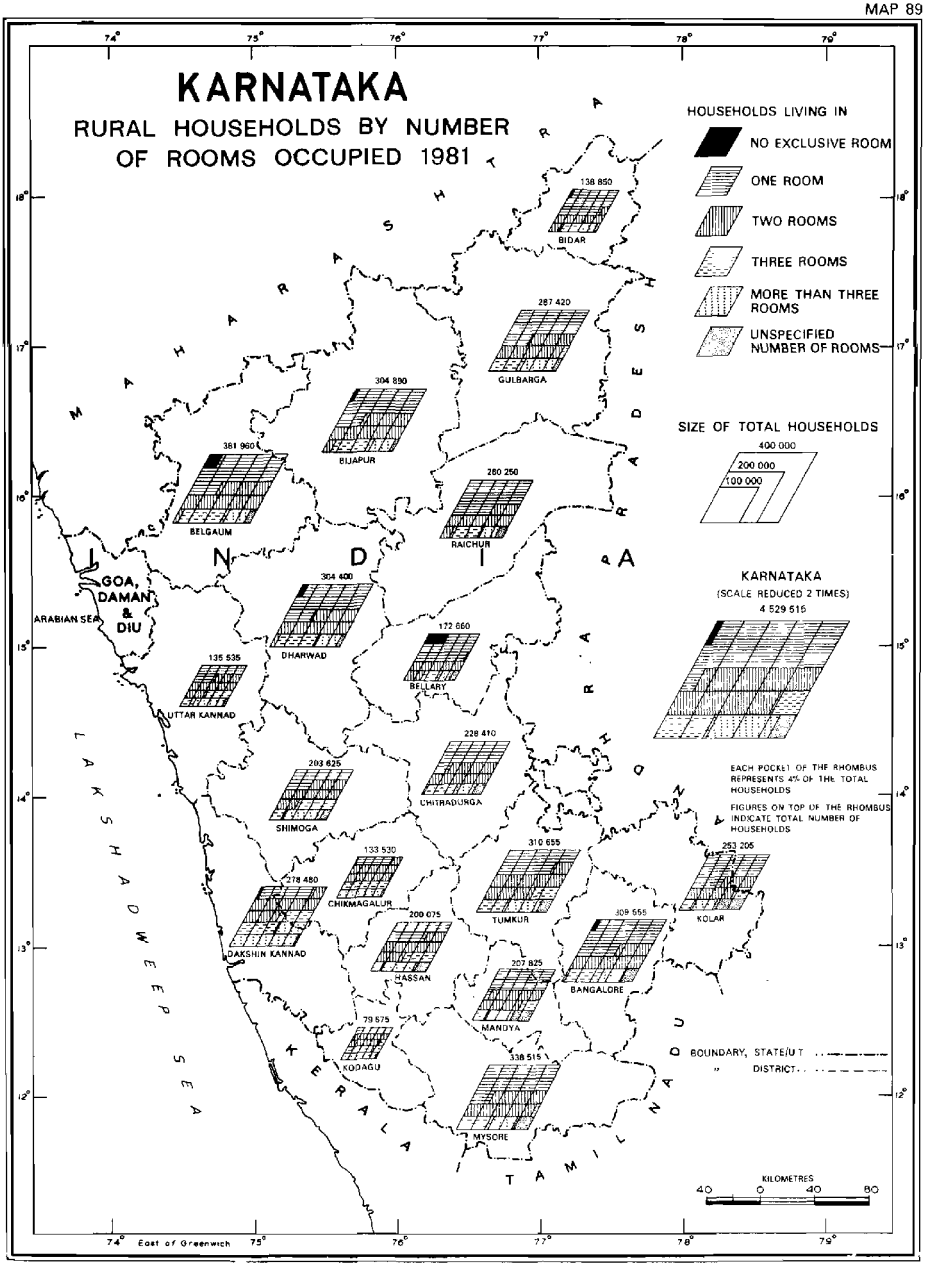
MAP 89

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

The map represents the percentage distribution of rural households occupying no exclusive rooms, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms.

The percentages of rural households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms have been calculated with reference to total rural households for each district. Then rhombuses proportionate to total rural households are drawn in each district. Further each rhombus is divided into 25 equal pockets each of which represents four per cent of the total rural households. Pockets and parts thereof are shaded with different hatchings in accordance with the percentage values of rural households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms.

In the State as a whole, there are 4,529,515 rural households excluding houseless and institutional households. Out of these, 0.87 per cent households have no exclusive room. As many as 1,867,440 households constituting 41.23 per cent of total rural households live in the houses having only one room, which is the largest share among all the six groups of households classified by number of rooms occupied. Next to it is the category of households who live in houses having two rooms. They constitute 33.39 per cent of the total rural households. The percentage of households occupying three rooms is 12.17. Only 9.46 per cent rural households live in the houses having more than three rooms. As many as 130,300 rural households accounting for 2.88 per cent of total rural households are living in the accommodation having unspecified number of rooms. It is observed from the map that the above State pattern of the distribution of rural households by number of rooms occupied generally prevails in all the districts of the State with certain exceptions.


KARNATAKA
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
SIZE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
400 000
200 000
100 000
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES)
4 529 515
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
BOUNDARY, STATE/UT
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BIDAR 138 850
GULBARGA 287 420
BIJAPUR 304 890
BELGAUM 381 960
RAICHUR 280 250
DHARWAD 304 400
BELLARY 172 660
UTTAR KANNAD 135 535
CHITRADURGA 228 410
SHIMOGA 203 625
CHIKMAGALUR 133 530
DAKSHIN KANNAD 278 480
TUMKUR 310 655
KOLAR 253 205
HASSAN 200 075
BANGALORE 409 555
MANDYA 207 825
KODAGU 79 575
MYSORE 338 515
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 90

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

This map represents the percentage distribution of urban households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms. The map has been prepared by the same method as applied for the preceding map.

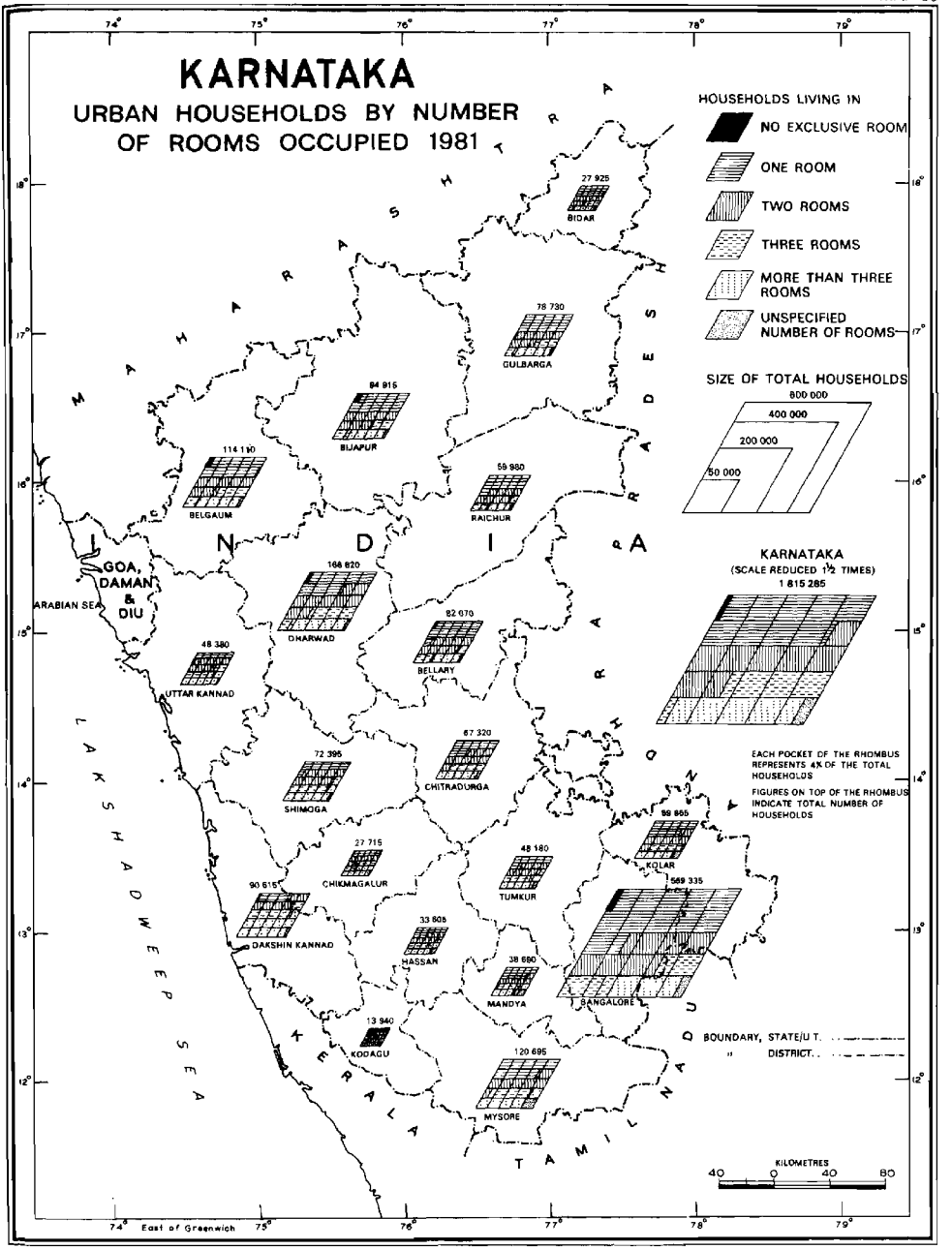
In the State as a whole, 0.61 per cent of the urban households have no exclusive room, 36.11 per cent households live in one room, 29.78 per cent households live in two rooms, 14.55 per cent households live in three rooms, 17.35 per cent households live in more than three rooms and 1.60 per cent households live in unspecified number of rooms. It is thus noticed that in the State, largest number of urban households live in one room accommodation. Among the districts as many as seven districts have recorded a higher percentage of their urban households living in one room than the State average (36.11%). These districts are Bangalore (45.25%), Raichur (44.06%), Bellary (41.91%), Gulbarga (40.39%), Bidar (38.26%), Belgaum (37.99%) and Bijapur (37.74%).

The urban households living in two rooms tenements constitute 29.78 per cent of total urban households in the State. Eleven districts have a higher proportion of their urban households having two rooms than the State average of 29.78% while eight districts have a lower percentage than the State average. Chitradurga district has recorded the highest percentage (35.00) of such households while Dakshin Kannad district has the lowest percentage (22.86).

Only 14.55 per cent of the urban households in the State have three rooms. Ten districts have this proportion higher than the State average. Chikmagalur district occupied the first position with 22.21 per cent of its households having three rooms while Raichur district is at the bottom with 10.75 per cent of such households.

17.35 per cent of the urban households of the State have the privilege of having more than three rooms. Dakshin Kannad district has recorded the highest percentage (42.33) of urban households with more than three rooms. On the other hand, Raichur district has the lowest percentage (11.35) of its urban households having more than three rooms.

The variation of percentage of urban households occupying unspecified number of rooms ranges between 0.37 per cent in Dakshin Kannad district and 6.40 per cent in Mandya district.

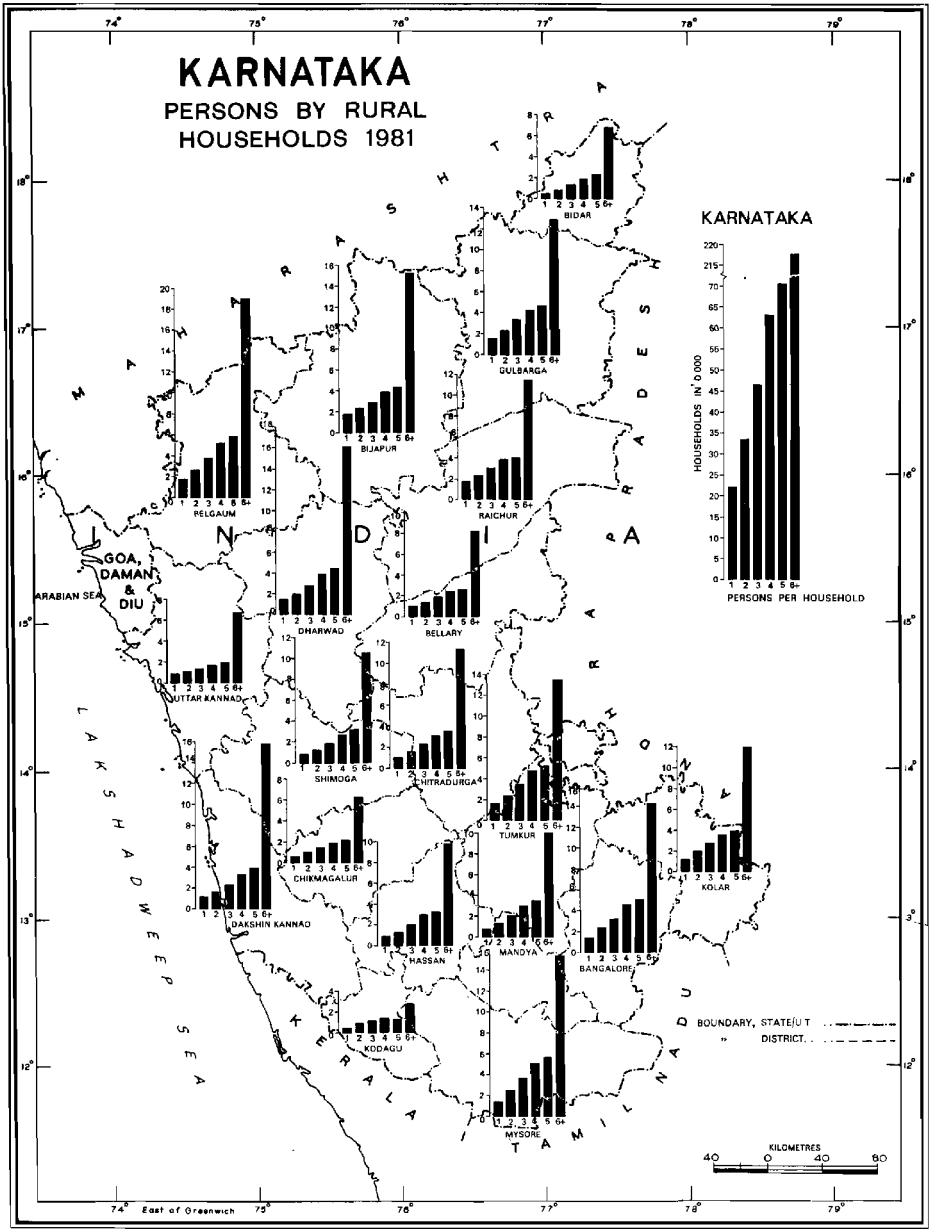

KARNATAKA
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
SIZE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
800 000
400 000
200 000
50 000
KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 1½ TIMES)
1 815 285
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
BIDAR 27 925
GULBARGA 78 730
BIJAPUR 84 915
BELGAUM 114 190
RAICHUR 59 980
DHARWAD 168 820
BELLARY 82 670
UTTAR KANNAD 48 380
CHITRADURGA 67 320
SHIMOGA 72 395
KOLAR 99 865
CHIKMAGALUR 27 715
TUMKUR 48 180
BANGALORE 569 335
DAKSHIN KANNAD 90 615
HASSAN 33 605
MANDYA 38 680
KODAGU 13 940
MYSORE 120 695
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAP 91

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map shows the distribution of rural households according to number of persons in the household. The data have been represented by solid black bar diagrams in each district. The vertical axis of the bar diagrams represents the number of households while the horizontal axis represents the number of persons per household. A scale for absolute number of households is also drawn on left side of the bar diagrams.

An analysis of the data and the map reveals that the largest number (2,180,425) of rural households have 6 or more persons each in the State as a whole. They account for 47.87 per cent of the total rural households of the State. The smallest number (224,460) of rural households have 1 person each which account for 4.93 per cent of the total rural households. There are 336,665 rural households with 2 persons each which constitute 7.39 per cent of the total rural households. Households with 3 persons each account for 10.29 per cent of the total rural households. Likewise, the rural households with 4 and 5 persons each account for 13.94 per cent and 15.58 per cent of the total rural households in the State respectively. A glance at the map reveals that among the districts, by and large, a similar pattern of size of rural households is observed as is obtained in the State as a whole.

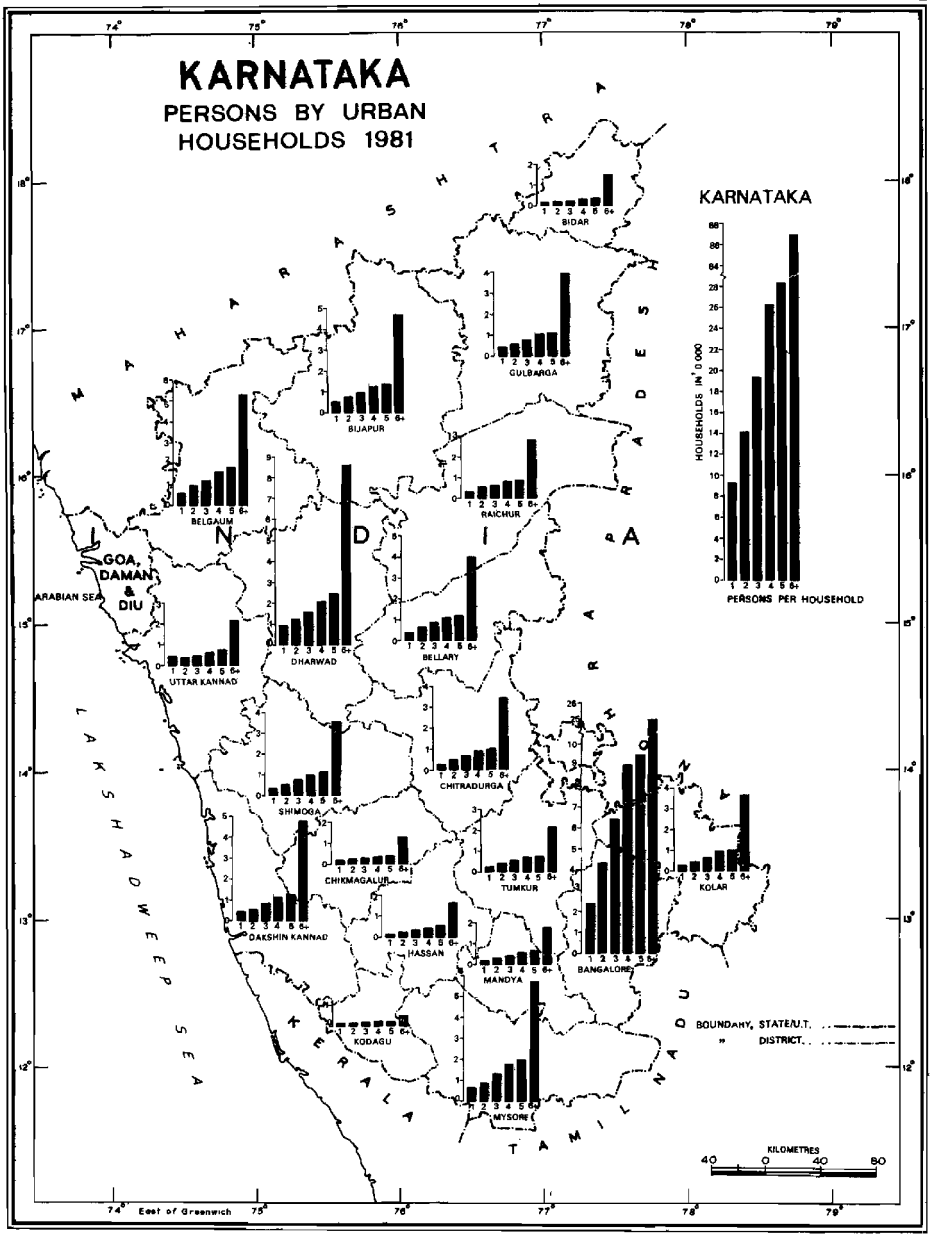

KARNATAKA
PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981
KARNATAKA
HOUSEHOLDS IN '0,000
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNAD
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
TUMKUR
CHIKMAGALUR
KOLAR
DAKSHIN KANNAD
HASSAN
MANDYA
BANGALORE
KODAGU
MYSORE
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
East of Greenwich

MAP 92

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

This map shows the districtwise distribution of urban households according to number of persons in the household. The data have been represented by solid black bar diagrams in each district. The vertical axis of the bar diagrams represents the number of households while the horizontal axis represents the number of persons per household. A scale for absolute number of households is also drawn on left side of the bar diagrams.

An analysis of the data and map reveals that the largest number (868,925) of urban households have 6 or more persons each in the State as a whole. They account for 47.14 per cent of the total urban households of the State. The smallest number (93,160) of urban households have 1 person each which account for 0.05 per cent of the total urban households. There are 141,470 urban households with 2 persons each which constitute 7.68 per cent of the total rural households. As many as 193,735 households having 3 persons each account for 10.51 per cent of the total urban households. Households with 4 persons each account for 14.23 per cent of the total urban households. The urban households with 5 persons each constitute 15.39 per cent of the total urban households of the State. A glance at the map reveals that among the districts a similar pattern of size of urban households is observed as is obtained in the State as a whole.


KARNATAKA
PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981
KARNATAKA
HOUSEHOLDS IN '0,000
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAD
BELLARY
UTTAR KANNAD
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
DAKSHIN KANNAD
HASSAN
BANGALORE
MANDYA
KODAGU
MYSORE
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
East of Greenwich

MAP 93
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map shows the number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in each district during 1981. All the districts have been categorised into five ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts are shaded in accordance with their ratios.

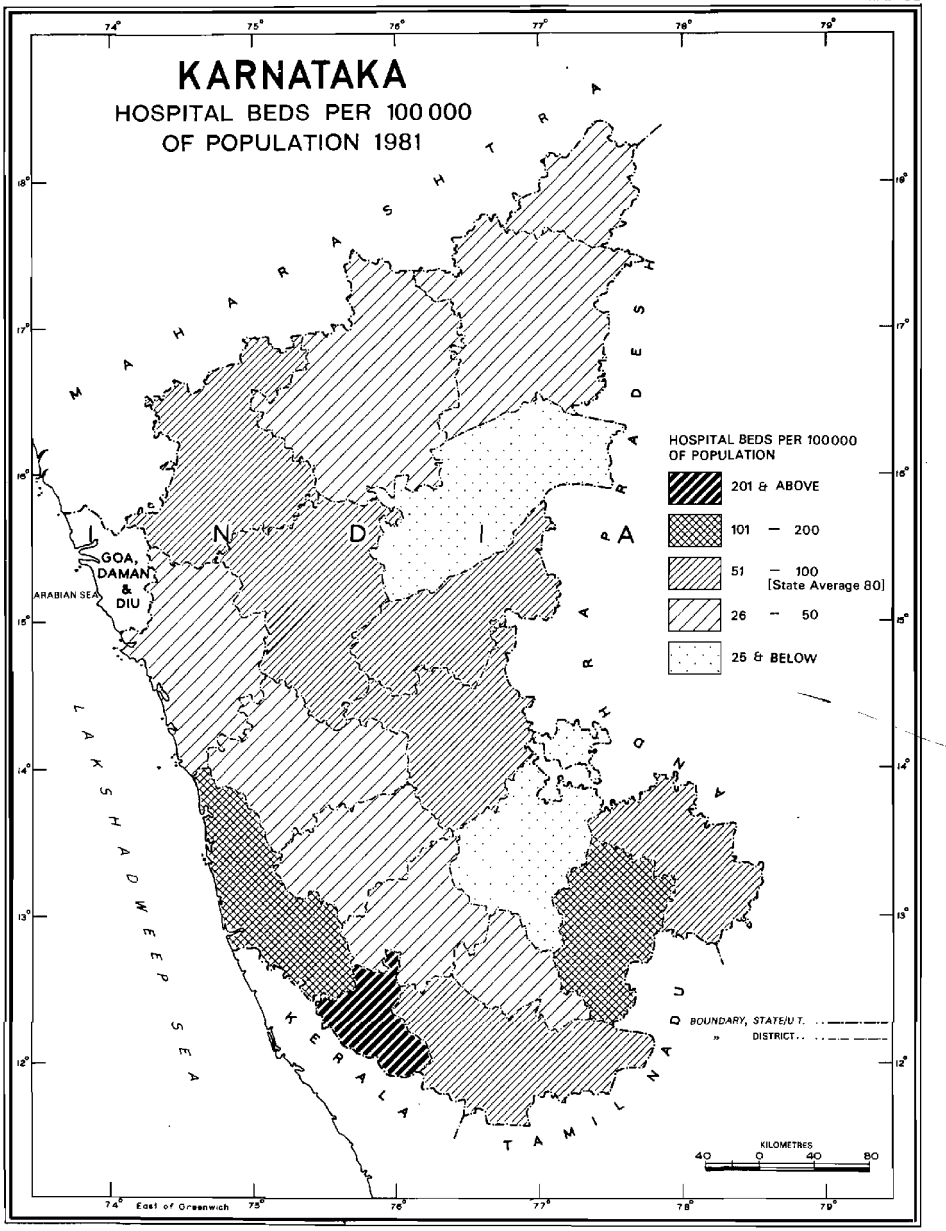
There are 80 beds per 100,000 population for the State as a whole. The largest number of beds is in the district of Bangalore (9551 beds). However, the ratio of beds per 100,000 of populations is the highest in the district of Kodagu (259). The second highest ratio is in Bangalore district (193). Dakshin Kannad district (142) also has a higher ratio of beds. Mysore (99) and Bellary (85) are other two districts which have the ratio of beds more than the State average. The district of Kolar has a ratio just equal to State average. In the remaining 13 districts the corresponding ratio is less than the State average and it ranges between 12 and 78 beds in these districts. The lowest ratio (12) is in Raichur district. Generally, the districts of low and very low ratio of hospital beds are spread over Malnad region and northern parts of the State.

The 1981 population, number of available hospital beds and bed population ratio for the State and the districts are furnished in the following statement:

Hospital Beds per 100,000 of Population, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population	Number of Hospital Beds	Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	37,135,714	29,675	80
1.	Bangalore	4,947,610	9,551	193
2.	Belgaum	2,980,440	1,549	52
3.	Bellary	1,489,225	1,261	85
4.	Bidar	995,691	310	31
5.	Bijapur	2,401,782	650	27
6.	Chikmagalur	911,769	422	46
7.	Chitradurga	1,777,499	1,388	78
8.	Dakshin Kannad	2,376,724	3,366	142
9.	Dharwad	2,945,487	2,262	77
10.	Gulbarga	2,080,643	796	38
11.	Hassan	1,357,014	673	50
12.	Kodagu	461,888	1,196	259
13.	Kolar	1,905,492	1,518	80
14.	Mandya	1,418,109	376	27
15.	Mysore	2,595,900	2,573	99
16.	Raichur	1,783,822	215	12
17.	Shimoga	1,656,731	815	49
18.	Tumkur	1,977,854	387	20
19.	Uttar Kannad	1,072,034	367	34

Source :- i) Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part II-A, General Population Tables.
ii) Year Book 1980-81, Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Karnataka, Bangalore.


KARNATAKA
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000
OF POPULATION 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION
201 & ABOVE
101 — 200
51 — 100 [State Average 80]
26 — 50
25 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T.
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

MAP 94

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1981

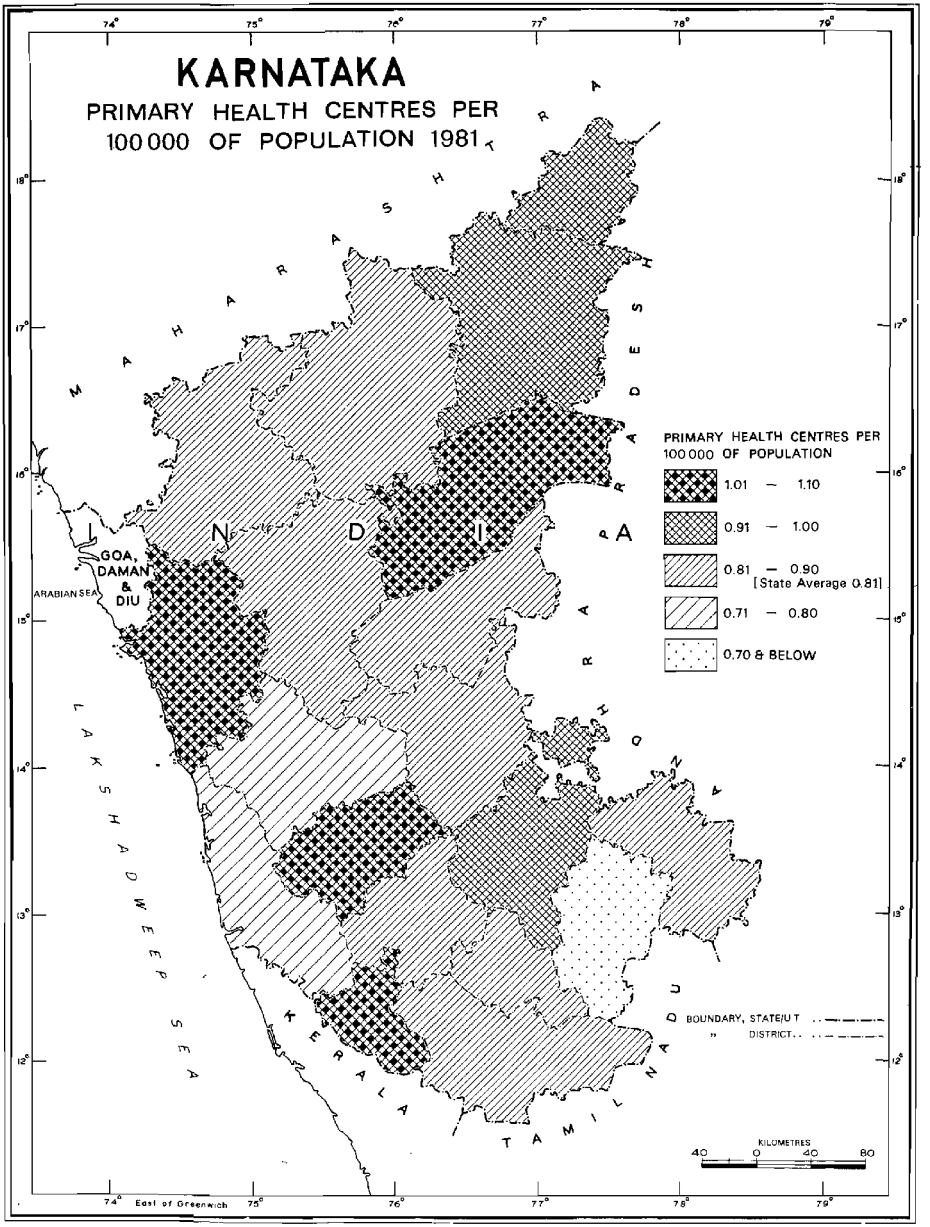
This map represents the proportion of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population in the districts of the State in 1981. All the districts have been grouped into five ranges as shown in the index of the map and the districts are shaded in accordance with their ratio of primary health centres per 100,000 of population.

In the State of Karnataka there are 300 Primary Health Centres. In other words there is 0.81 Primary Health Centre for every 100,000 population of the State. Among all the districts of the State the highest ratio of primary health centres per 100,000 of population is found in Chikmagalur district (1.10). The other districts which have corresponding ratio more than one are Kodagu (1.08), Uttar Kannad (1.03) and Raichur (1.01). The ratio is relatively higher in the districts of Bidar (1.00), Tumkur (0.96) and Gulbarga (0.91). In, as many as, nine districts namely, Bijapur (0.87), Mandya (0.85), Dharwad (0.85), Chitradurga (0.84), Kolar (0.84), Belgaum (0.81), Bellary (0.81), Mysore (0.81) and Hassan (0.81) the ratio rallies around the State average. The lowest ratio is observed in Bangalore district (0.42) and the remaining two districts of Shimoga and Dakshin Kannad have 0.72 and 0.76 primary health centre per 100,000 of population.

The figures of 1981 population, number of primary health centres and the ratio of primary health centres per 100,000 of population for the State and the districts are furnished in the following table:

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population	Number of Primary Health Centres	Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population
1	2	3	4	5
	KARNATAKA	37,135,714	300	0.81
1.	Bangalore	4,947,610	21	0.42
2.	Belgaum	2,980,440	24	0.81
3.	Bellary	1,489,225	12	0.81
4.	Bidar	995,691	10	1.00
5.	Bijapur	2,401,782	21	0.87
6.	Chikmagalur	911,769	10	1.10
7.	Chitradurga	1,777,499	15	0.84
8.	Dakshin Kannad	2,376,724	18	0.76
9.	Dharwad	2,945,487	25	0.85
10.	Gullbarga	2,080,643	19	0.91
11.	Hassan	1,357,014	11	0.81
12.	Kodagu	461,888	5	1.08
13.	Kolar	1,905,492	16	0.84
14.	Mandya	1,418,109	12	0.85
15.	Mysore	2,595,900	21	0.81
16.	Raichur	1,783,822	18	1.01
17.	Shimoga	1,656,731	12	0.72
18.	Tumkur	1,977,854	19	0.96
19.	Uttar Kannad	1,072,034	11	1.03

Source : i) Census of India 1981, Series 9, Karnataka, Part II-A, General Population Tables.
ii) Year Book 1980-81, Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Karnataka, Bangalore.


KARNATAKA
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER
100 000 OF POPULATION 1981
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION
1.01 — 1.10
0.91 — 1.00
0.81 — 0.90
[State Average 0.81]
0.71 — 0.80
0.70 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE/U T
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74°
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°

28840