सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES–14

MYSORE

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

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of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
MYSORE

- 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 (Reorganisation) Act 1971, but has yet to be verified. (Applicable to 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

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian Census that a Census of India atlas series was brought out on various census themes as also non-census statistics for India and a number of states and union territories. These atlases received wide recognition. During 1973–74, the Indian Census Centenary Atlas was brought out by the Office of the Registrar General, India. The 1961 atlas was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress (1968) in New Delhi. A folio of the 1961 atlas comprising ten selected maps was distributed among the 1,500 delegates to the congress. The centenary atlas was exhibited at the United Nations World Population Conference (1974) in Bucharest.

Maps from the tahsil to the national level appear in most 1971 census table volumes, reports and publications. As part of the 1971 census taking, jurisdictional maps (basic census map documents) and urban land use schematic maps were prepared to enrich the district census handbooks, the town directories and other census publications. The jurisdictional maps at taluk/district levels were combined in a volume known as Administrative Atlas for each state with additional demographic information and published for six states. Others are likely to come out in course of time. These are the latest subject maps with reference to the 1971 census. This upholds the tradition of the census office of producing the largest number of latest maps in the country.

The tabulation plan of the 1971 census aimed at presenting information based on various types of census data. The 1971 census of India atlas series projects census data in thematic maps. The 1971 atlas programme has been planned in a way that helps comparability with the 1961 data in areas like growth and density of population, sex, religion and literacy. The atlas series, which forms Part IX in the census publication series will provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics and help in the analysis and evaluation of socio-economic problems at different administrative levels.

Planning of census atlases began along with pre-census preparations in 1969-70. A national conference was organised in April 1970 in the Office of the Registrar General in which scholars like Prof. G. S. Gosal, Prof. V.L.S.P. Rao, Prof. Manzoor Alam, Dr. M. P. Thakore, Dr. L. S. Bhatt and Mr. H. M. Jones participated. It discussed the themes and techniques for the maps to be included in 1971 atlas. This scheme was sent to a large number of universities and institutions and valuable suggestions were received from Prof. O.H.K. Spate, Prof. John E. Brush, Prof. John W. Dickay, Prof. R. M. Prothero and Prof. B.J. Garner. The scheme was then examined at conferences of Directors of Census Operations at Courtallam (1970) and at Pahalgam (1972).

The atlas series has been planned in such a way that a complete demographic profile for different administrative units in the country is available from the maps appearing in the atlases of states and union territories and in the national volume. Generally, atlases of states and union territories include eight maps which give the geographical personality of the region, followed by population, sex and age, urbanisation, migration, agriculture, census industrial categories, electricity, transport and communications, trade & commerce and services. There are also maps devoted to scheduled castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

There has been a slight deviation in the all-India volume to reduce the bulk of the atlas by combining themes on the maps. Certain insets are added to provide more information on the subject. Diagrams, graphs and tables based on quantitative measurements of themes help in interpretations of each plate.

In the present all-India atlas, 80 plates are included in four sections. Eleven plates show administrative boundaries and physical aspects. In the section on demographic structure and trends, 35 plates cover distribution of population, density and growth, sex and age and urbanisation. The economic aspects based on census industrial categories are shown in 13 plates. The socio-cultural aspects accounting for 20 plates relate to scheduled castes and tribes, religion and education. A plate on the physio-geographical regions of India has been included to enable the users to co-ordinate variables in terms of such regions.

This atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B. K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U. N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map Division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R. R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map Division in our Delhi Office and the members of map units in the offices of Directors of Census Operations of states/union territories on their excellent team work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

This volume was ready during the tenure of my predecessor, Shri R. B. Chari and the credit goes to him. I can only claim having seen this volume out in print.

(P. PADMANABHA)
Registrar General, India
Ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India

NEW DELHI
5th Feb. 1983

PREFACE

Given the vastness and the variety of the Census Data available, one could really come out with an Atlas having an array of maps. The attempt here is not of that magnitude. The information gathered at a Census of the population is packed into innumerable volumes and a multitude of Tables and figures, not easily discernible as a pattern, or a picture, unless studied and analysed. When these vast multitude of figures and statistical tables are set out as maps, it exposes a picture of considerable lucidity, of the people and their activities. It helps the ordinary reader to gain a better comprehension of the people, their work, their environment, their villages and their cities and a host of other characteristics. But not all the information and data of the Census that can be reduced into a map has been used in this Atlas excepting those that are more important and useful.

The main objective of the Census Atlas is to make it an useful tool for Administration and Planning. It makes an appraisal of the various geographic, demographic and socio-economic aspects which help to understand and interpret regional structure and trends of population in this State. The maps have been supplemented by suitable diagrams and explanatory notes, outlining the purpose, method and structure of emerging pattern of the projected themes. The analytical notes are relatively simple, designed to lead the reader's eye to some salient cartographic areal groupings. It should serve as a useful aid to scholars, administrators and planners in appreciating the regional demographic problems.

There are in all 142 maps in this volume. The first 7 maps represent Administrative Divisions and physical aspects of the State. In the section on demographic structure and trends, five plates represent the Distribution, Density and Growth of population; twenty-two plates relate to Sex and Age structure, and nine plates deal with Urbanisation. The other nine plates in this section depict various interesting phenomena of migration. The economic aspects covering agriculture, work-force, industrial categories and population employed in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities are projected on fifty-five plates. As many as thirty-five maps are devoted to Socio-cultural aspects relating to Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Religion, Literacy, Education, Housing and Health.

The scheme and technical guidelines for this Atlas were formulated by Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General and the work was executed in the Map Division of this Directorate by a band of Geographers, Artists and Draughtsmen. Much of the early work was carried out under the able hand of Sri P. Padmanabha while he was still the Director of Census Operations, Karnataka. It was then carried forward by Shri B. S. Narasimha Murthy, Joint Director of Census Operations. My only contribution has been to see it through the Press and ensure the printing of the volume, which had not been possible for the 1961 Census.

The printing of this Atlas Volume has been delayed by the excessive burden cast upon a very small group of cartographers and draughtsmen, who were yet handicapped by limited equipment and space. All these difficulties not-withstanding, they have earned my admiration and gratitude by the cheerful way in which they submitted themselves to the work of the Project. With the completion of the Project and the printing of the Atlas Volume, I have simply to state my debt, to the dedication of our band of workers, to the kindness of all my colleagues in the office of the Registrar General, India, and to the co-operation of the authorities and staff of the State Government agencies who assisted us at all stages.

It is of particular pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India whose guiding hand and continued support has enabled me to see the fruition of this Project.

For its present shape and plan we owe a great deal to the aid and co-operation of the Manager of the Government of India Text Book Press at Mysore. He has painstakingly seen to the layout of the matter and the printing of the Map Plates. The Deputy Director of the Government of Karnataka Text Book Press, Mysore, who took the responsibility of printing the written matter was able to do commendable work inspite of his other commitments. I must say we are deeply grateful.

We were not able to bring out the Census Atlas Volume for the 1961 Census. I can only say that we are glad we are able to bring out the 1971 volume, if only because it marks the beginning of an effort.

B. K. DAS
Director of Census Operations,
Karnataka.

Bangalore
4th Feb. 1983

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GENERAL

MAP 1

POSITION OF MYSORE STATE IN INDIA 1971

The map shows the geographical position of Mysore State in India.

Mysore State is situated in the Western part of the Deccan Peninsular region of India and lies between 11°-35′ and 18°-30′ North Latitudes and between 74°-5′ and 78°-35′ East Longitudes. It is bounded by Maharashtra State and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in the north and north-west ; by Arabian Sea in the west ; by Kerala and Tamil Nadu States in the South and by Andhra Pradesh in the east.

Mysore State in its present form came into existence on 1st November 1956, under the States Reorganisation Act.

According to 1971 Census, Mysore State with an area of 191,773.0 km² has a population of 29,299,014. It is the eighth largest State both in area and population among the States and Union Territories of the Indian Union.

Area and Population of States and Union Territories, 1971

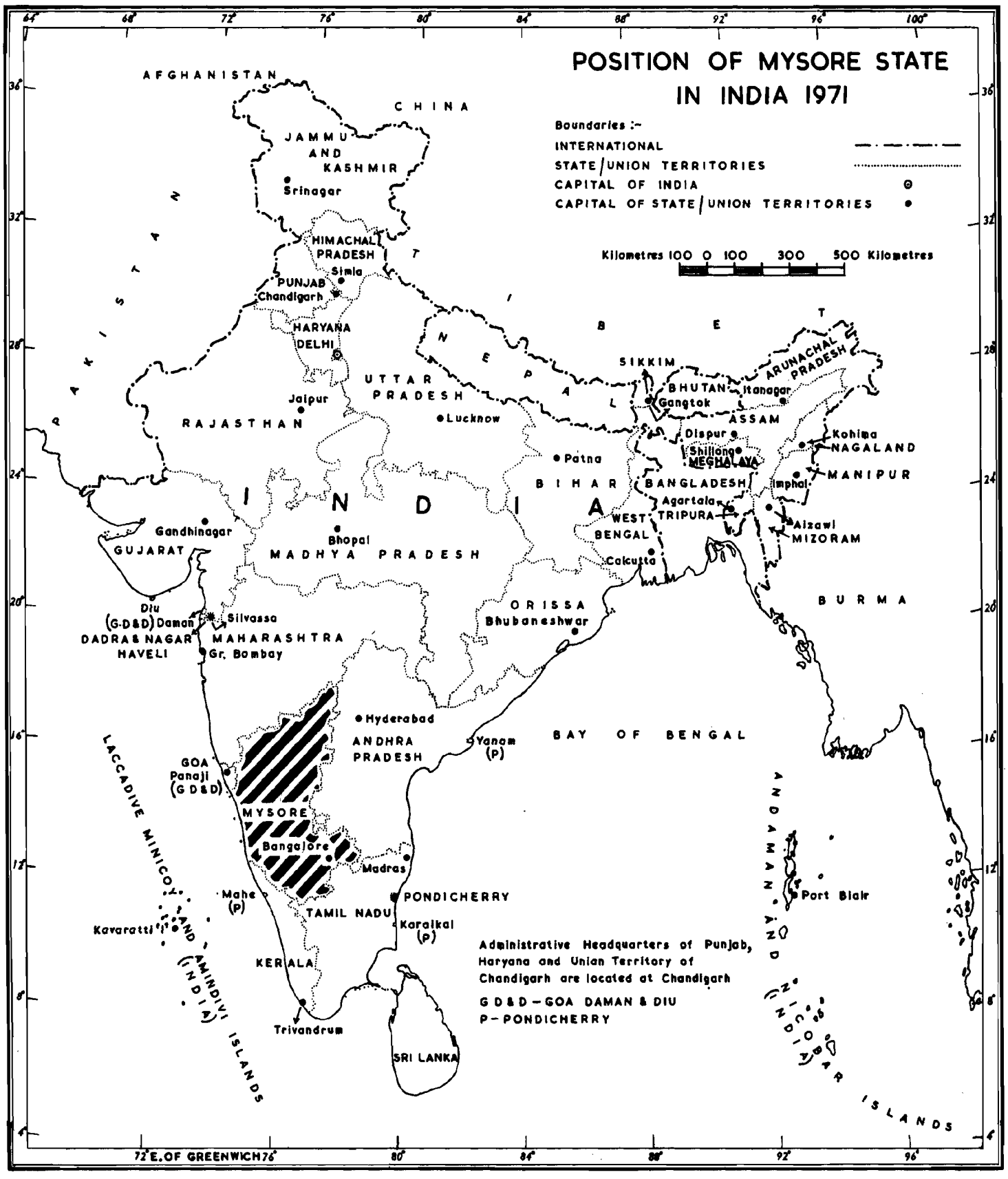
India/State/ Union Territory	Area in km²	Population
1	2	3
INDIA @	**3,287,782**	**548,159,652**
I STATES		
1 Andhra Pradesh	276,814	43,502,708
2 Assam*	99,610	14,957,542
3 Bihar	173,876	56,353,369
4 Gujarat	195,984	26,697,475
5 Haryana	44,222	10,036,808
6 Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,460,434
7 Jammu and Kashmir@	222,236	4,616,632
8 Kerala	38,864	21,347,375
9 Madhya Pradesh	442,841	41,654,119
10 Maharashtra	307,762	50,412,235
11 Manipur	22,356	1,072,753
12 Meghalaya	22,489	1,011,699
13 Mysore	191,773	29,299,014
14 Nagaland	16,527	516,449
15 Orissa	155,782	21,944,615
16 Punjab	50,362	13,551,060
17 Rajasthan	342,214	25,765,806
18 Sikkim	72,990	209,843
19 Tamil Nadu	130,069	41,199,168
20 Tripura	10,477	1,556,342
21 Uttar Pradesh	294,413	88,341,144
22 West Bengal	87,853	44,312,011
II UNION TERRITORIES		
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,293	115,133
2 Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511
3 Chandigarh	114	257,251
4 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	74,170
5 Delhi	1,485	4,065,698
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	3,813	857,771
7 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32	31,810
8 Pondicherry	480	471,707

@—For India and Jammu and Kashmir area figures includes 78,932 Km² under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 Km² illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. They also include 37,555 Km² under the illegal occupation of China.

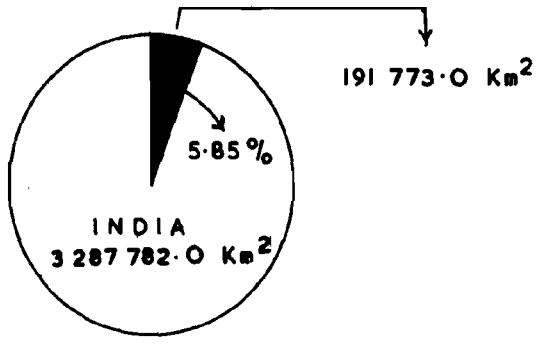
*— Includes Union Territory of Mizoram which was carved out of Assam after 1971 Census.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part I-A, Volume I General Report.

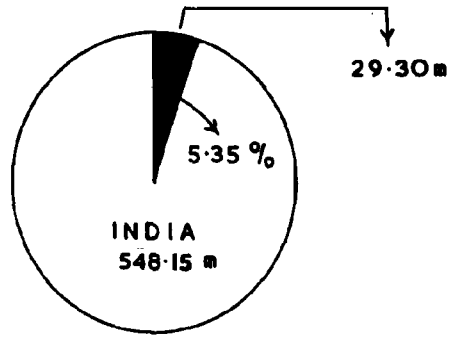
MAP I



AREA OF MYSORE STATE IN INDIA



POPULATION OF MYSORE STATE IN INDIA



MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (1971)

The map shows the limits of Administrative Units, namely, districts and taluks into which the State is divided and existed at the sunrise of 1st April 1971.

The State, district and taluk boundaries as well as the State Capital, the headquarters of various districts and taluks are 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 relevant 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 or taluks are different from those of the headquarters both the names are mentioned but the name of district or taluk is written within brackets, *viz.*, Mercara (Coorg), Bailhongal (Sampagaon.) etc.

The headquarters of both Bangalore North taluk and Bangalore South taluk are located in Bangalore City. The headquarters of Mallapuram taluk of Bellary district is located within Amaravathi town limit in Hospet taluk. The headquarters of Siddapur taluk of North Kanara district is located in Siddapur which is a part of the Kondli revenue village.

Mysore State is divided into 4 divisions, 19 districts and 175 taluks for administrative purposes. Taluk is the smallest administrative unit and this in turn consists of several villages and towns with defined boundaries.

Area and Population of Districts and Taluks, 1971

State/District/Taluk	Area in Km^2	Population 1971
1	2	3
MYSORE STATE	**191,773.0@**	**29,299,014**
1. BANGALORE DISTRICT	**8,003.0**	**3,365,515**
1 Anekal	533.9	129,600
2 Bangalore North	487.0	1,724,779
3 Bangalore South	539.4	235,850
4 Channapatna	542.5	172,990
5 Devanahalli	597.2	130,478
6 Doddaballapur	790.4	154,636
7 Hoskote	666.9	153,741
8 Kanakapura	1,594.1	219,821
9 Magadi	913.3	172,514
10 Nelamangala	653.1	134,885
11 Ramanagaram	631.7	136,221
2. BELGAUM DISTRICT	**13,410.0**	**2,243,342**
1 Athani	1,996.0	278,234
2 Belgaum	1,036.9	429,022
3 Chikodi	1,269.5	364,075
4 Gokak	1,539.7	272,803
5 Hukkeri	992.0	240,927
6 Khanapur	1,749.1	151,900
7 Parasgad	1,581.1	182,587
8 Raibag	959.2	155,699
9 Ramdurg	1,215.1	133,587
10 Sampagaon	1,122.2	214,508
3. BELLARY DISTRICT	**9,898.0**	**1,122,686**
1 Bellary	1,681.6	265,294
2 Hadagalli	1,254.1	127,452
3 Harpanahalli	1,422.3	145,714
4 Hospet	894.8	187,830
5 Kudligi	1,825.0	157,456
6 Mallapuram	483.1	35,933
7 Sandur	943.6	92,904
8 Siruguppa	1,044.0	110,103
4. BIDAR DISTRICT	**5,451.0**	**824,059**
1 Aurad	1,228.6	143,681
2 Basavakalyan	1,202.1	174,700
3 Bhalki	1,113.8	156,443
4 Bidar	925.3	190,849
5 Humnabad	988.2	158,386
5. BIJAPUR DISTRICT	**17,056.0**	**1,985,591**
1 Badami	1,406.5	184,052
2 Bagalkot	936.1	149,491
3 Basawana Bagewadi	1,978.7	185,695
4 Bijapur	2,657.8	306,106
5 Bilgi	782.0	82,601
6 Hungund	1,352.9	186,022
7 Indi	2,224.5	212,040
8 Jamkhandi	1,169.2	206,982

State/District/ Taluk	Area in Km²	Population 1971
1	2	3
9 Muddebihal	1,506.6	158,995
10 Mudhol	955.4	122,503
11 Sindgi	2,180.8	191,104
6. CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	**7,199.0**	**736,647**
1 Chikmagalur	1,609.2	175,265
2 Kadur	1,414.6	187,280
3 Koppa	572.4	67,566
4 Mudigere	1,163.6	86,567
5 Narasimharajapura	804.8	43,077
6 Sringeri	433.7	27,632
7 Tarikere	1,224.8	149,260
7. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT	**10,852.0**	**1,397,456**
1 Challakere	2,059.3	182,632
2 Chitradurga	1,375.3	289,915
3 Davanagere	956.6	276,747
4 Harihar	486.8	124,112
5 Hiriyur	1,703.9	158,776
6 Holalkere	1,097.4	134,863
7 Hosdurga	1,372.3	139,799
8 Jagalur	966.7	97,340
9 Molakalmuru	736.2	73,272
8. COORG DISTRICT	**4,104.0**	**378,291**
1 Mercara	1,525.5	96,237
2 Somvarpet	938.9	139,070
3 Virajpet	1,619.8	142,984
9. DHARWAR DISTRICT	**13,749.0**	**2,342,213**
1 Byadgi	436.4	76,899
2 Dharwar	1,008.1	127,172
3 Gadag	1,098.5	206,908
4 Hangal	769.9	142,578
5 Haveri	799.9	140,969
6 Hirekerur	801.6	142,681
7 Hubli	826.9	455,144
8 Kalghatgi	684.7	80,723
9 Kundagol	648.6	100,812
10 Mundargi	877.4	73,207
11 Nargund	435.8	55,434
12 Navalgund	1,081.6	111,614
13 Ranibennur	904.8	166,013
14 Ron	1,290.6	171,037
15 Savanur	547.2	78,779
16 Shiggaon	585.3	96,107
17 Shirahatti	949.2	117,136
10. GULBARGA DISTRICT	**16,224.0**	**1,739,220**
1 Afzalpur	1,304.9	111,779
2 Aland	1,733.2	197,203
3 Chincholi	1,556.3	132,580
4 Chitapur	1,764.3	217,049
5 Gulbarga	1,731.6	305,722
6 Jevargi	1,812.7	136,358
7 Sedam	1,020.5	107,316
8 Shahapur	1,678.6	159,347
9 Shorapur	1,854.9	175,607
10 Yadgir	1,710.8	196,259
11. HASSAN DISTRICT	**6,823.0**	**1,102,370**
1 Alur	428.5	60,203
2 Arkalgud	674.0	127,960
3 Arsikere	1,277.8	208,961
4 Belur	840.2	121,578
5 Channarayapatna	1,043.4	170,546
6 Hassan	943.8	214,707
7 Holenarasipur	604.4	107,240
8 Manjarabad	1,029.2	91,175
12. KOLAR DISTRICT	**8,223.0**	**1,516,646**
1 Bagepalli	923.2	101,877
2 Bangarpet	868.2	273,272
3 Chikballapur	646.4	112,092
4 Chintamani	894.0	156,415
5 Gauribidanur	874.0	178,712
6 Gudibanda	222.2	32,533
7 Kolar	791.1	185,136
8 Malur	647.5	117,309
9 Mulbagal	836.4	136,065
10 Sidlaghatta	656.6	108,454
11 Srinivasapur	855.6	114,781
13. MANDYA DISTRICT	**4,958.0**	**1,154,374**
1 Krishnarajpet	906.3	154,232
2 Maddur	618.1	197,091
3 Malavalli	804.3	189,645
4 Mandya	715.1	263,311
5 Nagamangala	1,040.5	130,789
6 Pandavapura	533.2	113,789
7 Srirangapatna	346.7	105,517

State/District/ Taluk	Area in Km^2	Population 1971
1	2	3
14. MYSORE DISTRICT	**11,947.0**	**2,077,238**
1 Chamarajanagar	1,235.9	227,576
2 Gundlupet	1,406.2	139,152
3 Heggadadevanakote	1,608.3	145,068
4 Hunsur	890.8	136,914
5 Kollegal	2,787.5	200,971
6 Krishnarajanagar	602.4	158,845
7 Mysore	815.6	493,800
8 Nanjangud	987.8	228,388
9 Periyapatna	814.5	115,381
10 Thirumakudlu Narasipur	594.4	182,340
11 Yelandur	264.7	48,803
15. NORTH KANARA DISTRICT	**10,276.0**	**849,105**
1 Ankola	917.6	67,871
2 Bhatkal	349.6	71,656
3 Haliyal	845.7	85,017
4 Honavar	744.3	106,537
5 Karwar	732.1	104,477
6 Kumta	591.2	100,743
7 Mundgod	667.6	44,464
8 Siddapur	858.0	73,802
9 Sirsi	1,325.6	114,230
10 Supa	1,890.7	35,762
11 Yellapur	1,299.8	44,456
16. RAICHUR DISTRICT	**14,005.00**	**1,415,740**
1 Deodurg	1,541.3	126,352
2 Gangavati	1,325.5	178,814
3 Koppal	1,377.6	163,506
4 Kushtagi	1,360.3	128,690
5 Lingsugur	1,947.1	171,123
6 Manvi	1,792.2	156,846
7 Raichur	1,531.5	209,513
8 Sindhnur	1,598.0	139,978
9 Yelburga	1,498.9	140,918
17. SHIMOGA DISTRICT	**10,548.0**	**1,301,485**
1 Bhadravati	686.9	203,438
2 Channagiri	1,212.0	175,979
3 Honnali	856.7	136,762
4 Hosanagar	1,423.3	79,120
5 Sagar	1,938.4	133,752
6 Shikaripur	896.4	130,467
7 Shimoga	1,104.7	208,337
8 Sorab	1,138.7	119,153
9 Tirthahalli	1,247.1	114,477
18. SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT	**8,441.0**	**1,939,315**
1 Belthangady	1,375.2	137,535
2 Buntwal	715.7	226,787
3 Coondapur	1,559.8	242,810
4 Karkal	1,347.3	212,496
5 Mangalore	560.6	490,566
6 Puttur	1,004.2	156,266
7 Sullia	826.6	87,946
8 Udipi	929.1	384,909
19. TUMKUR DISTRICT	**10,606.0**	**1,627,721**
1 Chiknayakanahalli	1,114.2	144,396
2 Gubbi	1,221.1	165,217
3 Koratagere	648.1	104,609
4 Kunigal	964.5	180,170
5 Madhugiri	1,118.4	182,139
6 Pavagada	1,356.1	144,673
7 Sira	1,549.0	175,430
8 Tiptur	783.1	142,110
9 Tumkur	1,025.1	263,402
10 Turuvekere	778.1	125,575

@—The area of the State and each of the district represent 'Provisional Geographical Area' and have been supplied by the Surveyor General, India. The total of the area figures of the taluks will not tally with the district figures, because the former represents ' Land Use ' area and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Mysore.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 2

MYSORE

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

STATE CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK "

T. Narasipur – Thirumakudlu Narasipur
Ho – Hospet
H – Hubli
T – TUMKUR

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

KERALA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR, Aurad, Bhalki, Basavakalyan, Humnabad, GULBARGA, Aland, Afzalpur, Chincholi, Indi, Chitapur, Sedam, Jevargi, Yadgir, BIJAPUR, Sindgi, Athani, Basawana Bagevadi, Jamkhandi, Shahpur, Shorapur, Chikodi, Raibag, Deodurg, RAICHUR, Bilgi, Mudhol, Muddebihal, Gokak, Bagalkot, Hukkeri, Lingsugur, Ramdurg, Badami, Hungund, Manvi, BELGAUM, BAILHONGAL, (Paraseged), Kushtagi, Khanapur, Sampgaon, SAUNDATTI-YELLAMMA, Nargund, Navalgund, Ron, Yelburga, Sindhnur, DHARWAR, Gadag, Gangavati, Hubli, Supa, Haliyal, Kalghatgi, Kundgol, Shiraheti, Mundargi, Koppal, Hospet, BELLARY, Mallapuram, Ho, Sandur, Sarvar, Hadagalli, Shiggaon, Yellapur, KARWAR (NORTH KANARA), Hangal, Byadgi, Ranibennur, Harihar, Davanagere, Jagalur, Kadligi, Melakalmuru, Ankola, Siruguppa, Sirsi, Siddapur, Sorab, Shikaripur, CHITRADURGA, Challakere, Honnali, Channagiri, Holalkere, Hiriyur, Hosdurga, Segar, SHIMOGA, Bhadravati, Tirthahalli, Terikere, Kadur, Chikmagalur, Sringeri, Udipi, Karkal, Arsikere, Tiptur, Turuvekere, Gubbi, TUMKUR, Koratagere, Madhugiri, Sira, Pavagada, Gauribidanur, Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Goudibanda, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Devanahalli, Nelamangala, Hoskote, KOLAR, Malur, Bangarapet, Mulbagal, Hassan, Belur, Manjarabad, Alur, SAKLESHPUR, Channarayapatna, Kunigal, Magadi, BANGALORE, Bangalore South, Nagamangala, Ramanagaram, Kanakapura, Madduri, Mandya, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Malavalli, Krishnarajpet, Krishnarajanagar, Periyapatna, Hunsur, MYSORE, T. Narsipur, Kollegal, Yelandur, Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet, Heggadadevankote, Virajpet, Somvarpet, Suntte, Puttur, Bantwal, MANGALORE (SOUTH KANARA), (COORG) MERCARA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA OF STATE

191 773 Km²

AVERAGE AREA OF DISTRICTS

10 093 Km²

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961-71

In this map the changes in the boundaries of various administrative units within the State as well as of the State as a whole, during the decade 1961-71 are depicted.

The areas which have undergone changes are shown in different colours and distinct hatchings to indicate different years in which the changes took place as per the legend of the map.

During the decade there have been no major changes in the boundaries of the State. As at present, in 1961 too there were 19 districts. But for a solitary instance there have not been any inter-district transfer of areas. With regard to taluks, there have been significant adjustments as the number of taluks which was 172 in 1961 has since increased to 175 with the formation of 3 new taluks, namely Basavakalyan in Bidar District, Savanur in Dharwar District and Sullia in South Kanara District.

The changes in the administrative boundaries due to transfers of areas since 1961 can be grouped into three categories, *viz.*, A-Inter-state, B-Inter-district,and C-Inter-Taluk.

The details of such transfer of areas are indicated below :

Particulars of Area Transferred Causing Changes in the Administrative Boundaries During 1961-71

Description of Area Transferred	From	To	Area in km^2	Notification under which transfer took place
1	2	3	4	5
		A—INTER-STATE		
Survey No. 19 of Abkavaripally village of Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District	Mysore State	Andhra Pradesh	0.03	Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territories Act), 1968.
		B—INTER-DISTRICT		
2 Villages of Kushtagi Taluk	Raichur District	Ron Taluk of Dharwar District	10.7	G.O.No. RD 17 LRD 63 of 9—11—1967
		C—INTER-TALUK : BIDAR DISTRICT		
(a) 89 villages and Basavakalyan town of Humnabad Taluk	Humnabad Taluk	Newly formed Basavakalyan Taluk	924.1	(i) G.O.No. RD 18 COT 64 dated 10-11-1965 (ii) G.O.No. SO 3454 dated 10-11-1965
(b) 25 villages of Bhalki Taluk	Bhalki Taluk	do	278.0	do
(c) One village of Bidar Taluk	Bidar Taluk	Bhalki Taluk	2.6	(i) G.O. No. RD 18 COT 64 dated 10.11.1965 (ii) G.O.No. SO 3454 dated 10.11.1965
(d) 12 villages of Bhalki Taluk	Bhalki Taluk	Humnabad Taluk	122.8	do
(e) 22 villages of Bidar Taluk	Bidar Taluk	Humnabad Taluk	281.2	do
		CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT		
26 Villages of Kigga circle of Koppa Taluk	Koppa Taluk	Sringeri Taluk	324.0	G.O.No. RD 22 COT 63 dated 7-3-1967
		DHARWAR DISTRICT		
(a) 26 villages from Haveri Taluk	Haveri Taluk	Newly formed Savanur Taluk	244.4	(i) G.O.No RD 19 LRD 66 dated 26.5.1969 (ii) G.O.No. RD 28 LRD 69 dated 4.12.1969
(b) 36 villages and Savanur Town from Shiggaon Taluk	Shiggaon Taluk	do	302.8	do
		MYSORE DISTRICT		
(a) One village of Mysore Taluk	Mysore Taluk	Heggadadevanakote Taluk	2.3	G.O.No. RD 2 COT 63 dated 28-6-1969
(b) One village of Nanjangud Taluk	Nanjangud Taluk	do	3.7	do
		SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT		
(a) One village of Bantwal Taluk	Bantwal Taluk	Puttur Taluk	6.6	G.O.No. SO 3625 dated 13.12.1965
(b) 41 villages of Puttur Taluk	Puttur Taluk	Newly formed Sullia Taluk	826.6	G.O.No RD 4 LRD 61 dated 14.12.1965

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part IIA—General Population Tables

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

AREAS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT TO ANOTHER IN

1965
1967
1968
1969

1. AREA TRANSFERRED FROM PUTTUR TALUK
2. AREA TRANSFERRED FROM HUMNABAD TALUK
3. AREA TRANSFERRED FROM BHALKI TALUK
4. AREA " "
5. AREA " BIDAR TALUK
6. AREA " "
7. AREA " BUNTWAL TALUK
8. AREA " KUSHTAGI TALUK
9. AREA " KOPPA TALUK
10. AREA " SHIGGAON TALUK
11. AREA " HAVERI TALUK
12. AREA " NANJANGUD TALUK
13. AREA " MYSORE TALUK

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

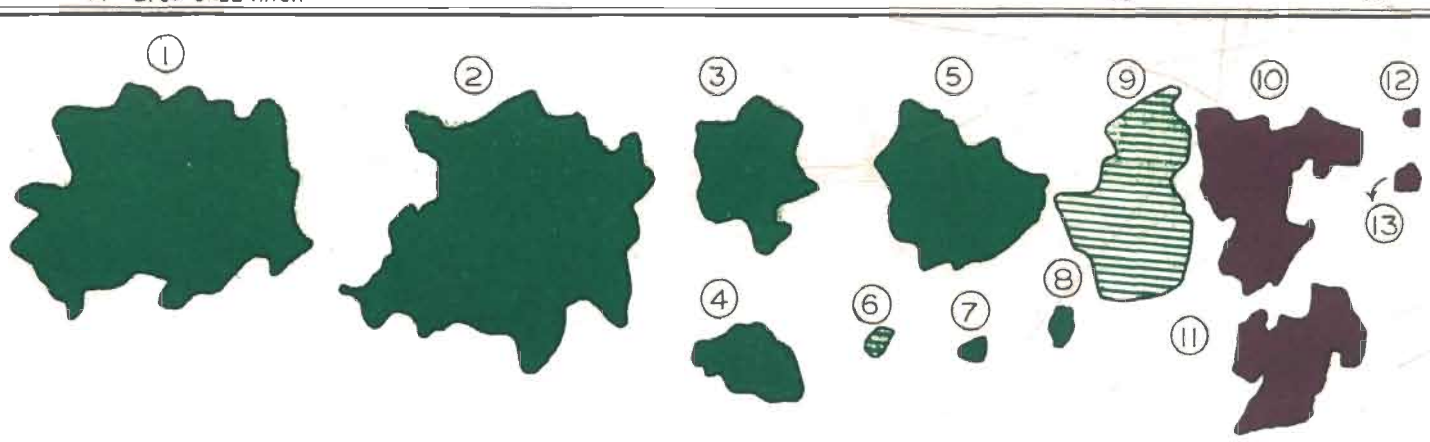
KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

This map depicts relief and drainage pattern of the State. Altitudes above and below the sea level are shown by contour lines and bathymetric lines at suitable intervals as indicated in the legend of the map. The intervening space between contours is shaded by various hatching to bring out the variations in altitudes as per the legend to the map.

Physiographically the State can be divided into four regions, each of which has its own distinctive physical characteristics.

1. The Coastal Region :

The coastal region between the western ghats edge and Arabian sea is about 320 km long and 13 to 32 km wide in the north and 50 to 65 km wide in the south. This low land region of the western coast is traversed by several ridges and spur of western ghats. It is difficult terrain full of rivers, creeks, isolated peaks and detached ranges of hills. The average height of the plain is generally 75 metres above the sea level, but at some places the height is about 150 metres. The area of the coastal plain is approximately 7,770 km^2.

2. The Malnad :

The malnad region is about 650 km long and 50 to 65 km wide to the east of western ghat's edge. This region is mainly forested hilly country. It is landlocked area with a height of more than 152 metres above sea level in the west which gradually rises towards the east, culminating in a series of ranges of hills with an average height of about 900 metres. It is separated from the coastal plain by the steep wall of ghats and in the east it gradually merges with the southern *maidan*. The terrain is undulating, broken up by chains of rocky hills and scoured by deep ravines.

3. The Northern Maidan :

The northern maidan lies to the east of semi-malnad and stretches to the northern and eastern boundary of the State to north of Bellary district. In northern parts, the region is extensive plateau with elevation of 365 to 610 metres above the sea level. Sloping towards east, it is traversed by several isolated ridges and a series of rocky outcrops and gigantic boulders. The area is drained by Krishna, Bhima and Tungabhadra river systems. This area presents a landscape of extensive plateau covered with rich black soil.

4. Southern Maidan :

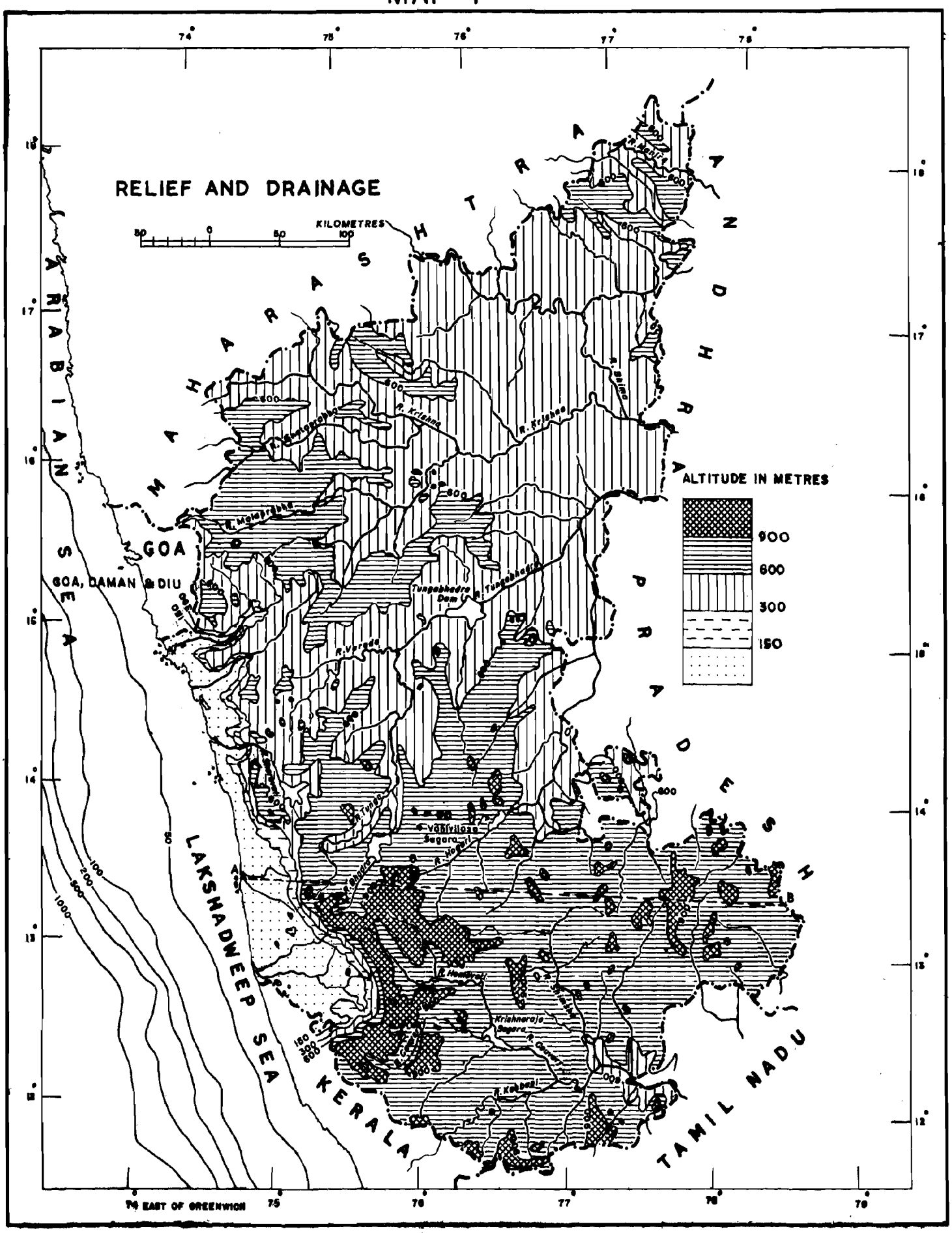
The southern maidan represents the core of the old Mysore State. The western part is the eastern edge of the malnad and is about 915 to 975 metres in height above the sea level. The plateau rises to a height of nearly 915 metres in the eastern part. In between the two, is the interrupted but clearly identifiable belt of high ground. The region is drained by the Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Pennar and Palar rivers and is divided into numerous valleys widely differing in size and shape.

River System :

Mysore is endowed with a number of perennial rivers. The two important river systems in Mysore State are the Krishna and its tributaries in the north and the Cauvery and its tributaries in the south. The Cauvery with its tributaries, drains the southern Mysore and in fact forms the economic life of the southern Mysore region. The canal irrigation in this part of the State is the result of perennial flow of the water in the region. The Krishna and its tributaries drain the districts in the northen region. Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Tungabhadra are very important tributaries of Krishna river, because they have rapid falls along their courses as well as perennial flow of water which is most suitable for generating hydro-electricity.

There are a number of perennial rivers rising in western ghats and flowing westwards into the Arabian sea. Among the west flowing rivers, the Sharavati, Kalinadi and Netravati are of greater economic importance.

MAP 4


RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
KILOMETRES
50 0 50 100
ALTITUDE IN METRES
900
600
300
150
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
GOA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ANDHRA PRADESH
R. Krishna
R. Tungabhadra
Tungabhadra Dam
R. Vaigai
R. Cauvery
Krishnaraja Sagara
Vaniyilasa Sagara
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74
75
76
77
78


METRES
1800
1500
900
300
0
COASTAL PLAINS
WESTERN GHATS
BABA BUDAN HILLS
KARNATAKA PLATEAU
A
B

MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map depicts the distribution of normal monthly and annual rainfall in the State. The data of normal annual rainfall in millimetres is plotted for all meteorological stations in the State and then isohyetal lines are interpolated at suitable intervals. The intervening space between isohyetal lines is shaded by blue colour of different depths indicating high to low normal annual rainfall as per legend to the map. Bargraphs to show the distribution of normal monthly rainfall are also drawn for some selected meteorological stations.

Mysore State receives its rainfall from south-west monsoon as well as from the retreating monsoon. But 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 normal annual rainfall for the State is about 1315 mm. But there are striking variations in the distribution of normal annual rainfall in the State. The highest normal annual rainfall is recorded in Honavar (3496 mm) on the Konkan 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 (above 2000 mm) 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 1000–2000 mm. In southern maidan region and north-central parts of the State, the variation in normal annual rainfall is between 800 to 1000 mm. The lowest annual rainfall (below 600 mm) is recorded in north Bijapur, Bellary and south-eastern portion of Raichur district. The annual rainfall in major portion of northern and north-eastern districts of the state varies between 600 and 800 mm.

The following table gives normal monthly and annual rainfall in respect of meteorological stations in the state .

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall in Millimetres

Sl. No.	District	Meteorological Station	No. of years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Normal Annual Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	North Kanara	Honavar	30	1.4	0.1	1.1	24.1	137.5	1038.6	1176.2	638.5	349.3	174.7	47.4	7.4	3496.3
2.	South Kanara	Mangalore	30	4.7	1.9	8.9	40.0	232.7	981.6	1058.6	576.9	267.0	205.9	70.6	18.2	3467.0
3.	Bidar	Bidar	30	2.0	7.2	16.7	27.3	29.2	146.6	243.3	186.3	211.5	73.6	29.9	3.4	977.0
4.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	30	1.3	5.2	11.2	16.8	39.9	110.2	150.8	142.9	178.3	71.0	23.8	1.9	753.3
5.	Bijapur	Bijapur	30	3.3	1.2	9.4	25.8	39.4	67.7	78.9	84.8	135.4	97.4	25.9	4.7	573.9
6.	Raichur	Raichur	30	0.8	6.0	4.1	12.7	28.4	102.9	138.6	135.0	167.5	93.9	24.8	2.6	717.3
7.	Belgaum	Belgaum	30	0.9	1.6	11.6	57.6	93.4	22.5	519.3	302.8	120.7	75.4	36.9	7.1	1449.8
8.	Dharwar	Gadag	30	2.4	1.6	6.6	34.7	82.4	73.2	70.3	83.4	133.2	130.1	36.6	9.2	663.7
9.	Bellary	Bellary	30	1.5	2.4	4.4	23.5	61.0	43.1	47.7	79.8	110.0	108.5	30.8	5.4	518.1
10.	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	30	1.2	5.4	3.1	32.4	84.9	62.4	73.3	97.2	95.8	134.7	48.6	16.0	655.0
11.	Chikmagalur	Balehonnur	30	1.6	4.0	22.0	107.7	129.3	426.9	943.1	594.5	220.3	220.1	66.4	10.8	2746.7
12.	Hassan	Hassan	30	2.4	7.0	15.4	60.0	112.2	86.7	145.2	107.0	100.3	181.2	62.9	13.3	893.6
13.	Bangalore	Bangalore	30	3.3	10.2	6.1	45.7	116.5	80.1	116.6	147.1	142.7	184.9	54.3	16.2	923.7
14.	Coorg	Mercara	30	4.6	5.7	20.6	81.4	159.7	613.5	1106.2	724.3	332.1	203.8	77.7	15.4	3345.0
15.	Mysore	Mysore	30	2.8	5.5	12.0	67.6	156.9	60.5	71.9	80.1	116.3	179.9	66.6	14.7	834.8
16.	Shimoga	Shimoga	10	0.1	0.2	10.5	53.0	117.5	151.4	275.6	125.8	82.2	173.9	47.0	7.2	1044.4
17.	Bangalore	Bangalore Aerodrome	10	3.8	14.1	5.9	36.9	119.2	65.3	93.1	94.8	128.5	145.1	46.1	16.4	819.2

Source : Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Madras.

MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY

ANNUAL NORMAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES

3000
2000
1500
1000
800
600

ISOHYETS IN mm

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

KARNATAKA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ANDHRA PRADESH

ARABIAN SEA

BELGAUM

GULBARGA

HONAVAR

SHIMOGA

MANGALORE

MERCARA

BANGALORE

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

J F M A M J J A S O N D

STATIONS MANGALORE BIDAR BELGAUM BANGALORE

PERCENTAGE OF MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL TO MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

MONTHS

MAP 6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

The map depicts distribution of normal monthly and annual temperature in centigrades in the state. The mean annual temperature of all meteorological stations have been plotted in the state and then isotherms at suitable intervals are drawn. The space between isotherms is shaded with red colour of different depths indicating the variation in temperature from high to low as per gradation of values shown in the legend of the map. Besides this, histograms reflecting the distribution of normal monthly temperature are also drawn for some selected meteorological stations.

The climate of Mysore state is essentially tropical monsoon type which is product of interplay of the two opposing air masses of the south-west and north-west monsoons. Over the large part of the state summers are warm and winters are cool. In coastal region, humidity makes summers enervating. In northern region, winters are cool but summers are uncomfortably hot.

Mysore state presents striking fluctuation in mean annual temperature partly due to the variation in configuration and oceanic influence of Arabian sea in coastal region. The maximum mean annual temperature (above 26°C) is recorded in western coastal areas embracing North and South Kanara, south-western parts of Dharwar and western Shimoga district. Besides this, mean annual temperature (above 26°C) is also very high in northern *maidan* region except north-eastern portion of Bidar district where it is below 26°C. In central and north-western areas of the state mean annual temperature varies between 25°C and 26°C. However, in western Belgaum district it ranges between 24°C and 25°C.

The lowest mean annual temperature (below 21°C) is observed in hilly parts of Coorg district. This segment of lower temperature is engulfed successively by narrow belts of lower temperature ranging between 21°C and 24°C. In the major portion of southern maidan area, the variation in mean annual temperature is between 24°C and 25°C, but in the parts of Bangalore district, it is below 24°C.

The following table depicts normal monthly and annual temperature in respect of some meteorological stations in the state.

Normal Monthly and Annual Temperature in Centigrades

Sl. No.	District	Meteorological Stations.	No. of years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Normal Annual Temperature
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	North Kanara	Honavar	22	25.9	25.9	27.3	28.8	29.0	26.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.9	27.2	26.8	26.8
2.	South Kanara	Mangalore (City)	30	26.5	26.9	28.1	29.2	29.0	26.6	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	27.0
3.	Bidar	Bidar	30	22.4	24.9	28.2	30.7	32.3	28.1	28.1	24.8	24.9	25.0	22.9	21.6	25.9
4.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	29	23.2	25.9	29.2	32.0	33.2	29.4	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.4	23.9	22.3	27.1
5.	Bijapur	Bijapur	30	23.2	25.5	28.6	30.9	31.2	27.8	25.9	25.7	25.8	25.8	23.5	22.1	26.3
6.	Raichur	Raichur	30	24.3	26.8	30.1	32.4	33.0	29.6	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.1	25.0	23.5	27.8
7.	Belgaum	Belgaum (City)	30	22.0	23·6	26.5	27.6	27.3	24.0	22.5	22.5	23.0	24.3	23.2	21.6	24.0
8.	Dharwar	Gadag	30	23.5	25.8	28.5	29.9	29.5	26.5	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.5	24.1	22.8	25.9
9.	Bellary	Bellary	30	23.9	26.6	29.6	31.8	31.8	29.2	27.7	27.4	27.2	26.8	24.7	23.3	27.5
10.	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	30	23.0	25.6	28.2	29.5	28.7	26.0	24.4	24.3	24.9	24.9	23.4	22.3	25.4
11.	Chikmagalur	Balehonnur	30	21:0	22.5	24.4	24.9	24.4	21.9	20.6	20.9	21.3	22.0	21.3	20.5	22.1
12.	Hassan	Hassan	30	21.4	23.3	25.5	26.6	25.9	23.1	21.8	22.1	22.5	23.1	21.9	20.9	23.1
13.	Bangalore	Bangalore	30	20.9	23.1	25.6	27.3	26.9	24.3	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	21.7	20.5	23.6
14.	Coorg	Mercara	30	19.4	20·9	22.5	22.9	22.3	19.6	18.6	18.9	19.4	20.3	19.8	19.0	20.3
15.	Mysore	Mysore	30	22.3	24.7	26.8	27.7	26.9	24.5	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.0	22.8	21.7	24.3
16.	Shimoga	Shimoga	10	22.5	24.5	27.2	28.9	29.1	25.3	23.9	24.0	24.5	24.7	23.2	21.6	24.9
17.	Bangalore	Bangalore Aerodrome	10	21.6	23.5	25.9	27.6	27.0	24.8	23.5	23.6	23.9	23.8	22.4	22.7	24.2

Source : Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Madras.

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDRY

ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN CENTIGRADES

26
25
24
23
22
21

ISOTHERM VALUES ARE IN CENTIGRADES

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BELGAUM

GADAG

RAICHUR

BANGALORE

MERCARA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

STATIONS :- BANGALORE BELGAUM MANGALORE RAICHUR

TEMPERATURE IN °C

J F M A M J J A S O N D
← MONTHS →

REFERENCE
1 HIGHEST IN THE MONTH
2 MEAN OF MAXIMUM
3 MEAN
4 MEAN OF MINIMUM
5 LOWEST IN THE MONTH

MAP 7

SOILS

This map depicts the distribution of different types of soil in the state by different types of hatching symbols.

The soils of Mysore state exhibit a marked diversity in different parts of the state, depending upon the nature of rock structure and the climatic conditions prevailing in the area. Generally, soils of the state can be classified into nine categories as indicated in the legend of the map.

1. Coastal Alluvium :

This soil occurs in the coastal region of the state embracing western parts of North and South Kanara. This soil represents deposits of materials brought by the rivers. It contains alternative layers of sand and silt. The alluvial soils on the western coastal plains are sandy-loam in texture and rich in organic matter. The soils are found suitable for cultivation of paddy, sugarcane and other plantation crops.

2. Laterite :

This soil is found in hilly and heavy rainfall region of western ghats. This soil region is located to the east of alluvial soil belt of western plains covering west-central North Kanara, western Shimoga, central parts of South Kanara, and north-western Coorg district. Besides this region, two isolated segments of laterite soil are visible in south-eastern and north-eastern parts of the state.

The first segment in north-east covers parts of south-eastern Bidar and northern Gulbarga district while second segment embraces central-eastern Kolar and north-eastern portion of Bangalore district. This soil is acidic in nature and deficient in lime and other nutrients. This soil is suitable for cultivation of rice and plantation crops like coffee and coconut.

3. Red Loamy :

Red loamy soil occurs in a long strip stretching in north-south direction to the east of laterite soil region of the state. This strip covers south-west Belgaum, eastern fringe of North Kanara, small parts of western Dharwar, central Shimoga, western Chikmagalur, and Hassan and eastern Coorg districts. Red loamy soil is found in the peripheral areas of laterite soil in south-eastern parts of the state. The soil is derived from igneous rocks, principally granites and gneisses. This soil is loamy in texture and comparatively rich than red sandy soil.

4. Red Sandy :

Red sandy soil occupies 28 per cent of the total area of the state. This soil is extensively found in south-eastern and central portion of the state in Mysore, Mandya, south Bangalore, south-eastern Kolar, Tumkur, eastern portion of Shimoga and Chikmagalur, and in parts of Bellary, Chitradurga and Dharwar districts. This soil is found mixed with coarse gravels and quartzy pebbles on the surface. This soil has very low capacity to hold the moisture. Paddy, ragi, pulses, millets and oil seeds are some of the important crops raised in this soil.

5. Deep Black Soil :

Deep black soil occurs predominantly in the valleys of Krishna and Bhima rivers—embracing parts of Raichur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Gulbarga districts. This soil has very high retentive power and is most suitable for cultivation of cotton.

6. Medium and Shallow Black Soils :

These soils are found in north and north-eastern portion of the state except the low lying region of deep black soil. The medium and shallow black soils generally occur on the undulating areas of northern districts. Besides these areas, black soil also occurs in the central portion of Chitradurga district.

7. Mixed Red and Black Soil :

This soil is largely found in the valley areas of Tungabhadra river. The area under this soil covers about 11.50 per cent of the total area of the state.

8. Saline and Alkali Soil :

This soil is confined to very small area along the coastal line of the state.

MAP 7

SOILS

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH

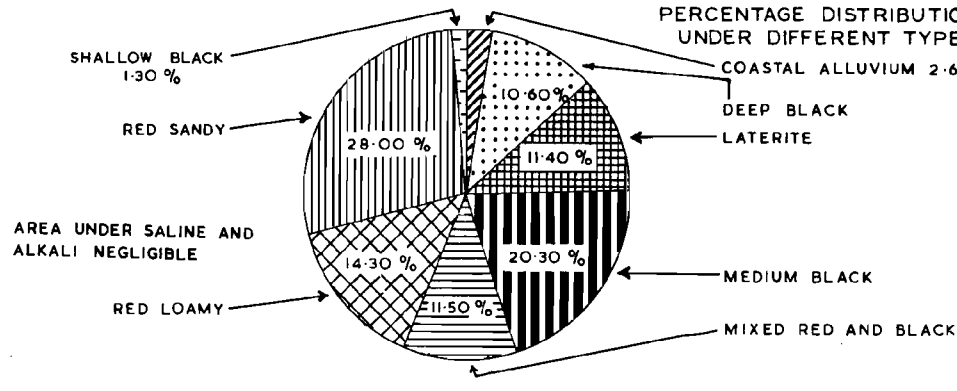
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

TYPES OF SOILS

- COASTAL ALLUVIUM
- DEEP BLACK
- LATERITE
- MEDIUM BLACK
- MIXED RED AND BLACK
- RED LOAMY
- RED SANDY
- SHALLOW BLACK
- S — SALINE AND ALKALI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA UNDER DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOILS



DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971

This map depicts the distribution of population in the state in1971. Rural population has been shown by black dots, each representing 5,000 persons, while urban population is shown by red transparent circles proportionate to the size class of population of urban centres as explained in the legend of the map.

In the total population of 29,299,014, the rural and urban components of the population account for 75.69% and 24.31% respectively. A glance at the map reveals that the distribution of the population is quite uneven in the state. The higher concentration of the population is seen in the (i) coastal plains of South Kanara,(ii) South-Eastern parts of the state, (iii) areas along the Tungabhadra river in Shimoga, Dharwar and Chitradurga districts,and (iv) North-western parts of the state. Developed agriculture,establishment of agro-based rural industries and fishing in south Kanara ; agriculture, especially sugarcane and paddy cultivation in irrigated areas of Mandya and Mysore districts; excessive urban and industrial influence in and around Bangalore ; cultivation of cash crops like cotton, chillies and sugarcane in the central-Mysore along the Tungabhadra river; and intensive cultivation of commercialcrops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco etc., in well irrigated areas of western Belgaum are some of the factors responsible for the thick concentration of the population in these areas.

The *malnad* region lying to the east of western Ghats, and Western Ghats owing to its hilly and forested terrain and also dry regions of the north-central parts of the state have sparse distribution of population.

The distribution of urban population more or less follows the same pattern as that of the rural population. A heavy concentration of urban population is seen in the southern coastal areas, in Cauvery and Tungabhadra basins, and in north-western parts of the state as evident from the location of a large number of urban centres in these areas. The *malnad* and the north-central areas reflect a lower concentration of urban population as evident by fewer urban centres, that too of comparatively smaller size. Further, a wide disparity is observed in the concentration of population in different urban centres. For instance, 12 cities and urban agglomerations, each of which having a population of over one lakh, together account for over 51% of the total urban population in the state. Bangalore urban agglomeration among these, is a prominent urban centre with population of over 16.5 lakhs.

The following table gives total urban and rural population at district level .

State/ District	Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**29,299,014**	**22,176,921**	**7,122,093**
1. Bangalore	3,365,515	1,499,761	1,865,754
2. Belgaum	2,423,342	1,925,549	497,793
3. Bellary	1,122,686	817,914	304,772
4. Bidar	824,059	704,928	119,131
5. Bijapur	1,985,591	1,564,416	421,175
6. Chikmagalur	736,647	621,569	115,078
7. Chitradurga	1,397,456	1,114,504	282,952
8. Coorg	378,291	319,600	58,691
9. Dharwar	2,342,213	1,604,240	737,973
10. Gulbarga	1,739,220	1,429,944	309,276
11. Hassan	1,102,370	952,959	149,411
12. Kolar	1,516,646	1,203,531	313,115
13. Mandya	1,154,374	995,586	158,788
14. Mysore	2,077,238	1,548,120	529,118
15. North Kanara	849,105	698,608	150,497
16. Raichur	1,415,740	1,198,269	217,471
17. Shimoga	1,301,485	994,172	307,313
18. South Kanara	1,939,315	1,546,137	393,178
19. Tumkur	1,627,721	1,437,114	190,607

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY

SIZE OF POPULATION OF CITIES/TOWNS

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
5 000 — 9 999

CLASS VI
BELOW 5 000

EACH BLACK DOT REPRESENTS 5000 RURAL POPULATION WHILE TRANSPARENT CIRCLES SHOW URBAN POPULATION

CONTOURS ARE IN METRES

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

Bhima R.

Krishna R.

Ghataprabha

Malaprabha R.

Tungabhadra R.

Kalinadi

Sharavati R.

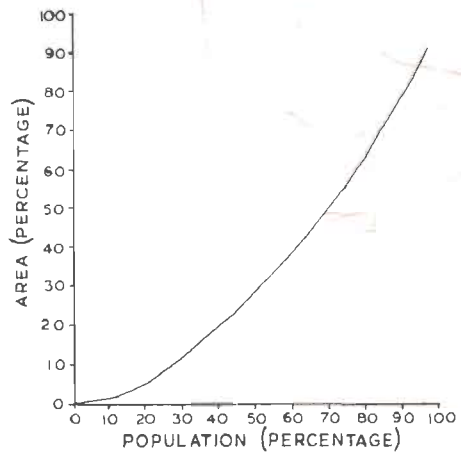
Periyar R.

Bharathapuzha

Cauvery R.

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

The map depicts the density of population at taluk level and highlights the regional variations in the State.

Density of population per km^2 has been computed at taluk level. These figures have been grouped into 6 ranges as per the legend of the map.

The overall density for the State is 153 persons per Km^2. This is very much less than the all India average density of 178. Within the State wide fluctuations are noticeable. It is in the case of only one out of the 175 taluks that the density figures for the taluk happens to be the same as the average density of the State. In 77 taluks the densities are higher than the State average and in the remaining 97, it is lower than the State average.

The map reveals that the population density varies from region to region. The taluks in the Coastal region have higher densities. From Khanapur Taluk in Belgaum District down to Gundlupet Taluk in Mysore District, a contiguous belt of low density extends in the NNW to SSE direction. This tract consists mainly of predominantly *malnad* and *semi-malnad* taluks. The density in Southern *maidan* region is considerably higher than that in the Northern *maidan*. Large stretches of low density areas in the northern *maidan* region present a sharp contrast to the high density pockets in the southern *maidan* region. The higher densities in the south may be attributed to the higher degree of urbanisation, industrialisation and agricultural prosperity of the area concerned. In coastal taluks, densities are comparatively high because of the importance of marine fisheries and also urbanisation . In the *malnad* region the densities are lower because of the inhospitable climatic conditions caused by heavy to very heavy rainfall and also due to the rugged terrain.

A district level appraisal reveals that Bangalore district has the highest density in the State. The high density in Bangalore district is largely due to the influence of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Other districts which have higher densities are Mandya, an agriculturally prosperous district and South Kanara wherein concentration of industry, agriculture and fishing activities and considerably higher degree of urbanisation are responsible for the higher density.

Density Of Population In Districts 1971

State/District	Density of Population per Km^2	State/District	Density of Population per Km^2
MYSORE STATE	**153**	9. Dharwar	170
1. Bangalore	421	10. Gulbarga	107
2. Belgaum	181	11. Hassan	162
3. Bellary	113	12. Kolar	184
4. Bidar	151	13. Mandya	233
5. Bijapur	116	14. Mysore	174
6. Chikmagalur	102	15. North Kanara	83
7. Chitradurga	129	16. Raichur	101
8. Coorg	92	17. Shimoga	123
		18. South Kanara	230
		19. Tumkur	153

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II- A General Population Tables.

MAP 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

DENSITY PER Km²
241 AND ABOVE
201 — 240
161 — 200
121 — 160
STATE AVERAGE 153
81 — 120
80 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 8·45 13·50 28·83 52·14 91·03 100·00

0 16·15 25·80 55·10 99·66 174·00 191·15

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

POPULATION

0 25·25 32·47 50·13 71·49 96·48 100·00

0 73·97 95·13 146·87 209·45 282·67 292·99

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 10

CHANGE IN POPULATION 1961-71

The map depicts the intercensal changes in the population size of the various taluks in the State.

With 1961 population as the base, the percentage decadal change in the population of each taluk during the decade 1961-71 is calculated. These percentage figures are grouped into 7 ranges under 'gain' and 'loss' as shown in the legend. Taluks which have experienced the rather unusual phenomenon of negative growth are shown in red on the map.

The total population of the State has risen from 23,586,772 in 1961 to 29,299,014 in 1971, thus recording a growth rate of 24.22% during 1961-71. Only two taluks, namely Dharwar (-33.93%) and Sagar (-14.09%) have recorded negative growth rates. The negative growth in Dharwar taluk is in fact due to the exclusion of Dharwar Urban Area from Dharwar taluk. In 1961, the separate identities of Hubli and Dharwar towns were lost when the Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation was constituted. For civic and administrative purposes the Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation area comprising of large tracts of lands in Hubli as well as in Dharwar taluk came to be treated as a compact unit and the same has been included in Hubli taluk for census purposes. Consequent on this inclusion of Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation in Hubli taluk the growth rate in this taluk is as high as 80.63%. The negative growth in the Sagar taluk of Shimoga district is mainly due to the sharp fall in the urban population. The situation in 1961 was unusual when a bulk of the urban population of Sagar taluk was made up of temporary in-migrants to Kargal Project Area, the construction camp site of the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project. The urban area referred to as Kargal Project Area in fact was made up of several villages. On completion of the project the migrants moved out and the area which was treated as urban disintegrated into a number of villages with the depletion of the population. The growth rate of the rural areas of the Sagar taluk is 24.34% during 1961-71.

Among the taluks with positive growth rates, the percentage increase is the lowest in Supa Taluk (4.00%) and it is highest in Hubli Taluk followed by Mundgod (65.82%). This reveals a wide disparity in the growth pattern among the taluks.

In the districts of Bijapur and Kolar, the growth rate in all the taluks is less than the State average. In 53 of the taluks, it is higher than the State average. These taluks are scattered all over the State except in the districts of Bijapur and Kolar. Taluks with growth rates higher than the State average are represented more in the districts of Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur.

MAP 10

CHANGE IN POPULATION 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN

- 36·01 AND ABOVE
- 31·01 — 36·00
- 26·01 — 31·00
- 21·01 — 26·00
  STATE AVERAGE 24·22
- 16·01 — 21·00
- 16·00 AND BELOW

LOSS

- 14·00 —34·00

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 6·65 12·91 23·52 53·46 81·89 98·46 100·00

0 12·71 24·67 44·95 102·19 156·54 188·21 191·15

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

POPULATION 1971

0 13·31 20·57 29·90 59·07 85·45 99·11 100·00

0 39·01 60·27 87·61 173·07 250·37 290·38 292·99

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-71

The intercensal growth of the population in each district is depicted in this map.

The intercensal increase in population during the decade is computed as percentage of 1971 Census population in each district. Circle is drawn proportionate to this population of the district and a sector is cut in each circle proportionate to the intercensal increase. The sectors are shaded and percentage figures are also written. Also, the decadal variation as a percentage of 1961 population for each district is computed and depicted into 6 ranges as shown in the index.

The State with a population of 29,299,014 in 1971 has recorded a growth rate of 24.22% over the 1961 population of 23,586,772. This is slightly lower than the overall growth rate of the country which is 24.80%. Among the districts, Bangalore has recorded an exceptionally high growth rate of 34.38%. This is mainly attributable to the pre-eminent position enjoyed by Bangalore City, the State Capital within this district. Raichur, Mandya Shimoga and Chitradurga also have registered higher growth rates. While growth rates in 4 districts are about the same as that of the State, 10 districts have experienced a rate of growth which is lower than the State average.

Accretion of Population as proportion of 1971 Population :

Bangalore district stands out prominently with 25.58% of its 1971 population as the net addition during the decade. Accretion of population in the districts of Raichur, Mandya, Shimoga and Chitradurga is also significantly high. In view of the prevailing high density specially in Bangalore and Mandya districts, any high order of accretion of population in future will be a cause for concern as this will be an additional burden on the available resources. Density is low in Raichur. Accretion of population during this decade in this district is unprecedented, for the growth rate in this district had remained quite low from the beginning of this century. The unprecedented increase during the decade should be viewed in the background of the massive development in irrigation and agriculture.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP II

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE INCREASE
- 30·01 AND ABOVE
- 27·01 — 30·00
- 24·01 — 27·00 STATE AVERAGE 24·22
- 21·01 — 24·00
- 18·01 — 21·00
- 18·00 AND BELOW

TOTAL POPULATION 1971
- 4 410 000
- 2 250 000
- 810 000
- PERCENTAGE ADDITION OF POPULATION 1961-71

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KARNATAKA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR	824 059	19·52
GULBARGA	1 739 220	19·54
BIJAPUR	1 985 591	16·39
BELGAUM	2 423 342	18·14
RAICHUR	1 415 740	22·33
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	2 342 213	16·68
BELLARY	1 122 686	18·48
NORTH KANARA	849 105	18·79
DHARWAR	1 397 456	21·69
SHIMOGA	1 301 485	21·83
CHITRADURGA	1 627 721	15·99
CHIK MAGALUR	736 647	18·92
TUMKUR	1 516 646	14·93
SOUTH KANARA	1 939 315	19·36
HASSAN	1 102 370	18·73
KOLAR	3 365 515	25·58
MANDYA	1 154 374	22·10
BANGALORE		
COORG	378 291	14·66
MYSORE	2 077 238	19·54

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2: 0 4·17 25·22 47·15 71·98 93·57 100·00

0 8·00 48·36 90·42 138·03 179·44 191·77

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

POPULATION 1971: 0 11·49 29·47 51·93 73·21 93·53 100·00

0 33·65 86·34 152·14 214·48 274·04 292·99

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 12

FERTILITY 1971

The map brings out the differentials in the child-woman ratio at the district level.

The child-woman ratio for each district is calculated using the following formula.

$$\frac{\textit{Number of Children in age-group 0–4}}{\textit{Number of Women in age-group 15–44}} \times 100.$$

The districts are shaded into 6 ranges according to child–woman ratio as shown on the legend of the map.

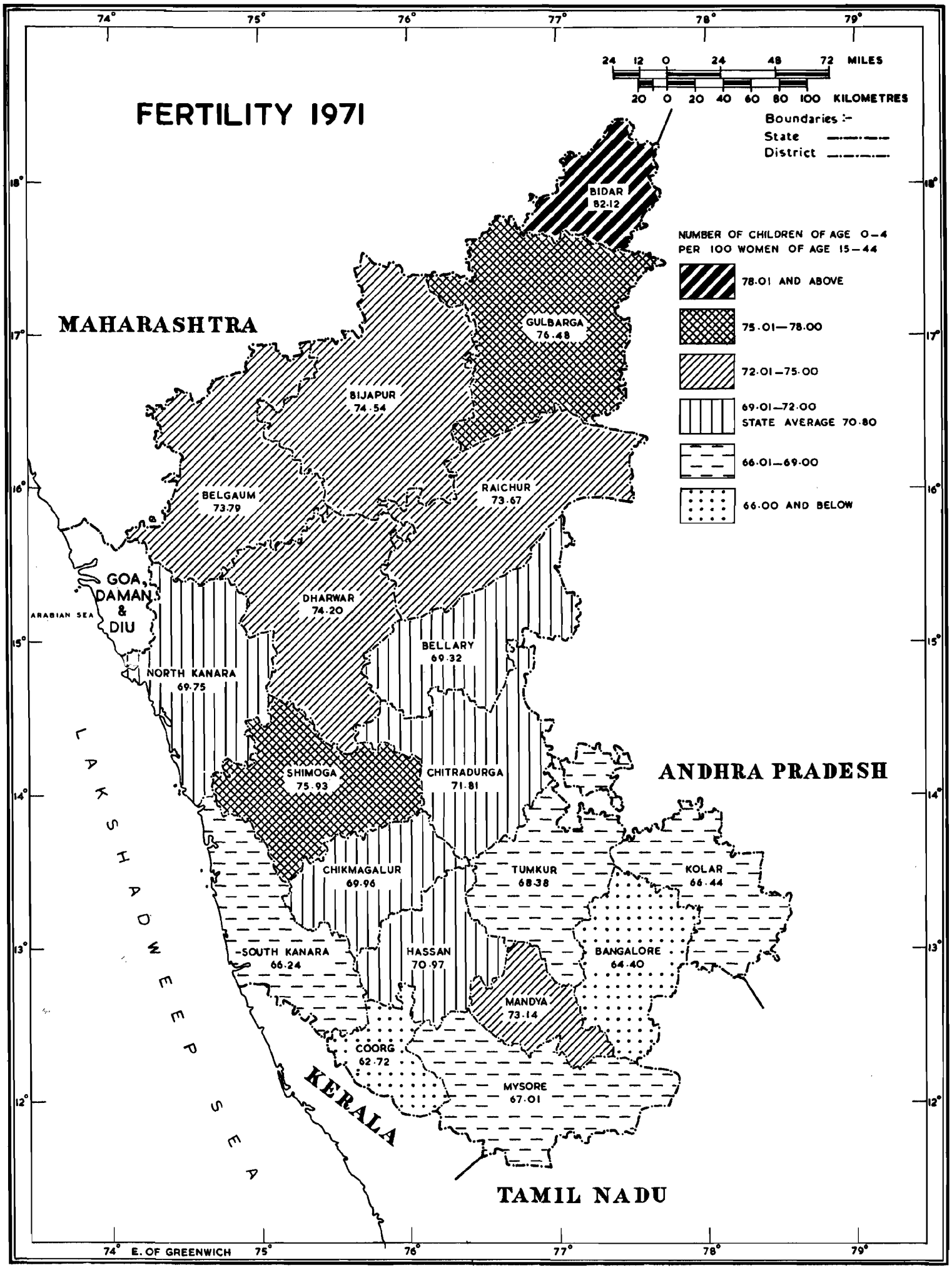
The child-woman ratio for the State is 35.12. The highest child-woman ratio is found in Bidar district. Gulbarga district, which is contiguous to Bidar also shows similar pattern. A glance at the map reveals two distinct contiguous regions. The first region consists of 12 districts and in each of them the child-woman ratio is above the State average. Ten out of these 12 districts, excluding Bidar and Gulbarga, have child-woman ratio between 35. 14 and 37.15. In the districts of North Kanara, South Kanara, Coorg, Mysore, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar forming a contiguous belt, the child-woman ratio is lower than the State average. Among these, North Kanara, Mysore, Kolar and Tumkur fall in the range 33.51—35.00. The remaining three districts namely South Kanara, Bangalore and Coorg have lowest ratios. Incidentally, these three districts have the highest literacy rates in the State and also represent fairly high proportion of urban population. High rates of literacy and more of education, to be precise, and a high degree of urbanisation are believed to have a lowering effect on the fertility rate. On the other hand, predominance of rural residence coupled with illiteracy and an associated tendency towards non-acceptance of modern views and methods to restrict the size of the family tend to keep the birth rates in higher ranges and thus lead to a higher child-woman ratio.

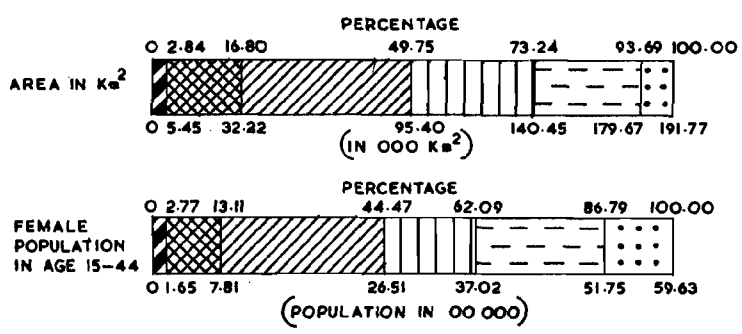
Child–Woman Ratio, 1971

State/ District	Population in age-group 0–4	Female Population in age-group 15–44	Fertility differential (Child-woman ratio)
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**2,094,314**	**5,963,076**	**35.12**
1. Bangalore	225,354	707,125	31.87
2. Belgaum	175,938	485,589	36.23
3. Bellary	83,090	231,028	35.97
4. Bidar	67,723	165,254	40.98
5. Bijapur	147,959	399,714	37.02
6. Chikmagalur	52,325	148,906	35.14
7 Chitradurga	97,676	274,301	35.61
8. Coorg	25,002	80,420	31.09
9. Dharwar	169,439	462,385	36.64
10. Gulbarga	136,932	362,347	37.79
11. Hassan	79,989	224,726	35.59
12. Kolar	104,648	309,802	33.78
13. Mandya	82,769	229,186	36.11
14. Mysore	142,948	426,139	33.54
15. North Kanara	59,018	171,708	34.37
16. Raichur	106,727	293,210	36.39
17. Shimoga	94,373	254,053	37.15
18. South Kanara	134,393	415,162	32.37
19. Tumkur	111,349	322,021	34.57

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II – C (ii) Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

MAP 12


FERTILITY 1971
24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES
Boundaries :-
State
District
NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF AGE 0–4
PER 100 WOMEN OF AGE 15–44
78.01 AND ABOVE
75.01—78.00
72.01—75.00
69.01—72.00
STATE AVERAGE 70.80
66.01—69.00
66.00 AND BELOW
MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 82.12
GULBARGA 76.48
BIJAPUR 74.54
BELGAUM 73.79
RAICHUR 73.67
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 74.20
BELLARY 69.32
NORTH KANARA 69.75
SHIMOGA 75.93
CHITRADURGA 71.81
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHIKMAGALUR 69.96
TUMKUR 68.38
KOLAR 66.44
SOUTH KANARA 66.24
HASSAN 70.97
BANGALORE 64.40
MANDYA 73.14
COORG 62.72
MYSORE 67.01
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU
74° E. OF GREENWICH
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°


PERCENTAGE
0 2.84 16.80 49.75 73.24 93.69 100.00
AREA IN Km²
0 5.45 32.22 95.40 140.45 179.67 191.77
(IN 000 Km²)
PERCENTAGE
0 2.77 13.11 44.47 62.09 86.79 100.00
FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15–44
0 1.65 7.81 26.51 37.02 51.75 59.63
(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 13

SEX RATIO 1971

The purpose of this map is to depict the variation in sex ratio at the taluk level.

Sex ratios, computed as the number of females per 1000 males for the taluks are grouped into 7 ranges as shown in the index. Taluks with sex ratio of 1000 and above are shown in red on the map.

The average sex ratio is 957 for the State. The range of variation among the taluks is quite large, the ratio is as low as 861 in Sirsi taluk (North Kanara) as compared to 1152 in Udipi taluk (South Kanara). A glance at the map reveals three distinct contiguous areas and two isolated pockets wherein sex ratio is above 980. These three distinct areas appear in the coastal plains, southern and northern *maidan* region. Twenty-two taluks in these are conspicuous, for the sex ratio therein is above 1000. Nine of these taluks are in the coastal plains, 3 in the southern Mysore and the rest are in the northern *maidan*. Many of these taluks are noted for their traditionally higher sex ratios in the past decades also. Seasonal migration of labourers from coastal plains to *malnad* tracts to work in gardens and plantations has for long been noted as a peculiar feature in Mysore State. This aspect is reflected in the high sex ratio in a number of taluks of South Kanara and North Kanara districts and lower sex ratio in the *malnad* tract, for the migration usually involves employable males.

A contiguous stretch mainly enveloping the taluks around the western ghats which form the *malnad* region shows a significantly lower sex ratio. These areas for long have been known for their inhospitable climate and low population densities. Nevertheless, in view of their economic potentiality they attract seasonal labourers especially males from the nearby coastal plains as well as the plateau region. The *malnad* region is noted for its areca gardens and coffee as well as cardamom plantations.

Besides the *malnad* taluks mentioned above, there are a few other isolated pockets where the sex ratio is found to be quite low. These pockets are the taluks of Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Mysore, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Harihar, Shimoga, Bhadravati, Hubli and Belgaum. The presence of large industrial towns or towns having cantonment, University campuses, industrial estates, administrative colonies, etc., appears to be the main reason for the low sex ratio in these taluks.

MAP 13

SEX RATIO 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

- 1000 AND ABOVE
- 980 – 999
- 960 – 979
- 940 – 959 STATE AVERAGE 957
- 920 – 939
- 900 – 919
- 899 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 12·41 30·60 50·64 74·74 87·30 95·69 100·00

0 23·71 58·48 96·78 142·85 166·86 182·90 191·15

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

FEMALE POPULATION

0 13·17 26·65 44·85 69·77 82·03 91·22 100·00

0 18·88 38·20 64·27 99·97 117·53 130·70 143·27

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 14

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1961-71

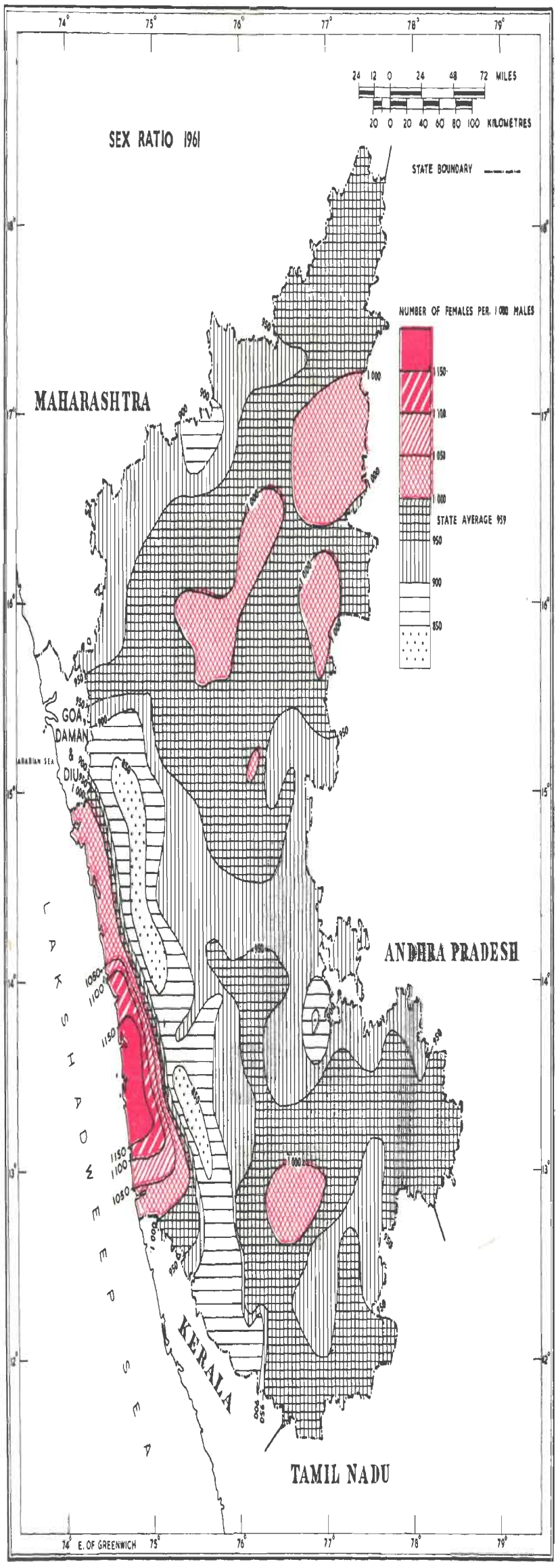
Two maps prepared by isopleth technique for 1961 and 1971 are juxtaposed to highlight the changing pattern of sex ratio.

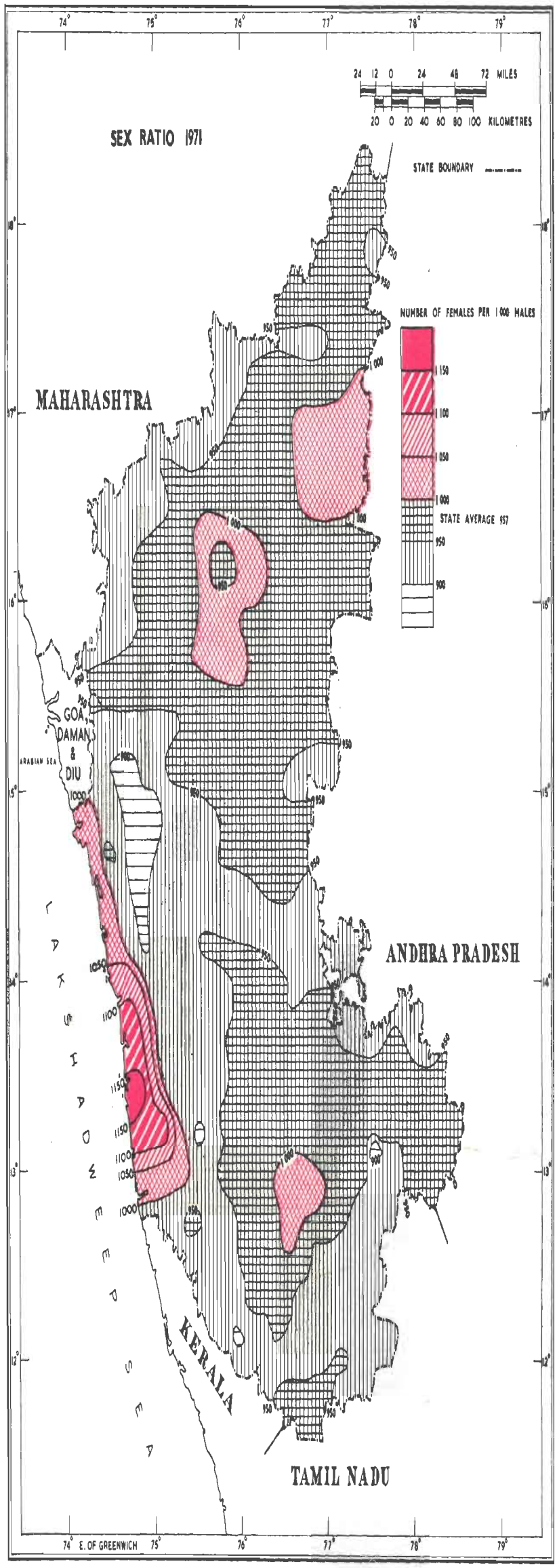
On the basis of talukwise sex ratio figures, isopleths are drawn at suitable intervals and intervening spaces between the two isopleths are shaded according to gradations as shown in the legend of the map. Areas with sex ratio equal to or above 1000 (equality line) are shown in red.

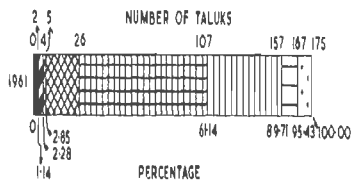
The sex ratio for the State as a whole has remained almost constant, there being only a slight reduction from 959 to 957 during the decade. But at the taluk level there have been several adjustments and marginal shifts. A comparision of the maps brings out several significant changes in the sex ratio patterns in the State during the decade, especially in the *malnad* region. In 1961 *malnad* region remained an area of very low sex ratio of below 900. The areas under sex ratio below 850 show gap during the decade. Except for a small tract in the northern end of the *malnad* region and few small pockets with sex ratio between 850–900, this index is on par with the southern most taluks of the southern *maidan* region. Two pockets with sex ratio 850–900 which existed in 1961 in the northen and southern *maidan* regions also have disappeared with the increase in sex ratio in these areas. The maps also indicate fall in sex ratio in a few southern taluks of State which has resulted in the emergence of a contiguous stretch of area under 900–950 range extending to the *malnad* region. There have been marginal changes in area coming under 950-1000 range. Above the equality line of 1000 the significant change which deserves mention is the dwindling of the highest sex ratio areas. The area which had female predominance of the highest order in South Kanara district has now considerably shrunk.

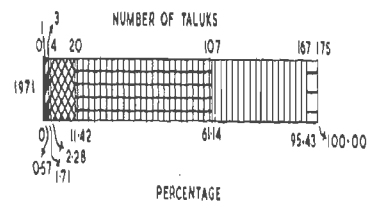
MAP I P 14

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1961-71









MAP 15

RURAL SEX RATIO 1971

The map depicts the regional differences in sex ratio in rural areas of the State as in 1971.

Sex ratios computed for the rural population of the various taluks are grouped into 7 ranges and shaded according to different grades of hatchings. Taluks with sex ratio above the equality line of 1,000 are shaded in red.

The sex ratio for the rural population of the State in 1971 is 971. The sex ratio in the rural population of the taluks generally follows the pattern revealed in Map No. 13 which depicts the sex ratio in the total population. The map reveals a concentration of high sex ratio areas in the northern *maidan* region and also on the west coast. Nine taluks on the west coast, 2 pockets of 7 taluks and 5 taluks in the north and one pocket consisting 3 taluks in the Southern *maidan* region have populations wherein females equal or outnumber males.

It is interesting to note that out of 13 taluks coming under the two lowest ranges except 3 taluks namely, Hassan, Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks, all are *malnad* taluks. The *malnad* taluks have generally lower sex ratios. In-migration of male labourers, especially as a seasonal phenomenon, to work in plantations of *malnad* appears to be one of the main reasons for such low sex ratio in these tracts. The northern *maidan* region presents a contiguous area with sex ratio above the state average. In contrast southern *maidan* taluks present a diversified picture.

MAP 15

RURAL SEX RATIO 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

- 1000 AND ABOVE
- 980 — 999
- 960 — 979 STATE AVERAGE 971
- 940 — 959
- 920 — 939
- 900 — 919
- 899 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 13·95 36·43 59·91 80·49 92·63 96·77 100·00

0 26·22 68·48 112·62 151·32 174·15 188·01 181·93

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

FEMALE POPULATION

0 15·38 35·38 59·46 82·63 94·99 97·91 100·00

0 16·80 38·65 64·96 90·28 103·79 109·28 106·99

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 16

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1961–71

Two maps on rural sex ratio for 1961 and 1971 are drawn separately and juxtaposed to bring out the changing pattern of sex ratio in the State during the decade 1961–71.

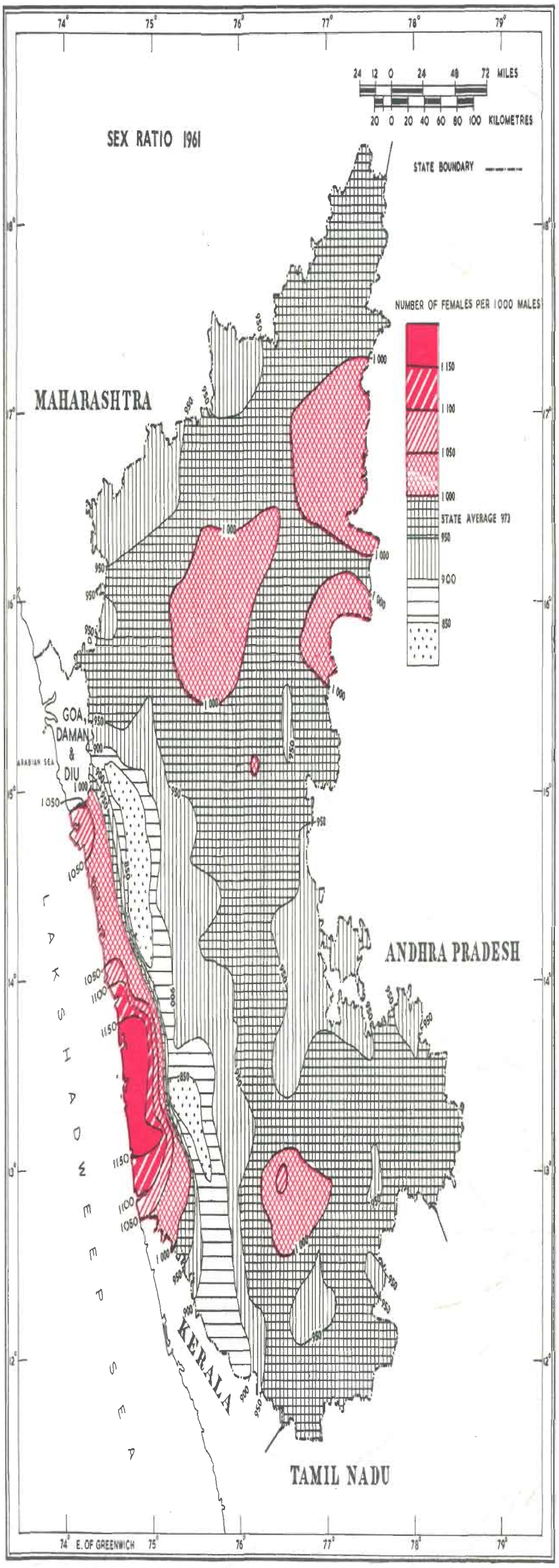
Talukwise rural sex ratio data are plotted and isopleths are drawn below and above the line of equality to indicate high to low ratios. Areas with ratios above 1,000 are distinguished by red colour on the map.

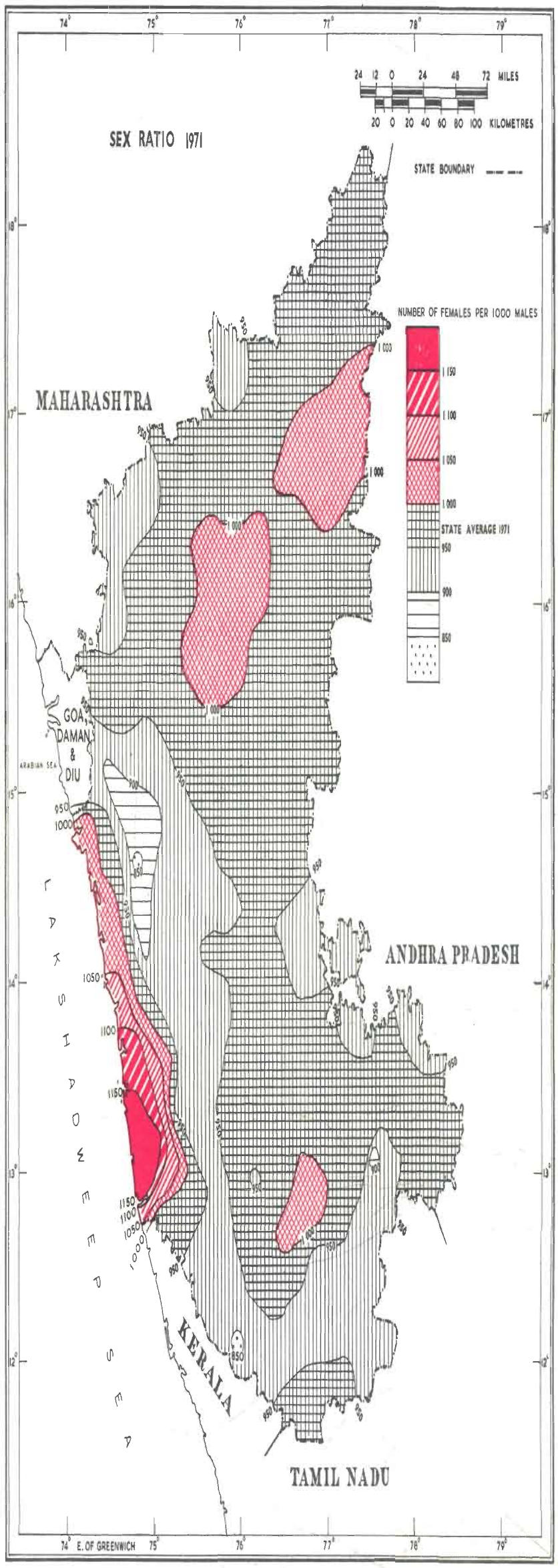
The overall sex ratio in the rural areas of the State has fallen slightly from 973 to 971 during the decade 1961-71. A cursory glance at the maps reveals that during the decade the areas with sex ratio below 850 in 1961 have almost vanished save for two pockets and further that the area with sex ratio 850-900 has also considerably diminished. There has been a fall in the sex ratio of several taluks in the southern most part of the State comprising of several taluks from Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya districts. Consequent on this, the area under sex ratio range 950-1000 has considerably shrunk. The net result of these changes is the widening of the areas under range 900-950 in *malnad* region and formation of a single contiguous belt extending over to the areas from the districts mentioned above. In the past it has been held that the inhospitable terrain and climatic conditions of *malnad* were largely responsible for the male bias in its population. The effective measures taken to control malaria and other epidemics besides improvement in the general health and sanitation conditions and the general economic development of this area are some of the factors which have helped to improve the situation. The increase in the sex ratio now witnessed may well prove to be a trend setter.

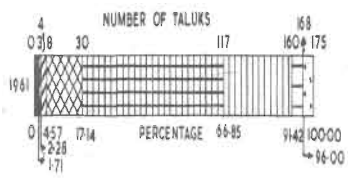
The sex ratio in the North Kanara and South Kanara districts has also undergone a slight change. A notable change is the diminishing of the area under the very high sex ratio range. The Mangalore Harbour Project and Hassan-Mangalore Railway Project have caused considerable influx of males into this area affecting the sex ratio pattern. In the northern *maidan* region very slight changes have occurred. Amongst them are the fall in the sex ratio in the Manvi and Sindhnur region and increase of sex ratio in Hospet region.

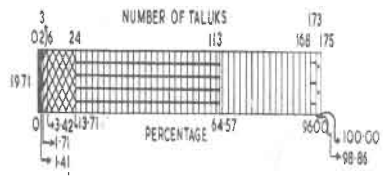
MAP 16

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1961-71









MAP 17

URBAN SEX RATIO 1971

The map shows the variations observed in the sex ratio in urban population of the various taluks of the state.

The sex ratio figures for the urban population of the taluks are grouped into 7 ranges and the taluks are shaded using choropleth technique. The areas of the taluks which are devoid of urban population are left blank in the map. Thus, the map presents sex ratio data for 158 taluks which have urban population as per 1971 census.

The sex ratio for the urban areas as a whole of the state is 913. The map shows that there are considerable variations in the sex ratio of the taluks but reveals no distinct pattern. There are, however, two contiguous areas having sex ratio above state average. These are (i) a stretch of contiguous taluks belonging to the districts of North Kanara and South Kanara along the westren boundary line of the state, and (ii) a region in north-central part of the state comprising of taluks belonging to Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Raichur and Gulbarga districts.

It is generally held that as the degree of urbanisation increases the sex ratio declines. The details seen on the map lend sufficient support to this general hypothesis, for the taluks of Bangalore North, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hubli, Mangalore and Mysore which have cities with a population exceeding 100,000, have low sex ratios in comparison to other taluks of the districts concerned. However, inspite of the existence of the Kolar Gold Fields urban agglomeration which too has a population of over 100,000 within its limits, Bangarpet Taluk has a relatively higher sex ratio in relation to other taluks of the district. A similar situation appears in Davanagere Taluk also and these cases seem to be somewhat exceptions to the general trends.

The taluks falling in *malnad* region generally exhibit a low sex ratio even though they cannot be regarded as highly urbanised. Climatic features of the region and migration of labourers to work in plantation areas around these towns appear to be responsible for this phenomenon.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 17

URBAN SEX RATIO 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

- 1 000 AND ABOVE
- 975 – 999
- 950 – 974
- 925 – 949
- 900 – 924
  STATE AVERAGE 913
- 875 – 899
- 874 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 7·74 13·48 35·43 58·13 80·95 92·10 100·00

0 2·43 4·23 11·11 18·23 25·38 28·87 31·35

(IN 00 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

FEMALE POPULATION

0 4·39 10·03 17·07 34·79 55·83 73·70 100·00

0 14·92 34·08 58·00 118·24 189·78 250·53 339·94

(POPULATION IN 0 000)

MAP 18

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1961-71

The two juxtaposed maps prepared using isopleth technique presenting talukwise urban sex ratios for 1961 and 1971 depict a comparative picture of the changing pattern of the urban sex ratio during the decade 1961-71.

The cartographic method used for preparing these maps is the same as that for map No. 14. Taluks which are entirely rural have not been taken into consideration while drawing the isopleths.

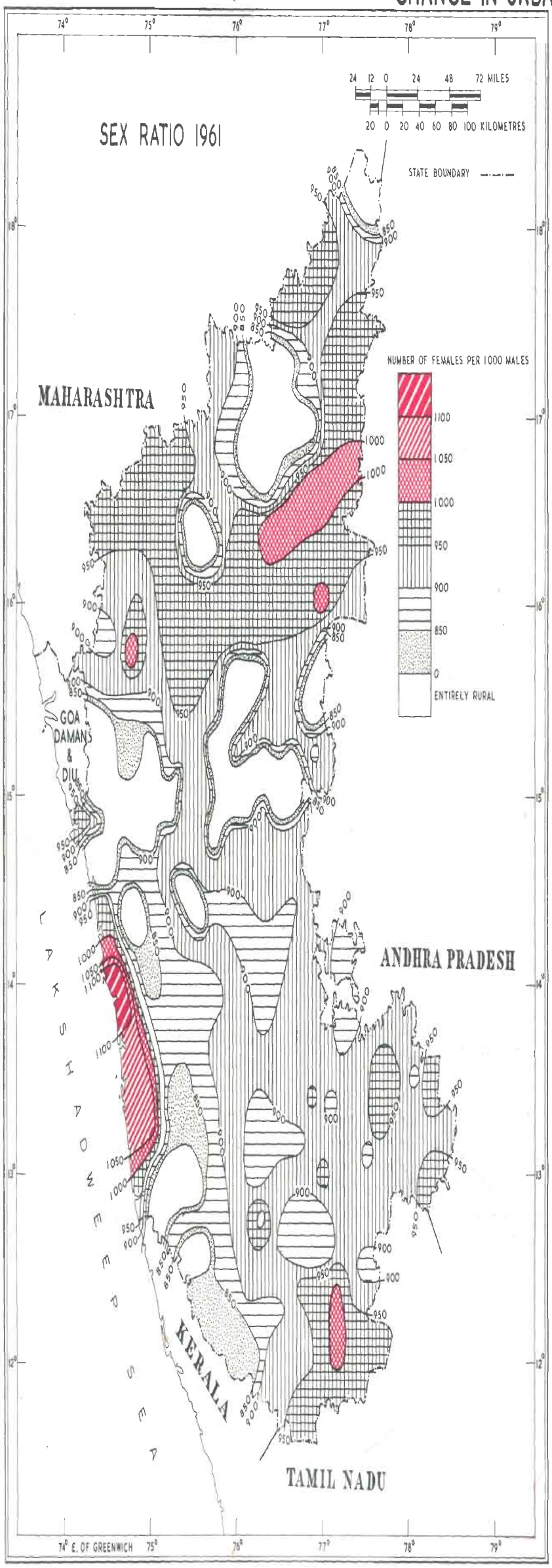
A comparison of the maps reveals significant changes in the sex ratio even though in broad terms the urban sex ratio for the state as a whole has remained at the same level *viz.*, at 913 since 1961. The map reveals two main features: (i) a depletion in the areas of high urban sex ratio noticeable especially in the northern coastal and southern parts of the state, and (ii) considerable improvement in the sex ratio in the towns of *malnad* region.

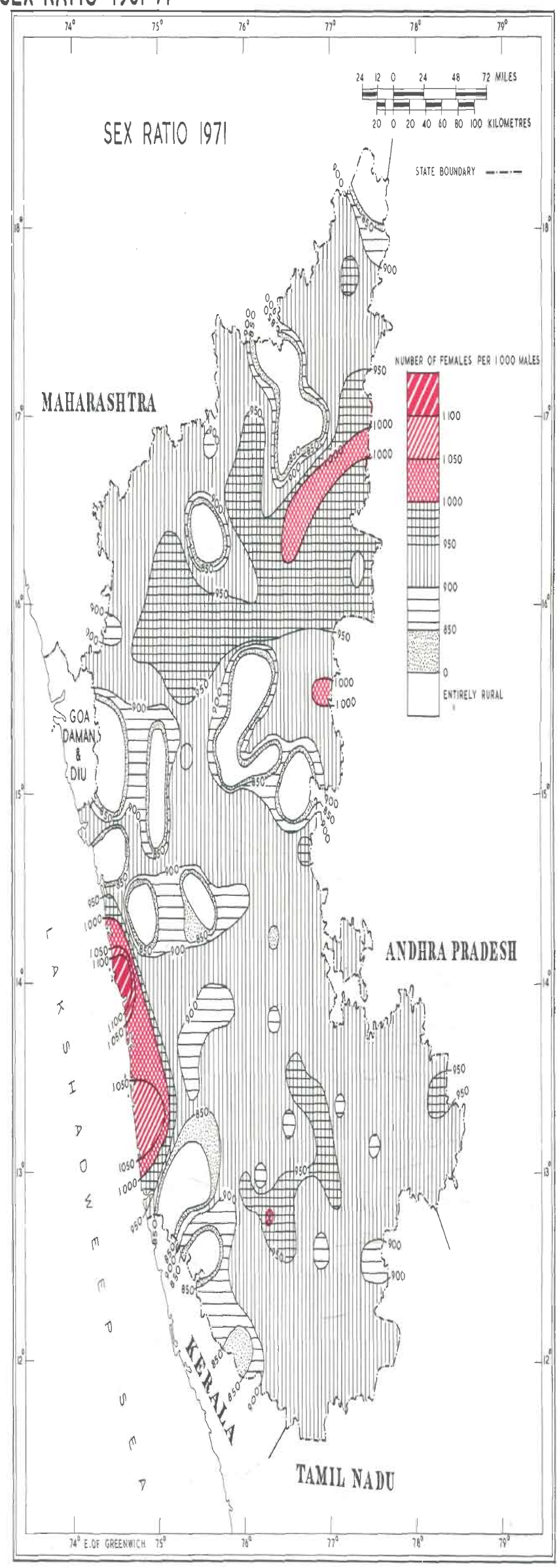
In the northern districts of Belgaum, Gulbarga and Dharwar which had sex ratio in the range 950-1000 in 1961 there has been a considerable decline and many taluks take their place in the next lower range. In the south too some urban areas, as for instance in Chamarajanagar, Yelandur and Kollegal Taluks of Mysore district which had sex ratio between 950-1050 in 1961, have registered a decline and slided down to the range next below. In the western region along the state border *i.e.*, in the urban areas of South Kanara and North Kanara districts, there has been a gradual step by step decrease in the sex ratio *i.e.*, each higher range in 1961 in these areas has given way to the next lower range in 1971. The urban areas in *malnad* region, which in 1961 had mostly sex ratio in the ranges 850 and below and 850-900 have now remarkably improved their sex ratios. While there have been some minor changes, a broad feature that emerges on comparison of the maps is that the urban sex ratio in the state is stabilising around the state average which remained constant at 913 during the decade.

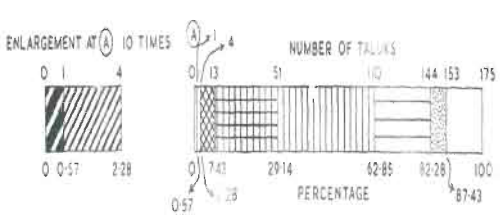
Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

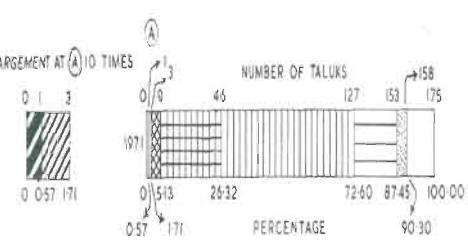
MAP 18

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1961-71









MAP 19

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

This map depicts the sex, age structure and marital status of male and female population in different age-groups by age pyramids in each district of the state in 1971. Age pyramids are drawn in each district with bars proportionate to the size of male population in different age-groups on the left side and female population on the right side of vertical line of pyramids. Scale to show male and female population is drawn at the bottom of horizontal bars of pyramids. The male and female population has been categorised according to the age-groups as infants (0—4), boys and girls (5—14), young men and women (15—34), middle aged men and women (35—59), and old men and women (60+) and these groups are distinguished by red hatchings. The marital status of males and females is shown by black hatching as explained in the legend of the map.

According to 1971 census, male and female population constitute 51.10 and 48.90 per cent of the total population in the state respectively. Infants and children(0-14) together form 42.44 per cent of the total population in the state. In this broad age-group (0-14) the proportion of male population (21.34%) is slightly higher than the corresponding proportion of female (21.10%) population. Young men and women (15-34) account for 30.66 per cent of the total population in the state, while the proportion of middle aged men and women is 30.70 per cent. Old men and women (60+) together constitute 6.10 per cent of the total population in the state. It is interesting to observe that the population of children and old persons forms major portion of the state population, which clearly reveals high dependency of population on the working age-group of population. Male population out numbers the female population in all age-groups except in age-groups 25-29 and 30-34 where the number of female population is more than males by 73,612 and 24,622 respectively. Age structure of population continues to decline gradually from age-group 10-14 to 55-59 in the state, whereas age-group 60+ shows a sudden rise in male and female population. The proportion of married population in age-group 0—14 years is negligible. The percentage of married females in age-group 15-24 is more than their counter-parts while proportion of never married men and women beyond age-group 25-29 is almost insignificant. The proportion of widowed women rises gradually from age-group 30-34 and it is highest in age-group 60 and above.

Sex, age structure and marital status of population in districts conform to the state pattern with slight variations. The percentage of children (0–14 years) is high in all districts of the state. Bangalore district shows lowest percentage (39.94) of children population in age 0–14 while highest is recorded in Shimoga (45.35%) district followed by Chikmagalur (43.85%) and Bidar (43.56%) districts. The proportion of old men and women (60+) varies between 6.97 per cent in Bidar and 5.06 per cent in Shimoga district.

MAP 19

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

MARITAL STATUS
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED
OTHERS (DIVORCED OR SEPARATED, UNSPECIFIED STATUS)

FIGURES BELOW 2500 ARE TREATED AS NEGLIGIBLE

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
DHARWAR
BELLARY
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
NORTH KANARA
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
SOUTH KANARA
HASSAN
BANGALORE
MANDYA
COORG
MYSORE
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

MYSORE STATE

MALE FEMALE

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

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

ANDHRA PRADESH

MARITAL STATUS FIGURES BELOW 50 000 ARE TREATED AS NEGLIGIBLE FOR MYSORE STATE.

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

RURAL

PERCENTAGE

25 20 15 10 5 0

URBAN

PERCENTAGE

0 5 10

60 +
35-59
15-34
5-14
0-4

70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

POPULATION IN 00 000

0 10 20 30

POPULATION 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

MAP 20

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1961-71

This map depicts the changing pattern of sex and age structure in different age-groups in each district of the state during the decade 1961-71.

Age-pyramids are drawn in each district of the state with bars in light yellow colour proportionate to the total male population of 1971 in different age-groups on the left side and female population on the right side of vertical line of pyramids. The scale is drawn at the bottom of horizontal bars of pyramids to indicate absolute figures of male and female population. Age groups are indicated on the right of age-pyramid of the state. Males and females have been categorised according to the age-groups as displayed in the legend of the map. Age-pyramids of 1961 male and female population are then superimposed over the 1971 age-pyramids to reflect the change in sex and age structure during the decade. The males and females of 1961 in different age-groups are distinguished by black hatching as per legend to the map.

In Mysore state, the population of male and female in different age-groups has increased considerably in 1971 against the corresponding population in 1961. There are glaring variations in growth rates among the various age-groups in the state. Age-groups 0-14 and 60 and above years reveal very high increase in male and female population whereas other age-groups depict gradual change in their population. The highest increase in male and female population is registered in age-group 10-14 years, where population of male and female has inflated by 484,833 and 526,670 respectively. The next position in terms of growth of population is occupied by age-group 15-19 closely followed by 5-9 and 0-4 years. Old men and women of 60 and above years also reveal considerable high increase in the population. Males and females in this age-group have increased by 233,866 and 260,942 respectively. The high spurt in the population of lower age-groups and old men and women is most probably due to the decline in mortality rate with an appreciable increase in the availability of health services and improvement in the standard of living of the people. The age-group 55-59 years shows the lowest growth of males and females during 1961-71. The number of males exceeds the females in all age-groups except in age-groups 10-14, 25-49 and 60 and above years where female population has recorded more increase than their counter-parts during the decade.

The change in the pattern of sex and age structure in the districts is almost similar to the state pattern with slight deviations. In Bidar, Gulbarga, Belgaum, and Raichur districts it is the age-group 0-4 which reflects higher increase than other age-groups. Besides this, Raichur district has recorded very meagre increase in female population in age-group 5-9 as compared to other districts.

MAP 20

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1961 – 71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR

GULBARGA

BIJAPUR

BELGAUM

RAICHUR

MYSORE STATE

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

1961

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

1971

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR

BELLARY

NORTH KANARA

CHITRADURGA

SHIMOGA

ANDHRA PRADESH

M – MALE
F – FEMALE

CHIKMAGALUR

TUMKUR

KOLAR

BANGALORE

SOUTH KANARA

HASSAN

MANDYA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

COORG

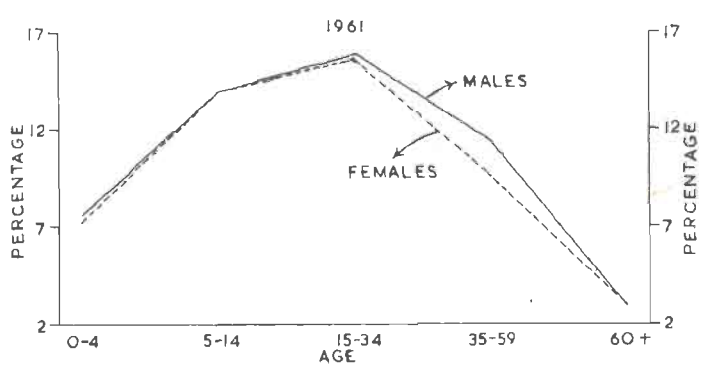
KERALA

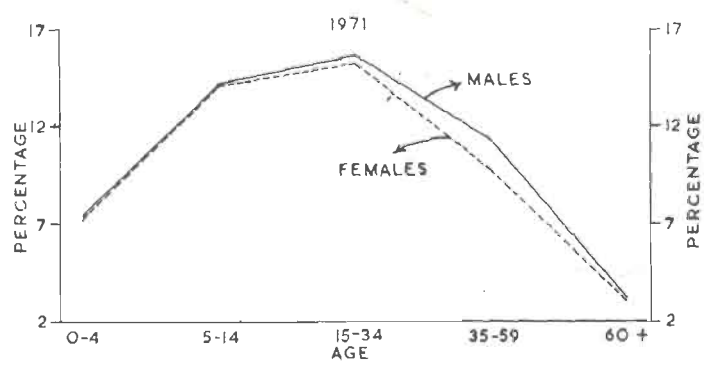
MYSORE

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°





MAP 21

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971

This map depicts the youthfulness of the population as revealed by the 1971 census. The youthfulness of the population is measured by the proportion of the population in age-group 5-14 to the total population. The figures thus obtained are grouped into 6 ranges and accordingly taluks are shaded as shown in the legend of the map.

The young persons belonging to the age-group 5–14 account for 28.03% of the State's population. However, at the taluk level there is considerable variation and the values range from 24.09% in Sedam taluk to 32.37% in Hosanagar taluk.

A glance at the map reveals that very few taluks fall in the lower ranges. The northern part of the state shows a mixed feature. The index of youthfulness by and large appears to be higher in the taluks of southern *maidan* region especially as compared to the northern *maidan* region. The proportion of youthfulness is considerably high in the taluks of the coastal district of South Kanara as well as in *malnad* and semi-*malnad* taluks.

MAP 21

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14

29·51 AND ABOVE

28.51 – 29.50

27.51 – 28.50
STATE AVERAGE 28·03

26.51 – 27.50

25.51 – 26.50

25·50 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
0 23·49 48·50 71·08 89·44 97·89 100·00

AREA IN Km²
0 44·90 92·70 135·87 170·97 191·15
(IN 000 Km²)
187·12

PERCENTAGE
0 21·32 45·39 66·92 82·49 92·48 100·00

POPULATION IN AGE 5-14
0 17·51 37·27 54·95 67·74 75·95 82·13
(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 22

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961-71

The two maps, one representing the 1961 data and the other of 1971 are presented together on one plate to show the changes that took place during the decade in the youthful character of the population at the taluk level.

The percentage of population in age-group 5–14 years to the total population is computed for all the taluks separately for 1961 and 1971 censuses after adjusting the population for the jurisdictional changes. These two different sets of percentages pertaining to the two censuses are grouped into 6 identical ranges and the taluks are shaded accordingly as shown in the legends on the map.

As the age-group wise statistics of the population for the taluks of Bangalore, Dharwar and Mysore districts have not been published in the respective handbooks of the 1961 census, the percentages of population in age-group 5-14 to the total population of these districts have been imputed for their respective taluks.

The index of the youthfulness of the population of the State has increased from 27.36% to 28.03% during the decade. The increase is noticeable in 138 out of 175 taluks. As a contrast to the 1961 position, wherein only 3 taluks were in the highest range, we now have as many as 66 taluks as can be made out from a study of the rangewise distribution of taluks in the two censuses.

Range in Per cent	Number of Taluks	
	1961	1971
29.01 and above ...	3	66
28.01 to 29.00 ...	22	46
27.01 to 28.00 ...	84	31
26.01 to 27.00 ...	55	23
25.01 to 26.00 ...	9	7
25.00 and below ...	2	2
Total	175	175

A comparison of the maps reveals that there has been a general increase in the proportion of youthfulness during the decade. In the taluks of *malnad* especially there has been a significant increase in the index of youthfulness. Similar is the case with the coastal district of South Kanara. Since data for the taluks of Bangalore, Dharwar and Mysore districts are not available for 1961 census, the proportions of youthful population in their case are not comparable. However, it may be seen that in the taluks of southern *maidan* and northern *maidan* region, while there has been a general increase in the proportion, it is not as high as that in *malnad* and its adjoining areas.

The proportion of youth population has declined in 37 taluks. Either due to the decrease being only marginal or due to the choice of the ranges, the decline in 15 taluks is not reflected in the map. The remaining 22 taluks whose decline in the index of youthfulness is reflected in the maps are in the districts of Bangalore (1), Kolar (1), Mysore (1), Tumkur (1), Coorg (2), North Kanara (1), South Kanara (2), Belgaum (3), Bidar (2), Dharwar (2) and Gulbarga (6). The three contiguous taluks of Belgaum district, and 8 contiguous taluks together from Bidar and Gulbarga districts form two separate tracts which can be identified as areas wherein the proportion of youth population has declined.

The proportion of youth population has increased considerably in all the taluks of Bijapur, Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts.

Percentage of population in age group 5–14 to the total population

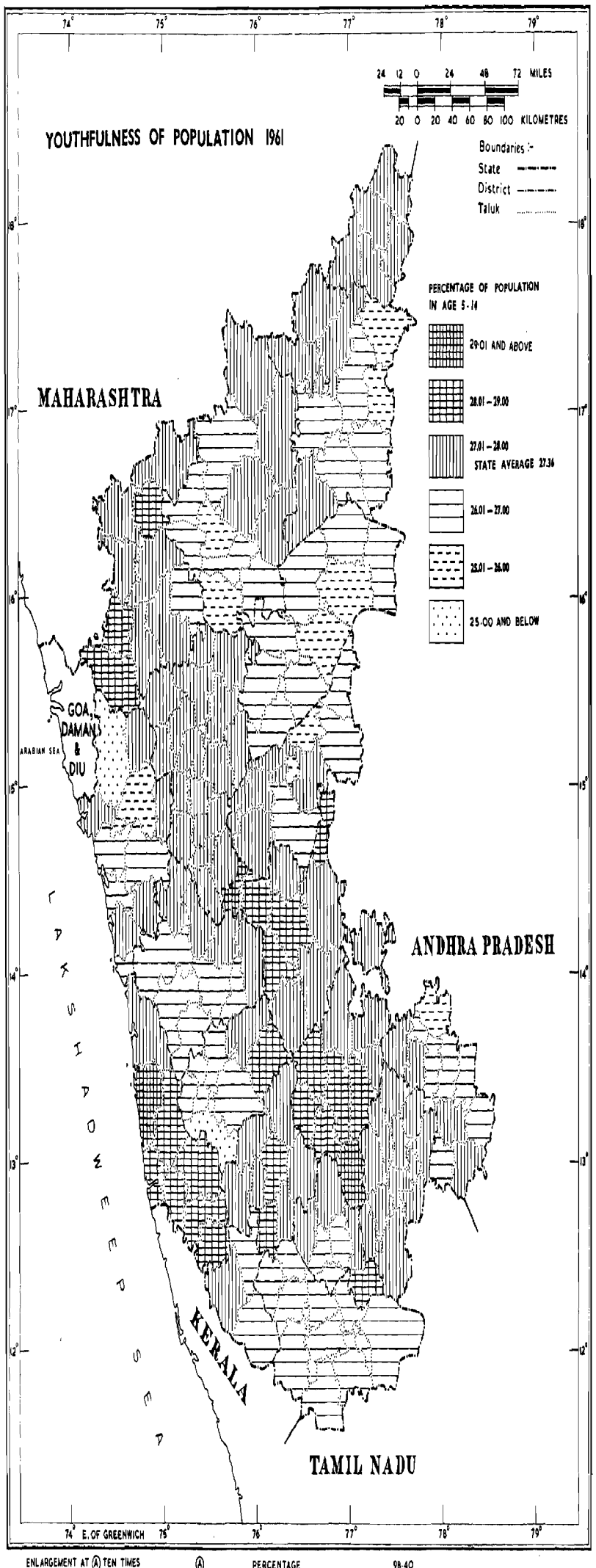
State/District	1961		1971	
	Population in age 5–14	% to total population	Population in age 5–14	% to total population
1	2	3	4	5
MYSORE STATE	**6,453,015**	**27.36**	**8,212,992**	**28.03**
1. Bangalore	692,736	27.66	888,807	26.41
2. Belgaum	551,906	27.82	675,498	27.87
3. Bellary	244,149	26.68	314,163	27.98
4. Bidar	183,232	27.63	223,295	27.10
5. Bijapur	445,485	26.83	557,302	28.07
6. Chikmagalur	159,710	26.74	218,831	29.70
7. Chitradurga	306,979	28.05	407,738	29.18
8. Coorg	86,105	26.67	103,861	27.45
9. Dharwar	537,911	27.56	672,631	28.72
10. Gulbarga	374,829	26.78	460,462	26.47
11. Hassan	249,359	27.84	320,089	29.04
12. Kolar	347,993	26.97	421,242	27.77
13. Mandya	245,168	27.26	331,087	28.68
14. Mysore	451,037	26.99	564,746	27.19
15. North Kanara	186,950	27.11	244,520	28.80
16. Raichur	288,554	26.24	388,628	27.45
17. Shimoga	273,882	26.92	397,347	30.53
18. South Kanara	443,186	28.34	559,450	28.85
19. Tumkur	383,834	28.07	463,295	28.46

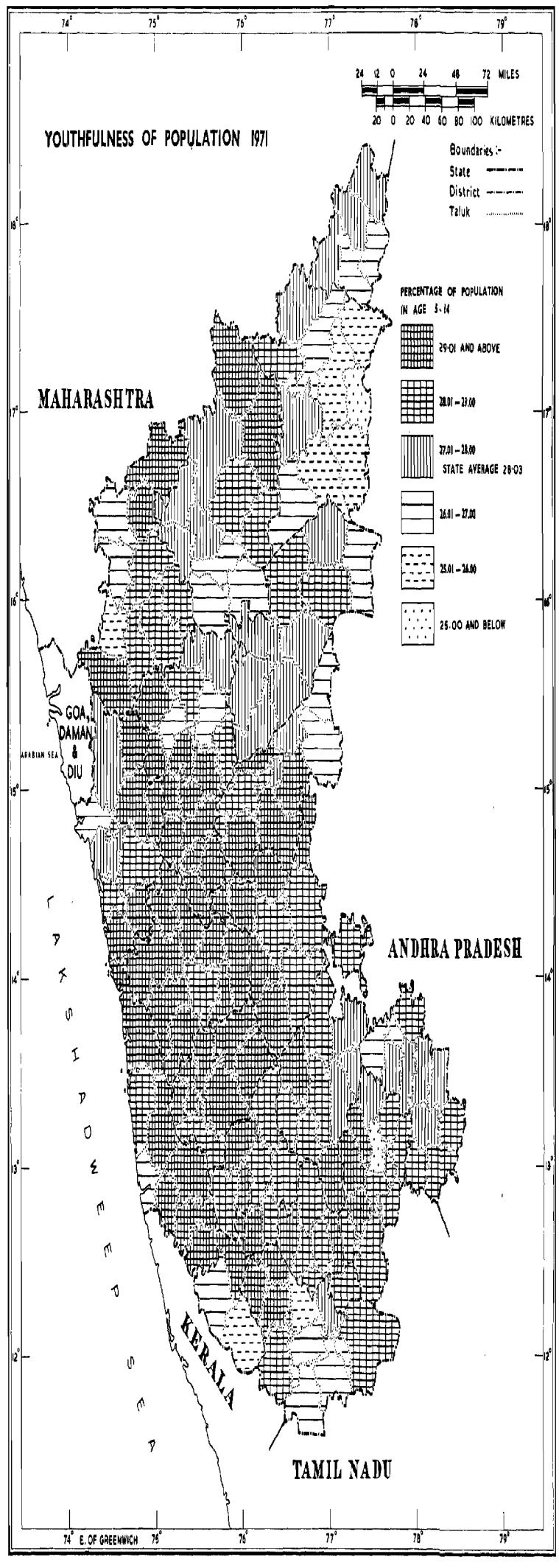
Source: (1) Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, District Census Handbooks.

(2) Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B (i) Economic Tables.

MAP 22

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961-71





MAP 23

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1971

This map depicts the proportion of males in the age-group 15–59 to the total male population of each district in 1971.

Circles proportionate to the total male population are drawn for each district and in each, a sector proportionate to the respective male population in age-group 15–59 is shown. The space outside the circles in the districts is shaded according to the percentage values as per the legend of the map.

The proportion of population in age-group 15–59 indicates approximately the extent of the availability of employable population. This is only an approximate measure as this includes students, invalids etc., who are not available for employment. The males in age-group 15–59 constitute 52.14% of the total male population of the state. The highest proportion of males aged 15–59 is noticeable in Bangalore (56.05%) district. Including Bangalore, 7 districts have higher proportion of males in working age-group than the state average. Bidar and South Kanara are the only two districts which have less than 50% of the males in the working age-group in their male population .

Percentage of male population in age group 15–59 1971

State/District	Total Male Population	Male Population in age-group 15–59	Percentage of Male Population in age-group 15-59 to total Male population
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**14,971,900**	**7,806,965**	**52.14**
1. Bangalore	1,762,525	987,976	56-05
2. Belgaum	1,244,315	648,762	52.12
3. Bellary	570,804	298,846	52.36
4. Bidar	419,812	206,731	49.24
5. Bijapur	1,005,567	515,447	51.26
6. Chikmagalur	380,297	198,245	52.13
7. Chitradurga	720,642	369,943	51.33
8. Coorg	198,109	109,007	55.02
9. Dharwar	1,203,594	624,680	51.90
10. Gulbarga	878,142	448,807	51.11
11. Hassan	558,456	285,607	51.14
12. Kolar	773,293	403,794	52.22
13. Mandya	588,914	299,156	50.80
14. Mysore	1,069,904	572,779	53.54
15. North Kanara	433,946	227,170	52.35
16. Raichur	714,750	371,659	52.00
17. Shimoga	673,976	343,272	50.93
18. South Kanara	942,495	460,314	48.84
19. Tumkur	831,859	434,770	52.27

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

MAP 23

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

MYSORE STATE

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION

55·01 AND ABOVE

53.51 – 55.00

52.01 – 53.50

STATE AVERAGE 52.14

51.51 – 52.00

50.01 – 51.50

50·00 AND BELOW

TOTAL MALE POPULATION

1 960 000

1 000 000

360 000 & BELOW

OTHERS

MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE POPULATION

BIDAR	419 812	49.24 %
GULBARGA	878 142	51.11 %
BIJAPUR	1 005 567	51.26 %
BELGAUM	1 244 815	52.12 %
RAICHUR	714 750	52.00 %
BELLARY	1 203 594	51.90 %
DHARWAR	570 804	52.36 %
NORTH KANARA	433 946	52.35 %
SHIMOGA	673 976	50.93 %
CHITRADURGA	720 642	51.33 %
CHIKMAGALUR	380 297	52.13 %
TUMKUR	831 859	52.27 %
KOLAR	773 293	52.22 %
SOUTH KANARA	942 495	48.84 %
HASSAN	558 456	51.14 %
MANDYA	762 525	56.05 %
BANGALORE	588 914	50.80 %
COORG	198 109	55.02 %
MYSORE	1 069 904	53.54 %
MYSORE STATE	14 971 900	52.14 %

SCALE REDUCED 2 TIMES FOR MYSORE STATE

74° E. OF GREENWICH

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 6·31 12·54 43·63 58·10 92·76 100·00

0 12·11 24·06 83·67 111·42 177·88 191·77

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59

0 14·05 21·39 49·72 62·48 91·46 100·00

0 10·97 16·70 38·82 48·78 71·40 78·07

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 24

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

The change in the proportion of males in the working age-group 15-59 during the decade at the taluk level is shown in this map.

The 1961 population of the taluks by age-groups is first adjusted for the jurisdiction of the taluks in 1971. The percentage of variation in the proportion of males in the working age 15-59 is calculated using the expression $\left(\frac{B}{A}-\frac{B'}{A'}\right) \times 100$; where A and A′ stand for the total male population in 1971 and 1961 respectively, while B and B′ stand for the male population in age-group 15-59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively. The figures thus computed for the taluks are grouped into 9 ranges, 6 under 'gain' (increase) and 3 under 'loss' (decrease) and taluks are shaded accordingly as shown in the index of the map.

The proportion of males in the working age-group 15-59 has decreased to 52.14% from 52.84% during the decade. This fall in proportion is partly due to the increase in the proportion of population in age-groups 0-14 and 60 + years. A study of the map reveals that only 37 out of 175 taluks have shown gain in the proportion of males in the working age-group. In 28 of these taluks the gain in this proportion is only marginal. The taluks which have shown gains are scattered in 12 districts. South Kanara is singularly unique as its 7 out of 8 taluks have gained in the proportion of males in working age-group. All the taluks in Chikmagalur, North Kanara and Kolar districts, and taluks in the contiguous belt formed by the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary have recorded loss in their proportions.

Source: (1) Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, District Census Handbooks.

(2) Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B (i), Economic Tables.

MAP 24

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN
- 2·51 AND ABOVE
- 2.01 – 2.50
- 1.51 – 2.00
- 1.01 – 1.50
- 0.51 – 1.00
- 0.50 AND BELOW

LOSS
- 1.51 AND ABOVE
- 0.51 – 1.50 STATE AVERAGE 0.70
- 0.50 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

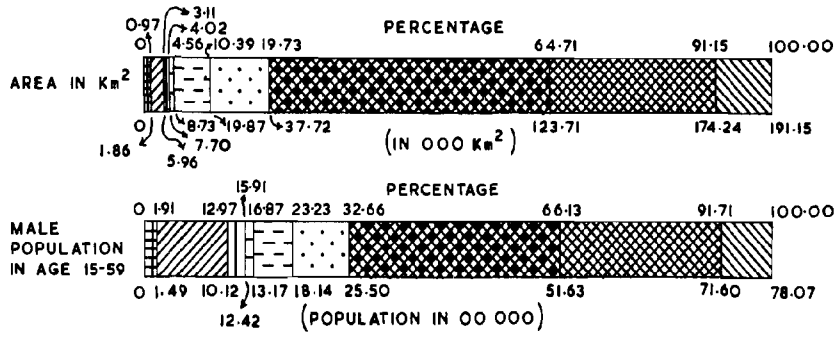
KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 25

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

This map shows the proportion of females in the age-group 15–59 to the total female population in each district in 1971. The cartographic technique is same as for map 23.

Females in the working age-group 15–59 account for 50.73% of the state's total female population. Their proportion in the districts varies from 48.06% to 53.02% obtained in the districts of Shimoga and Coorg respectively. In 9 districts, the proportion of females in the working age-group is less than state average. Interestingly, 8 out of these namely, Bijapur, Dharwar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Mandya, Tumkur and Chitradurga form a contiguous area surrounded by districts with higher proportions.

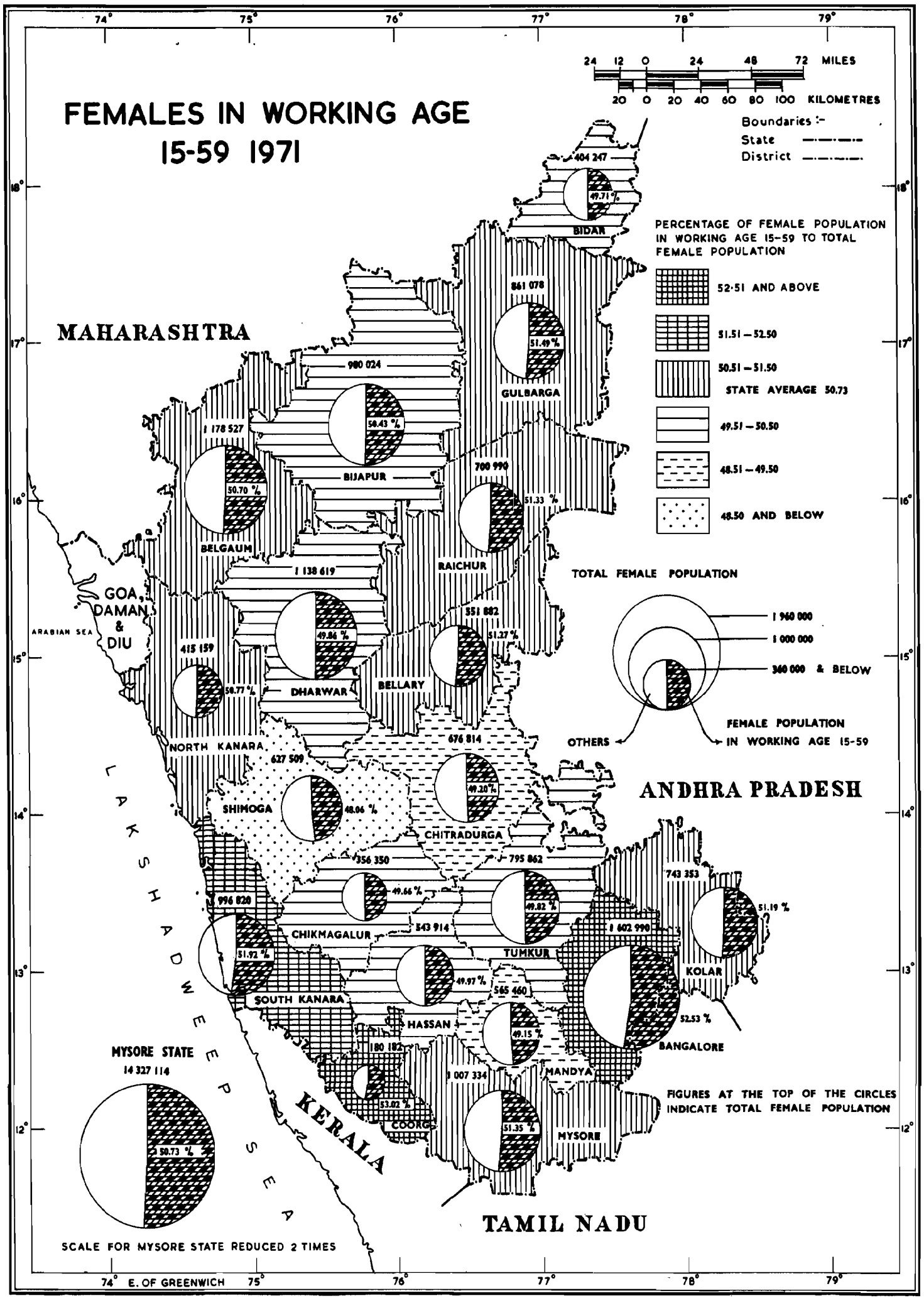
On the other hand the region from Belgaum to Kolar along the state boundary and the contiguous region formed by the border districts of Bellary, Raichur and Gulbarga have recorded higher proportions than the state average.

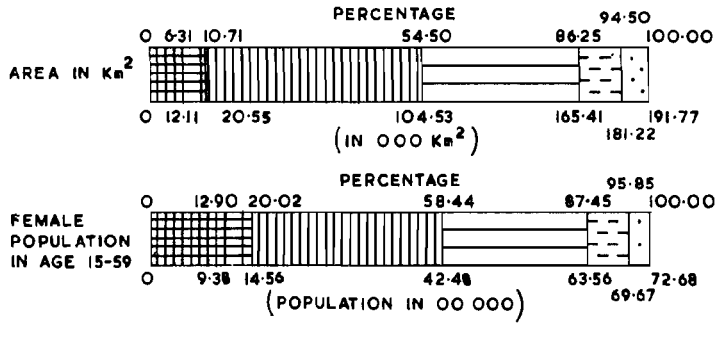
Percentage of female population in age-group 15-59 1971

State/District	Total female population	Female population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of female population in age-group 15-59 to total female population
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**14,327,114**	**7,267,946**	**50.73**
1. Bangalore	1,602,990	842,078	52.53
2. Belgaum	1,178,527	597,479	50.70
3. Bellary	551,882	282,938	51·27
4. Bidar	404,247	200,935	49.71
5. Bijapur	980,024	494,224	50.43
6. Chikmagalur	356,350	176,978	49.66
7. Chitradurga	676,814	332,966	49.20
8. Coorg	180,182	95,528	53.02
9. Dharwar	1,138,619	567,705	49.86
10. Gulbarga	861,078	443,347	51.49
11. Hassan	543,914	271,819	49.97
12. Kolar	743,353	380,556	51.19
13. Mandya	565,460	277,943	49.15
14 Mysore	1,007,334	517,245	51.35
15. North Kanara	415,159	210,774	50·77
16. Raichur	700,990	359,810	51.33
17. Shimoga	627,509	301,590	48.06
18. South Kanara	996,820	517,515	51.92
19. Tumkur	795,862	396,516	49.82

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

MAP 25


FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971
24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES
Boundaries :-
State
District
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°
MAHARASHTRA
404 247
49.71 %
BIDAR
861 078
51.49 %
GULBARGA
980 024
50.43 %
BIJAPUR
1 178 527
50.70 %
BELGAUM
700 990
51.33 %
RAICHUR
1 138 619
551 882
51.27 %
415 159
50.77 %
DHARWAR
49.86 %
BELLARY
676 814
49.20 %
627 509
48.06 %
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
356 350
49.66 %
795 862
49.82 %
996 820
51.92 %
CHIKMAGALUR
543 914
49.97 %
TUMKUR
743 353
51.19 %
1 602 990
KOLAR
SOUTH KANARA
565 460
52.53 %
BANGALORE
HASSAN
49.15 %
180 182
53.02 %
COORG
1 007 334
51.35 %
MANDYA
MYSORE
NORTH KANARA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
52·51 AND ABOVE
51.51 – 52.50
50.51 – 51.50
STATE AVERAGE 50.73
49.51 – 50.50
48.51 – 49.50
48.50 AND BELOW
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
1 960 000
1 000 000
360 000 & BELOW
OTHERS
FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
MYSORE STATE
14 327 114
50.73 %
SCALE FOR MYSORE STATE REDUCED 2 TIMES
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
E. OF GREENWICH


PERCENTAGE
0 6·31 10·71 54·50 86·25 94·50 100·00
AREA IN Km²
0 12·11 20·55 104·53 165·41 181·22 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)
PERCENTAGE
0 12·90 20·02 58·44 87·45 95·85 100·00
FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
0 9·38 14·56 42·48 63·56 69·67 72·68
(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 26

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

The map shows the variation in the proportion of females in working age-group 15–59 during 1961–71 at the taluk level. Same cartographic technique as of map 24 is used for preparing this map.

The state has recorded a fall in the proportion of females in the age-group 15–59 to total females from 51.30% in 1961 to 50.73% in 1971. The increase in the proportion of population in age-groups 0–14 and 60 and above is to some extent responsible for the decline in the proportion of 15–59. Coorg is the only district where all the 3 taluks have recorded gains. On the other hand in Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Mandya, Raichur and Tumkur districts, all the taluks have shown loss in the proportion in varying degrees. In the rest of the districts a mixed feature is observed and the taluks showing gains vary from 1 to 5 in number.

Source: (1) Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part II-B (i) General Economic Tables.

(2) Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B (i) Economic Tables.

MAP 26

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN
- 2·26 AND ABOVE
- 1.76 – 2.25
- 1.26 – 1.75
- 0.76 – 1.25
- 0·26 – 0·75
- 0·25 AND BELOW

LOSS
- 1·51 AND ABOVE
- 0.51 – 1.50 STATE AVERAGE 0.57
- 0.50 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

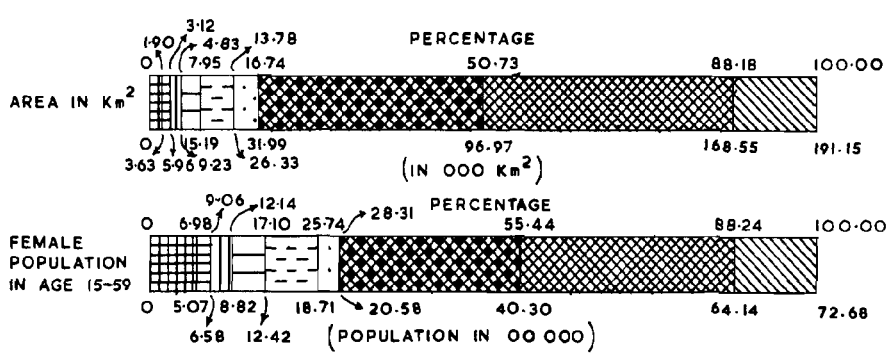
KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 27

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1971

The map shows the proportion of urban males in the age-group 15–59 to total male urban population of each district in the state in 1971. The cartographic method adopted for preparing this map is same as that for map 23.

Out of the total 3,722,691 males residing in the urban areas of the state, as many as 2,095,401 males *i.e.*,56.29% are in the employable age-group 15–59. The map reveals that in only 4 districts the proportion of the male population in working age-group is higher than the state average, namely Bangalore, Coorg, Mysore and Tumkur. These 4 districts are in the southern part of the state and it is noticed that on one side Bangalore and Tumkur are contiguous and on the other Coorg and Mysore are contiguous. Bangalore has the highest percentage of 59.22 and the quite obvious reason is the influence of Bangalore city, the state capital and pre-eminent industrial, commercial and trading centre. Coorg district is known for its coffee and cardamom plantations which are labour intensive and the urban areas are affected by the plantation industry since they function as commercial and service centres. The influence of Mysore city can be seen in the high proportion of employable urban male population in Mysore district. The Mysore University is located within this city and the city has a number of colleges and other institutions for higher and technical education. Besides, the city is an important trading centre also.

Eight districts fall in the 3rd range 55.01 – 56.50% which incidentally is the range in which state average falls. Five districts fall in the fourth range 53.51-55.00%, whereas only one district each is represented in the last two ranges.

Percentage of urban male population in age-group 15–59, 1971

State/District	Total Urban Male population	Urban Male population in age-group 15–59	Percentage of urban male population in age-group 15–59 to total urban male population
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**3,722,691**	**2,095,401**	**56.29**
1. Bangalore	992,527	587,744	59.22
2. Belgaum	260,001	144,517	55.58
3. Bellary	157,731	87,120	55.23
4. Bidar	61,984	32,140	51.85
5. Bijapur	217,756	118,392	54.37
6. Chikmagalur	59,981	33,055	55.11
7. Chitradurga	150,396	83,268	55.37
8. Coorg	31,359	18,399	58.67
9. Dharwar	386,557	213,478	55.23
10. Gulbarga	159,428	84,977	53.30
11. Hassan	78,040	43,733	56.04
12. Kolar	161,716	88,325	54.62
13. Mandya	82,980	45,693	55.07
14. Mysore	276,017	157,866	57.19
15. North Kanara	76,814	42,164	54.89
16. Raichur	112,098	60,643	54.10
17. Shimoga	161,852	90,187	55.72
18. South Kanara	195,161	107,010	54.83
19. Tumkur	100,293	56,690	56.52

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

MAP 27

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS

- 58·01 AND ABOVE
- 56.51 – 58.00
- 55.01 – 56.50 STATE AVERAGE 56.29
- 53.51 – 55.00
- 52.01 – 53.50
- 52.00 AND BELOW

URBAN MALE POPULATION

- 1 440 000
- 640 000
- 160 000 AND BELOW

OTHERS — MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 61 984 51.85%

GULBARGA 159 428 53.36%

BIJAPUR 217 756 54.37%

BELGAUM 260 001 55.38%

RAICHUR 112 098 54.10%

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 386 557 55.23%

BELLARY 157 731 55.23%

NORTH KANARA 76 814 54.89%

CHITRADURGA 150 396 55.37%

SHIMOGA 161 852 55.72%

ANDHRA PRADESH

TUMKUR 100 293 54.52%

KOLAR 161 716 54.62%

CHIKMAGALUR 59 981 55.1%

HASSAN 78 040 56.04%

SOUTH KANARA 195 161 54.83%

BANGALORE 992 527 59.22%

MANDYA 82 980 55.07%

COORG 31 359 56.67%

MYSORE 276 017 57.17%

MYSORE STATE 3 722 691 56.29%

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION

SCALE FOR MYSORE STATE REDUCED 2 TIMES

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA IN Km²

PERCENTAGE: 0 6·31 18·07 58·45 88·70 97·16 100·00

(IN 000 Km²): 0 12·11 34·66 112·10 170·10 186·32 191·77

MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59

PERCENTAGE: 0 28·93 39·17 74·54 94·42 98·47 100·00

(POPULATION IN 00 000): 0 6·06 8·21 15·62 19·78 20·63 20·95

MAP 28

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

The map shows the changing pattern in the proportion of urban males in working age-group 15-59 to the urban male population during the decade 1961-71 for each taluk of the state. The technique is same as for map 24. The taluks with no urban population either at one of the censuses, 1961 and 1971 or at both the censuses are left blank on the map.

The overall proportion of urban males in the age-group 15–59 to the total urban population of the state has increased from 55.45% in 1961 to 56.29% in 1971. Only 153 taluks are taken into account as the remaining 22 taluks were entirely rural either in 1961 or in 1971 or at both the censuses. Of these 22 taluks which are entirely rural, 17 taluks are so at both the censuses. The remaining 5 taluks had no urban population in 1961 only, but subsequently at 1971 census some places were classified as urban in these taluks.

Almost an even distribution of taluks is seen between those recording gain and loss. The districts in which a large number of taluks have recorded gain are Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Kolar, South Kanara and Tumkur. All the five taluks considered for the map in South Kanara district have recorded gains.

Source: (1) Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part II-B (i) General Economic Tables.

(2) Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B (i) Economic Tables.

MAP 28

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN
- 2·51 AND ABOVE
- 2.01 – 2.50
- 1.51 – 2.00
- 1.01 – 1.50
- 0.51 – 1.00 STATE AVERAGE 0.84
- 0.50 AND BELOW

LOSS
- ABOVE 1.51
- 0.51 – 1.50
- 0.50 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA IN Km^2

0 9·38 15·43 20·03 26·64 36·82 42·95 67·59 84·33 87·73 100·00

0 17·93 29·50 38·30 50·93 70·38 82·10 128·63 167·12 160·62 191·15

(IN 000 Km^2)

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59

PERCENTAGE

0 14·72 52·24 55·86 60·48 67·74 72·88 86·12 97·52 99·33 100·00

0 3·08 10·94 11·70 12·67 14·19 15·27 18·01 20·40 20·78 20·95

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 29

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

The map shows the proportion of rural males in working age-group 15–59 to the total rural male population of the districts of the state in 1971. Same method as of map *23* is adopted for this map.

Out of the total rural male population of 11,249,209 living in the rural areas of the state, 5,711,564 males accounting for 50.77% are in the working age-group 15-59. In 10 districts the proportion of rural males in the working age is higher than the state average. The lowest and the highest percentages of employable rural male population are recorded in South Kanara (47.28) and Coorg (54.34) district respectively. In Bidar, Shimoga and South Kanara districts the proportion is less than 50%.

Percentage of rural male population in working age-group 15-59, 1971

State/District	Total rural male population	Rural male population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural male population in age 15-59 to total rural male population
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**11,249,209**	**5,711,564**	**50.77**
1. Bangalore	769,998	400,232	52.76
2. Belgaum	984,814	504,245	51.20
3. Bellary	413,073	211,726	51.26
4. Bidar	357,828	174,591	48.79
5. Bijapur	787,811	397,055	50.40
6. Chikmagalur	320,316	165,190	51.57
7. Chitradurga	570,242	286,675	50.27
8. Coorg	166,750	90,608	54.34
9. Dharwar	817,037	411,202	50.33
10. Gulbarga	718,714	363,830	50.62
11. Hassan	480,416	241,874	50.35
12. Kolar	611,577	315,469	51.58
13. Mandya	505,934	253,463	50.10
14. Mysore	793,887	414,913	52.26
15. North Kanara	357,132	185,006	51.80
16. Raichur	602,652	311,016	51.61
17. Shimoga	512,124	253,085	49.42
18. South Kanara	747,334	353,304	47.28
19. Tumkur	731,566	378,080	51.68

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

MAP 29

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

- 53·01 AND ABOVE
- 52.01 – 53.00
- 51.01 – 52.00
- 50.01 – 51.00
- STATE AVERAGE 50.77
- 49.01 – 50.00
- 49.00 AND BELOW

RURAL MALE POPULATION

- 1 000 000
- 640 000
- 360 000
- 160 000

OTHERS — MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 357 828 48.79%

GULBARGA 718 714 50.62 %

BIJAPUR 787 811 50.40%

BELGAUM 984 814 51.20 %

RAICHUR 602 652 51.61 %

DHARWAR 817 037 50.33%

BELLARY 413 073 51.26%

NORTH KANARA 357 132 51.80%

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHITRADURGA 570 242 50.27%

SHIMOGA 512 124 49.42 %

CHIKMAGALUR 320 316 51.57 %

SOUTH KANARA 747 334 47.28%

HASSAN 480 416 50.35%

TUMKUR 731 566 51.68 %

KOLAR 611 577 51.58%

BANGALORE 769 998 52.76%

MANDYA 505 934 50.10%

MYSORE 793 887 52.26 %

COORG 166 750 54.34%

MYSORE STATE 11 249 209 50·77 %

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²: 0 2·14 12·54 50·93 87·26 92·76 100·00

0 4·10 24·05 97·67 167·33 191·77

(IN 000 Km²) 177·88

PERCENTAGE 90·76

MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59: 0 1·59 8·86 52·12 86·33 100·00

0 5·06 27·77 49·31 57·12

0·91 51·84

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 30

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

The map shows the changing pattern in the proportion of male population in working age-group 15–59 in rural areas at taluk level in the state during 1961–71. The technique used for preparing the map is same as that for map 24.

The proportion of males aged 15–59 in the rural population of the state as a whole has come down to 50.77% in 1971 from 52.07% in 1961. In case of 10 districts it is noteworthy that in all their constituent taluks, the proportion of rural employable males has decreased considerably. A contiguous region comprised of taluks from Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Bijapur districts is discernible in the north where an appreciable fall in the proportion of employable male population occured. In the southern part, all the taluks in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Kolar, Mandya and Coorg districts have experienced a decline in the proportion. Besides these districts wherein all the taluks have recorded fall in the proportion, there are 7 districts in which a large number of taluks have shown decline in the proportion. These districts are Belgaum, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara and Tumkur.

The map reveals that only 31 taluks have registered gain in the proportion of rural male population in the working age. These 31 taluks are distributed in the districts of Bangalore (8), Belgaum (3), Chitradurga (1), Dharwar (1), Hassan (2), Mysore (4), North Kanara (4), South Kanara (7) and Tumkur (1). It is significant to note that a majority of the taluks which have recorded increase in the proportion are in the southern part of the state. Bangalore and South Kanara districts are unique in that, for 8 out of 11 taluks in Bangalore and 7 out of 8 taluks of South Kanara have registered gain in proportion of rural male population in working age 15–59.

Source: (1) Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, District Census Hand Books.

(2) Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B (i) Economic Tables.

MAP 30

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN
- 2·26 AND ABOVE
- 1.76 – 2.25
- 1.26 – 1.75
- 0.76 – 1.25
- 0.26 – 0.75
- 0.25 AND BELOW

LOSS
- 2·01 AND ABOVE
- 0.51 – 2.00 STATE AVERAGE 1.30
- 0.50 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

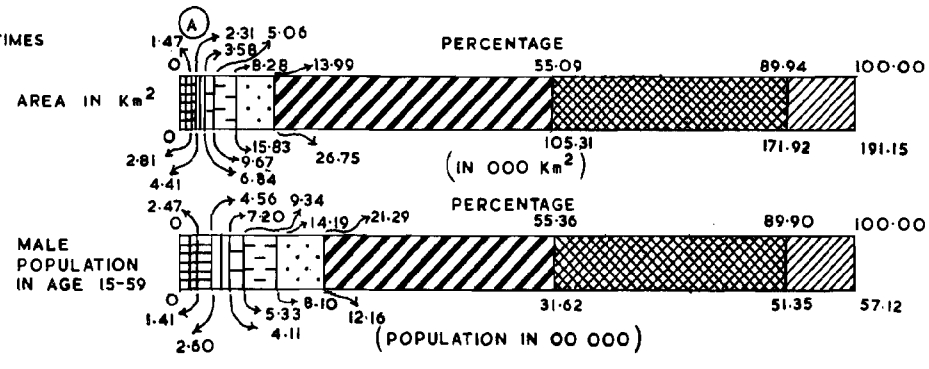
74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA ENLARGED AT (A) 10 TIMES

1·47 2·31

2·81 4·41



MAP 31

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1971

The map shows the proportion of urban female population in working age-group 15-59 to total urban females in each district of the state in 1971. The method adopted for preparing this map is same as that for map 23.

The total female population residing in the urban areas of the state is 3,399,402, of which 1,809,355 females, *i.e.*, 53.23% are in age-group 15–59. The proportion of females in age 15–59 in the urban female population of the districts varies from 49.53% to 55.46%. These lowest and highest proportions are noticed in Bidar and Bellary districts respectively. It is only in Bidar district that the proportion of females is less than 50%. Apart from Bellary, in 6 other districts which form a contiguous belt along the boundary line of the state, namely, Belgaum, North Kanara, South Kanara, Coorg, Mysore and Bangalore, the proportion of females in the working age-group is higher than the state average.

Percentage of Urban Female Population In Age-Group 15–59, 1971

State/District	Total female population in urban areas	Urban female population in age-group 15–59	Percentage of urban female population in age-group 15–59 to total urban female population
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**3,399,402**	**1,809,355**	**53.23**
1. Bangalore	873,227	480,861	55.07
2. Belgaum	237,792	126,644	53.26
3. Bellary	147,041	77,877	55.46
4. Bidar	57,147	28,306	49.53
5. Bijapur	203,419	106,560	52.38
6. Chikmagalur	55,097	28,472	51.68
7. Chitradurga	132,556	67,359	50.82
8. Coorg	27,332	14,560	53.27
9. Dharwar	351,416	183,192	52.13
10. Gulbarga	149,848	78,170	52.17
11. Hassan	71,371	37,368	52.36
12. Kolar	151,399	78,964	52.16
13. Mandya	75,808	38,582	50.89
14. Mysore	253,101	136,801	54.05
15. North Kanara	73,683	39,486	53.59
16. Raichur	105,373	55,287	52.47
17. Shimoga	145,461	74,876	51.47
18. South Kanara	198,017	109,363	55.23
19 Tumkur	90,314	46,627	51.63

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

MAP 31

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

- 55·01 AND ABOVE
- 54.01 – 55.00
- 53.01 – 54.00
- STATE AVERAGE 53.23
- 52.01 – 53.00
- 51.01 – 52.00
- 51.00 AND BELOW

URBAN FEMALE POPULATION

- 1 000 000
- 640 000
- 360 000
- 160 000 & BELOW

OTHERS → FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 57 147 49.53 %
GULBARGA 149 848 52.17 %
BIJAPUR 203 419 52.38 %
BELGAUM 237 792 53.26 %
RAICHUR 105 373 52.47 %
DHARWAR 351 416 52.13 %
BELLARY 147 041 55.46 %
NORTH KANARA 73 683 53.59 %
CHITRADURGA 132 556 50·02 %
SHIMOGA 145 461 51.47 %
TUMKUR 90 314 51.63 %
CHIKMAGALUR 55 097 51.68 %
KOLAR 151 399 52.16 %
SOUTH KANARA 198 017 55.23 %
HASSAN 71 371 52.36 %
BANGALORE 873,227 55.97 %
MANDYA 75 808 50·89 %
COORG 27 332 53.27 %
MYSORE 253 101 54.05 %

MYSORE STATE 3 399 402 53·23 %

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²: 0 — 13·74 — 19·97 — 34·46 — 74·13 — 88·91 — 100·00
0 — 26·34 — 38.29 — 66·08 — 142·16 — 170·51 — 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15–59: 0 — 36·92 — 44·48 — 54·47 — 84·29 — 92·58 — 100·00
0 — 6·68 — 8·05 — 9·86 — 15·25 — 16·75 — 18·09
(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 32

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1961–71

This map depicts the change in the proportion of urban female population in working age-group 15-59 to the total urban females in each taluk of the state during 1961-71. The technique adopted for this map is same as for map 24.

The taluks with no urban population either at one of the censuses 1961 and 1971 or at both the censuses are left blank on this map.

The proportion of females in working age 15-59 in the urban population has increased from 52. 38% in 1961 to 53.23% in 1971 during the decade in the state. Out of the total of 175 taluks, 22 taluks have not been represented in the map as they were either entirely rural at one of the 1961 and 1971 censuses or at both. All the taluks of Chikmagalur (7) and South Kanara (5) districts have increased their proportions of females in age-group 15-59. The districts where a large number of taluks have recorded loss in the proportion are Bangalore, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur and Shimoga.

Source: 1. Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, District Census Hand Books.

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B (i) Economic Tables.

MAP 32

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN
- 2·26 AND ABOVE
- 1.76 – 2.25
- 1.26 – 1.75
- 0.76 – 1.25
- STATE AVERAGE 0.85
- 0.26 – 0.75
- 0.25 AND BELOW

LOSS
- 2·26 AND ABOVE
- 1.26 – 2.25
- 1.25 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

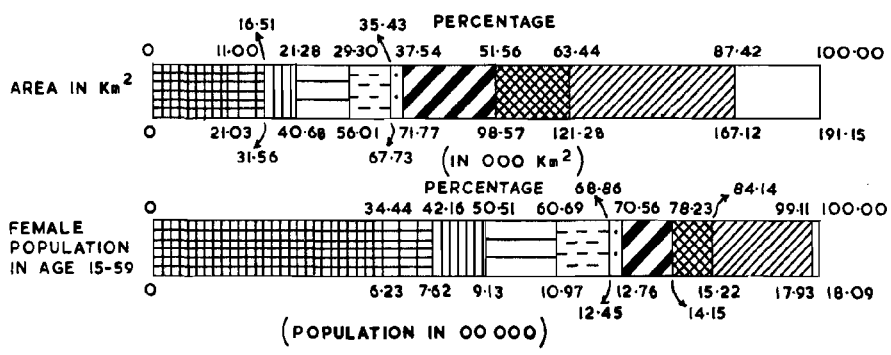
KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 33

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

The map shows the proportion of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 to the total rural females in each district of the state in 1971. Same technique as that used for map 23 is adopted for this map also.

Out of the 10,927,712 females enumerated in the rural areas of Mysore, 5,458,591 are in the working age 15-59. Thus the employable female population in the rural population constitutes 49.95%. In 9 districts the proportion is higher than that of the state. These districts are Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur, Belgaum, North Kanara, South Kanara, Coorg, Mysore and Kolar. In each of these districts the proportion of females in the employable age-group is more than 50%. The highest and lowest proportions are in Coorg (52.97%) and Shimoga (47.03 %) districts respectively.

Percentage of rural female population in working age group 15-59, 1971

State/District	Total rural female Population	Rural female population in age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural female population in age group 15-59 to total rural female population
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**10,927,712**	**5,458,591**	**49.95**
1. Bangalore	729,763	361,217	49.50
2. Belgaum	940,735	470,835	50.05
3. Bellary	404,841	205,061	50.65
4. Bidar	347,100	172,629	49.73
5. Bijapur	776,605	387,664	49.92
6. Chikmagalur	301,253	148,506	49.30
7. Chitradurga	544,258	265,607	48.80
8. Coorg	152,850	80,968	52.97
9. Dharwar	787,203	384,513	48.85
10. Gulbarga	711,230	365,177	51.34
11. Hassan	472,543	234,451	49.61
12. Kolar	591,954	301,592	50.95
13. Mandya	489,652	239,361	48.88
14. Mysore	754,233	380,444	50.44
15. North Kanara	341,476	171,288	50.16
16. Raichur	595,617	304,523	51.13
17. Shimoga	482,048	226,714	47.03
18. South Kanara	798,803	408,152	51.10
19. Tumkur	705,548	349,889	49.59

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

MAP 33

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

- 52·01 AND ABOVE
- 51.01 – 52.00
- 50.01 – 51.00
- 49.01 – 50.00
- STATE AVERAGE 49.95
- 48.01 – 49.00
- 48.00 AND BELOW

RURAL FEMALE POPULATION

- 1 800 000
- 640 000
- 360 000
- 160 000 & BELOW

OTHERS ← → FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KARNATAKA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR	347 100	49.73 %
GULBARGA	711 230	51.34 %
BIJAPUR	776 605	49.92 %
BELGAUM	940 735	50.05 %
RAICHUR	595 617	51.13 %
DHARWAR	787 203	48.85 %
BELLARY	404 841	50.65 %
NORTH KANARA	341 476	50.16 %
CHITRADURGA	544 258	48.80 %
SHIMOGA	482 048	47.03 %
CHIKMAGALUR	301 253	49.30 %
SOUTH KANARA	798 803	51.10 %
TUMKUR	705 548	49.59 %
KOLAR	591 954	50.95 %
HASSAN	472 543	49.61 %
BANGALORE	729 763	49.56 %
MANDYA	409 652	48.88 %
COORG	158 850	52.97 %
MYSORE	754 233	50.44 %

MYSORE STATE
10 927 712
49·95 %

SCALE FOR MYSORE STATE REDUCED 10 TIMES

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

12° 13° 14° 15° 16° 17° 18°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 2·14 22·31 50·34 79·09 94·50 100 00
0 4·10 42·77 96·52 151·66 181·22 191 77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
0 1·48 21·24 49·25 79·56 95·85 100·00
0 0·81 11·59 26·88 43·42 52·32 54·59
(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 34

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

The percentage gain or loss in the proportion of females in working age-group 15-59 in rural population of the taluks of the state during the decade 1961-71 is depicted in the map. The technique used for preparing this map is same as that for map 24.

The overall proportion of females aged 15-59 in the rural areas of the state has fallen from 51.00% to 49.95% in 1971. This fall in proportion is not confined to any particular broad region of the state, for it envelopes a large number of taluks, *i.e.*, 141 out of 175 taluks, as can be seen on the map. In the region formed by the 5 contiguous districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Bijapur on one hand and in Shimoga, Tumkur, Kolar and Mandya on the other which are not contiguous, all the taluks have recorded loss in the proportion. On the contrary, all the 3 taluks of Coorg district have recorded increase in their proportions.

In 34 taluks, as can be seen from the map,the proportion of females in working age group has increased. These 34 taluks mostly appear as patches in 10 districts. It is significant to note that in the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Coorg, Dharwar, Mysore, North Kanara and South Kanara the taluks which have recorded gain in varying degrees form contiguous areas signifying as pockets of different character as distinct from the rest of the taluks.

Source : 1. Census of India 1961,Volume XI, Mysore, District Census Hand Books.

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B(i) Economic Tables.

MAP 34

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN
- 1·25 AND ABOVE
- 1·01 – 1·25
- 0·76 – 1·00
- 0·51 – 0·75
- 0·26 – 0·50
- 0·25 AND BELOW

LOSS
- 1·76 AND ABOVE
- 1·01 – 1·75
- STATE AVERAGE 1·05
- 1·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA ENLARGED AT (A) & (B) 5 TIMES

2·41 3·62
4·61 6·93

AREA IN Km²

(A) 2·41 3·62 5·56 8·04 12·00 16·12 — 4·61 6·93 10·67 15·37 22·95 30·82

PERCENTAGE 0 47·10 81·60 100·00

(IN 000 Km²) 0 90·03 155·97 191.15

2·35 3·31
2·57 3·62

FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15–59

(B) 2·35 3·31 5·65 9·01 13·81 20·18 — 2·57 3·62 6·18 9·85 15·10 22·06

PERCENTAGE 0 47·60 76·81 100·00

(POPULATION IN 00 000) 0 52·02 83·94 109 28

MAP 35

URBAN POPULATION 1971

The map shows the proportion of urban population at the taluk level in the state as per 1971 census.

The percentages of urban population to the total population of the taluks are computed and the percentage figures are grouped into 6 ranges as per the legend of the map and all the taluks are shaded accordingly. Taluks which have no urban population are left blank.

In the total population of 29, 299, 014 in the state, those residing in the urban areas are 7,122, 093 persons accounting for 24.31% of the total population. Out of 175 taluks in the state, 17 are entirely rural. These are Mallapuram and Sandur of Bellary district; Aurad of Bidar district; Bilgi of Bijapur district; Hirekerur, Kalghatgi and Mundargi of Dharwar district; Afzalpur and Jevargi of Gulbarga district; Ankola, Mundgod, Siddapur and Supa of North Kanara district; Yelburga of Raichur district; and Belthangady, Buntwal and Sullia of South Kanara district.

A glance at the map reflects that there is considerable variation in the proportion of urban population from taluk to taluk. The proportion ranges from 4.56% in Sorab taluk to an exceptionally high 93.07% in Bangalore North taluk. It is seen that as many as 14 taluks have an urban population of over 42%. These 14 taluks are scattered all over the state. In 12 of these taluks the high urban proportion is due to the presence of large towns/ urban agglomerations with population around one lakh or more and in 2 the presence of 2 or more towns/urban agglomerations, aggregating to a sizable urban population, is responsible for the high proportions. All the 3 taluks falling in the range 34.01-42.00% are in the northern parts of the state and even here also the high proportions can be traced to the presence of larger towns/urban agglomerations with population over 50,000. A study of the map reveals that proportion of urban population appears to be low in the taluks of southern Mysore than in the north. In South Kanara, Coorg and in the districts which formed the former princely state of Mysore a large number of towns have population below 10,000. Thus the urban proportion in the taluks in this region is quite low.

Percentage of urban population to the total population 1971

State/District		Percentage of urban population to total population
1		2
MYSORE STATE		**24.31**
1. Bangalore	...	**55.44**
2. Belgaum	...	20.54
3. Bellary	...	27.15
4. Bidar	...	14.46
5. Bijapur	...	21.21
6. Chikmagalur	...	5.62
7. Chitradurga	...	20.25
8. Coorg	...	15.51
9. Dharwar	...	31.51
10. Gulbarga	...	17.78
11. Hassan	...	13.55
12. Kolar	...	20.65
13. Mandya	...	13.76
14. Mysore	...	25.48
15. North Kanara	...	17.73
16. Raichur	...	15.37
17. Shimoga	...	23.62
18. South Kanara	...	20.28
19. Tumkur	...	11.72

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 35

URBAN POPULATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

- 42·01 AND ABOVE
- 34.01 – 42.00
- 26.01 – 34.00
- 18.01 – 26.00
- STATE AVERAGE 24·31
- 10.01 – 18.00
- 10·00 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

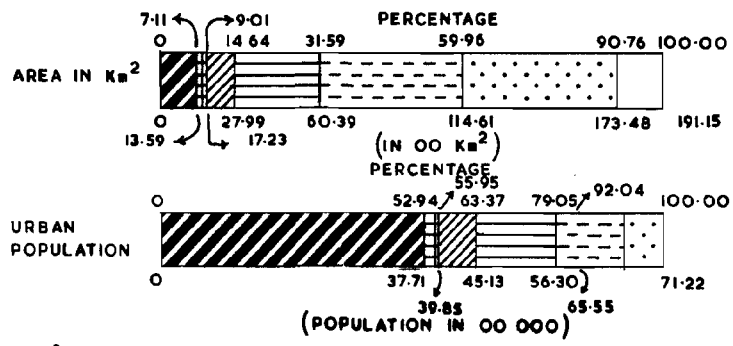
KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 36

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961-71

This map shows the regional variations in the intercensal change of the urban population in the state at the taluk level during 1961-71.

The percentages of increase or decrease during 1961-71 in the urban population of the taluks which had urban population at both the censuses 1961 and 1971 are computed. These percentage figures are grouped into 9 ranges, 7 under gain and 2 under loss, as shown in the legend of the map. Taluks with no urban population at any of the censuses 1961 or 1971 or at both are left blank.

The urban population in the state has increased from 5,266,493 in 1961 to 7,122,093 in 1971, thus registering a growth rate of 35.23% during the decade. After making due adjustments for the 1971 jurisdiction of taluks 153 taluks, which contained urban population both at 1961 and 1971 censuses,have been considered for this map. A brief study of the map reveals that 9 taluks have registered decrease in their urban population. The decrease in the urban population in these taluks is mainly due to the declassification of towns and fall in the areas of urban centres thereof. The urban population has depleted considerably during the decade in the taluks of Sagar, Yelandur, Thirumakudlu Narasipur, Krishnarajanagar, Kumta and Hungund due to declassification of at least one town from each. Due to transfer of a good number of villages included under the urban areas of the City Improvement Trust Board (C.I.T.B.) area of Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board to the rural portion of the Bangalore South and Bangarpet taluks respectively, the urban population in these taluks has fallen considerably. In 1961 Dharwar was a separate town in Dharwar taluk. But consequent on the formation of Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation and inclusion of the same under Hubli taluk for census purpose there has been a sizable decrease in urban area and population of Dharwar taluk even with the addition of a new town in 1971.

In the rest of the taluks, the growth rate of urban population varies considerably. The lowest and highest growth rates are registered in Byadgi (6.65%) and Raibag (125.20%) taluks respectively. In 6 taluks with growth rate over 60.00% namely, Raibag, Khanapur, Muddebihal, Badami, Udipi and Turuvekere and in 3 with growth rate between 50.01% and 60.00% namely, Gokak, Somvarpet and Karkal the high growth rates are mainly due to the creation of new urban centres.

At the district level it is observed from the following table that the growth rate of urban population is below the state average in Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Mysore, North Kanara, Shimoga and Kolar. In districts other than Chikmagalur, the low growth rate as already indicated above is due to the declassification and delimitation of area of towns. In the absence of addition of any town , the growth in urban population of Bidar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Mandya and Raichur districts is mainly that of the existing towns. In a few cases there has been expansion in the area of towns in these districts, which also has contributed towards the growth of urban population.

An impressive growth rate of 58.67% is recorded in the Mandya district which is followed by Chitradurga with 48.80%. Though, there has been substantive growth in the urban centres of Bangalore district, the growth rate is just more than the state average due to fall in the urban area. In 1961 census, 171 villages had been included under the City Improvement Trust Board (C.I.T.B.) area, which formed part of the Bangalore Metropolitan Area. These villages have been now listed under Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks, to which they belonged earlier, on their exclusion from C.I.T.B. area. Hence the drastic reduction in urban area and related population owing to this has brought down the growth rate in Bangalore district.

Decadal increase in urban population 1961-71

State/District	Urban population		Percentage increase of urban population during 1961-71
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**5,266,493**	**7,122,093**	**35.23**
1. Bangalore	1,357,444	1,865,754	37.45
2. Belgaum	357,469	497,793	39.25
3. Bellary	206,537	304,772	47.56
4. Bidar	81,221	119,131	46.68
5. Bijapur	313,406	421,175	34.39
6. Chikmagalur	89,472	115,078	28.62
7. Chitradurga	190,159	282,952	48.80
8. Coorg	42,689	58,691	37.49
9. Dharwar	524,624	737,973	40.67
10. Gulbarga	226,421	309,276	36.59
11. Hassan	107,536	149,411	38.94
12. Kolar	293,272	313,115	6.77
13. Mandya	100,072	158,788	58.67
14. Mysore	414,969	529,118	27.51
15. North Kanara	120,864	150,497	24.52
16. Raichur	160,622	217,471	35.39
17. Shimoga	260,368	307,313	18.03
18. South Kanara	280,359	393,178	40.24
19. Tumkur	138,989	190,607	37.14

MAP 36

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

GAIN

60·01 AND ABOVE

50.01 – 60.00

40.01 – 50.00

30.01 – 40.00
STATE AVERAGE 35·23

20.01 – 30.00

20·00 AND BELOW

ENTIRELY RURAL

LOSS

30·01 AND ABOVE

30·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

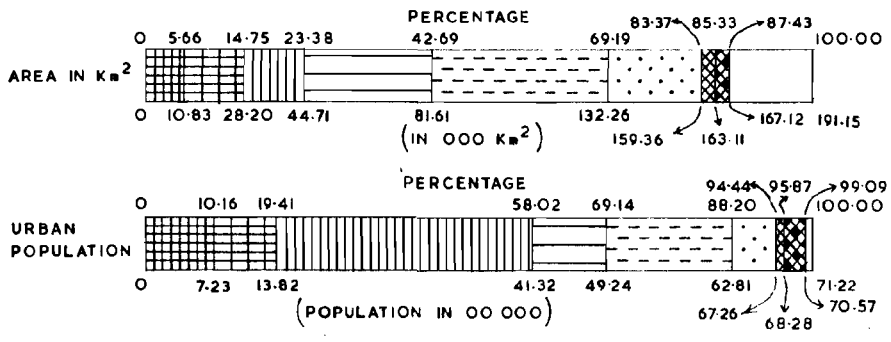
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 37

RURAL POPULATION 1971

The map brings out the regional variations in the proportion of rural population at the taluk level. The technique is same as for map35.

Over 75% of the state's population of 29,299,014 reside in the rural areas of the state. This large component of rural population in the total population of the state generally reflects the situation that obtains in the country as a whole. The rural proportion in the taluks varies from as low as 6.93% to an even 100% for 17 taluks which are entirely rural. The map reveals that in 15 of the taluks the proportion of the rural population is relatively low. The lower proportion in these taluks are rather an exception and is due to the higher urban concentration in these taluks. Among these, Bangalore North and Hubli taluks deserve special mention as they have an exceptionally small rural components, *i.e.*, 6.93% and 16.69% respectively.

A district level appraisal reveals that Tumkur has the highest proportion of rural population followed by Mandya and Hassan districts. The rural proportion is lower than that of the state average in the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Dharwar and Mysore. Bangalore is the only district with a rural population of less than 50% in the state.

State/District	Total population	Total rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population.
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**29,299,014**	**22,176,921**	75.69
1. Bangalore	3,365,515	1,499,761	44.56
2. Belgaum	2,423,342	1,925,549	79.46
3. Bellary	1,122,686	817,914	72.85
4. Bidar	824,059	704,928	85.54
5. Bijapur	1,985,591	1,564,416	78.79
6. Chikmagalur	736,647	621,569	84.38
7. Chitradurga	1,397,456	1,114,504	79.75
8. Coorg	378,291	319,600	84.49
9. Dharwar	2,342,213	1,604,240	68.49
10. Gulbarga	1,739,220	1,429,944	82.22
11. Hassan	1,102,370	952,959	86.45
12. Kolar	1,516,646	1,203,531	79.35
13. Mandya	1,154,274	995,586	86.24
14. Mysore	2,077,238	1,548,120	74.53
15. North Kanara	849,105	698,608	82.28
16. Raichur	1,415,740	1,198,269	84.64
17. Shimoga	1,301,485	994,172	76.39
18. South Kanara	1,939,315	1,546,137	79.73
19. Tumkur	1,627,721	1,437,114	88.29

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 37

RURAL POPULATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

- ENTIRELY RURAL
- 90.00 — 99.99
- 80.00 — 89.99
- 70.00 — 79.99 STATE AVERAGE 75·69
- 60.00 — 69.99
- 59·99 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

L A K S H A D W E E P S E A

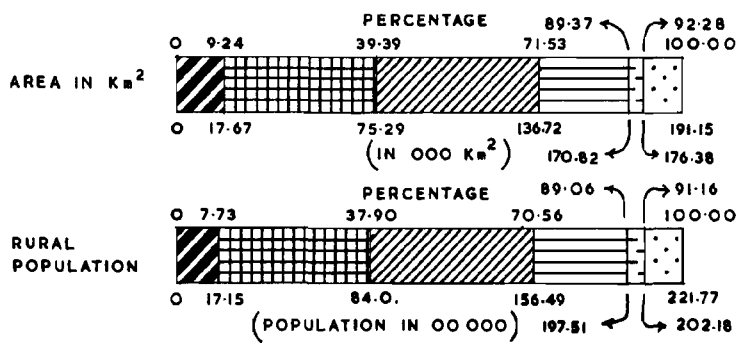
KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 38

URBAN CONCENTRATION 1971

This map reflects the pattern of urban concentration in the state in 1971. Urban centres have been classified into six classes according to the size of population as indicated in the legend of the map and then these urban centres are plotted at their locations by spheres proportionate to the size of their population. Talukwise percentage figures of urban population to total population are plotted at the centre of each taluk and isopleths at suitable intervals are interpolated. The intervening space between isopleths is hatched according to the gradation values as displayed in the legend of the map. The taluks devoid of urban centres have been left blank.

Of the total 29,299,014 population in the state, 7,122,093 persons live in 230 urban centres including five urban agglomerations which constitute 24.31 per cent of the total population. The percentage of urban population is considerably high in this state as compared to all India figure (19.91%). The rapid industrialisation, execution of developmental projects under five year plans, commercialisation of agriculture products, growth of trade and commerce and better means of transportation are some of the factors which have given rise to large number of urban centres in this state.

The areas of very high concentration of urban population(above 45%)are located in the vicinity of Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Kolar, Bhadravati, Davanagere, Hospet and Belgaum. Among these nucleii of heavy concentration of urban population Bangalore segment shows very high concentration of urban population (93.07%). This is obviously due to the location of the largest city of Bangalore in this region. These nucleii of high concentration of urban population are successively surrounded by narrow belts of lower concentration of urban population ranging from 15 to 45 per cent. These belts occupy considerable large areas in central and north-western parts of the state. Besides these areas of high concentration of urban population, two segments of high concentration (above 35%) are located in Gulbarga and Raichur districts. These segments are again engulfed by narrow zones containing medium high concentration of urban population ranging between 15 and 35 per cent. In the remaining parts of the state the concentration of urban population is generally below 15 per cent except some pockets located at Hassan, Tumkur, Mandya, Karwar and Honavar, where this proportion is above 15 per cent.

MAP 38

URBAN CONCENTRATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDRY

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION.

45 AND ABOVE

35

25

15

0 ENTIRELY RURAL

MAHARASHTRA

GOA DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KARNATAKA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

BAY OF BENGAL

SIZE OF POPULATION OF CITIES/TOWNS

100 000 ABOVE CLASS I

50 000-99 999 CLASS II

20 000-49 999 CLASS III

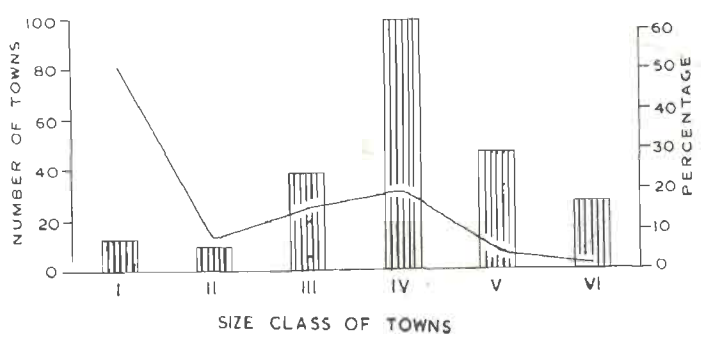
10 000-19 999 CLASS IV

5 000-9 999 CLASS V

LESS THAN 5 000 CLASS VI

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 39

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901—71

The map depicts the total urban population for eight census years from 1901 to 1971. The break-up of the urban population living in towns of various size classes for each district is also shown for each of the eight census years.

Eight vertical bars proportionate to the total urban population for the eight decennial years from 1901 to 1971 are drawn in each district. Each of these bars are further divided into 5 parts proportionate to the population contained in class I cities, urban agglomerations (population 1,00,000 and above), class II towns (population 50,000-99,999), class III towns (population 20,000-49,999), Class IV towns (population 10,000-19,999) and class V and VI towns together (population less than 10,000). To differentiate these sectors various shades of hatchings are used. Census years are indicated at the bottom of the bars and a vertical scale on the right side of the diagram indicates the population in absolute number. While computing data in case of Hubli-Dharwar and all urban agglomerations the constituent units are grouped throughout the period 1901-1971 to coincide with the situation in 1971 to facilitate comparison. Similarly the population of the towns for the previous censuses are worked out according to their jurisdiction in 1971.

A study of the map reveals that the urban population in the state as a whole has had continuous growth except in 1901-11 and that the growth is rapid after 1941. The ravages of famine and disease as well as declassification of towns during 1901–11 were instrumental in bringing down the urban population in 1911.

The districts present a varying picture. A fall in urban population is witnessed in 1911 in all the districts of the state except Bangalore, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Kolar, North Kanara and South Kanara districts. The urban population continued to fall during 1911-21 also in the districts of Bidar, Coorg and Raichur. Besides these districts, North Kanara also recorded a fall in 1921 census. The census of 1961 also witnessed a decline in the urban population in the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, North Kanara, and Raichur all being from the erstwhile Bombay province and Hyderabad State integrated with the New Mysore State in 1956. The strict application of the criteria of an urban area in 1961 census resulted in the deletion of a large number of towns which were treated as such in the previous census. This caused a sizable reduction in the urban population in these 5 districts. The growth in the four districts of Bangalore, Gulbarga, Kolar and South Kanara has been gradual. However, the growth in the earlier decades was relatively slow.

At the beginning of the century smaller towns *i.e.*, those in classes IV, V and VI contained the largest proportion of urban population. This position gradually changed with the accretion of population in the urban centres and consequent upward movement of the towns in size class. The increase in the population of class I towns is phenomenol. The number of class I towns, which was only one in 1901 accounting for 9.70% of those residing in urban areas in that year, now is 12 and share over 51% of the urban population.

Size classwise percentage of urban population 1901–71

Class of Urban centres	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
I	51.06	41.13	36.23	30.32	24.03	18.39	12.12	9.70
II	8.24	12.58	8.73	12.10	9.52	15.33	13.62	12.65
III	15.38	15.95	13.26	8.58	11.95	9.54	15.79	14.04
IV	19.35	19.50	16.99	19.73	17.27	17.51	13.07	14.60
V	4.74	8.46	20.96	20.97	23.99	22.82	27.32	30.77
VI	1.23	2.38	3.83	8.30	13.84	16.41	18.08	18.24

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 39

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

CLASS I TOWNS
POPULATION 100 000 AND ABOVE

CLASS II TOWNS
POPULATION 50 000 - 99 999

CLASS III TOWNS
POPULATION 20 000 - 49 999

CLASS IV TOWNS
POPULATION 10 000 - 19 999

CLASS V & VI TOWNS
POPULATION BELOW 10 000

MAHA-RASHTRA

GULBARGA

BIJAPUR

RAICHUR

BELGAUM

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

BELLARY

DHARWAR

NORTH KANARA

SHIMOGA

CHITRA DURGA

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHIK MAGALUR

TUMKUR

KOLAR

HASSAN

SOUTH KANARA

BANGALORE

MANDYA

COORG

MYSORE

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

MYSORE STATE

SCALE REDUCED 1/2 TIMES FOR BANGALORE, DHARWAR, KOLAR AND MYSORE DISTRICTS.

SCALE ENLARGED 2 1/2 TIMES FOR COORG, NORTH KANARA AND BIDAR DISTRICTS.

74° E. OF GREENWICH

74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

12° 13° 14° 15° 16° 17° 18°

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 MILLIONS

1971
1961
1951
1941
1931
1921
1911
1901

CLASS I
CLASS II
CLASS III
CLASS IV
CLASS V & VI

MAP 40

DEGREE OF URBANISATION 1971

This map shows the extent of urban influence exerted by urban centres of the state over their surrounding areas in 1971.

The urban centres in the state have been placed into 6 groups according to their population size and each urban centre is represented by a circle drawn at its location with radius representing the distance upto which the urban agglomeration (U.A)/town or city is exerting its influence. The population size of the urban centres and the assumed distances upto which each urban centre falling in different groups exerts its influence are indicated below.

Class of Urban centre	Population size	Extent of urban influence (radius of the circle)
Class I	1,000,000 and above	50 km
Class I	500,000-999,999	40 km
Class I	100,000-499,999	30 km
Class II	50,000-99,999	20 km
Class III&IV	10,000-49,999	10 km
Class V&VI	Below 10,000	,,

Circles which are not overlapping are drawn in full, whereas those overlapping are joined to delineate the contiguous urban areas. Areas which are beyond the influence of the urban centres are shaded in almond colour.

There are 230 urban agglomerations and towns in the state according to 1971 census. These have been represented on the map as per the method given above. Of the 12 urban agglomerations/cities with over 1 lakh population in the state, only Bangalore urban agglomeration falls in the population size 1,000, 000 and above. The remaining 11 fall in the group 100,000-499,999 and there is no town in the state with population between 500,000-999,999. A glance at the map reveals that Bangalore urban agglomeration exerts its sphere of influence over all the towns of that district. The Bangalore-Mysore axis is also conspicuous by an almost contiguous urban development along the Bangalore-Mysore rail and road links and this forms an highly urbanised zone in the state. A few clusters made up of class II, III and IV towns interacting with each other form significant spheres of urban influence. Important towns around which such urban development is perceptible are Udipi in South Kanara, Hospet in Bellary, and Rabkavi-Banhatti and Bagalkot in Bijapur districts. The class V and VI towns represented by dots in the map exert very insignificant influence upon their surrounding areas. These towns mostly represent isolated urban development. A large number of these towns are situated in the southern part of Mysore state. Though these smaller towns are isolated, a concentration of such small urban centres is however discernible in the Coorg district.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 40

DEGREE OF URBANISATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY SH
MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS
RAILWAY BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAY METRE GAUGE

MAHARASHTRA

GOA DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

R. Bhima
R. Ghataprabha
R. Malaprabha
R. Krishna
R. Tungabhadra
R. Kalinadi
R. Sharavati
R. Cauvery

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

URBAN INFLUENCE

CLASS I TOWNS
POP. 1 000 000 & ABOVE
50 Km RADIUS

CLASS I TOWNS
POP. 500 000 — 999 999
40 Km RADIUS

CLASS I TOWNS
POP. 100 000 — 499 999
30 Km RADIUS

CLASS II TOWNS
POP. 50 000 — 99 999
20 Km RADIUS

CLASS III & IV TOWNS
POP. 10 000 — 49 999
10 Km RADIUS

CLASS V & VI TOWNS
BELOW 10 000

NON - URBAN

SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

CLASS I
1 000 000 & ABOVE
CLASS I
500 000 - 999 999
CLASS I
100 000 - 499 999
CLASS II
50 000 - 99 999
CLASS III & IV
10 000 - 49 999
CLASS V & VI
BELOW 10 000

NUMBER OF URBAN CENTRES

1961
0 6 16 46 122 183 219
0 7·3 21·0 55·8 83·6 100·0
2·8
PERCENTAGE

NUMBER OF URBAN CENTRES

1971
0 12 21 59 158 204 230
0 9·1 25·7 68·7 88·7 100·0
5·2
PERCENTAGE

SIZE CLASS OF URBAN CENTRES
I
II
III
IV
V
VI

MAP 41

TOWNS THAT LOST URBAN STATUS DURING 1961-71

The map indicates the towns which were declassified as rural subsequent to 1961 Census by their population size class according to1961 Census.

Towns which lost urban status during 1961-71 are grouped into 6 classes according to their population at 1961 census as follows:

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	5,000 - 9,999
Class VI	Below 5,000

Spheres are drawn at the location of the towns which lost urban status subsequent to 1961 in proportion to their respective class and size of population according to 1961 census.

There are 9 places in the state which were treated as towns at 1961 census but have lost that status subsequently. These 9 places are Sulibhavi of Bijapur district; Agara-Mamballi, Mirle, Mugur, Saligrama and Talkad of Mysore district; Gokarn and Kumbarkop of North Kanara district; and Kargal Project Area of Shimoga district. Of these, Kargal Project Area and Mirle were class III and IV towns respectively. The rest were class V.

Gokarn, Mirle, Saligrama, Mugur, Talkad and Agara-Mamballi were municipal towns in 1961 and lost their municipal status subsequently. As they did not satisfy the other criteria for being declared as town in 1971 they were declassified as rural. Sulibhavi along with its associated village Amingad was treated as an urban unit in 1961 in view of its large population. Subsequently Amingad was treated as a separate village and Sulibhavi and Amingad together could not be considered as a single unit. Hence erstwhile Sulibhavi town was declassified. Kargal Project Area was the headquarters of the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project and contained nearly 50,000 population in 1961. With the completion of project work the population declined and hence treated as rural. Kumbarkop was a constituent unit of Dandeli town group in 1961. Kumbarkop relapsed into its village status as town group concept was given up in 1971 census.

Besides the above 9 places, there are places which do not figure in the list of urban areas of 1971 but were not declassified as rural either. Such places are not shown in the map as they have only lost their separate identity. These areas are Jodikempapura, Kethamaranahalli and Yeswantapur merged in Bangalore Corporation area; Hubli and Dharwar towns which were merged to form Hubli-Dharwar Corporation; Lakshmipur Sanitary Board merged in Arsikere town and Mandya Sugar Town included in Mandya Municipal Area.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 41

TOWNS THAT LOST URBAN STATUS DURING 1961–71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS IN 1961

- 20 000–49 999 CLASS III
- 10 000–19 999 CLASS IV
- 5 000–9999 CLASS V
- BELOW–5 000 CLASS VI

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR

GULBARGA

BIJAPUR

SULIBHAVI

BELGAUM

RAICHUR

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

KUMBARKOP

DHARWAR

BELLARY

NORTH KANARA

GOKARN

KARGAL PROJECT AREA

SHIMOGA

CHITRADURGA

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHIKMAGALUR

TUMKUR

KOLAR

SOUTH KANARA

HASSAN

BANGALORE

SALIGRAMA

MANDYA

MIRLE

COORG

TALKAD

MUGUR

AGARA-MAMBALLI

MYSORE

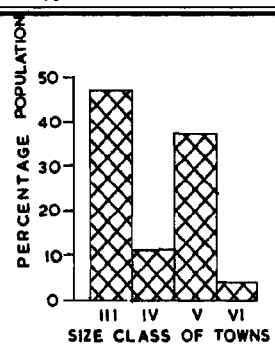
KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 42

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND II URBAN CENTRES 1971

This map indicates the predominant functional characteristics of urban centres with a population of 50,000 and above.

For this map the 9 broad 1971 Census industrial categories of workers have been grouped into 6 broad groups representing 6 main functions of towns/U. As as indicated below :

Broad-Industrial Categories	*Functional Groups*
I Cultivators II Agricultural Labourers III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations etc.	I Primary Activities
IV Mining and quarrying	II Mining
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs VI Construction	III Industrial
VII Trade and Commerce	IV Commercial
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	V Transport
IX Other services	VI Service

For each urban centre percentage of workers under each of the 6 functional groups to total workers have been calculated and the functional character of the urban centre is determined by these percentage values. If in a urban centre the percentage of workers under a functional group constitutes 40% or more of the total workers such a urban centre is regarded as mono-functional and is designated by that function. If percentages are less than 40% in each and if the figures against any two add up to 60% or more, then such a urban centre is regarded as bi-functional. In case even the percentages of any two activities do not come up to 60% such a urban centre is regarded as multi-functional and in such cases three of the predominant functions are considered.

Circles are drawn proportionate to the population of the Class I and II Cities/Towns/Urban Agglomerations with population 1 lakh and above and 50,000 to 99,999 respectively. Different grades of hatchings are assigned to each of the 6 functional characteristics as detailed in the legend on the map. In case of mono-functional urban centres,the corresponding circle 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 hatched with relevant shades corresponding to the predominant functions of the urban centres concerned.

There are 12 Class I and 9 Class II urban centres in the State. Among these 21 urban centres represented in the map, 5 are mono-functional, two are bi-functional and the rest multi-functional. In Bangalore, Mangalore,Bhadravathi Urban Agglomerations and Davanagere, industry is the perdominant function. In Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration mining activity is the predominant economic function. This is the only urban centre in the state with mining as the predominant function. The two bi-functional urban centres are Belgaum Urban Agglomeration and Bidar. The combination of functions of industry, service and trade and commerce is generally the most common in all the multi-functional urban centres except in Raichur where industry is replaced by transport, storage and communications and in Hospet and Gadag-Betgeri where service is replaced by Primary activities.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables

MAP 42

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND II URBAN CENTRES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER
- PRIMARY
- MINING
- INDUSTRY
- TRADE AND COMMERCE
- TRANSPORT
- SERVICES

POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF URBAN CENTRES
- 100 000 AND ABOVE
- 50000 – 99 999

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR
Bidar
Gulbarga
GULBARGA
Bijapur
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
Bagalkot
Raichur
RAICHUR
Belgaum
Gadag-Betgeri
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
Hubli - Dharwar
Hospet
Bellary
DHARWAR
BELLARY
NORTH KANARA
Davanagere
SHIMOGA
Chitradurga
ANDHRA PRADESH
Bhadravati
Shimoga
CHITRADURGA
TUMKUR
CHIKMAGALUR
Tumkur
KOLAR
Bangalore
SOUTH KANARA
Kolar Gold Fields
Hassan
Mangalore
MANDYA
HASSAN
Mandya
BANGALORE
COORG
Mysore
KERALA
MYSORE
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

ENLARGEMENT AT (A) AND (B), TEN TIMES

(A)
WORKERS IN CLASS I TOWNS
PERCENTAGE
0 5·82 7·16 43·76 63·13 75·79 100·00
0 0·74 0·60 4·55 6·57 7·89 10·41
(WORKERS IN 00 000)
5·82 7·16
0·60 0·74

(B)
WORKERS IN CLASS II TOWN
PERCENTAGE
0 14·78 15·41 41·38 64·59 78·22 100·00
0 25·73 24·67 69·08 107·83 130·59 166·94
(WORKERS IN 000)
14·78 15·41
24·67 25·73

MAP 43

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971

This map shows the predominant economic functions of class III and IV towns/UAs with population size 20,000 to 49,999 and 10,000 to 19,999 respectively.

The technique used for preparing this map is same as that for the previous map. Mining is not included in the legend of the map as there are no urban centres with that predominant function among class III and IV urban centres.

There are 38 class III and 99 class IV urban centres in the State. Of these, 73 are mono-functional, 15 bi-functional and the rest are multi-functional. The map indicates that the large number of towns/UAs has primary activity as the sole or as one of the predominant functions. Among the mono-functional towns/UAs the predominant economic function is primary activity in 58, industry in 13 and trade and commerce in only one. In the northern districts of Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Raichur the economic function, in a large number of towns/UAs is characteristically primary. The function transport, storage, and communications does not appear in any bi-functional town/UA as one of predominant character.

In 9 out of 15 bi-functional towns/UAs industry and primary activities are the predominant functions. Among multi-functional towns/UAs transport, storage and communications forms one of the predominant functions in only 3 towns. Out of 50 multi-functional towns/UAs in 23 industry, primary activity and trade and commerce and in 11 industry, trade and commerce and services are predominant.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 43

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER

- PRIMARY
- INDUSTRY
- TRADE & COMMERCE
- TRANSPORT
- SERVICES
- MINING

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

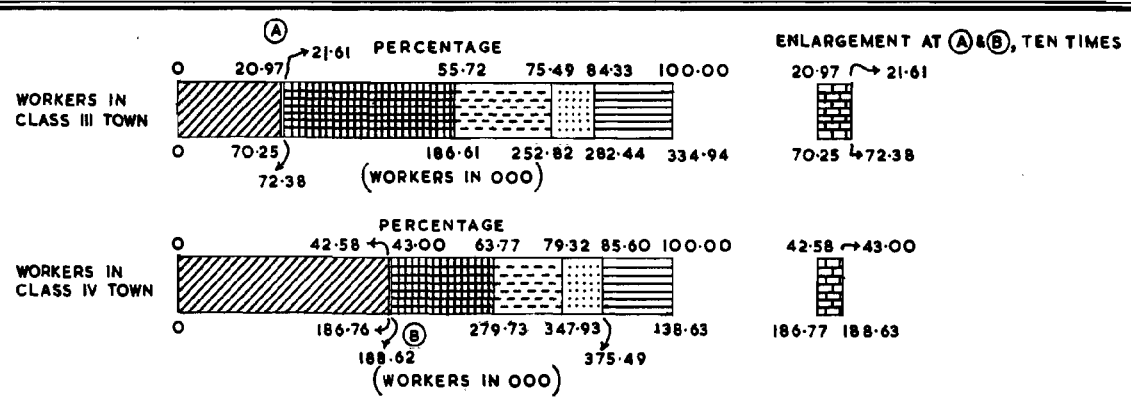
Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Humnabad, Chitaguppa, Aland, Indi, Shahabad, Chitapur, Sedam, Sindgi, Yadgir, Gurmatkal, Shahapur, Shorapur, Basawana Bagewadi, Talikot, Jamkhandi, Athani, Kudachi, Raibag, Chikodi, Sadalga, Nippani, Terdal, Sankeshwar, Hukkeri, Konnur, Mudalgi, Mahalingapur, Rabkavi - Banhatti, Mudhol, Kerur, Guledgud, Muddebihal, Hungund, Lingsugur, Mudgal, Manvi, Sindhnur, Ramdurg, Bailhongal, Badami, Ilkal, Gajendragad, Nargund, Ron, Saundatti-Yellamma, Khanapur, Navalgund, Annigeri, Naregal, Gangavati, Siruguppa, Tekkalkote, Koppal, Kampli, Kamalapur, Amaravathi, Alnavar, Haliyal, Dandeli, Kundgol, Lakshmeshwar, Shiggaon, Savanur, Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Kottur, Haveri, Hangal, Ranibennur, Byadgi, Karwar, Sirsi, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Shikaripur, Sagar, Harihar, Challakere, Hiriyur, Tirthahalli, Tarikere, Birur, Kadur, Sira, Gauribidanur, Madhugiri, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Vijayapura, Chikmagalur, Chikmayekanahalli, Tiptur, Doddaballapur, Kolar, Mulbagal, Devanahalli, Coondapur, Udipi, Malpe, Udyavar, Shirva, Shivalli, Karkal, Mulki, Belur, Arsikere, Yelahanka, Kunigal, Magodi, Hoskote, Bangarpet, Malur, Channarayapatna, Sakleshpur, Puttur, Ramanagaram, Anekal, Channapatna, Maddur, Holenarasipur, Pandavapura, Krishnarajanagar, Kanakapura, Mercara, Hunsur, Srirangapatna, Bannur, Malavalli, Kollegal, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet

POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF URBAN CENTRES

- 20 000 – 49 999
- 10 000 – 19 999

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

14° 15° 16° 17° 18° 13° 12°



MAP 44

IN-MIGRANTS 1971

The map shows the proportion of in-migrants by place of birth in the total population of each district by sex and place of residence.

The total in-migrants in each district are represented by a circle drawn in proportion to the total number of persons born outside the concerned district. The circle in each district is divided into 4 sectors representing male and female in-migrants to the rural and urban areas of the district. To differentiate the rural area from the urban, the former is shaded. The total number of in-migrants enumerated in each district is indicated above the respective circles and the percentage of in-migrants against each sector is also given.

The percentage of in-migrants to the total population of the district is calculated for each district and these percentage figures are then grouped into 5 ranges. These ranges are represented by different grades of hatchings as shown in the legend to the map and the space outside the circles is shaded with appropriate hatchings.

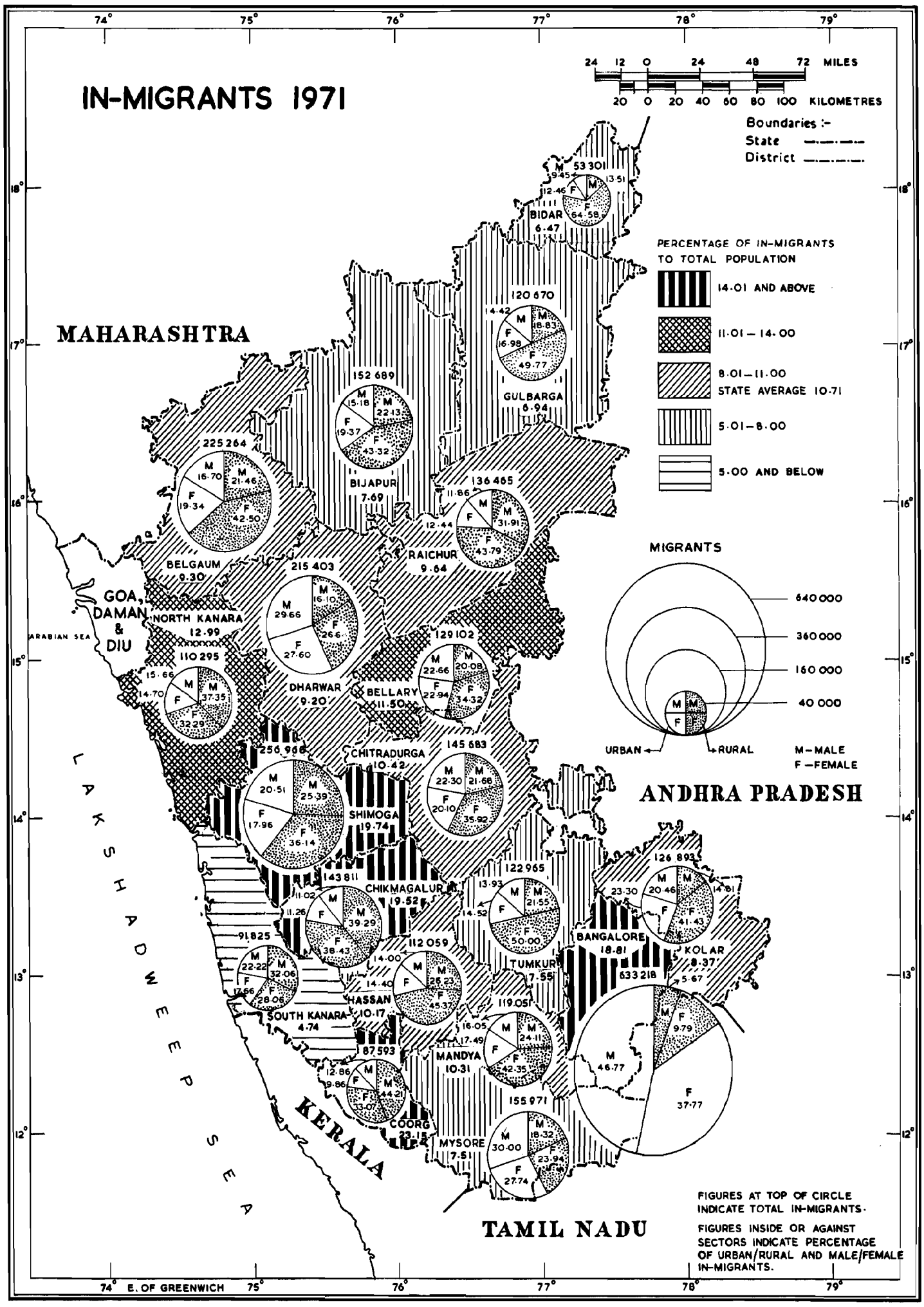
In the total population of 29,299,014 in the state, the inter-district in-migrants within the state and in-migrants from outside the state together numbering 3,139,226 persons constitute 10.71% of the total population. A glance at the map reveals that Bellary (11.50%) and Bangalore(18.81%) on the one hand and four *malnad* districts namely, North Kanara (12.99%), Shimoga (19.74%), Chikmagalur and Coorg (23.15%) on the other hand have considerably higher proportions of in-migrant population. The coffee and cardamom plantations as well as the 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 the capital of the state, administrative offices of the Government are located here and the city has also a number of educational and research institutions. 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 as may be expected and nearly 85% of them reside in urban areas. Bellary district has drawn a large number of in-migrants from the adjoining areas, especially from Andhra Pradesh. The general development in the field of agriculture following the completion of Tunga Bhadra Project, construction work relating to irrigational canals, establishment of sugar factories, continuing importance of iron ore mining, etc., within this district are responsible for the relatively large component of in-migrants in the population of this district. The contiguous districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Bijapur on the one hand and Belgaum, Dharwar and Raichur on the other hand in the northern part of the state have an almost same proportion of in-migrants in their population. Among the southern districts, Chitradurga, Hassan and Mandya contain an almost equal proportion of in-migrants. South Kanara (4.74%) has the lowest proportion of in-migrants in its population.

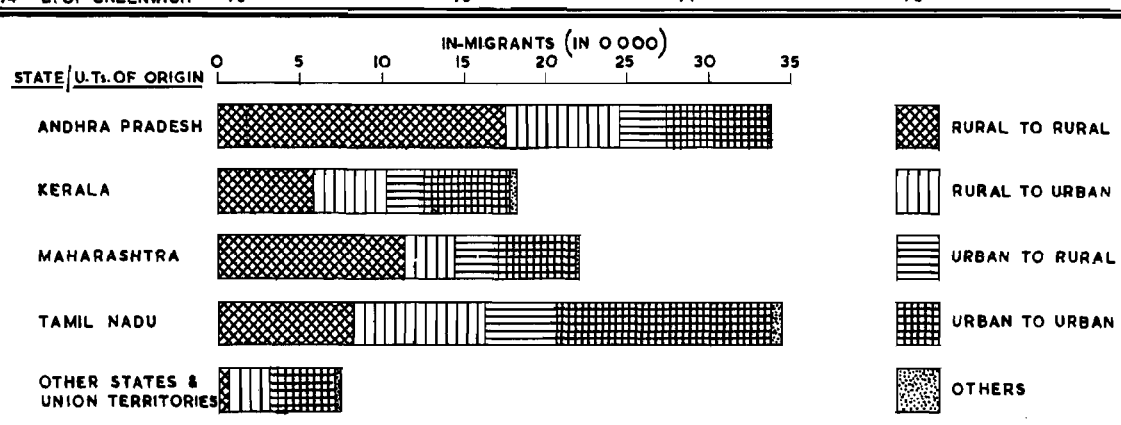
The districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwar are exceptional, for only these three exhibit a predominance of urban residence among the in-migrants. In the rest of the districts, a large portion of in-migrant population reside in the rural areas.

Marriage is an important factor which causes movement of population, particularly of females from place to place. Thus, females exceed males among the in-migrants. However, in the rural areas of Chikmagalur and in the urban areas of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Mysore and Shimoga male in-migrants exceed females. Further, in both urban and rural areas of Coorg, North Kanara and South Kanara districts male in-migrants outnumber females.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP 44


IN-MIGRANTS 1971
24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES
Boundaries :-
State
District
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
14·01 AND ABOVE
11·01 – 14·00
8·01 – 11·00
STATE AVERAGE 10·71
5·01 – 8·00
5·00 AND BELOW
MIGRANTS
640 000
360 000
160 000
40 000
URBAN
RURAL
M – MALE
F – FEMALE
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
BIDAR 6·47
GULBARGA 6·94
BIJAPUR 7·69
RAICHUR 9·64
BELGAUM 9·30
NORTH KANARA 12·99
DHARWAR 9·20
BELLARY 11·50
CHITRADURGA 10·42
SHIMOGA 19·74
CHIKMAGALUR 19·52
HASSAN 10·17
SOUTH KANARA 4·74
COORG 23·15
MANDYA 10·31
MYSORE 7·51
TUMKUR 7·55
BANGALORE 18·81
KOLAR 8·37
53 301
120 670
152 689
225 264
136 465
215 403
129 102
110 295
256 966
145 683
143 811
122 965
126 893
112 059
91 825
87 593
119 051
155 971
633 218
FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS.
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS.
74° E. OF GREENWICH
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°


IN-MIGRANTS (IN 0 000)
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
STATE/U.Ts. OF ORIGIN
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
MAHARASHTRA
TAMIL NADU
OTHER STATES & UNION TERRITORIES
RURAL TO RURAL
RURAL TO URBAN
URBAN TO RURAL
URBAN TO URBAN
OTHERS

MAP 45

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1971

The map shows the extent of inter-district migration in the state according to place of birth.

The segments of the split circle which is drawn in proportion to the size of gross migrants (in-migrants plus out-migrants) represent in-migrants and out-migrants in each district. These segments are further sub-divided to show the rural and urban migrants. The percentage of net migrants (in-migrants minus out-migrants) to the total population is computed for all the districts. The districts are grouped according to their percentage values as shown in the legend and the space outside the circles in each district is shaded appropriately. While preparing this map, data relating to those migrants for whom the rural/urban status of their place of birth was unclassifiable and also for whom the district of birth was unspecified have been excluded.

The map reveals an important aspect of inter-district movement of population *i.e.*, between the place of birth and place of enumeration. The 'in-migrants' here refer to those enumerated in a particular district but born in other districts, whereas those born in a particular district but have been enumerated in other districts are referred to as 'out-migrants'. The number of gross migrants indicate the extent of migrational activity experienced by a district. The size of gross migrants in Bangalore and Dharwar districts indicate that they have experienced a fair degree of migrational movement of population.

In the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mandya, North Kanara, Raichur and Shimoga the proportion of in-migrants exceed that of out-migrants. The excess of in-migrants over the out-migrants in these districts has resulted in an accretion to the population of these districts in so far as inter-district migration is concerned. In the rest of the districts, the proportion of out-migrants is more than the in-migrants. The proportion of 'net migrants' to total population clearly brings out this aspect.

The above mentioned 10 districts have gained population due to the inter-district movement. Of these, in the district of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Coorg, North Kanara and Bangalore, the net addition *i.e.*, the excess of in-migrants over out-migrants account for over 4% of their respective population. In the other districts the net addition is less than one per cent.

South Kanara district has recorded the maximum loss of population in this process of migration. Tumkur shows this loss of over 4%.

MAP 45

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

GAIN
- 4·00 & ABOVE
- BELOW 4·00

LOSS
- 4·00 & ABOVE
- BELOW 4·00

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL GROSS MIGRANTS.

THE PERCENTAGE FIGURES OF IN-MIGRANTS/ OUT-MIGRANTS IN RURAL/URBAN AREAS TO GROSS MIGRANTS ARE WRITTEN INSIDE OR AGAINST THE RESPECTIVE SECTORS.

GROSS MIGRANTS
- 490 000
- 360 000
- 250 000
- 160 000
- 90 000

R = RURAL
U = URBAN

OUT-MIGRANTS IN-MIGRANTS

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KARNATAKA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR −0·63 — 33 085 (R 45·49, U 12·30; R 28·38, U 13·83)

GULBARGA 0·86 — 110 925 (R 34·43, U 8·79; R 39·40, U 17·38)

BIJAPUR −1·92 — 260 960 (R 44·06, U 13·26; R 27·86, U 14·82)

BELGAUM −0·68 — 223 399 (R 40·47, U 13·23; R 28·99, U 17·31)

RAICHUR 0·78 — 158 429 (R 38·69, U 7·82; R 39·56, U 13·93)

DHARWAR −0·77 — 386 927 (R 35·97, U 16·35; R 22·86, U 24·82)

BELLARY −1·20 — 124 295 (R 38·66, U 16·78; R 26·59, U 17·97)

NORTH KANARA 4·40 — 126 635 (R 22·20, U 19·35; R 45·41, U —)

CHITRADURGA 0·89 — 292 568 (R 15·25, U 10·91; R 46·93, U 26·91)

SHIMOGA 10·72 — 224 134 (R 4·06, U 30·35; R 62·02, U 3·57)

CHIKMAGALUR 8·70 — 159 362 (R 18·18, U 11·71; R 53·47, U 16·64)

TUMKUR −4·48 — 182 783 (R 33·02, U 16·56; R 35·85, U 14·57)

SOUTH KANARA −9·79 — 65 229 (R 18·18, U 17·33; R 46·90, U 17·59)

HASSAN 0·14 — 239 953 (R 48·38, U 16·82; R 23·44, U 11·36)

MANDYA 0·49 — 202 127 (R 37·72, U 10·67; R 34·65, U 16·76)

COORG 5·00 — 210 484 (R 31·82, U 15·22; R 29·21, U 23·75)

BANGALORE 4·18 — 489 368 (R 17·53, U 18·17; R 13·11, U 51·19)

KOLAR −2·78 — 151 749 (R 31·02, U 32·85; R 20·90, U 15·24)

MYSORE −2·40 — 246 456 (R 27·24, U 32·87; R 13·39, U 26·50)

MIGRANTS IN (0 000)

TYPES OF MOVEMENT	0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60
RURAL TO RURAL	
RURAL TO URBAN	
URBAN TO RURAL	
URBAN TO URBAN	
OTHERS	

MALE
FEMALE

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

MAP 46

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES
1971

The map shows the proportion of urban migrants to total migrants in each of the districts of the state. The distribution of in-migrants by place of last residence in the cities/urban agglomerations (U.A.) with a population of 100,000 and over is also depicted.

The total number of migrants to the class I urban centres with a population of one lakh and over is represented by proportionate circles drawn at their locations. The circles show the percentage of migrants whose place of last residence was located -(A) I (a) within the district but outside the urban centre,(b) in other districts of the state; II-in other states in India; (B) outside India. Further, the districts are grouped into 5 ranges as shown in the legend according to their percentage of urban migrants to total migrants.

There are 12 cities/urban agglomerations in the state which have a population of over one lakh. The proportion of migrants falling into different cateogries of 'last residence' varies significantly among the urban centres. In the urban centres of Mangalore, Bijapur, and Gulbarga migrants from places within the district exceed 50% of the total migrants. The migrants with last residence in other districts of the state form the largest proportion in Mysore, Bhadravati, Shimoga and Davanagere. The Kolar Gold Fields U. A. has over 64% of migrants from the other states and union territories. Significantly a large number of these migrants are from the bordering state of Tamil Nadu. The gold mining activity in the vicinity of this U. A. is responsible for the higher concentration of such migrants. Bangalore, Bellary, and Belgaum urban centres also show relatively higher proportion of migrants from other parts of the country. It is only in Bangalore U. A. that the migrants from outside the country form one per cent. In all the other urban centres such persons account for very much less than one per cent.

The proportion of urban migrants in the total migrant population of Bangalore district is the highest in the state. In Mysore, Bellary and Dharwar districts too this proportion is significantly higher. These four districts are known for higher urban content in their population. Raichur district has the lowest proportion of urban migrants in its migrant population.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables (Tables D II and D V)

MAP 46

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
- 35.01 AND ABOVE
- 29.01—35.00
- 23.01 29.00
- 17.01—23.00
- 17.00 AND BELOW

TOTAL MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES
- 640 000
- 360 000
- 160 000
- 40 000

A—RESIDED IN INDIA
- ELSEWHERE IN DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION
- IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF STATE
- FROM OTHER STATES IN INDIA

B-OUTSIDE INDIA

U.A-URBAN AGGLOMERATION

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 15.07

GULBARGA 19.81
46 600
0.16
17.41
28.06
54.37

BIJAPUR 23.50
40 285
14.17
19.28
66.49

BELGAUM 23.87
83 535
0.65
30.03
45.29
24.01

BELGAUM U.A.
146 225
0.18
15.05
43.58
41.19

RAICHUR 15.09

HUBLI — DHARWAR
35985
0.18
47.10
26.40
26.32

BELLARY 31.03

DHARWAR 34.54

NORTH KANARA 20.81

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

49 355
8.56
35.36
55.95

DAVANAGERE

CHITRADURGA 27.95

50 960
12.18
35.10
52.59

SHIMOGA 27.74

50 860
19.75
19.17
61.01

BHADRAVATI U.A.

SOUTH KANARA 20.75

CHIKMAGALUR 17.68

TUMKUR 16.94

KOLAR 26.42

ANDHRA PRADESH

32 445
0.53
15.87
64.80
18.80

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS U.A.

72 245
0.72
29.69
61.07
8.52

MANGALORE U.A.

HASSAN 19.52

BANGALORE U.A.
624 215
1.00
63.00

MANDYA 20.94

113 170
0.55
15.89
34.07
49.49

COORG 18.44

MYSORE 32.40

18.47
42.78
37.75

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS IN CITY/U.A.

FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RESPECTIVE MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS.

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MIGRANTS (IN 00 000)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

LAST RESIDENCE
- WITH IN THE STATE OF ENUMERATION
- STATE IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE OF ENUMERATION
- OUTSIDE INDIA

MALE
FEMALE

MAP 47

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1971

The map shows the percentage of migrants who have been residing in the place of enumeration for a period of upto 4 years to the total migrants of the districts and their rural-urban ratio by sex.

The circles drawn in the districts represent the number of migrants with residence upto 4 years in respective districts of the state. The circles are also utilised to show the proportion of migrants to rural and urban areas by sex. The percentage of migrants who have resided upto 4 years in the district of enumeration to total migrants is shown by hatching according to the percentage values as indicated in the legend.

The districts of Chikmagalur (38.93%), Coorg (43.17%) and North Kanara (42.18%) have the highest percentage of migrants who had continuous residence for less than 4 years. A majority of the districts fall into the range of 30.01 to 33.00 per cent. Bidar (25.97%) and Mandya (26.00%) districts have the lowest percentage of migrants with a residence of less than 4 years.

The districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and South Kanara have over two lakhs of migrants who have been residing therein upto 4 years. There are significant differences in the distribution pattern with regard to rural/urban residence and sex of the migrants as revealed in the map. With the exception of Bangalore district where more than half of its population is urban, in all the remaining districts the percentage of migrants in rural areas exceeds that in urban. Similarly a sex differential is observed in the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg and North Kanara where the proportion of males exceeds that of females.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables

MAP 47

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

- 36.01 AND ABOVE
- 33.01–36.00
- 30.01–33.00
- 27.01–30.00
- 27.00 AND BELOW

TOTAL MIGRANTS

360 000
160 000
40 000

URBAN — RURAL

M–MALE
F–FEMALE

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ARABIAN SEA

L A K S H A D W E E P S E A

BIDAR 25·97 — 53 955
GULBARGA 28·66 — 137 455
BIJAPUR 30·82 — 208 145
BELGAUM 31·21 — 255 855
RAICHUR 34·19 — 146 820
GOA, DAMAN & DIU — 142 130
DHARWAR 30·33 — 249 035
BELLARY 34·56 — 105 125
NORTH KANARA 42·18
SHIMOGA 31·75 — 164 075
CHITRADURGA 35·21 — 149 120
CHIK–MAGALUR 38·93 — 107 765
TUMKUR 27·76 — 134 080
KOLAR 28·14 — 108 155
BANGALORE 29·53 — 322 775
HASSAN 32·62 — 106 050
SOUTH KANARA 32·67 — 203 790
MANDYA 26·00 — 83 445
MYSORE 30·88 — 161 660
COORG 43·17 — 72 785

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS)

FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS)

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MIGRANTS (IN 00 000)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- RURAL TO RURAL
- RURAL TO URBAN
- URBAN TO RURAL
- URBAN TO URBAN
- OTHERS

MALE
FEMALE

MAP 48

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971

The map shows the number of migrants who have been residing in the district of enumeration for a period between 5 and 9 years and also the proportion of such migrants in rural and urban areas by sex. The proportion of these migrants to the total migrants in the district is also depicted.

The cartographic method used for preparing this map is the same as that for the map 47.

The map reveals that among the districts Bangalore (16.19), Bellary (17.17), Shimoga (17.06) and South Kanara (16.40) have comparatively higher percentage of migrants with residence between 5 and 9 years. Including these four districts, there are in all 9 districts which have higher percentage of migrants with this period of residence. In the remaining ten districts, this percentage is comparatively low.

A sizable number of migrants with residence between 5 and 9 years are in the districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwar and South Kanara. In all the districts except Bangalore, migrants to rural areas account for the largest proportion. So far as the sex differential among migrants is concerned, Bangalore, Chitradurga and Coorg are exceptional as in the urban areas of these three districts male migrants predominate.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP 48

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING BETWEEN 5 TO 9 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
- 16.01 AND ABOVE
- 15.01 — 16.00
- 14.01 — 15.00
- 13.01 — 14.00
- 13.00 AND BELOW

TOTAL MIGRANTS
250 000
160 000
90 000
40 000
10 000
URBAN — RURAL

MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR 11.99 — 24 905
GULBARGA 13.74 — 65 895
BIJAPUR 12.75 — 86 070
BELGAUM 14.55 — 119 250
RAICHUR 15.86 — 68 180
BELLARY 17.17 — 119 045
DHARWAR 14.50 — 52 220
NORTH KANARA 15.31 — 51 595
SHIMOGA 17.06 — 88 140
CHITRADURGA 15.81 — 66 960
CHIKMAGALUR 15.55 — 102 305
TUMKUR 14.91 — 43 050
KOLAR 13.93 — 72 005
BANGALORE 16.19 — 176 990
MANDYA 14.66 — 53 555
HASSAN 13.26 — 43 125
SOUTH KANARA 16.40 — 47 050
COORG 15.29 — 25 785
MYSORE 14.60 — 76 430

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS)
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS)

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MIGRANTS (IN 0 000)

TYPES OF MOVEMENT	0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60
RURAL TO RURAL	
RURAL TO URBAN	
URBAN TO RURAL	
URBAN TO URBAN	
OTHERS	

MALE
FEMALE

MAP 49

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

The map shows the percentage of migrants residing for a period of 10 years and above to the total migrants in the districts and their distribution in rural/urban areas of enumeration by sex.

The cartographic technique used for preparing this map is the same as that for Map 47.

The map reveals that the proportion of those migrants who have been residing for 10 years and over is nearly 50 per cent or even more in the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Tumkur and Kolar. The other four districts which have higher proportions are Belgaum (46.81%), Bellary (44.47%), Chitradurga (43.71%), Mandya (46.32%) and Mysore (43.98%).

Bangalore (4,57,235) district has the highest number of migrants with a residence of 10 years and above closely followed by Belgaum (3,83,680) and Dharwar (3,50,735). In all the districts except Bangalore, the proportion of rural migrants is impressively higher than urban. The female migrants generally account for a larger portion. However, in the urban areas of Bangalore (31.38), Coorg (10.36) and Shimoga (14.85) the percentage of male migrants is slightly higher than that of the females.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP 49

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCNTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING FOR 10 YEARS AND ABOVE TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
47.01 AND ABOVE
44.01 – 47.00
41.01 – 44.00
38.01 – 41.00
38.00 AND BELOW

TOTAL MIGRANTS
490 000
250 000
90 000
URBAN
RURAL
M-MALE
F-FEMALE

MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU

BIDAR 52.43
GULBARGA 47.08
BIJAPUR 42.05
BELGAUM 46.81
RAICHUR 40.26
DHARWAR 42.71
BELLARY 44.47
NORTH KANARA 38.62
CHITRADURGA 43.71
SHIMOGA 38.56
CHIKMAGALUR 36.06
SOUTH KANARA 41.65
HASSAN 43.35
COORG 32.04
TUMKUR 50.37
KOLAR 56.38
BANGALORE 41.82
MANDYA 46.32
MYSORE 43.98

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS & ABOVE)
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS & ABOVE)

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MIGRANTS (IN 00 000)

TYPES OF MOVEMENT	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 21 22
RURAL TO RURAL	
RURAL TO URBAN	
URBAN TO RURAL	
URBAN TO URBAN	
OTHERS	

MALE
FEMALE

MAP 50

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS

IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971

The map shows the distribution of working and non-working migrants by their educational attainment in the cities and urban agglomerations(U.A.) with a population of one lakh and over.

At the location of each of the cities and urban agglomerations two half adjusted circles are drawn proportionately to represent the total working migrants and non-working migrants in the respective city or U. A. The percentages of migrants with different educational levels in working and non-working categories in each city/U. A. are indicated as per legend of the map.

The map reveals a wide disparity in the proportions of migrants by various educational levels under working and non-working categories in different urban centres. The percentage of the working migrants with primary and middle educational levels is significantly higher in all the urban centres. The highest percentage of working migrants with educational level of primary and middle to total migrants in cities is recorded in Mangalore U.A. (40.34) closely followed by Kolar Gold Fields U.A. (37.68), Belgaum U.A. (36.94) and Bijapur city (34.20). The lowest percentage of working migrants with this level of education is found in Mysore city (27.36) followed by Bangalore U. A. (28.91). Similarly, the percentage of non-working migrants with educational level of primary and middle standard to total migrants in city/U. A. is considerably high in all cities/U. As. The highest and lowest percentage of non-working migrants with this level of education is found in Mangalore U. A. (36.10) and Davanagere city (27.62). A wide gap in the percentages of the matriculates and diploma holders is observed between the working and non-working migrants in all the urban centres, the percentages being on the higher side under working migrants. The variation in the percentage of working migrants with educational level of matriculation or higher secondary and diploma below degree level is between 31.76 per cent in Bangalore U.A. and 17.72 per cent in Davanagere city. On the other hand, this proportion among the non-working migrants fluctuates between 25.24 per cent in Mysore city and 7.96 per cent in Bhadravati U.A.

The percentage of working migrants holding graduate, post graduate and other technical degrees to total migrants is high in Mysore city (12.50) followed by Bangalore U. A. (9.87). In other urban centres/U. As. this proportion varies between 9.65 per cent in Hubli-Dharwar and 3.14 per cent in Bhadravathi U. A. The proportion of non-working migrants with this level of education is very low in all urban centres/U.As. The percentage of literate working migrants without any educational level is highest in Mangalore U.A. (9.79%) while the lowest is seen in Gulbarga (4.28%) urban centre. But their percentage among non-working migrants is high (above 8%) in all urban centres/U.As.

In all the cities the percentage of illiterates is comparatively higher under non-workers than under working migrants. The infant population in 0–4 age group who are by convention treated as illiterates, who form a considerable proportion of the population has tended to inflate the percentage of the illiterates under non-workers.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP 50

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRIC OR H.S. AND DIPLOMA BELOW DEGREE LEVEL
GRADUATE, POST-GRADUATE AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES
LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
ILLITERATE

MIGRANTS
490 000
250 000
90 000
10 000

W-WORKERS
N-NON-WORKERS
U.A.-URBAN AGGLOMERATION

MAHARASHTRA

GULBARGA N 31655 W 14945

BIJAPUR N 29555 W 10730

BELGAUM U.A. N 56035 W 27500

HUBLI-DHARWAR N 99985 W 46240

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

BELLARY N 24455 W 11530

DAVANAGERE N 30340 W 19015

SHIMOGA N 32520 W 18440

BHADRAVATI U.A. N 30640 W 20220

MANGALORE U.A. N 38990 W 33255

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS U.A. N 21180 W 11265

BANGALORE U.A. N 364350 W 259865

MYSORE N 76345 W 36825

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES OR ILLITERATES IN THE RESPECTIVE LEVEL

FIGURES ON TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS TO THAT CITY

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MIGRANTS (IN 0000)

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

PRIMARY AND MIDDLE

MATRICULATION OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR NON TECHNICAL DIPLOMA

GRADUATE POST GRADUATE AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREE

LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND OTHERS

ILLITERATES

WORKING MIGRANTS

NON-WORKING MIGRANTS

MAP 51

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971

The map depicts the industrial structure of the working migrants by sex as per the legend of the map.

The map reveals that generally females form a considerably low proportion among working migrants. However in the state as a whole and in a few districts, females exceed males under category II-agricultural labourers.

The primary sector accounts for the largest share of the migrant workers in all the districts, with the sole exception of Bangalore (97,745). The workers in agriculture, both cultivators and agricultural labourers, represent the largest bulk in all the districts under the primary sector with the sole exception of Coorg district (58,990) wherein plantation workers form the largest single category. The backbone of the economy of this district is coffee plantation and this supports a large number of migrants. The other district which is noted for its large size of plantation workers is Chikmagalur (80,980) which also is noted for its coffee plantations. In the districts of Hassan (30,215) and North Kanara (35,795) workers under category III are in large numbers. In the hilly and *malnad* tracts of Hassan district coffee is an important crop whereas in North Kanara forestry and areca plantations are important.

The industries in the secondary sector, manufacturing industries accounts for a major portion of the workers. Among the 19 districts of the state, Bangalore (26.56) and South Kanara (18.94) districts have the largest percentage of workers in the secondary sector. The percentage of migrant workers under this sector is the lowest in Bidar (6.61%) and Raichur (7.52%).

Over 46% of the migrant workers in Bangalore district are engaged in the tertiary sector, while those in primary and secondary sectors account for only 24%and 30% respectively. In the other districts, the percentage of wokers engaged in activities under tertiary sector is next only to that under primary sector. Over 26% and 31% of migrant workers in Dharwar and Mysore respectively are engaged in tertiary sector occupations.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP 51

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

PRIMARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES.
IV MINING AND QUARRYING

SECONDARY
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES.
VI CONSTRUCTION

TERTIARY
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS.
IX OTHER SERVICES.

M - MALES F - FEMALES

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR
BIJAPUR
GULBARGA
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR
BELLARY
NORTH KANARA
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
TUMKUR
KOLAR
CHIKMAGALUR
HASSAN
SOUTH KANARA
BANGALORE
MANDYA
COORG
MYSORE
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE STATE
PERCENTAGE
WORKING MIGRANTS (IN '000)
SCALE REDUCED TEN TIMES FOR MYSORE STATE

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

WORKING MIGRANTS (IN 00 000)

LAST RESIDENCE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	18 19 21 22 25 26
RURAL		
URBAN		
UNCLASSIFIED	PRIMARY	SECONDARY TERTIARY

MAP 52

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

The map depicts the distribution of migrants by broad age-groups and marital status. The five bars drawn for the state and each of the 19 districts represent the total number of migrants in the broad age-groups 0–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–49, 50+ and age not stated. These bars are further divided to show the number of persons under each of the marital status categories namely 'never married', 'married' and 'widowed or divorced'. The number of migrants under 'marital status not specified' have not been shown separately as it is negligible.

The broad age group 25–49 mainly owing to its large span contains the largest number of migrants in all the districts of the state. This is followed by the children population in the age-group 0–14. However, in the districts of Kolar (34,920), Tumkur and South Kanara the age-group 15–19 is the second largest in terms of the number of migrants. The map also reveals that the number of migrants in age-group 20–24 exceeds that in 15–19.

The migrants in the age-group 0–14 mainly consist of the never married as incidence of child marriage is not considerable in the state. The size of the married migrants varies among different districts in the age-group 15–19 which is mainly made up of never married and married persons. The bulk of the migrants in the age-group 20–24 and 25–49 are married in all the districts. In ages below 25, the map reveals that the number of 'widowed or divorced' persons is very low or even negligible in a few cases. However, in the age-groups 25–49 and 50+ they are in significant numbers. Widowed or divorced persons generally account for a larger portion in age-group 50+. The differnce in the numbers is narrowed down in several districts. In fact, in Gulbarga (40,395) and Raichur (32,055) districts migrants with the marital status 'widowed or divorced' account for over half of the migrants in the age-group 50+.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP 52

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

MAHARASHTRA

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
BELLARY
DHARWAR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
NORTH KANARA
SHIMOGA
CHIK-MAGALUR
CHITRADURGA
TUMKUR
BANGALORE
KOLAR
SOUTH KANARA
HASSAN
MANDYA
COORG
MYSORE
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

MIGRANTS (IN 0000)

0-4 15-19 20-24 25-49 50+ A.N.S.

AGE GROUPS

MYSORE STATE

SCALE REDUCED TEN TIMES

A.N.S.-AGE NOT STATED

NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED OR DIVORCED

SCALE FOR ABSOLUTE FIGURES IS TEN THOUSAND

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

MARITAL STATUS

MIGRANTS IN (00 000)

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 36 38 40 42 44

RURAL MALE

RURAL FEMALE

URBAN MALE

URBAN FEMALE

NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED AND DIVORCED

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 53

LAND UTILIZATION 1970–71

The map depicts the pattern of land utilization in the state.

The total geographical area according to village papers was gathered from the concerned authorities for the state and districts under the following heads as per grouping of land uses as shown below:

1. Net area sown
2. Current fallows (lands lying fallow upto a period of one year)
3. Fallow land other than current fallows (land lying fallow for more than one year but less than five years)
4. Culturable waste lands (lands available for cultivation whether or not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but abandoned during the year and last five years)
5. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (lands under casurina trees and other groves for fuel etc., which are not included under orchards, are also included in this category)
6. Permanent pastures and other grazing land (covers all grazing lands whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not and village common and grazing lands within forest areas)
7. Area not available for cultivation (land absolutely barren or uncultivable or covered by buildings, water, roads, railways, mountains, deserts or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes)
8. Forests

The total geographical area of the state and the districts in hectares are represented by circles drawn to scale. The percentages of land under the above eight land use categories to the total areas reported are shown by sectors within the proportionate circles. Further, two parallel sectors are cut along the arc of the sector for the ' net area sown ' to show the percentage of the (i) net area irrigated and (ii) area sown more than once to net area sown.

The above eight land use categories are reclassified into four groups as shown in the legend to the map.

Actually farmed land: This includes ' net area sown ' and ' current fallows ' and accounts for over 58% of the state's reported area. The map clearly brings out the regional variations in the land use pattern in the different natural regions of the state.

The northern *maidan* districts namely Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Raichur have the largest proportion of actually farmed lands. The range of variation is quite considerable as may be seen from the fact that it varies from 86.15% in Bijapur to 66.59 in Bellary. In the southern *maidan* districts this proportion is much lower. Here the percentage of actually farmed lands ranges between 39.15% in Mysore and 58.12% in Mandya. The existence of larger areas under non-farming lands and non-utilisation of utilisable farming lands is responsible for comparatively lower percentage of farmed lands.

In the coastal district of South Kanara (26.54) and in the four *malnad* districts namely Chikmagalur (34.97), Coorg (27.54), North Kanara (10.50) and Shimoga (31.32) the percentage of farmed lands is quite low. Here the predominence of the forests, hilly tracts etc., has limited the area available for farming.

The ' net area ' irrigated by all sources and ' area sown more than once ' expressed as a percentage of net area sown depicts higher proportion in the districts of coastal and malnad regions. In the state as a whole, 12.11% of the ' net area sown' is irrigated by all sources and 6.23% of the net area sown is sown more than once.

Utilizable farming lands: This includes fallow land other than current fallows and culturable waste and accounts for nearly 7% of the state's geographical area. The percentage of land in this group is lower than that for the state in northern *maidan* districts except Bidar (11.47). The southern *maidan* districts have comparatively a larger share under this group and so also is the case of the *malnad* and coastal districts. However, in Kolar (4.17%) and North Kanara (2.66%) districts the land under this category accounts for a relatively smaller proportion.

Non-farming lands: This accounts for nearly 20% of the state's geographical area. Except in the Northern *maidan* districts and North Kanara in all the districts of the state its percentage to the total area of the districts is significantly higher.

Forests: The forests in the state occupy a little over 15% area. The proportion of area under forest in *malnad* districts, Mysore and South Kanara districts is quite impressive. In the northern *maidan* region, considerable area is under forest in the districts of Bellary, Belgaum and Dharwar. The forests in the state are mainly concentrated in the above 9 districts. In fact these districts together account for over 80% of the state's total area under forest.

MAP 53

LAND UTILIZATION 1970-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KARNATAKA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

MYSORE STATE
18 943 050

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

BIDAR 545 100 61.41 %

GULBARGA 1 592 319 8.03 % 75.36 %

BIJAPUR 1 712 348 83.46 %

BELGAUM 1 346 400 14.27 % 67.73 %

RAICHUR 1 393 237 5.84 % 74.29 %

DHARWAR 1 378 040 8.21 % 80.90 %

BELLARY 951 010 12.39 % 14.26 % 62.98 %

NORTH KANARA 1 022 677 81.38 %

SHIMOGA 1 039 246 20.43 % 29.25 % 24.84 %

CHITRADURGA 1 078 535 13.14 % 45.74 % 9.86 %

CHIK-MAGALUR 711 867 24.60 % 31.52 % 22.06 %

TUMKUR 1 064 755 13.34 % 46.17 %

KOLAR 732 858 14.68 % 38.58 % 25.83 %

SOUTH KANARA 834 227 29.01 % 22.33 % 16.91 %

HASSAN 650 611 11.78 % 47.25 %

MANDYA 487 396 54.28 %

BANGALORE 758 524 13.61 % 14.16 % 52.12 %

COORG 410 775 33.02 % 26.79 %

MYSORE 1 233 125 26.27 % 37.32 % 11.48 % 14.35 %

15.26 % 9.38 % 54.10 % 8.55 % 1.64 % 3.24 % 3.55 % 4.28 %

AREA IN HECTARES
1 960 000
1 440 000
1 000 000
640 000
360 000

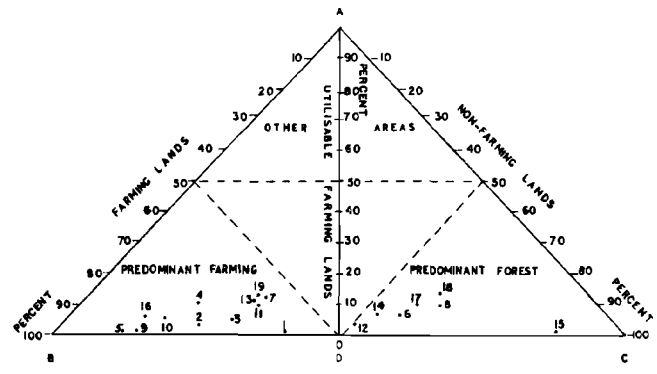
NET AREA IRRIGATED
AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE
ACTUALLY FARMED LANDS
NET AREA SOWN
CURRENT FALLOWS
UTILISABLE FARMING LANDS
FALLOW LAND OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOWS
CULTURABLE WASTE
NON FARMING LANDS
LAND UNDER MISCELLANEOUS TREE CROPS AND GROVES
PERMANENT PASTURES AND OTHER GRAZING LAND
AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION
FORESTS
FORESTS

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL REPORTED AREA IN HECTARES

SCALE FOR MYSORE STATE REDUCED 3 TIMES

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

16° 17° 15° 14° 13° 12°



1. BANGALORE
2. BELGAUM
3. BELLARY
4. BIDAR
5. BIJAPUR
6. CHICKMAGALUR
7. CHITRADURGA
8. COORG
9. DHARWAR
10. GULBARGA
11. HASSAN
12. KOLAR
13. MANDYA
14. MYSORE
15. NORTH KANARA
16. RAICHUR
17. SHIMOGA
18. SOUTH KANARA
19. TUMKUR

MAP 54

INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1970–71

The map shows the intensity of cropping in the various taluks of the state.

The index for intensity of cropping for each taluk is calculated by using the following expression: $\frac{\text{Gross area sown}}{\text{Net area sown}} \times 100$. The gross area sown includes 'net area sown' and the 'area sown more than once'. The indices for the taluks thus computed are grouped into 6 ranges and are represented on the map by suitable grades of hatching as shown in the legend.

The index of the intensity of cropping helps one to identify areas where more than one crops are raised during the course of a year. This index is closely linked with factors like adequate rainfall, irrigation facilities, type of soil, cropping practices etc. The index of intensity of cropping for the state is 105.85. The northern *maidan* taluks which depend to a great extent on the rainfall for growing crops have lower indices of intensity. With the exception of the four contiguous taluks of Bidar district, Dharwar taluk of Dharwar district, Chincholi taluk in Gulbarga district, Siruguppa taluk in Bellary district and Gangavathi taluk in Raichur district, the entire northern *maidan* region reveals itself as an area of low intensity of cropping. In the southern *maidan* region too the index of intensity of cropping is quite low in several taluks belonging to the districts of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chikmagalur. In these districts the taluks with a higher intensity of cropping form a narrow strip which however is not continuous. Obviously these are pockets having assured irrigation facilities located in the midst of a predominantly rainfed dry tract of the state. These low intensity areas of the south along with that of the north cover major part of the state.

The taluks of higher indices are concentrated in a zone along the *malnad belt* from North Kanara down to Mysore district. These are the areas which get adequate rainfall for raising more than one crops during south-west monsoon. Apart from these, another contiguous stretch of taluks belonging to the districts of Chitradurga, Hassan, etc., also has high index of intensity of cropping. The irrigational facilities available in these areas are responsible for the higher intensity. The districts wherein a majority of taluks have indices above the state average in the southern part of the state are Hassan (5 out of 8), Mandya (6 out of 7), Mysore (8 out of 11) and North Kanara (8 out of 11). In all the taluks of South Kanara and Coorg the index of intensity of cropping is significantly higher than state average.

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 54

INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1970-71

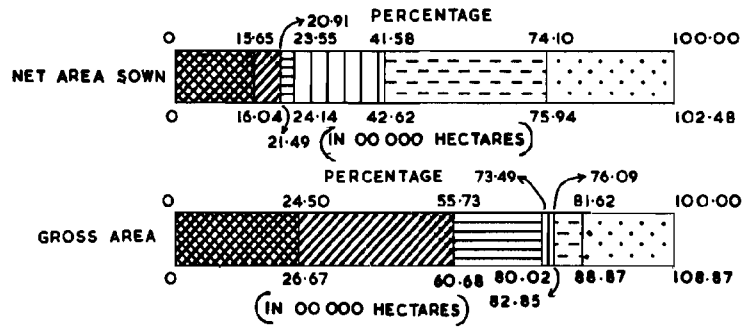
24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

INTENSITY INDEX
111·01 AND ABOVE
108.51 – 111.00
106.01 – 108.50
103.51 – 106.00
STATE AVERAGE 105.85
101.01 – 103.50
101.00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 55

MAJOR CEREALS 1970–71

(Rice, wheat and millets)

The map illustrates the distribution of area under major cereals, *viz.*, rice, wheat and millets in the state.

The talukwise area under rice, wheat and millets is represented on the map by dot method, each dot representing 500 hectares. The dots are printed in black, orange and green colours to represent rice, wheat and millets respectively.

The map reveals that the rice and millets are the most important crops in the state from the point of view of the area under the crops. Wheat is grown only in a limited area.

Rice : Paddy or rice being an essentially irrigated crop, the areas growing this crop are concentrated where assured rainfall or irrigational facilities are available. The map reveals that the extent under rice is significant in the southern and western parts of the state. Starting from an area in the southern parts of Belgaum in the north-west down to Mysore district covering the districts of North Kanara, South Kanara, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Coorg and Mandya is a major rice producing belt of the state. In the eastern borders of this strip in a few taluks of Dharwar and Chitradurga the area under paddy cultivation is also somewhat high. Paddy cultivation depends to a great extent on abundant rainfall especially in the coastal and *malnad* belts and on irrigational projects in the other areas. In the southern parts of Mysore district and in Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitradurga though paddy cultivation is prevalent, the distribution of area under paddy cultivation is sparse. In the northern region, excepting certain parts of Raichur and Bellary districts where irrigational facilities are available from the Tungabhadra irrigation complex and in some parts of Belgaum and Dharwar districts the area under rice is very insignificant.

Wheat : Wheat growing areas are mainly located in the northern portion of the state. In northern parts of Dharwar district the area under wheat is very high. The wheat growing zone mainly comprises of the region bounded by the northern parts of Belgaum in the west, northern parts of Dharwar in the south and extends up to areas in Bidar district. In the other parts of the state the area under wheat is either very insignificant or nil.

Millets : Millets are grown almost all over the state but in the western portions of the state, *viz.*, North Kanara, South Kanara, western parts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Coorg the area under millets is very insignificant. Among millets jowar and ragi are the most extensively grown. Chitradurga and Shimoga districts roughly separate the predominantly ragi and jowar growing areas of the state. Both these crops claim considerable areas in these two districts. In the areas to the north of Shimoga and Chitradurga districts jowar is grown most extensively and in the areas to the south of these two districts ragi is predominant. Bajra is another largely grown crop in the state and this is also mainly grown in the northern areas of the state.

MAJOR CEREALS
1970-71
(RICE, WHEAT AND MILLETS)

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY

• RICE
▪ WHEAT
◦ MILLETS

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 500 HECTARES OR PART THEREOF

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH

74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA SOWN IN HECTARES

MILLETS
4 457 527

RICE
1170 376

WHEAT
343 491

MAP 56

PULSES AND OIL SEEDS 1970-71

The map indicates the talukwise distribution of the area under pulses and oil seeds during 1970-71.

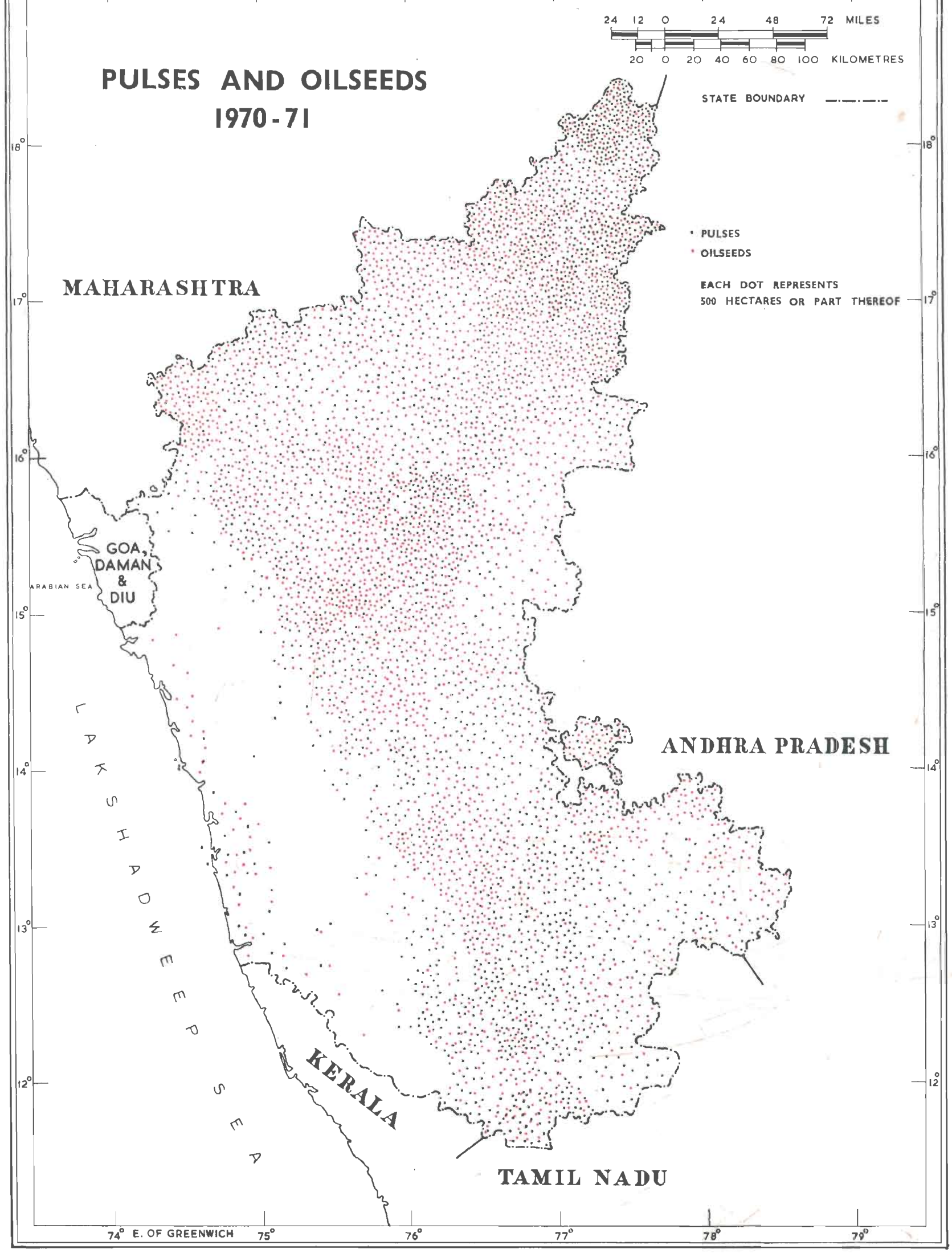
Each of the black and red dots on the map represent 500 hectares or part thereof area under pulses and oil seeds respectively.

Pulses: The map reveals that the main pulse producing areas are concentrated in the northern and southern maidan regions while the area under pulses is too small or negligible in the *malnad* tract and coastal belt. The area under pulses is the highest in Gulbarga district accounting for nearly 20% of the state's area under pulses. The other districts which have considerable areas under pulses in the northern region are Bidar, Raichur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur. In each of these districts the area under pulses varies from 6% to 11% of the states's total area utilised for growing pulses. In the southern *maidan* region Tumkur, Mysore and Chitradurga districts each account for over 5% of state's area under this crop. The above districts together account for nearly 80% of the pulse producing area in the state. Tur and gram are the most widely produced pulses in the state.

Oil seeds : Oil seeds are mainly produced in the *maidan* region of the state. However, oil seed growing areas are generally concentrated in the northern *maidan* districts. Over 70% of the area producing oil seeds in the state is in the northern *maidan* region. The district of Gulbarga alone accounts for over 18% of the state's area under oil seeds. In the southern *maidan* region the main oil seed producing areas are the districts of Tumkur, Chitradurga, Mysore and Kolar. In the *malnad* districts and South Kanara oil seed producing area is very small. Groundnut is the main oil seed produced in the state.

MAP 56

PULSES AND OILSEEDS 1970-71



OIL SEEDS	PULSES
1 524 182	1 434 369

AREA SOWN IN HECTARES

MAP 57

COMMERCIAL CROPS 1970-71

The map shows the extent of area under the four commercial crops namely cotton, sugarcane, coffee and chillies in the various taluks of the state.

The area under each crop is represented by different coloured dots, each representing 500 hectares of area under the respective crop as indicated in the legend.

Cotton : The northern portion of Mysore State including Chitradurga district is the main cotton growing region. Parts of the districts of Dharwar, Bellary, Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga and Chitradurga are endowed with black soils, which are most suitable for the cultivation of cotton. In these parts, the area under cotton is most significant.

Sugarcane : Sugarcane is the only substantial source of sugar in the state. Sugarcane is grown in almost all taluks of the state but the area under the crop varies significantly in sugarcane growing taluks. In case of a large number of taluks area under this crop is not large enough to be represented on the map. Belgaum (29, 612) district has the largest area under this crop followed by Mandya (17,132) and Bellary (10,083 hectares) districts. These 3 districts together claim over 55% of the state's total area under sugarcane. The other districts which have considerable area under this crop are Kolar, Shimoga and Bidar.

Coffee : Coffee growing areas are mainly concentrated in the *malnad* region of the state. The slopes of the western ghats and adequate rainfall in this region provide ideal condition for growing this crop. It is grown in all taluks of the Chikmagalur and Coorg districts, western parts of Hassan consisting Alur, Arkalgud, Belur and Manjarabad taluks, in Kollegal and Chamarajanagar taluks of Mysore district, in Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district, and Belthangady taluk of South Kanara district. Areawise Chikmagalur, Coorg and Hassan are the main coffee producing districts in the state.

Chillies : This crop is grown all over the state barring a few taluks of *malnad*, but the area under this crop varies considerably among chilly growing taluks. The main chilly growing area in the state is the contiguous tract starting from Belgaum district down to western parts of Chitradurga and eastern parts of Shimoga district cutting through the taluks of Dharwar district.

COMMERCIAL CROPS
1970-71

STATE BOUNDARY

- COTTON
- SUGARCANE
- COFFEE
- CHILLIES

EACH DOT REPRESENTS
500 HECTARES OR PART THEREOF

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

L A K S H A D W E E P S E A

KERALA

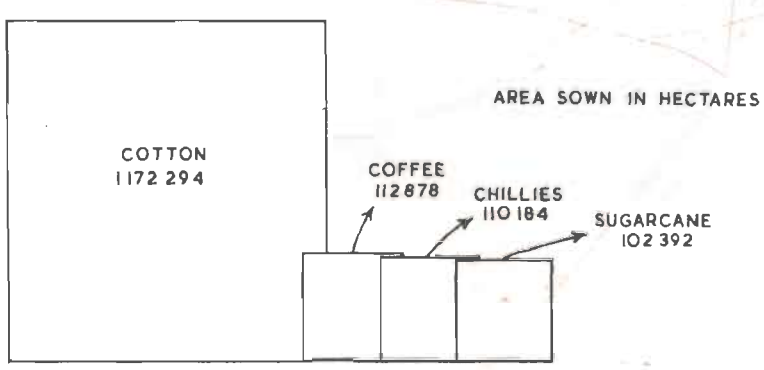
ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA SOWN IN HECTARES



MAP 58

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES 1970

The map illustrates the proportion of the irrigated area to the net area sown at the taluk level and the proportion of area irrigated by different sources *viz.*, canals, tanks, wells and other sources.

In each district a circle is drawn proportionate to the total irrigated area of the district. This is divided into 4 sectors to show the percentage of area irrigated by canals, tanks, wells and other sources. These sectors are shown in different colours as indicated in the legend. The percentage figures of the area irrigated to the net area sown for the various taluks are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the index. The taluks are shaded by appropriate hatchings according to their percentage values.

The percentage of irrigated area to the total net area sown for the state as a whole is 11.09%. The map reveals that there is considerable regional variation in this index within the state. In the northern *maidan* region districts, *viz.*, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar this index is generally very low except in a few pockets of taluks. In the southern parts of the state, however, the map reveals a concentration of taluks with a high proportion of irrigated area. In a contiguous stretch of area comprising of several taluks from North Kanara, Shimoga and South Kanara, and also a few bordering taluks from the neighbouring districts, the proportion of irrigated area to net area sown is very much higher than the state average. In Chikmagalur, Coorg and in the southern *maidan* districts in contrast to the picture perceived in the northern *maidan* districts a higher intensity of irrigated area is seen.

Canals and tanks in the state form the major source of irrigation accounting for 37.04% and 32.09% of the net area irrigated, respectively. The area irrigated by wells and other sources respectively account for 22.78% and 8.09%. Among the districts much variation is observed in the proportions of the area irrigated by these four sources.

Canals form the major source in the districts of Bellary, Chitradurga, Coorg, Mandya, Mysore and Raichur. In all these districts except Coorg, over 50% of the area is irrigated by canals. The irrigation projects of Cauveri and its tributaries in Coorg, Mandya and Mysore, of Tungabhadra river system in Bellary, Chitradurga and Raichur and also Vani Vilas Sagar in Chitradurga are some of the main sources for the canal system of irrigation. In Bidar, Kolar and South Kanara canal irrigation is almost non-existent due to the absence of any major irrigation projects and rivers suitable for tapping the irrigational potential.

Tanks are the major source of irrigation in the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Dharwar, Hassan, Kolar, North Kanara, Shimoga and Tumkur. Among them, except in Shimoga in all the districts, the proportion is more than 50% with Dharwar (72.00%) claiming the highest proportion of area irrigated by tanks.

Wells claim the highest proportion of area irrigated in Bidar district (84.56%) followed by Bijapur (72.01%). Belgaum and Gulbarga are the other districts, where the area irrigated by wells exceeds 50% of the total area irrigated. In Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore also the proportion of area irrigated by wells is quite high.

Area irrigated by other sources, mainly rain, is significantly high only in the district of South Kanara. In fact, in this district area irrigated by 'other sources' account for 66.70%, the highest proportion amongst the districts of the state. This is mainly due to the cropping pattern existing here, which takes advantage of the heavy rainfall during south-west monsoon and also the difference in the manner of classification of rainfed lands. In all the other districts rainfed lands are classed as 'dry' whereas in South Kanara such lands which yield paddy are regarded as wet lands and rain being the source of irrigation. The other district which has considerable proportion of area irrigated by other sources is Coorg.

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES 1970

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY

DISTRICT ,,

TALUK ,,

PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA TO NET AREA SOWN

- 22·01 AND ABOVE
- 17.01 — 22.00
- 12.01 — 17.00
- 7.01 — 12.00
- STATE AVERAGE 11.09
- 2.01 — 7.00
- 2.00 AND BELOW

NET AREA IRRIGATED IN HECTARES

160 000
90 000
40 000
10 000 & BELOW

OTHERS
WELL
CANAL
TANK

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

MYSORE STATE

8.09%
22.78%
37.04%
32.09%

SCALE FOR THE STATE HAS BEEN REDUCED BY TEN TIMES.

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

NET AREA SOWN IN HECTARES

0 15·68 22·70 31·80 45·05 72·87 100·00

0 16·07 23·27 32·58 46·16 74·67 102·48

(AREA IN 00 000)

PERCENTAGE

AREA IRRIGATED IN HECTARES

0 50·94 63·23 75·31 86·37 97·40 100·00

0 5·79 7·18 8·56 9·81 11·36 11·07

(IN 00 000 HECTARES)

MAP 59

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER HECTARE OF CROPPED AREA 1970–71

This map depicts regional variations in the gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area and percentage share of individual crop to the gross value (in rupees) of agricultural output in each district of the state in 1970–71.

The gross value (in rupees) of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area is calculated by dividing the total gross values accruing from the average production of crops (1966–67 to 1970–71) such as rice, wheat, millets, pulses, oil seeds, plantation and commercial crops like coffee, tea, coconut and sugarcane, etc., by the total cropped area in each district of the state. The figures of gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area are grouped into six ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded as explained in the legend of the map. The percentage share of some individual crops to the total gross value of agricultural output is shown by hexagon in each district.

The gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area works out to Rs. 897.59 in the state as a whole. The highest value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area has been recorded in Coorg (Rs. 3485.83) district. In North and South Kanara, Shimoga, Mandya and Chikmagalur districts this value varies between Rs. 1650.01 and Rs. 2050.00. The highest and lowest values of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area in this range are Rs. 1923.50 in North Kanara and Rs. 1735.41 in Shimoga district respectively. The high value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area in western and south-western parts of the state is mainly due to the favourable physical conditions for raising of plantation crops such as coffee, coconut and sugarcane, etc. In the range of Rs. 1250.01 and Rs. 1650.00 per hectare of cropped area falls the single district of Hassan (Rs. 1327.57).

In maximum number of districts (7), the variation in the gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area is between Rs. 850.01 and Rs.1250 and the same is close to the state average value (Rs. 897.59). These districts are contiguously distributed in the south-eastern portion of the state except Belgaum district. The gross value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area varies between Rs. 1139.39 in Mysore and Rs. 865.05 in Bangalore district in this region. The next range of Rs. 450.01—850.00 per hectare of cropped area embraces four districts in north and north-eastern parts of the state. The lowest value of agricultural output per hectare of cropped area is recorded in Bijapur (Rs. 421.75) district.

Rice is an important crop which contributes about 31.32 per cent of the gross value of the agricultural output in the state. Rice maintains this position in coastal plains, central and south-eastern portion of the state. In North Kanara district, rice forms 85 per cent of the gross value of agricultural output closely followed by South Kanara (77.73%) and Shimoga (71.58%) district. The share of Jowar to the gross value of agricultural output comes to 16.40 per cent in the state followed by oil seeds (13.28%). The contribution of Jowar is high in North and North-eastern districts. Commercial and plantation crops constitute 11.64 per cent of the gross value of agricultural output in the state. Commercial and plantation crops occupy predominant position in the south-western districts where the share of these crops in gross value of agricultural output is considerably very high. But percentage share of these crops is low in North and North-eastern portion of the state.

MAP 59

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER HECTARE OF CROPPED AREA 1970-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY

DISTRICT ,,

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER HECTARE IN RUPEES

- 2 050·01 AND ABOVE
- 1 650·01 — 2 050·00
- 1 250·01 — 1 650·00
- 850·01 — 1 250·00
- STATE AVERAGE 897·59
- 450·01 — 850·00
- 450·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR RS. 748·52

GULBARGA RS. 760·33

BIJAPUR RS. 421·75

BELGAUM RS. 903·74

RAICHUR RS. 573·52

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

DHARWAR RS. 580·64

BELLARY RS. 884·67

NORTH KANARA RS. 1923·50

CHITRADURGA RS. 907·70

SHIMOGA RS. 1735·41

CHIKMAGALUR RS. 1863·77

TUMKUR RS. 896·90

HASSAN RS. 1327·57

BANGALORE RS. 865·05

KOLAR RS. 902·86

SOUTH KANARA RS. 1840·06

MANDYA RS. 1818·79

COORG RS. 3485·83

MYSORE RS. 1139·39

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE STATE

RICE 1·22

OTHERS 6·36

OIL SEEDS 13·28

RS. 897·59

JOWAR 16·40

COMMERCIAL AND PLANTATION CROPS 1·64

SUGARCANE 11·00

SCALE FOR BARS

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF CROPS TO THE TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT

FIGURES INSIDE THE HEXAGON INDICATE GROSS VALUE PER HECTARE IN RUPEES.

FIGURES AGAINST THE BARS INDICATE PERCENTAGE VALUE OF OUTPUT OF RESPECTIVE CROP TO THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF THE DISTRICT

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN HECTARES

0 — 1·02 — 13·28 — 16·88 — 50·66 — 83·42 — 100·00

0 — 4·06 — 52·96 — 67·13 — 202·08 — 332·76 — 398·90

(IN 00 000 HECTARES)

PERCENTAGE

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUT PUT

0 — 3·95 — 28·78 — 34·04 — 68·94 — 92·21 — 100·00

0 — 1415 — 10306 — 12188 — 24 685 — 33 016 — 35 805

(AGRICULTURAL OUT PUT IN 000 000 RUPEES)

MAP 60

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1970–71

The map indicates the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household in each district of the state.

The gross values of agricultural output (excluding plantation crops) of the districts for the year 1970–71 are divided by the number of cultivating households of the district concerned to obtain the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household. A cultivating household is one in which one or more persons are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share. The figures for districts obtained as above are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend.

The gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household for the state as a whole is Rs. 2376. This index varies from district to district depending on factors like fertility of the soil, irrigation facilities, cash crops raised, cropping pattern, intensity of cropping, size of holdings, etc. The index of gross value is above the state average in all the northern districts of the state and in Shimoga, Coorg, South Kanara and Mandya districts. The highest value is calculated in Shimoga (Rs.4270) district while the lowest is in Tumkur district (Rs.1271). The first range of Rs. 2901 and above covers 7 districts. These districts form contiguous region of high value in north-eastern and central parts of the state. The next range of Rs. 2501–2900 per cultivating household accounts for Mandya and South Kanara district. The gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household varies between Rs.2101–2500 in Bijapur, Belgaum, North Kanara and Chikmagalur districts. In Chitradurga, Hassan and Mysore districts, this value ranges between Rs. 1701–2100. The lowest value of agricultural output per cultivating household is recorded in Tumkur followed by Kolar (Rs. 1290) and Bangalore (Rs. 1357) district.

Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household 1970–71

State/District	Gross value in Rs.	Cultivating Household	Gross value per Cultivating household in Rs.
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**6,69,04,17,933**	**2,815,695**	**2,376**
1. Bangalore	27,77,14,955	2,04,655	1,357
2. Belgaum	61,50,54,595	2,56,253	2,400
3. Bellary	42,51,67,765	1,14,725	3,706
4. Bidar	23,03,26,190	77,985	2,953
5. Bijapur	46,87,07,590	1,90,580	2,459
6. Chikmagalur	15,15,41,148	67,190	2,255
7. Chitradurga	28,03,71,738	1,41,805	1,977
8. Coorg	9,77,13,302	29,550	3,307
9. Dharwar	57,15,95,570	1,86,350	3,067
10. Gulbarga	48,18,07,254	1,59,434	3,022
11. Hassan	27,32,98,078	1,40,260	1,949
12. Kolar	23,64,24,839	1,83,290	1,290
13. Mandya	37,60,07,750	1,46,400	2,568
14. Mysore	39,99,86,307	2,24,950	1,778
15. North Kanara	17,13,83,922	76,590	2,238
16. Raichur	53,94,26,736	1,64,535	3,278
17. Shimoga	48,15,89,080	1,12,795	4,270
18. South Kanara	33,43,28,903	1,19,615	2,795
19. Tumkur	27,79,72,211	2,18,750	1,271

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 60

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1970-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN RUPEES.
- 2901 AND ABOVE
- 2501 — 2900
- 2101 — 2500 STATE AVERAGE 2376
- 1701 — 2100
- 1301 — 1700
- 1300 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 2953
GULBARGA 3022
BIJAPUR 2459
BELGAUM 2400
RAICHUR 3278
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 3067
BELLARY 3706
NORTH KANARA 2238
CHITRADURGA 1977
ANDHRA PRADESH
SHIMOGA 4270
CHIKMAGALUR 2255
TUMKUR 1271
KOLAR 1290
HASSAN 1949
BANGALORE 1357
SOUTH KANARA 2795
MANDYA 2568
COORG 3307
KERALA
MYSORE 1778
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS
0 30·02 39·47 60·44 78·45 85·72 100·00
0 8·45 11·11 17·02 22·09 24·14 28·16
(NUMBER IN 00 000)

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
PERCENTAGE
0 42·26 52·88 73·91 88·16 92·31 100·00
0 282·76 353·79 494·46 589·83 617·60 669·04
(GROSS VALUE IN 0 000 000 RUPEES)

MAP 61

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR 1970–71

The map shows the districtwise variation in the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator for the year 1970-71 in the state.

The gross values of the agricultural output accruing from cultivated crops excluding plantation crops are divided by the total number of cultivators according to 1971 census to obtain the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator. The values thus obtained for the districts are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend of the map and the districts are shaded according to their range values from high to low.

The gross value of agricultural output per cultivator for the state as a whole is Rs. 1,643. Bellary district has recorded the highest index of Rs. 3,058 in the state followed by Shimoga (2,995), Coorg (2,714) and Raichur (2,590). The other districts which have higher values than the state average are Gulbarga (2,321), Bijapur (2,026), Dharwar (2,289) and Mandya (1,685). These districts excepting Mandya and Coorg form one contiguous region which displays a higher gross value of agricultural output per cultivator. In the rest of the districts this index is below the state average ranging from as low as Rs. 316 in Kolar to Rs. 1,600 in North Kanara.

Gross value of agricultural output per cultivator 1970–71

State/District	Gross value in Rs.	Cultivators	Gross value per cultivator in Rs.
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**6,690,417,933**	**4,072,879**	**1,643**
1. Bangalore	277,714,955	312,926	887
2. Belgaum	615,054,595	403,814	1,523
3. Bellary	425,167,765	138,999	3,058
4. Bidar	230,326,190	89,691	1,372
5. Bijapur	468,707,590	231,309	2,026
6. Chikmagalur	151,541,148	96,628	1,568
7. Chitradurga	280,371,738	223,162	1,256
8. Coorg	97,713,302	35,996	2,714
9. Dharwar	571,595,570	249,756	2,289
10. Gulbarga	481,807,254	207,589	2,321
11. Hassan	273,298,078	216,496	1,262
12. Kolar	236,424,839	289,899	816
13. Mandya	376,007,750	223,143	1,685
14. Mysore	399,986,307	336,566	1,188
15. North Kanara	171,383,922	107,105	1,600
16. Raichur	539,426,736	208,235	2,590
17. Shimoga	481,589,080	160,788	2,995
18. South Kanara	334,328,903	219,945	1,520
19. Tumkur	277,972,211	320,832	866

Source: 1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 61

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR 1970-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR (IN RUPEES)

- 2501 AND ABOVE
- 2101–2500
- 1701–2100
- 1301–1700 STATE AVERAGE 1643
- 901–1300
- 900 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 1372

GULBARGA 2321

BIJAPUR 2026

RAICHUR 2590

BELGAUM 1523

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

DHARWAR 2289

BELLARY 3058

NORTH KANARA 1600

ARABIAN SEA

CHITRADURGA 1256

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA 2995

CHIKMAGALUR 1568

TUMKUR 866

KOLAR 816

HASSAN 1262

BANGALORE 887

SOUTH KANARA 1520

MANDYA 1685

COORG 2714

MYSORE 1188

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

TOTAL CULTIVATORS

0 13·35 24·58 30·26 58·26 77·32 100·00

0 5·44 10 02 12·33 23·73 31·49 40·73

(CULTIVATORS IN 00 000)

PERCENTAGE

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

0 23·08 38·82 45·83 73·91 88·16 100·00

0 15 439 25 973 30 660 49 446 58 983 66 904

(IN 00 000 RUPEES)

MAP 62

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971

The map indicates the size of the agricultural holding per cultivating household in the districts of the state.

The districtwise figures of total agricultural land in hectares which includes current fallows and net area sown are divided by the total number of cultivating households of the respective districts to obtain the size of agricultural holding per cultivating household. These figures are grouped into 6 ranges as shown on the map and the districts are shaded by choropleth technique.

The average size of an agricultural holding per cultivating household in the state is 3.93 hectares. The size of the holdings in the state varies from as small as 1.40 hectares in North Kanara to 7.74 hectares in Bijapur. Besides Bijapur district, the agricultural holding per cultivating household is also high (above 6.00 hectares) in Gulbarga, Raichur, and Dharwar districts. In Bellary district size of agricultural holding is 5.52 hectares per cultivating household, while this size of holding varies between 4.01—5.00 hectares in Bidar and Chitradurga districts. All these districts are concentrated in the north and north-eastern portion of the state. In Belgaum, Chikmagalur and Coorg districts the size of agricultural holding is between 3.01—4.00 hectares per cultivating household and is close to the state average (3.93). In south-eastern parts of the state, this size varies between 2.01—3.00 hectares. The maximum size of agricultural holding in this range is recorded in Shimoga (2.89), and minimum size of agricultural holding is seen in Kolar (1.77) district. In coastal districts, the size of agricultural holding per cultivating household is very low (below 2.01 hectares).

Size of agricultural holding per cultivating household, 1971

State/District	Total cultivating households	Total agricultural land	Size of agricultural holding per cultivating household
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**28,15,695**	**1,10,59,075**	**3.93**
1. Bangalore	2,04,655	4,37,807	2.14
2. Belgaum	2,56,235	9,77,735	3.82
3. Bellary	1,14,725	6,33,344	5.52
4. Bidar	77,985	3,76,505	4.83
5. Bijapur	1,90,580	14,75,265	7.74
6. Chikmagalur	67,190	2,48,980	3.71
7. Chitradurga	1,41,805	5,99,632	4.23
8. Coorg	29,550	1,13,089	3.83
9. Dharwar	1,86,350	11,40,273	6.12
10. Gulbarga	1,59,435	12,19,231	7.65
11. Hassan	1,40,260	3,72,279	2.65
12. Kolar	1,83,290	3,24,542	1.77
13. Mandya	1,46,400	2,83,267	1.93
14. Mysore	2,24,950	4,82,814	2.15
15. North Kanara	76,590	1,07,430	1.40
16. Raichur	1,64,535	11,16,320	6.78
17. Shimoga	1,12,795	3,25,490	2.89
18. South Kanara	1,19,615	2,21,376	1.85
19. Tumkur	2,18,750	6,03,696	2.76

Source 1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. Census of India 1971, Houselist data.

MAP 62

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD IN HECTARES

- 6·01 AND ABOVE
- 5.01 — 6.00
- 4.01 — 5.00
- 3.01 — 4.00 STATE AVERAGE 3.93
- 2.01 — 3.00
- 2.00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 4·83

GULBARGA 7·65

BIJAPUR 7·74

BELGAUM 3·82

RAICHUR 6·78

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 6·12

BELLARY 5·52

NORTH KANARA 1·40

CHITRADURGA 4·23

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA 2·89

CHIKMAGALUR 3·71

TUMKUR 2·76

KOLAR 1·77

SOUTH KANARA 1·85

HASSAN 2·65

BANGALORE 2·14

MANDYA 1·93

COORG 3·83

MYSORE 2·15

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

0 44.77 50.50 59.33 71.44 91.53 100.00

0 49.51 55.84 65.60 79.00 101.22 110.59

(IN 00 000)

PERCENTAGE

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS

0 24.89 28.96 36.77 49.31 81.32 100.00

0 7.01 8.16 10.36 13.89 22.90 28.16

(CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD IN 00 000)

MAP 63

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS 1971

The map shows the extent of agricultural land available per person in rural areas of each taluk in the state.

The total agricultural land in each of the taluks is divided by the respective rural population to obtain the per capita agricultural holding for the taluks. These figures are grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are shaded with dark to light hatchings according to their values as shown in the legend.

The average per capita agricultural holding for the state as a whole is only 0.5 hectare. This varies considerably among the taluks. In almost all the taluks of the northern *maidan* region the per capita agricultural land is significantly higher than the state average. In all, there are only 66 taluks in the state with a per capita agricultural land higher than the state average and the most striking feature regarding their distribution is that 59 of these taluks are in the northern region. In all the taluks of the 7 northern districts excepting 5 western taluks of Belgaum district *viz*., Belgaum, Chikodi, Hukkeri, Khanapur and Sampagaon; Sandur taluk in Bellary district; Humnabad taluk in Bidar district; Hirekerur, Hangal, Shiggaon and Kalghatgi taluks in Dharwar district the per capita holding is significantly higher than the state average. Kalghatgi and Shiggaon taluks of Dharwar district have a per capita holding which is same as the state average.

In the other parts of the state per capita agricultural holding is by and large very small than the state figure. Here too extensive variations are noticed. In this vast and almost continuous tract of low averages, a few taluks stand out as exceptions. These taluks are Challakere, Chitradurga, Hiriyur, Jagalur and Molakalmuru of Chitradurga district; Manjarabad taluk in Hassan district and Pavagada taluk in Tumkur district. The map reveals the existence of three distinct and broad regions comprising of a large number of taluks wherein, though the averages are low, there are significant differences. These regions are comprised of taluks of (i) North Kanara, Shimoga and South Kanara, (ii) Kolar, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore and Hassan, and (iii) Tumkur. In these areas the supporting capacity of the land is comparatively higher owing to heavy rainfall and assured irrigational facilities leading to higher rural density or pressure of population on the available agricultural land. The higher pressure of population on agricultural land in these regions is reflected in the low per capita of agricultural holding. On the other hand it appears that the large areas in the north have low supporting capacity due to their complete dependence on rainfall leading to lower density of population in relation to agricultural land. In these tracts the proportions of forests, waste lands and uncultivable lands are very low especially in comparison to the situation prevailing in the western and south-western sectors of the state. Thus topographical and physiographical differences between various regions account for the fact that the per capita agricultural land available is quite high in the northern taluks.

Source: 1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 63

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS IN HECTARES
- 0·81 AND ABOVE
- 0.66 – 0.80
- 0.51 – 0.65
- 0.36 – 0.50
  STATE AVERAGE 0.50
- 0.21 – 0.35
- 0·20 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
0 33·40 50·93 61·26 80·14 97·23 100·00
0 36·93 56·32 67·74 88·63 107·53 110·59
(IN 00 000 HECTARES)

PERCENTAGE
RURAL POPULATION
0 16·94 28·84 38·62 60·85 89·93 100·00
0 37·58 63·96 83·56 134·95 199·45 221·77
(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 64

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971

The map shows the extent of agricultural land available per male cultivator in different taluks of the state.

The total agricultural land of each taluk is divided by the respective total number of male cultivators to obtain the agricultural land per male cultivator. These values are grouped into 6 ranges and taluks are shaded by various grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

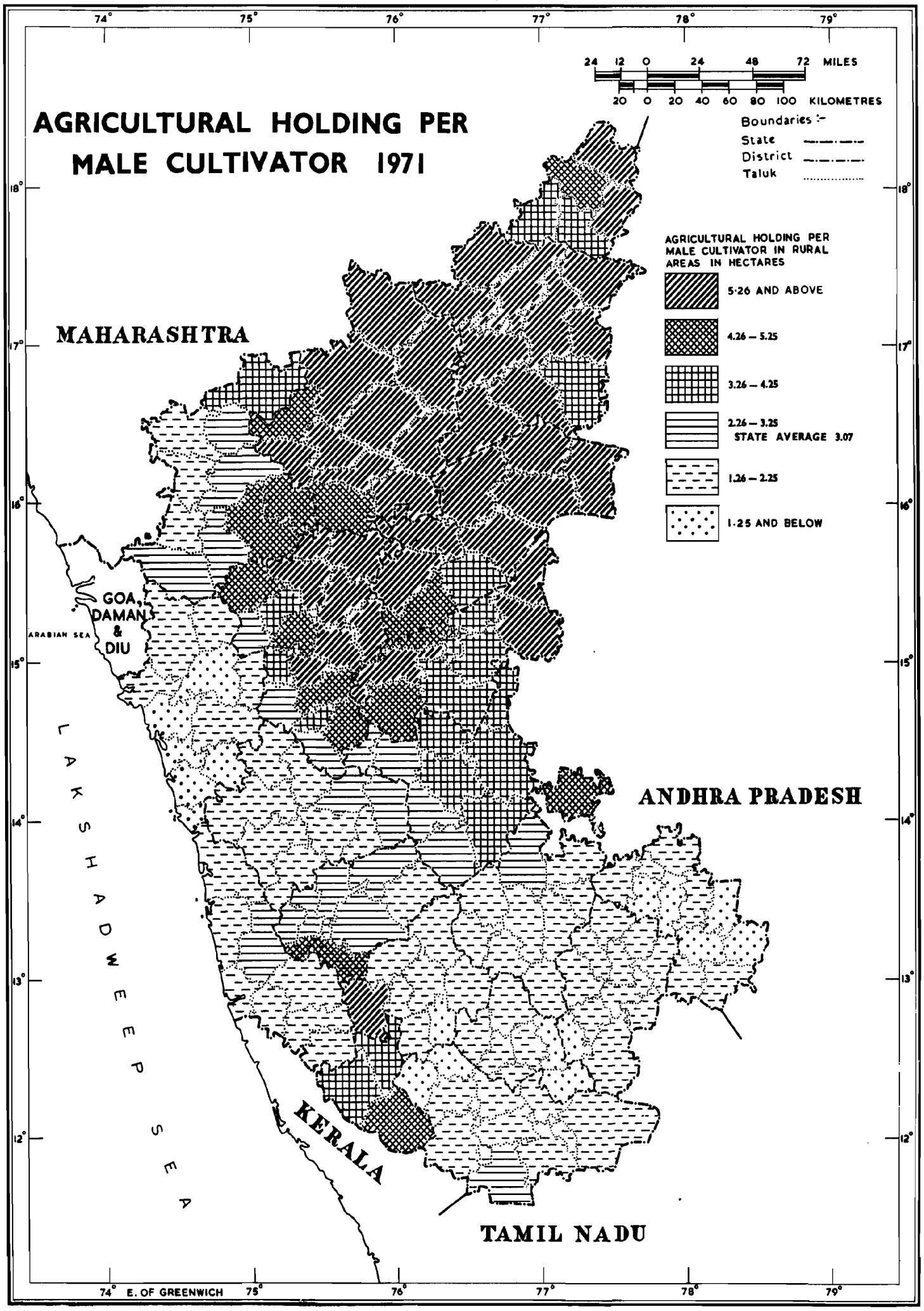
The average agricultural land available per male cultivator for the state as a whole is only 3.07 hectares. The map reveals three distinct areas *viz.*, (i) an area comprising of all northern taluks excluding western taluks of Belgaum district falling in ranges higher than the state average extending upto Tumkur surrounded by taluks falling in the same range as of the state average (ii) area comprising of taluks of Chikmagalur, Hassan and Coorg districts falling in the range containing the state average or higher ranges (iii) area comprised of taluks of values lower than the state average from Belgaum district along the state border down to southern Mysore excluding the small area indicated at (ii) above. The northern taluks generally have a low density of population and the supporting capacity of the land is limited due to dependence on rainfall, meagre irrigational facilities etc. Hence the average agricultural land availability is quite high. The situation in the *malnad* areas is somewhat different. In these areas where considerable areas are under coffee plantations, plantation workers are in considerable number. According to the National Industrial Classification 1970, ' plantation workers ' fall under a separate category which is different from ' cultivator '. Thus the number of persons recorded as cultivator in plantation dominated taluks is considerably less while the ' agricultural land ' includes area under plantations. As a consequence of this, the value of agricultural holding per male cultivator is relatively higher in the plantation taluks. In the rest of the state where adequate rainfall and irrigational facilities are available the pressure of population on the available agricultural land is more, due to which the agricultural land availability per cultivator is extremely low.

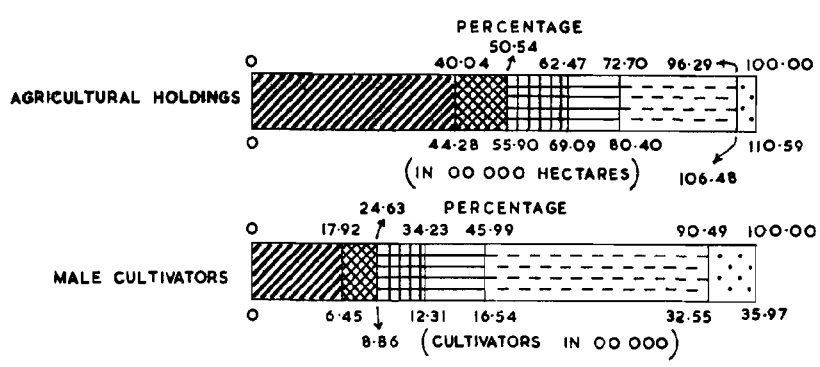
Source : 1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 64

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971





MAP 65

PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS 1971 (CEREALS AND PULSES)

This map indicates at district level, the regions of deficit or surplus supplies in staple food crops according to the nutritional requirements of the population of the districts.

The table given below shows the co-efficients and the actual calory requirement per day for persons in various age-groups and sex as recommended by the 'Nutritive Value of Indian Foods and the Planning of Satisfactory Diets, Special Report Series No. 42 by W. R. Aykroyd, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.' The annual calory requirement in terms of adult man values for the 1971 census population of each district is arrived at by using these values and co-efficients.

Age-group	Co-efficient of the intake of cereals and pulses in the respective age-group	Requirement of cereals and pulses per day in calories
1	2	3
1. Adult Male 19+	1.00	2,400
2. Adult Female 19+	0.90	2,160
3. Adolescent 15-19	1.00	2,400
4. Children		
10-14	0.85	2,040
5-9	0.65	1,560
0-4	0.45	1,080

The districtwise average annual production based on the 5 year period (1966-67 to 1970-71) of the staple food crops *viz.*, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and all pulses are converted into calories by using the calory supply per hundred grams of each staple food crop as indicated hereunder :

Rice—348, Wheat—348, Jowar—356, Maize—342, Ragi—345, Gram—350 and other pulses—340

The ratio between per adult man value production in calories to per adult man value requirement for the districts are grouped into 5 ranges, 3 under deficit and 2 under surplus and the districts are shaded according to their ratios as shown in the legend to the map. The districts having an excess of production over the requirement are shown in green colour.

The percentage ratio of per capita production of cereals and pulses to per capita requirements of cereals and pulses for the state as a whole is 74·53. Thus Mysore state is markedly a deficit state with regard to nutritional requirements of its population. Only 5 districts in the state, namely, Shimoga, Raichur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bellary are surplus districts with regard to the supply of staple food crops. In Shimoga and in the three contiguous districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary the density of population is relatively low, and at the same time, these districts have in recent years been enriched by the commissioning of irrigation and other agricultural development projects. In these districts even the cropping pattern has changed and dry farming accompanied by low yields which was once the characteristic feature of this tract has receded to the background due to the availability of assured irrigation on a large scale. Gulbarga district is one of the important jowar and pulses producing districts in the state. Rice, jowar and pulses in Raichur, Bellary and Shimoga, and rice, ragi and pulses in Hassan are produced in large quantities.

In the rest of the districts the deficit varies between 34.01% in Bangalore and 98.49% in Bijapur. The importance given to the growing of cash crops like sugarcane, coffee, cotton, groundnut, etc., and varying density of population in the districts have to a great extent affected the equilibrium position. The very high density of population in Bangalore district is reflected in the highest deficit among the districts of the state.

Per adult annual production of cereals and pulses in calories as against annual per adult requirement of 876,000 calories in districts.

State/District	Per adult annual production of cereals and pulses in calories
1	2
MYSORE STATE	6 52,842
1. Bangalore	297,949
2. Belgaum	592,009
3. Bellary	888,236
4. Bidar	793,009
5. Bijapur	862,781
6. Chikmagalur	750,861
7. Chitradurga	716,193
8. Coorg	800,580
9. Dharwar	705,685
10. Gulbarga	940,255
11. Hassan	927,594
12. Kolar	440,975
13. Mandya	731,048
14. Mysore	614,214
15. North Kanara	631,303
16. Raichur	960,395
17. Shimoga	1,326,879
18. South Kanara	568,805
19. Tumkur	581,496

Source : (1) Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-B (i) Economic Tables.
(2) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 65

PER ADULT REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES) 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PER ADULT AVAILABILITY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS MEASURED IN CALORIES, EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGE RATIO TO REQUIREMENTS

- 150·01–200·00 MEDIUM SURPLUS
- 100·01–150·00 LOW SURPLUS
- 75·01 – 100·00 LOW DEFICIT
- STATE AVERAGE 79·13
- 50·01 – 75·00 HIGH DEFICIT
- 25·01 – 50·00 VERY HIGH DEFICIT

SURPLUS

DEFICIT

FORMULA USED FOR SURPLUS OR DEFICIT CALCULATION :-

$$\frac{\text{PER ADULT PRODUCTION IN CALORIES}}{\text{PER ADULT REQUIREMENT IN CALORIES}} \times 100$$

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 90·53

GULBARGA 107·34

BIJAPUR 98·49

BELGAUM 67·59

RAICHUR 109·63

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

DHARWAR 80·56

BELLARY 101·40

NORTH KANARA 72·07

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

CHITRADURGA 81·76

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA 151·47

CHIKMAGALUR 85·71

TUMKUR 66·38

KOLAR 50·34

HASSAN 105·89

BANGALORE 34·01

SOUTH KANARA 64·93

MANDYA 83·45

COORG 91·39

MYSORE 70·12

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

REQUIREMENT OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS

0 4·41 22·70 52·71 88·39 100·00

0 9·35 48·10 111·69 187·28 211·87

(REQUIREMENT IN 000000 CALORIES)

PERCENTAGE

SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS

0 9·39 35·69 73·62 97·89 100·00

0 13·27 50·43 104·03 138·32 141·30

(SUPPLY IN 00000 CALORIES)

MAP 66

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

The map shows the percentage of total workers and non-workers by sex in the various districts of the state.

Circles drawn in proportion to the total population of the districts are divided into 4 sectors to show the percentages of workers and non-workers by sex. The sectors pertaining to male and female workers are shaded to differentiate them from those of non-workers. The percentage values of total workers in the total population of each of the district are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend to the map and area outside the circles in each district is shaded according to the percentage of total workers.

In the total population of 29,299,014 in the state, workers and non-workers account for 34.7% and 65.3% respectively. The share of male and female workers is 27.8% and 6.9% respectively. Among non-workers, females predominate with a percentage of 42.0% over male non-workers who account for 23.3%.

The percentage of workers is the highest in Coorg district (40.4%) followed by South Kanara (38.6%). Including these two districts in all, there are 10 districts which have a percentage of workers above the state average. The lowest percentage of workers is recorded in Bangalore (31.6%). The percentage of male workers in the total population varies from 29.0% in Coorg to 23.7% in South Kanara. South Kanara is the only district in the state where male workers account for less than 25% of the total population. The highest percentage of female workers is recorded in South Kanara (14.9%) followed by Coorg (11.4%).

The percentage of female non-workers in all the districts is higher than that of male non-workers. In South Kanara and Coorg where female workers are in high proportion the percentages of non-workers are lowest in the state.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 66

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

MAHARASHTRA

824 059 — BIDAR
1 739 220 — GULBARGA
1 985 591 — BIJAPUR
2 423 342 — BELGAUM
1 415 740 — RAICHUR
2 342 213 — DHARWAR
1 122 686 — BELLARY
849 105 — NORTH KANARA
1 397 456 — CHITRADURGA
1 301 485 — SHIMOGA
736 647 — CHIKMAGALUR
1 627 721 — TUMKUR
1 939 315 — SOUTH KANARA
1 102 370 — HASSAN
1 516 646 — KOLAR
3 365 515 — BANGALORE
1 154 374 — MANDYA
1 378 291 — COORG
2 077 238 — MYSORE

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKERS
- 40.1 AND ABOVE
- 38.1 – 40.0
- 36.1 – 38.0
- 34.1 – 36.0
- STATE AVERAGE 34.7
- 32.1 – 34.0
- 32.0 AND BELOW

SIZE OF TOTAL POPULATION
- 3 610 000
- 2 560 000
- 1 440 000
- 640 000

M - MALES
F - FEMALES
NON - WORKERS
WORKERS

ANDHRA PRADESH

ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
GOA, DAMAN & DIU

MYSORE STATE
29 299 014

THE FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION

FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 2·14 6·54 24·56 64·12 86·77 100·00
0 12·54 47·30 123·16 166·40 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
TOTAL WORKERS
0 1·50 8·86 23·33 60·55 82·03 100·00
0 9·01 23·74 61·53 83·49 104·79
1·52
(WORKERS IN 00000)

MAP 67

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

The map shows the percentage of workers and non-workers by sex in the rural population of the districts of the state.

The percentages of male and female workers and non-workers to total rural population of the districts are represented in the map. The cartographic method adopted for drawing this map is the same as that for the previous one.

In the state's total rural population of 22, 176, 921 the workers and the non-workers constitute 36.4% and 63.6% respectively. A sexwise breakup of the workers indicates that the male and female components come to 28.6% and 7.8% respectively. Among non-workers the male and female components are somewhat in the reverse order namely, 22.1% and 41.5% respectively.

The highest percentage of workers is recorded in Coorg district (41.3) followed by Bellary (40.3). Apart from these two districts, there are 7 districts in which percentage of workers is higher than the overall percentage for the state. The lowest percentage of workers is recorded in Hassan (32.4).

Among districts, Mysore district (30.5) has the highest percentage of male workers and this is closely followed by Kolar (30.0) whereas the lowest is recorded in South Kanara (24.0). The percentage of females in the working category varies from as low as 4.1% in Mandya to 15.9% in South Kanara. Coorg and Bellary are the other two districts which have over 10% of female workers in their population.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 67

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

MYSORE STATE (NOT TO SCALE) 22 176 921

BIDAR 704 928 23·3 27·5 42·8 6·4
GULBARGA 1 429 944 21·7% 28·5% 42·1% 7·7%
BIJAPUR 1 564 416 21·8% 28·5% 41·2% 8·5
RAICHUR 1 198 269 21·0% 29·3% 40·7 9·0%
BELGAUM 1 925 549 21·9% 29·3% 41·0% 7·8%
DHARWAR 1 604 240 22·0% 28·9% 40·1% 9·0%
BELLARY 817 914 21·3% 29·2% 38·4% 11·1
NORTH KANARA 698 608 23·5 27·6 41·6% 7·3%
CHITRADURGA 1 114 504 21·8% 29·4 39·1% 9·7
SHIMOGA 994 1726 24·29 27·3 42·6% 5·9%
CHIKMAGALUR 621 569 23·3 28·2 41·1% 7·4
SOUTH KANARA 1 546 137 24·4% 24·0% 35·7% 15·9
HASSAN 952 959 22·5 28·0 45·1% 4·4%
TUMKUR 1 437 114 21·6% 29·3% 43·7% 5·4
KOLAR 1 203 531 20·8 30·0 42·1% 7·1%
BANGALORE 1 499 761 21·8% 29·5% 44·2% 4·5%
MANDYA 995 586 21·8% 29·0 45·1% 4·1%
MYSORE 1 548 120 20·8% 30·5% 43·6% 5·1%
COORG 319 600 29·1% 23·1 35·6 12·2
22·1% 28·6% 41·5% 7·8%

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

41·1 AND ABOVE
39.1 – 41.0
37.1 – 39.0
35.1 – 37.0
STATE AVERAGE 36.4
33.1 – 35.0
33·0 AND BELOW

SIZE OF TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

1 960 000
1 000 000
360 000
40 000
M = MALES
F = FEMALES
NON-WORKERS F F WORKERS

THE FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1971

FIGURES INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

74° E. OF GREENWICH

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 7·30 17·36 43·11 70·45 96·44 100·00
0 14·00 33·29 82·68 135·11 184·95 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
TOTAL RURAL WORKERS
0 5·72 18·75 46·36 69·52 96·17 100·00
0 4·62 15·14 37·42 56·11 77·62 80·71
(WORKERS IN 00 000)

MAP 68

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map shows the percentage of workers and non-workers by sex in the urban population of the districts in the state. The cartographic method used for this map is the same as that for the Map 66.

The workers and non-workers constitute 29.6% and 70.4% respectively in the total urban population of 7,122,096 in the state. The proportion of workers in the urban population of the state is less than that in the total and rural populations. The percentage of workers in the two adjacent districts of Coorg (35.3) and South Kanara (33.6) on one hand, and similarly placed Bellary (31.9) and Raichur (31.5) on the other is significantly high. These districts have relatively higher percentage of workers even in their total and rural populations as revealed by the previous two maps. Kolar district (26.3) has the lowest percentage of workers in its urban population.

The percentage of male workers is highest in Coorg (28.4) district while the lowest is recorded in South Kanara (22.9). On the other hand, female workers constitute a percentage as high as 10.7 in South Kanara as against the lowest percentage of 3.0 in Hassan.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 68

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

- 31.1 AND ABOVE
- 30.1 – 31.0
- 29.1 – 30.0
- STATE AVERAGE 29.6
- 28.1 – 29.0
- 27.1 – 28.0
- 27.0 AND BELOW

M – MALES F – FEMALES

SIZE OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

1 960 000
1 000 000
360 000
40 000

NON-WORKERS WORKERS

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KARNATAKA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR 119 131
GULBARGA 309 276
BIJAPUR 421 175
RAICHUR 217 471
BELGAUM 497 793
DHARWAR 737 973
BELLARY 304 772
NORTH KANARA 150 497
CHITRADURGA 282 952
SHIMOGA 307 313
CHIKMAGALUR 115 078
TUMKUR 390 607
KOLAR 313 115
BANGALORE 1 865 754
HASSAN 149 211
SOUTH KANARA 393 178
MANDYA 158 788
COORG 58 691
MYSORE 529 118

MYSORE STATE
7 122 093

SCALE FOR MYSORE STATE REDUCED 3 TIMES

THE FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

FIGURES INSIDE \ OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND NON–WORKERS

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 19·01 35·07 64·11 77·72 95·71 100·00
0 36·45 67·25 122·94 149·05 183·55 191·77
(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

TOTAL URBAN WORKERS

0 15·11 31·75 74·69 83·61 96·09 100·00
0 3·19 6·70 15·75 17·63 20·26 21·08
(WORKERS IN 00 000)

MAP 69

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

This map depicts the proportion of male workers to total male population in age-group 15–59 in the rural areas of the taluks of the state.

The percentage of male workers in the total rural male population in age-group 15-59 of the taluks are calculated and the data are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The taluks are shaded with appropriate hatching according to their percentage values.

The participation rate of male workers in the rural male population in age-group 15-59 is 92.57% for the state as a whole. However, it varies from as low as 79.93% in Karwar taluk of North Kanara district to a significatnly high 96.00% in Raibag taluk of Belgaum district. The map reveals that in the taluks of the northern Mysore, excepting in Bidar district and the northern taluks of Gulbarga, the proportion of rural male workers is generally higher than the state average. Another region where higher participation rate of male workers prevails is the area in the south which comprises of the taluks belonging to the districts of Mandya, Mysore, Tumkur etc. These two regions are mainly comprised of taluks falling in the first three ranges (95.01 and above, 94.01–95.00, and 93.01–94.00) interspersed with taluks in the range containing state average. Apart from these areas, there are a few contiguous stretches of taluks in the districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan and Kolar where the proportion is higher than the state average. The proportion of rural male workers is quite low in the western Mysore, *i.e.*, in the areas belonging to the taluks of North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara and Coorg districts.

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

MAP 69

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59

- 95.01 AND ABOVE
- 94.01 — 95.00
- 93.01 — 94.00
- 92.01 — 93.00
- STATE AVERAGE 92.37
- 91.01 — 92.00
- 91.00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 9·53 25·82 53·97 71·79 79·82 100·00

0 18·21 49·35 103·16 137·22 152·57 191·15

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59

0 7·93 23·25 49·44 68·24 78·40 100·00

0 4·18 12·26 26·08 36·00 41·36 52·76

(WORKERS IN 00 000)

MAP 70

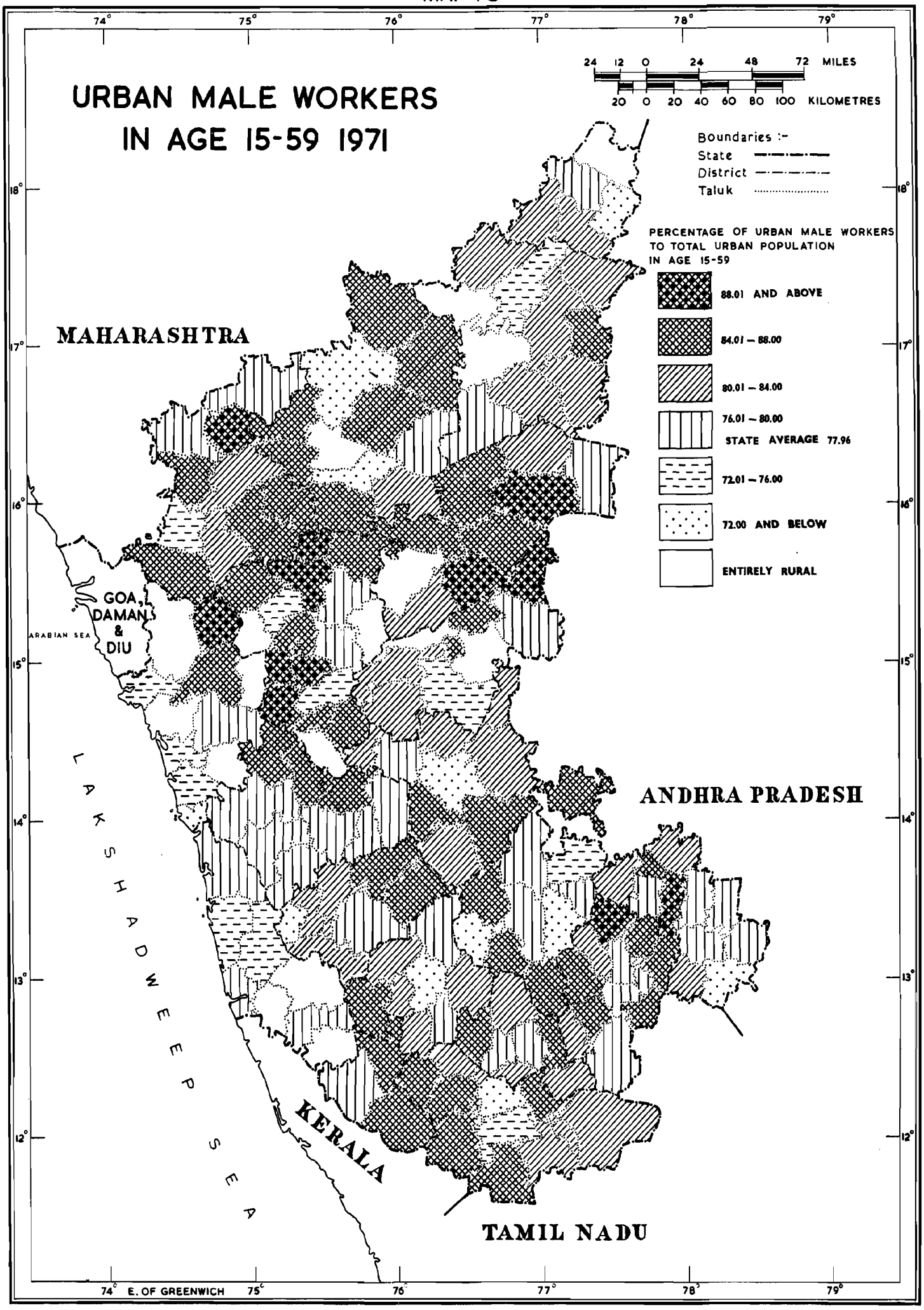
URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

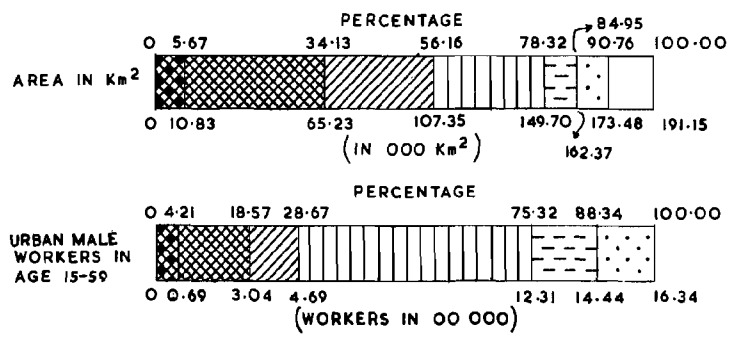
The map depicts the proportion of male workers to the total male population in age-group 15-59 in the urban population of the taluks of the state. The cartographic method used for drawing this map is the same as that of the previous map. In this map the areas covered by the taluks not having any urban population numbering 17 in all, are left blank.

The map does not reveal clear cut pattern at taluk level of work participation rates of urban male workers in age-group 15-59. However, a contiguous area in the western part of the state from North Kanara down to Coorg district extending to a few taluks of Shimoga district is discernible, in which the participation rate is lower than or about the same as that of the state average. The work participation rate of males in the urban male population in the age-group 15-59 for the state as a whole is 77.96%. But there are significant variations among the taluks ranging from 94.84% in Nargund taluk of Dharwar district to 66.29% in Tumkur taluk of Tumkur district. In South Kanara and North Kanara districts, the work participation rates are lower than the state average. In the other districts the number of taluks with participation rate lower than the state average varies from 1 to 3.

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

MAP 70


URBAN MALE WORKERS
IN AGE 15-59 1971
24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES
Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALE WORKERS
TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
IN AGE 15-59
88.01 AND ABOVE
84.01 – 88.00
80.01 – 84.00
76.01 – 80.00
STATE AVERAGE 77.96
72.01 – 76.00
72.00 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
MAHARASHTRA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
74° E. OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
78°
79°
18°
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°


PERCENTAGE
0 5·67 34·13 56·16 78·32 84·95 90·76 100·00
AREA IN Km²
0 10·83 65·23 107·35 149·70 173·48 191·15
(IN 000 Km²)
162·37
PERCENTAGE
0 4·21 18·57 28·67 75·32 88·34 100·00
URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
0 0·69 3·04 4·69 12·31 14·44 16·34
(WORKERS IN 00 000)

MAP 71

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59 1971

This map shows the proportion of female workers to total female population in the age-group 15–59 in rural areas of the taluks of the state.

The talukwise percentage figures of female workers to total female population in age-group 15-59 in rural areas have been calculated. These data have been grouped into six ranges and are shown in the map by choropleth technique as shown in the legend.

The participation rate of female workers in the rural population in the age-group 15–59 for the state as a whole is 26.23% which is very low than the corresponding figure for males. Significant variations are noticed in this rate among the taluks from a meagre 7.04% in Arsikere taluk of Hassan district to 60.17% in Ramdurg taluk of Belgaum district. The map reveals that taluks with participation rates around or above the state average value are concentrated in two distinct regions. The first region covers the entire northern half of the state and also a few taluks belonging to the districts of Chitradurga and Tumkur, with occasional pockets of taluks with low participation rates. In this region, a sub-region consisting of taluks from Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Raichur occurs with a concentration of taluks with participation about the same as the state average. The occupation in the northern parts of the state being highly agrarian the female participation is generally high and varies with the crop pattern in different areas.

The second region which has a concentration of taluks with high participation rates is on the western part of the state comprising of taluks of South Kanara down to Heggadadevanakote taluk in Mysore district and *malnad* taluks. The situation arising out of the male migration in South Kanara and plantation oriented occupation in *malnad* area may be responsible for the high female participation rates in this region. The third region covers the intervening areas between the above two regions and the core of old Mysore state. In this region the participation rate is very low.

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

MAP 71

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59

- 43·01 AND ABOVE
- 36.01 — 43.00
- 29.01 — 36.00
- 22.01 — 29.00
- STATE AVERAGE 26·23
- 15.01 — 22.00
- 15·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 10·16 20·80 38·75 66·05 85·50 100·00

0 19·42 39·77 74·08 126·26 163·43 191·15

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59

0 22·69 34·26 51·49 75·23 91·64 100·00

0 3·25 4·91 7·37 10·77 13·12 14·32

(WORKERS IN 00 000)

MAP 72

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

The map depicts taluk-wise proportion of female workers to total female population in the age-group 15-59 in urban areas.

The percentages of female workers to the total urban female population in the age-group 15-59 of the taluks are grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are shaded by appropriate hatchings according to their percentage values as indicated in the legend. The areas covered by the entirely rural taluks which are 17 in number are left blank.

The taluks with high participation rates (26.01% and above) are concentrated in two tracts, *viz*, in the cotton growing region of Chitradurga and other northern districts of the state and in the South Kanara and Coorg districts. The male out-migration from South Kanara and predominance of plantation labour in Coorg district appear to have induced such a high participation rate in these two districts. In 12 taluks, the percentage of urban female workers varies between 22.01–26.00 per cent and these taluks are distributed in north-eastern and central parts of the state except Pavagada taluk of Tumkur district and Puttur taluk of South Kanara district. The next range of 18.01—22.00 per cent female workers embraces 22 taluks. These taluks are scatterly distributed in the state. The percentage of urban female workers in 30 taluks deviates between 14.01—18.00 per cent and the same is close to the state average (15.12).

The maximum number of taluks (56) fall in the range of 10.01—14.00 per cent. Most of these taluks are concentrated in southern *maidan* and *malnad* regions. The last range of 10.01 per cent accounts for 21 taluks of the state.

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

MAP 72

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15–59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALE WORKERS TO URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59

- 26·01 AND ABOVE
- 22.01 – 26.00
- 18.01 – 22.00
- 14.01 – 18.00 STATE AVERAGE 15.12
- 10.01 – 14.00
- 10·00 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 10.39 18.10 32.81 50.52 78.95 90.76 100.00

0 19.86 34.60 62.71 96.56 180.90 173.48 191.15

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59.

0 22.62 30.25 41.61 51.79 93.01 100.00

0 61.89 82.76 113.85 141.71 254.48 273.61

(WORKERS IN 000)

MAP 73

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59 1971

The map indicates the proportion of workers and non-workers by sex in the employable population in age-group 15-59 of each districts of the state. The employable population in age-group 15-59 is obtained by subtracting the aggregate of (i)students, (ii) those engaged in household work, (iii) dependents, (iv) rentiers, (v) beggars, and (vi) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and convicts in jails etc., *i.e.*, those who are basically non-workers from the total population in the age-group 15-59. The term non-workers in this map refers to the category of ' others ' among non-workers, *i.e.*, those not belonging to the above mentioned 6 categories of non-workers but are seeking work.

The circles drawn in proportion to the total employable population in 15-59 age-group in the districts are divided into 3 sectors *viz.*, working males, working females and the category 'others' among non-workers in proportion to their percentage values. The shaded small sector of non-workers is shown separately as a square in proportion to the absolute numbers and male and female proportions are also shown therein.

In the state as a whole 8,696,172 persons are employable population and in this, the male and female workers account for 79. 46% and 19.61% respectively. The non-workers account for only 0.93%or 81,087 persons. The male and female components of this small group of employable non-workers come to 84.42% and 15.58% respectively.

Among districts, Bangalore (956,662) has the highest number of employable persons in the age-group 15-59 followed by Belgaum (736,220) and Dharwar (707,380). The lowest number is recorded in Coorg district (134,732).

There appears to be a broad pattern in the distribution of the districts with regard to the percentage of workers in the state. The percentage of workers is above 80% in all the districts of old Mysore state excluding Chitradurga, and also in Bidar district. It is between 74% and 80% in Chitradurga and in the northern districts excluding Bidar. In South Kanara, the percentage of workers in the employable population is the lowest being 60.96%, preceded by Coorg (70.99%). The highest percentage of male workers is recorded in Mandya district (87.42%).

As against the lowest percentage of male workers in the employable population, South Kanara has the highest percentage of female workers (37.86%) in the employable population followed by Coorg (28.10%). In Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and in the 8 northern districts, the proportion varies from 19% to 25%. In the rest of the districts all of which being from old Mysore state this proportion is below 19%.

The largest number in the category of 'others', is recorded in Bangalore (22,268). In all the other districts this figure is below 8,000. In terms of percentages also Bangalore has the highest (2.33%). The districts which have over 1% of the employable population in this category are Kolar, North Kanara and South Kanara. The males are in overwhelming proportion in all the districts.

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

MAP 73

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

KERALA

ARABIAN SEA

BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
NORTH KANARA
DHARWAR
BELLARY
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
CHIKMAGALUR
BANGALORE
KOLAR
TUMKUR
HASSAN
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
MANDYA
MYSORE

SIZE OF TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15 – 59

1 000 000
640 000
360 000
160 000

NON – WORKERS WORKERS
M = MALES F = FEMALES

ABSOLUTE FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15 – 59

SIZE OF NON – WORKERS

25 600
14 400
6 400
1 600 & BELOW

ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE SQUARES INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-WORKERS

SCALE FOR MYSORE STATE REDUCED 2 TIMES

MYSORE STATE
8 696 172
19.61% F
0.93%
79.46% M

81 087
84.42% M
F 15.58%
FEMALE NON-WORKERS
MALE NON-WORKERS

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
0 79.46 99·07 99·86 100·00
M F
0 69·10 86·15 86·96 86·83
(POPULATION IN 00 000)

NON-WORKER PORTION ENLARGED TEN TIMES
99·07 99·86 100·00
M F
86·15 86·96 86·83

M–MALES F–FEMALES

WORKERS NON-WORKERS

MAP 74

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

The map shows the industrial structure of male and female workers in the districts of the state.

The nine broad industrial categories of workers are grouped into primary, secondary and tertiary activities as shown hereunder.

Industrial category, 1971	*Activity*
I Cultivators	Primary
II Agricultural labourers	
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations, orchards and allied activities	
IV Mining and quarrying	
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	Secondary
VI Construction	
VII Trade and commerce	Tertiary
VIII Transport, storage and communications	
IX Other services	

In each disrict pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers engaged in the activities under the 9 industrial categories. Bars in proportion to the size of the workers are drawn on either side of the two parallel vertical lines for males and females respectively. The roman letters inserted between the vertical lines indicate the industrial categories. The percentage scale is shown below the diagrams. Three different types of hatchings are used to differentiate between the primary, secondary and tertiary activities as shown in the legend.

The map reveals that primary activities account for the largest proportion of workers followed by tertiary and secondary activities.

Those engaged in primary activities account for 71.3% in the state's total working population of 10, 179, 114 persons. The mainstay of the economy of the state being agriculture, the primary activities account for this overwhelming proportion mainly due to the contribution from those working in the agricultural sector. The proportion of females in these activities is comparatively higher in the integrated districts than in the districts of old Mysore. The workers under category III, *i.e.*, livestock, forestry, etc., are in sizable numbers among both the sexes in Chikmagalur and Coorg districts mainly due to the concentration of coffee plantations. Bangalore district (42.9%) which has a relatively diversified economy and is noted for its all round development has the lowest percentage of workers in the primary activities among the districts of the state.

The secondary activities share about 12% of working population in the state. The highly industrialised district of Bangalore has over 24% of its total workers under these activities. The other district which deserves mention is South Kanara and it has over 12% of its total workers engaged in the secondary activities. Household industry has a prominent position in the economy of this district where female participation is also quite high as compared to the other districts.

The tertiary activities in the state account for over 16% of the state's total workers and is next only to primary activities with regard to the size of the workers. Bangalore district claims the highest percentage of workers (32.6%) under the tertiary activities among the districts. The location of the state capital and concentration of educational and other institutions have induced a high proportion of workers under tertiary activities in this district.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A-General Population Tables.

MAP 74

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
[a] HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
[b] OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES

BAR DIAGRAMS ARE DRAWN TO PERCENTAGE

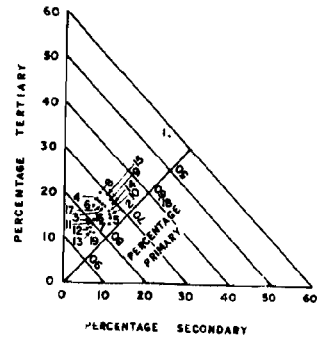
P.C.-PERCENTAGE

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR
BELGAUM
BIJAPUR
GULBARGA
RAICHUR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR
NORTH KANARA
BELLARY
CHITRADURGA
ANDHRA PRADESH
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
SOUTH KANARA
HASSAN
MANDYA
BANGALORE
COORG
MYSORE
MYSORE STATE
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA

MALES FEMALES P.C

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



1. BANGALORE
2. BELGAUM
3. BELLARY
4. BIDAR
5. BIJAPUR
6. CHIKMAGALUR
7. CHITRADURGA
8. COORG
9. DHARWAR
10. GULBARGA
11. HASSAN
12. KOLAR
13. MANDYA
14. MYSORE
15. NORTH KANARA
16. RAICHUR
17. SHIMOGA
18. SOUTH KANARA
19. TUMKUR

MAP 75

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

The map shows the industrial structure of the male and female workers in the rural areas of the districts of the state. Same method as for the previous map is adopted for preparing this map also.

The map reveals that in the state as a whole, primary activities claim the largest proportion of workers (85%). The secondary and tertiary activities account for only 7% and 8% respectively of the total workers. Among the districts, the percentage of workers in primary activities varies from 68.5% in South Kanara to 90.9% in Kolar. The rural economy of the state being predominantly agricultural, it is but natural to find a high proportion of workers in primary activities engaged in cultivation of lands as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Relatively higher percentage of workers under category III, *viz.*, livestock, forestry, etc., is recorded in the districts of Chikmagalur (21), Coorg (30.9), Hassan (7.7) and North Kanara (15.7). In the former three districts the high proportion of workers is due to the presence of coffee plantations, while in North Kanara fishing and forestry activities engage a significant proportion of workers. The workers in mining and quarrying activities account for a very insignificant proportion of workers.

The percentage of workers in secondary activities is the highest in South Kanara district (18.7%). Relatively higher development of manufacturing sector in this district is reflected in this higher percentage of workers in the secondary activities. Another remarkable feature in South Kanara is that in the manufacturing sector, the size of female workers (53,823) exceed that of the male workers (53,114). The female participation in activities like *bidi* manufacturing, cashew industry, etc., is quite significant in this district. In other districts the percentage varies from as low as 4.1% in Mandya to 8.1% in Bangalore. There are only four districts with percentage of workers in secondary activities higher than that of state and they are Bangalore (8.1), Belgaum (7.8), Bijapur (7.1) and South Kanara (18.7).

Excepting Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, and South Kanara in all the other districts tertiary activities command a slightly higher proportion of workers than in the secondary activities. Among the tertiary activities, services appear to be more important than trading and transport categories from the point of view of the high percentage of workers under it.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A-General Population Tables.

MAP 75

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT ,,
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1971

I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES

BAR DIAGRAMS ARE DRAWN TO PERCENTAGE

P.C:PERCENTAGE

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

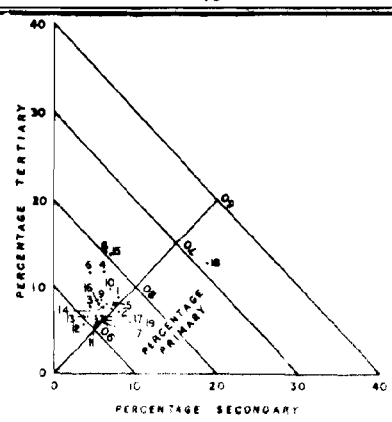
MYSORE STATE

ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR
BELLARY
NORTH KANARA
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
SOUTH KANARA
HASSAN
BANGALORE
MANDYA
COORG
MYSORE

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



1 BANGALORE
2 BELGAUM
3 BELLARY
4 BIDAR
5 BIJAPUR
6 CHIKMAGALUR
7 CHITRADURGA
8 COORG
9 DHARWAR
10 GULBARGA
11 HASSAN
12 KOLAR
13 MANDYA
14 MYSORE
15 NORTH KANARA
16 RAICHUR
17 SHIMOGA
18 SOUTH KANARA
19 TUMKUR

MAP 76

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

This map indicates the industrial structure of male and female workers in the urban areas of the districts of the state.

The method for drawing this map is the same as that for the two preceding maps. The industrial structure in each district is represented by a pyramid. Horizontal rectangular bars are drawn for each of the 9 industrial categories on both sides of the vertical axis to represent male and female workers in proportion to the size of workers engaged under each. Three types of hatchings are used corresponding to primary, secondary and tertiary activities as explained in the legend.

As a contrast to the rural areas, there is a diversification of economic activities in the urban areas of the state. Nearly half of the total workers in the state are engaged in tertiary activities. The workers in the primary and secondary activities account for 19.5% and 31.2% respectively. The percentage of female workers is also quite low as compared to rural areas.

The percentage of workers in primary activities ranges from as low as 5.2% in Bangalore to 37.7% in Bellary. The urban areas of Bellary, Raichur and Mandya have exceptionally high concentration of workers engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour. These districts are noted for their agricultural development and affluence, particularly due to the good irrigational facilities. The other district which has a high proportion of workers under primary activities is Kolar (35.7%). The concentration of gold mining workers in Kolar Gold Fields in this district is reflected in the high proportion of workers in the mining category.

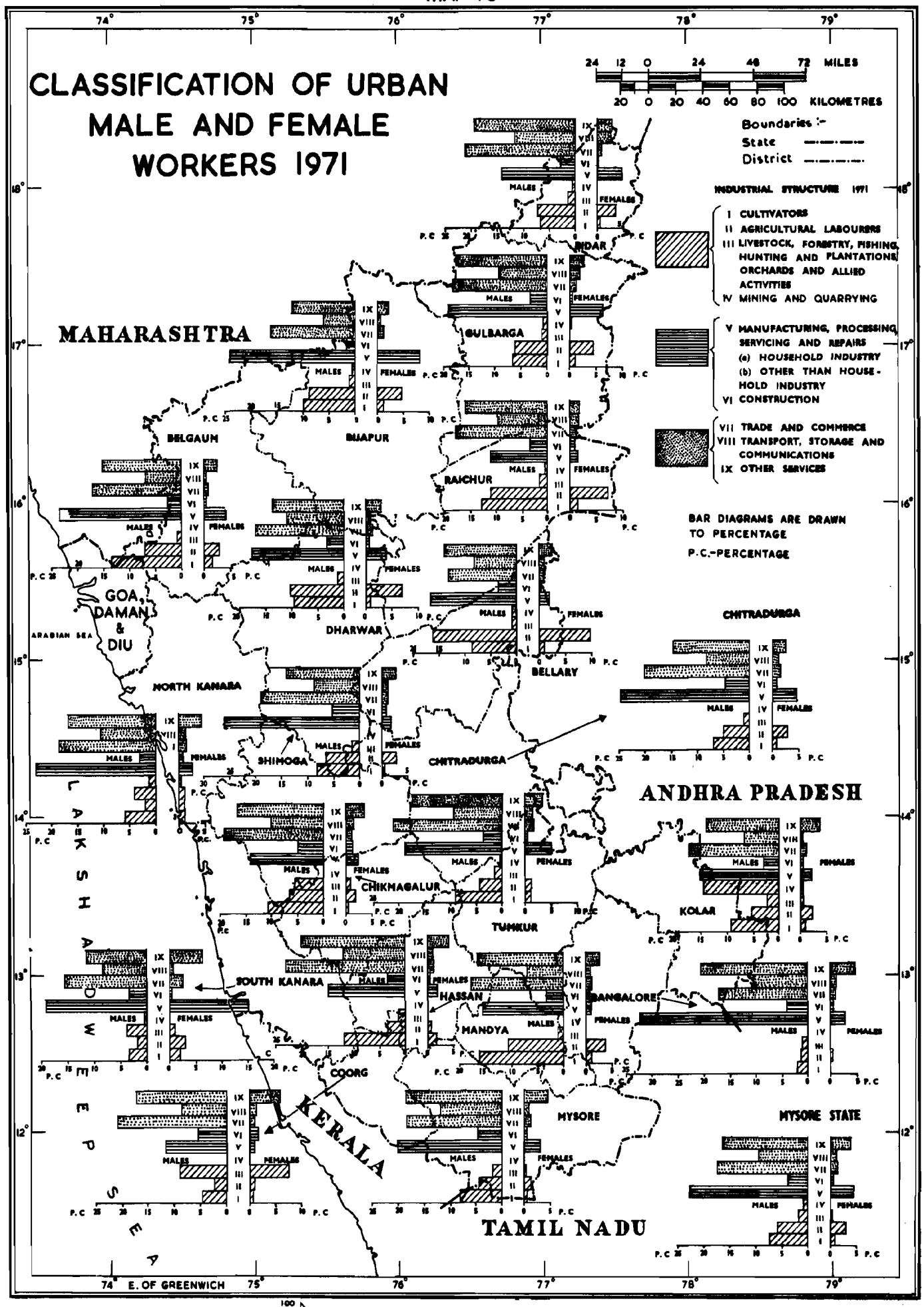
In all the districts, the manufacturing, processing, etc., activities claim a majority of the workers in the secondary activites. The proportion of workers in the manufacturing activities in the urban areas of Bangalore and South Kanara account for about 35% of the total workers.

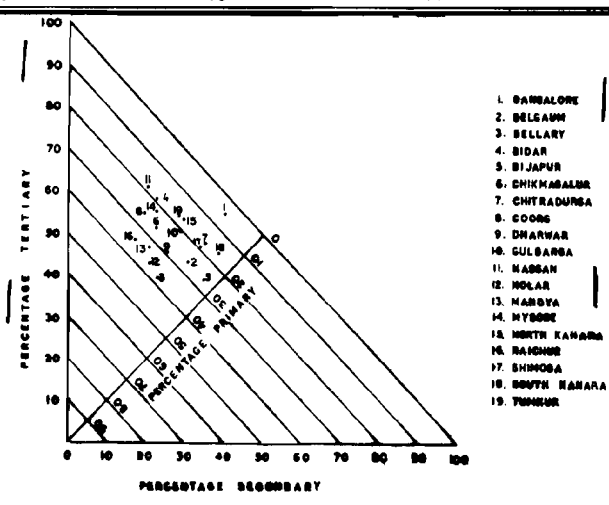
In the tertiary sector, services and trade and commerce are equally important from the point of view of the size of workers engaged in them. Bangalore (54.9%) district has the highest proportion of workers under this category obviously due to the influence of the capital city of Bangalore situated in it.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A. General Population Tables.

MAP 76

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971





MAP 77

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

This map shows the variation in the proportion of cultivators to the total workers in the working age-group 15—59 at the taluk level.

The percentage of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15—59 is worked out for each of the taluks in the state. These percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend of the map and taluks are shaded with appropriate hatchings according to their percentage values.

Nearly 40% of the workers in the total working population in the working age-group 15—59 are cultivators. The map reveals a wide disparity in the proportion of cultivators among the taluks. The proportion of cultivators in total workers is very high in southern *maidan* region as compared to northern *maidan* areas and western parts of the state. The much larger holdings in the northern *maidan* region taluks as compared to those of southern *maidan* region and restricted land availability for cultivation in the *malnad* and coastal areas of the state have direct bearing on the number of cultivators.

In 13 taluks the proportion of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59 is 65.01 and above per cent. These taluks are distributed—three each in Hassan and Kolar, and one each in Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur, two each in Tumkur and Mandya districts. The proportion of cultivators in 30 taluks varies between 55.01—65.00 per cent. These taluks are again concentrated in southern *maidan* region with exception of Sorab in Shimoga and Khanapur taluk in Belgaum district. The third range of 45·01—55·00 per cent cultivators covers 28 taluk. Most of these taluks are contiguously distributed in Belgaum, Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga and Shimoga districts.

The maximum number of taluks (49) fall in the range of 35.01—45.00 per cent cultivators and the same is close to the state average figure (39.53%). These taluks are mostly disributed in north-eastern, western and central parts of the state. The percentage of clutivators to total workers in age 15—59 in 41 taluks varies between 25.01 —35.00 per cent. The lowest range of 25.00 and below embraces 14 taluks in all. The minimum proportion of cultivators in total workers in age 15—59 is recorded in Mangalore taluk of South Kanara district (10.66%) closely followed by Hubli (11.92%) taluk of Dharwar district.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 77

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS

65·01 AND ABOVE

55.01 – 65.00

45.01 – 55.00

35.01 – 45.00
STATE AVERAGE 39.53

25.01 – 35.00

25.00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN $K.m^2$

0 6·02 22·07 38.00 68.33 92.58 100.00

0 11·51 39·61 72·64 130·62 176·97 191·15

(IN 000 $K.m^2$)

PERCENTAGE

CULTIVATORS IN AGE 15–59

0 10·24 33·28 52·06 76·82 94·21 100.00

0 3·49 10·89 17·73 26·16 32·08 34·05

(CULTIVATORS IN 00 000)

MAP 78

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971

The map shows the regional variation in the proportion of cultivators in the total rural population at the taluk level.

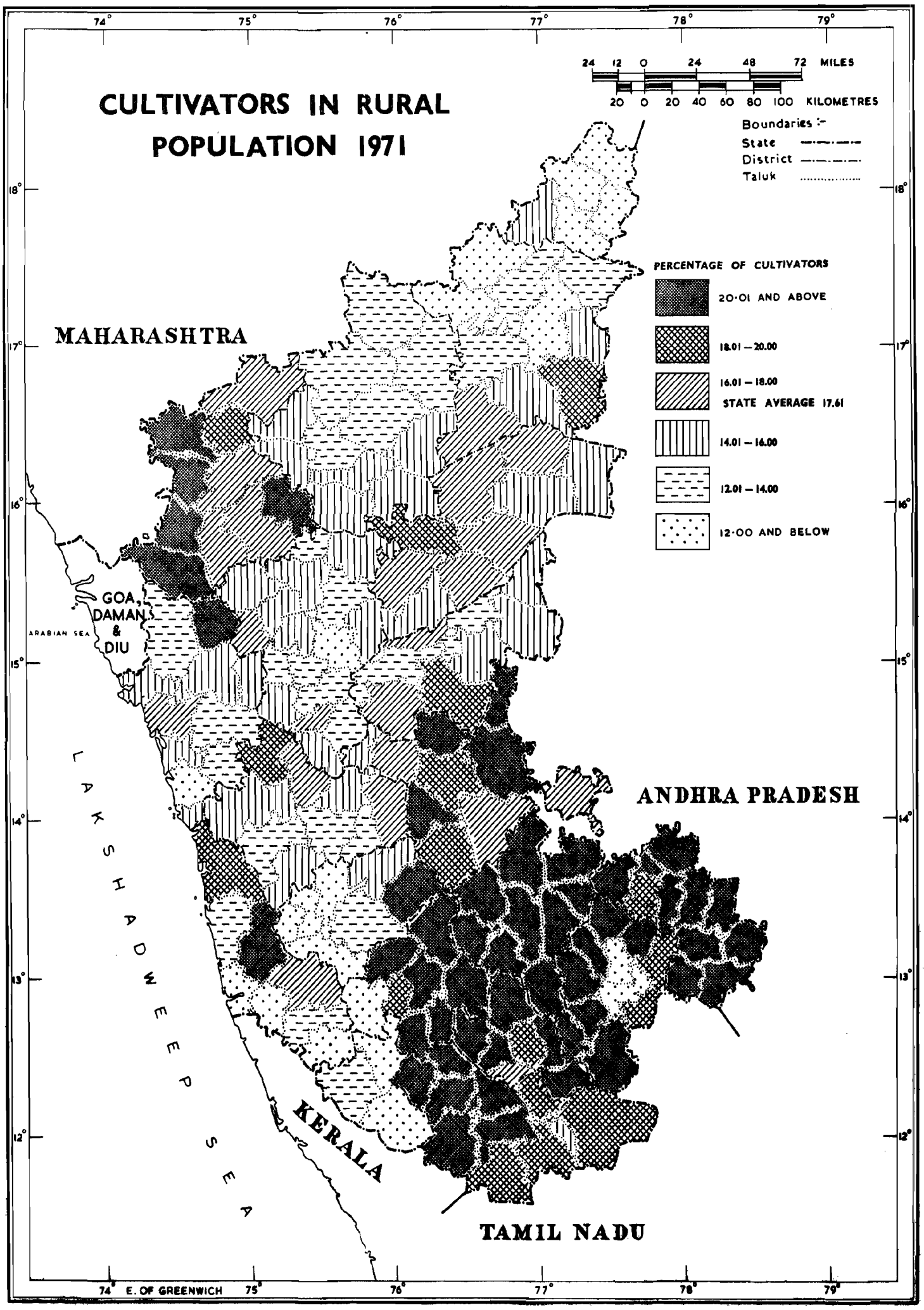
The percentage of cultivators in the total rural populatlon is calculated for all the taluks and these percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend. Taluks are shaded using different grades of hatchings according to their percentage values from high to low.

In the total rural population of the state as a whole the cultivators account for 17.61%. A study of the map reveals that taluks with higher proportion of cultivators than the state average are concentrated in south and south-eastern parts of the state. The percentage of cultivators to total rural population is 20.01 and above in two distinct regions. First region of high proportion of cultivators is located in south-eastern portion of the state embracing all taluks of Tumkur district except Pavagada, all taluks of Kolar except Chikballapur, all taluks of Hassan with exception of Alur and Manjarabad, all taluks of Mandya except Srirangapatna and Mandya taluks, adjoining taluks of Bangalore district and western portion of Mysore district. The second region is visible in the western portion of Belgaum district. The maximum and minimum percentage of cultivators in rural population in these regions are recorded 27.99% in Gudibanda taluk of Kolar district and 20.12% in Karkal taluk of South Kanara district respectively. The range of 18.01 – 20.00 per cent cultivators account for 17 taluks and these taluks are scatterly distributed in the state. The next range of 16.01-18.00 per cent covers 22 taluks and is in close proximity of the state average (17.61%). The variation in the percentage of cultivators is between 14.01 -16.00 per cent in 33 taluks of the state while this proportion fluctuates between 12.01 - 14.00 per cent in 26 taluks. In remaining taluks the proportion of cultivators to total rural population is 12.00 and below per cent. The lowest percentage of cultivators is recorded in Mangalore (7.73) taluk of South Kanara followed by Koppa (9.65) taluk of Chikmagalur district. Generally, the percentage of cultivators in rural population is comparatively low in western, central and north-eastern portions of the state with exception of a few areas.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 78

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971



PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2: 0 | 27·32 | 37·95 | 52·49 | 71·62 | 89·30 | 100·00

0 | 52·23 | 72·55 | 100·35 | 136·91 | 170·71 | 191·15

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

CULTIVATORS: 0 | 43·86 | 55·55 | 68·54 | 82·19 | 92·74 | 100·00

0 | 17·13 | 21·70 | 26·77 | 32·10 | 36·22 | 39·05

(IN 00 000)

MAP 79

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

The map shows the regional variation in the proportion of male cultivators in the total male working population in the age-group 15–59 at the taluk level.

The percentage of male cultivators to the total male workers in the age-group 15–59 is computed for all the taluks in the state. These percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges and taluks are shaded with appropriate hatchings as indicated in the legend.

In the state as a whole, 42.53% of the total male workers in the age-group 15-59 are cultivators. The map reveals a heavy concentration of taluks with a higher proportion of cultivators than the state average in certain areas of the state especially in southern *maidan* districts and adjoining taluks of Bellary, Belgaum, Raichur and Gulbarga districts.

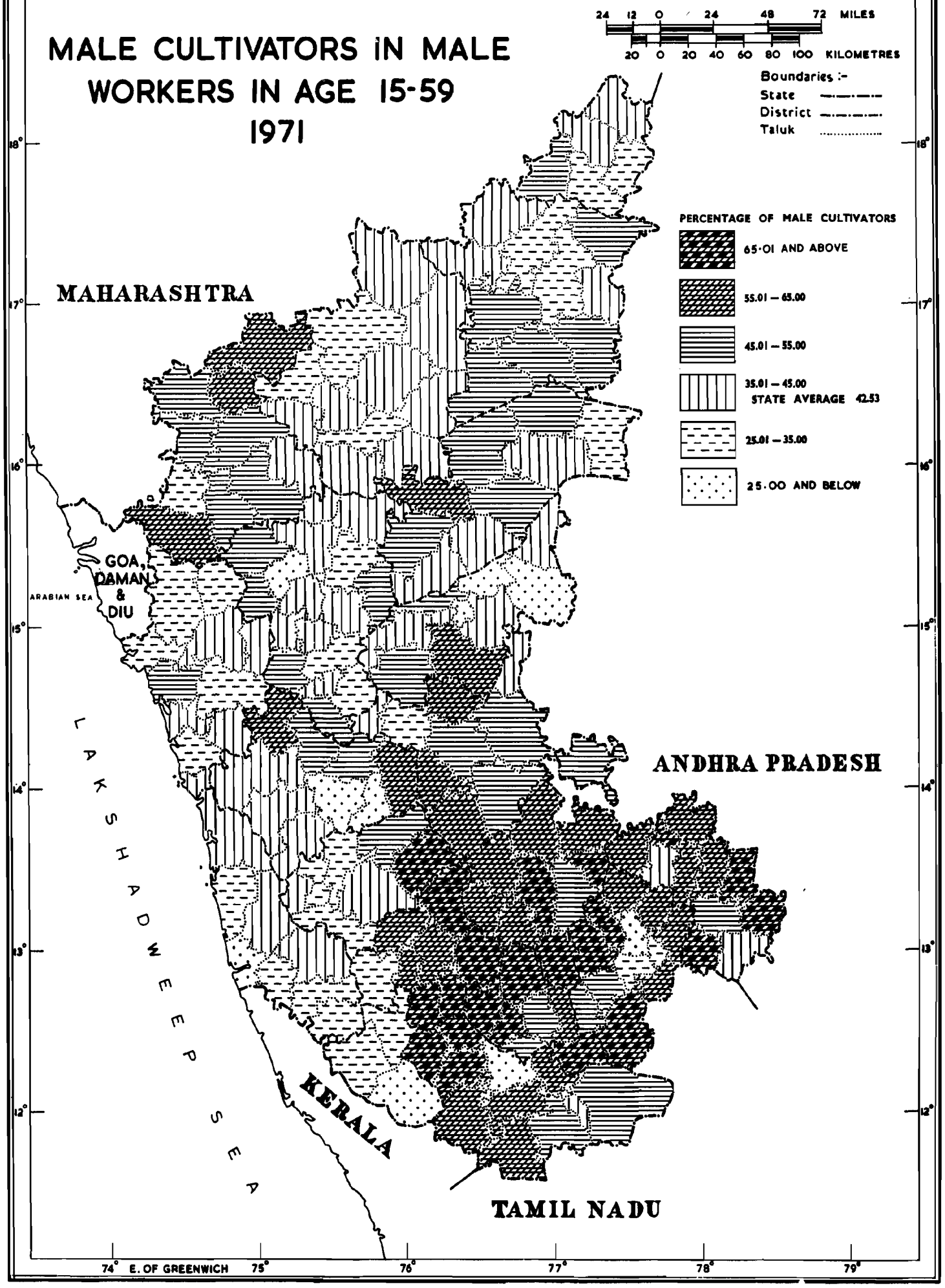
There are 22 taluks in the top range of 65.01% and above and all these taluks are in the southern *maidan* districts. Likewise, a heavy concentration of taluks with proportion of cultivators in the range of 55.01–65.00 is seen in this area. Out of 30 taluks in this range, excepting 3 taluks in Belgaum, one each in Raichur, Bellary and Shimoga, all are situated in the southern *maidan* area. A large number of taluks out of 38 taluks in the range 45.01–55.00 are in the northern *maidan* districts. Most of the taluks in the range nearer to the state average (42.53%) and in the 2 ranges below this (25.01–35.00 and 25.00 and below) are in *malnad*, coastal and northern *maidan* areas. Thus, the southern *maidan* taluks exhibit a relatively higher proportion of male cultivators in the working male population in the age-group 15–59.

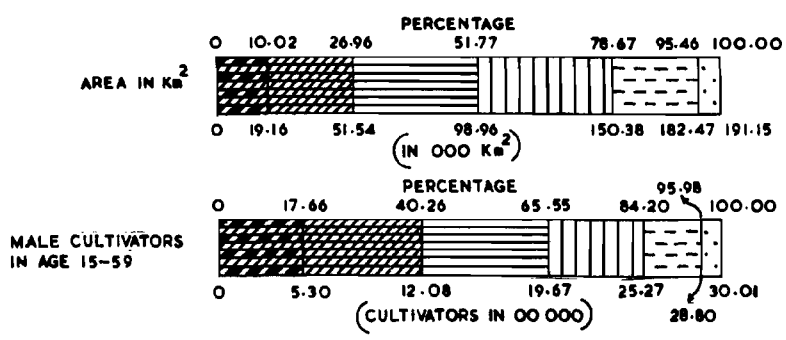
The map also reveals that a few taluks, *viz.*, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Bangarpet, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Hubli, etc., show a very low proportion (below 35.01 per cent) of male cultivators than their adjacent taluks. This is due to the presence of important cities/towns like Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwar, etc., and the consequent heavy urban influence on the adjacent rural areas. A heavy concentration of urban population with a non-agricultural occupational structure characterises the above mentioned taluks.

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

MAP 79

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971





MAP 80

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59 1971

The regional variation in the proportion of female cultivators in the total female working population in the age-group 15–59 is depicted in this map.

The percentage of female cultivators to the total female workers in age-group 15–59 is worked out for each of the taluks in the state. These percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks falling in the ranges are shaded with appropriate hatchings as shown in the legend.

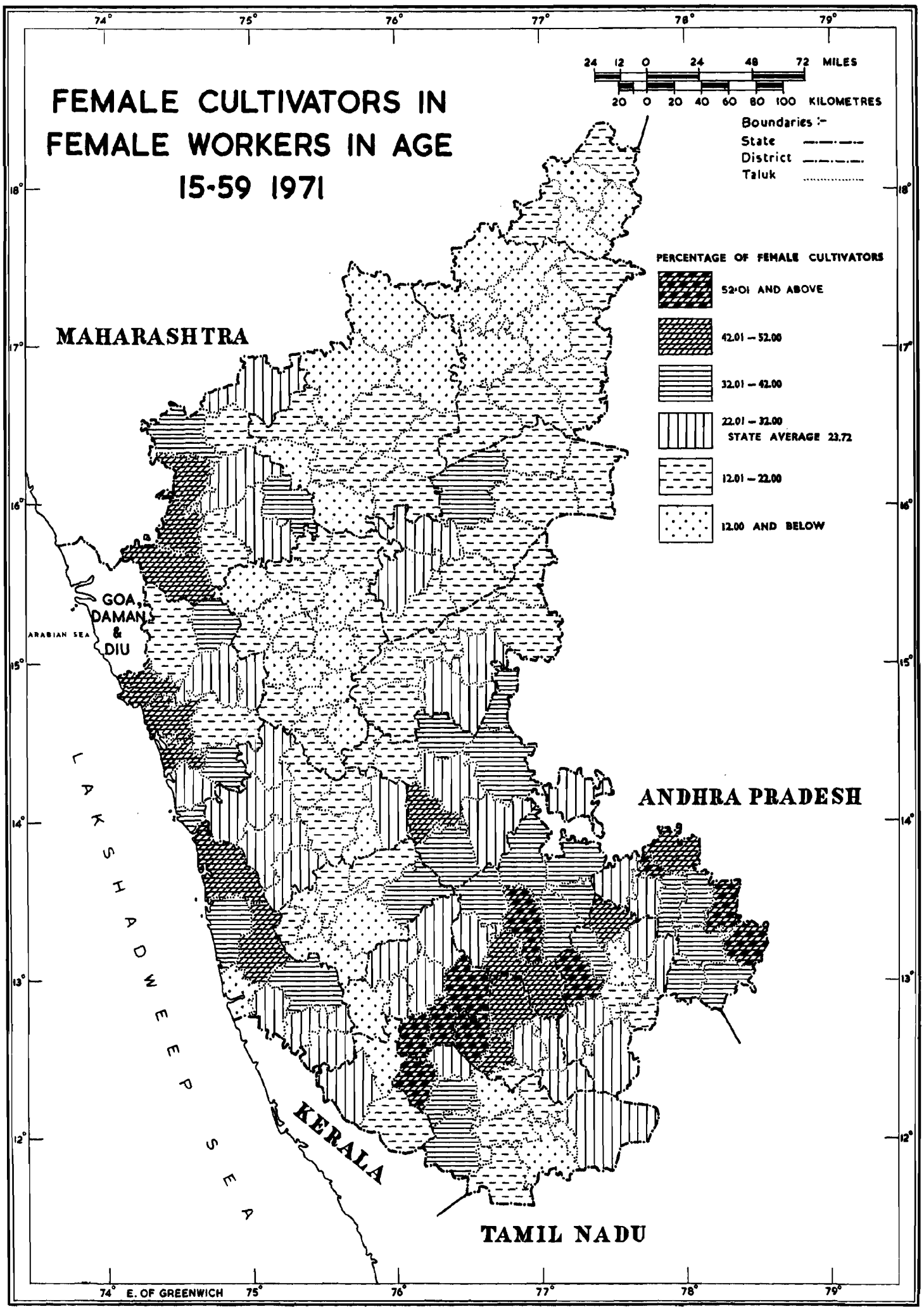
The female cultivators in the total female working population in the working age-group 15–59 account for 23.72% in the state as a whole. The map reveals that taluks with a proportion of female cultivators (52.01% and above, 42.01–52.00% and 32.01–42.00%) higher than the state average are concentrated mainly in the western portion of the state and in the *maidan* region in the south.

Out of 175 taluks in the state only 51 fall in the range above that containing the state average. Forty-nine taluks out of these 51 are distributed in Belgaum, North Kanara and South Kanara districts mainly along the western boundary of the state and in the area which formed the former princely state excluding the districts of Shimoga and Chikmagalur. In Coorg, Chikmagalur and in a few taluks of Hassan district where coffee plantations predominate over agriculture, the percentage of female cultivators is quite low. While the proportion of female cultivators varies from very low to average in Shimoga district, all the northern districts excluding Belgaum and North Kanara generally exhibit proportions from low to very low.

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

MAP 80

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 4·23 12·11 26·66 49·82 80·70 100·00

0 8·09 23·15 50·95 95·23 154·27 191·15

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN AGE 15—59

0 8·30 27·60 51·16 71·88 90·25 100·00

0 3·36 11·16 20·69 29·07 36·50 40·44

(CULTIVATORS IN 0000)

MAP 81

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

The map depicts the regional variations in the percentage of agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 at the taluk level.

For each of the taluks in the state the percentage of agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers made up of cultivators and agricultural labourers in age-group 15–59 is worked out. These percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are shaded according to their percentage values with appropriate hatchings as indicated in the legend.

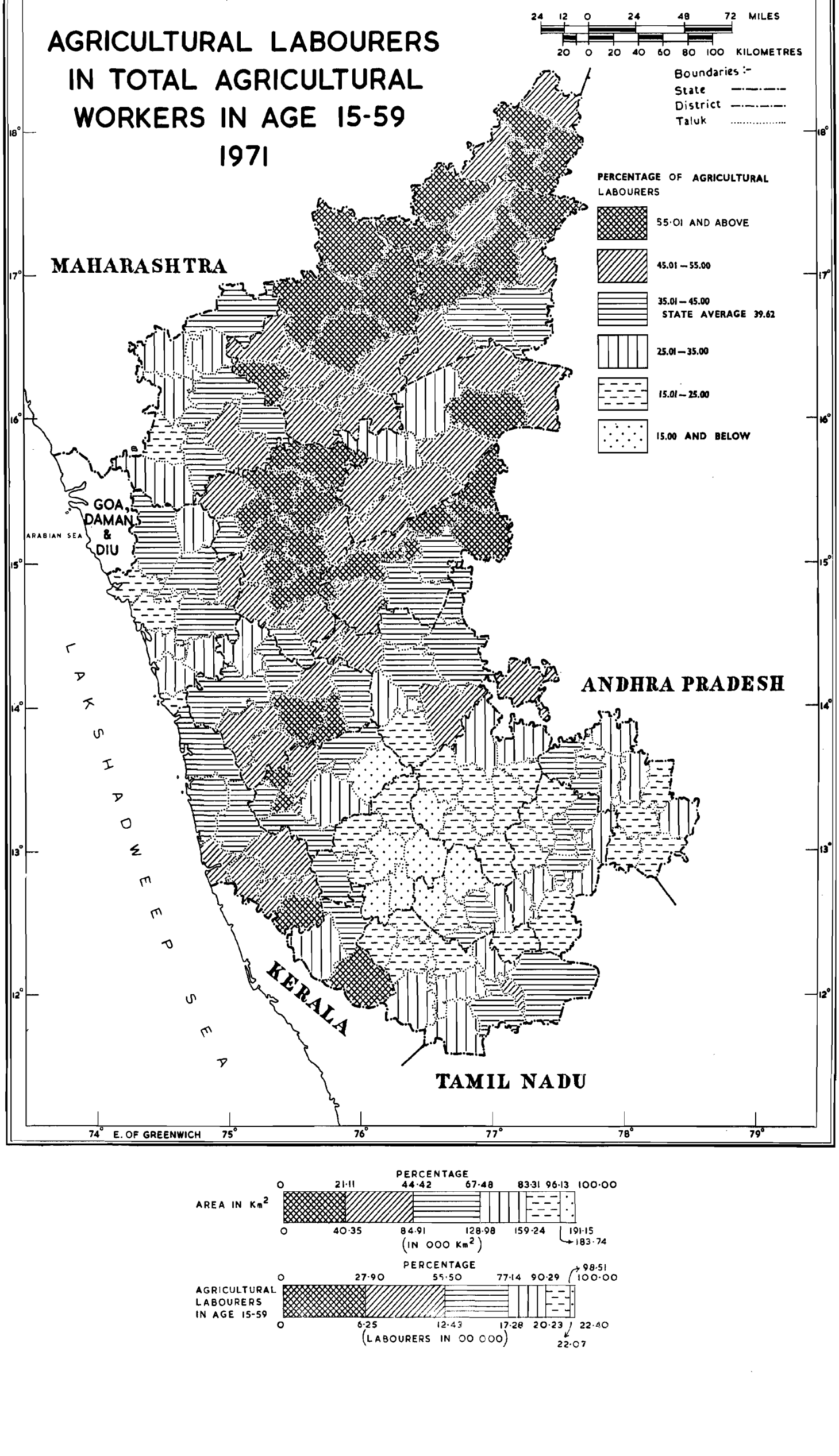
In the state as a whole, the agricultural labourers account for nearly 40% of the total agricultural workers in the age-group 15-59. A regionwise analysis of the map reveals that the proportion of agricultural labourers in the southern *maidan* region and in the taluks of North Kanara and Belgaum districts along the state boundary is generally low as compared to the other parts of the state. In these areas the size of the agricultural labourers in the southern *maidan* region and in the taluks of North Kanara and Belgaum districts along the state boundary is generally low as compared to the other parts of the state. In these areas the size of the agricultural holdings is comparatively small resulting in the minimal engagement of the agricultural labourers. The plantation areas of the Chikmagalur and Coorg districts, South Kanara, Shimoga and northern *maidan* region areas (excluding border taluks of Belgaum and Lingsugur and Kushtagi taluks of Raichur) show a high proportion of agricultural labourers. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers is above 35 per cent in these areas. There is striking variation in the proportion of agricultural labourers in this broad region. The highest percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in this region is found in Hospet (66.12) followed by Siruguppa (63.5) taluk of Bellary district, and Savanur (62.83) and Shirahatti (61.23) taluks of Dharwar district, whereas lowest percentage of agricultural labourers in this zone is recorded in Gokak (35.71) taluk of Belgaum district. Besides these areas, a fewer taluks in south-eastern portion of the state also contain agricultural labourers more than 35 per cent. These taluks are distributed three each in Mysore and Bangalore, two each in Kolar and Mandya district. The size of agricultural holdings is generally large in Shimoga district, in northern parts of Chitradurga district and also in the northern *maidan* region which provides for a larger role of the agricultural labourers in the agricultural operations.

In 29 taluks the proportion of agricultural labourers varies between 25.01 — 35.00 per cent while this proportion deviates between 15.01 — 25.00 in 27 taluks and these taluks are mostly concentrated in south-eastern parts of the state. The last range of 15.00 and below per cent labourers covers eight taluks and out of these six are concentrated in Hassan and Mandya districts.

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

MAP 81

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971



MAP 82

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971

The proportion of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector and also the distribution of non-agricultural workers by different types of activities are represented in this map at the district level.

For this map primary sector includes industrial categories I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural labourers, III-Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations, orchards and allied activities,and IV-Mining and quarrying. The non-agricultural activities refer to those under III and IV categories. The total workers under III and IV categories are represented by a proportionate circle in each district. Each of these circles are divided into 5 sectors in proportion to the total number of workers under the 5 activities, namely, (i) livestock and hunting, (ii) fishing, (iii) forestry, (iv) mining and quarrying, and (v) others. The last item 'others' includes activities related to (a) plantations, orchards and allied activities, (b) agricultural production and (c) agricultural services. Activities relating to agricultural production include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or grooves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plants. Each of these sectors are shaded by different hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

The percentages of workers under III and IV categories to the total workers in the primary sector of all the districts are grouped into 6 ranges and the areas outside the circles within each district are shaded with appropriate hatchings according to their percentage values.

The proportion of workers under the non-agricultural activities to total workers in the primary sector is only 6.50% for the state, thus reflecting a heavy concentration of workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. However, a few districts have recorded a comparatively higher percentage than the state average. These districts are Coorg (40.43%), Chikmagalur (25.73%), North Kanara (22.34%), Hassan (8.92%), South Kanara (8.41%) and Kolar (7.68%). Mandya district has recorded the lowest percentage of 1.92.

The distribution of workers under the non-agricultural activities indicate that the activities relating to livestock raising account for the largest proportion of workers in all the districts except Bellary, North Kanara, South Kanara, Coorg, Hassan and Chikmagalur. Bellary is the only district where mining and quarrying activities engage over 60% of the non-agricultural workers. Extensive mining of the iron and manganese ore in this district is responsible for the significant proportion of workers under mining and quarrying. If considered in terms of sheer numbers, Kolar district tops the list with a tally of 13,490 mining and quarrying workers. Kolar Gold Fields provide work to most of these workers. The districts of Hassan, Coorg, South Kanara, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and North Kanara claim the highest proportion of workers under 'others', especially plantations ranging from 47.25% in North Kanara to 92.95% in Coorg district. The Coffee plantations in Hassan, Coorg and Chikmagalur and plantations of coconut, betelnuts, etc., in the other districts have absorbed a large number of workers. Fishing is also an important activity in the coastal areas of South Kanara and North Kanara districts.

State/District	Total workers in Primary Sector	Non-agricultural workers in Primary Sector					
		Livestock and Hunting	Fishing	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MYSORE STATE	**7,262,124**	**181,019**	**27,398**	**16,842**	**51,888**	**194,561**	**471,708**
1. Bangalore	455,403	11,728	195	549	759	8,258	21,489
2. Belgaum	646,814	17,198	280	820	854	1,036	20,188
3. Bellary	326,182	4,692	361	245	9,787	910	15,995
4. Bidar	203,244	8,397	25	85	837	1,670	11 014
5. Bijapur	532,179	21,310	281	115	2,072	1,585	25,363
6. Chikmagalur	194,511	2,510	30	1,261	1,515	44,735	50,051
7. Chitradurga	400,352	15,857	155	206	1,300	3,144	20,662
8. Coorg	110,880	964	15	1,645	539	41,668	44,831
9. Dharwar	588,674	12,475	400	576	2,156	3,124	18,731
10. Gulbarga	451,678	17,094	191	85	3,698	914	21,982
11. Hassan	282,209	2,984	239	1,200	760	19,981	25,164
12. Kolar	435,950	15,587	45	245	13,490	4,130	33,497
13. Mandya	310,847	3,725	276	160	489	1,330	5,980
14. Mysore	496,376	11,230	191	1,286	1,260	4,705	18,672
15. North Kanara	202,289	2,953	11,857	4,229	4,795	21,355	45,189
16. Raichur	420,449	11,520	195	145	3,363	3,255	18,478
17. Shimoga	308,616	3,330	111	1,870	590	9,408	15,309
18. South Kanara	442,797	1,669	12,521	2,010	2,104	18,957	37,261
19. Tumkur	452,674	15,796	30	110	1,520	4,396	21,852

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

MAP 82

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
- 10.01 AND ABOVE
- 8.01–10.00
- 6.01–8.00 STATE AVERAGE 6.50
- 4.01–6.00
- 2.01–4.00
- 2.00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 5.42
GULBARGA 4.87
BIJAPUR 4.77
BELGAUM 3.42
RAICHUR 4.39
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
NORTH KANARA 22.34
DHARWAR 3.18
BELLARY 4.90
SHIMOGA 4.96
CHITRADURGA 5.16
CHIKMAGALUR 25.73
TUMKUR 4.83
KOLAR 7.68
BANGALORE 4.72
SOUTH KANARA 8.41
HASSAN 8.92
MANDYA 1.92
COORG 40.43
MYSORE 3.76

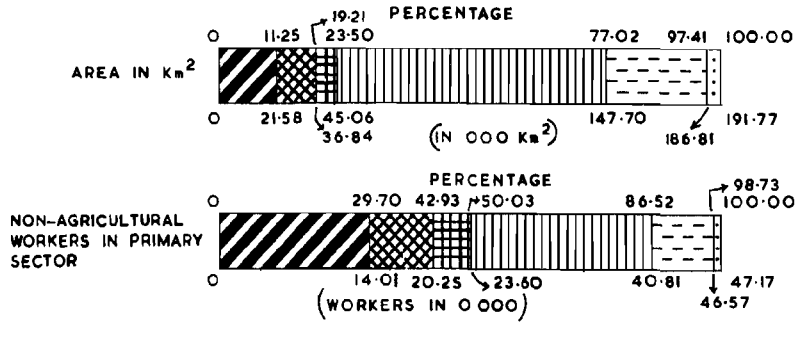
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

OTHERS
LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING
MINING AND QUARRYING
FISHING
FORESTRY

ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU

SIZE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
- 57600
- 25600
- 6400

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 83

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1971

The map shows the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in the total working population of each of the taluks in the state.

The percentage of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total workers for all the taluks are calculated. These values are grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are shaded by choropleth technique. Taluks having 5% and above of workers in non-household industry are shaded in red.

The workers in the manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs activities account for 10.20% of the total workers in the state. The map reveals that only 30 taluks in all fall in the ranges above that containing the state average. The first 2 ranges (19.01% and above and 15.01–19.00%) have 8 taluks each and the third range (11.01—15.00%) accounts for 14 taluks out of these 30 taluks. These taluks are scattered in 12 districts of the state. The employment potential in the industrial sector is very much limited in the state and further it is seen that industrial activities, be it in household industry or non-household industry sector, are concentrated in only certain areas of the state owing to certain obvious reasons. In as many as 7 districts, *viz.*, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Coorg, Kolar, Mandya and Tumkur there is not a single taluk having percentage of workers under manufacturing, processing, etc., which is above the state average. Even in the districts of Mysore, North Kanara, Bellary and Raichur only one taluk each is represented in the higher range. The rest of the taluks in them display a poor proportion of such workers. The districtwise distribution of the remaining 26 taluks with higher percentage of workers than the state average is as follows : South Kanara—5, Bijapur—4, Dharwar—4, Bangalore-3, Belgaum—3, Gulbarga—3, Chitradurga—2, and Shimoga—2.

In 30 taluks the workers in non-household industry sector of manufacturing, processing, etc., constitute 5% or more of the total workers. It is significant to note that many of these 30 taluks are not the same which fall in the first three ranges referred to above. For instance, Ramdurg, Badami, Hungund, Mudhol, Yadgir, Koppal and Karkal taluks which exhibit higher proportions have a large chunk of workers from the household industry sector. Hence in the latter category these taluks have been replaced by Channapatna, Hospet, Bagalkot, Bangarpet, Mandya, Honavar and Raichur taluks all of which have proportions of industrial workers in the range 7.01–11.00. The concentration of workers from the non-household industry sector in these taluks is reflected in the map.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 83

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

- 19.01 AND ABOVE
- 15.01 – 19.00
- 11.01 – 15.00
- 7.01 – 11.00
  STATE AVERAGE 10·20
- 3.01 – 7.00
- 3.00 AND BELOW

TALUKS WITH 5 PERCENT OR MORE OF WORKERS UNDER NON-HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRY ARE SHOWN IN RED

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

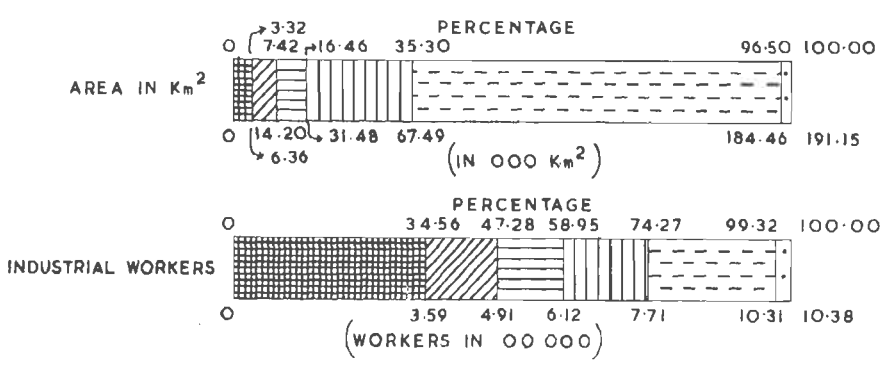
KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 84

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

The map depicts the distribution of workers in household industry by 8 broad groups at the district level. These 8 broad groups or types of industries are: (i) Agro-based, (ii) Forest-based, (iii) Livestock and fish-based, (iv) Textile, (v) Mineral-based, (vi) Engineering,(vii) Chemical and (viii) Miscellaneous industries.

The above 8 types of household industries are represented by 8 histograms drawn in proportion to the size of the workers under each type of industry. The bars are arranged in the order of employment strength and shaded with different type of hatchings to differentiate each type of industry. The number of workers under each of these types is indicated on the top of each bar and the absolute as well as percentage scales are also given on the sides of the diagrams.

Among the 8 types of household industries in the state, the employment in the textile,particularly in handloom sector is the highest (35.02%) followed by agro-based industries (21.24%), forest-based industries (17.85%) and mineral-based industries (10.99%). In the other types employment is less than 10% of the total household industry workers.

The agro-based industry is a premier industry only in South Kanara district employing over 77% of the workers in the household industry sector of this district. Manufacture of *bidi* is an important household industry in South Kanara and this activity alone is responsible for a very large number of workers found in this type. The other districts which account for over 10% of the workers engaged in the agro-based industry are Tumkur, Mysore, Bellary and Kolar. Interestingly enough in these districts too *bidi* manufacturing contributes the major share of workers to this type.

Forest-based industries account for the largest employment base in the districts of Mysore, Shimoga, North Kanara and Chikmagalur. The main contribution to the workers under this type comes from the workers engaged in manufacture of structural wooden goods and manufacture of containers, etc., from forest products. Forest-based industries claim the second largest proportion of workers in all the districts except Kolar, Hassan, Mandya and Tumkur.

Livestock and fisheries-based industries account for less than 10% of the household industry workers in all the districts. The largest proportion of workers in this activity among the districts is recorded in Belgaum (8.07%) while the lowest is in Chikmagalur (1.23).

Textile industry in the state is the most developed amongst the 8 types of the household industry in the state and it has the largest employment base in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Chitradurga, Tumkur and in all the 7 cotton growing northern districts of the state. The largest number of workers under the textile industry, especially in handloom sector is recorded in Bijapur district which is followed by Belgaum, Bangalore, Dharwar and Gulbarga. In each of these districts, textiles claim over 10,000 workers.

The mineral based industry is important in Mandya district from the point of view of the proportion of workers employed. But among the districts, Dharwar claims the largest number of workers under this type, followed by Belgaum. The manufacture of earthenware, pottery, hand tools, general hardware, etc., form the main source of employment.

The engineering and chemical industries in the household sector are the least developed in this state. The workers are reported in considerable numbers in Belgaum and Bangalore districts.

The miscellaneous industries which include printing, publishing and allied industries, other miscellaneous industries and repair, etc., provide employment to sizable numbers of workers in all the districts. These items claim the highest number of workers among the 8 types of household industries in the districts of Hassan and Coorg. However, among the districts, employmentwise data reveal that the districts of Mysore, Dharwar and Belgaum comparatively claim much larger number of workers.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II–B (ii)– Economic Tables.

MAP 84

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES

I AGRO-BASED
II FOREST-BASED
III LIVESTOCK AND FISH-BASED
IV TEXTILE
V MINERAL-BASED
VI ENGINEERING
VII CHEMICAL
VIII MISCELLANEOUS

SCALE REDUCED 5 TIMES FOR BELGAUM, BIJAPUR, DHARWAR GULBARGA AND SOUTH KANARA DISTRICTS.

FIGURES ON TOP OF THE BARS INDICATE WORKERS

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR

GULBARGA

BIJAPUR

BELGAUM

RAICHUR

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR

NORTH-KANARA

BELLARY

CHITRADURGA

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA

CHIKMAGALUR

TUMKUR

KOLAR

BANGALORE

HASSAN

MANDYA

MYSORE

COORG

KERALA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

SOUTH KANARA

TAMIL NADU

MYSORE STATE

WORKERS IN '000

PERCENTAGE

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED

I		93 147
II		78 278
III		16 897
IV		153 578
V		48 177
VI		4 350
VII		3 744
VIII		40 384

MAP 85

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

The map depicts the distribution of workers in non-household industry sector by 8 broad types of industries. The industrial activities under the non-household industry sector are grouped into 8 categories as follows : I. Agro-based, II. Forest-based, III. Livestock and fish-based, IV. Textiles, V. Mineral based, VI. Engineering, VII. Chemical and VIII. Miscellaneous industries. The cartographic method adopted for this map is the same as that for the previous map.

Textile industry claims the largest proportion of workers (23.56%) in the state. Engineering industry is the second largest industry from the point of view of employment strength closely followed by Agro-based industry.

Bangalore (1,99,814) district is the most industrialised district claiming nearly one-third of the total workers in the non-household industry sector in the state. South Kanara (66,383) claims the second place with the next highest number of workers. Coorg (4,925) district has the lowest number of non-household industry workers.

Agro-based industry is important in all the districts as is evident from the map. South Kanara district has the highest number of workers in this category. This industry occupies the first position with regard to the size of employment in the districts of South Kanara, Mandya, Bellary and Raichur. Sugar factories in Bellary and Mandya, *bidi* manufacturing in South Kanara and grain mills in Raichur are the major sources of employment.

Forest-based industry employs sizable proportion of workers in almost all the districts. This provides the largest employment in terms of proportion in the districts of North Kanara and Coorg. In North Kanara district manufacture of paper and paper products is a major industry.

Livestock and fisheries based industries are perhaps the least developed in the state. Among the districts of the state, Bangalore supports the largest number of workers in this industry.

Textiles employ the largest proportion of workers among the 8 types of industries in the districts of Bidar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitradurga, Kolar and Mysore. Bangalore district commands the largest number of workers in this industry which accounts for over 30% of the total textile workers in the state.

Mineral based industry occupies first importtant position in the districts of Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Shimoga and Tumkur. Employmentwise, manufacture of structural stone goods, stone wares etc., is important in these districts. The iron and steel industry in Shimoga district and cement factories in Gulbarga and Tumkur districts provide employment in large scale.

A major concentration of engineering industries is seen in Bangalore district. The overwhelming number of workers in the district push the employment size in other districts in this industry to insignificance, for over 80% of the workers in this group are supported by the Bangalore district itself. The units with large employment size in this field relate to manufacture of machinery, machine tools, electrical machinery and transport equipments, particularly manufacture of aircraft and parts.

Chemical industry is not much developed in the state. The number of workers in the districts varies from as low as 85 persons in Chikmagalur to 6,954 persons in Bangalore.

The proportion of workers in the miscellaneous industries group varies from 8.55% in Chitradurga to 17.65% in Bellary. Among the districts, Bangalore claims the largest number of workers accounting for nearly 30% of the workers in this type in the state.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II—B (ii)—Economic Tables.

MAP 85

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

- I AGRO-BASED
- II FOREST-BASED
- III LIVESTOCK AND FISH-BASED
- IV TEXTILE
- V MINERAL-BASED
- VI ENGINEERING
- VII CHEMICAL
- VIII MISCELLANEOUS

SCALE REDUCED 5 TIMES FOR BANGALORE, BELGAUM CHITRADURGA, DHARWAR MYSORE, SOUTH KANARA AND SHIMOGA DISTRICTS.

FIGURES ON TOP OF THE BARS INDICATE WORKERS

MAHARASHTRA

BELGAUM

BIJAPUR

GULBARGA

BIDAR

RAICHUR

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR

BELLARY

CHITRADURGA

SHIMOGA

SOUTH KANARA

CHIKMAGALUR

TUMKUR

HASSAN

KOLAR

BANGALORE

MANDYA

COORG

MYSORE

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

TAMIL NADU

MYSORE STATE

WORKERS IN '000

PERCENTAGE

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

I 103163
II 60723
III 12254
IV 141316
V 91258
VI 103093
VII 15498
VIII 74604

MAP 86

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

The map displays the distribution of factories and workshops in each district of the state by different sizes of employment, *viz.*, 1—4, 5—19, 20—49, 50—99 and 100+ persons.

The factories and workshops have been classified into 5 categories according to their employment size. In proportion to the size of workers in each employment size veritical bars are drawn in each district and the actual number of factories are indicated at the top of the bars. Absolute and percentage scales are also given on the left and right hand sides of the diagrams respectively. Bars are shaded using different hatchings for purpose of easy differentiation.

The map reveals that nearly 84% of the factories and workshop units in the state employ less than 5 persons each and over 13% of the units employ 5—19 persons. The units employing more than 19 persons account for only 3.18% of the total, thus highlighting predominance of the units in the smaller size employment bracket. The map further reveals that in all the districts the number of factories and workshops employing 1—4 persons account for 75% or more and that the number of factories decreases with the increase in the size of employment.

In the state, Bangalore district has the highest concentration of factories and workshops. Over 20% of the total units in the state are located here. In all the employment size classes amongst the districts of the state Bangalore has the largest number of factories and workshops. The other important district which has over 10% of the factories and workshops is Dharwar. The lowest number of units is recorded in Coorg (645).

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part III—Volume II — Report on Establishments.

MAP 86

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

MAHARASHTRA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
L A K S H A D W E E P S E A
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE STATE

BELGAUM
DHARWAR
BIJAPUR
GULBARGA
BIDAR
RAICHUR
BELLARY
NORTH KANARA
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
TUMKUR
BANGALORE
KOLAR
CHIKMAGALUR
HASSAN
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
MYSORE
MANDYA

ABSOLUTE NO. OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (IN '000)
PERCENTAGE OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
PERSONS
1-4 5-19 20-49 50-99 100 +

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

NUMBER OF PERSONS (IN '000)
250 200 150 100 50 0
100 +
1-4
5-19
20-49
50-99
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 NUMBER OF FACTORY UNITS (IN '000)

MAP 87
FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES 1971

The map shows the distribution of food processing industries and the average number of persons employed therein at the district level.

For the purpose of this map, food processing industries are grouped into 12 sub-types *viz.*, (1) rice and flour mills, (2) dal mills, (3) oil mills, (4) bakery and confectionery, (5) sugar and gur factories, (6) fruit preservation factories, (7) hydrogenated oil industries,(8) dairy industries, (9) cashewnut industries,(10) tea processing,(11) coffee curing and (12) others. For each of these industries the total number of factories and the total number of workers employed therein are consolidated at the district level. The total employment strength in each of these sub-types of industries, wherever they exist, is depicted by proportionate circles drawn to a common scale enabling easy comparison. The total number of industrial units is written on top of each circle. In order to differentiate the various types of the food processing industries, different hatchings are used. The railways, national highways and state highways in the state are also marked on the map with a view to providing an idea about the transport network.

The map reveals that there is a concentration of the food processing industries in the southern parts of the state. Particular mention may be made of South Kanara and Bangalore districts. In the 628 food processing industries in the state altogether there are 27,208 workers. Employment wise, sugar and gur factories (7,954), coffee curing (4,364), oil mills (3,949) and, rice and flour mills (3,063) are the major food processing industries in the state.

There are 213 rice and flour mills employing a total of 3,063 workers. This industry is met within all the districts with the exception of Bidar, Chikmagalur and Gulbarga. Mysore district has the largest number of units as well as the highest number of workers followed by South Kanara district. Of the 28 dal mills employing 376 workers, 23 units with 312 workers are located in the northern districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar and Gulbarga, which are the major producers of pulses in the state. The other districts where dal mills are located are Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore.

Oil mills are located in all the districts of the state except Coorg. However, a concentration of oil mills is seen in the northern districts of the state which constitute the major groundnut growing region. In the southern districts of Chitradurga, Mysore and Tumkur also, a concentration of oil mills is seen and in these tracts also groundnut is an important crop.

Of the 34 bakery and confectionery units employing 1,216 persons in the state, 20 units which engage 977 workers are located in Bangalore district itself. The rest of the units are located in the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mysore and South Kanara. A characteristic feature of bakery and confectionery units is that the units are mostly city based and are located in the urban areas.

Sugar and gur factories are concentrated in 10 districts. Mandya, Belgaum and Bellary are the leading districts in the manufacture of sugar.

In the State there are only 5 fruit preservation units together employing 599 persons. These are located in Bangalore, Coorg, North Kanara and South Kanara districts. The 6 hydrogenated oil industries of the state are located only in three out of the 19 districts indicating a high degree of regional concentration. Of the 6 units employing 654 persons, 3 units employing 429 workers are located in Chitradurga district and the rest of the units are located in Bangalore and Dharwar districts. A total of 675 persons are employed in the 16 dairy units in the state. These units are distributed in 10 districts and Bangalore is the leading district with 4 units and 367 workers.

Cashewnut industry is mainly confined to South Kanara which happens to be the main cashewnut growing district in the state. Out of 9 units together employing 2,548 persons, 8 units which employ 2,517 workers are in South Kanara district. North Kanara district has one unit which incidentally employs only 31 persons.

Tea processing industry is located mainly in the hilly *malnad* region where the conditions in certain tracts (which are however not contiguous) are favourable for production of this plantation crop. In all there are only 11 tea processing units in the state and these are distributed in the 4 districts of Chickmagalur, Coorg, Hassan and Mysore.

Among the 12 types of food processing industries, coffee curing is the second largest industry in South Kanara district. In terms of units, this district accounts for a third of the total of 21 units all over the state. In terms of workers, it may be noticed, more than one-half of the workers *i.e.*, 2,497 out of 4,364, are concentrated here. The rest of the units are located in Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Hassan and Mysore districts.

The map highlights the fact that a large number of 'Other' food processing units employing considerable number of workers are concentrated in the three districts of South Kanara, Bangalore and Dharwar which are comparatively more urbanised and have large urban centres.

Source: Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 87

FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

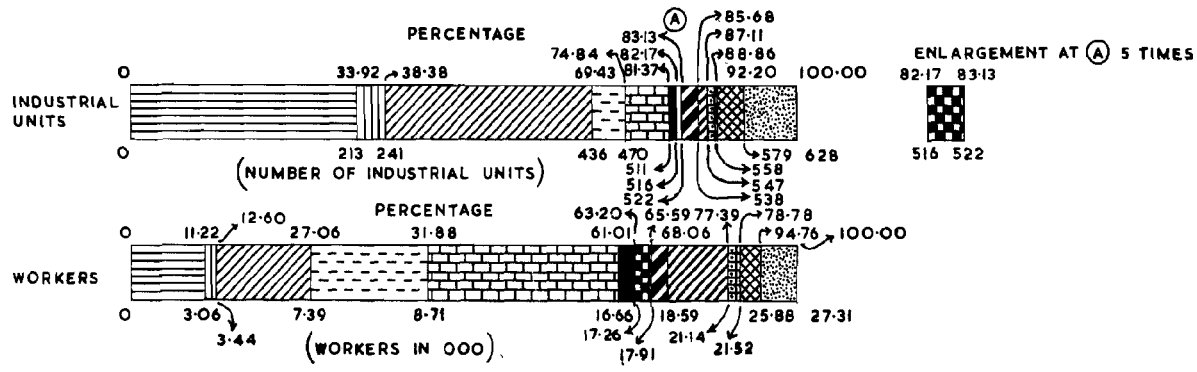
INDUSTRIES
- RICE AND FLOUR MILLS
- DALL MILL
- OIL MILL
- BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES
- SUGAR AND GUR FACTORIES
- FRUIT PRESERVATION FACTORIES
- HYDROGENATED OIL INDUSTRY
- DAIRY INDUSTRY
- CASHEWNUT INDUSTRIES
- TEA PROCESSING
- COFFEE CURING
- OTHERS

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT.

NUMBER OF WORKERS
2 500
1 600
900
400
100

MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BIDAR
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
RAICHUR
DHARWAR
BELLARY
NORTH KANARA
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
HASSAN
BANGALORE
MANDYA
COORG
SOUTH KANARA
MYSORE

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 88

BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES 1971

The map shows the distribution of the number of factories engaged in the production of beverages and tobacco products. The average number of persons employed in these two industries is also depicted there with. These industries cover the manufacture of (1) soft drinks and aerated water, (2) cigar and cigarette, (3) *bidi* and other tobacco products, and (4) others *i.e.*, the residuary items of the category. The cartographic method used for the preparation of this map is the same as in the case of the previous map.

The beverage and tobacco industries are concentrated in only 8 out of the 19 districts of the state.

There are 6 soft drink and aerated water manufacturing units in the state altogether employing 140 persons. Of these, 5 units with a total emlopyment strength of 128 persons are located in Bangalore district and the only other unit is located in Dharwar district.

Belgaum district is the leading manufacturing centre for *bidi* and tobacco products. In the state there are 75 units employing in all 4,202 persons, while Belgaum, the top ranking district claims 40 units with a total employment strength of 2,238. South Kanara with its 19 units and an employment strength of 522 occupies the second place among the 19 districts. Even though Kolar district has only 4 units, yet in the employment strength it is almost at par with South Kanara district.

The other districts where these industries are located are Bangalore, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Mysore.

There is only one cigar and cigarette manufacturing factory employing 1,755 persons in the state. This is located in Bangalore.

There are 10 units which are altogether employing 802 persons under the category of 'others'. Bangalore claims 9 units with a total employment strength of 782 persons. The other unit is located in Mysore district.

Source: Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 88

BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRIES
- SOFT DRINKS AND CARBONATED WATER
- BIDI AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS
- CIGAR AND CIGARETTE
- OTHERS

NUMBER OF WORKERS
2500
1600
900
400
100

MAHARASHTRA
GULBARGA 5
BELGAUM 40
DHARWAR
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
CHITRADURGA 2
ANDHRA PRADESH
SOUTH KANARA 19
KOLAR 2 5
BANGALORE
MYSORE 1 2
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT.

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

INDUSTRIAL UNITS
0 6·52 88·04 89·13 100·00
0 6 81 82 92
(NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS)

PERCENTAGE

WORKERS
0 2·03 60·94 88·38 100·00
0 140 4342 6097 6899
(NUMBER OF WORKERS)

MAP 89

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1971

The map depicts the distribution of textile manufacturing units in the state. For the purpose of this map the textile industries in the non-household sector are grouped into the following 8 categories: (1) cotton, (2) wool, (3) silk, (4) knitting mills, (5) lace mills and carpet weaving, (6) coir, (7) cordage rope and twine industries and (8) others. The category of others includes manufacture of hosiery, wearing apparel etc. The cartographic technique adopted for preparing this map is the same as that used for map No. 87.

Among the above 8 types of textile industries, cotton textile is the most important one. This comprises of 552 units with a total employment strength of 46,029 workers and is distributed over 13 districts in the state. Silk textile ranks second in importance in the state and is somewhat concentrated in certain areas only.

Cotton textile : Bangalore district is one of the leading cotton textile centres in the state. It has the largest employment strength of 13,070 workers even though the number of units is only 73. From the point of view of the number of workers engaged in it, cotton textile industry occupies a place of considerable importance in the districts of Chitradurga, Dharwar and Belgaum.

Silk textile: Silk textiles comprising of 248 units account for 7,525 workers in the state. These units are mainly concentrated in Bangalore and Mysore districts.

In the other 6 types of the textile industries, the number of units and employment strength are quite low. The map reveals a fairly high concentration of these textile units in Bangalore district.

Source: Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 89

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRIES
COTTON
WOOL
SILK
KNITTING MILLS
LACE MILLS & CARPET WEAVING
COIR
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRIES
OTHERS

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT

NUMBER OF WORKERS
14400
6400
1600
400
100

MAHARASHTRA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR 3
GULBARGA 20
BIJAPUR 83
RAICHUR 190
BELGAUM 34
DHARWAR 46
BELLARY 47
NORTH KANARA
CHITRADURGA 29
TUMKUR 13
KOLAR 22
HASSAN 1
SOUTH KANARA 14
BANGALORE 73 188
MYSORE 17

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

ENLARGEMENT AT A & A' TEN TIMES

61·54 89·63 90·19 91·97 92·53 93·20
552 804 809 825 830 836
556

80·62 80·86 94·04 94·82 95·48 95·79 96·22
46·03 46·16 53·68 54·13 54·50 54·68 54·93

PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL UNITS
0 61·54 61·98 89·63 90·19 91·97 92·53 93·20 100·00
0 552 556 804 809 825 830 836 897
(NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS)

PERCENTAGE
WORKERS
0 80·62 80·86 94·04 94·82 95·48 95·79 96·22 100·00
0 46·03 46·16 53·68 54·13 54·50 54·68 54·93 57·09
(WORKERS IN 000)

MAP 90

LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

The map shows the distribution of the number of factories and employment strength in the different branches of leather and wood-based industries in different districts of the state. For this map the leather and wood-based industries are sub-divided into different types as indicated below.

A. Leather industries :

(1) Tanneries and leather furnishing
(2) Shoe factories
(3) Manufacture of leather products except foot-wear and other wearing apparel
(4) Other leather products.

B. Wood-based industries :

(1) Saw mill
(2) Plywood mill
(3) Manufacture of furniture and fixtures
(4) Wood products and others
(5) Paper and pulp products

Same cartographic method as for map 87 is used for this map also.

Leather Industry: The map reveals that leather industry in the state is represented by only four units, one in each branch mentioned above. While one unit manufacturing 'leather products except footwear and other wearing apparel' engaging 56 workers is located in Mysore district the other three units are in Bangalore district.

Wood-based Industry: There are 329 wood-based industries in the state which together employ 14,938 persons. Employment-wise, this industry is important in the districts of Mysore, North Kanara, Bangalore, South Kanara and Shimoga. It is seen from the map that all the 5 types of wood-based industries are located in the districts of Bangalore and Mysore.

Saw mills are spread all over the state with the exception of Bidar and Gulbarga districts. There are 236 saw mills which together engage 3,464 persons. From the point of view of employment strength South Kanara, North Kanara, Belgaum and Hassan are the leading districts.

The plywood industries are located in the districts of Bangalore, Dharwar, Mysore, North Kanara, Shimoga and South Kanara. There are in all 16 plywood factories in the state employing 3,402 persons. Bangalore district has the highest number of workers belonging to this category.

There are 24 units manufacturing wooden furniture and fixtures, with a total employment of 1,227 persons. Bangalore with its 13 units together employing 743 persons is the leading district in the state.

Employment strength in the branch of wood-based industry categorised as 'wood products and others' is the lowest among the 5 types of wood-based industries. Out of 28 units employing 823 workers, 18 units, which together have an employment strength of 561 persons, are located in Bangalore.

There are 25 units in the state which manufacture paper and pulp products and the total employment in these mills comes to 6,022 workers. The Mandya National Paper Mills Limited, in Mandya district, the West Coast Paper Mills Limited, at Dandeli in North Kanara district, and The Mysore Paper Mills Limited, at Bhadravati in Shimoga district are the major paper manufacturing units in the state.

Source: Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 90

LEATHER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEATHER INDUSTRIES
- TANNERIES AND LEATHER FURNISHING
- SHOE FACTORIES
- MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER PRODUCTS EXCEPT FOOTWEAR & OTHER WEARING APPAREL
- OTHER LEATHER PRODUCTS

WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES
- SAW MILL
- PLYWOOD MILL
- MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
- WOOD PRODUCTS & OTHERS
- PAPER & PULP PRODUCTS

MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIJAPUR 6
RAICHUR 2 5
BELGAUM 29 17 9
DHARWAR 2 6 30
GOA, DAMAN & DIU 1 2 1
NORTH KANARA 15
SHIMOGA 1 2 4
BELLARY 1 9
CHITRADURGA
CHIKMAGALUR 13 13
TUMKUR 2 4 1
KOLAR 13 21 11 15
SOUTH KANARA 58 4 31
HASSAN 2 7
MANDYA 3 3 2 19
BANGALORE 1 18
COORG 3
MYSORE 2 1

NUMBER OF WORKERS
3 025
2 025
1 225
625
225
100

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

ENLARGEMENT AT (A) & (A') 20 TIMES

0 0·30 0·60 0·90 1·20 72·07
0 1 2 3 4 240

0·10
0 0·33 0·70 1·04 23·99
0 0·50 1·06 1·58 36·22
0·15

(A)
PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL UNITS
0 1·20 72·07 76·87 84·08 92·49 100·00
0 4 240 256 280 308 333
(NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS)

(A')
PERCENTAGE
WORKERS
0 1·04 23·99 46·53 54·66 60·11 100·00
0 1·58 36·22 70·24 82·51 90·74 150·96
(WORKERS IN 00)

MAP 91

METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

The map presents a distribution of the metal-based industries in the state on the basis of the number of factories and employment strength, at the district level. The metal-based industries are grouped into 6 types, *viz.*, manufacture of (1) iron and steel, (2) aluminium and aluminium products, (3) iron and steel furniture, (4) structural steel products, (5) metal products (except machinery and transport equipment) and (6) others. The cartographic method adopted for preparation of the map is similar to that followed for map 87.

The metal-based industry in the state comprises a total of 339 units with a total employment strength of 18,281 workers. Of these, 70 factories with 9,894 workers are engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel; one factory with 708 persons manufactures aluminium and aluminium products; 12 units with 187 persons manufacture structural steel products; 165 factories together engaging 4,473 workers manufacture metal products other than machinery and transport equipments and 61 factories with total employment strength of 1,794 workers manufacture other miscellaneous metal products.

Among the 6 types mentioned above iron and steel accounts for largest employment. The Visvesvaraya iron and steel Ltd, at Bhadravati in Shimoga district is the biggest iron and steel manufacturing plant in the state while the Indian Aluminium Company Limited, Yamanapur, near Belgaum which employs 708 workers, is the only aluminium manufacturing factory.

In respect of the other types of the metal-based industries, as the map reveals, there is a very high concentration of such units in Bangalore district.

Source: Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRIES

- MANUFACTURE OF IRON & STEEL
- MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM PRODUCTS
- IRON AND STEEL FURNITURE
- STRUCTURAL-STEEL PRODUCTS
- MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT)
- OTHERS

NUMBER OF WORKERS
8 100
4 900
2 500
900
100

MAHARASHTRA
GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
BELLARY
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
NORTH KANARA
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
TUMKUR
CHIKMAGALUR
SOUTH KANARA
KOLAR
BANGALORE
MYSORE
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

ENLARGEMENT AT (A) AND (B) TEN TIMES

INDUSTRIAL UNITS
0 20·65 20·95
0 70 71

WORKERS
0 54·12 57·99 59·01
0 9·90 10·60 10·78

PERCENTAGE
(A) 20·95
0 20·65 24·49 33·34 82·01 100·00
0 70 71 83 113 278 339
(NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS)

PERCENTAGE
(B) 59·01
0 54·12 57·99 65·71 90·18 100·00
0 9·90 10·60 12·01 16·48 18·28
(WORKERS IN 000)

MAP 92

NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the number of factories and the number of persons employed in the non-metallic mineral-based industries. The non-metallic mineral-based industries comprise of the following sub-types :—

(1) Cement, (2) bricks and tiles and other structural clay products, (3) pottery, china and porcelainware, (4) glass and glassware and (5) others(asbestos products, mica factories, stone dressing and crushing etc.). The cartographic method followed for this map is similar to that used for map 87.

There are 6 cement factories in the state which together employ 3,464 persons. Of these, 3 factories with an employment strength of 1,667 workers, are located in Gulbarga district alone. The districts of Bijapur, Shimoga and Tumkur have one factory each employing 520, 800 and 477 workers respectively.

The map reveals that amongst the 5 sub-types of non-metallic mineral-based industries, the units manufacturing bricks, tiles and other structural clay products are the most numerous and have the highest employment strength as well. These factories numbering 131 in all together engage 8,182 persons and are spread over the eleven districts. South Kanara district claims the highest number of units *i.e.*, 73 factories with 5,866 workers and in fact the flat interlocking tiles manufactured here and elsewhere are known as ' Mangalore tiles ' after the name of the district headquarters.

There are only two pottery, china and porcelainware manufacturing units in the state and both these units are located in Bangalore. The Mysore Porcelains Limited, Bangalore is a leading porcelainware manufacturing unit in the state.

Of the 16 glass and glassware manufacturing factories in the state except for one unit employing 16 persons, all the units are located in Bangalore district only.

The residuary category of ' others ' accounts for 89 factories which together employ 2,417 persons. These factories are distributed in 11 districts of the state.

Source: Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 92

NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRIES
- CEMENT
- BRICKS, TILES AND OTHER STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS
- POTTERY, CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE
- GLASS AND GLASSWARE
- OTHERS (ASBESTOS PRODUCTS, MICA FACTORIES, STONE DRESSING AND CRUSHING ETC.)

NUMBER OF WORKERS
6 400
3 600
1 600
400
100

MAHARASHTRA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
BIJAPUR
GULBARGA
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
BELLARY
NORTH KANARA
SHIMOGA
CHITRADURGA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TUMKUR
SOUTH KANARA
CHIKMAGALUR
HASSAN
KOLAR
MANDYA
BANGALORE
MYSORE
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

INDUSTRIAL UNITS: 0 | 2·46 | 56·15 | 56·97 | 63·53 | 100·00
(NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS): 0 | 6 | 137 | 139 | 155 | 244

WORKERS: 0 | 21·28 | 50·26 | 79·09 | 85·16 | 100·00
(WORKERS IN 000): 0 | 3·47 | 11·65 | 13·87 | 12·88 | 16·28

MAP 93

ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIES 1971

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the engineering and scientific instruments industries along with the details of the number of factories and employment strength in them. The engineering and scientific instruments industries are grouped into the following broad and subcategories.

A. Engineering Industries:

(1) Heavy machines and tools.
(2) Heavy electrical equipments (motors, generators,transmitters, etc.)
(3) Manufacture and assembling of machinery other than electrical.
(4) Electrical goods (lamps, fans, insulators, wires, cables, battery, microphones, radios, electrical equipments, etc.)
(5) General and jobbing engineering goods.

B. Scientific Instruments Industries :

(1) Optical instruments and lenses (including photographic and optical goods).
(2) Scientific, medical and surgical instruments.
(3) Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.
(4) Manufacturing and tuning of musical instruments.

The cartographic technique used for preparing this map is similar to that adopted for map 87.

The map reveals a heavy concentration of this industry in Bangalore district. Employmentwise it may be noticed, factories manufacturing electrical goods have the highest number of workers in them.

Engineering Industries :

In the sub—category ' heavy machines and tools' there are 113 factories having 15,993 workers employed in them. Of these, 65 factories together employing 7,652 workers are concentrated in and around Bangalore city in Bangalore district. The rest of the units are distributed in as many as 12 districts. Among these, the Hindustan Machine Tools, Limited in Bangalore district and the Bharat Earth Movers Limited in Kolar district are important from the point of view of employment strength.

There are 15 units, employing 7,763 workers which are manufacturing heavy electrical equipments. Only one unit employing 320 workers is located in Dharwar district while the rest are concentrated in Bangalore district.

Of the 83 factories engaged in the manufacturing and assembling of the non-electrical machinery employing a total of 5,359 workers in the state, Bangalore district claims 61 units which employ 3,274 persons. Gulbarga district has one big unit which employs 1,157 persons.

The factories manufacturing electrical goods, though only 59 in number, employ as many as 33,355 workers. Of these factories, 49 are concentrated in Bangalore district alone providing employment to 33,120 workers. The remaining electrical goods manufacturing factories are distributed in Chitradurga (1), Dharwar (1), Mysore (5), Raichur (1) and South Kanara (2) districts.

There are 67 units manufacturing general and jobbing engineering goods and employing a total of 1,200 workers. These are distributed in 7 districts. But Bangalore claims 29 units which together employ 499 persons and suggests a significant concentration in and around the capital city of the state .

Scientific Instruments Industries :

The scientific instruments industry in the state comprises of 15 units with a total employment of 2,288 workers. The break-up of the number of factories and total employment in the 4 categories of this industry is as follows : (i) Optical instruments and lens–4 and 79;(ii) Scientific,medical and surgical instruments–5 and 701; (iii) Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks-4 and 1,479; and (iv) Manufacturing and tuning of musical instruments–2 and 29.

Bangalore is the leading district in the manufacture of scientific instruments from the point of view of the location of units as well as the size of employment. Only 4 factories out of the 15 are located outside Bangalore district.

Source : Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 93

ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

MAHARASHTRA

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

- HEAVY MACHINES AND TOOLS
- HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS (MOTORS, GENERATORS TRANSMITTERS ETC.)
- MANUFACTURE AND ASSEMBLING OF MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL
- ELECTRICAL GOODS (LAMPS, FANS INSULATORS, WIRES, CABLES, BATTERY, MICROPHONE, RADIO, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS ETC.)
- GENERAL AND JOBBING ENGINEERING GOODS

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRY

- OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSES (INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHIC OPTICAL GOODS)
- SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
- ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS
- MANUFACTURING AND TUNING OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT

GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
BELLARY
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
HASSAN
SOUTH KANARA
BANGALORE
MANDYA
COORG
MYSORE
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
KERALA

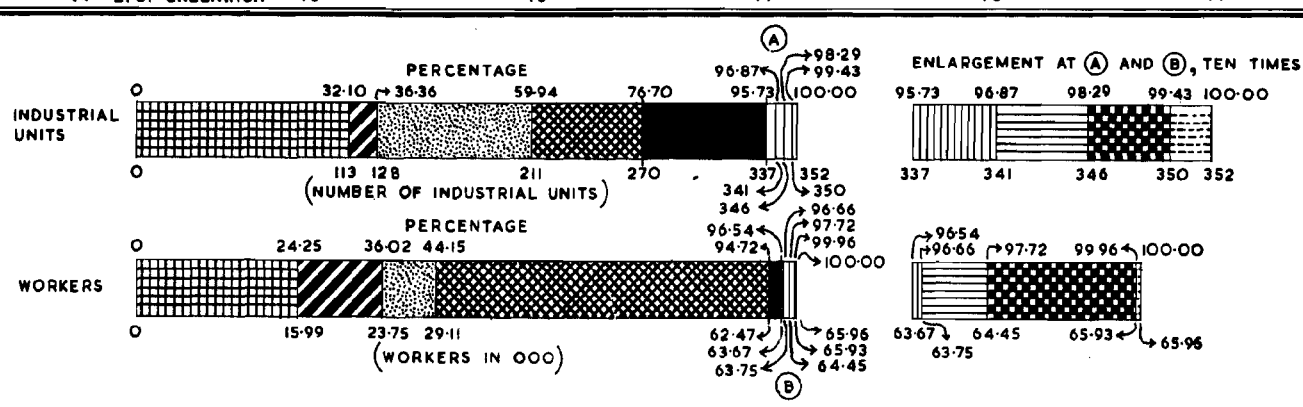
ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

NUMBER OF WORKERS
40 000
25 600
14 400
6 400
1 600
400
100

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 94

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES 1971

The map shows the districtwise distribution of the transport equipment industries in the state. The details of the number of factories and total employment in them are also indicated therein. For the purpose of this map the transport industries are grouped into following 7 categories :

1. Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives.
2. Manufacturing of coaches, wagons, tramways and other rail equipments.
3. Manufacturing of motor vehicles including assembling of motor vehicles of all types.
4. Manufacturing of bicycles.
5. Ship building industry (building and repairing of ships, steamers, boats and marine engines.)
6. Air craft industry
7. Manufacture of transport equipments not elsewhere classified.

The cartographic method adopted for this map is same as that of map 87.

The map reveals that among transport industries represented on the map the aircraft industry has the highest employment size and the transport equipment industries are mainly located in Bangalore district. The only unit manufacturing railway coaches in the state namely, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, employing 3, 951 workers ; 3 air craft manufacturing and repairing units of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited employing 19,027 persons ; 3 units manufacturing bicycles employing 88 persons are all located in Bangalore district. Besides, over half of the workers employed in the automobile industry are in Bangalore district. These industries are mainly located in and around the Bangalore city.

The automobile industry is perhaps the only industry of this type which is spread over all the districts of the state. This industry comprises of 218 units which together employ 18,325 persons. Of these, Bangalore claims 68 units with 10,287 workers.

The only unit engaged in manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives namely, the Southern Railway Workshop is located in Mysore city of Mysore district having an employment strength of 2,024 workers.

There are two boat building and repairing units in the state which, however, are employing only 46 persons. As may be expected these are located in the two coastal districts of North Kanara and South Kanara. The emlopyment strength in these two units is respectively 18 and 28 persons.

In the last category of 'transport equipments not elsewhere classified' there are 7 units employing 242 workers. Of these, 5 units having 152 workers are located in Bangalore district and one each, having 36 and 54 workers respectively is located in North Kanara and Shimoga districts.

Source: Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 94

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KARNATAKA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR 1
GULBARGA 3
BIJAPUR 6
RAICHUR 4
BELGAUM 28
DHARWAR 16
BELLARY 9
NORTH KANARA 8
SHIMOGA 7
CHITRADURGA 3
CHIKMAGALUR 3
TUMKUR 68
KOLAR 4
HASSAN 6
SOUTH KANARA 31
MANDYA 2
COORG 4
MYSORE 12
BANGALORE 5

INDUSTRIES

- MANUFACTURING, ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OF LOCOMOTIVES
- MANUFACTURING OF COACHES, WAGONS, TRAMWAYS AND OTHER RAIL EQUIPMENTS
- MANUFACTURING OF MOTOR VEHICLES INCLUDING ASSEMBLING OF MOTOR VEHICLES OF ALL TYPES
- BICYCLES MANUFACTURING
- SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY (BUILDING AND REPAIRING OF SHIPS, STEAMERS, BOATS AND MARINE ENGINES)
- AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY
- MANUFACTURE OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT

NUMBER OF WORKERS
19600
10000
3600
400
100

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

ENLARGEMENT AT (A), (B) AND (C), TEN TIMES

0 0·42 0·84 93·61 94·89 95·74 97·02

0 1 2 220 223 225 228

55·60 55·80 55·91 24·29 24·43 24·38

INDUSTRIAL UNITS

(A) 0 0·42 0·84 0 2 1

(B) 93·61 94·89 95·74 97·02 100·00 220 223 225 228 235

(NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS)

WORKERS

PERCENTAGE

0 4·63 13·67 55·60 55·80 55·91 99·45 100·00

0 2·02 5·97 24·29 24·38 (C) 24·43 43·46 43·70

(WORKERS IN '000)

MAP 95

RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1971

The districtwise distribution of the rubber and chemical industries together with the details of the number of factories and total employment is depicted in this map. The rubber and chemical industries are classified for the purpose of this map into 10 groups as follows:

(1) Manufacture of rubber and rubber products, (2) Basic chemical industries such as acids, alkalies and their salts not elsewhere classified, (3) fertilisers, (4) matches, (5) medicine, and pharmaceutical products, (6) soaps, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet products, (7) plastic products, synthetic resins, etc., (8) synthetic rubber and rubber products, (9) petro-chemical industries, methanol, formaldehyde etc. (including paints and varnishes) and (10) coal-chemical industries (coal-tar, carbon black etc). The cartographic technique adopted for map 87 is used for this map also.

The rubber and chemical industries in the state account for 210 factories with a total employment strength of 8,960 workers. The map indicates a fair concentration of rubber and chemical industries in Bangalore district. In fact, as many as 112 factories having a total of 4,595 workers are located in Bangalore district.

Employmentwise, it may be noticed, the following sub-types are more important: (a) manufacture of soaps, perfumes, cosmetics etc., having 55 factories employing 2,533 workers; (b) manufacture of plastic products, synthetic resins etc., with 39 units employing 1,669 workers and (c) manufacture of matches which has 40 factories with a total emlopyment of 1,469 workers.

Source : Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 95

RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RLY. BROAD GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE
RLY. METRE GAUGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

MAHARASHTRA

INDUSTRIES

- MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS.
- BASIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES SUCH AS ACIDS, ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.
- FERTILISERS.
- MATCHES.
- MEDICINE AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
- SOAPS, PERFUMES, COSMETICS AND OTHER TOILET PRODUCTS.
- PLASTIC PRODUCTS, SYNTHETIC RESINS ETC.
- SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS
- PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, METHANOL, FORMALDEHYDE, STYRENE ETC. (INCLUDING PAINTS AND VARNISHES)
- COAL-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (COAL-TAR, CARBON BLACK ETC.)

GULBARGA
BIJAPUR
RAICHUR
BELGAUM
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR
BELLARY
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
SOUTH KANARA
HASSAN
MANDYA
BANGALORE
COORG
MYSORE

ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU

FIGURES ON TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN DISTRICT.

NUMBER OF WORKERS
2 025
1 225
625
225
100

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

INDUSTRIAL UNITS
PERCENTAGE
0 6·67 10·48 19·53 38·58 47·15 73·34 91·91 94·77 99·53 100·00
0 14 22 41 81 99 154 193 199 209 210
(NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS)

WORKERS
PERCENTAGE
0 6·38 7·71 16·74 33·13 43·16 71·43 90·06 93·32 99·83 100·00
0 0·57 0·69 1·50 2·95 3·87 6·40 8·07 8·36 8·94 8·96
(WORKERS IN 000)

ENLARGEMENT AT (A) AND (B), TEN TIMES
99·53 100·00
209 210
99·83 100·00
8·94 8·96

MAP 96

RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES 1971

The map shows the proportion of rural population residing in electrified villages at taluk level in the state.

The proportion of population living in electrified villages (as on 1-4-1971) to the total rural population of the taluk is computed for each taluk. These percentage values are then grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are shaded with appropriate hatchings according to their percentage values. If the state itself is taken as the unit, it is observed that 51.42 per cent of the rural population dwell in electrified villages.

The state has seven electricity generating stations namely: (i) Shivana Samudram and (ii) Shimsha Generating Stations near Maddur in Mandya district; (iii) Sharavathi Hydro-electric Generating Station at Jog ; (iv) Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-electric Works at Jog; (v) Bhadra Hydro-electric Project near Shimoga in Shimoga district ; (vi) Tunga-Bhadra Hydro-electric Project and (vii) Tunga-Bhadra Board Station in Bellary district. All these are hydel units.

The map reveals a concentration of electrified villages in certain areas of the state. Broadly speaking the taluks of Bidar and Gulbarga districts located at the borders of the state and the taluks of Mysore, Mandya,Kolar and South Kanara districts show a higher proportion of rural population living in electrified villages. This high index noticed in these areas may be attributed to their proximity to the power generating stations and to the pattern of power lines laid out for the distribution of electricity to various parts of the state.

The central part of the southern *maidan* region, the *malnad* taluks in the ghats region and a large number of taluks in northern *maidan* show a very low proportion of rural population living in electrified villages. The difficult terrain, the sparse distribution of population in widely dispersed villages, absence of an industrial base etc., appear to be the factors which are responsible for such a regional imbalance.

Source : Karnataka Electricity Board, Bangalore.

MAP 96

RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES

- 65·01 AND ABOVE
- 55·01–65·00
- 45·01–55·00 STATE AVERAGE 51·42
- 35·01–45·00
- 25·01–35·00
- 25·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2: 0 | 25·49 | 37·59 | 57·61 | 75·47 | 91·57 | 100·00

0 | 48·72 | 71·86 | 110·12 | 144·26 | 175·03 | 191·15

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES: 0 | 40·54 | 55·87 | 75·55 | 88·85 | 97·84 | 100·00

0 | 46·22 | 63·70 | 86·14 | 101·31 | 111·56 | 114·02

(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 97

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

This map shows the talukwise variation in the proportion of workers engaged in economic activities relating to construction, transport, storage and communications to the total workers in the rural areas of the state.

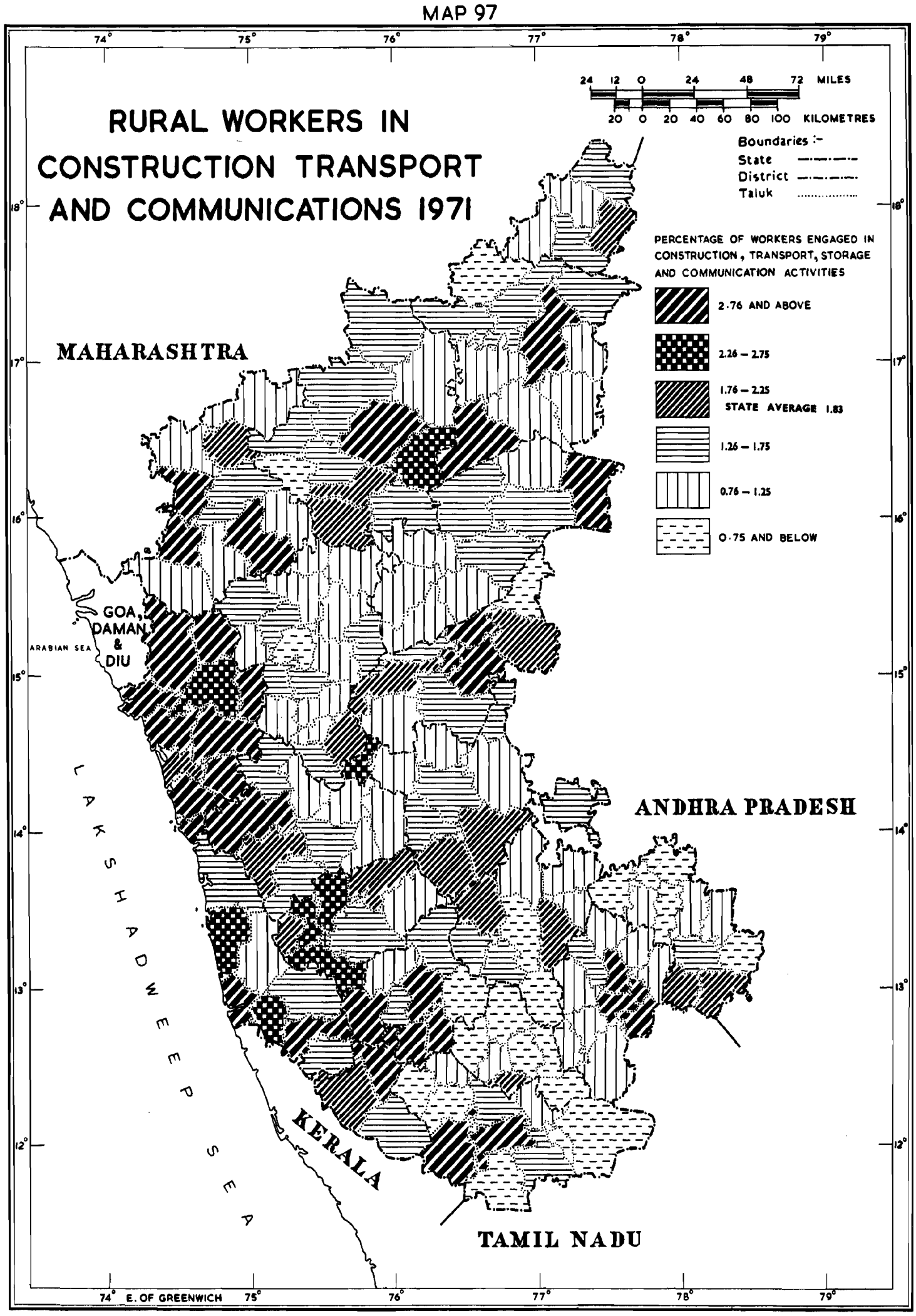
The percentage values of rural workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications activities to the total rural workers of the taluks are grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are then shaded with dark to light hatching according to their percentage values.

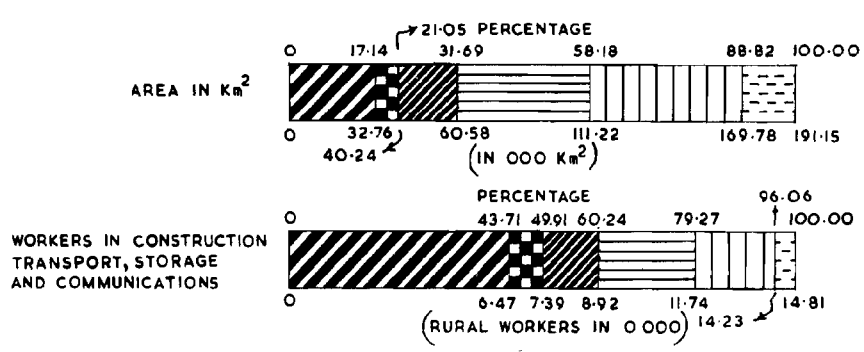
In the state as a whole, 148,100 workers are engaged in the industrial categories of construction, transport, storage and communications. They constitute only 1.83 per cent of the total rural workers. Construction is the most important of these activities from the point of view of the number of workers engaged in it. The map reveals considerable variations in the percentage values at the taluk level. However, a concentration of taluks with higher percentage values is discernible along the western boundary of the state from North Kanara down to Mysore district. A broad comparison by range of percentage values reveals that taluks of southern Mysore region generally reflect a lower percentage of workers in this group of activities than those of the northern Mysore.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 97

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971





MAP 98

URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

The map shows the variation in the proportion of workers engaged in construction and transport, storage and communications to total workers in the urban areas of the state at taluk level. The cartographic technique used is the same as that for the preceding map. The space covered by taluks which are entirely rural has been left blank.

Among the workers in the urban areas of the state numbering 2,108,225 those engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications account for 14.56 per cent. The map reveals a concentration of taluks which fall in the first 3 ranges in a tract covered by the taluks of North Kanara, South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore, along the state border extending to the taluks of certain interior districts such as Chikmagalur, Hassan, Chitradurga and Tumkur. Similarly another tract comprising of taluks in the first 3 ranges oceurs in the contiguous area formed by the taluks of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts. But for this tract the northern parts of the state generally reflect a low proportion of urban workers in the activities under consideration. In the southern parts of the state the urban areas show much variation in the percentage values. In an area comprising of taluks mainly from Hassan, Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and Kolar districts the percentage of workers in construction is lower than the state average. Curiously, among rural workers too a similar trend is noticeable.

Source : Census of India. 1971, Series 14, Mysore Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 98

URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

- 18·01 AND ABOVE
- 15.01 – 18.00
- 12.01 – 15.00
- STATE AVERAGE 14.56
- 9.01 – 12.00
- 6.01 – 9.00
- 6.00 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 16·18 27·03 43·79 61·89 77·00 90·76 100·00

0 30·92 51·66 83·70 118·30 147·17 173·48 191·15

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

0 31·94 67·30 84·45 92·10 97·66 100·00

0 9·80 20·66 25·92 28·27 29·98 30·70

(URBAN WORKERS IN 0 000)

MAP 99

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS 1971

The map shows the density of railways, that is running kilometre length of railways per 10,000 km² of area in different parts of the state.

The method adopted for preparation of this map is as follows. The state map of Mysore showing all the railway lines in the state was first divided into grids each covering an area of 10,000 km². Then the length of the railway lines in each grid was measured and the value plotted at the centre of the respective grids. Isopleths were drawn interpolating these values at various intervals. Thereafter, the intervening space between the different isopleths was shaded with dark to light hatching according to the density, as shown in the legend.

It is evident from the map that the density of railways is not at all uniform in various parts of the state. The total length of the railways which comes to 2,806 km for the state is most unevenly distributed. For example the *malnad* and the coastal areas in the western portion of the state and the northern parts of the state appear to be the main underdeveloped areas showing a very low density of railways. The *malnad* areas in particular have for long remained a difficult region for the development of railway communication, due to the hilly terrain and other physical barriers. However, the Hassan-Mangalore railway which is presently under construction is likely to improve the situation in this particular tract. The map shows a high density of railways in and around Bellary district where the first 3 ranges occur. The 3rd range also occurs in the region covering areas in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and Kolar.

A large portion of the area in the state has railway density between 150–200 per km² and this range covers mostly areas of Central Mysore extending to Gulbarga in the north and to Mysore district in the south. These areas are evidently covered by a good network of railways connecting other parts of the country.

Source:— Southern Railways and South Central Railways.

MAP 99

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY

KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10 000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA

300
250
200
150
100
50

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

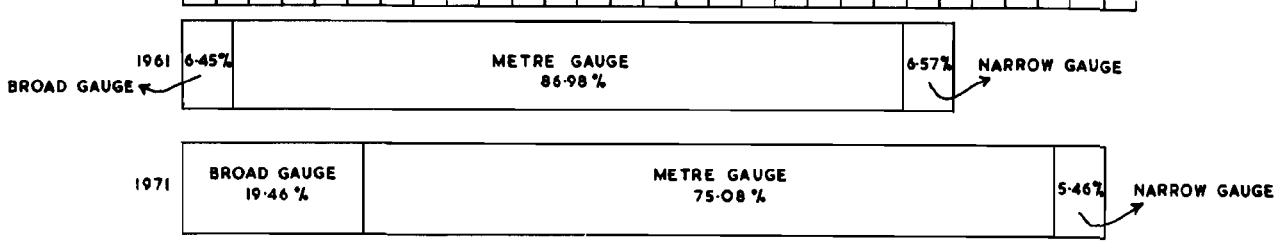
TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (IN 00 KILOMETRES)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29



MAP 100

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS 1971

This map depicts regional variations in the density of surfaced roads per 10,000 km² of area by isopleth method in the state. All the surfaced roads are drawn on the state map and the map is divided into grids of 10,000 km² of area. Length of surfaced roads in each of the grids is measured and figures thus obtained are plotted at the centre of grids. The isopleths are interpolated at suitable intervals and intervening space between isopleths is hatched as per legend of the map. The roads, grids and the points are removed later on.

The total length of surfaced roads is 22,213 km in the state in 1971. National and state highways constitute 5,71 and 30.27 per cent of the total length of the surfaced roads in the state, while major district roads claim 64.02 per cent of total length of roads.

The density of surfaced roads is high (above 1200 km per 10,000 Km²) in central parts of southern Mysore state embracing parts of Hassan, Mandya, Tumkur and Bangalore districts. This zone of high density of surfaced roads is engulfed by the belt containing density of surfaced roads 1050–1200 km per 10,000 Km² of area. This belt occupies considerable large parts of central Mysore state extending from central Dharwar to western parts of Bangalore district. This belt is again surrounded by a narrow zone (900–1050 km per 10,000 Km²) bulging out more in north-eastern direction. The density of surfaced roads continues to decline in all directions from this region of moderate high density of surfaced roads. The concentration of surfaced roads is below 600 km per 10,000 Km² of area in Bidar, Gulbarga, eastern parts of Raichur district, Kolar, eastern parts of Tumkur and Bangalore districts. Besides this, coastal areas of North and South Kanara and north-western parts of the state also have low concentration of roads in the state.

MAP 100

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY

KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10 000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA

1 200
1 050
900
750
600
450
300

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

LENGTH OF ROADS (IN 000 KILOMETRES)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

ROADS 1961

0 6·38 36·62 100·00

ROADS 1971

0 5·71 35·98 100·00

PERCENTAGE

INDEX

NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGH-WAY
MAJOR DISTRICT HIGHWAY

MAP 101

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED 1971

The map shows the number of the motor vehicles registered per 10,000 of population in each district of the state.

The number of motor vehicles including cars, taxis, buses, trucks, etc., per 10,000 of population of the districts is computed and these indices are grouped into 6 ranges. The districts are shaded according to their range values with dark to light hatching as indicated in the legend.

The total number of all types of registered motor vehicles all over the state stood at 123,259 in 1971. Among the 19 districts, Bangalore and South Kanara claim nearly 45 and 11 per cent respectively of the state total.

The map also reveals that the number of motor vehicles per 10,000 of population is the highest in Bangalore district (153). The unique position held by Bangalore district which incidentally has the premier city of the state, becomes evident when it is known that South Kanara district which holds the second rank has an average of only 69 vehicles per 10,000 of its population. The gulf between Bangalore and other districts is very wide indeed. Speaking in terms of range values adopted for this map, it may be noted that the highest range accounts for only two districts namely Bangalore and South Kanara. The second range claims only one district namely, Coorg which though small in population and area is renowned for its coffee plantations. Shimoga district which falls in the 3rd range has a value which is equal to the state average of 42. In the rest of the districts the index is much less than the state average. The lowest value is perceived in Tumkur(9) district which is adjacent to Bangalore district.

Number of Motor Vehicles Registered per 10,000 of Population, 1971

State/District	No. of motor vehicles registered	population 1971	No. of Motor vehicles registered per 10,000 population
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**123,259**	**29,299,014**	**42**
1. Bangalore	51,465	3,365,515	153
2. Belgaum	8,412	2,423,342	35
3. Bellary	4,097	1,122,686	36
4. Bidar	887	824,059	11
5. Bijapur	2,693	1,985,591	14
6. Chikmagalur	1,810	736,647	25
7. Chitradurga	2,479	1,397,456	18
8. Coorg	2,130	378,291	56
9. Dharwar	7,742	2,342,213	33
10. Gulbarga	3,023	1,739,220	17
11. Hassan	2,376	1,102,370	22
12. Kolar	2,316	1,516,646	15
13. Mandya	1,313	1,154,374	11
14. Mysore	7,112	2,077,238	34
15. North Kanara	1,835	849,105	22
16. Raichur	3,295	1,415,740	23
17. Shimoga	5,450	1,301,485	42
18. South Kanara	13,350	1,939,315	69
19. Tumkur	1,474	1,627,721	9

Source: Motor Vehicles Department, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 101

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 10 000 OF POPULATION

- 59 AND ABOVE
- 47–58
- 35–46 STATE AVERAGE 42
- 23–34
- 11–22
- 10 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 11
GULBARGA 17
BIJAPUR 14
BELGAUM 35
RAICHUR 23
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 33
BELLARY 36
NORTH KANARA 22
SHIMOGA 42
CHITRADURGA 18
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHIKMAGALUR 25
TUMKUR 9
KOLAR 15
HASSAN 22
BANGALORE 153
SOUTH KANARA 69
MANDYA 11
COORG 56
MYSORE 34
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAG
AREA IN Km²
0 8·58 10·72 28·37 52·83 94·47 100·00
0 16·44 20 54 54·40 101·30 181·16 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
MOTOR VEHICLES
0 52·58 54·31 68·88 85·07 98·80 100·00
0 6·48 6·69 8·49 10·49 12·33 12·18
(NUMBER OF VEHICLES IN 0000)

MAP 102

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1971

The map shows the talukwise proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total workers. The percentage values of workers engaged in trading and commercial activities to the total workers of all taluks are grouped into 6 ranges and taluks are shaded with dark to light hatching according to their range values as shown in the legend. In the state as a whole, according to 1971 census the workers in 'trade and commerce' numbering 598,582 account for 5.88 per cent of the total workers. In so far as the rural-urban distribution of these trade and commerce workers is concerned, it is seen that major portion, *i.e.*, 66 per cent of the 598,582 workers, reside in urban areas. This fact is indicative of a high urban bias and emphasises the importance of trading and commercial activities in the urban areas of the state.

The map reveals that large number of taluks *i.e.*, 122, fall in the last 3 ranges below the state average. This phenomenon signifies concentration of trading and commercial workers in a relatively small number of taluks.

The first 3 ranges having values above the state average claim only 53 taluks. Of these, 21 taluks fall in the first range, while the second and third ranges have 16 taluks each. A talukwise study of the map reveals that almost all taluks falling in the two top ranges especially are those which have large urban population. A contiguous area along the western boundary of the state forms a belt of percentage values which are higher than the state average. Besides this, there are a few taluks with higher percentage value which appear in isolated pockets leaving large areas of the state representing a low proportion of workers in trading and commercial activities.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 102

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

- 7·01 AND ABOVE
- 6.01 – 7.00
- 5.01 – 6.00 STATE AVERAGE 5.88
- 4.01 – 5.00
- 3.01 – 4.00
- 3·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

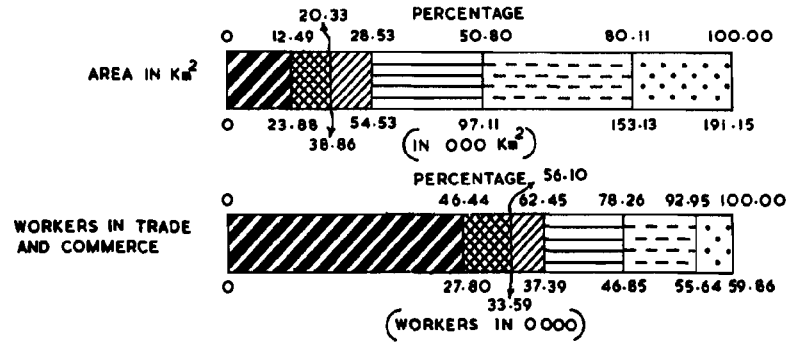
KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 103

WORKERS IN SERVICES 1971

The map shows the talukwise proportion of workers engaged in the category of other services to total workers.

'Other Services' includes employees of the Central and state governments, local bodies and quasilocal bodies and other organisations or institutions engaged in educational, scientific, medical and health services. Religious and welfare services, community services, trade and labour associations, recreation services, personal services and other miscellaneous activities not elsewhere classified are also included here. Those engaged in that economic sector which concerns itself with generation and distribution of electricity, gas and steam and water supply works are also categorised as workers in ' other services. '

The percentage values of workers engaged in other services to total workers of the taluks are grouped into 6 ranges and the taluks are shaded with appropriate dark to light hatching according to the rangewise percentage values of the taluks concerned as shown in the legend.

Among the total workers numbering10,179,114 in the state, those engaged in ' other services' account for 8.10 per cent. The map reveals that a large number of taluks in the state, *viz.*, 122 have values in the ranges below that containing the state average. Only 51 taluks fall in the first 3 ranges. A further break up shows that the first range contains 19 taluks, the second only 11 and third incidentally containing the state average, has 21 taluks. A study of the map reveals that out of 19 taluks in the first range and out of 11 taluks in the second range 13 and 4 respectively are taluks containing the adminisrtative headquarters of their respective districts. Centralised location of administrative offices and institutions appears to be the main reason for the high proportion of service workers in them. Further more, this category of workers tend to be highly concentrated in urban centres. So, taluks with a higher degree of urbanisation tend to have a relatively higher proportion of workers engaged in service activities.

If the frequency of distribution of the taluks by percentage values is examined it is evident that the fifth range from the top, with values between 4.51 and 6.00 per cent, accommodates as many as 57 taluks, the largest single group of taluks. The second largest group of 41 taluks too has much lower values of 4.50 per cent and below.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore,Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 103

WORKERS IN SERVICES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES

- 10.51 AND ABOVE
- 9.01 – 10.50
- 7.51 – 9.00
  STATE AVERAGE 8.10
- 6.01 – 7.50
- 4.51 – 6.00
- 4.50 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA IN Km^2

PERCENTAGE
0 10.39 18.11 30.44 43.96 76.98 100.00

0 19.85 34.61 58.19 84.04 147.15 191.15
(IN 000 Km^2)

WORKERS IN SERVICES

PERCENTAGE
0 40.08 47.87 61.09 70.86 90.34 100.00

0 33.06 39.49 50.40 58.46 74.52 82.49
(WORKERS IN 0 000)

MAP 104

WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1971

The map depicts the variations in the proportion of workers in 'Public Services' to the total workers in 'Other Services' at the district level.

The sub-category of 'Public Services' includes the workers who are engaged in that economic sector which concerns itself with Public Administration and Defence Services only. The percentage values of workers in public services to the total workers in 'other services' are computed for each one of the 19 districts of the state separately. The percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend to the map and the districts are shaded by choropleth technique.

Of the total 824,862 workers in the broad category of other services, 232,148 persons or 28.14 per cent are engaged in 'Public Services'. The map reveals considerable variations in the percentage of workers in 'Public Services' among the various districts of the state. Bangalore district has recorded the highest percentage value of 42.36 and is closely followed by Belgaum district (42.33%). Shimoga and Bijapur are the other two districts which have higher percentage values than the state average. A rangewise analysis of the data reveals that in the southern parts of the state, the proportion of workers in public services is generally low as compared to the districts in the northern sector. Bangalore city, the State Capital is located in Bangalore district and this fact accounts for the relatively higher concentration of such workers in the district. Belgaum district which lies on the north-western border of the state, has Belgaum city, the headquarters of a Revenue Division of the state, besides a cantonment. Even though the districts of Gulbarga and Mysore have in their limits the cities of Gulbarga and Mysore which too are headquarters of Reveuue Divisions of the state, it is somewhat strange to notice that the proportions of public service workers are comparatively low.

Proportion of Workers in Public Services to The Total Workers in Services, 1971

State / District	Total Number of workers in services	Number of workers in public services	Percentage of workers in public services to total workers in services
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**8,24,862**	**2,32,148**	**28.14**
1. Bangalore	1,66,004	70,312	42.36
2. Belgaum	55,381	23,445	42.33
3. Bellary	29,474	8,171	27.72
4. Bidar	26,293	5,126	19.50
5. Bijapur	40,924	12,549	30.66
6. Chikmagalur	26,186	3,898	14.89
7. Chitradurga	30,107	6,754	22.43
8. Coorg	18,073	4,468	24.72
9. Dharwar	60,963	16,755	27.48
10. Gulbarga	50,640	10,084	19.91
11. Hassan	22,681	4,874	21.49
12. Kolar	28,111	7,254	25.80
13. Mandya	23,480	5,274	22.46
14. Mysore	65,461	13,230	20.21
15. North Kanara	27,443	7,693	28.03
16. Raichur	35,253	8,490	24.08
17. Shimoga	26,214	7,419	28.30
18. South Kanara	62,266	9,805	15.75
19. Tumkur	29,908	6,547	21.89

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

MAP 104

WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES

- 33·01 AND ABOVE
- 29·01 — 33·00
- 25·01 — 29·00 STATE AVERAGE 28·14
- 21·01 — 25·00
- 17·01 — 21·00
- 17·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 19·50

GULBARGA 19·91

BIJAPUR 30·66

BELGAUM 42·33

RAICHUR 24·08

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 27·48

BELLARY 27·72

NORTH KANARA 28·03

SHIMOGA 28·30

CHITRADURGA 22·43

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHIKMAGALUR 14·89

TUMKUR 21·89

KOLAR 25·80

SOUTH KANARA 15·75

HASSAN 21·49

BANGALORE 42·36

MANDYA 22·46

COORG 24·72

MYSORE 20·21

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²: 0 | 11·17 | 20·06 | 47·54 | 74·31 | 91·84 | 100·00

0 | 21·41 | 38·47 | 91·16 | 142·51 | 176·13 | 191·77

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES: 0 | 40·39 | 45·80 | 66·17 | 81·85 | 94·10 | 100·00

0 | 93·76 | 106·31 | 153·60 | 190·01 | 218·45 | 232·15

(WORKERS IN 000)

MAP 105

WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1971

The map shows the variation in the percentage of workers in educational and scientific services to total workers in 'Other Services' at the district level. The percentage of workers engaged in educational, scientific and research services to total workers in 'Other Services' is worked out for all the districts of the state. These percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges and the districts are shaded with different hatchings as indicated in the legend by choropleth technique.

Out of the 824,862 workers engaged in other services, 176,076 accounting for 21.35 per cent are engaged in educational, scientific and research services. In all 11 districts have a percentage which is higher than the state average. Among the districts, Tumkur has recorded the highest percentage of workers in the educational and scientific services (30.72%) while the lowest is perceived in Gulbarga. The contiguous districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur exhibit an almost the same percentage value which falls in the lowest range, *viz.*, 15.00 and below. The two *malnad* districts of Chikmagalur and Coorg also have fairly low percentage values.

Proportion of Workers in Educational, Research and Scientific Services to the Total Workers in 'Other Services' 1971

State/District	Total number of workers in 'Other Services'	Number of workers in educational, scientific and research services.	Percentage of workers in educational, scientific and research services to total workers in 'Other Services'
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**8,24,862**	**1,76,076**	**21.35**
1. Bangalore	1,66,004	31,566	19.02
2. Belgaum	55,381	12,468	22.51
3. Bellary	29,474	5,452	18.50
4. Bidar	26,293	3,559	13.54
5. Bijapur	40,924	10,998	26.87
6. Chikmagalur	26,186	4,443	16.97
7. Chitradurga	30,107	7,863	26.12
8. Coorg	18,073	2,805	15.52
9. Dharwar	60,963	15,328	25.14
10. Gulbarga	50,640	6,846	13.52
11. Hassan	22,681	6.252	27.56
12. Kolar	28,111	7,881	28.04
13. Mandya	23,480	5,850	24.91
14. Mysore	65,461	14,416	22.02
15. North Kanara	27,443	5,775	21.04
16. Raichur	35,253	4,812	13.65
17. Shimoga	26,214	7,233	27.59
18. South Kanara	62,266	13,342	21.43
19. Tumkur	29,908	9,187	30.72

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

MAP 105

WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES

- 27·01 AND ABOVE
- 24·01 — 27·00
- 21·01 — 24·00 STATE AVERAGE 21·35
- 18·01 — 21·00
- 15·01 — 18·00
- 15·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 13·54

GULBARGA 13·52

BIJAPUR 26·87

BELGAUM 22·51

RAICHUR 13·65

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 25·14

BELLARY 18·50

NORTH KANARA 21·04

CHITRADURGA 26·12

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA 27·59

CHIKMAGALUR 16·97

TUMKUR 30·72

KOLAR 28·04

SOUTH KANARA 21·43

HASSAN 27·56

BANGALORE 19·02

MANDYA 24·91

COORG 15·52

MYSORE 22·02

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

0 18·88 43·19 66·17 75·50 81·39 100·00

AREA IN Km²

0 36·20 82·82 126·89 156·09 144·79 191·77

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

0 17·35 40·09 66·22 87·24 91·36 100·00

WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

0 30·55 70·59 116·59 153·61 160·86 176·08

(WORKERS IN 000)

MAP 106

WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1971

The map shows the districtwise proportion of workers engaged in medical and health services to the total workers in 'other services'.

The districtwise percentage values of workers engaged in medical and health services to total workers in services are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend and districts are shaded with dark to light hatching according to their percentage values.

There are 49,979 workers who are engaged in medical and health services in the state and they form 6.06 per cent of the total workers in 'other services'. Among the districts, Shimoga leads with 8.15 per cent and is followed by South Kanara (7.84%), Dharwar (7.83%) and Kolar (7.30%) in that order. The percentage values are higher than the state average in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Chitradurga and Hassan.

The three contiguous districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur in the north-eastern sector representing the territories belonging to the erstwhile Hyderabad state have comparatively lower values. Similarly, in the *malnad* tracts of the state the two districts of Chikmagalur and Coorg which are known for plantations show significantly lower proportions of workers in medical and health services.

Percentage of Workers in Medical and Health Services to Total Workers in 'Other Services' 1971

State/District	Total number of workers in Other Services	Number of workers in medical and health services	Percentage of workers in medical and health services to total workers in Other Services
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**8,24,862**	**49,979**	**6.06**
1. Bangalore	1,66,004	10,043	6.05
2. Belgaum	55,381	3,700	6.68
3. Bellary	29,474	1,865	6.33
4. Bidar	26,293	1,039	3.95
5. Bijapur	40,924	2,555	6.24
6. Chikmagalur	26,186	910	3.48
7. Chitradurga	30,107	1,873	6.22
8. Coorg	18,073	812	4.49
9. Dharwar	60,963	4,774	7.83
10. Gulbarga	50,640	2,257	4.46
11. Hassan	22,681	1,531	6.75
12. Kolar	28,111	2,051	7.30
13. Mandya	23,480	1,160	4.94
14. Mysore	65,461	3,736	5.71
15. North Kanara	27,443	1,537	5.60
16. Raichur	35,253	1,632	4.63
17. Shimoga	26,214	2,136	8.15
18. South Kanara	62,266	4,883	7.84
19. Tumkur	29,908	1,485	4.97

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

MAP 106

WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES

- 8·01 AND ABOVE
- 7·01—8·00
- 6·01—7·00
  STATE AVERAGE 6·06
- 5·01—6·00
- 4·01—5·00
- 4·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 3·95

GULBARGA 4·46

BIJAPUR 6·24

RAICHUR 4·63

BELGAUM 6·68

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 7·83

BELLARY 6·33

NORTH KANARA 5·60

SHIMOGA 8·15

CHITRADURGA 6·22

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHIKMAGALUR 3·48

TUMKUR 4·97

KOLAR 7·30

SOUTH KANARA 7·84

HASSAN 6·75

BANGALORE 6·05

MANDYA 4·94

COORG 4·49

MYSORE 5·71

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km^2

0 5·50 21·36 55·79 67·38 93·40 → 100·00

0 10·55 40·96 107·00 → 129·22 179·12 → 191·77

(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE

WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

0 4·27 27·70 70·85 81·40 → 96·10 100·00

0 2·14 13·85 35·42 40·69 → 49·98 48·03

(WORKERS IN 000)

MAP 107

WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1971

The map portrays the pattern of distribution of the proportion of workers in 'personal and other miscellaneous services' to the total workers in the category of 'other services' in different parts of the state. This sub-category includes domestic services, laundry services, hair dressing services besides those offered by portrait and commercial photographic studios and personal services not elsewhere classified. This also includes the residuary category of workers in industrial categories which could not be classified.

The percentage of workers engaged in personal and miscellaneous services to the total 'other services' workers of the districts are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend. The districts are shaded with dark to light hatching according to their range-wise percentage values.

In the state as a whole, 287,543 workers forming 34.85 per cent of the total workers in 'other services' are engaged in 'personal and other miscellaneous services.' This percentage value varies from as low as 17.32 in Shimoga to 58.98 in Chikmagalur district. In 10, out of the 19 districts of the state, the percentage of personal and other miscellaneous service workers exceeds the state average. These districts form more or less a contiguous belt consisting the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, South Kanara, Hassan, Coorg and Mysore.

Proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services to the total workers in 'other services' 1971

State/District	Total number of workers in Other Services	Number of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services.	Percentage of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services to total workers in Other Services
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**8,24,862**	**2,87,453**	**34.85**
1. Bangalore	1,66,004	34,898	21.02
2. Belgaum	55,381	11,593	20.15
3. Bellary	29,474	10,582	35.90
4. Bidar	26,293	15,304	58.21
5. Bijapur	40,924	11,822	28.89
6. Chikmagalur	26,186	15,445	58.98
7. Chitradurga	30,107	10,887	36.16
8. Coorg	18,073	9,047	50.06
9. Dharwar	60,963	17,866	29.31
10. Gulbarga	50,640	28,673	56.62
11. Hassan	22,681	8,149	35.93
12. Kolar	28,111	7,159	25.47
13. Mandya	23,480	8,031	34.20
14. Mysore	65,461	28,524	43.57
15. North Kanara	27,443	9,411	34.29
16. Raichur	35,253	17,489	49.61
17. Shimoga	26,214	4,541	17.32
18. South Kanara	62,266	28,363	45.55
19. Tumkur	29,908	9,669	32.33

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

MAP 107

WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES

- 45.01 AND ABOVE
- 39.01 – 45.00
- 33.01 – 39.00 STATE AVERAGE 34.85
- 27.01 – 33.00
- 21.01 – 27.00
- 21.00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 58.21

GULBARGA 56.62

BIJAPUR 28.89

RAICHUR 49.61

BELGAUM 20.15

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 29.31

BELLARY 35.90

NORTH KANARA 34.29

CHITRADURGA 36.16

SHIMOGA 17.32

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHIKMAGALUR 58.98

TUMKUR 32.33

KOLAR 25.47

SOUTH KANARA 45.55

HASSAN 35.93

BANGALORE 21.02

MANDYA 34.20

COORG 50.06

MYSORE 43.57

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 28·90 35·13 57·45 79·05 87·51 100·00

0 55·42 67·37 110·18 151·59 191·77 167·81

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

0 39·97 49·70 66·07 79·76 94·39 100·00

0 114·32 142·84 189·90 229·26 287·45 271·32

(WORKERS IN 000)

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 108

SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

The map brings out the variation in the proportion of scheduled castes in the state at the taluk level.

The percentage of scheduled castes to total population is worked out for each taluk and figures thus obtained are grouped into six suitable categories. The taluks falling in each category are shaded differently as shown in the legend of the map.

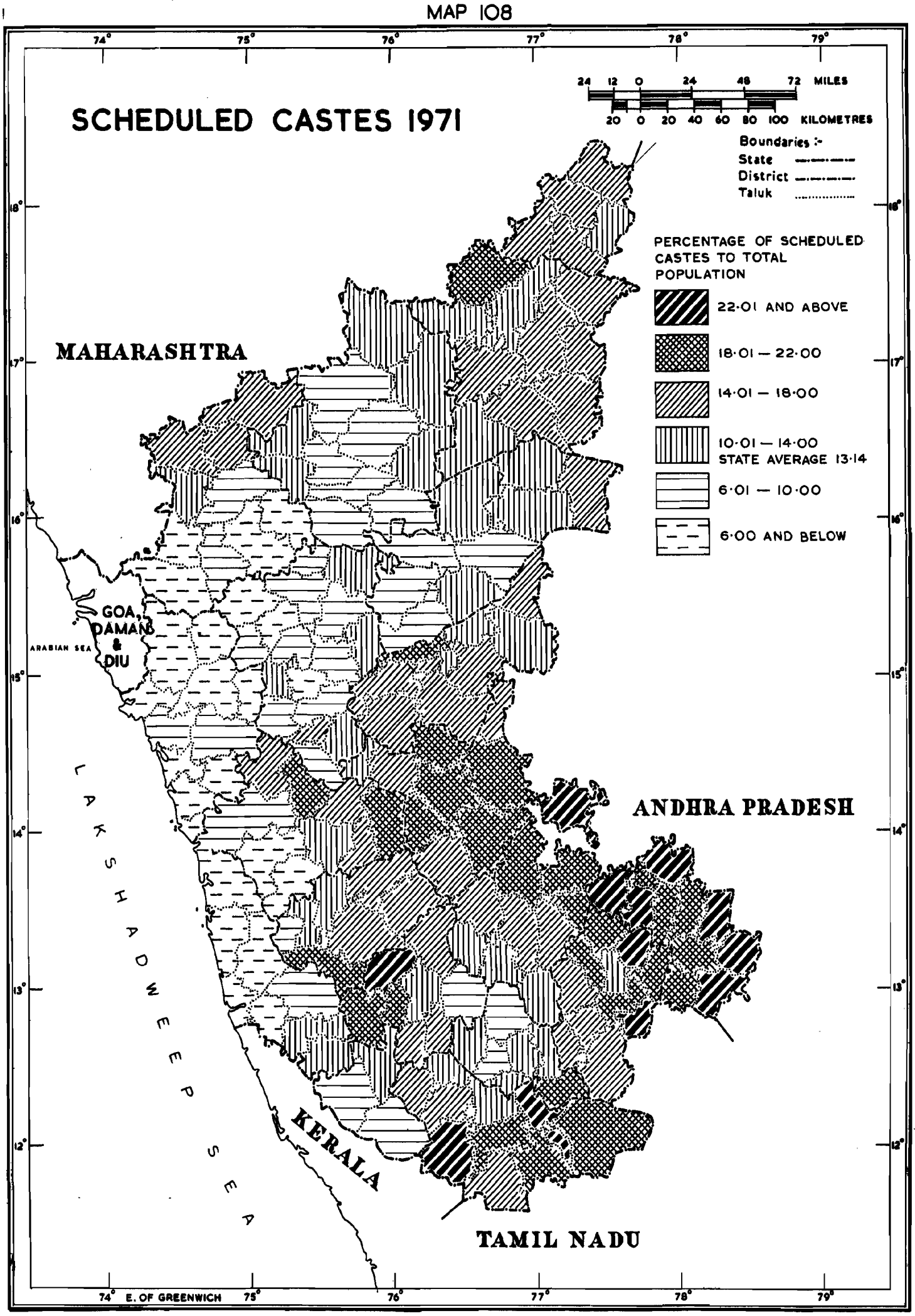
The scheduled castes population in the state consists of 3,850,034 persons accounting for 13.14% of the total population. Among the taluks, this percentage varies from a meagre 1.13 in Bhatkal taluk of North Kanara district to 33.55 in Bangarpet taluk in Kolar district.

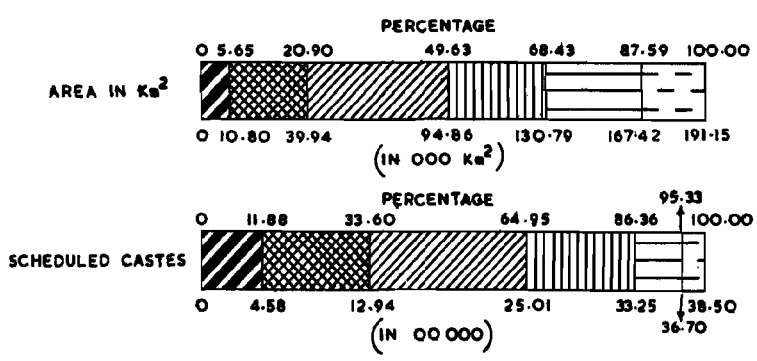
A glance at the map reveals that the north-central and western parts of the state comprising of contiguous areas of Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwar, Belgaum, North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara and Coorg districts have considerably low proportion of scheduled caste population. On the contrary the northern taluks of Belgaum district and taluks of Bidar, Gulbarga and Bellary districts and area of former Mysore state with the exception of a few taluks of Mandya and Shimoga districts contain considerably high proportion of scheduled castes. A very high concentration of scheduled caste population appears in three contiguous areas *viz.*, (i) areas comprising of taluks of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur, Cnitradurga and Shimoga districts, (ii) area made up of taluks belonging to Chikmagalur and Hassan district, and (iii) in Mysore district.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP 108

SCHEDULED CASTES 1971





MAP 109

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

The map brings out the variation in the proportion of the scheduled tribes population in the state at the taluk level.

The percentage of scheduled tribe population to the total population of each taluk is computed separately and these percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend to the map. These ranges are represented by different dark to light hatching corresponding to the high to low range values and taluks are shaded with appropriate hatching according to their percentage values. Taluks having no scheduled tribes are left blank.

There are 231,268 persons in the state who have returned themselves as scheduled tribes and they account for 0.79% of the total population of the state. The map reveals considerable variation in the percentage of scheduled tribe population in the taluks. Of the 175 taluks in the state, 4 taluks have no scheduled tribe population. These taluks are Harapanahalli in Bellary district, Aurad in Bidar district, Bhatkal and Kumta in North Kanara district. Among the other taluks, the proportion of scheduled tribe population varies from mere negligible to a significantly high 14.13% recorded in Virajpet taluk in Coorg district.

There are in all 41 taluks which have a proportion of scheduled tribe population about the same as or higher than the state average. Of these, 36 taluks fall into the first range. Of the remaining 5 taluks which fall into the second range, 2 taluks have a proportion of scheduled tribes higher than the state average. All the above mentioned taluks,with the exception of Bellary, Badami, Athani, Sedam and Shirahatti,are concentrated in two contiguous tracts mainly along the western boundary of the state. The main region which shows a concentration of taluks having a higher proportion of scheduled tribe population is the hilly and forested area along the western ghats. But broadly speaking the contiguous tract comprising of areas starting from southern parts of Dharwar district down to Kanakapura taluk in Bangalore district along the state boundary, through the districts of Shimoga, South Kanara, Chikmagalur, Coorg and Mysore is revealed as a region having a high proportion of scheduled tribes. This tract comprises of Byadgi, Hirekerur, Ranibennur and Shirahatti taluks in Dharwad district; Sorab, Sagar, Hosanagar and Tirthahalli taluks in Shimoga district ; Narasimharaja pura, Koppa, Sringeri and Mudigere taluks in Chikmagalur district ; all taluks of South Kanara except Mangalore taluk; all taluks of Coorg district ; all taluks of Mysore district except Krishnarajanagar, Hunsur, Mysore and Nanjangud taluks; and Kanakapura taluk in Bangalore district. Another tract having higher proportion of scheduled tribe population is the contiguous area made up of Hukkeri, Belgaum, Khanapur, Gokak and Sampagaon taluks of Belgaum district and Supa and Haliyal taluks of North Kanara district.

In the other parts of the state, though some variation is noticed in the proportion of scheduled tribe population, it is generally very low.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II—A General Population Tables.

MAP 109

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 0·86 AND ABOVE
- 0·66 – 0·85 STATE AVERAGE 0·79
- 0·46 – 0·65
- 0·26 – 0·45
- 0·06 – 0·25
- 0·05 AND BELOW
- NO SCHEDULED TRIBE

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH

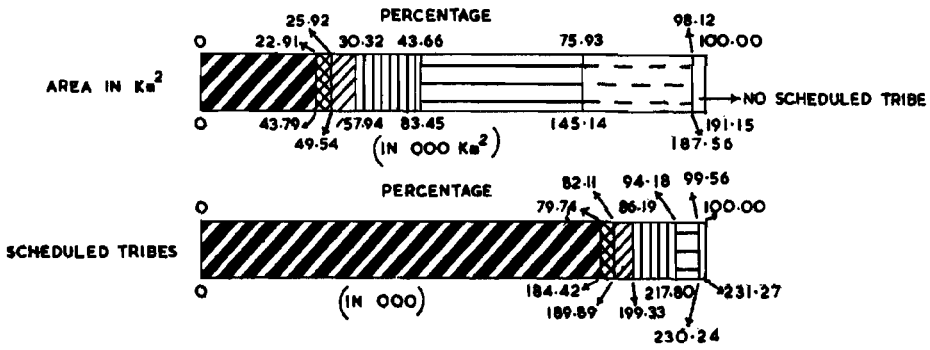
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 110
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

The map shows the distribution of the ten numerically major scheduled castes in the state according to the 1971 census. The scheduled caste having a population of 2,000 or more persons in one taluk or other has been considered as a major one.

The first ten numerically major scheduled castes in the state, namely, Adi Karnataka, Adi Dravida, Bhovi, Bhambi group, Holeya, Madiga, Banjara or Lambani, Holaya or Holer, Bhangi group and Chalvadi or Channayya are represented by different symbols. Each of the symbols represents 2,000 persons. These symbols are placed within the taluk boundaries in proportion to the population size of the respective scheduled caste.

It is evident from the map that the above mentioned scheduled castes are found in one or other parts of the state except a few taluks in North Kanara district as the constitution order specified the regions where they are treated as scheduled. The taluks of North Kanara district except Sirsi do not have any of the major scheduled castes.

Persons belonging to Adi Karnataka and Adi Dravida are declared as scheduled castes in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Bellary, Mysore and South Kanara. Banjara or Lambani and Bhovi are also considered as scheduled castes in all the above areas except South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district.

Adi Karnatakas rank first among the scheduled castes in numerical strength and they account for 36.5% or 1,404,946 persons in the total scheduled caste population of 3,850,034. Among the above areas, where they are treated as scheduled castes, a significantly high concentration is seen in almost all the taluks of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore districts. In Bellary, *malnad* taluks of Chikmagalur, Coorg and Shimoga districts their number is relatively less.

There are 429,601 persons who have returned themselves as Adi Dravida. Of these, 136,215 persons or nearly one-third of total Adi Dravidas in the state are in Bangalore district. The highest concentration of Adi Dravida is seen in Bangalore North taluk which is followed by Bangarpet taluk. In the districts of Bellary, South Kanara, Shimoga, Coorg and *malnad* taluks of Chikmagalur a sparse distribution of Adi Dravida population is revealed on the map.

The third major scheduled caste in the state is Bhovi and its numerical strength is 296,673 persons. They are concentrated mainly in the taluks of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga, and Shimoga districts.

The number of persons returned as Banjara or Lambani in the state is 185,027. A high concentration of Banjara or Lambani population is seen in the lower central Mysore comprising of taluks from Hassan, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts. Banjara or Lambani ranks 7th among the various scheduled castes in the state in population size.

Persons belonging to the castes or sub-castes listed with Bhambi and Bhangi, Halaya or Holeya, Chalvadi or Channayya are important from the point of their numerical strength among the scheduled castes in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara.

The district of North Kanara has the lowest representation of scheduled caste population in its total population as may be seen from the map. The population of the individual scheduled caste is quite small.

Bhambi group of scheduled castes has been returned by 262,466 persons and hence it is the 4th largely returned scheduled caste in the state. Belgaum, Dharwar, and Bijapur districts are the main areas where Bhambi group of scheduled castes have been returned in large numbers. In North Kanara they are very sparsely distributed and in only one taluk they exceed 1000.

Holaya or Holer numbering 149,108 is the 8th numerically major scheduled caste in the state. North western taluks of Belgaum district and northern taluks of Bijapur district show a higher concentration of Holaya or Holer population.

Bhangi group of scheduled castes claim 76,979 persons and hence is the 9th numerically strong scheduled caste. The map reveals a heavy concentration of this caste in Dharwar district as well as in adjoining taluks of Belgaum and Bijapur districts.

Chalvadi or Channayya the 10th numerically strong scheduled caste is returned by 42,194 persons. Major portion of this population is distributed in Dharwar and Southern taluks of Belgaum and Bijapur. Sirsi taluk in North Kanara has the highest number of persons of this caste. The scheduled castes Holeya and Madiga have been declared as scheduled castes in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district, Coorg, South Kanara, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts.

Holeya, the fifth numerous scheduled caste, is represented by 225,162 persons. They are mainly distributed in Coorg, southern parts of South Kanara and the contiguous districts of Bidar and Gulbarga. In all the taluks of Raichur their number is less than 300.

The scheduled caste Madiga comprises of 201,828 persons and occupies the 6th place amongst the scheduled castes. Excepting the taluks of South Kanara and Coorg districts the remaining areas where this is a scheduled caste, show an almost even distribution.

MAP 110

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

- ADI KARNATAKA
- ADI DRAVIDA
- BHOVI
- BHAMBI
- HOLEYA
- MADIGA
- BANJARA OR LAMBANI
- HOLAYA OR HOLER
- BHANGI
- CHALVADI OR CHANNAYYA

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 2 000 PERSONS

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

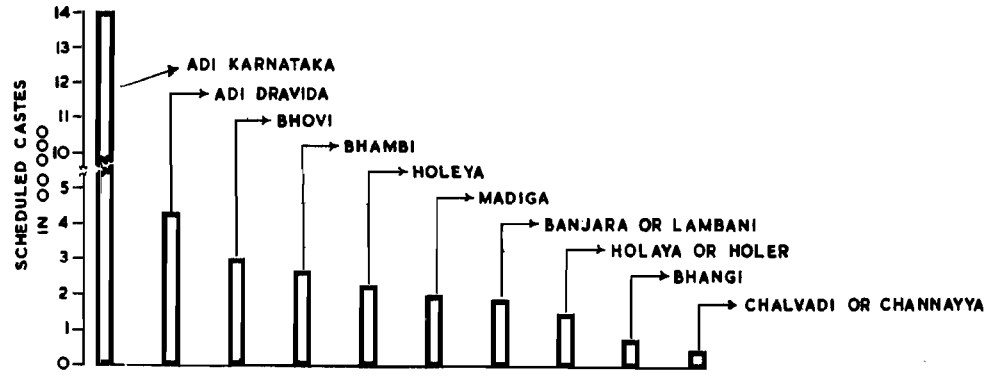
ANDHRA PRADESH

BANGALORE NORTH TALUK

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 111

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

The map shows the distribution of ten numerically major scheduled tribes in the state at the taluk level.

The ten numerically major scheduled tribes in the state are Naikda or Nayaka, Marati, Yerava, Hasalaru, Soligaru, Kuruba, Kadu Kuruba, Koraga, Jenu Kuruba and Kudiya or Melakudi. These are represented on the map by different symbols as shown in the legend. Each of these symbols represents 200 persons or significant part thereof.

The distribution of the ten major scheduled tribes represented on the map reveals a concentration of these individual or group of scheduled tribes in different areas of the state. This is mainly due to the fact that the constitution order specified the tribes declared as ' scheduled ' in different regions of the state.

Naikda or Nayaka group of scheduled tribes are prominent amongst the tribes notified as scheduled tribes in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara. Naikda or Nayaka ranks first among the various scheduled tribes in the state in numerical strength. In the total scheduled tribe population of 231,268 those who have returned themselves as belonging to this group number 68,632. A major concentration of scheduled tribes of this group is seen in the central parts of Belgaum district and southern taluks of Dharwar district.

Marati is the second major scheduled tribe in the state and they are declared as scheduled tribe in South Kanara district only. There are 48,840 persons reported as Maratis.

Yerava and Kuruba tribes are specified as scheduled tribes in Coorg district. The scheduled tribe Yerava with a population of 13,743 and Kuruba with a population of 8,857 rank third and sixth respectively among the scheduled tribes in the state in numerical strength.

Among the scheduled tribes in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Bellary and Mysore (except Kollegal taluk), Hasalaru, Saligar, Kadu Kuruba and Jenu Kuruba are important from the point of view of their numerical strength.

The scheduled tribe Hasalaru has a total population of 11,213 and is the fourth numerous among the scheduled tribes. They are mainly found in the *malnad* regions comprising the taluks of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan districts.

The fifth numerically major scheduled tribe in the state is Soligaru and their total number is 10,983. The districts of Bangalore, Mandya and Mysore claim a major portion of their population.

Kadu Kuruba and Jenu Kuruba communities occupy the seventh and ninth place in the order of numerical strength among the scheduled tribes. The map reveals a major concentration of the population of these two tribes in the districts of Bellary and Mysore. There are 8,192 and 6,656 persons who have returned themselves as Kadu Kuruba and Jenu Kuruba respectively.

The scheduled tribes Koraga and Kudiya or Melakudi are confined to South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district. The Koraga tribe with a population of 7,620 persons ranks eighth in this aspect. Kudiya or Melakudi ranks tenth in population size among the scheduled tribes and has a population of 5,392.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part V A. Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MAP III

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

- NAIKDA OR NAYAKA
- MARATI
- YERAVA
- HASALARU
- SOLIGARU
- KURUBA
- KADU KURUBA
- KORAGA
- JENU KURUBA
- KUDIYA OR MELAKUDI

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 200 PERSONS OR PART THEREOF EXCEEDING 100

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

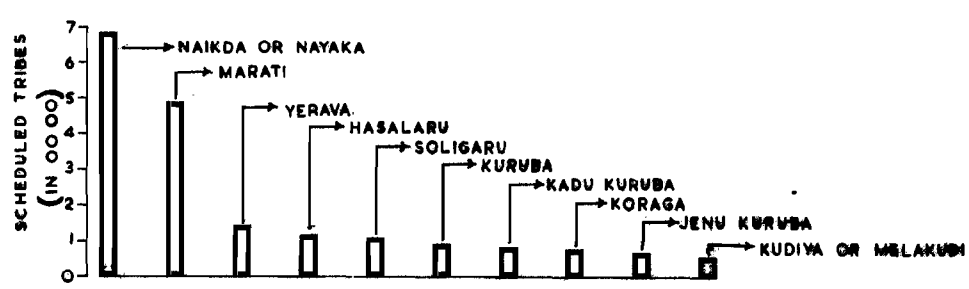
KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 112

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971

The map depicts the distribution of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains and others in the state at district level.

For each district, a square proportionate to the total population is drawn and it is divided into hundred equal grids each representing 1% of the total population of the district. The percentages of population under each of the above mentioned religious groups 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.

Hinduism is the most predominant religion in the state accounting for 86.46% of the total population, followed by Islam (10.63%), Christianity (2.09%), Jainism (0.75%), Buddhism (0.05%) and Sikhism (0.02%). The first three religions together account for slightly over 99% of the population of the state. A glance at the map reveals that Hindus constitute a great majority in the population of all districts. In the contiguous southern districts of Chitrdurga, Hassan, Mysore and Tumkur, Hindus account for over 90% of the population. Generally, the districts which constituted the former princely state of Mysore, reveal considerably higher proportion of Hindus in their population. Among the districts the proportion of Hindus varies from 77.03% in Bidar district to 95.63% in Mandya district.

Islam, the second numerically strong religion in the state, is spread over the entire state, but the proportion in each district, however, varies considerably. The highest proportion of muslims is recorded in Bidar district (18.81%) followed by the districts of Gulbarga (17.66%) and Dharwar (15.38%). The other districts which exhibit a significantly higher proportion of muslims, are Bijapur (12.92%), Coorg (12.00%),Bellary (11.64%), Bangalore (10.76%) and Kolar (10.36%). It is interesting enough to notice that most of the above listed districts happen to be those which have been integrated with the erstwhile Mysore state. The lowest proportion of muslims is recorded in Mandya district (3.83%).

Christianity, the third important religion of the state, claim 2.09% of the total population. The proportion of Christians is the highest in South Kanara district (9.67%) while it is the lowest in Bijapur district (0.12%). The districts of Bangalore, Bidar, Coorg and North Kanara also have relatively higher proportions.

Jainism is the fourth major religion in the state. The Jains are mainly concentrated in Belgaum district accounting for 4.55% of the population. In other districts their proportion constitute less than 1% of the population. Coorg has recorded the lowest proportion of Jains (0.02%).

Buddhism, Sikhism and other religions even taken together account for less than 1% of the population of the state as well as the districts.

Percentage distribution of major religions, 1971

State/District	Total population	Percentage of religion to total population				
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MYSORE STATE	**29,299,014**	**86.46**	**10.63**	**2.09**	**0.75**	**0.07**
1. Bangalore	3,365,515	84.36	10.76	4.31	0.46	0.11
2. Belgaum	2,423,342	85.46	9.22	0.71	4.55	0.06
3. Bellary	1,122,686	87.30	11.64	0.72	0.32	0.02
4. Bidar	824,059	77.03	18.81	3.97	0.03	0.16
5. Bijapur	1,985,591	86.04	12.92	0.12	0.90	0.02
6. Chikmagalur	736,647	89.33	7.42	2.86	0.39	N
7. Chitradurga	1,397,456	91.53	8.00	0.21	0.26	0.01
8. Coorg	378,291	84.57	12.00	3.40	0.02	0.01
9. Dharwar	2,342,213	82.63	15.38	0.97	0.95	0.07
10. Gulbarga	1,739,220	81.26	17.66	0.82	0.19	0.07
11. Hassan	1,102,370	93.40	5.24	1.02	0.31	0.03
12. Kolar	1,516,646	87.41	10.36	2.03	0.18	0.02
13. Mandya	1,154,374	95.63	3.83	0.38	0.15	0.01
14. Mysore	2,077,238	91.59	6.42	1.45	0.30	0.24
15. North Kanara	849,105	87.02	8.36	3.81	0.26	0.55
16. Raichur	1,415,740	86.54	12.12	1.14	0.19	0.01
17. Shimoga	1,301,485	88.44	9.74	1.37	0.42	0.03
18. South Kanara	1,939,315	77.44	12.26	9.67	0.62	0.01
19. Tumkur	1,627,721	93.04	6.53	0.22	0.21	N

N: Negligible

MAP 112

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

MAHARASHTRA

824 059 BIDAR

1 739 220 GULBARGA

1 985 591 BIJAPUR

2 423 342 BELGAUM

1 415 740 RAICHUR

2 342 213 DHARWAR

1 122 696 BELLARY

849 105 NORTH KANARA

1 397 456 CHITRADURGA

1 301 485 SHIMOGA

736 647 CHIKMAGALUR

1 939 315 SOUTH KANARA

1 627 721 TUMKUR

1 102 370 HASSAN

1 516 646 KOLAR

3 365 515 BANGALORE

1 157 374 MANDYA

378 291 COORG

2 077 238 MYSORE

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

MAJOR RELIGIONS
HINDU
MUSLIM
CHRISTIAN
JAIN
OTHERS

NUMBER OF PERSONS
4 000 000
2 560 000
1 440 000
640 000
160 000

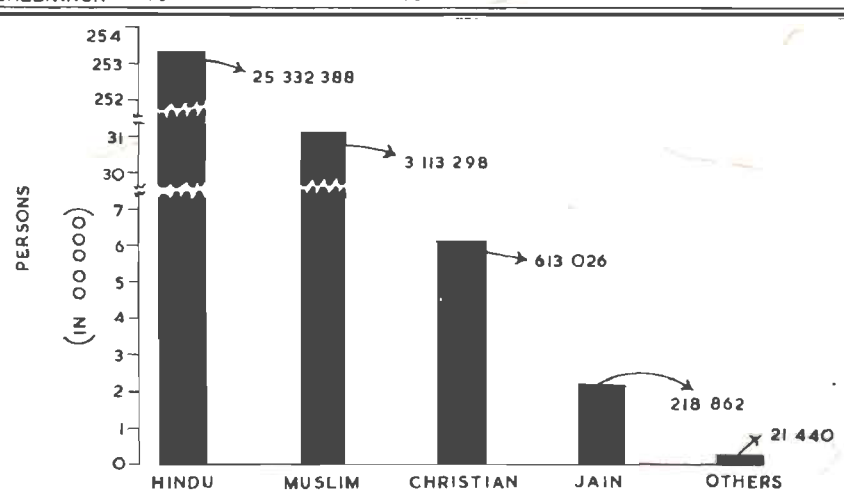
MYSORE STATE
(Not to scale)
29 299 014

FIGURES AT TOP OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS THE TOTAL POPULATION

EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1.00 % OF THE POPULATION

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 113

LITERACY 1971

This map depicts districtwise proportion of literates to total population excluding population in age-group 0-4.

A literate is defined as 'a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language.' All children in age 4 years and below are treated as illiterates in the 1971 census.

The percentage of literates to the total population of districts excluding the population in age-group 0-4 is computed separately for each of the districts. The percentage figures thus calculated are arranged into 6 ranges and the districts are shaded with different grades of hatching as shown in the legend to the map. The percentage of literacy for the cities and urban agglomerations having a population of over one lakh are also shown on the map against their location.

The overall proportion of literates to total population excluding population in 0-4 age-group is 36.83% in the state. Among the districts this percentage varies considerably. The highest proportion of literates is recorded in Coorg district (51.12%) closely followed by South Kanara district (50.63%). These are the only two districts in the state where more than half of the population in age 5 years and above is literate. Gulbarga district has the lowest literacy rate (22.29) in the state.

The map reveals that in Bangalore district and in the contiguous districts of Dharwar, North Kanara, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, South Kanara and Coorg the literacy rate is considerably higher than the state average. In the other parts of the state the literacy rate is lower than the state average. Mandya district and the three contiguous districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur show significantly lower literacy rates.

Percentage of literates in the total population excluding children population in age group 0–4

State/District	Total population excluding population in age-group 0–4	Total literates	Percentage of literates to total population excluding age group 0-4
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**25,077,251**	**9,235,127**	**36.83**
1. Bangalore	2,910,111	1,437,834	49.41
2. Belgaum	2,065,007	744,643	36.06
3. Bellary	962,534	282,000	29.30
4. Bidar	688,346	164,970	23.97
5. Bijapur	1,687,627	545,733	32.34
6. Chikmagalur	632,477	257,305	40.68
7. Chitradurga	1,200,480	439,476	36.61
8. Coorg	327,849	167,592	51.12
9. Dharwar	1,999,113	902,103	45.13
10. Gulbarga	1,462,112	325,975	22.29
11. Hassan	942,878	336,921	35.73
12. Kolar	1,310,812	410,331	31.30
13. Mandya	986,753	259,867	26.34
14. Mysore	1,791,679	532,219	29.71
15. North Kanara	729,341	345,148	47.32
16. Raichur	1,199,719	286,009	23.84
17. Shimoga	1,108,585	476,467	42.98
18. South Kanara	1,664,319	842,594	50.63
19. Tumkur	1,407,509	477,940	33.96

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

MAP 113

LITERACY 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0-4

- 43·01 AND ABOVE
- 38·01–43·00
- 33·01–38·00 State Average 36·83
- 28·01–33·00
- 23·01–28·00
- 23·00 AND BELOW

LOCATION OF CITIES AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS. WITH LITERACY RATES

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 23·97
55·42 GULBARGA
GULBARGA 22·29
61·05 BIJAPUR
BIJAPUR 32·34
BELGAUM 36·06
BELGAUM URBAN AGGLOMERATION 70·81
RAICHUR 23·84
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
63·25 HUBLI-DHARWAR
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 45·13
BELLARY 54·28
BELLARY 29·30
NORTH KANARA 47·32
59·32 DAVANAGERE
CHITRADURGA 36·61
ANDHRA PRADESH
SHIMOGA 42·93
SHIMOGA 64·94
BHADRAVATI URBAN AGGLOMERATION 58·29
CHIKMAGALUR 40·68
TUMKUR 33·96
KOLAR 31·30
SOUTH KANARA 50·63
HASSAN 35·73
BANGALORE 49·41
K.G.F. URBAN AGGLOMERATION 66·83
MANGALORE URBAN AGGLOMERATION 73·75
BANGALORE URBAN AGGLOMERATION 67·78
MANDYA 26·34
COORG 51·12
64·39 MYSORE
KERALA
MYSORE 29·71
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 23·24 32·50 54·24 78·81 91·54 100·00
0 44·57 62·32 104·01 151·13 175·54 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
LITERATES
0 40·01 47·96 69·60 88·77 96·47 100·00
0 36·95 44·29 64·28 81·98 92·36 89·09
(LITERATES IN 00 000)

MAP 114

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961–71

This map brings out the change in literacy rate during the decade 1961–71 in the state at district level.

The percentage of literates to the total population in age 5 years and above for each of the districts in 1961 and 1971 are calculated separately. The intercensal change in literacy rates is derived by subtracting the percentage of 1961 from that of 1971. These districtwise values of percentage change are grouped into 6 ranges and the districts are shaded by different hatching as shown in the index of the map.

In 1961, the proportion of literates in the population aged 5 years and above was 29.80% whereas it is 36.83% in 1971. The literacy rate for the state thus, has recorded an increase of 7.03% during the decade. The increase in literacy rate therefore indicates an improvement in the literacy during the decade 1961-71 in the state as a whole. The map reveals that all the districts have recorded an increase in the literacy rates during 1961–71, but the degree of improvement however, varies considerably. The highest increase in literacy rate is recorded by South Kanara district (12.41%) while in Bijapur district it is the least (3.50%).

Significant increase in literacy rate during the period 1961–71 have been recorded by the contiguous districts of North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara, Coorg, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Bangalore.

The contiguous districts of Bellary, Dharwar, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Belgaum constitute a region where the increase in the percentage of literates is very low than the state average. In Bidar district the increase is very close to the state average. The district of Kolar and the contiguous districts of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore are the other areas which have recorded a lower level of increase in the percentage of literates.

Source : 1. Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part II-C (i) Social and Cultural Tables (C Series).

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II - C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

MAP 114

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE GAIN IN LITERACY

- 9·01 AND ABOVE
- 8·01 – 9·00
- 7·01 – 8·00 State Average 7·03
- 6·01 – 7·00
- 5·01 – 6·00
- 5·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 7·01

GULBARGA 5·11

BIJAPUR 3·50

BELGAUM 5·39

RAICHUR 5·49

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 5·58

BELLARY 4·93

NORTH KANARA 7·86

CHITRADURGA 7·15

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA 9·58

CHIKMAGALUR 7·96

TUMKUR 7·64

KOLAR 6·59

HASSAN 6·94

SOUTH KANARA 12·41

BANGALORE 9·55

MANDYA 6·01

COORG 8·29

MYSORE 4·91

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 16·92 19·06 39·36 49·79 79·72 100·00

0 32·44 36·55 75·48 95·48 152·87 191·77

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

NET INCREASE IN LITERATES 1961-71

0 34·07 35·63 54·42 65·47 87·46 100·00

0 11·05 11·56 17·66 21·24 28·38 32·45

(LITERATES IN 00 000)

MAP 115

MALE LITERACY 1971

The map depicts the districtwise proportion of male literates in the total, rural and urban male population excluding age-group 0–4 in the state.

Two side lapping bars representing the percentage of male literates in rural and urban areas are drawn in each district. The bar for the urban areas is shaded to differentiate it from that of rural. The percentage scale is given for each diagram.

The percentage of male literates to total male population excluding 0–4 age-group is calculated for each district. These percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges and are denoted by different shades of hatching. The area outside the diagram in each district is shaded by the appropriate hatching according to their percentage values.

In the state as a whole, total male literates account for 48.51% of total male population above 4 years of age. Among the districts, the percentage of literates in the male population excluding children population in age-group 0–4 varies from 34.17 in Gulbarga district to 61.51 in South Kanara.

The map reveals prevalence of a higher rate of literacy than the state average in the contiguous region of the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara, Coorg, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga and also in Bangalore district. Among these, excepting Belgaum and Chitradurga all the districts have the distinction of having over 50% of the literates in the male population above 4 years of age. Among the other districts in the state wherein the male literacy rate is well below the state average, Mandya and Mysore districts in the South, and Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary in the North form two separate areas of very low literacy rate.

The urban literacy rate is significantly higher than the rural literacy rate in the state and as well as in the districts. The literacy rate in the urban areas of the state is 69.32% whereas, it is 41.48% in the rural areas. In the districts, however, the rates vary considerably.

South Kanara district claims the highest literacy rate in both rural and urban areas, *viz.*, 56.84% and 78.78% respectively. The rural literacy rate is the least in Gulbarga district (27.99%). The rate exceeds 50% in the contiguous districts of North Kanara, Dharwar, South Kanara and Coorg. In all the districts except Bidar, Mysore and Gulbarga, more than one third of the rural males are literate. The literacy rate among urban males is more than 50% in all the districts and ranges from 78.78% in South Kanara to 53.40% in Raichur. It exceeds 70% in 9 districts and is in between 60% and 70% in 7 districts.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

MAP 115

MALE LITERACY 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0-4

- 54·01 AND ABOVE
- 50·01 – 54·00
- 46·01 – 50·00 STATE AVERAGE 48·51
- 42·01 – 46·00
- 38·01 – 42·00
- 38.00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BELGAUM 49·80

BIJAPUR 47·41

BIDAR 36·90

GULBARGA 34·17

RAICHUR 36·45

BELLARY 41·09

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 59·92

NORTH KANARA 57·67

SHIMOGA 53·46

CHITRADURGA 48·71

TUMKUR 45·81

KOLAR 42·08

CHIKMAGALUR 50·81

HASSAN 47·93

SOUTH KANARA 61·51

BANGALORE 59·05

MANDYA 38·91

COORG 57·62

MYSORE 38·26

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE STATE

PERCENTAGE

URBAN

RURAL

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 23·24 32·50 57·60 67·42 72·58 100·00

0 44·57 62·32 110·46 129·29 139·19 191·77

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

MALE LITERATES

0 37·39 45·01 68·55 78·42 81·65 100·00

0 23·30 28·04 42·71 48·86 50·87 62·31

(MALE LITERATES IN 00000)

MAP 116

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961-71

The map shows the decadal change in the male literacy rates during the period 1961–71 in the state at district level.

The intercensal change in male literacy is derived by subtracting the percentage of male literates to the total male population aged 5 years or more in 1961 from the corresponding percentage of 1971. These values are grouped into 6 ranges and the districts are shaded by different hatching as shown in the index of the map.

The male literacy rate in the state has increased from 42.29% in 1961 to 48.51% in 1971, thus recording an increase of 6.22% during the decade. The highest decadal increase in the literacy rate is recorded by South Kanara (12·06%) district, while the lowest is recorded in Bijapur district (2.89%). The map reveals that in the contiguous districts of North Kanara, Coorg, Chickmagalur, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar and also in Bidar district, the decadal increase in the literacy rate is higher than the state average. Among the districts where the increase in the male literacy rate is well below the state average are Mysore, Bellary, Dharwar and Bijapur.

Source : 1. Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part II-C (i) Social and Cultural Tables (C Series).

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

MAP 116

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE GAIN IN MALE LITERACY
- 8·01 AND ABOVE
- 7·01 – 8·00
- 6·01 – 7·00 STATE AVERAGE 6·22
- 5·01 – 6·00
- 4·01 – 5·00
- 4·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 8·85
GULBARGA 6·04
BIJAPUR 2·89
BELGAUM 5·23
RAICHUR 6·06
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 3·79
BELLARY 3·73
NORTH KANARA 6·69
CHITRADURGA 5·66
ANDHRA PRADESH
SHIMOGA 8·27
CHIKMAGALUR 6·51
TUMKUR 6·48
KOLAR 8·30
HASSAN 6·07
BANGALORE 7·72
SOUTH KANARA 12·06
MANDYA 5·96
COORG 6·79
MYSORE 4·08
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 12·74 16·91 57·30 72·54 78·77 100·00
0 24·44 32·44 109·90 139·12 151·07 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
INCREASE IN MALE LITERATES 1961-71
0 17·74 34·96 63·43 79·60 85·08 100·00
0 3·33 6·56 11·91 14·95 15·98 18·79
(LITERATES IN 00 000)

MAP 117

FEMALE LITERACY 1971

The map shows the female literacy rate in the total and urban areas of the districts in the state. The cartographic method adopted for drawing this map is same as that for Map No. 115.

The female literacy rate as the percentage of female literates to the total female population excluding children in age-group 0-4 for the state is 24.55%. Among the districts, the female literacy rate varies from 43.88% in Coorg district to 10.19% in Gulbarga district. The female literacy rates are higher than the state average in the contiguous districts of North Kanara, Dharwar, Shimoga, South Kanara, Chickmagalur and Coorg and also in Bangalore district. The districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur constitute a very low female literacy belt and Mandya is another district where female literacy rate is very low.

The literacy rate for the females in rural areas is the highest in Coorg district (41.13%) and the least in Gulbarga district (5.66%). The extremely low rural literacy rates among the districts are noticeable in Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur.

The urban literacy rate for females is significantly higher than the rural literacy rate in all the districts. The highest rate has been recorded by the South Kanara district (61.94%), while the lowest by the district of Raichur (26.57). In 8 districts of the state, over half of their female population aged 5 years and more is literate. In the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary female literates account for less than one third of their respective population in age 5 years and above and these districts form region of extremely low urban female literacy in the state.

Source: 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

MAP 117

FEMALE LITERACY 1971

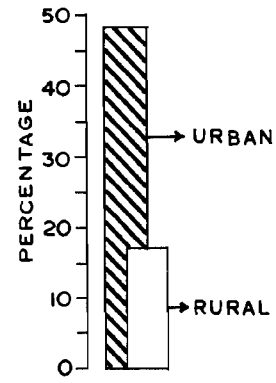
24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0–4

- 31·01 AND ABOVE
- 26·01 – 31·00
- 21·01 – 26·00 State Average 24·55
- 16·01 – 21·00
- 11·01 – 16·00
- 11·00 AND BELOW

MYSORE STATE



MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 10·44
GULBARGA 10·19
BIJAPUR 16·84
RAICHUR 10·99
BELGAUM 21·50
BELLARY 17·04
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 29·40
CHITRADURGA 23·62
SHIMOGA 31·67
NORTH KANARA 38·49
TUMKUR 21·29
KOLAR 19·96
BANGALORE 38·70
CHIKMAGALUR 29·74
HASSAN 23·15
MANDYA 15·30
COORG 43·88
SOUTH KANARA 40·50
KERALA
MYSORE 20·53
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
0 21·57 32·49 54·23 78·80 81·39 100·00
AREA IN Km²
0 41·37 62·32 104·01 151·13 156·09 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
0 41·59 54·09 74·25 91·74 94·20 100·00
FEMALE LITERATES
0 12·49 16·24 22·30 27·56 30·04
(FEMALE LITERATES IN 00 000) 28·30

MAP 118

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961-71

The map shows the change in the female literacy rates in the state during the decade 1961-71 at district level. The cartographic method used to prepare this map is same as that for Map No. 116.

The female literacy rate in the state has increased from 16.70% in 1961 to 24.55% in1971. Thus the net increase in the rate is 7.85% during the decade. In all, 9 districts have recorded an increase which is higher than the overall increase for the state. Except North Kanara, all the other districts among these are from southern parts of the state. The highest increase in the female literacy rate (12.44%) is recorded in South Kanara district which is followed by Shimoga, Bangalore and Coorg districts. The increase in the literacy rate is the lowest in Gulbarga district (4.11%). All the districts in the northern half of the state, with the sole exception of North Kanara have recorded increase in the female literacy rates which are lower than the state average.

Source : 1. Census of India 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part II-C (i) Social and Cultural Tables (C Series).

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

MAP 118

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961-71

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE GAIN IN FEMALE LITERACY
- 10·51 AND ABOVE
- 9·01 — 10·50
- 7·51 — 9·00 State Average 7·85
- 6·01 — 7·50
- 4·51 — 6·00
- 4·50 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 4·96
GULBARGA 4·11
BIJAPUR 4·43
BELGAUM 5·50
RAICHUR 4·88
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 7·35
BELLARY 6·29
NORTH KANARA 9·31
CHITRADURGA 8·75
ANDHRA PRADESH
SHIMOGA 11·68
CHIKMAGALUR 10·09
TUMKUR 8·70
KOLAR 6·76
HASSAN 7·96
BANGALORE 11·51
SOUTH KANARA 12·44
MANDYA 6·04
COORG 10·53
MYSORE 5·70
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 16·22 25·33 40·08 59·28 82·65 100·00
0 31·09 48·57 76·85 113·68 158·49 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERATES
0 38·39 45·50 59·76 77·52 93·28 100·00
0 5·24 6·2 8·1 10·4 12·6 13·56
(LITERATES IN 00000)

MAP 119

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15–34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

The map depicts at district level the excess or deficit of literates per 1000 of juvenile population in age-group 5–14 over literates per 1000 of young population in age–group 15–34 in rural areas.

The number of literates per 1000 of population in age–group 5–14 and 15–34 in rural areas is separately calculated for each district of the state. The number of literates per 1000 of population in age–group 15–34 is subtracted from the corresponding ratio for the age–group 5-14 to obtain the excess or deficit of literates in the population in age–group 5–14 over literates in the population of age-group 15-34. The values thus obtained for the districts are grouped into 8 ranges, 2 under excess and 6 under deficit, and districts are shaded according to their values by using different grades of hatchings as shown in the legend.

The map helps to draw a comparison of the proportions of literates in the juvenile population in age-group 5–14 and the youth population in age-group 15–34.

In the rural population of the state as a whole, there is a deficit of 20 literate persons for every 1000 of juvenile population of age-group 5–14 as compared to the number of literates per 1000 of young persons in age-group 15–34. At the district level, the map reveals a significant variation. Out of the 19 districts in the state, only 4 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 Mandya, Kolar, Tumkur and Bijapur.

The deficit figures vary from 7 to 91 in the remaining 15 districts of the state. Mysore, Hassan, Bangalore and Gulbarga districts have a low deficit value which is less than the state average. Among other districts, the deficit is markedly high in Chitradurga district and in the contiguous districts of North Kanara, South Kanara and Coorg.

State/District	Literates in age–group 5-14 per 1000 of population in rural areas	Literates in age group 15-34 per 1000 population in rural areas	Excess or deficit of literates in age-group 5-14 over that of 15-34
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	322	342	—20
1. Bangalore	315	333	—18
2. Belgaum	327	358	—31
3. Bellary	236	257	—21
4. Bidar	225	246	—21
5. Bijapur	301	300	+1
6. Chikmagalur	394	438	−44
7. Chitradurga	316	365	—49
8. Coorg	479	570	—91
9. Dharwar	399	442	—43
10. Gulbarga	184	203	—19
11. Hassan	348	356	—8
12. Kolar	284	271	+13
13. Mandya	273	251	+22
14. Mysore	213	220	−7
15. North Kanara	451	523	−72
16. Raichur	216	239	−23
17. Shimoga	396	438	−42
18. South Kanara	495	546	−51
19. Tumkur	351	340	+11

Source : 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II–C (ii) Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

2. Department of Public Instructions, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 119

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

STATE BOUNDARY

DISTRICT ,,

EXCESS OR DEFICIT OF LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34.

EXCESS

12 AND ABOVE

11 AND BELOW

DEFICIENT

47 AND ABOVE

38–46

29–37

20–28
State Average 20

11 – 19

10 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 21

GULBARGA 19

BIJAPUR 1

BELGAUM 31

RAICHUR 23

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 43

BELLARY 21

NORTH KANARA 72

CHITRADURGA 49

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA 42

CHIKMAGALUR 44

TUMKUR 11

KOLAR 13

SOUTH KANARA 51

HASSAN 8

BANGALORE 18

MANDYA 22

COORG 91

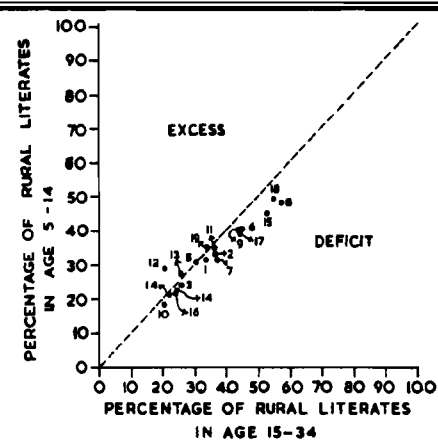
MYSORE 7

KERALA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°



1. BANGALORE
2. BELGAUM
3. BELLARY
4. BIDAR
5. BIJAPUR
6. CHIKMAGALUR
7. CHITRADURGA
8. COORG
9. DHARWAR
10. GULBARGA
11. HASSAN
12. KOLAR
13. MANDYA
14. MYSORE
15. NORTH KANARA
16. RAICHUR
17. SHIMOGA
18. SOUTH KANARA
19. TUMKUR

MAP 120
LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5–14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15–34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

This map shows excess or deficit of literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5–14 over the literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15–34 by choropleth method at district level in the urban areas of the state in 1971. Figures of excess or deficit of literates in age 5–14 over literates in age 15–34 are calculated for each district as explained in the previous map. The figures of deficit of literates in age 5–14 have been grouped into six ranges and districts falling in each range are hatched according to the values as displayed in the legend of the map.

All urban areas of the state as a whole exhibit deficit literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5–14 over the literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15-34 to the extent of 68 literates. This is perhaps due to the excessive in-migration of population in age 15–34 to the urban areas in search of jobs and for persual of higher education, because most of these urban centres incidentally happen to be educational as well as industrial centres of the state. The influx of population in age 15–34 to the urban areas appears to have tilted the balance in their favour. It is interesting to observe that even a single district of the state does not reflect excess of literates in age-group 5–14 over the literates in age 15–34 per 1000 of population in urban areas.

Among the districts, North Kanara (132) shows highest values of deficit literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5–14 over literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15–34 followed by Coorg (111) and South Kanara (93) district.

In urban areas of Dharwar, Chitradurga and Kolar districts, the number of deficient literates in age-group 5–14 varies between 76–90 per 1000 of population. The range of 61-75 deficient literates covers the districts of Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bidar and Tumkur. The maximum number of districts (6) falls in the range of 46–60 deficient literates. The lowest value of deficit literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over the literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15–34 has been recorded in Mandya (20) followed by Chikmagalur (40) and Bellary (42) districts.

State/District	Literates in age-group 5–14 per 1000 population in urban areas	Literates in age-group 15–34 per 1000 of population in urban areas	Excess or deficit of literates in age 5–14 over literates in the age 15–34
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**601**	**669**	**—68**
1. Bangalore	670	725	—55
2. Belgaum	611	674	—63
3. Bellary	471	513	—42
4. Bidar	486	560	—74
5. Bijapur	525	585	—60
6. Chikmagalur	636	676	—40
7. Chitradurga	595	677	—82
8. Coorg	642	753	—111
9. Dharwar	566	654	—88
10. Gulbarga	491	554	—63
11. Hassan	639	692	—53
12. Kolar	606	689	—83
13. Mandya	527	547	—20
14. Mysore	602	649	—47
15. North Kanara	635	767	—132
16. Raichur	414	467	—53
17. Shimoga	629	679	—50
18. South Kanara	714	807	—93
19. Tumkur	625	697	—72

Source : 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

2. Dept. of Public Instructions, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 120

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

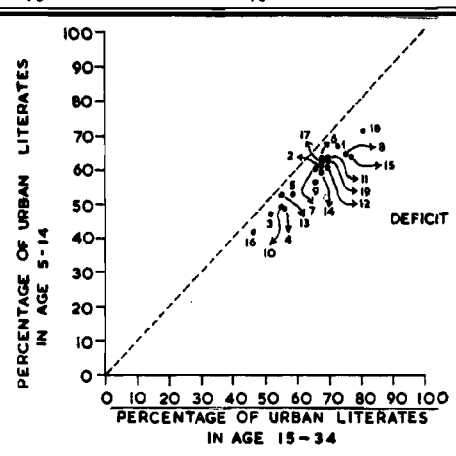
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT ,,

EXCESS OR DEFICIT OF LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION OF AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION OF AGE 15-34.

DEFICIENT
- 91 AND ABOVE
- 76-90
- 61-75 State Average 68
- 46-60
- 31-45
- 30 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 74
GULBARGA 63
BIJAPUR 60
BELGAUM 63
RAICHUR 53
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 88
BELLARY 42
NORTH KANARA 132
CHITRADURGA 82
SHIMOGA 50
CHIKMAGALUR 40
TUMKUR 72
KOLAR 83
HASSAN 53
BANGALORE 55
SOUTH KANARA 93
MANDYA 20
COORG 111
MYSORE 47
KERALA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



1 BANGALORE
2 BELGAUM
3 BELLARY
4 BIDAR
5 BIJAPUR
6 CHIKMAGALUR
7 CHITRADURGA
8 COORG
9 DHARWAR
10 GULBARGA
11 HASSAN
12 KOLAR
13 MANDYA
14 MYSORE
15 NORTH KANARA
16 RAICHUR
17 SHIMOGA
18 SOUTH KANARA
19 TUMKUR

MAP 121

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1971

The map shows the districtwise enrolment pattern of boys at the primary level of education in the state.

The percentage of boys enrolled in the primary level of education, who generally fall in the age-group 5–14, to the total male population in age-group 5–14 is computed for all the districts separately. These percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges which are denoted by different shades of hatching and the districts are shaded with appropriate hatching according to their percentage values.

According to 1971 census, there are little over 4.12 million boys in the age-group 5–14, of which 2.31 million or 56.06% are enrolled at the level of primary education. The highest percentage of enrolment of boys in this age-group 5–14 is recorded by South Kanara district (66.00%) and it is the least in Raichur district (42.38%).

The map reveals that in 12 districts, the percentage of boys in age-group 5–14 enrolled in the primary schools exceed the state average. Among the other districts wherein this percentage is less than the state average, the contiguous districts of Bellary and Gulbarga; and Mysore district have less than 50% of the boys population in age-group 5–14 enrolled in primary level of education.

Percentage of boys in age 5–14 at the level of primary education, 1971

State/District	Primary school enrolment of boys, 1971–72	Boys in age group 5-14	Percentage of boys in age group 5-14 enrolled in primary schools
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**2,311,988**	**4,124,128**	**56.06**
1. Bangalore	239,333	441,571	54.20
2. Belgaum	204,164	343,898	59.37
3. Bellary	84,396	159,398	52.95
4. Bidar	58,561	114,378	51.20
5. Bijapur	163,289	284,456	57.40
6. Chikmagalur	60,098	109,032	55.12
7. Chitradurga	114,925	202,567	56.73
8. Coorg	32,634	52,743	61.87
9. Dharwar	201,930	340,650	59.28
10. Gulbarga	110,153	235,495	46.78
11. Hassan	90,597	159,079	56.95
12. Kolar	124,144	211,729	58.63
13. Mandya	93,602	164,180	57.01
14. Mysore	139,136	281,962	49.35
15. North Kanara	74,309	122,134	60.84
16. Raichur	83,941	198,083	42.38
17. Shimoga	115,679	195,485	59.18
18. South Kanara	184,876	280,116	66.00
19. Tumkur	136,221	227,172	59.96

Source : 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

2. Department of Public Instructions, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 121

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN AGE 5–14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS IN AGE 5–14

- 62·01 AND ABOVE
- 59.01 – 62.00
- 56·01–59·00 STATE AVERAGE 56·06
- 53.01 – 56.00
- 50.01 – 53.00
- 50·00 AND BELOW

BIDAR 51.20
GULBARGA 46.78
BIJAPUR 57.40
BELGAUM 59.37
RAICHUR 42.38
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR 59.28
BELLARY 52.95
NORTH KANARA 60.84
CHITRADURGA 56.73
SHIMOGA 59.18
CHIKMAGALUR 55.12
TUMKUR 59.96
KOLAR 58.63
SOUTH KANARA 66.00
HASSAN 56.95
BANGALORE 54.20
MANDYA 57.01
COORG 61.87
MYSORE 49.35

MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 4·40 37·09 62.07 70.00 78·01 100·00
0 8·44 71·13 119·04 134·24 149·59 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

BOYS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN AGE 5–14

0 8·00 41·09 66·46 79·41 85·59 100·00
0 1·85 9·50 15·37 18·36 19·79 23·12
(NUMBER OF BOYS IN 00 000)

MAP 122

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1971

The map shows at district level the percentage of girls in age–group 5-14 enrolled in the primary level of education to the total girls in age-group 5-14.

The districtwise percentages of girls in age–group 5–14 at the level of primary education to total number of girls in age–group 5–14 are grouped into 6 ranges and the districts are shaded with dark to light hatching corresponding to high to low percentage values of the district as shown in the legend.

Out of 4.09 million girls in age–group 5–14,only 1.61 million girls are enrolled in the primary schools. Thus the percentage of girls at the primary level of education works out to less than 40% in the state as a whole. The map reveals considerable variation in this percentage among the districts. The highest percentage is recorded by the district of Coorg (53.17) whereas the lowest by Raichur district (21.90). In only one district namely, Coorg, the enrolment of girls in age-group 5–14 at the primary level of education exceeds 50%. A significantly higher percentage of enrolment than the state average is seen in the contiguous districts of North Kanara, Dharwar, Shimoga, South Kanara,Hassan and Coorg.

The percentage of girls in age-group 5–14 at the level of primary education is lower than the state average in the districts of Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Mandya and Mysore.

Percentage of girls in age 5–14 at the level of primary education, 1971

State/ District	Primary school enrolment of girls 1971-72	Girls in age group 5–14	Percentage of girls in age group 5–14 enrolled in primary schools
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**4,088,803**	**1,613,821**	**39.47**
1. Bangalore	447,235	191,532	42.83
2. Belgaum	331,601	136,690	41.22
3. Bellary	154,764	50,488	32.62
4. Bidar	108,917	25,435	23.35
5. Bijapur	272,846	107,233	39.30
6. Chikmagalur	109,800	46,637	42.47
7. Chitradurga	205,172	86,105	41.97
8. Coorg	51,117	27,180	53.17
9. Dharwar	331,981	143,743	43.30
10. Gulbarga	224,967	49,609	22.05
11. Hassan	161,010	69,700	43.29
12. Kolar	209,513	85,775	40.94
13. Mandya	166,907	63,270	37.91
14. Mysore	282,818	101,907	36.03
15. North Kanara	122,387	59,274	48.43
16. Raichur	190,446	41,717	21.90
17. Shimoga	201,863	89,995	44.58
18. South Kanara	279,334	136,584	48.90
19. Tumkur	236,125	100,947	42.75

Source : 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.
2. Department of Public Instructions, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 122

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

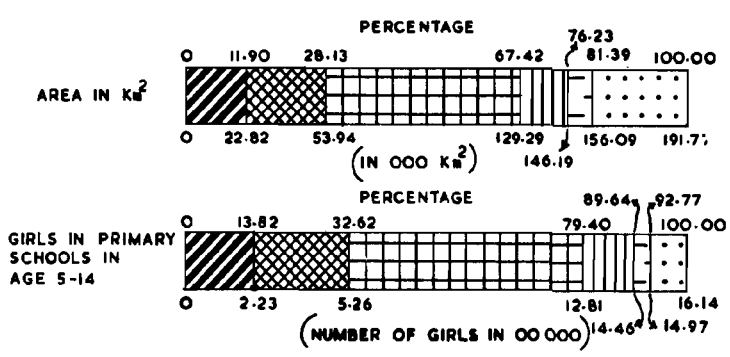
Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS IN AGE 5–14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION TO TOTAL NUMBER OF GIRLS IN AGE 5–14

- 48·01 AND ABOVE
- 43·01 – 48·00
- 38·01 – 43·00 STATE AVERAGE 39·47
- 33·01 – 38·00
- 28·01 – 33·00
- 28·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 23·35
GULBARGA 22·05
BIJAPUR 39·30
BELGAUM 41·22
RAICHUR 21·90
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 43·30
BELLARY 32·62
NORTH KANARA 48·43
CHITRADURGA 41·97
ANDHRA PRADESH
SHIMOGA 44·58
CHIKMAGALUR 42·47
TUMKUR 42·75
KOLAR 40·94
SOUTH KANARA 48·90
HASSAN 43·29
BANGALORE 42·83
MANDYA 37·91
COORG 53·17
MYSORE 36·03
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 123

SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14 1971

This map shows the number of school going children who normally belong to the age-group 5–14 per thousand of children in age-group 5–14 in the districts of the state.

The number of children attending school during academic year beginning in 1971, who normally belong to the age-group 5–14,per 1000 children in age-group 5-14 is calculated for each of the districts separately. The districtwise indices are grouped into 6 ranges and districts are shaded with dark to light hatching corresponding to their high to low indices as shown in the legend to the map.

In the state as a whole, the number of school going children in age 5–14 per thousand of children in age-group 5-14 is 478. The district of Coorg has recorded the highest index of 576 followed by South Kanara (575). In 8 districts of the state, over half of the children population in age-group 5–14 are attending schools. These are contiguous districts of Coorg, South Kanara, North Kanara, Shimoga, Dharwar,Belgaum, Hassan and Tumkur.

Among the districts which have lower proportion of school going children than the state average are Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur forming a contiguous belt of very low proportions.

Number of School going children in age-group 5-14 per 1000 of children in age-group 5-14, 1971

State/District	Total population in age-group 5-14	Primary school enrolment of children in the age-group 5-14	Number of school going children per thousand of children in age-group 5-14
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**8,212,931**	**3,925,809**	**478**
1. Bangalore	888,806	430,865	485
2. Belgaum	675,949	340,854	504
3. Bellary	314,162	134,884	429
4. Bidar	223,295	83,996	376
5. Bijapur	557,302	270,522	485
6. Chikmagalur	218,832	106,735	488
7. Chitradurga	407,739	201,030	493
8. Coorg	103,860	59,814	576
9. Dharwar	672,631	345,673	514
10. Gulbarga	460,462	159,762	347
11. Hassan	320,089	160,297	501
12. Kolar	421,242	209,919	498
13. Mandya	331,087	156,872	474
14. Mysore	564,780	241,043	427
15. North Kanara	244,521	133,583	546
16. Raichur	388,529	125,658	323
17. Shimoga	397,348	205,674	518
18. South Kanara	559,450	321,460	575
19. Tumkur	463,297	237,168	512

Source : 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore,Part II-C(ii) -Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

2. Department of Public Instruction, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 123

SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NUMBER OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14 PER 1000 OF CHILDREN IN AGE 5-14

- 551 AND ABOVE
- 501-550
- 451-500 STATE AVERAGE 478
- 401-450
- 351-400
- 350 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 376

GULBARGA 347

BIJAPUR 485

BELGAUM 504

RAICHUR 323

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 514

BELLARY 429

NORTH KANARA 546

CHITRADURGA 493

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA 518

CHIKMAGALUR 488

TUMKUR 512

KOLAR 498

SOUTH KANARA 575

HASSAN 501

BANGALORE 485

MANDYA 474

COORG 576

MYSORE 427

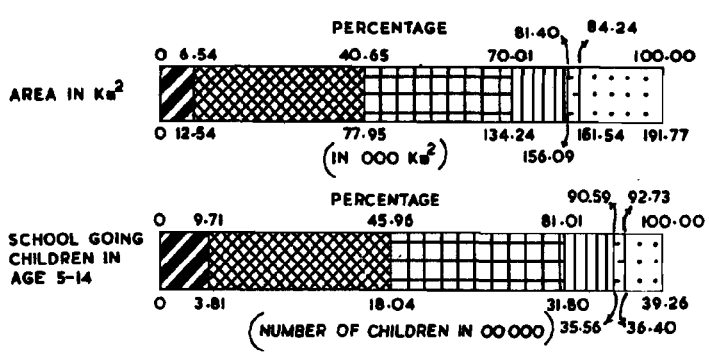
KERALA

TAMIL NADU

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

14° 13° 12° 17° 16° 15°



MAP 124

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

This map reflects the percentage distribution of population in age-group 15–24 at the Higher Secondary and higher level of education to the total population in age-group 15–24 at district level in the state in 1971.

The percentage figures of population enrolled at Higher Secondary and higher level of education to the total population in age-group 15–24 are worked out for each district and figures thus obtained are grouped into six suitable categories. The districts falling in each category are differentiated by various types of hatching as indicated in the legend of the map.

The proportion of population at Higher Secondary and higher level of education to the total population in age-group 15–24 comes to 13.42 per cent for the state as a whole. Bangalore (19.74) district shows the highest percentage of enrolment of population at this level of education in the state. The second position is occupied by North Kanara (17.67) closely followed by Coorg (17.56), South Kanara (17.40) and Dharwar (14.76) districts. The comparatively higher proportion of enrolment in educational institutions can be ascribed to the expansion of educational institutions and improvement in the economic conditions of people due to industrialisation and plantation of cash crops in these areas.

The largest number of districts (6) fall within the purview of 12.01–14.00 per cent range which includes the state average (13.42) also. The variation in this range is between 13.80 per cent in Mysore and 12.16 per cent in Kolar district. These districts form contiguous region from Kolar to Shimoga except Mysore and Belgaum. The range of 10.01–12.00 per cent covers the districts of Bijapur (11.71) Chikmagalur (11.37) and Hassan (10.25). The range of 8.01–10.00 per cent accounts for four districts. The lowest percentage of enrolment of population in age 15–24 is found in Raichur (5.32) district of the state.

It is generally observed that the percentage of enrolment of population in age 15–24 to total population in this age-group is comparatively higher in south-eastern and south-western parts than north and north-eastern parts of the Mysore State.

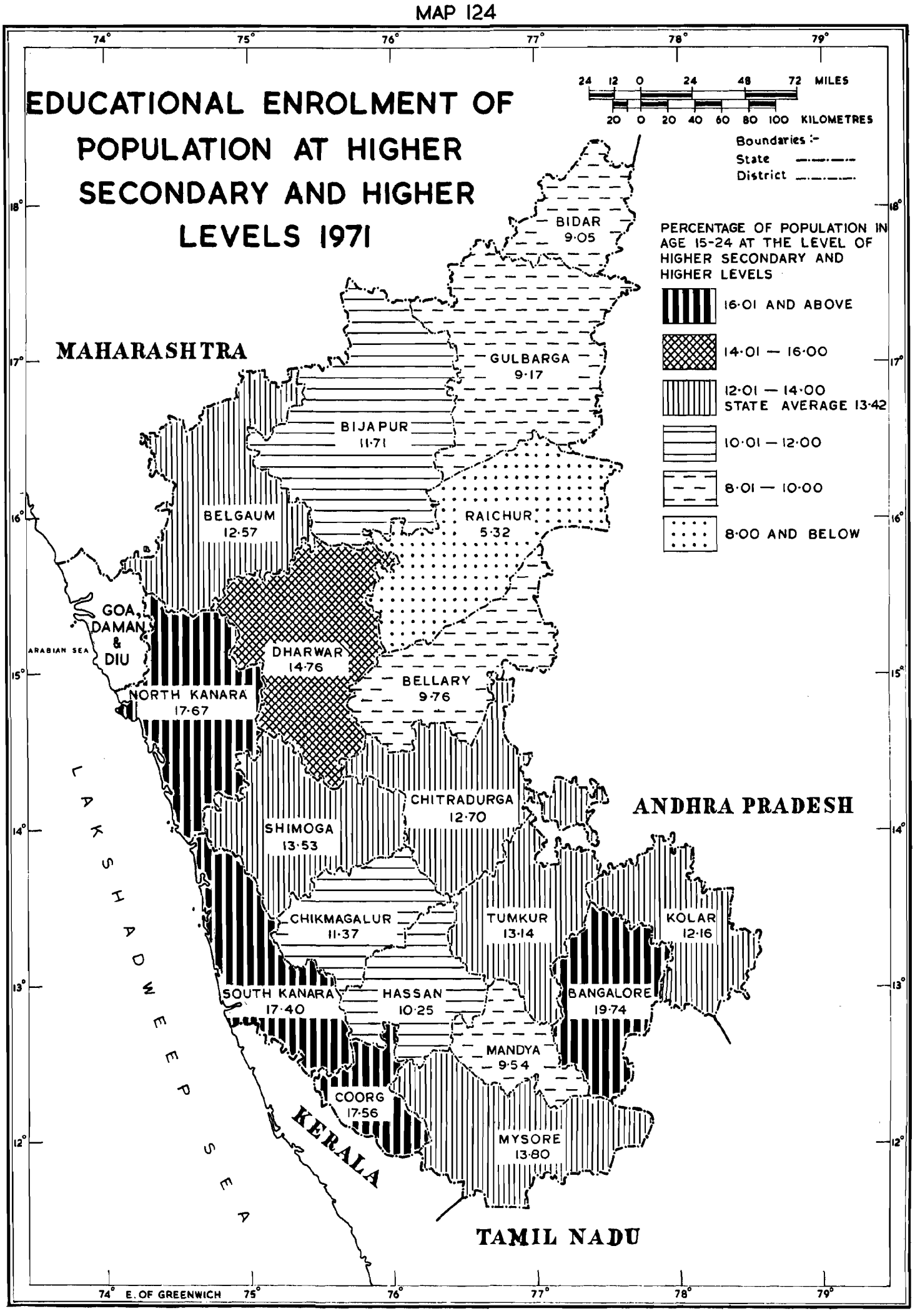
The following table gives the percentage of enrolment of population in age-group 15–24.

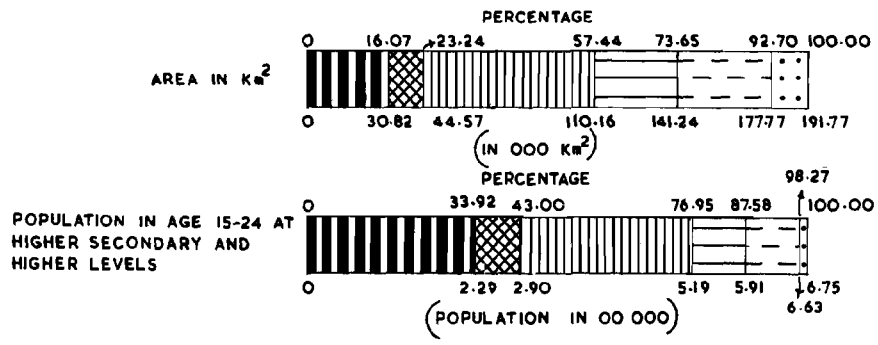
State/District	Population in age-group 15–24	Students in age-group 15–24 at the level of Secondary & Higher Education	Percentage of students.
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**5,031,401**	**675,058**	**13.42**
1.. Bangalore	653,281	128,983	19.74
2. Belgaum	418,253	52,579	12.57
3. Bellary	186,138	18,175	9.76
4. Bidar	126,317	11,426	9.05
5. Bijapur	325,889	38,152	11.71
6. Chikmagalur	125,382	14,254	11.37
7. Chitradurga	235,966	29,979	12.70
8. Coorg	72,731	12,773	17.56
9. Dharwar	415,199	61,275	14.76
10. Gulbarga	276,066	24,501	9.17
11. Hassan	188,958	19,359	10.25
12. Kolar	242,746	29,510	12.16
13. Mandya	188,974	18,030	9.54
14. Mysore	373,630	51,559	13.80
15. North Kanara	150,355	26,576	17.67
16. Raichur	219,758	11,699	5.32
17. Shimoga	225,965	30,579	13.53
18. South Kanara	348,689	60,681	17.40
19. Tumkur	266,104	34,968	13.14

Source: (i) Census of India 1971, Series 14, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.
(ii) Dept. of Public Instructions, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 124

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971





MAP 125

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

This map depicts districtwise percentage of males enrolled at Higher Secondary and higher levels of education to the total male population in age-group 15–24 in 1971.

The percentage figures of males at Higher secondary and higher level of education to total males in age–group 15–24 are calculated for each district and figures thus obtained are grouped into six suitable categories. The districts falling in each category are shaded with different hatchings as displayed in the legend of the map.

Of 2,604,336 male population in age 15–24, 486,122 males accounting for 18.67 percent of total male population in this age–group have enrolled at Higher Secondary and higher level of education in the state. The highest percentage of males in Higher Secondary and higher levels to the total male population in age–group 15–24 is recorded in South Kanara (24.09) closely followed by Bangalore (23.69), North Kanara (22.03), Dharwar (20. 69) and Tumkur (19. 31) districts. The maximum number of districts (6) falls in the range of 17.01–19.00 per cent which contains the state average (18.67%). The percentage variation in this range is between 19.00 in Coorg and 17.96 in Shimoga districts. The range of 15.01–17.00 per cent covers the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Kolar and Bellary. The next range of 13.01–15.00 per cent embraces Chikmagalur, Hassan and Mandya districts. These districts lie contiguously in the south-central parts of the state. The lowest percentage of enrolment of males at Higher Secondary and higher level of education to the total male population in age–group 15–24 is recorded in Raichur (8.95) district in the state.

The following table gives the percentage of male population at Higher Secondary and higher level of education to total males in age-group 15–24.

State / District	Males in age–group 15–24	Males at Higher Secondary and higher level in age-group 15–24	Percentage
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**2,604,336**	**486,122**	**18.67**
1. Bangalore	347,691	82,365	23.69
2. Belgaum	222,878	40,670	18.25
3. Bellary	94,722	14,483	15.59
4. Bidar	62,594	10,087	16.11
5. Bijapur	168,498	31,556	18.73
6. Chikmagalur	64,438	9,606	14.91
7. Chitradurga	124,170	22,971	18.50
8. Coorg	36,787	6,990	19.00
9. Dharwar	222,354	46,612	20.96
10. Gulbarga	131,196	20,820	15.87
11. Hassan	96,858	14,078	14.53
12. Kolar	126,168	20,566	16.30
13. Mandya	99,386	14,303	14.39
14. Mysore	197,003	36,281	18.42
15. North Kanara	77,773	17,133	22.03
16. Raichur	108,982	9,752	8.95
17. Shimoga	118,213	21,228	17.96
18. South Kanara	163,184	39,315	24.09
19. Tumkur	141,441	27,311	19.31

Source: 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural tables and Fertility Tables.
2. Dept. of Public Instructions, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 125

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

- 21·01 AND ABOVE
- 19·01—21·00
- 17·01—19·00
- STATE AVERAGE 18·67
- 15·01—17·00
- 13·01—15·00
- 13·00 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 16·11
GULBARGA 15·87
BIJAPUR 18·73
BELGAUM 18·25
RAICHUR 8·95
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR 20·96
BELLARY 15·29
NORTH KANARA 22·03
SHIMOGA 17·96
CHITRADURGA 18·50
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHIKMAGALUR 14·90
TUMKUR 19·31
KOLAR 16·30
SOUTH KANARA 24·09
HASSAN 14·53
BANGALORE 23·69
MANDYA 14·39
COORG 19·00
MYSORE 18·42
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA IN Km²

PERCENTAGE
0 13·93 26·63 62·05 82·80 92·70 100·00
0 26·72 51·07 118·99 158·79 177·77 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24 AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS

PERCENTAGE
0 28·55 43·76 76·61 90·18 97·99 100·00
0 1·39 2·13 3·72 4·38 4·76 4·86
(POPULATION IN 00 000)

MAP 126

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

The map shows the proportion of female population enrolled at the Higher Secondary and higher levels of education to the total female population in age-group 15–24 at district level in the state in 1971.

The percentage figures of girls enrolled at higher secondary and higher level of education to the total females in age-group 15–24 are worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained are grouped into six ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded with different hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

The proportion of females at higher secondary and higher level of education to total female population in the age-group 15-24 comes to 7.78 per cent for the state as a whole. This proportion of females at this level of education is considerably low as compared to male population (18.67%) in this age-group, which clearly reflects the adverse attitude of parents towards the higher education of girls. Among all districts, Coorg (16.09) has the highest percentage of enrolment of females at the Higher Secondary and higher level of education in the state closely followed by Bangalore (15.26), North Kanara (13.01) and South Kanara (11.52) Districts.

The largest number of districts (5) fall in the range of 7.51—10.00 per cent, which is in close proximity of the state average (7.78%). The variation in the range is between 8.64 per cent in Shimoga and 7.60 per cent in Dharwar districts. These districts form contiguous belt in central-western parts of the state except Kolar and Mysore. Four districts fall in each range of 5.01–7.50 per cent and 2.51-5.00 per cent respectively. These districts are mostly distributed in north and south eastern parts of the state. The lowest category of 2.50 per cent and below embraces Raichur (1.76) and Bidar (2.10) districts.

Generally, the proportion of females at Higher Secondary and higher level of education to total female population in age-group 15-24 is higher in Konkan, malnad, southern maidan regions as compared to north-eastern areas.

The following table gives the total number of females at Higher Secondary and higher levels of education and their proportion to total females in age-group 15—24 .

State/District	Total females in age 15–24	Females at Higher Secondary & higher level in age 15–24	Percentage
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**2,427,065**	**188,936**	**7.78**
1. Bangalore	305,590	46,618	15.26
2. Belgaum	195,375	11,909	6.10
3. Bellary	91,416	3,692	4.04
4. Bidar	63,723	1,339	2.10
5. Bijapur	157,391	6,596	4.19
6. Chikmagalur	60,944	4,653	7.63
7. Chitradurga	111,796	7,008	6.27
8. Coorg	35,944	5,783	16.09
9. Dharwar	192,845	14,663	7.60
10. Gulbarga	135,870	3,681	2.71
11. Hassan	92,100	5,281	5.73
12. Kolar	116,578	8,944	7.67
13. Mandya	89,588	3,727	4.16
14. Mysore	176,627	15,278	8.65
15. North Kanara	72,582	9,443	13.01
16. Raichur	110,776	1,947	1.76
17. Shimoga	107,752	9,351	8.68
18. South Kanara	185,505	21,366	11.52
19. Tumkur	124,663	7,657	6.14

Source : 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-C (ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

2. Dept. of Public Instructions, Govt. of Karnataka Bangalore.

MAP 126

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15–24 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

- 12·51 AND ABOVE
- 10·01 — 12·50
- 7·51 — 10·00 STATE AVEARGE 7·78
- 5·01 — 7·50
- 2·51 — 5·00
- 2·50 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 2·10
GULBARGA 2·71
BIJAPUR 4·19
BELGAUM 6·10
RAICHUR 1·76
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR 7·60
BELLARY 4·04
NORTH KANARA 13·01
SHIMOGA 8·68
CHITRADURGA 6·27
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHIKMAGALUR 7·63
TUMKUR 6·14
KOLAR 7·67
SOUTH KANARA 11·52
HASSAN 5·73
BANGALORE 15·26
MANDYA 4·16
COORG 16·09
MYSORE 8·65
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 11·67 16·07 43·01 64·75 89·85 100·00
0 22·38 30·82 82·49 124·18 172·32 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
FEMALES IN AGE 15-54 AT HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS.
0 32·73 44·04 72·03 88·89 98·26 100·00
0 6·18 8·32 13·61 16·79 18·89 18·56
(POPULATION IN 0 000)

MAP 127

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

1971

This map depicts the ratio of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level of education at district level in the state in 1971.

The number of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level of education is worked out for each district and the figures are grouped into three ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded with different hatching as per legend to the map.

The number of teachers per 1,000 of students at primary level of education stands at 24 in Mysore state as a whole. The highest number of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level of education is observed in Chikmagalur and Tumkur districts. The ratio of the teachers in both of these districts is 27 per 1,000 students. Dharwar (21) district shows the lowest number of teachers per 1,000 of students in the state. The variation in the ratio of teachers per 1,000 students is very meagre among the districts. It is generally observed that the ratio of teachers is higher in sparsely populated areas as compared to thickly populated parts of the state.

The first range of 25 and above teachers per1,000 of students accounts for 7 districts. These districts are Mysore, Coorg, North Kanara, Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Kolar and Bijapur. The range of 23-24 teachers per 1,000 students covers 10 districts of the state and is close to the state average (24). These districts form contiguous region extending from north-eastern to south-central parts of the state. In Belgaum and Dharwar districts the ratio of teachers per 1,000 students is 22 and below.

The following table depicts the number of teachers per 1,000 students at primary level of education in the state.

State/District	Number of teachers in the year 1970-71	Number of students in the year 1970-71	Number of teachers per 1,000 students
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	96,362	4,064,470	24
1. Bangalore	11,119	501,306	22
2. Belgaum	7,769	346,483	22
3. Bidar	2,075	86,633	24
4. Bellary	3,571	156,054	23
5. Bijapur	7,369	287, 787	26
6. Chikmagalur	2,967	110,690	27
7. Chitradurga	4,672	194,684	24
8. Coorg	1,598	62,819	25
9. Dharwar	7,516	361,056	21
10. Gulbarga	3,752	160,694	23
11. Hassan	3,859	157,665	24
12. Kolar	5,422	208,392	26
13. Mandya	3,753	159,545	24
14. Mysore	5,860	223,524	26
15. North Kanara	3,605	145,670	25
16. Raichur	2,982	128,596	23
17. Shimoga	4,786	209,343	23
18. South Kanara	7,704	338,929	23
19. Tumkur	5,983	224,600	27

Source : (i) Census of India 1971.
(ii) Dept. of Public Instructions, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 127

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 STUDENTS
25 AND ABOVE
23–24 STATE AVERAGE 24
22 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 24
GULBARGA 23
BIJAPUR 26
BELGAUM 22
RAICHUR 23
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR 21
BELLARY 23
NORTH KANARA 25
CHITRADURGA 24
SHIMOGA 23
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHIKMAGALUR 27
TUMKUR 27
KOLAR 26
HASSAN 24
SOUTH KANARA 23
BANGALORE 22
MANDYA 24
COORG 25
MYSORE 26
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 36·19 81·66 100·00
0 69·41 156·61 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
TEACHERS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
0 34·04 72·60 100·00
0 32·80 69·96 96·36
(TEACHERS IN 000)

MAP 128

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1971

This map intends to show the number of teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education in each district of the state in 1971.

The number of teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education is calculated for each district and figures obtained are categorised into six ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded with different hatching as explained in the legend of the map.

The ratio of teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education is 44 in the state as a whole. Bellary (61) district shows the highest number of teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education, while the lowest is recorded in Hassan (27) district. The range of 54-59 teachers per 1000 of students claims Bidar (57) and Gulbarga (58) districts while four districts fall in the next range of 48-53. Five districts fall in each range of 42-47 and 36-41 teachers per 1000 of students. The lowest range of 35 and below teachers accounts for Kolar (35) and Hassan (27) districts.

The ratio of teachers per 1000 students at this level of education is comparatively high in north-eastern and western parts of the state while southern and central districts show lower ratio.

The following table gives proportion of teachers per 1000 students at secondary level of education in respect of each district.

State/District	Number of students 1971	Number of teachers 1971	Number of teachers per 1000 students
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**482.590**	**21,400**	**44**
1. Bangalore	82,539	3,354	41
2. Belgaum	37,304	1,943	52
3. Bellary	12,623	775	61
4. Bidar	9,835	559	57
5. Bijapur	29,546	1,336	45
6. Chikmagalur	12,625	593	47
7. Chitradurga	18,514	788	43
8. Coorg	11,158	470	42
9. Dharwar	41,664	1,930	46
10. Gulbarga	16,892	988	58
11. Hassan	16,741	453	27
12. Kolar	23,498	828	35
13. Mandya	14,568	557	38
14. Mysore	29,940	1,230	41
15. North Kanara	18,971	982	52
16. Raichur	12,037	642	53
17. Shimoga	24,282	875	36
18. South Kanara	42,205	2,028	48
19. Tumkur	27,648	1,067	39

Source: (1) Census of India 1971.
(2) Department of Public Instructions, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 128

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 STUDENTS
- 60 AND ABOVE
- 54 – 59
- 48 – 53
- 42 – 47 STATE AVERAGE 44
- 36 – 41
- 35 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 57
GULBARGA 58
BIJAPUR 45
BELGAUM 52
RAICHUR 53
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
DHARWAR 46
BELLARY 61
NORTH KANARA 52
CHITRADURGA 43
SHIMOGA 36
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHIKMAGALUR 47
TUMKUR 39
KOLAR 35
SOUTH KANARA 48
HASSAN 27
BANGALORE 41
MANDYA 38
COORG 42
MYSORE 41
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

AREA IN Km²
PERCENTAGE
0 5·16 16·46 40·51 68·13 92·15 100·00
0 9·90 31·57 77·70 130·66 176·72 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

TEACHERS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
PERCENTAGE
0 3·62 10·85 36·99 60·90 94·01 100·00
0 0·77 2·32 7·92 13·04 20·12 21·40
(TEACHERS IN 000)

MAP 129

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1971

This map indicates the proportion of teachers per 1000 of students at university level of education in each of the districts in the state in 1971.

The method is the same as explained in the previous map.

In Mysore state, the number of teachers per 1000 of students at the university level of education works out to 48 teachers. The highest ratio of teachers per 1000 students is found in Chitradurga (70) followed by Chikmagalur, Mandya (64), Gulbarga (62) and South Kanara (60) districts. The lowest number of teachers per 1000 of students is recorded in Bijapur(31)closely followed by Tumkur (32)district. Each range of 50–56, 43–49 and 36–42 claims four districts respectively. The last range of 35 and below teachers per 1000 of students at this level of education accounts for two districts. The proportion of teachers per 1000 students is comparatively high in north and south-western parts of the state while in north-western areas this proportion is low.

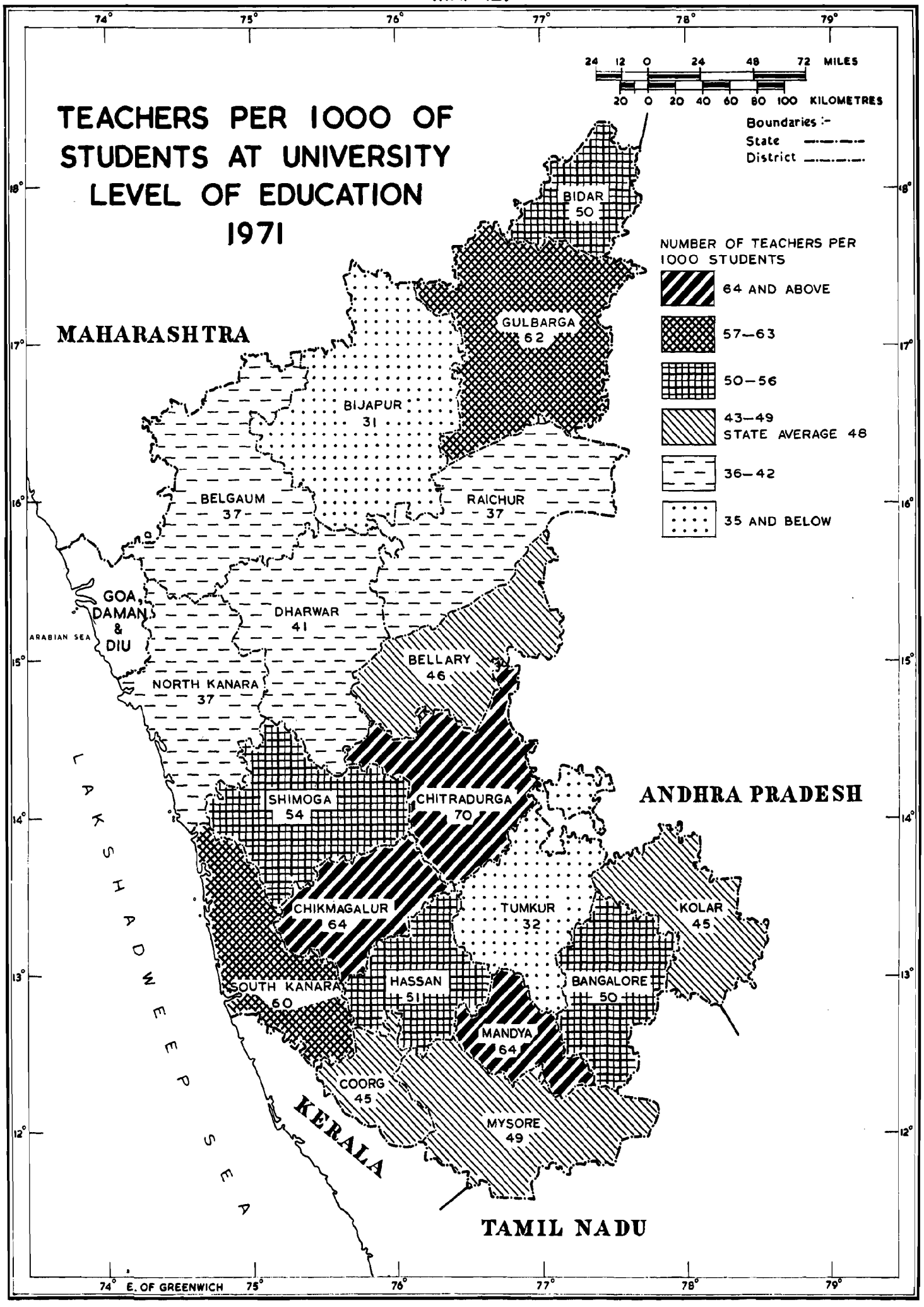
The following table reflects ratio of teachers per 1000 of students at university level of education in respect of each district.

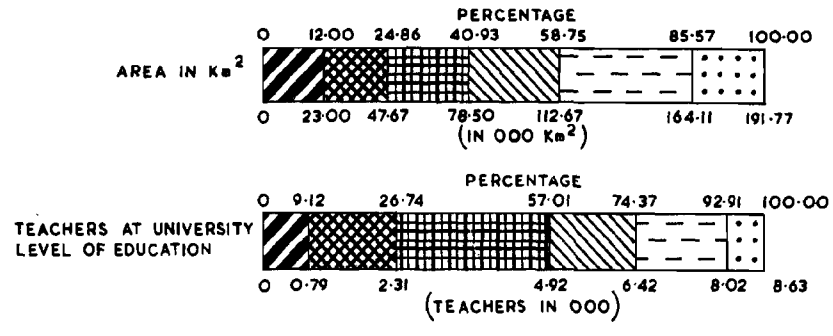
State/District	Number of students as in 1971	Number of teachers as in 1971	Number of teachers per 1000 of students
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**179,518**	**8,627**	**48**
1. Bangalore	42,535	2,147	50
2. Belgaum	12,593	467	37
3. Bellary	4,734	220	46
4. Bidar	1,607	81	50
5. Bijapur	9,989	311	31
6. Chikmagalur	1,726	110	64
7. Chitradurga	6,918	487	70
8. Coorg	1,122	51	45
9. Dharwar	19,984	828	41
10. Gulbarga	6,053	373	62
11. Hassan	3,355	172	51
12. Kolar	4,302	192	45
13. Mandya	2,977	190	64
14. Mysore	21,167	1,035	49
15. North Kanara	6,156	227	37
16. Raichur	2,070	77	37
17. Shimoga	3,907	211	54
18. South Kanara	18,969	1,147	60
19. Tumkur	9,354	301	32

Source: Department of Public Instruction, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

MAP 129

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1971





MAP 130

TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 1971

This map intends to show the ratio of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions etc., at district level in rural areas of the state in 1971. The map has been prepared by choropleth technique.

The total number of schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes in rural areas of the state is 27,871 in 1971. These schools and institutions have employed 77,313 teachers in all. The proportion of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions stands 277 in rural areas of the state. The highest ratio of teachers per 100 of schools and other educational institutions has been registered in South Kanara (509) while the lowest proportion is seen in rural areas of Kolar (156) district. In South Kanara and Coorg districts, this ratio is 451 teachers and above. This proportion fluctuates between 391-450 teachers in Bijapur and Dharwar districts. Third range of 331-390 teachers per 100 schools etc., claims a single district of Belgaum (380).

In rural areas of North Kanara, Shimoga, Bellary and Bidar districts, the number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions varies between 271-330 and same is close to state average figure. The maximum number of districts (6) falls in the range of 211-270 teachers. In rural areas of Hassan, Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar districts the number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions is 210 and below. The following table gives the number of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas.

State/District	Number of schools and other educational institutions including Training classes, coaching & shop classes 1971	Number of teachers in 1971 in rural areas.	Number of teachers per 100 schools and other institutions etc.
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**27,871**	**77,313**	**277**
1. Bangalore	2,331	4,833	207
2. Belgaum	1,722	6,547	380
3. Bellary	919	2,643	288
4. Bidar	626	1,870	299
5. Bijapur	1,501	6,167	411
6. Chikmagalur	964	2,278	236
7. Chitradurga	1,552	3,986	257
8. Coorg	343	1,728	504
9. Dharwar	1,572	6,142	391
10. Gulbarga	1,442	3,405	236
11. Hassan	1,681	3,252	194
12. Kolar	2,051	3,208	156
13. Mandya	1,379	3,281	238
14. Mysore	1,770	3,722	210
15. North Kanara	1,379	3,776	274
16. Raichur	1,290	3,000	233
17. Shimoga	1,546	4,237	274
18. South Kanara	1,454	7,393	509
19. Tumkur	2,349	5,845	249

Source : 1. **B–V Part A Table, 1971** Census, Mysore State.
2. District Census Hand Books 1971, Mysore State.

MAP 130

TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

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

- 451 AND ABOVE
- 391—450
- 331—390
- 271—330 STATE AVERAGE 277
- 211—270
- 210 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 299

GULBARGA 236

BIJAPUR 411

BELGAUM 380

RAICHUR 233

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 391

BELLARY 288

NORTH KANARA 274

SHIMOGA 274

CHITRADURGA 257

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHIKMAGALUR 236

TUMKUR 249

KOLAR 156

SOUTH KANARA 509

HASSAN 194

BANGALORE 207

MANDYA 238

COORG 504

MYSORE 210

KERALA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 6·54 22·61 29·60 48·46 81·75 100·00

0 12·55 43·35 56·76 92·93 156·77 191·77

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES IN RURAL AREAS

0 11·80 27·72 36·19 52·39 80·58 100·00

0 9·12 21·43 27·98 40·50 62·30 77·31

(TEACHERS IN 000)

MAP 131

TEACHERS PER 10 000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1971

This map depicts regional variations in the number of teachers per 10,000 of rural population at district level in the state by choropleth technique as explained in the legend of the map.

In rural areas of Mysore state, the proportion of teachers per 10,000 of population is 35 as a whole. Coorg and North Kanara districts exhibit the highest ratio of teachers (54) per 10,000 of population closely followed by South Kanara (48), Shimoga (43) and Tumkur (41) districts. In Bijapur, Dharwar, Chitradurga and Chikmagalur this ratio varies between 36 and 40 teachers. It is generally observed that sparsely populated areas contain higher ratio of teachers per 10,000 of population than densely populated areas. The districts containing high ratios (above 36) constitute contiguous region embracing coastal, central and north-central parts of the state.

The maximum number of districts (5) falls in the range of 31–35 teachers per 10,000 of population. In Kolar and Bidar districts, this proportion varies between 26–30 teachers per 10,000 of rural population, while it is 25 and below in Gulbarga, Raichur and Mysore districts.

The following table depicts proportion of teachers per 10,000 of population in rural areas .

State/District	Rural population	Number of teachers	Teachers per 10,000 population
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**22,176,921**	**77,313**	**35**
1. Bangalore	1,499,761	4,833	32
2. Belgaum	1,925,549	6,547	34
3. Bellary	817,914	2,643	32
4. Bidar	704,928	1,870	27
5. Bijapur	1,564,416	6,167	39
6. Chikmagalur	621,569	2,278	37
7. Chitradurga	1,114,504	3,996	36
8. Coorg	319,600	1,728	54
9. Dharwar	1,604,240	6,142	38
10. Gulbarga	1,429,944	3,405	24
11. Hassan	952,959	3,252	34
12. Kolar	1,203,531	3,208	27
13. Mandya	995,586	3,281	33
14. Mysore	1,548,120	3,722	24
15. North Kanara	698,608	3,776	54
16. Raichur	1,198,269	3,000	25
17. Shimoga	994,172	4,237	43
18. South Kanara	1,546,137	7,393	48
19. Tumkur	1,437,114	5,845	41

Source: B-V Part A Table, 1971 Census.

MAP 131

TEACHERS PER 10000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 10 000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

- 46 AND ABOVE
- 41–45
- 36–40
- 31–35 STATE AVERAGE 35
- 26–30
- 25 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 27

GULBARGA 24

BIJAPUR 39

BELGAUM 34

RAICHUR 25

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

DHARWAR 38

BELLARY 32

NORTH KANARA 54

CHITRADURGA 36

SHIMOGA 43

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHIKMAGALUR 37

TUMKUR 41

KOLAR 27

BANGALORE 32

SOUTH KANARA 48

HASSAN 34

MANDYA 33

COORG 54

MYSORE 24

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

16° 17° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 11·90 22·93 48·41 70·88 78·01 100·00

0 22·82 43·97 92·83 135·92 149·59 191·77

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS

0 16·68 29·72 53·74 80·33 86·90 100·00

0 12·90 22·98 41·55 62·10 67·18 77·31

(NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN 000)

MAP 132

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971

This map represents the proportion of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates (not equal to degree) per 10,000 of literates at district level in the state in 1971.

The number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates per 10,000 of literates have been calculated for each district and figures thus obtained are grouped into five ranges and districts falling in each range are hatched as explained in the legend of the map. Besides this, circles proportionate to the total number of literates holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificates (not equal to degree) are inserted in each district and these circles are then divided into two sectors to show the percentage share of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders.

As per 1971 Census, 9,235,127 literates have been recorded in the Mysore state. Of these total literates, as many as 45,221 persons are holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates (not equal to degree). The proportion of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders is only 49per 10,000 of literates in the state. Tumkur (101) district exhibits the highest number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates in the state closely followed by Bangalore (91), Kolar (74) and Raichur (72) districts. Industrial and mining activities in these districts appear to have attracted a large number of persons holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificates to these areas. In Dharwar, Shimoga and Chitradurga districts the ratio of persons holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificates (not equal to degree) to the total literates varies between 41 and 57 per 10,000 literates. The largest number of districts (8) falls in the range of 24-40 persons per 10,000 of literates. The number in this range varies from 24 in Bijapur to 36 in Belgaum district. The last range of 23 persons and below embraces Coorg (11), Chikmagalur (20), South Kanara (21) and Hassan (22) districts.

The percentage share of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders to the total number of persons holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificate is 44.56 and 55.44 per cent respectively. The percentage of persons holding non-technical diploma or certificates to the total number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders deviates between 13.89% in Coorg and 76.74 per cent in Tumkur district. On the other hand, the highest percentage of persons holding technical diploma or certificate to the total number of non-technical and technical diploma holders (not equal to degree) has been observed in Coorg (86.11) closely followed by Mysore (84.59) and Bellary (83.91) districts while the lowest proportion is recorded in Tumkur (23.26%) followed by Belgaum (33.63) and Chitradurga (34.23) districts. Generally, the percentage of technical diploma or certificate holders to the total number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders is above 36 per cent in all districts except in Belgaum, Chitradurga and Tumkur districts.

The following table gives number of persons holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificates per 10,000 literates.

State/District	Total Literates	Non-technical & Technical Diploma or Certificate Holders.	Per 10,000 Literates
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**9,235,127**	**45,221**	**49**
1. Bangalore	1,437,834	13,091	91
2. Belgaum	744,643	2,691	36
3. Bellary	282,000	932	33
4. Bidar	164,970	408	25
5. Bijapur	545,733	1,319	24
6. Chikmagalur	257,305	504	20
7. Chitradurga	439,476	2,331	53
8. Coorg	167,592	180	11
9. Dharwar	902,103	3,952	44
10. Gulbarga	325,975	1,066	33
11. Hassan	336,921	728	22
12. Kolar	410,331	3,056	74
13. Mandya	259,867	721	28
14. Mysore	532,210	1,804	34
15. North Kanara	345,148	1,039	30
16. Raichur	286,009	2,051	72
17. Shimoga	476,467	2,734	57
18. South Kanara	842,594	1,803	21
19. Tumkur	477,940	4,811	101

Source: Table C-III Part A, 1971 Census.

MAP 132

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS PER 10 000 OF LITERATES

- 75 AND ABOVE
- 58–74
- 41 – 57 STATE AVERAGE 49
- 24 – 40
- 23 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 408 16·18 83·82

GULBARGA 1066 22·51 77·49

BIJAPUR 1 319 54·44 45·56

BELGAUM 2 691 66·37 33·63

RAICHUR 2 051 60·46 39·54

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 3 952 36·97 63·03

BELLARY 932 16·09 83·91

NORTH KANARA 1 039 50·24 49·76

NO. OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL & TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES

14 400
6 400
1 600
400

NON-TECHNICAL TECHNICAL

ANDHRA PRADESH

SHIMOGA 2 734 28·35 71·65

CHITRADURGA 2 331 34·23 65·77

CHIKMAGALUR 504 32·14 67·86

BANGALORE 4 811 23·26 76·74

KOLAR 13 056 57·43 42·57

BANGALORE 13 091 26·59 73·41

SOUTH KANARA 1 803 48·25 51·75

HASSAN 728 27·61 72·39

TUMKUR 721 23·16 76·84

MANDYA 1 804 15·41 84·59

COORG 180 13·89 86·11

MYSORE

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE.

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE.

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS

RURAL: 0 — M 19019 — F 20518

URBAN: 0 — M 22045 — F 24703

M–MALE

F–FEMALE

MAP 133

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES / DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

This map portrays the proportion of literates holding university degrees/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates at district level in the state in 1971. The cartographic technique used for drawing this map is the same as for Map No. 132.

According to 1971 Census, out of 9,235,127 total literates as many as 151, 810 literates are holding university degree/ diplomas of graduate level and above in the state. The proportion of literates holding university degree/diplomas of graduate level and above comes to 164 per 10,000 literates in the state as a whole, which is considerably high as compared to the corresponding proportion (49) of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates.

The highest ratio of literates holding university degree/diplomas of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates has been observed in Bangalore(395) followed by Mysore (254) and Dharwar(152)district. This high proportion of literates holding university degree/diplomas of graduate level and above in these districts is most probably due to the location of universities in these areas offering higher education. The range of 121–140 per 10,000 literates contains Gulbarga (137), Belgaum (127). Bellary (131) and South Kanara (123)districts.The highest number of districts (5) falls in the range of 101-120 of university degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates, while the range of 81–100 covers four districts, almost scatterly distributed in the state. The lowest number of degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates is found in Tumkur (77) closely followed by Chikmagalur(78) district.

The percentage of urban and rural degree/ diploma holders of graduate level and above to the total literates holding university degree/diplomas of graduate level and above is 85. 01 and 14.99 per cent in the state respectively.

The percentage of urban literates holding university degrees/diploma of graduate level and above to the total degree/diploma holders is above 60 per cent in all districts except South Kanara (51.95) and Coorg (52.56). The highest proportion of urban degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above has been found in Bangalore (97.30%) closely followed by Mysore(92.39%)and Dharwar(89.59%) districts. On the other hand, rural areas of the state show considerably low proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above to total degree/diploma holders and this proportion varies from 2.70 per cent in Bangalore to 48.05 per cent in South Kanara district.

The following table shows the number of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above per 10,000 literates as well as rural and urban degree/diploma holders.

State/District	Total literates holding university degree/ diploma of graduate level & above.	Number per 10,000 of literates	Degree / Diploma Holders of Graduate level and above			
			Rural		Urban	
			Persons	%	Persons	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MYSORE STATE	**151,810**	**164**	**22,753**	**14.99**	**129,057**	**85.01**
1. Bangalore	56,743	395	1,531	2.70	55,212	97.30
2. Belgaum	9,471	127	2,386	25.19	7,085	74.81
3. Bellary	3,688	131	703	19.06	2,985	80.94
4. Bidar	1,582	96	414	26.17	1,168	73.83
5. Bijapur	5,570	102	1,103	19.80	4,467	80.20
6. Chikmagalur	1,995	78	792	39.70	1,203	60.30
7. Chitradurga	4,009	91	868	21.65	3,141	78.35
8. Coorg	1,971	118	935	47.44	1,036	52.56
9. Dharwar	13,753	152	1,431	10.41	12,322	89.59
10. Gulbarga	4,453	137	876	19.67	3,577	80.33
11. Hassan	2,880	85	655	22.74	2,225	77.26
12. Kolar	4,009	98	714	17.81	3,295	82.19
13. Mandya	2,351	90	897	38.15	1,454	61.85
14. Mysore	13,500	254	1,028	7.61	12,472	92.39
15. North Kanara	3,736	108	1,795	48.05	1,941	51.95
16. Raichur	2,875	102	973	33.84	1,902	66.16
17. Shimoga	5,162	108	1,330	25.77	3,832	74.23
18. South Kanara	10,387	123	3,231	31.11	7,156	68.89
19. Tumkur	3,675	77	1,091	29.69	2,584	70.31

Source : Table C-III Part A, 1971 Census.

MAP 133

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NO. OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE PER 10 000 OF LITERATES

- 141 AND ABOVE STATE AVERAGE 164
- 121 — 140
- 101 — 120
- 81 — 100
- 80 AND BELOW

NO. OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE

57 600
40 000
25 600
14 400
6 400
1600

URBAN RURAL

FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE.

FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMAS OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE.

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR 1 582 26·17 73·83

GULBARGA 4 453 19·67 80·33

BIJAPUR 5 570 19·80 80·20

BELGAUM 9 471 25·19 74·81

RAICHUR 2 875 33·84 66·16

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

DHARWAR 13 753 10·41 89·59

BELLARY 3 688 19·06 80·94

NORTH KANARA 3 736 51·95 48·05

CHITRADURGA 4 009 21·65 78·35

SHIMOGA 5 162 25·77 74·23

CHIKMAGALUR 1 995 39·70 60·30

TUMKUR 3 675 29·69 70·31

KOLAR 4 009 7·81 82·19

HASSAN 2 880 22·74 77·26

SOUTH KANARA 10 387 31·11 68·89

MANDYA 2 351 38·15 61·85

COORG 1 971 52·56 47·44

MYSORE 13 500 7·61 92·39

BANGALORE 56 743 2·70 97·30

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREES/DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE IN 000

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130

RURAL

URBAN

MALE

FEMALE

MAP 134

RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES 1971

The map shows the districtwise distribution of rural population living in the villages containing occupied residential census houses numbering 25 and below, 26 to 50, 51 to 100 and above 100. According to 1971 census, a census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or staircase etc., used or recognized as a separate unit.

The villages in each taluk are classified into the above 4 groups according to the number of occupied residential census houses they contain. The total population in the villages under these 4 classes are worked out for the taluks and consolidated at the district level. Based on this data, a set of four bar diagrams is drawn proportionately to represent the population in villages falling into the above 4 groups for each district. Absolute and percentage scales are shown on the left hand side and right hand side of the diagram respectively.

The map reveals that the highest proportion of rural population is contained in villages with 100 or more houses. The proportion of population decreases gradually with the size class containing lower number of houses. In the state as a whole, 78.79 percent of the rural population lives in villages having above 100 houses; 14.58 per cent in the villages having 51 to 100 houses; 5.06 per cent in the villages containing 26 to 50 houses and 1.57 per cent in villages containing 25 or a lesser number of houses. Though these proportions vary considerably among the districts, the general pattern remains the same.

Among the districts, South Kanara has the highest proportion of its rural population *i.e.*, 99.31 per cent in large villages containing more than 100 houses each. Naturally, it has the lowest proportion in the other 3 groups *viz.*, 51-100 (0.67 per cent), 25 and below (0.02 per cent) and no population at all in the class 26 to 50. On the other hand, Hassan district has the lowest proportion of rural population in the class above 100 houses, while in the other 3 classes, as a consequence Hassan district has the highest proportion among the 19 districts.

Percentage of rural population living in villages containing occupied residential census houses numbering 25 and below, 26 to 50, 51 to 100 and above 100, 1971.

State/District	Total rural population	Percentage of rural population living in villages containing houses			
		25 & below	26-50	51-100	Above 100
1	2	3	4	5	6
MYSORE STATE	**22,176,921**	**1.57**	**5.06**	**14.58**	**78.79**
1. Bangalore	1,499,761	2.20	7.12	22.71	67.97
2. Belgaum	1,925,549	0.45	1.57	5.57	92.01
3. Bellary	817,914	0.17	0.87	3.90	95.06
4. Bidar	704,928	0.23	1.20	9.25	89.32
5. Bijapur	1,564,416	0.38	1.43	8.29	89.90
6. Chikmagalur	621,569	2.57	6.87	21.73	68.83
7. Chitradurga	1,114,504	0.81	3.34	12.57	83.28
8. Coorg	319,600	0.25	1.71	11.97	86.07
9. Dharwar	1,604,240	0.58	2.33	11.78	85.31
10. Gulbarga	1,429,944	0.32	1.70	10.03	87.95
11. Hassan	952,959	6.20	17.14	32.91	43.75
12. Kolar	1,203,531	4.10	14.36	31.17	50.37
13. Mandya	995,586	2.20	7.58	18.88	71.34
14. Mysore	1,548,120	1.01	3.49	11.40	84.10
15. North Kanara	698,608	5.72	13.11	15.44	65.73
16. Raichur	1,198,269	0.60	3.14	14.50	81.76
17. Shimoga	994,172	3.44	9.41	23.52	63.63
18. South Kanara	1,546,137	0.02	—	0.67	99.31
19. Tumkur	1,437,114	2.11	7.69	22.76	67.44

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part X-B District Census Hand Books.

MAP 134

RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW 26-50 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

BARS ARE PROPORTIONATE TO ABSOLUTE FIGURES OF RURAL POPULATION.

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH BAR DIAGRAM INDICATE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION.

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

MYSORE STATE

BELGAUM 1925 549

BIJAPUR 1,564 416

GULBARGA 1 429 944

BIDAR 704 928

RAICHUR 1 198 269

DHARWAR 1 604 240

BELLARY 817 914

NORTH KANARA 698 608

SHIMOGA 994 172

CHITRADURGA 1 114 504

TUMKUR 1437.114

CHIKMAGALUR 621 569

HASSAN 952 959

KOLAR 1 203 531

BANGALORE 1499 761

COORG 319 600

SOUTH KANARA 1546 137

MANDYA 995 586

MYSORE 1548 120

22 176 921

RURAL POPULATION IN LAKHS

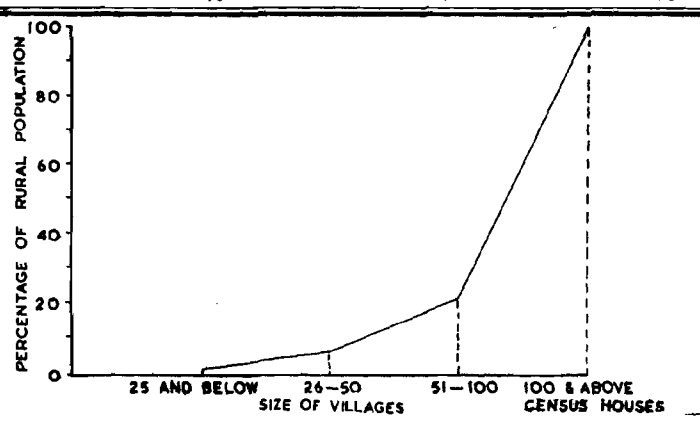
PERCENTAGE

ABOVE 100
51 – 100
26 – 50
25 & BELOW
CENSUS HOUSES

SIZE OF VILLAGES

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 135

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

The map shows the percentage distribution of rural households living in census houses having one room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms and more than 3 rooms. In 1971 census, a room was defined as that structure which had four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead besides being wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{3}$ metres and should be at least 2 metres in height.

The proportions of rural households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms and households living in number of rooms unspecified have been worked out with reference to the total number of rural households separately for each district. Rhombuses are then drawn in proportion to the size of the total rural household in each district. These are then divided into 25 equal parts, each representing 4 percent of the total rural households. The percentages of households occupying one room, two rooms, etc. are represented on these rhombus diagrams using different symbols and colours to distinguish the area under each group as shown in the legend.

According to 1971 census, in the rural areas of the state as a whole, there are 3,722,125 households. Of these, 51.4 per cent households live in houses having only one room. 31.8 per cent of the households live in houses with two rooms, 10.3 per cent of the households live in houses having 3 rooms and only 6.5 per cent of the households dwell in houses having more than 3 rooms. The percentage of households living in number of rooms 'unspecified' is negligible. Thus, it is obvious that the proportion of households is the highest for the class 'one room houses' and it decreases as the number of rooms in the class increases. This state pattern more or less prevails uniformly in all the districts of the state with a few exceptions.

The map reveals that the households living in one room houses account for over 50 per cent of the total households in 12 out of 19 districts of the state. Among the districts, Bellary has the highest percentage of household, namely, 72.3 per cent in the one room category while the lowest percentage of 23.8 per cent in the same category is perceived in Coorg district. In the 7 districts *viz.* Chikmagalur, Coorg, Hassan, North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur where the percentage of households in one room category is below 50 per cent, the proportion of households in two and three roomed houses is considerably higher than in the other 12 districts. Among the four size classes, that of 'more than 3 rooms' has the least value in all the districts. Among all the districts of the state, Coorg has the highest percentage (23.4%) in this category and is followed by South Kanara (13.8%) and Shimoga (11.2%) in that order. In Bellary, the percentage of households occupying more than 3 rooms is the least (2%).

Percentage of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in rural areas, 1971

State/District	Total No. of rural households	Percentage of households occupying			
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6
MYSORE STATE	**3,722,125**	**51.4**	**31.8**	**10.3**	**6.5**
1. Bangalore	255,415	51.3	32.3	10.2	6.2
2. Belgaum	314,760	51.1	32.7	11.0	5.2
3. Bellary	145,730	72.3	20.7	5.0	2.0
4. Bidar	114,465	63.2	24.3	6.7	5.8
5. Bijapur	263,800	54.4	31.7	9.3	4.6
6. Chikmagalur	105,540	34.7	39.9	14.9	10.5
7. Chitradurga	182,235	61.5	29.5	6.4	2.6
8. Coorg	57,250	23.8	35.2	17.6	23.4
9. Dharwar	259,950	61.8	27.2	7.4	3.6
10. Gulbarga	253,275	52.2	28.2	10.4	9.2
11. Hassan	155,875	43.3	37.0	12.2	7.5
12. Kolar	206,935	59.5	27.6	8.3	4.6
13. Mandya	166,985	51.8	33.1	9.8	5.3
14. Mysore	268,575	56.1	31.2	8.4	4.3
15. North Kanara	114,120	42.3	36.6	12.0	9.1
16. Raichur	213,970	56.2	29.4	9.4	5.0
17. Shimoga	153,685	31.2	40.8	16.8	11.2
18. South Kanara	237,605	33.4	36.5	16.3	13.8
19. Tumkur	251,955	48.2	35.3	11.1	5.4

Note : Percentage of households occupying number of rooms 'unspecified' is negligible.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part- IV Report on Housing.

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS

EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

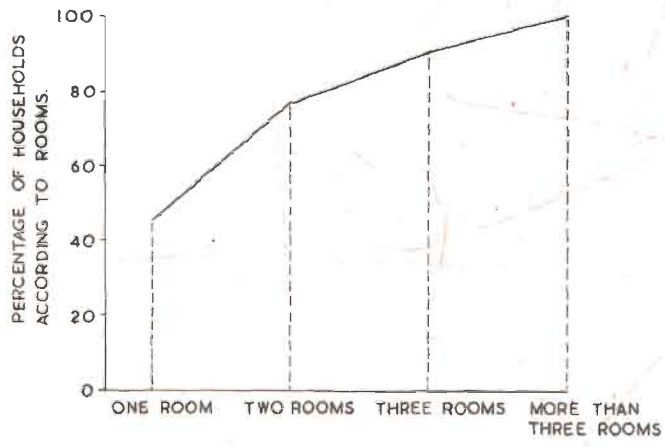
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
360 000
160 000
40 000

MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

BIDAR 114 465
GULBARGA 253 275
BIJAPUR 263 800
BELGAUM 314 760
RAICHUR 213 970
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
NORTH KANARA 259 950
DHARWAR 114 120
BELLARY 145 730
CHITRADURGA 182 235
SHIMOGA 153 685
CHIKMAGALUR 105 540
TUMKUR 251 955
KOLAR 206 935
SOUTH KANARA 237 605
HASSAN 55 875
MANDYA 166 985
BANGALORE 255 415
COORG 57 250
MYSORE 268 575

MYSORE STATE
(NOT TO SCALE)
3 722 125

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 136

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

The map shows the distribution of households classified according to the number of rooms they are occupying namely, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and the number of rooms unspecified in the urban areas of the state at district level. The cartographic technique used to prepare this map is the same as that adopted for the preceding map.

In the urban areas of the state as a whole, it may be noticed that on an average, 41.3 per cent of the households are occupying one room ; 30.8 per cent of the households are occupying two rooms ; 13.8 per cent of the households are occupying 3 rooms and 14.1 per cent of the households are living in houses containing more than 3 rooms each. As compared to rural areas the percentage of households living in houses with more than one room is significantly higher in urban areas.

In the urban areas of the state in as many as 11 out of 19 districts, the proportion of households occupying 'more than three rooms' is greater than the state average of 14.1 per cent and in the case of one more district namely, Bangalore the proportion is equal to the state average. Coorg district has the highest proportion of 27.2 per cent and is closely followed by South Kanara with 26.0 per cent. These two contiguous districts lie in *malnad* region proper and in the coastal regions respectively. The districts of Hassan, Shimoga, North Kanara and Chikmagalur of this group also belong to the *malnad* region. Belgaum district of northern *maidan* and Tumkur and Bangalore districts of the Southern *maidan* region have an above average proportion. But the districts of Bellary, Chitradurga, Raichur, and Dharwar which are in the plains have reported a comparatively low proportion of urban households occupying more than three rooms.

Similarly in the size class of 3 rooms, eleven districts, most of which belong to the *malnad*, coastal and southern *maidan* region have a proportion higher than the state average. South Kanara district with 18.1 per cent tops the list, while Bellary with only 9.6 per cent occupies the bottom-most place.

The range of variation in the size class of 2 rooms is comparatively narrow. Kolar district has the highest proportion of such households (37.2 per cent), while South Kanara with 28.3 per cent has the lowest and the state average is 30.8 per cent.

Households occupying 'one room' constitute the major portion of the total households in the urban areas of 12 districts, of which the most prominent are Bellary (54.1 per cent), Raichur (49.8 per cent) Dharwar (47.2 per cent), Gulbarga (46.6 per cent) and Bangalore (45.1 per cent). The range of variation in this class is quite wide as may be seen from the fact that as against the highest proportion of 54.1 per cent in Bellary district Coorg district has as low as 26.3 per cent.

In terms of the number of rooms occupied by households in urban areas, the map and the data thus depict that the conditions are much better in the urban areas of coastal, the *malnad* and the southern *maidan* region as compared to the central and north-eastern *maidan* region.

Percentage of Households Occupying One, Two, Three and More Than Three Rooms in Urban Areas, 1971

State/District	Total urban households	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6
MYSORE STATE	**1,162,180**	**41.3**	**30.8**	**13.8**	**14.1**
1. Bangalore	297,895	45.1	28.8	12.0	14.1
2. Belgaum	80,110	38.9	29.9	16.3	14.9
3. Bellary	53,860	54.1	28.6	9.6	7.7
4. Bidar	15,910	42.7	29.6	12.2	15.5
5. Bijapur	71,320	42.1	32.7	13.6	11.6
6. Chikmagalur	18,995	32.4	30.3	17.8	19.5
7. Chitradurga	43,995	44.8	34.0	12.6	8.6
8. Coorg	11,015	26.3	29.9	16.6	27.2
9. Dharwar	120,755	47.2	31.8	11.4	9.6
10. Gulbarga	51,675	46.6	29.1	11.6	12.7
11. Hassan	25,080	27.0	31.0	17.3	24.7
12. Kolar	53,510	33.1	37.2	15.5	14.2
13. Mandya	27,835	44.1	32.2	12.8	10.9
14. Mysore	83,820	38.2	29.9	15.8	16.1
15. North Kanara	26,180	31.8	34.9	17.3	16.0
16. Raichur	38,515	49.8	29.3	11.9	9.0
17. Shimoga	50,660	31.8	34.9	17.8	15.5
18. South Kanara	59,150	27.6	28.3	18.1	26.0
19. Tumkur	31,900	31.3	34.7	16.5	17.5

Note: The percentage of households occupying number of rooms 'unspecified' is either nil or negligible.

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part-IV Report on Housing.

MAP 136

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :–
State
District

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS

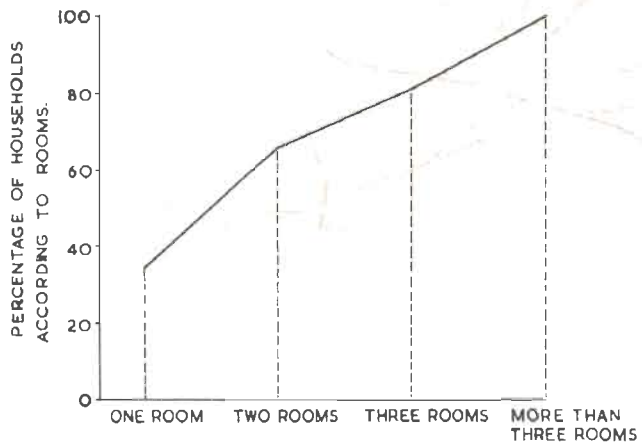
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
360 000
160 000
40 000

MAHARASHTRA
15 910 BIDAR
51 675 GULBARGA
71 320 BIJAPUR
80 110 BELGAUM
38 515 RAICHUR
120 755 DHARWAR
53 860 BELLARY
26 180 NORTH KANARA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
ARABIAN SEA
43 995 CHITRADURGA
50 660 SHIMOGA
18 995 CHIKMAGALUR
59 150 SOUTH KANARA
25 080 HASSAN
11 015 COORG
31 900 TUMKUR
MANDYA 27 835
53 510 KOLAR
BANGALORE 297 895
MYSORE STATE (NOT TO SCALE) 1 162 180
83 820 MYSORE
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°



MAP 137

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971

The map shows districtwise distribution of the census houses classified according to the six types of uses to which they are put.

According to the nature of use, as revealed at the house listing operation of the 1971 census, all the census houses are grouped into the following 6 types.

1. Residence
2. Shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry.
3. Hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places. Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) and places of worship.
4. Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices.
5. Factories, workshops and worksheds.
6. Others, which include medical institutions, schools, colleges, etc.

The percentage of houses in the above 6 types to the total number of census houses is calculated for each district separately. In each district 6 bars are drawn to depict the above 6 types of houses in proportion to the number of houses under each type. The bars are shaded with different hatchings for purposes of differentiation and the absolute as well the percentage scales are also indicated on either sides of the diagrams.

The map reveals that a large proportion of the census houses is used for residential purposes. In the state as a whole, out of 6,328,085 census houses, those used exclusively for residential purposes account for 72.79 per cent. If the absolute numbers of census houses are considered it is noticed that Bangalore district which ranks first in population has the highest number of census houses put to residential use (530,125), while Coorg district which has the smallest population size in the state has the smallest number. The proportion of houses used as residence varies from 65.61 per cent in Chikmagalur to 81.56 per cent in Bidar.

A total of 161,365 houses are used as shop-*cum*-residence and workshop-*cum*-residence (including household industry) in the state as a whole. The highest number of census houses used partly for residence is in South Kanara district (23,755) which is followed by Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bangalore and Chitradurga. In each of these 5 districts, the number of partly residential houses exceeds 10,000. The proportion of houses in this type varies from 0.89 per cent in Hassan to 6.21 per cent in South Kanara as against the state average of 2.55 per cent.

Census houses used as hotels, sarais etc., account for 3.14 per cent of the total census houses in the state. The total number of census houses of this type in the state is 198,365. The number of such houses exceeds 10,000 only in 10 out of the 19 districts of the state. There are 184,130 houses that are being used as shops and this excludes eating houses, business houses and offices., which account for 2.91 per cent of the total census houses. Among the districts, Bangalore has the highest number of census houses in this type. In the districts of Dharwar, South Kanara, Belgaum, Bijapur, and Mysore the total number of houses in in this type exceeds 10,000.

In the state, there are altogether 80,165 census houses which are being used as factories, workshops and worksheds. Out of this, Bangalore district claims 15,220 houses. In all the other districts, the number of houses put to such a type of use is less than 10,000.

The number of census houses put to other uses in the state is 589,310. At state as well as at district level, except in the case of Bidar, this residuary category of others form the second largest in size. Kolar district claims the highest number of census houses of this type (66,200) while Bidar district has the lowest number (5,215).

MAP 137

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS

I RESIDENCE

II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARMASHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEAT-MEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENTS AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYATGHAR) AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES, BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES.

V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS

VI OTHERS

MAHARASHTRA

BIDAR 155 830

BIJAPUR 428 350

GULBARGA 387 955

BELGAUM 492 635

RAICHUR 311 345

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DHARWAR 489 680

BELLARY 256 035

NORTH KANARA 201 495

SHIMOGA 272 345

CHITRADURGA 282 875

TUMKUR 393 215

KOLAR 380 845

MYSORE STATE

ANDHRA PRADESH

CHIKMAGALUR 182 895

SOUTH KANARA 382 720

HASSAN 251 065

COORG 91 580

MANDYA 234 210

MYSORE 441 430

BANGALORE 691 580

KERALA

TAMIL NADU

CENSUS HOUSES IN LAKHS — PERCENTAGE

6 328 085

I II III IV V VI
USES

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

PERCENTAGE

CENSUS HOUSES — VACANT HOUSES

75·34 72·79 78·48 81·39 82·66 92·97 100·00

46·07 47·69 52·31 51·51 49·67 63·28 58·20

(CENSUS HOUSES IN 00 000)

MAP 138

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971

The map shows districtwise proportion of census households living in rented houses to total number of census households in urban areas.

The percentage of households living in rented houses to the total census households in urban areas is calculated for each district separately. These percentage values are grouped into 6 ranges and districts are shaded according to their rangewise percentage values using choropleth technique.

In the urban areas of the state as a whole, over 55% of the households live in rented houses. In the district of Bangalore, Coorg, Shimoga, Kolar, and South Kanara the proportion of households living in rented houses is much higher. Bangalore (70.60%) among the districts has the highest proportion of households living in rented houses.

The proportion of urban households living in the rented houses is generally high in the southern districts than in the northern districts of the state. Bidar district has the lowest percentage of urban households living in rented houses.

Households living in rented houses in urban areas 1971

State / District	Total urban households	Urban households in rented houes	Percentage of households living in rented houses
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**1,162,180**	**642,545**	**55.29**
1. Bangalore	297,895	210,310	70.60
2. Belgaum	80,110	36,690	45.80
3. Bellary	53,860	21,405	39.74
4. Bidar	15,910	4,390	27.59
5. Bijapur	71,320	31,375	43.99
6. Chikmagalur	18,995	10,125	53.30
7. Chitradurga	43,995	22,735	51.68
8. Coorg	11,015	7,635	69.31
9. Dharwar	120,755	59,315	49.12
10. Gulbarga	51,675	24,500	47.41
11. Hassan	25,080	13,200	52.63
12. Kolar	53,510	33,250	62.14
13. Mandya	27,835	12,385	44.49
14. Mysore	83,820	45,290	54.03
15. North Kanara	26,180	12,075	46.12
16. Raichur	38,515	13,740	35.67
17. Shimoga	50,660	32,360	63.88
18. South Kanara	59,150	35,775	60.48
19. Tumkur	31,900	15,990	50.13

Source: Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part-IV Report on Housing.

MAP 138

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN RENTED HOUSES

- 56.01 AND ABOVE
- 50.01 – 56.00 STATE AVERAGE 55.29
- 44.01 – 50.00
- 38.01 – 44.00
- 32.01 – 38.00
- 32.00 AND BELOW

BIDAR 27.59%
GULBARGA 47.41%
BIJAPUR 43.99%
BELGAUM 45.80%
RAICHUR 35.67%
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR 49.12%
BELLARY 39.74%
NORTH KANARA 46.12%
SHIMOGA 63.88%
CHITRADURGA 51.68%
CHIKMAGALUR 53.30%
TUMKUR 50.13%
KOLAR 62.14%
SOUTH KANARA 60.48%
HASSAN 52.63%
BANGALORE 70.60%
MANDYA 44.49%
COORG 69.31%
MYSORE 54.03%

MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km^2
0 20.50 45.23 75.80 89.86 97.16 100.00
0 39.32 86.75 145.37 172.32 191.77 186.32
(IN 000 Km^2)

PERCENTAGE
RENTED HOUSES
0 49.70 66.41 88.97 97.18 99.32 100.00
0 3.19 4.26 5.71 6.24 6.43 6.38
(RENTED HOUSES IN 00000)

MAP 139

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971

The map shows the number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses at the district level.

The number of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses is worked out separately for all the districts of the state. These indices are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the index and districts are shaded using choropleth technique according to their percentage values.

The number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses is only 16 for the state as a whole. South Kanara district ranks first as it has the highest index of 25 among all the districts. In Bangalore and 6 contiguous districts of Coorg, South Kanara, North Kanara, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur this index is higher than that for the state. Shimoga and Bellary districts have the same index as that of the state. Tumkur district has recorded the lowest number (7) of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses in the state.

MAP 139

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 CENSUS HOUSES
- 20 AND ABOVE
- 17–19
- 14–16 STATE AVERAGE 16
- 11–13
- 8–10
- 7 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 8
GULBARGA 10
BIJAPUR 18
BELGAUM 21
RAICHUR 12
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR 22
BELLARY 16
NORTH KANARA 17
CHITRADURGA 12
ANDHRA PRADESH
SHIMOGA 16
CHIKMAGALUR 15
TUMKUR 7
KOLAR 10
SOUTH KANARA 25
HASSAN 11
BANGALORE 19
MANDYA 11
COORG 21
KERALA
MYSORE 13
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
AREA IN Km²
0 20·70 39·13 53·55 78·88 94·47 100·00
0 39·70 75·03 102·68 151·26 181·16 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
0 1·97 3·47 4·17 5·29 5·84 6·00
0 3237 5 679 6 810 8 635 9822 9545
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

MAP 140

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971

The map portrays the number of hospital beds per lakh of population at the taluk level.

The number of hospital beds per lakh of population is calculated for all the taluks of the state and these figures are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the legend. All the taluks according to these ranges are shaded with different hatching by choropleth technique.

There are 94 hospital beds per one lakh of population in the state. There is considerable variation in this number at the taluk level as revealed in the map. The number of hospital beds per one lakh of population is significantly high in all the taluks containing a class I city or district headquarters, with the exception of Bijapur, Mandya, Karwar and Raichur taluks. Thus out of 26 taluks in the first range *viz.*, 101 and above, 19 taluks are those containing a city with over 1 lakh population or district headquarters. Coorg being an exception has all its 3 taluks in this range. In all only 27 taluks, 26 in the first range and one *i.e.*, Haveri taluk from the second range have a hospital bed-population ratio higher than the state average. Further, the location of the state average in the second range itself highlights the fact that there is a highly disproportionate availability of important service in the state with only 27 of the taluks enjoying a better facility of hospital beds. The second range *viz.*, 41-100 claims 29 taluks. In North Kanara and Hassan a major number of taluks fall in this range. Thus *malnad* and coastal areas of the state *i.e.*, the region under North Kanara, South Kanara, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Coorg together appear to have a better facility than the rest of the regions in the state.

Source :—1. Directorate of Health and Family Planning, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

2. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II A, General Population Tables.

MAP 140

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1971

- 101 AND ABOVE
- 41 – 100 STATE AVERAGE 94
- 31 – 40
- 21 – 30
- 11 – 20
- 10 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE

AREA IN Km²

0 14·52 30·17 38·62 54·40 88·09 100·00

0 27·76 57·68 73·83 104·00 168·39 191·15

(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE

HOSPITAL BEDS

0 60·66 78·31 83·25 89·66 98·58 100·00

0 6197 8000 8505 9160 10071 10216

(NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION)

MAP 141

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971

The number of registered medical practitioners per one lakh of population is depicted in this map at the district level.

The districtwise number of registered Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners were collected from the Karnataka Gazette and Karnataka Homoeopathic Practitioners Board, Bangalore. For each district the number of registered medical practitioners per one lakh of population is calculated and these values are grouped into 6 ranges. The districts are shaded with different hatching according to their values using choropleth technique.

The number of medical practitioners per lakh of population is 38 in the state. The districts which have a higher number of medical practitioners than the state average are South Kanara, Dharwar, Bangalore, Bijapur and Belgaum. South Kanara claims the highest number of 64 among the districts. In all the districts which formed the former princely state, excepting Bangalore and Coorg, the number is quite below the state average. Mandya district has the lowest number of medical practitioners in the state.

Number of Medical Practitioners per 100,000 of population, 1971.

State / District	Total population 1971	Total number of registered medical practitioners	Number of registered medical practitioners per lakh of population 1971
1	2	3	4
MYSORE STATE	**29,299,014**	**11,033**	**38**
1. Bangalore	3,365,515	1,950	58
2. Belgaum	2,423,342	1,145	47
3. Bellary	1,122,686	325	29
4. Bidar	824,059	165	20
5. Bijapur	1,985,591	1,033	52
6. Chikmagalur	736,647	172	23
7. Chitradurga	1,397,456	324	23
8. Coorg	378,291	79	21
9. Dharwar	2,342,213	1,484	63
10. Gulbarga	1,739,220	427	25
11. Hassan	1,102,370	188	17
12. Kolar	1,156,646	349	23
13. Mandya	1,154,374	135	12
14. Mysore	2,077,238	599	29
15. North Kanara	849,105	305	36
16. Raichur	1,415,740	512	36
17. Shimoga	1,301,485	373	29
18. South Kanara	1,939,315	1,240	64
19. Tumkur	1,627,721	228	14

Source : 1. Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-A General Population Tables.

2. Alphabetical list of Registered Medical Practitioners in Karnataka State, Karnataka Homoeopathic Practitioners Board.

3. Gazette, Government of Karnataka, Part III – 2 July 29, 1971; May 25, 1972; December 20, 1973.

MAP 141

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District

NUMBER OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100000 OF POPULATION
- 49 AND ABOVE
- 42-48
- 35-41 STATE AVERAGE 38
- 28-34
- 21-27
- 20 AND BELOW

MAHARASHTRA
BIDAR 20
GULBARGA 25
BIJAPUR 52
BELGAUM 47
RAICHUR 36
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAR 63
BELLARY 29
NORTH KANARA 36
CHITRADURGA 23
SHIMOGA 29
CHIKMAGALUR 23
TUMKUR 14
KOLAR 23
SOUTH KANARA 64
HASSAN 17
BANGALORE 58
MANDYA 12
COORG 21
MYSORE 29
ANDHRA PRADESH
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

PERCENTAGE
0 24·64 31·63 44·29 61·18 85·48 100·00
AREA IN Km²
0 47·25 60·66 84·94 117·33 163·93 191·77
(IN 000 Km²)

PERCENTAGE
0 52·15 62·30 69·45 81·60 93·75 100·00
REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS
0 5 707 6 852 7 669 8 966 10 317 11 033
NUMBER OF REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

MAP 142

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971

The map shows the number of primary health centres per one lakh of population in the state.

The number of primary health centres per one lakh of population is computed for all the taluks of the state and these indices are grouped into 6 ranges as shown in the index of the map. Taluks are shaded with dark to light hatching using choropleth technique according to their values from high to low. Taluks which have no primary health centres are denoted by blank space.

There are 265 primary health centres in the state. The number of primary health centres per lakh of population works out to 0.90 which indicates that in this state on an average a primary health centre serves over 1.11 lakh persons.

In 3 taluks primary health centres are not located. These taluks are Narasimharajapura and Sringeri in Chikmagalur district and Savanur in Dharwar district. In the northern parts of the state, a contiguous stretch is discernible which shows a relatively better primary health services.

There are 13 taluks in the first range *viz.*, 151 and above. Dharwar and North Kanara districts have 3 taluks each in this range. The second range consists 31 taluks and here too Dharwar and North Kanara districts claim 4 and 3 taluks respectively. 18 of the 31 taluks in this range are in the northern parts of the state.

The range 1.01 to 1.25 claims 40 taluks. The districts which have considerable number of taluks in this range are Bijapur (5), Bangalore (4), Belgaum (3), Dharwar (3), Gulbarga (3) and Tumkur (3).

The fourth range 0.76—1.00 in which the state average falls contains 47 taluks, the highest number among the 6 ranges. The districts which have a large number of taluks in this range are Hassan and Kolar 5 each, Bijapur 4, Dharwar 4, North Kanara 4, Gulbarga 3, Mysore 3, Shimoga 3 and Tumkur 3.

The last two ranges which are below the range containing the state average together have 41 taluks containing 33 and 8 respectively. Except Bijapur, North Kanara and Hassan all the districts have a representation in this range.

Source: Department of Health and Family Planning Services, Government of Karnataka.

MAP 142

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971

24 12 0 24 48 72 MILES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 KILOMETRES

Boundaries :-
State
District
Taluk

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

- 1·51 AND ABOVE
- 1·26 – 1·50
- 1·01 – 1·25
- 0·76 – 1·00 STATE AVERAGE 0·98
- 0·51 – 0·75
- 0·50 AND BELOW
- NO PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

MAHARASHTRA

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

KERALA

ANDHRA PRADESH

TAMIL NADU

74° E. OF GREENWICH 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°

18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°

