

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-9

KARNATAKA

PART X-A

TOWN DIRECTORY

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—KARNATAKA STATE

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

Part I-A	Administration Report—Enumeration (For official use only)
Part I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation (For official use only)
Part II-A	General Population Tables
Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract (in two volumes)
Part III-A	General Economic Tables
Part III-B	General Economic Tables
Part IV-A	Social and Cultural Tables
Part IV-B	Social and Cultural Tables
Part V-A	Migration Tables
Part V-B	Migration Tables
Part VI-A	Fertility Tables
Part VI-B	Fertility Tables
Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled population
Part VIII-A	Household Tables
Part VIII-B	Household Tables
Part VIII-C	Report on Households
Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part X-A	Town Directory (State volume)
Part X-B	Survey reports on Selected Towns
Part X-C	Survey reports on Selected Villages
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special Studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part XII	Census Atlas
Part XIII	District Census Handbooks— Part A : Village and Town Directory Part B : Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract
1981 Census Papers	Special Papers are also planned and will be published as and when these are ready.

ALL INDIA VOLUMES

Volumes similar to those indicated above, except Part XIII, are being published at the All India Level also.

The District Census Handbooks will be available for sale at the Government Central Press, Bangalore and the other publications at the office of the Director of Census operations, Karnataka, Bangalore and the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, New Delhi-110054.

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FOREWORD

Under the 1971 Census series publications, for the first time a state level town directory volume was brought out as a source of basic data in respect of all the towns in the state. The town directory volume of 1971 series proved useful to the planners, administrators, research workers, academicians and others and, therefore, the state level town directory based on the 1981 census is also proposed to be published. The basic frame of the town directory of the 1981 series remains more or less the same as in the case of the 1971 series. However, a few modifications and innovations have been made to make it more informative and useful. It is with this objective in view that, besides a new statement, a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on data on the primary census abstracts and infrastructure have been added.

2. The volume is divided into two sections. Section A presents an analytical note, the town directory covering 7 statements, town-wise primary census abstract and a few appendices. Section B contains a number of important maps, including maps on land use pattern. Statements I to VI of the town directory provide a wide range of demographic, economic, social and cultural data in respect of each town. These cover information on the location of towns, civic administration status, growth history, physical aspects, civic and other amenities, municipal finances, medical, educational, recreational and cultural amenities besides trade, commerce, industry and banking institutions, etc. These statements are broadly comparable to similar statements included in the town directory of the 1971 series and the data contained therein is amenable to a trend analysis. The statement VII of 1971 series of town directory relating to population by religion and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been dropped as its compilation is expected to take time. A new statement IV-A, however, endeavours to provide information on civic and other amenities in slums in Class-I and Class-II towns. It is hoped that this information will be useful for undertaking new or strengthening the existing basic civic services in the slums to meet one of the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme.

3. The data for the town directory has been compiled in the Census Directorate under the direction of shri B.K. Das, I.A.S., the Director of Census Operations Karnataka. His team of devoted workers led by Shri M.S. Ramachandra, Asst. Director of Census Operations worked painstakingly for compilation of the volume. The task of planning, designing and coordination of the project has been carried out by Dr. N.G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map), provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. The draft manuscripts compiled in the Census Directorate have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters by Shri Mahipal Singh, Junior Investigator under the able guidance of Shri M.M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I avail of this opportunity to thank all my colleagues who contributed to this project.

New Delhi
2 September, 1983

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

In his foreword to this volume, Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., has explained in clear terms the historical background as well as the scope and coverage of the State Level Town Directories. As has been mentioned therein, the credit for compilation of the basic data presented in this volume rests chiefly with Shri B.K. Das, I.A.S. for it was under his able stewardship that all the operations pertaining to the 1981 Census were successfully carried out in Karnataka. Before this volume could be brought to its final form, Shri B. K. Das had to resume his duties under the State Government. Consequently, the privilege of writing this preface has devolved on me. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Shri B.K. Das for his vigorous leadership and constant guidance.

The townwise data presented here in Statements II to VI and IV-A have been furnished mainly by the officers of the concerned civic administrative bodies to whom the blank formats and instruction sheets were mailed in advance. Besides, officers of various Departments of the Government of Karnataka, such as Revenue, Education, Health Services, etc., were also requested to furnish town level details on aspects coming under their purview. But for their unstinted cooperation and ready response it would not have been possible to put together the voluminous mass of data that forms the subject matter of this volume. I hereby thankfully acknowledge the valuable contribution of all these officers. I am also thankful to the Director of Town Planning for having supplied copies of the land use maps of various towns for reference and use as the basic material in the preparation of the urban land use maps presented in this volume.

I would like to record my appreciation of the work done by the officers and the staff of this Directorate who have been directly involved in the preparation of this volume.

I am deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., former Registrar General, India, and am equally indebted to Shri V. S. Verma, I.A.S., the present Registrar General, India, I am also thankful to Dr. N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (SS) (now retired) and Shri M. M. Dua, Deputy Director, S. S. Division, as well as to Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for their valuable guidance. My thanks are also due to Shri B. P. Jain, Assistant Director (Printing) and Shri H. K. Jhamb, Senior Technical Assistant (Printing) office of the Registrar General, India, for the keen interest he has evinced in this matter.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to the Manager, other officers and the staff of the Govt. of India Press, Faridabad for having printed this volume in a very short time.

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Bangalore
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SECTION-A

(i) ANALYTICAL NOTE

(ii) STATEMENTS (I-VI)

(iii) PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

(iv) APPENDICES (I-VI)

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Introduction : The attainment of independence and the consequential changes in the politico-social as well as administrative outlook and the launching of various developmental projects all over the country with the objective of ushering in a Welfare State provided the necessary momentum to the process of urbanisation which was already manifest in the country. The overwhelmingly rural character of the country began to give way under the pressure of all round progress and the spurt in industrialisation. With the passage of time, the process of urbanisation gained further momentum. It is now an established fact that the country is passing through a phase of rapid urbanisation. The number of urban units, the sheer size of urban population and the proportion of the urban-dwellers in the total population are all increasing continuously at what may be termed as an accelerated exception to this general trend. In other words, the exception to this general trend. In other words, the impact of rapid urbanisation is very much in evidence in the entire country including Karnataka. In order to understand and appreciate the intricacies of the changes that are taking place it is necessary to put together and analyse at least some elementary details pertaining to the urban areas at the different levels of the administrative set-up of the country. Moreover, urbanisation is a complex phenomenon and even though it is regarded as a sign of progress, usually it gives rise to a multiplicity of problems of considerable social, economic and political implications. These problems which are specifically associated with the emergence of very large cities and uncontrolled urbanisation in general are, in the near future, likely to assume very serious proportions in the country and demand greater attention of all those who are concerned with the welfare of the people. Though the main factor that promotes the growth of urban population is the natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths, the magnitude of the influx of rural population to the urban areas is quite considerable. Increase in the size of towns calls for a massive mobilisation of the resources to overcome the problems of housing, sanitation, supply of drinking water, transportation, provision of amenities and services etc. Furthermore, over-concentration, especially of people with different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds, leads to the emergence of conflicting situations affecting the economic, social, cultural and political fabric of life of the people. The first symptoms appear in the form of chronic unemployment. Gradually the other problems associated with urbanisation such as the unrestricted growth of slums and substandard areas, increase in crime rates, prostitution, addiction to drugs etc., assume pathological proportions. It is for these reasons that the study of urbanisation as such and the different facets of the problems associated therewith has of late been attracting the attention of the administrators, planners and policy makers as well as the social scientists and the research scholars. Such a study is possible only when at least some elementary data on all the towns are available for different periods of time. As its very name signifies, the Town Directory aims at making available such basic data in respect of all the towns and this volume in particular is confined to the towns of Karnataka State only. In addition to the salient demographic data based on the census count it provides information regarding the availability of various amenities and services in each one of the towns. Before proceeding further it would therefore be necessary to know what exactly is meant by a town, or more precisely, an *urban area* in the census terminology.

Census concept of a town i.e. *urban area* :

In all the countries of the world including India it has for long been an established practice to present the census results according to the rural and urban categorisation. However, any uniform definition of an urban area which could be applied universally to all the countries has not been evolved so far. Indeed there appears to be a tacit agreement that there should not be any standardised definition of an urban area. Like several other sociological concepts, an urban area is an abstraction even though the elements of which it consists—residents, structures, means of transportation etc.,—are concrete entities. The quest for a single criterion in defining an urban area has virtually been given up and most sociologists now consider that a proper definition must consist of a combination of factors. In our own country, till 1961, the definition of an urban area varied from State to State and the State level Officer entrusted with the task of conducting the census enjoyed considerable latitude in declaring any given place as an urban area. Such a situation is quite understandable, for prior to independence the politico-administrative set-up differed from State to State and region to region. In the absence of a single enforcing agency for the country as a whole it was indeed a difficult proposition to evolve an uniform definition and ensure strict adherence to it. The provision for exercising discretionary powers was quite a temptation, in as much as, it has been sarcastically put, in some of the earlier censuses in order to lay claims to respectability some princely states were inclined to treat any village with a lamp-post as an urban area. This realisation resulted in an attempt to remove such incongruities at the 1961 census when certain uniform and somewhat rigid tests were sought to be applied throughout the country for determining whether a particular place could be classified as an urban area. The definition then formulated has gained general acceptability. It may therefore be worthwhile to recount the same at this juncture.

The criteria prescribed in 1961 were threefold : (a) all municipalities, cantonments, notified areas and other places enjoying recognised local administration like civil lines were treated automatically as towns, (b) for the other areas the eligibility yardsticks were : (i) a population of not less than 5000; (ii) a density of not less than 1000 persons per square mile; and (iii) at least three-fourths of the adult male population should be employed in pursuits other than agriculture, (c) the Superintendents (i.e. Directors) of Census Operations were empowered to treat as town any other place which, while not fulfilling any of the conditions mentioned above, possessed pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.

Obviously, the element of discretion could not altogether be removed. The same definition with some minor modifications in phraseology was adopted at the 1971 census. The element of discretionary powers was also retained. The principles on which the places were designated as urban for 1971 census purposes were as follows :

(a) All places covered by municipal corporations, municipalities, cantonment boards, town boards, notified area committees or similar local bodies irrespective of their population size or other characteristics;

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria (based on the 1961 census) :

  (i) a minimum population of 5,000;

  (ii) at least 75 per cent of the male working population being engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

  (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometre (i.e. 1000 persons per square mile).

(c) Places which, though not satisfying the above criteria, had pronounced urban characteristics as judged by the Director of Census Operations (after due consultations with the concerned State Government authorities).

In order to ensure comparability with the earlier censuses and provide a proper basis for an analysis of the trends of urbanisation in the country as also for administrative convenience, the same definition of an urban unit as was adopted at the 1971 census has been retained for the 1981 census also. True to expectations, the demographic test specified at (b) above is to be applied with reference to the 1971 census data relating to the particular place under consideration. With regard to the minimum population prescribed, however, a flexible approach was adopted in the sense that a few places with a little less than 5000 inhabitants in 1971 were considered as eligible for classification as urban on merits in the light of the growth rate in the region and their specific development propensity. It was anticipated that in view of the already manifest growth potential the population of such places would cross the 5000 mark by 1981, if not a little earlier. Another departure, though of a minor nature, introduced now is with regard to the categorisation of certain economic activities as agricultural or non-agricultural. The industrial category III, comprising the activities of livestock rearing, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, which was covered under the non-agricultural category for purposes of (b) (ii) above in the 1961 and 1971 definitions, has now been regarded as 'allied to agriculture'. Obviously, while applying the occupation test for classification purposes at the 1981 census, the male workers engaged in the above-mentioned activities have been grouped with the cultivators and the agricultural labourers. The third criteria which provides for the use of discretionary powers to the Directors of Census Operations has also been retained, even though, one has to concede, it has been affected somewhat by the imposition of an additional restriction. Each case proposed under this clause was subjected to a further scrutiny with reference to all the relevant material at the highest level, namely the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India, before the seal of final assent was put on it. The possibility of a few places enjoying the status of the headquarters of a district or a sub-division or a taluk not at all satisfying the criteria laid down for classification as an urban area was also visualised. It was decided that no special weightage was to be given to its status as an administrative headquarters. However, if any such place had, for one reason or the other, been classified as urban since 1961 or earlier it was decided prudent to continue to treat that place as an urban area for purposes of 1981 census also. A similar exception has been made regarding the special project area townships which are being treated as towns since 1961 or earlier but do not, at present, strictly conform to the definition of an urban area.

Thus, by definition, the census recognises three distinct types of urban units. : those which are incorporated as urban areas by virtue of a statutory notification, those which fulfil the empirical test and those which are regarded as urban areas purely for census purposes in view of certain special characteristics noticed therein at a particular point of time. It is perhaps needless to state that the statutory urban areas are far more numerous than those that satisfy the demographic criteria alone as well as those that come under the discretionary category. In census parlance and by usage each *urban area,* that is each *urban unit,* is referred to as a *'Census town'* or merely as a *town* and every town with a population of 100,000 or more is called a city. Since 1971 however an additional concept regarding urban areas has been introduced for the presentation of the demographic data in the census reports. This concept, namely the *urban agglomeration,* is purely a statistical concept which has been adopted to portray a sociological phenomenon as well.

Very often, it has been noticed, large railway colonies, university campuses, and large clusters of houses come up outside the statutory limits of a

city or a town in what may be termed as a contiguous spread of the urban area. Such areas, if treated in isolation, may not qualify to be designated as separate towns. In reality they represent the outgrowths of the town and deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been regarded as composite urban units called *urban agglomerations*. An urban agglomeration may consist of :

(a) a city with continuous outgrowth (the part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);

(b) one town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a); or

(c) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

The adoption of the two distinct concepts of the urban area or town and the urban agglomeration has to some extent affected the manner of presentation of the demographic data in the census volumes. The constituents of the urban agglomeration, especially if these are independent towns in their own right, loose their individual identity, for each urban agglomeration is regarded as a single unit comparable to a town. As a result, when the expressions such as 'total number of towns' and 'total number of urban agglomerations/towns' are used distinctively, it is quite likely that the number shown against the latter would be much less than that reported against the former. For example in Karnataka, according to the concept of an 'urban area' as such, there are 281 units. This number gets reduced to 250 units when the concept of urban agglomeration is also simultaneously applied. In other words according to one reckoning there are 281 towns and according to another there are 250 urban agglomerations/towns. At the all India level, excluding Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, while the total number of towns is 3893 the number of urban agglomerations/towns comes to 3245 only. Relevant data have however been presented separately for each urban agglomeration as a collective unit and also for each one of its urban constituent units in all the census publications including this volume.

Scope of Town Directory :

Compilation of a State Level Town Directory formed a special feature of the 1971 census. In view of its usefulness to the planners, administrators, research workers and academicians it has been continued at the 1981 census also. Though the basic frame of the town directory of 1981 is essentially the same as that of the 1971 town directory, a few modifications and innovations have been made to render the volume a little more informative and useful. Comparatively speaking there has been some reduction in the content as well. For instance one of the statements of 1971 town directory which provided sexwise distribution of the town's population by religion and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has now been dropped. Information on functional classification of towns has also been omitted.

This volume is divided into two sections. While the analytical note, the seven town-directory statements and the town-wise primary census abstract besides five appendices are presented in Section A, Section B is devoted exclusively to maps.

The seven town directory statements and the urban primary census abstract provide a wide range of demographic, economic, social and cultural data in respect of each town. In all these statements, the towns of the State appear in a particular sequence, namely in an alphabetical order of their names in English, as finalised for purposes of the 1981 census. The main aspects on which town-wise information is furnished are : growth history; physical aspects and location with reference to administrative and such other centres of importance; receipts and expenditure of the concerned civic body; nature and extent of the availability of basic urban amenities such as roads, sanitation and water supply, electricity etc., and facilities for medical treatment, education at different levels, recreation and cultural activities; trade, commerce and industry besides the number of banking and co-operative credit institutions; and lastly the demographic data as revealed at the 1981 census count in the form of the primary census abstract. The appendices mentioned above provide information on the location of town with reference to the district and tahsil to which they belong, list of towns arranged in the order of population size for the entire State and also for each one of the districts, list of towns having outgrowths and names of places of tourist interst in different towns. The explanatory note furnished elsewhere in this section itself in respect of each town directory statement and the PCA provides details about the scope and coverage, the concepts and the various abbreviations made use of and also its limitations.

The maps presented in Section B of this volume depict the following aspects : (i) administrative divisions of the State, (ii) location and growth of towns, (iii) percentage of urban population to total population and (iv) urban land use maps in respect of all the Class I and Class II towns and a small sample of ten towns selected from among the other classes of towns. The introductory note given in Section B. contains additional information about the scope and content of the maps presented in this volume.

Population growth trends and urbanisation since 1901 :

Table 1 provides a comparative idea regarding the decadal growth of population in the country as also in the Karnataka State. The rural-urban break up, indicated therein, helps one to assess the trends of urbanisation as well. It may at the outset be observed that the total population of the country has increased by 187 per cent during the past 80 years, that is at a crude rate of about 2.3 per cent per

TABLE 1

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN KARNATAKA AND ALL INDIA SINCE 1901

Census Year	KARNATAKA STATE						ALL INDIA					
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Decadal percentage variation	Population	Decadal percentage variation	Population	Decadal percentage variation	Population	Decadal percentage variation	Population	Decadal percentage variation	Population	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901 . . .	1,30,54,754	..	1,14,14,854	..	16,39,900	..	23,83,96,327	..	21,25,44,454	..	2,58,51,873	..
1911 . . .	1,35,25,251	3·60	1,19,61,479	4·79	15,63,772	—4·64	25,20,93,390	5·75	22,61,51,757	6·40	2,59,41,633	0·35
1921 . . .	1,33,77,599	—1·09	1,15,36,912	—3·35	18,40,687	17·71	25,13,21,213	—0·31	22,32,35,046	—1·29	2,80,86,167	8·27
1931 . . .	1,46,32,992	9·38	1,23,93,858	7·43	22,39,134	21·65	27,89,77,238	11·00	24,55,21,249	9·98	3,34,55,989	19·12
1941 . . .	1,62,55,368	11·09	1,35,01,401	8·94	27,53,967	22·99	31,86,60,580	14·22	27,45,07,283	11·81	4,41,53,297	31·97
1951 . . .	1,94,01,956	19·36	1,49,48,476	10·72	44,53,480	61·71	36,10,88,090	13·31	29,86,44,381	8·79	6,24,43,709	41·42
1961 . . .	2,35,86,772	21·57	1,83,20,279	22·56	52,66,493	18·26	43,92,34,771	21·64	36,02,98,168	20·64	7,89,36,603	26·4
1971 . . .	2,92,99,014	24·22	2,21,76,921	21·05	71,22,093	35·23	54,81,59,652	24·80	43,90,45,675	21·86	10,91,13,977	38·23
1981 . . .	3,71,35,714	26·75	2,64,06,108	19·07	1,07,29,606	50·65	68,51,84,692	25·00	52,54,57,335	19·68	15,97,27,357	46·39

annum. During the same period, the urban population has increased by 518 per cent, which gives out a crude rate of about 6.5 per annum. The decadal data show that the rate of growth has not been quite uniform and also that the momentum of growth has substantially increased during the recent years. As may be seen from table 1, the growth trends displayed by Karnataka are quite in conformity with those noticeable at the all India level. The increase in the total population of Karnataka over the past 80 years is of the order of 184 per cent—a figure marginally lower than the average for the country. During the same period the urban population of the State has increased by 554 per cent—a figure which is slightly above the all India average. Obviously, in the country as such and in Karnataka State as well, the size of the urban population has increased considerably and this increase has occurred in spite of the efforts put forth in recent years to evolve a more rigorous definition of an urban area and the eagerness to adhere strictly to the definition so evolved on the one hand and to restrain the exodus of the rural population to cities and larger towns on the other.

The overall population of the country displayed a marginal growth of about half a per cent per annum at first, suffered a slight decline between 1911—21, slowly recovered and gradually began to grow at an ever-increasing rate. The early decades were marked by conditions of general backwardness as well as frequent visitations by families and pestilence. Owing to lack of protected drinking water and sanitary facilities quite often plague, cholera, smallpox and such other fatal diseases broke out in an epidemic form in various parts of the country. These calamities often resulted in large scale decimation of the population. Though the birth rate was quite high the death rate too was equally high, at least in certain years, and the net addition to the population was not very impressive. The net loss of population noticed in 1921 is partly due to the adverse effects of the First World War and more so due to the influenza epidemic which broke out in a most virulent form all over the country. With the passage of time, public health conditions greatly improved and the occurence of famines and epidemics became less and less frequent. As a result, the death rate declined and since this resulted in people living longer and enjoying a greater span of life during their tenure in the re-productive age group the birth rate began to increase. The fall in death rate automatically accelerated the rate of growth of population. Thus, between 1931—41 the population of the country registered a growth rate of 14.22 per cent—an increase by 3 percentage points as compared to the decadal growth rate noticed in the previous decade. The subsequent decade marked the period of a slightly lower growth rate, namely 13.31 per cent and this phenomenon can be partly attributed to the major political developments during and immediately after 1947 in the Indian sub-continent. By 1951, the political as well as socio-economic conditions had assumed the much needed stability and the era of planned development was also ushered in around this time, This triggered off a sudden spurt in population growth and the decadal growth rate for 1951-61 jumped to 21.64 per cent—an addition of more than eight percentage points when compared to the previous decade. It was at this time that the imperative and urgent need for bringing down the birth rate was realised and the state-sponsored family planning campaigns were launched throughout the country. The consciousness thus generated and the voluntary acceptance of small family norms, by certain sections of the society at least, helped to restrain the birth rate to some extent. The trend of high birth rate seems to have lingered on for a few years during the decade 1961—71 as well. Thus, the decade 1961—71 witnessed a growth rate of 24.80 per cent. After 1971, especially after 1975, the birth rate seems to have been greatly curtailed as a result of the more intensive campaigning and various incentive and disincentive schemes introduced by the Government to cover the acceptors and non-acceptors of the small family norm. As against a growth rate of 24.80 per cent during 1961—71, during the latest decade of 1971—81, the population has increased by just 25.00 per cent. Even though this growth rate is high there is no denying of the fact that it could have been much higher if the earlier trends were allowed to continue.

The rural-urban dichotomy highlights the fact that the rural segment of the population is very large and that, it has grown at a rate much lower than the over-all average for the country during almost all the decades. Between 1901 and 1911 however the rural population registered a growth rate of 6.40 per cent as against the overall average of 5.75 per cent and the urban growth rate of a mere 0.35 per cent. The rural-urban difference during this period could be attributed to temporary migration of the town-dwellers to the rural areas to escape from the fury of the fatal epidemics—a common practice during those days. The growth-trends registered during the very next decade lend support to this view. The total population of the country declined by 0.31 per cent. But, the rural areas registered a loss to the tune of 1.29 per cent. At the same time the urban population increased by 8.27 per cent. Therefore, the urban growth rate has maintained a high profile. The gap between the rural and urban growth rates which began to widen from 1921 and onwards reached a maximum in 1951. In contrast to a rural growth rate of 8.79 per cent the urban population registered a decadal growth rate of 41.42 per cent. It has already been mentioned that in 1961, for the first time, an attempt was made to define an urban area in realistic terms and to strictly and uniformly adhere to it. This exercise resulted in the declassification of quite a large number of erstwhile towns. A significant portion of the urban population of 1951 thus came to be classified as rural at the 1961 census. This transfer of population considerably pushed up the growth trends in rural areas and at the same time had a negative effect on the urban growth rate. Thus, while the decadal growth rate for rural areas jumped to 20.64 per cent from its level of 8.79 per cent in the previous decade that for the urban population slumped from 41.42 per cent to 26.41 per cent. Thereafter the urban situation stabilised and improved

over the next two decades. Between 1961—71 the rural population increased by 21.86 per cent and durnig the same period the urban population rose by 38.23 per cent. The latest decade has witnessed a further rise in the urban growth rate which has reached an all-time high of 46.39 per cent. On the other hand, the decadal growth rate for the rural areas moved down to 19.68 per cent, that is, by about 2 percentage points. The foregoing analysis reveals that the population of the country is continuously increasing and is gaining momentum from decade to decade. The urban population is increasing at a proportionately higher rate—a fact which indicates that the country is now passing through a phase of rapid urbanisation.

By and large, Karnataka State too reflects similar trends of decadal growth and the same set of factors responsible for the growth phenomenon at the country level have been operative in the State, perhaps to a lesser or a greater extent. Between 1901—11, the total population of the State increased by 3.60 per cent, and as in the case of the country in this case too, the rural growth rate stood much higher than the urban average. In fact, the urban population suffered a loss to the extent of 4.64 per cent while the rural population gained by 4.79 per cent. This phenomenon was partly due to the declassification of several erstwhile towns and to some extent due to temporary migration of the town-dwellers to the rural areas to escape from the fury of the epidemics such as plague and cholera. The town-wise population data which reveal a sudden fluctuation between the populations recorded at 1901, 1911 and 1921 lend much credence to the view expressed above. It may be of interest to know that the total number of towns in the State moved down from 219 in 1901 to 183 in 1911—a reduction by 16 per cent. The 1921 census witnessed a fall in the total population of the State to the extent of 1.09 per cent.. During this decade the rural population suffered a considerable loss (3.55 per cent) and at its cost, to some extent at least, the urban population registered a substantial growth (17.71 per cent). The overall loss is attributable to the after effects of the First World War to a little extent and to the loss of life on a large scale due to the outbreak of epidemics, particularly the dreaded influenza. In, so far as the urban areas are concerned, it is most likely that in several cases most of those who had temporarily left the town at the time of the 1911 census count returned to their homes soon after the virulence of the epidemic subsided and thus restored the normal growth trends. Furthermore, there was a net addition of 14 towns during this decade.

The 1931 census indicated a 9.38 per cent rise in the population of the State. The rural as well as the urban sector gained considerably. The number of towns increased from 197 to 214 and the decadal urban growth rate moved up to 21.65 per cent. The population growth during the decade 1921—31 is attributable to the relative absence of epidemics and famines as well as the vast strides made in public health measures and the welcome developments in the spheres of agriculture (i.e. introduction of assured irrigation) and industry. Between 1931 and 1941, the population of the State increased by 11.09 per cent. Despite a marginal decrease in the number of towns the urban growth rate remained at the higher level of 22.99 per cent. The rural areas too gained at a rate much higher than that noticed during the earlier decade. These growth rates were however lower than the corresponding averages for the country as a whole, namely 11.81 per cent and 31.97 per cent respectively. As regards the growth of urban population it may be noted that during this period the Class I and Class II towns gained in population by as much as 55 per cent and 56 per cent while Class III towns suffered a marginal decline. The growth trends of this decade may perhaps be attributed to the war economy of the late thirties which generated new employment opportunities in cities and large towns and also to the gradual increase in the number of industrial, trading and servicing establishments in urban areas. The decade 1941—51 witnessed a sudden spurt in the population of the State, especially in the urban segment, which registered a spectacular growth rate of 61.71 per cent as compared to 22.99 per cent during the previous decade. The growth trend in the rural areas too seems to have picked up momentum during this decade. The enormous increase in the urban population of the State may be ascribed to (i) the tremendous growth rates perceived in cities and large towns such as Bangalore (91.51 per cen), Mysore (62.30 per cent), Mangalore (44.42 per cent), Belgaum (40.76 per cent), Davangere (76.38 per cent), Bhadravati (116.75 per cent), Mandya (86.02 per cent), Shimoga (67.88 per cent) etc., and (ii) the abnormal increase in the number of towns from 212 in 1941 to 289 in 1951, an addition of 77 towns. The population growth in cities and large towns reflected the general trend of accelerated urbanisation in the country as a whole. Industrialisation gained momentum during this decade and the ushering in of the Welfare State ideal resulted in an expansion of the administrative machinery at different levels and growth of education and such other welfare institutions in cities and towns. Thus, the situation in Karnataka reflects the general trend to a greater extent, for during this decade the urban population of the country registered a decadal growth rate of 41.42 per cent.

The population of the State continued to increase at a steady rate during the decade 1951—61 as well. In fact, the growth rate improved by 2.21 percentage points in comparison to that recorded during the previous decade. As between the rural and urban segments of the population, while the former experienced a highly pronounced growth tendency the latter received a major setback. The decadal growth rate for the rural areas jumped from 10.72 per cent to as much as 22.56 per cent. On the other hand, the decadal growth rate for the urban areas dipped to 18.26 per cent from 61.71 per cent. The fall in the urban growth rate was as dramatic as its rise during the previous decade. The somewhat unprecedented rural growth rate may be attributed to the excess of births over deaths in rural

areas as a result of extension of medical facilities and eradication of malaria and almost total elimination of plague, cholera and small-pox. In addition, there appears to have been some amount of migration to certain rural areas of the State consequent on the commissioning of irrigation projects and development of the malnad areas, besides the implementation of tenancy regulations and land reforms. Another contributory factor was the declassification of a large number of erstwhile towns. The reversal in the trends of urbanisation witnessed in 1961 is a direct result of the adoption of the somewhat rigid definition of 'urban area' as a consequence of which as many as 85 places which were towns in 1951 suffered declassification. But for the addition of 27 new towns (including the Kargal Project Area with a population of nearly fifty thousand) the decadal growth rate would have slumped further. Anyway, considering the fact that there was an addition of 0.8 million persons in the urban category it has to be conceded that the jolt to urbanisation was not all that severe, and as the data relating to the next two censuses have revealed, it did not decelerate the process of urbanisation.

During 1961—71, the total population registered a growth rate of 24.22 per cent signifying an improvement by as much as 2.65 percentage points as compared to its performance during the previous decade. The urban growth rate picked up the momentum which had been lost only a decade ago. The decadal growth rate which was 18.26 per cent between 1951—61, almost doubled itself to reach the average of 35.23 per cent. On the other hand, the rural areas displayed some amount of sluggishness and the growth rate moved down from 22.56 per cent to 21.05 per cent. Since the addition to the total number of towns during the decade has not been quite substantial—only 14 towns added— the deceleration in the rural growth rate and a spurt in the urban growth rate suggest that there has been a significant amount of migration to the urban areas. To put it in another way, this phenomenon of growth may be safely attributed to the factors such as the "rural push" and the "urban pull". This view gains further support from the fact that the number of towns with a minimum population of 100,000 i.e. Class I towns and urban agglomerations, rose from 6 in 1961 to 12 in 1971 (10 cities in their own right and two urban agglomerations each having more than one lakh inhabitants). It is also of interest to note that this class of towns registered a decadal growth rate of 67.87 per cent. At the same time several smaller towns gained population, crossed the class barriers and moved over to the next higher class. It seems evident that by 1971 most of cities and large towns had firmly established themselves as dominant centres of industry, trade and commerce, education, administration and a multiplicity of such other urban functions and had begun to exert considerable pressure on their respective rural hinterlands. The 1981 census data reveals that this urban situation has further stabilised and has thereby provided a more solid base for a more rapid urbanisation of the State.

The total population of the State has continued to rise during the last decade also. The decadal percentage variation is of the order of 26.75 per cent, a figure which is higher than that recorded during the previous decade. Another point which deserves notice is that this growth rate is well above the all India average of 25.00 per cent. Further, it is interesting to note, while the growth rate gained a marginal 0.20 percentage points at all India level, in Karnataka State the growth rate improved by 2.53 percentage points. The somewhat higher growth trends perceived in Karnataka may be ascribed not merely to the phenomenon of natural increase but also to the above-average contribution by the migration factor. In the rural areas, at the country level and also at the State level, the growth rates receded a little as compared to the rates registered during the previous decades. The setback in the case of the State is from 21.05 per cent to 19.07 per cent, that is 1.98 percentage points whereas in the country as a whole the rural growth rate moved down to 19.68 per cent from the previous decade's average of 21.86 per cent. This phenomenon of a reduced rural growth rate is a direct result of progressive urbanisation. The decadal percentage variation in the urban areas of the State and the country are seen to be as high as 50.65 per cent and 46.39 per cent respectively. This decade has witnessed a substantial addition to the number of towns and, of course, there has been a considerable amount of migration of different classes of people from villages to towns, especially to the larger towns and the cities. In Karnataka the net addition to the total number of towns is 36. The number of class I towns/urban agglomerations has increased from 12 in 1961 to 17 in 1981. At the same time, the number of Class II and Class III towns has increased from 9 to 11 and 38 to 64 respectively. Obviously, the medium sized towns and the large towns have been the focal points of growth during the decade.

The foregoing analysis shows that the population of the country, as also that of the Karnataka State, has progressively increased, especially during the post-independence period. The efforts put forth by the Government and the voluntary agencies at curtailing the growth rate have, evidently, not met with any spectacular success. The latest census however points out that the tendency towards an escalation of the growth rate has, to some extent, been stemmed at the country level. At the State level too the growth rate seems to have been slightly pulled down—the increment gained by the decadal growth rate has not been as much as it was during the previous decade. Whether this deceleration trend continues over the next decade and thereafter would be a matter of considerable interest and importance as well. In the matter of urbanisation the 1961 census is an important landmark. With a view to conforming to the more acceptable standards of definition of an urban area, severe restrictions were imposed in 1961 Census and this, in effect, pruned the number of urban units as well as the size of the urban population of the country as well as that of the State. Since then, these restrictions have been retained and, if anything, these are

being complied with much more rigidity. In spite of these conscious efforts, and rational outlook the urban population has been increasing at a rate much higher than its rural counterpart. There is thus a definite thrust towards greater and greater urbanisation and the prevailing industrial and general developmental atmosphere portends a further rise in the urbanisation trend. Karnataka State reflects this situation to such an extent that it may be categorised as 'above-average'.

A progressive increase in the number of towns in any given area is also a definite sign of increasing urbanisation of that area. So far as Karnataka is concerned, it may be noticed that during the earlier decades of the century the situation was quite fluid and there was neither a steady increase nor a steady decrease in the number of towns. For instance, between 1901 and 1911 the State witnessed a fall in the number of towns from 219 to 189 that is by 16 per cent Thereafter, the position gradually improved and the number of towns reached the figure of 215 by 1931. Once again the process of urbanisation received a slight setback and the number of towns moved down to 212 in 1941. The decade of 1941—51 however witnessed a dramatic rise in the number of towns as well as in the proportion of the urban population. The number of towns shot up from 212 to 289, which means a rise by 36 per cent, and the urban component jumped from 16.9 per cent to 22.3 per cent. The very next census in 1961, however, witnessed an equally dramatic collapse, particularly regarding the total number of towns. The number of towns in the State slumped to 231. Since the urban component declined marginally from 23.0 per cent in 1951 to 22.3 per cent in 1961, it is evident that a large number of erstwhile smaller towns suffered declassification. During the same period some of the medium sized and larger towns as well as the cities experienced considerable additions to their population. After 1961, that is, during the past two decades there has been an impressive increase in the number of towns : from 231 in 1961 it has moved up to 281—an addition of 50 towns in a span of 20 years. It is quite likely that this trend of increasing urbanisation will continue during the ensuing decades also. If the current developmental and industrial growth trends were to be any guide, the State would witness a further rise in the number of towns as well as in the urban component of its population.

LEVELS OF URBANISATION, 1981 :—

(a) *Inter State Comparison.*

The level of urbanisation achieved by different States and Union Territories into which the country is now organised is not quite the same. In the country as a whole, the urban population constitutes 23.31 per cent of the total and this measure represents the average level of urbanisation achieved by the country. A higher urban component in the population of an administrative unit connotes a higher degree of urbanisation of that unit. From this point of view, among the 22 States, Maharashtra is the most highly urbanised and amongst the 9 Union Territories, Chandigarh is the most highly urbanised. Details furnished in the following table provide a comparative idea about the distribution of the urban population of the country and also about the level of urbanisation achieved by the different States and Union Territories.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION AMONG STATES/UNION TERRITORIES AND PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION IN EACH UNIT (ARRANGED IN A DESCENDING ORDER OF THE PROPORTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH UNIT)

Sl. No.	India/States/ Union Territories	Total population	Urban population	Proportion of urban population	
				to the total population of each unit	of each unit to the total urban population of the country
1	2	3	4	5	6
—	ALL INDIA*	68,51,8,4692	15,97,27,357	23·31	100·00
A	**STATES**	**67,53,63,213**	**15,26,30,042**	**22·60**	**95·56**
1.	Maharashtra	6,27,84,171	2,19,93,594	35·03	13·77
2.	Tamil Nadu	4,84,08,077	1,59,51,875	32·95	9·99
3.	Gajarat	3·40,85,799	1,06,01,653	31·10	6·64
4.	Karnataka	3,71,35,714	1,07,29,606	28·89	6·72
5.	Punjab	1,67,88,915	46,47,757	27·68	2·91
6.	West Bengal	5,45;80,647	1,44,46,721	26·47	9·04
7.	Manipur	14,20,953	3,75,460	26,42	0·23
8.	Andhra Pradesh	5,35,49,673	1,24,87,576	23·32	7·82
9.	Haryana	1,29,22,618	28,27,387	21·88	1 77
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	59,87,389	12,60,403	21·05	0·79
11.	Rajasthan	3 42,61,862	72,10,508	21·05	4·51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5,21,78,844	1,05,86,459	20·29	6·63

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	2,54,53,680	47,71,275	18·74	2·99
14.	Meghalaya	13,35,819	2,41,333	18·07	0·15
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11,08,62,013	1,98,99,115	17·95	12·46
16.	Sikkim	3,16,385	51,084	16·15	0·03
17.	Nagaland	7,74,930	1,20,234	15·52	0·08
18.	Bihar	6,99,14,734	87,18,990	12·47	5·46
19.	Orissa	2,63,70,271	31,10,287	11·79	1·95
20.	Tripura	20,53,058	2,25,568	10·99	0·14
21.	Assam**	1,98,96,843	20,47,186	10·29	1·28
22.	Himachal Pradesh	42,80,818	3,25,971	7·61	0·20
B.	**UNION TERRITORIES**	**98,21,479**	**70,97,315**	**72·26**	**4·44**
1.	Chandigarh	4,51,610	4,22,841	93·63	0·26
2.	Delhi	62,20,406	57,68,200	92·73	3·61
3.	Pondicherry	6,04,471	3,16,047	52·28	0·20
4.	Lakshadweep	40,249	18,629	46·28	0·01
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10,86,730	3,51,808	32·37	0·22
6.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,88,741	49,634	26·30	0·03
7.	Mizoram	4,93,757	1,21,814	24·67	0·08
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,03,676	6,914	6·67	0·00
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,31,839	41,428	6·56	0·03

*Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held due to disturbed conditions there.
**Projected figures.

At the outset it may be noticed that all the States and Union Territories are urbanised. In other words, each one of these units has an urban component in its population. When the States and Union Territories are considered as separate groups, the latter is seen to be more urbanised than the former. Strictly speaking, the two sets are not quite comparable because of the vast disparity in geographical as well as the population size. The aggregate population of the 22 States constitutes 98.57 per cent of the total population of the country whereas that of the 9 Union Territories accounts for the remaining 1.43 per cent. The distribution of the country's urban population shows that while the States as a group account for 95.56 per cent, the Union Territories account for 4.44 per cent. Among the Union Territories Chandigarh is the most nighly urbanised unit and Delhi ranks next to it. However, about three-fourths of the urban population returned by the Union Territories is found concentrated in the Union Territory of Delhi which contains the capital city of the country. Naturally the level of urbanisation achieved by this unit is very high.

Among the States, Maharashtra occupies the top most place and is followed by Tamil Nadu. Himachal Pradesh is the least urbanised State. When viewed with reference to the national average of 23.31 per cent, 14 out of the 22 States are comparatively less urbanised. In Maharashtra, a little more than a third of its total population reside in urban areas. This State has the distinction of having within its jurisdiction. Greater Bombay which is the second largest urban centre of the country. In 1961, also in 1971, Maharashtra topped the list in the matter of urbanisation and as at present in the past also, it was followed closely behind by Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. The higher level of urbanisation of these States is mainly due to the remarkably high level of industrialisation noticeable in each one of these States. Karnataka ranks next to Gujarat and it is the fourth highly urbanised State of the country. In 1961, Karnataka held the sixth rank and by 1971 moved to the fifth place by out-ranking Punjab to occupy the place just below West Bengal. During the period 1971—81, the State has achieved greater progress than West Bengal and has thus moved up to the fourth place. A favourable industrial climate coupled with a harmonious management-labour relationship seems to have helped Karnataka State in achieving considerable progress in the matter of urbanisation.

The various States and Union Territories differ among themselves considerably in the matter of geographical area as well as population size. For instance, in terms of population Uttar Pradesh ranks first whereas in terms of geographical area Madhya Pradesh enjoys that distinction. Likewise the total urban population of the country is shared by different States and Union Territories in an unequal manner. While the contribution of Maharashtra State is as high as 13.77 per cent that of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli does not even measure up to 0.01 per cent. In fact. is 1971, the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep were entirely rural areas and did not have any share at all in the total urban population of the country. A grouping of the 22 States by percentage ranges of their share in the total urban population of the country reveals the following picture.

More than 10 per cent	2	(Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh)
Between 7·5 per cent and 10·0 per cent	3	(Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh)
Between 5·0 per cent and 7·5 per cent	4	(*Karnataka*, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar)
Between 2·5 per cent and 5·0 per cent	3	(Rajasthan, Punjab and Kerala)
Between 1·0 per cent and 2·5 per cent	3	(Orissa, Haryana and Assam)
1·0 per cent and less	7	(Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Himachal, Pradesh Meghalaya Tripura, Nagaland and Sikkim)

In so far as the Union Territories are concerned, amongst the 9 only Delhi contributes a substantial amount, namely 3.61 per cent, to the total and the others contribute nominally. The share of Karnataka is obviously above-average and when the States are arranged in a descending order of their share in the total urban population of the country Karnataka takes the sixth place.

(b) *Karanataka State-Inter District Comparison*

Just as there are marked differences in the level of urbanisation amongst the States within the country, amongst the districts within each State also there are considerable differences. The impact of urbanisation tends to vary from State to State, region to region and district to district and, within a district also there are bound to be differences at tehsil level as well. Karnataka is not in any way an exception to this general rule. As already mentioned, the proportion of urban population to the total population of the State is 28.89 per cent. At the district level this proportion is seen to vary between a minimum of 13.77 per cent and a maximum of 64.54 per cent. Furthermore, as elsewhere in the other States of the country in Karnataka too the districts are of an unequal size in terms of area as well as population. The urban population of the State is unequally distributed among the 19 districts. The following table indicates the size of the urban component in the population of each district and also presents a districtwise distribution of the urban population of the State.

TABLE—3

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION OF THE STATE AND THE PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT

Sl. No.	State/District (with number of towns shown within brackets)	Total population	Urban population	Proporttion of urban population	
				to the total population of each district	of each district to the total population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**KARNATAKA** (281)	37,135,714	10,729,606	28·89	100·00
1.	Bangalore (27)	4,947,610	3,193,216	64·54	29·77
2.	Dharwad (22)	2,954,487	1,038,258	35·25	9·68
3.	Bellary (13)	1,489,225	492,160	33·05	4·59
4.	Mysore (13)	2,595,900	711,567	27·41	6·63
5.	Shimoga (14)	1,656,731	426,180	25·72	3·97
6.	Uttar Kannad (13)	1,072,034	271,793	25·35	2·53
7.	Dakshin Kannad (27)	2 376'724	581 613	24·47	5·42
8.	Bijapur (19)	2,401,782	578,628	24·09	5·39
9.	Chitradurga (10)	1,777,499	417,743	23·50	3·89
10.	Gulbarga (15)	2,080,643	475,732	22·86	4·43
11.	Belgaum (20)	2,980,440	671,418	22·53	6·26
12.	Kolar (15)	1,905,492	427,831	22·45	3·99
13.	Raichur (12)	1,783,822	343,728	19·27	3·20
14.	Bidar (6)	995,691	177,416	17·82	1·65
15.	Chikmagalur (10)	911,769	159,879	17·54	1·49
16.	Kodagu (10)	451,888	71,663	15·52	0·67
17.	Mandya (11)	1,418,109	220,025	15·52	2·05
18.	Hassan (12)	1,357,014	198,472	14·63	1·85
19.	Tumkur (12)	1,977,854	272,284	13·77	2·54

Obviously, Bangalore is the most highly urbanised district. At the same time, the share of this district in the urban population of the State is seen to be as high as 29.77 per cent. This district enjoys the distinction of having within its jurisdiction the city of Bangalore which happens to be the headquarters of the State and also the most populous urban centre of the State. Further, Bangalore shares the distinction of having the largest number of towns (namely 27 out of 281) with only one more district (Dakshin Kannad). The level of urbanisation achieved by Bangalore district is quite unique and may be mainly attributed to the rapid strides in the industrial growth and the all round development of Bangalore, the pre-eminent urban centre of the district. On all these counts Dharwad district ranks next to Bangalore. The share of this district in the total population, which is 9.68 per cent, is the second largest-a poor second however in comparison to 29.77 per cent of Bangalore. Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation of Dharwad district is the second largest town of the State and in several matters of vital importance it ranks next only to Bangalore. These two largest urban centres are located at a considerable distance from each other and have, over the years, built up their own zones of influence. Next to Bangalore and Dharwad, Bellary is the only district where the urban component (33.05 per cent) exceeds the State average. It is a comparatively small district which holds the 13th place when the districts are arranged in a descending order of their total population. Nonetheless, when the contribution to the Urban population of the State is considered, Bellary, with its share of 4.59 per cent, moves up to the 7th place. This district has, in recent decades, been greatly benefitted by the extension of canal irrigation facilities under the Tungabhadra project and now has a city with more than 100,000 inhabitants and an urban agglomeration with an equally large population. Mysore district which ranks fourth in the matter of urbanisation contributes as much as 6.63 per cent to the urban population of the State. This district is noted for Mysore city which was the capital of the princely State in former times and now happens to be the third largest urban centre of the State. Shimoga district which contains a city and an urban agglomeration with more than 100,000 inhabitants is the fifth highly urbanised district. But, its share in the urban population of the State is just 3.97 per cent. On the other hand Belgaum district which holds the 11th place in the matter of urbanisation contributes as much as 6.26 per cent to the urban population of the State. This district too has a city with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The proportion of urban population in the district is less than 20 per cent in 7 out of the 19 districts and obviously the level of urbanisation achieved by these districts is quite low. Amongst these, Kodagu which is the smallest district of the State and which contributes just 0.67 per cent to the total urban population, is relatively more urbanised than the districts of Hassan (1.85 per cent) and Tumkur (2.54 per cent) which incidentally have a larger number of towns and more populous urban centres as well. Amongst the 19 districts of the State, Tumkur is the least urbanised district. It may be incidentally mentioned that this district adjoins Bangalore district and also has, within its jurisdiction, a city with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The position of Hassan district is better only in comparison to that of Tumkur district.

In 1971 too, Bangalore district was the most highly urbanised district of the State and the urban component in its population measured up to 55.44 per cent. As at present, in 1971 also, the districts of Dharwad, Bellary, Mysore and Shimoga held the next four places in the same order. The pace of urbanisation in these five top-ranking districts seems to have been quite comparable during the decade in that each one of these districts has retained its position intact. At the other extreme also, Mandya, Hassan and Tumkur appear at the last three places and the position was the same in 1971 also. Uttar Kannad district has achieved remarkable progress and has now moved up from the 12th to the 6th place, pushing Bijapur (which now holds the 8th position) from sixth place. Likewise, Dakshin Kannad district too has registered a greater progress in the matter of urbanisation and has moved up by two places from 9th in 1971 to the 7th in 1981.

An examination of the data thus shows that there is apparently no nexus between the level of urbanisation achieved by a district and its area or population size or the number of towns it contains within its jurisdiction or the region in which it is located. The highly urbanised districts are not contiguous to each other. In a like manner the less urbanised districts are found in different regions of the State. The phenomenon of urbanisation seems to be influenced to a considerable extent by the trends in economic growth, especially the progress achieved in the spheres of industry and commerce. Administrative decisions regarding the constitution or dissolution of municipalities and such other civic bodies also affect this phenomenon to a significant extent.

The 281 towns of the State are unevenly distributed amongst the 19 districts. The average number of towns per district approximately works out to 15. While Bangalore and Dakshin Kannad share the honour of having the largest number of towns (27 each) Bidar has only 6 towns, the smallest number. A distribution of the towns shows that there are ten towns or less in 4 districts, 11 to 15 towns in 10 districts, 16 to 20 towns in 2 districts and more than 20 towns each in 3 districts. Besides Bangalore and Dakshin Kannad, Dharwad is the only other district having more than 20 towns. In 1971, the average number of towns per district stood at 13 and the actual number of towns in a district ranged between 5 in Bidar and 22 in Bangalore.

Additions and deletions of towns in Karnataka, 1971–81 :—

As compared to 1971, there has been a net addition of 36 towns in the State. Districtwise analysis indicates that in 15 out of the 19 districts the total number of towns has increased, in 2 districts it has

decreased and in the other 2 it has remained unchanged at the 1971 level. Mysore and Tumkur are the districts which have not witnessed any change. While Chitradurga has lost two towns, Kodagu has lost one town. The increase is shared amongst the 15 districts in the following manner : one town each (7 districts); two towns each (3 districts); three towns (1 district); four towns (1 district); five towns each (2 districts) and nine towns (1 district). The largest increase of 9 towns is noticeable in the case of the coastal district of Dakshin Kannad and this is followed by 5 towns each in the districts of Bangalore (which contains the highly industrialised and urbanised zone of the State) and Uttar Kannad (the other coastal-cum-Malnad district in the North-western sector of the State). The processes of classification and declassification of places as urban areas have affected 57 places in all : 47 cases represent additions and 11 represent the cases of deletion. Particulars about the new towns added and places declassified are furnished in Tables 4 and 5 presented below.

TABLE—4

NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Name of the town with civic administration status	Population (1981)	District	Remarks including reasons for classification as an urban area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afzalpur (M)	10,588	Gulbarga	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (vide Govt. Notification No. S 10. 1939 dated 31st October 1974)
2.	Alpe (P)	7,032	Dakshin Kannad	Satisfies the empirical test
3.	Ambikanagar (SA)	7,734	Uttar Kannad	Project Area under the administration of power corporation. The place possesses pronounced urban characteristics.
4.	Ankola (M)	12,153	Uttar Kannad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. HMA 47 MNC 72 dated 15th February 1973)
5.	Aurad (M)	7,971	Bidar	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. HMA 56 TML 72 dated 26th February 1973)
6.	Badaga Bettu-76(P)	8,333	Dakshin Kannad	Satisfies the empirical test.
7.	Bainduru (M)	14,071	Dakshin Kannad	Constituted into municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S.O. 2659 dated 31st December 1974)
8.	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval (P)	19,955	Bangalore	Satisfies the empirical test
9.	Bantval (M)	31,378	Dakshin Kannad	Constituted into municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S.O. 2656 dated 31st December 1974)
10.	Beltangadi (M)	5,668	Dakshin Kannad	Constituted into a municipal town aft r 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 2662 dated 31st December 1974)
11.	B.E.M.L. Nagar (SA)**	5,607	Kolar	Industrial township which is being administered by a public sector undertaking and possesses pronounced urban characteristics
12.	Bilgi (M)	10,047	Bijapur	Constituted into municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S.O. 2089 dated 31st December 1972)
13.	Donimalai Township (SA)	4,386	Bellary	An area which is being administered by a large scale mining company and possesses pronounced urban characteristics
14.	Ganeshagudi (SA)	4,922	Uttar Kannad	Project area under the administration of Power Corporation. The place possesses pronounced urban characteristics
15.	Gorur (P)	5,237	Hassan	Satisfies the empirical test
16.	Hatti Gold Mines (NAC)	9,962	Raichur	Constituted into a notified area after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 385 dated 2nd February 1977)
17.	Hebbal (P)	13,170*	Bangalore	Satisfies the empirical test
18.	Hirekerur (M)	10,270	Dharwad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. H.M.A. 72 MSC 72 dated 3 April 1973)

1	2	3	4	5
19.	HMT Watch Factory Township (SA) .	2,351	Bangalore	An area which is under the administration of a public sector undertaking and possesses pronounced urban characteristics.
20.	Hongahalli (P)	6,247	Mandya	Satisfied the empirical test
21.	Jevargi (M)	8,293	Gulbarga	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Notification No. S. O. 1941 dated 31 October 1974)
22.	Jog Falls (NAC)	16,276	Shimoga	Constituted into a notified area after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. HUD 3 TML 74 dated 2 February 1979)
23.	Kadenahalli (P)	10,515	Bangalore	This place corresponds to L.C. No. 160 Kowdenahalli of Bangalore South taluk of the 1971 census. In terms of population size in 1971, it did not qualify to be considered for classification as a town. However, the 1971 data satisfied the conditions regarding density and the preponderance of non-agricultural sector among male workers and there were reports of the formation of a new township (called Ramamurthy Nagar after a noted Kannada writer) within its limits after 1971. A pre-census field investigation confirmed the reports of an exceptionally high increase in its population and also that the place possessed pronounced urban characteristics. Consequently it was treated as a special case and classified as an urban area.
24.	Kalghatgi (M)	11,035	Dharwad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. 350 dated 19 February 1973)
25.	Kamatgi (M)	11,090	Bijapur	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 325 dated 13 February 1973)
26.	Kavuru (P)	6,747	Dakshin Kannad	Satisfies the empirical test
27.	Kengeri (M)	12,950*	Bangalore	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 1666 dated 7 September 1973)
28.	Kotekara (P)	7,289	Dakshin Kannad	Satisfies the empirical test
29.	Krishnarajapura (P)	18,182*	Bangalore	Satisfies the empirical test
30.	Kudligi (M)	13,981	Bellary	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 425 dated 26 February 1973)
31.	Kudmanglur (P)	4,522	Kodagu	Satisfies the empirical test
32.	Kudremukh Mines Area (SA) . .	7,972	Chikmagalur	This place is being administered by a large scale mining company and possesses pronounced urban characteristics
33.	Lingarajapura (P)	8,561	Bangalore	Since this place was not covered as a separate unit of enumeration at the 1971 census, the empirical test could not be applied. Reports obtained from local officers and spot inspection confirmed that the place satisfies the empirical criteria and possesses pronounced urban characteristics.
34.	Mudbidri (M)	13,575	Dakshin Kannad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 2660 dated 31 December 1974)
35.	Mulgund (M)	14,535	Dharwad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 358 dated 16 February 1973)
36.	Mundargi (M)	13,617	Dharwad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 855 dated 16 February 1973)
37.	Mundgod (M)	10,332	Uttar Kannad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. HMA 49 MNC 72 dated 4 May 1973)

1	2	3	4	5
38.	New Mangalore Port (SA) . .	6,945*	Dakshin Kannad	This place is being administered by Port Authority and has pronounced urban characteristics as well. Further, a major portion of the land included in this newly constituted port town belongs to Panambur village of the 1971 Census, which incidentally is seen to satisfy the empirical test also. The truncated portion of Panambur is now regarded as the outgrowth of New Mangalore Port.
39.	Peramunnur (P)	7,469	Dakshin Kannad	Satisfies the empirical test
40.	Saligram (M)	13,228	Dakshin Kannad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 2657 dated 31 December 1974)
41.	Sambre (TP)	6,309	Belgaum	Satisfies the empirical test
42.	Sandur (M)	17,698	Bellary	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. HMA 76 TML 72 dated 26 February 1973)
43.	Siddapur (M)	11,289	Uttar Kannad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 347 dated 15 February 1973)
44.	Sulya (M)	10,394	Dakshin Kannad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 2661 dated 31 December 1974)
45.	Suratkal (M)	25,998	Dakshin Kannad	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 2658 datted 31 December 1974)
46.	Wadi (TP)	18,092	Gulbarga	Satisfies the empirical test
47.	Yelbarga (M)	7,551	Raichur	Constituted into a municipal town after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 455 dated 2 March 1973)

Abbreviations used to denote civic addministration status are :

M : Municipal Council,

NAC : Notified Area Committee, TP : Town Panchayat, P : Panchayat,

SA : Special Area not having any recognised from a civic administration but being administered by project authorities, large companies or public sector undertakings etc.

*Includes the population of the outgrowths also.

**In 1971, the area and the township covered by B.E. ML. Nagar formed part of the town of Kolar Gold Fields (SB)

At this juncture a passing mention may be made of the fact that certain villages of the 1971 census which do satisfy the empirical conditions laid down for classification as an urban area do not find a place as separate towns in the above table. One such case relates to village Panambur of Mangalore taluk which satisfies the criteria on the basis of the 1971 census but now stands included in the New Mangalore Port which is itself an urban area. Likewise Jarakbande Kaval village of Bangalore North taluk does not appear as a separate town because its geographical area which consists of a few disjointed pieces does not form a contiguous spread and more so because a major portion of the village containing a large chunk of its 1971 population now forms part of Bangalore city. Bantval Muda of Bantval taluk is now incorporated in the limits of the newly constituted Bantval municipal town. Similarly Iddya of Mangalore taluk stands incorporated in the limits of Suratkal municipal town. On the other hand, Beechanahalli village of Heggadadevanakote taluk in Mysore district and Hidkal village of Hukeri taluk in Belgaum district represent an entirely different situation. The headworks of certain major irrigation projects are located near these villages. As the construction work was in full swing during 1971, there was, at that time, a large influx of people, mostly construction workers and their dependents. Subsequently, when the main portion of the work at these sites was completed there was an out-migration and at the same time, on account of inundation of lands belonging to the villages, there was evacuation of even the core population of these villages to different rehabilitation centres. Reports regarding these developments were got confirmed by spot inspections and, as a result, it was decided to treat Beechanahalli and Hidkal as rural areas for purposes of the 1981 Census. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that exceptions were made in the following cases which deserved reconsideration. Gangolli, Malpe and Tonse West, located in the coastal belt of Dakshin Kannad district were classified as urban areas at the time of the 1961 Census. These were non-municipal towns which claimed the urban status on the basis of the empirical criteria. The latest modification requiring that fishing activity is to be regarded as allied to agriculture nullified their claims. These

places have not acquired the civic administration status which qualifies them to be treated as towns. Further, these are not the headquarters of either a district or a sub-division or a taluk. However, in recognition of the fact that these places have been treated as towns in 1961 and also in 1971 no change was envisaged for the purposes of 1981 Census as well.

Particulars about the erstwhile towns which suffered declassification at the 1981 census are given in the following table.

TABLE 5

TOWN DECLASSIFIED IN 1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Name of town with civic administration status as in 1971	District	Population		Remarks including reasons for declassification
			1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hampi Notified Area (NAC)	Bellary	777	1,247	The civic administrative body, namely the Notified Area Committee was abolished after the 1971 Census (Vide Govt. Notification No. HMA 72 MNZ 70 dated 8 October 1971). Further, this place does not satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 census data.
2.	Hebbale (M)	Kodagu	2,456	2,866	The civic administrative body, namely the Town Municipal Council was abolished after 1971. (Vide Govt.,Notification No. HUD 16 TBL 72 dated 26 November 1977). Further, this place does not satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 census data.
3.	Nayakanhatti (M)	Chitradurga	3,757	7,891	The civic administrative body, namely, the Town Municipal Council was abolished after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 2202 dated 20 November 1974). Further, this place does not satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 Census data.
4.	Pranthya (TP)	Dakshin Kannad	5,838	—	The entire geographical area of Pranthya, along with that of its adjacent village Marapady is now incorporated in the limits of the newly constituted Mudbidri Town Municipality (Vide Govt. Notification No. S. O. 2660 dated 31 December 1974). Consequently Pranthya stands merged with a larger urban area. In 1971 too, the jurisdiction of the then Mudbidri Town Panchayat covered both Pranthya and Marpady. But, while Pranthya satisfied the empirical test on the basis of the 1961 Census data, Marpady did not. As a result, Pranthya alone was classified as an urban area.
5.	Sarjapura (M)	Bangalore	4,675	5,689	The civic administrative body, namely the town municipal council was abolished after 1971 (Vide Govt. Notification No. HMA 55 TML 75 dated 13 January 1976). Further this place does not satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 census data.
6.	Shirva (P)	Dakshin Kannad	10,683	12,438	The status of its civic administrative body does not confer urbn status on it. This place does not also satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 Census data.
7.	Shivalli (P)	Dakshin Kannad	11,289	15,462	The status of its civic administrative body does not confer urban status on it. This place does not also satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 census data.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Turuvanur (M)	Chitradurga	5,316	11,077	The civic administrative body, namely the Town Municipal Council, was abolished after 1971 (Vide Government Notification No. HMA 23 TML 75 dated 31 December 1975). Further, this place does not satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 census data.
9.	Tyamagondlu (M)	Bangalore	6,494	7,875	The civic administrative body, namely the Town Municipal Council was abolished after 1971 (Vide Government Notifiction No. HMA 49 TMM 74 dated 19 December 1975). Further, this place does not satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 census data.
10.	Udyavar (P)	Dakshin Kannad	10,273	11,811	The status of its civic administrative body does not confer urban status on it. This does not also satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 census data.
11.	Uluguli (P)	Kodagu	4,232	3,539	The status of its civic administrative body does not confer urban status on it. This place does not also satisfy the empirical criteria on the basis of the 1971 census data. This village encloses Suntikoppa town on all sides.

*Pranthya is now an integral part of Mudbidri Town. In 1971, the jurisdiction of the Mudbidri Town Panchayat covered Pranthya town and Marpady village.

Distribution of Towns by Population Size-Class

Against the name of each town in the town directory statements an indication has also been given regarding the population size-class to which the town belongs. The 1981 population of the town forms the basis for the six-fold classification as detailed below :

Class	*Population Size*
Class I	100,000 and above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	Below 5,000

For purposes of this classification the population of each individual town is considered and this includes the population of the outgrowths, if any, associated with the town. A comparative idea about the class-wise distribution of the towns and the population thereof according to the censuses of 1971 and 1981 may be had from the details presented in the following table. A cursory glance at the table shows that the towns are very unevenly distributed and that there is a preponderance of medium sized towns. The position was very much the same in 1971 also.

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZE—1971 AND 1981

Size Class	1971 Census				1981 Census				Percentage decadal variation in population
	Towns		Population		Towns		Population		
	Number	Percentage to total	Persons	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Persons	Percentage to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	10	4·08	3,231,714	45·38	14	4·98	5,472,617	51·01	69·34
II	11	4·49	724,323	10·17	16	5·69	1,057,094	9·85	45·94
III	42	17·14	1,233,841	17·32	71	25·27	2,112,814	19·69	71·24
IV	105	42·86	1,467,318	20·60	112	39·86	1,647,746	15·36	12·30
V	51	20·82	377,136	5·30	51	18·15	374,957	3·49	—0·58
VI	26	10·61	87,761	1·23	17	6·05	64,378	0·60	—26·64
All Classes	245	100·00	7,122,093	100 00	281	100·00	10,729,606	100 00	50·65

That the trends of urbanisation are quite vigorous in the State becomes clear from the fact that there has been a substantial increase in the number of larger towns during the decade 1971-81. The combined proportion of the first three classes of towns has moved up from 25.71 per cent to 35.94 per cent—an increase by more than 10 percentage points. In absolute terms, the number has increased from 63 to 101. Consequently, the proportion of the population of these three classes of towns too has increased substantially : from 72.87 per cent in 1971 to 80.55 per cent in 1981. This increase in the number as well as the population of the higher classes of towns is a direct result of the development of the smaller towns into medium sized towns and the latter into larger towns and cities—a phenomenon which is quite normal and is being evidenced all over the country in the present day of rapid urbanisation. It is interesting to note that among the 47 new towns added at the 1981 census, 4 belong to class VI and 18 belong to class V whereas 23 are class IV towns and only 2 belong to class III category. These additions have broadened the urban base of the State. At the same time, among the 11 places declassified, 5 belong to class VI and 3 each belong to class V and class IV categories. The process of transformation of large villages into small towns and of small towns into medium sized towns and then into larger towns and cities is continuously going on in the State—almost imperceptibly at some places and more vigorously at certain other places.

A little more than one-half of the urban population of the State is concentrated in 14 cities which are located in different parts of the State. Amongst these cities, Bangalore is a class by itself and, in the country as a whole, it is the sixth most populous city. There are only 12 urban units with more than one million inhabitants each in the country and this includes Bangalore city. The unique importance of Bangalore within the State can be visualised from the following facts : the population of the city accounts for 48 per cent of the total population of class I towns and 24.50 per cent of the entire urban population of the State; the population of the city is five times as large as that of Hubli-Dharwad, the second most populous city and lastly, the population of this city is almost equal to the combined population of all the 16 class II towns and 112 class IV towns. This giant city does not stand in isolation but is surrounded by numerous small towns and, in fact, within a radius of 150 km from this city there are 3 other cities and an urban agglomeration with a population of more than one lakh. The other prominent cities of the State are Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Belgaum and Mangalore. During the last decade, the class I towns have experienced an above-average growth rate (69.34 per cent). This phenomenon is partly due to the entry of new towns to this category and partly due to the exceptionally high growth rates displayed by Bangalore and a few other cities.

The class II category has experienced a substantial increase in the number of towns. But when its share in the urban population of the State is examined a slight fall is noticeable. The reason is that while three erstwhile class II towns have out-grown the upper population limit and moved over to class I, there has been an addition of 8 towns from lower classes and these have just crossed the lower threshold. The decadal variation in population is positive. However, the growth rate for this class of towns happens to be lower than that for the urban areas of the State. Nevertheless, the upward thrust is evident.

In the case of class III towns the progress is very remarkable. This class has experienced considerable gains both in terms of number of towns and in terms of population. Had there been only one-way movement, that is, a shift of towns from class III to class II only then the number of towns would have been less than even one-half of the present tally of 71. As already mentioned, two of the new towns added in 1981 have more than 20,000 inhabitants each and represent a direct gain. These apart, there has been an addition of more than 30 towns from the lower categories. The share of class III towns in the total number of towns has jumped from 17.14 per cent to 25.27 per cent—a clear rise by 8 percentage points. The decadal growth rate of population for this class (71.24 per cent) is the highest returned by any of the 6 classes of towns. Obviously, a large number of smaller towns have been transformed into medium-sized towns during the decade.

Though there has been a net gain in the number of towns as well as population, the IV category has suffered a set-back. Its contribution in 1981 to the total number of towns as well as population is comparatively less and the decadal growth rate too is quite small (12.30 per cent). Though there has been no change in the absolute number of class V towns, its proportion in the total has considerably decreased. There has been a fall in the proportion of population too. As compared to 1971 there is a marginal fall in the population. What has been lost by the upward movement of the erstwhile towns of this class has not been made good by substantial addition of either new towns or of towns from the lower classes. This phenomenon of loss is more in evidence in the case of class VI towns where the only chance for increase is by the addition of new towns. This class has suffered a drastic fall in the number of towns as well as in population. The net loss of population during the decade is of the order of 26.64 per cent. The share of class VI towns in the total has moved down from 10.61 per cent to 6.05 per cent. At the same time, the proportion of population which was quite low in 1971 itself (1.23 per cent) has dwindled to 0.60 per cent. If the current trend of phenomenonal growth of large towns and cities were to continue, very shortly a need may arise to reconsider the size-groups and raise the minimum population of an urban area. The probabilities of small settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants each being constituted into municipal towns are rather remote in the present-day political and administrative set-up. Therefore the addition of small towns should come from the establishment of industrial townships or project area townships of a transitory nature, mainly on the grounds that such places have highly pronounced urban characteristics.

Statutory and non-statutory towns, 1981

Amongst the 281 towns in the State, 244 are statutory towns. At these places, the civic administration is being looked after by institutions of local self government such as the municipal corporations, municipal councils, sanitary boards, notified area committees and the like which, by definition, confer urban status on the places concerned. It is mandatory for the State Government to issue a notification delineating the boundaries of the area which would fall within the jurisdiction of the civic body thus constituted. The non-statutory towns represent the areas classified as urban for purposes of census operations and these may include places under the administrative jurisdiction of Town Panchayats, Village Panchayats, Project Authorities and large industrial units including public sector undertakings. In the census parlance these are called 'non-municipal towns.. Such towns are generally small in population even though they may encompass large geographical areas. The following table shows that these two types of towns are unevenly represented among the different size-classes.

TABLE 7—DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS

Population size-class	Total no. of towns	Number of	
		Statutory towns	Non-statutory towns
1	2	3	4
I	14	14	—
II	16	16	—
III	71	68	3
IV	112	100	12
V	51	33	18
VI	17	13	4
All classes	281	244	37

In the State as a whole, 86.83 per cent of the towns belong to the statutory category. All the towns with a population of 50,000 or more, that is class I and class II towns, are statutory towns. The proportion of statutory towns to the total number of towns in each size-class moves down from cent per cent in the case of the first two classes to 95.77 per cent 89.29 per cent and 64.71 per cent respectively in the case of class III, class IV and class V categories of towns. This downward trend does not continue further, for amongst the class VI towns (the number of which is, however, quite small) 76.47 per cent belong to the statutory category. It may be mentioned in passing that by definition the non-municipal town should have a minimum population of 5000 except of course when such a case represents a project area or an industrial township with highly pronounced urban characteristics.

The following table gives a distribution of the statutory towns by size-class according to the nature of constitution of the civic administrative body. A municipal corporation is higher in status and it is endowed with more powers than a city municipality which in turn is higher in status than a town municipality. Cantonement Boards, sanitary boards and notified area committees are all of a comparatively lower status and wield lesser powers regarding taxation and other financial matters.

TABLE 8

TOWNS BY CIVIC STATUS

Population size-class	Total no. of statutory towns	No. of towns administered by				
		Municipal corporation	City/town Municipal Council	Cantonment Board	Sanitary Board	Notified Area Committee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	14	4	10	—	—	—
II	16	—	14	—	1	1
III	68	—	65	1	1	1
IV	100	—	98	—	—	2
V	33	—	31	—	—	2
VI	13	—	12	—	—	1
All classes	244	4	230	1	2	7

The four cities with municipal corporations are Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore and Belgaum. In terms of population these four cities occupy the four top-most places in the same order. It may be incidentally mentioned that even while the census operations were in full swing, during the latter half of 1980, Mangalore city municipality was constituted into a municipal corporation. Since this change came about at a very late stage, it was not taken into cognisance for purposes of the 1981 census. In so far as the municipal councils are concerned it may be stated that though there are several city municipal councils and numerous town municipal councils in the State, no attempt has been made to bifurcate

them into separate categories for census purposes. A few towns with less than 100,000 inhabitants each are also enjoying the status of city municipalities on account of the magnitude of their financial transactions and also other factors including the local sentiments. The only Cantonment Board functioning in the State is the Belgaum Cantonment Board which has a long history. This is a class III town and its boundaries are contiguous with that of Belgaum corporation. Of the two sanitary boards in the State, the KGF Sanitary Board is a class II town with a history of several decades. It may be of interest to note that this sanitary board exercised administrative control over a much wider area till 1964, that is prior to the formation of Robertsonpet Municipality and the transfer of as many as 76 villages from its fold into the rural category. The KGF (SB) area even now forms part of a larger unit, called the KGF urban agglomeration, which covers this town as also the towns of Robertsonpet and BEML Nagar. The other Sanitary Board, namely HA Sanitary Board area, is located quite close to Bangalore city and in fact forms part of the Bangalore Urban agglomeration. It has several outgrowths as a result of which its total population has already crossed the 49,000 mark and it is now on the threshold of becoming a class II town. There are in all seven notified area committees in the State. Amongst these, while Bhadravati New town of Shimoga district is the most populous (77,055), Wadi ACC of Gulbarga district has the smallest population (3343). Till recently, Bhadravati New Town was being administered by a Town Board. It is within the limits of this town that the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Factory and the Mysore Paper Mills as well as the townships established by these industrial units are located. This town is contiguous with the old town of Bhadravati and the two towns together constitute an urban agglomeration with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants. ITI Notified Area (Duravaninagar) which is located at the outskirts of Bangalore city is the second most populous unit. This town consists of an industrial township, i.e., a core town with a population of 9646 and 3 outgrowths of which one has more than ten thousand inhabitants. This entire area owes its growth and development to the highly urbanising influence of Bangalore city and in fact it forms part of Bangalore Urban agglomeration. Wadi (ACC), the smallest unit, is contiguous with Wadi (TP) which is a class IV non-municipal town. Likewise, Shahabad (ACC) shares its boundary with Shahabad, a class III municipal town. Both these owe their origin and growth to the establishment of cement factories within their respective limits. Gokak Falls (NAC) is adjacent to the non-municipal town of Konnur in Belgaum district. Thus amongst the 7 towns under the administrative control of Notified Area Committees only 2 are detached towns in the sense that these are surrounded on all sides by rural areas.

In the case of 11 out of the 37 non-statutory towns, it is interesting to note, there is not a semblance whatsoever of any civic administration. These are special areas which have been placed under the administrative control of project authorities or public sector or large scale joint sector undertakings. Amongst the rest, while 5 are being administered by Town Panchayats 21 are covered by Village Panchayats. The towns of the latter category are found concentrated in the districts of Dakshin Kannad and Bangalore which account for 10 and 7 towns respectively. A further probe shows that these panchayat towns are mostly located in the outskirts of Mangalore city and Bangalore city and, in fact, these form part of the respective urban agglomerations.

Growth history of towns :—

Particulars about the population of the towns during the earlier censuses as also the decadal variation from 1901 to 1981 are furnished in statement 1 of the town directory. A cursory glance reveals that the present tally of 281 towns consists of several towns which have been enjoying urban status continuously from 1901, a few which have suffered declassification at one or more censuses, and quite a large number of towns which have acquired urban status in recent decades. The group of 281 towns is thus an uneven mixture of old and new towns. As already mentioned, 47 towns are of a very recent origin and these constitute 16.72 per cent of the total number of towns. All these 47 are not new towns, for a few among them did enjoy urban status earlier to 1981, at some time or the other. If the previous classification, that is the fact of recognising a place as urban for the first time, is taken into consideration the number of new towns added in 1981 is seen to be 35 only. The following table gives an idea about the distribution of towns by size class and the period since when these places are enjoying the urban status.

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE, CLASS AND PERIOD SINCE WHEN ENJOYING URBAN STATUS

Size, class of towns	Total No.	No. of towns which acquired urban status for the first time in								
		1902 or earlier	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
III	71	56	2	2	2	—	2	4	2	1
IV	112	54	4	4	4	3	15	8	6	14
V	51	21	—	—	1	—	6	3	3	17
VI	17	7	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	4
All classes	281	166	6	7	7	3	23	19	14	36

All the class I towns are old towns with a long history of growth. In the case of class II towns, on the face of it, it appears that two new towns which emerged in 1961 and 1971 have experienced a large addition of population during the years that followed and rapidly moved into this class or else were already having a population of more than 50,000 when they were first classified as towns. In the instant case it is interesting to note that these places have all along been part of an urban area and acquired the status of a separate town as a result of division of one composite unit into two civic administrative units. Bhadravati New Town for example formed an integral part of Bhadravati town right from its inception during the mid 1920's until 1961 when it came to be classified as an independent town to be administered a Town Board as distinct from the Municipal town of the same name. The boundaries of the two units are contiguous and in recognition of this fact from 1971 itself the whole area has been treated as an urban agglomeration for census purposes. At the time of its formation as an independent town this town had a population exceeding 40,000 and belonged to class III. Robertsonpet also represents a similar case. This town has its origins in the development of the mining activity in Kolar Gold Fields area. This formed an integral part of the civic administration unit, named the K.G.F. Sanitary Board till 1941. Later, when this composite unit became unwieldy and there were demands for an effective civic administration, the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board was considerably reduced by transferring a large number of settlements to the rural category and by constituting the area now incorporated in Robertsonpet into a separate municipality. At the time of its formation, Robertsonpet had a population of over 40,000 and belonged to the class III category of towns. In this case also, in recognition of the fact of its contiguity with the K.G.F. Sanitary Board which in turn is contiguous with BEML Nagar, the entire area is regarded as forming an urban agglomeration. Thus, though these two areas, namely Bhadravati New Town and Robertsonpet have all along been reckoned as urban areas it is only recently that these have acquired independent status as a result of the changes made by the government for administrative convenience.

If one were to examine the proportion of old towns to the total in each category it is noticed that it gets reduced from 100 per cent to 87.5 per cent, 76.1 per cent, 50 per cent, 41 per cent and 41 per cent as one proceeds from class I to class VI category. This leads to the inference that small towns gradually grow into medium towns and then get transformed into large towns. With the passage of time therefore a town shifts from one size-class to another, usually a higher one. The rate of growth of population however differs from town to town and also in the case of the same town from one decade to the other. This growth depends upon a multiplicity of factors some of which may be of a purely transitory nature while others may be more lasting and may also have an accelerating effect.

Among the old towns as well as those which acquired urban status after 1901, quite a few have suffered declassification during certain decades. As a result, the number of towns for which growth data are available varies from decade to decade. The table given below provides a broad idea about the trends in the growth of population in towns from the decade 1901–11. These growth trends are then examined for towns belonging to different size-classes on the basis of 1981 population.

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION BY RANGES FROM 1901—11 TO 1971—81

Census Decade	No of towns for which data are available	No. of towns where the decadal variation is						
		Negative and lies in the range of		Positive and lies in the percentage range of				
		10·00 plus	Less than 10·00	Less than 10·00	10·00 to 24·99	25·00 to 49·99	50·00 to 99·99	100·00 plus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901—11	152	54	30	38	18	7	4	1
1911—21	157	29	31	31	29	13	13	11
1921—31	169	8	15	37	71	28	7	3
1931—41	177	5	7	33	81	43	7	1
1941—51	179	—	1	14	49	72	35	8
1951—61	189	2	6	21	91	53	14	2
1961—71	211	2	5	7	78	96	21	2
1971—81	234	3	—	10	55	127	33	6

(a) Class 1 towns : When the 1901 population of these towns is examined it is noticed that even at that time Bangalore was a class 1 town and had more than one lakh inhabitants. Hubli-Dharwad and Mysore as well as Bellary had a population of more than 50,000 each. Amongst the rest, while six had 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants each, two towns had a population of slightly more than 10,000 and, Shimoga and Mandya had just 6,240 and 4,496 inhabitants each. Thus the present group of class I towns consists mainly of towns which in 1901 belonged to lower size-classes including class VI category. Amongst these towns, 5 registered a loss of population during 1901—11 and in one of these, namely Tumkur, nearly one-half of its 1901 population was lost. During this period, the population of Shimoga doubled itself (110.22 per cent). In the other 8 towns the growth varied between a marginal 4.69 per cent and a substantial 32.10 per cent in Mysore and Belgaum respectively. After 1911 none of these towns has displayed any negative trend. Between 1911 and 1921 Tumkur gained what it had lost during the previous decade and registered a phenomenal growth of 135.90 per cent. Raichur experienced the smallest addition of just 5.35 per cent. The growth rate ranged between 10 to 25 per cent in 9 towns, between 25 to 50 per cent in 2 towns including Bangalore and exceeded 50 per cent in Davangere which had marginally lost some population during the previous decade. During the next decade the growth rate ranged between 5.82 per cent in Raichur and 36.92 per cent in Shimoga. Raichur is the only town which returned a less than 10 per cent growth rate for the decade. In 7 towns the growth rate ranged between 10 to 25 per cent and in the remaining 6 towns it stood between 25 to 50 per cent. The growth trend during this decade did not represent any abnormalities except perhaps in the case of Raichur where the tendency of a nominal growth noticed in the earlier decade continued to linger on during 1921—31 also. During the late twenties and the thirties several developmental activities such as irrigation projects, setting up of new industries etc., were taken up for vigorous implementation in various parts of the State resulting in an all round development including improvements in public health. Population began to grow steadily in all the large towns. This trend is clearly discernible when the figures relating to the 1931—41 decade are examined. In six out of the 14 towns the growth rate ranged between 10 and 25 per cent. Among the others while six registered a growth rate of 25 to 50 per cent Belgaum and Mandya experienced growth at the higher rates of 52.79 per cent and 90.90 per cent respectively. The growth in Mandya was mainly due to the establishment of a sugar factory which in itself was a consequence of the commissioning of the Krishnarajasagara irrigation project a little earlier. Between 1941 and 1951 too the growth rate exceeded 10 per cent in all these towns. While Bangalore city returned the highest growth rate of 91.51 per cent, Gadag-Betigeri gave out the lowest rate of 16.39 per cent. These two cases apart, 6 towns have given out a rate that ranges between 25 and 50 per cent and the other 6 have registered growth rates of over 50 per cent. Mandya town continued to gain substantially during this decade also and in the matter of decadal growth rate, with a tally of 86.02 per cent, ranked next only to Bangalore. During the next decade, namely 1951—61, Mysore city registered a nominal growth of just 3.91 per cent. This phenomenon stands out in total contrast to the more than 60 per cent gain that this city had registered during the decade 1941—51. Mysore, which was the capital of the princely State prior to independence, lost its importance. The effect of this loss became more pronounced during the late fifties when Bangalore became the capital of the New Mysore State and the boundaries of the State were greatly enlarged in 1956 as a result of the reorganisation of States. The simultaneous industrial growth of Bangalore also exerted a considerable pull on the labour force at Mysore. The signs of decadence which became manifest in this historical city in a way led to the out-migration of different sections of the population, mainly for economic reasons. If this unique case is left aside, the decadal growth rate is seen to range between 16.95 per cent in Gadag-Betigeri and 57.61 per cent in Mandya. Apart from Mandya, Belgaum was the only town to register a growth rate of over 50 per cent. The decadal growth rate ranged from 10 to 25 per cent and 25 to 50 per cent in the case of 5 towns and 6 towns respectively. Most of the towns are thus seen to have experienced a moderate growth. During the next decade in a few towns the upward trend gained further momentum. In Mandya, the population doubled itself. To some extent its growth rate was boosted up by the merger of Mandya Sugar Town which was a separate urban unit till 1968. Mangalore registered the lowest growth rate of 15.77 per cent and this apart, Gadag-Betigeri is the only town with a growth rate of below 25 per cent. Among the remaining 11 towns, while 7 returned rates in the range of 25 to 50 per cent, the other 4 experienced growth at higher rates lying in the range of 50 to 100 per cent. Bangalore, which gained heavily during the previous two decades, had a slight respite in that it registered a comparatively low growth rate of only 35.02 per cent. It may be incidentally mentioned that in this particular case there was some transfer of area and population from urban to the rural category between 1961 and 1971 because of a slight change in the concept of the jurisdiction of the City Improvement Trust Board (since renamed as Bangalore Development Authority). Instead of reckoning the entire area lying within a radius of 8 km (5 miles) from the limits of the city corporation as constituting the area under the jurisdiction of the CITB, as was done in 1961, this time only such areas that were actually under the administrative control of the BDA (i.e. extensions and lay-outs already formed and also those under formation) were considered as forming part of the urban entity. During the decade 1971–1981, with the exception of Mangalore all the cities have experienced the trends of moderate to high growth. The addition of population in Mangalore city proper is of the order of just 4.29 per cent and this moves up to 17.27 per cent if one were to take into consideration the aggregate population of its outgrowths also. However, this sluggish growth has to be viewed with reference to the recent

developments that have taken place in the immediate neighbourhood of Mangalore. For instance, with the commissioning of the all-weather New Mangalore Port near Panambur, the old sea port located in the city lost its importance. A modern township has emerged at the site of the New Port and close to it a larger fertilizer factory has also come up. This place as well as a few other small towns and villages around the city constitute a large urban complex. In appreciation of this field situation Mangalore and its surrounding areas have been constituted into an urban agglomeration named after the city. The basic fact that the growth rate returned by the city is rather low still remains and the factors responsible for this phenomenon are not quite explicit. Among these towns, 6 have returned a growth rate of over 50 per cent and the highest rate recorded is 70.61 per cent in the case of Bangalore city, followed by 61.03 per cent (Bellary) and 62.35 per cent (Davangere). If the jurisdiction of Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Authority alone is taken into consideration the growth rate works out to 60.72 per cent. The growth rate ranges between 25 to 50 per cent in 6 towns and happens to be less than 25 per cent in the 2 towns of Mangalore and Gadag-Betigeri. In Mysore the remarkable trend of recovery displayed during the previous decade (when Mysore registered 40.11 per cent growth in contrast to 3.91 per cent of the earlier decade) did not continue during 1971–81. A glance at the decadal growth rates returned by individual towns over a length of time shows that these form neither an arithmetic progression nor a geometric progression but fluctuate considerably from one decade to the other. A period of high growth is usually preceded or followed by a period of sluggish growth. Perhaps each town requires some time to consolidate its gains. Since all the towns have a continuous history of 8 decades it would be useful to examine the growth trends from a long range point of view. At the outset it may be noticed that all the towns have gained and, if the 1901 population is taken as the base, the extent of increase lies between 246 per cent in Bellary and 2332 per cent in Shimoga. The only other town with more than 2000 per cent growth is Mandya which in 1901 had the smallest population of just 4496. A broad grouping shows that the overall growth is less than 500 per cent in the three towns of Bellary, Gadag-Betigeri and Mangalore; lies between 500 and 999 per cent in the six towns of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Raichur and Tumkur; lies between 1000 and 1499 per cent in the case of Belgaum; is above 1500 but below 2000 per cent in Bangalore and Davangere; and exceeds the 2000 per cent mark in the case of Mandya and Shimoga. Several factors like location, growth potential and exploitation thereof, administrative decisions etc., appear to have influenced the varying trends of growth noticeable among these 14 towns.

(b) *Class II towns.*—Among the 16 towns, 13 have been enjoying urban status continuously from 1901. another which was a town in 1901 suffered declassification once and one each acquired urban status in 1961 and 1971 respectively. In 1901, only one of these towns (Kolar Gold Fields) belonged to class III while 7 belonged to class IV, 5 belonged to Class V and the remaining town (Badravati) zelonged to class VI Bhadravati, which had the smallest population of 2676 only in 1901, was declassified at the 1911 census. During the decade 1901–1911, as many as 9 towns registered a negative growth. The extent of this loss was the highest in Ranibennur (47.93 per cent) and the least in Rabkavi-Banhatti (6.03 per cent). The towns of Kolar and Channapatna also suffered heavy losses of over 25 per cent. The addition to the 1901 population was of the order of 27.30 per cent in KGF followed by 20.61 per cent in Chitradurga, 11.59 per cent in Bidar and a marginal 6.69 per cent in Gangawati. During the next decade of 1911–21, Bidar and Rabkavi-Banhatti suffered a nominal loss while Gangawati lost nearly a tenth of its population. Hassan, Harihar and Hospet each registered a marginal growth of less than 10 per cent. The growth rate rangec between 10 and 25 per cent in the three towns of Bagalkot, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga and exceeded the 50 per cent mark in the remaining four towns. KGF which had returned the highest growth rate during the previous decade maintained its lead during this decade also and registered the highest tally of 80.29 per cent. Ranibennur, Kolar and Channapatna which had suffered heavy losses between 1901 and 1911 recovered their poise and returned the growth rates of 72.70 per cent, 63.16 per cent and 55.38 per cent respectively. The decade 1921–31 witnessed the establishment of an iron works and a wood distillation plant near Bhadravati and the emergence of Bhadravati as an industrial town of considerable importance. This place, which had been declassified in 1911 and again treated as urban in 1921, registered a growth rate of 141.15 per cent, the highest rate ever recorded by any of these 16 class II towns. Population declined marginally in KGF (2.94 per cent) and substantially (21.11 per cent) in Bagalkot. The growth rates ranged between 10—25 per cent in 8 towns and between 25—50 per cent in the case of the remaining 3 towns. During the decade that ensued also, Bhadravati maintained the momentum of growth it had gathered earlier and went on to record a growth rate of 114.35 per cent. Bagalkot recovered much of what it had lost during the previous decade and registered the second highest growth rate of 63.42 per cent. In a like manner KGF too recovered from its losing trend and gained by 57.29 per cent. Amongst the rest, while 6 towns returned a low growth rate of less than 25 per cent the other 4 registered moderate rates in the range of 25 to 50 per cent. During 1941—51 also Bhadravati continued to gain at a rate much above the average and experienced the unique phenomenon of doubling its population for the third time in three successive decades. Besides Bhadravati (116.75 per cent). Gangawati also registered a cent per cent growth (113.62 per cent). The growth at Gangawati was mainly due to the commencement of the work relating to the Tungabhadra Project in this region during the late 1940's—a development which caused a large influx of people to the project site as also other nearby centres likely to be served by the canal network. Amongst the remaining 12 towns, KGF recorded the lowest growth rate of 18.84 per cent, 7 towns registered growth at rates between 25 and 50 per cent and the other 4 towns returned growth rates in the range

of 50 and 100 per cent. Harihar and Hassan towns gained mainly on account of the establishment of large industrial units such as the Kirloskar Factory at Harihar and the implements factory at Hassan. During this decade it is thus clear that all the towns experienced a somewhat higher rate of growth. Between 1951 and 1961 this increasing trend was dampened to some extent : two of the largest units suffered a loss of population while another town had a nominal addition of just 3.44 per cent and 5 towns returned a growth rate in the range of 10 to 25 per cent. Harihar recorded the highest rate of 43.40 per cent followed first by Rabkavi—Banhatti (39.56 per cent) and then by 4 other towns with a rate higher than 25 per cent. The 42.30 per cent negative growth noticed in Bhadravati is more apparent than real, for this phenomenon is a direct result of bifurcating the erstwhile composite unit into two units. If the combined population is considered for computation purposes it is seen that the composite unit gained by as much as 54.95 per cent. This bifurcation resulted in the emergence of a separate class III town which has now grown into a class II town. In the case of KGF however the loss was real and this came about on account of the setback suffered by the gold-mining industry and the consequential inability of the basic economy of the town to absorb the growing labour force. At the same time quite a large number of skilled and unskilled workers were attracted to the fast developing city of Bangalore, located hardly a hundred kilometres away. Thus, KGF lost 7.71 per cent of its 1951 population. Among the towns which gained, Harihar deserves a special mention, for in this case, population growth was a direct result of its rapid industrial development. What happened in the case of Bhadravati between 1951 and 1961, happened again in the case of KGF between 1961 and 1971. The erstwhile composite unit of KGF was virtually divided into 3 units and while one unit was retained under its old name, another was constituted into a municipal town and the other, consisting of several sub-units, was declassified so that the sub-units regained their former rural status as villages. The decaying tendency which had set in during the previous decade was in fact stemmed to some extent by Governmental intervention resulting in the establishment of Bharat Earth Movers in this neighbourhood with a view to absorbing the available manpower. Leaving aside this case, it may be observed that all the other towns have reported a positive growth rate and that this rate varies between 22.45 per cent in Hospet and 82.10 per cent in Gangawati. The growth rate was negative in one town, fell short of 25 per cent in 2 towns, ranged between 25 and 50 per cent in 7 towns and between 50 to 100 per cent in the case of the remaining 5 towns. In keeping with the general trends in urbanisation noticed all over the State most of the towns of this class too experienced moderate to heavy growth. During the decade that ensued, viz., 1971—81, too all the towns have registered gains. The extent of gain is seen to range between a meagre 2.06 per cent in KGF and a maximum of 69.52 per cent in Gangawati. A grouping of the towns according to different ranges of growth rate shows that the rate is nominal in one town, lies between 25 and 50 per cent in 10 towns and exceeds 5(cent in 5 towns. Factors that promote urban gr have been fairly well active in almost all these t(during the past decade. When the long- growth trends are examined it is noticed that town of Bhadravati has experienced the hi growth rate of 1901 per cent over a period o years and that this is followed by Chitradurga wit 1188 per cent growth. Bhadravati Old Tow it is popularly called, owes much of its develop to the Bhadravati New Town (which form formed its integral part) with which it is now tiguous and forms an urban agglomeration. If population of Bhadravati urban agglomeratio considered then the growth rate would jump to 4 per cent. Thus, Bhadravati typifies the most fav able response to the processes of growth that em and gradually unfold themselves when an indus unit with a high growth potential is established i small town and when the unit flourishes diversifies as well and provides the necessary petus for the development of ancillary industries the growth of trade, commerce, transport and vices. In the case of Chitradurga, which has reco the second highest growth, the factors respon for its growth and development are somewhat diffe Unlike Bhadravati, Chitradurga is a district- administrative centre. However, Chitradurga has tain locational disadvantages including the abs of adequate railway facilities, for it is onl branch line that connects it to the Bangalore-Har Miraj main line. Further, a major factor w has prevented its more pronounced developmen the simultaneous emergence of Davangere at a tance of hardly 50 km as an important industrial commercial centre. At the other extreme, Bag and KGF have registered the very low gr rates of 257 per cent and 103 per cent respecti Bagalkot is a traditional trading and comme centre. The establishment of a cement factory during the early 1950's did not obviously provide additional impetus for its growth. Currently, town is facing the spectre of submersion u the back-waters of the reservoir which would c up in connection with the execution of the U Krishna Project. This factor has further dampe its growth prospects. KGF on the other hand presents a different situation. One of the rea for its very poor performance is the division o former composite unit which now forms the K urban agglomeration. If the population of agglomeration is taken into consideration then growth rate over the 80 year period would be per cent—a rate slightly more than that retu by Bagalkot. KGF owes its origin and rapid d lopment in the early decades of this century to the mining industry which flourished during the independence days but entered a decadent s since early 1950's. The bifurcation of the erstw composite unit has in a way aggravated the si tion : while Robertsonpet has branched off an showing increasing signs of development, mainly a commercial and service centre, KGF proper continued to suffer. In view of the reports al the diminishing gold output, one cannot be sure as to how long this gold mining would conti

here as an economically viable enterprise. Any decision to close the mining activity due to economic or technical reasons without in the meantime creating alternate jobs to absorb the labour force locally would have a disastrous effect on this already decaying town.

(c) *Class III towns* : As many as 56 out of the 71 towns of this category have been enjoying urban status since 1901. Among these, only 3 have suffered declassification during the intervening period. Though Yelahanka and Homnabad were classified in 1911, the former regained its status at the very next census in 1921 and Homnabad came to be reckoned as a town again in 1951. Siruguppa suffered declassification only once, that is in 1961. A grouping of the 56 towns on the basis of 1901 population by size-class shows that 11 belonged to class IV (that is, had more than ten thousand inhabitants each), 36 belonged to class V and the remaining 9 belonged to class VI. These towns have passed through various phases of population growth during the past eighty years. As two towns were declassified in 1911, growth rate data are available for 54 towns for the decade 1901–11. An analysis of these particulars reveals that in as many as 30 out of these 54 towns there was a fall in population : marginally in a few towns and quite substantially in several others. For instance, Shikarpur suffered an insignificant loss of a meagre 0.74 per cent and 5 more towns witnessed a loss of less than 5 per cent. On the other hand, Mulbagal lost almost 60 per cent of its population. The magnitude of such a loss was slightly above 50 per cent in Gokak, Ramanagaram and Saundatti Yellamma, and stood between 30—40 per cent in Nargund, Tarikere and Lakshmeshwar. Among the 24 towns with a positive growth, 6 experienced only marginal additions of less than 5 per cent (least growth rate being 0.45 per cent in Athni), 8 gained from 5 to 10 per cent, 4 returned growth rates of 10—25 per cent and 4 others experienced growth at rates ranging between 25 and 50 per cent. Karwar, the coastal town, witnessed the highest growth rate of 88.22 per cent and Yadgir, a small interior town in the northern plains, ranked next with a growth rate of 74.53 per cent. At the 1911 census, while Homnabad and Yelahanka were declassified, Bantval and Karkal were classified as towns. Thus, for the decade 1911—21 growth rate data are available for 56 towns. Among the 30 towns which suffered a loss of population between 1901—11, as many as 13 continued to lose while the remaining 17 witnessed a reversal of the negative trend. In addition, 9 more towns lost population between 1911–21 bringing the total number of towns with a negative trend to 22. Siddlaghatta town which had already lost 14.72 per cent, suffered the maximum loss of another 43.23 per cent during this decade. Karwar town which had nearly doubled its population between 1901 and 1911 lost 29.18 per cent of its population during 1911 and 1921. Among the 34 towns with a positive growth, 11 gained by less than 10 per cent (the least being 0.41 per cent in Sira), 8 by 10 to 25 per cent, 6 each by 25 to 50 per cent and 50 to 100 per cent respectively and the remaining 3 by more than a hundred per cent each. The towns with very high growth rates are : Chintamani (139.73 per cent), Mulbagal (111.84 per cent) and Bangarapet (102.65 per cent). When viewed in relation to the rates returned by these three towns during 1901—11, it becomes clear that at that period there had been either a major setback or that the growth was only nominal. Mulbagal, for instance had lost 59.60 per cent of its population. Chintamani and Bangarapet had witnessed an addition of just 5.76 per cent and 0.52 per cent respectively. Likewise, Tiptur which had earlier lost nearly 30 per cent of its population witnessed an addition of 70 per cent during this decade. This phenomenon is indicative of the fact that population growth does not always proceed in one direction only and that quite often it displays a fluctuating tendency. In respect of the next decade, namely 1921–31, data are available for 59 towns. Among these towns, 5 each have returned the higher growth rates of 25 to 50 per cent and 50 per cent or more, 31 have returned moderate rates of 10 to 25 per cent, 11 towns have experienced nominal growth rates of less than 10 per cent and the remaining 7 towns have suffered a loss of population. The negative trend which had set in earlier continued during this decade also in the 2 towns of Bantval and Kampli. However, the extent of loss was quite small in Bantval (2.82 per cent) and negligible in Kampli (0.23 per cent). The loss of population was substantial only in the towns of Chintamani (19.09 per cent) which had registered the highest growth rate of 139.73 per cent between 1911–21 and Nargund (11.75 per cent). Compared to the earlier decades the negative trend was considerably reduced during this period. Among the towns with a positive growth, however, there was no spectacular performance either, for none of these towns doubled its population. Siddlaghatta experienced the maximum growth of 72.25 per cent. But when this phenomenon is viewed in relation to the loss it had suffered continuously during the two previous decades (namely 14.72 per cent and 43.23 per cent) it becomes clear that this town merely regained a part of the population lost earlier. Yadgir which witnessed the second highest growth rate of 61.61 per cent had, in the previous decade, experienced only a marginal addition of 9.57 per cent. Similar is the case with Nipani as also Challakere. Hunsur (51.85 per cent), on the other hand, had lost 6.48 per cent of its population during the previous decade. Thus, a heavy gain in this decade is preceded by a marginal growth or even a negative growth during the previous decade. Chintamani and Puttur which acquired urban status in 1931 retained this status in 1941 as well. At the same time this decade witnessed the declassification of Gajendragarh. Thus, for the decade of 1931–41, growth rate data are available for 60 towns. During this decade the growth rate varied between minus 12 per cent in Kanakapura and 86 per cent in Chintamani. A grouping of the 60 towns shows that the growth rate was negative in 6 towns, marginal (below 10 per cent) in 13 towns, moderate (10 to 25 per cent) in 27 towns, high (25 to 50 per cent) in 13 towns and exceeded the 50 per cent mark in the remaining

town. Shorapur (–6.60 per cent) was the only one among the 6 with a negative trend to witness a continuation of the trend which had set in earlier. On the other hand, in Yadgir (–8.87 per cent) this loss of population followed a period of very high growth rate (61.61 per cent). Chintamani returned the highest growth rate of 86.40 per cent during the decade. This phenomenon assumes significance when it is recalled that this town had lost 19 per cent of its population during the previous decade. In a general way it may be observed that as a result of the strides in industrial growth and improvements in administrative, economic and social spheres, urbanisation gained momentum towards the end of this decade. This momentum received a further boost after 1941 as a result of the politico-administrative changes which became manifest during the last quarter of the decade. Between 1941 and 1951 for instance, none of these 60 towns displayed any negative trend. On the contrary, the population doubled itself in 2 towns (Arsikere and Bantval) and the increases ranged between 50 to 100 per cent in as many as 15 towns. Thus, 17 out of the 60 towns returned high to very high growth rates. Amongst the rest, only 3 reported a marginal addition of less than 10 per cent, and strangely enough these three towns had returned a low growth rate during the earlier decade as well. The decadal growth rate ranged between 10 to 25 per cent in 20 towns and between 25 to 50 per cent in another 20 towns. The 1951 census witnessed Gajendragarh and Homnabad regaining urban status and the addition of two more towns. Between 1951 and 1961 on the other hand, 2 towns (Bantval and Siruguppa) were declassified. Thus, for this decade, growth data are available for 62 towns. Among these, only two towns (Yelahanka near Bangalore city and Shorapur of Gulbarga district) displayed a negative trend, 7 registered a marginal growth of below 10 per cent, 34 returned a moderate growth and 12 experienced a high growth rate of 25 to 50 per cent while 6 others gained by more than 50 per cent and Hiriyur registered the highest growth rate of 134.59 per cent. During the previous decade too Hiriyur had gained substantially. In the towns of Challakere, Dodballapur and Sagar, the factors which promoted a high growth trend during the earlier decade continued to be active throughout this decade also. In the case of Kampli however the situation underwent a marked change after 1951, for this town which gained only marginally (6.50 per cent) between 1941–51, now returned the second highest rate of 68.97 per cent. This phenomenon was mainly due to the commissioning of the Tungabhadra Project in this neighbourhood and, more so, due to the establishment of a sugar factory near Kampli town itself. The 1961 census witnessed the addition of 4 towns and, since none of these 4 as also the 62 older towns suffered declassification, growth data are available for 66 towns for the decade 1961–71. With the exception of Konnur, all these towns have witnessed an addition of population ranging between a meagre 2.07 per cent in Gajendragarh and a mammoth 218.25 per cent in Dandeli. The loss of population in Konnur (23.94 per cent) was more apparent than real, for this phenomenon came about because the Government constituted a portion belonging to Konnur into a separate unit to be administered by a notified area committee. This division of Konnur resulted in the emergence of Gokak Falls as a class V town with 9661 inhabitants. The decadal growth rate was less than 10 per cent in 3 out of the 66 towns, ranged between 10 and 25 per cent in 19 towns and stood between 25 to 50 per cent in the case of as many as 36 towns, i.e. in 56 per cent of the towns. Amongst the rest, while 6 towns, including Hiriyur and Challakere both of which had registered high rates of growth during the previous decade, gave out growth rates ranging between 50 to 80 per cent, Dandeli witnessed a 218 per cent rise in its population. The phenomenon at Dandeli is directly attributable to the rapid industrial development of this area, especially the setting up of a large paper mill at Dandeli and the concomitant growth of the tertiary sector. At the 1971 census while Siruguppa regained its urban status, the industrial townships named after Bharat Electronics Limited, and Indian Telephone Industries, secured recognition as urban areas. Thus, for 1971–81, growth rate data are available for 69 towns. Amongst these, none has witnessed any fall in its population. In fact, in 4 towns which are located in the vicinity of Bangalore and are more or less contiguous with the city, the population has more than doubled itself. BEL Township along with its outgrowths has recorded the highest growth rate of 196.23 per cent and this is followed by ITI Notified Area and its outgrowths (186.61 per cent), Yelahanka and its outgrowths (127.20 per cent) and Devarajivanahalli. Twelve more towns have yielded growth rates in the range of 50 to 100 per cent. Thus, in 16 out of the 69 towns (23 per cent) the decadal growth rate is equal to or more than 50.65 per cent, which is the average for the urban areas of the State. The growth rate is more than 10 per cent in all towns except Arsikere (4.95 per cent). In this case the low growth is mainly due to a stricter adherence to the notified limits of the town at the time of the 1981 enumeration. Amongst the rest, while 16 towns experienced marginal additions in the range of 10 to 25 per cent, the remaining 36 towns gained at the moderate rates ranging between 25 and 50 per cent. The factors which promote a higher and higher concentration of population at central places such as an expansion of the industrial and commercial base as well as growth of the service sector have obviously been quite active in most of these towns during the recent decades. If the overall growth during the past 80 years is examined in respect of the 56 old towns it is seen that the three towns, namely Chintamani, Challakere and Sagar, appear in the top bracket with the growth rates of 1514 per cent, 1152 per cent and 1049 per cent respectively. At the same time, in the two towns of Guledgudda (82 per cent) and Lakshmeshwar (98 per cent) the growth has been so very sluggish that even after 80 years the population has not doubled itself. The growth rate is seen to lie between 100 to 250 per cent in 22 towns, 250 to 500 per cent in 16 towns and 500 to 1000 per cent in the remaining 13 towns.

(d) *Class IV towns* :—With a strength of 112, the class IV towns form the single largest category. A

ttle less than one half of these towns were recog-
ised as towns as early as in 1901. Amongst such
4 towns, 50 have retained the urban status with-
ut any break from 1901. Kengeri which was de-
lassified in 1911 could regain urban status
nly in 1981. On the other hand, Siralkoppa was
eckoned as rural only for the 1911 census. Like-
ise Sedam was not classified as a town
or the census of 1921. Mulgund which
as declassified at the 1941 census came
o be regarded as a town at the very next cen-
us. However in 1961 once again Mulgund revert-
d to the rural category and this position did not
hange in 1971 either. If the long rate growth
end in these 54 towns is examined it is noticed
iat the overall growth rate varies between a mini-
ium of 48 per cent in Mudgal and a maximum of
03 per cent in Kunigal. Besides Mudgal, the towns
f Mulgund and Devadurga have also registered a
ow growth of less than a hundred per cent. Thus,
ie population has not doubled itself in 3 towns even
i a span of 80 years. The overall growth rate is
een to range between 100 to 250 per cent in 27
owns, between 250 to 500 per cent in 17 towns
nd between 500 to 1000 per cent in the remaining
towns. Decadewise analysis of the growth data
eveals the following interesting details. Between
901-11, while two towns were declassified as many
s 34 suffered a decline. The magnitude of loss
nged between 3.08 per cent in Pandavapura and an
stonishing 73.06 per cent in Honnali followed by
9.79 per cent in Byadgi and 62.43 per cent in
akleshpur. Among the 18 towns which reported
gain, while Haliyal yielded the highest rate of
7.73 per cent and was followed first by Hoskote
42.96 per cent) and then by Malur (15.97 per
ent), the other 15 gave out rates below 15 per
ent The addition was only nominal in the towns
f Terdal (0.52 per cent) and Devadurga (0.94 per
ent) and exceeded 10 per cent only in Madhugiri
nd Shirhatti. During this decade it is evident that
iost of the smaller towns witnessed the trends of
tagnation and loss of population. Chitapur, Hun-
und, Kerur and Mulki acquired urban status in
911 and continued to be reckoned as towns in 1921
lso. As Sedam was declassified in 1921, growth
ata are available for 55 towns for the decade 1911-
1. During this period, population decreased in 26
owns and the maximum loss was noticeable in the
ase of Chitapur (42.50 per cent) followed by
Mudgal (35.12 per cent). The negative trend of the
revious decade lingered on in 15 towns. Among
ie 29 towns with a positive growth, Honnali top-
ed the list (267.97 per cent). This town had lost
eavily during the previous decade. The large in-
rease in 1921 therefore suggests that the loss was of
temporary nature attributable to large scale migra-
on of the town-dwellers. The decadal growth rate
xceeded the hundred per cent mark in four more
owns of which Byadgi, Nelamangala and Sakles-
ur had lost heavily in the past and Kunigal too had
uffered a substantial reduction in its population.
he growth rate ranged between 50 to 100 per cent
n 2 towns, 25 to 50 per cent in 5 towns, 10 to 25
er cent in 7 towns and stood below 10 per cent in
en towns. In 1921, Siralkoppa regained its urban
status. In addition, Bilgi, Chitgoppa, Gokak Falls
and Shiggaon were classified as towns. However,
Gokak Falls was declassified at the very next census.
Thus, for the decade 1921-31, growth data are
available for 59 towns. This period witnessed a defi-
nite tilt towards a positive growth in most of the
urban areas. Only 9 out of the 59 towns reported
a reduction in population which ranged between a
nominal 0.26 per cent in Chitapur and a significantly
high 14.76 per cent in Krishnarajpet. The other
towns to register a loss of over 10 per cent were
Shrirangapatna and Navalgund. Among these 9
towns Shrirangapatna, Channagiri and Devadurga
had lost some population during the previous decade
also. A grouping of the 50 towns with a positive
growth shows that while the population doubled itself
in the 2 towns of Gauribidanur (150 per cent) and
Chitgoppa (105 per cent), the growth rate ranged
between 50 to 100 per cent in 2 towns, 25 to 50 per
cent in 9 towns, 10 to 25 per cent in 19 towns and
worked out to less than 10 per cent in the case of the
remaining 18 towns including Honnali (2.80 per
cent). Kunigal maintained the momentum of growth
and registered a growth rate of 75.46 per cent.
Sakleshpur and Byadgi too likewise returned mode-
rately high rates of over 25 per cent. Though the
1931 census witnessed the addition of 5 towns (in-
cluding Sedam which suffered declassification in
1921) as 3 towns were declassified in 1941, growth
data are available for 62 towns for the decade 1931-
41. Among these towns Madhugiri lost 75 per cent
of its population. Similarly in Chiknayakanhalli the
population declined by about 50 per cent. The other
60 towns reported increases ranging between 3.73
per cent in Arkalgud and 94.64 per cent in Gurmat-
kal. A distribution of these towns by ranges of
growth rates shows that the growth rate was less than
10 per cent in 13 towns and that the ranges 10-25
per cent and 25–50 per cent accounted for 33 and
13 towns respectively. Only one town witnessed an
addition of over 50 per cent. Most of the
towns thus experienced low to moderate in-
creases. In 1951, Bilgi was declassified. But
at the same time the 3 towns which were added
in 1941 (Hadagali, Shahpur and Tekkalakote) retain-
ed the urban status. Thus growth data are available
for 64 towns for the decade 1941-51. Among these,
only Bhalki displayed a negative trend (5.33 per
cent). The growth rate varied between 2.40 per
cent in Shirhatti and 270.96 per cent in Madhu-
giri. A majority of the towns, however, registered
considerable gains. The population more than
doubled itself in 4 towns (Madhugiri, Chiknayakan-
halli, Krishnarajpet and Shahpur), increased by 50
to 100 per cent in 8 towns and by 25 to 50 per cent
in 27 towns. Amongst the rest, while 7 reported
below 10 per cent growth, 17 gave out rates in
the range of 10 to 25 per cent. The maximum addi-
tion in terms of percentages was noticeable in the case
of two towns which had lost heavily during the pre-
vious decade. Including two cases of reclassification
(Kushtagi and Mulgund), 17 towns of this cate-
gory acquired urban status in 1951. However 7 of
these as well as 6 others were declassified in 1961.
As a result, growth data are available only for 68
towns for the decade 1951-61. During this period,
population decreased nominally in the towns of

Devanhalli (0.13 per cent) and Gurmatkal (0.82 per cent) and increased by less than 10 per cent in 9 towns, by 10 to 25 per cent in 31 towns, by 25 to 50 per cent in 23 towns, by 50 to 100 per cent in 2 towns (Annigeri and Maddur) and by more than 100 per cent in only one town. Madhugiri which lost 75 per cent of its population between 1931 and 41, made good the entire loss during the very next decade when it registered a rise by 270 per cent and followed it up by a growth rate of 108.18 per cent during 1951-61. This represents a unique case of rapid growth amongst the 112 class IV towns. As 8 towns were added in 1961 and none of the 68 towns was declassified in 1971, growth data are available in respect of 76 towns for the decade 1961-71. A negative trend was noticeable during this decade also : Sadalgi and Kamalapuram recorded losses to the tune of 7.20 per cent and 4.39 per cent respectively. Another interesting feature of this decade is that in none of these 76 towns the population rose by 100 per cent or more. The growth rate exceeded 50 per cent only in 3 towns (Padavu, Krishnarajanagara and Pavagada), ranged between 25 to 50 per cent in as many as 37 towns, between 10 to 25 per cent in 31 towns and stood below 10 per cent in only 3 towns. Obviously, a large number of towns of this category witnessed the trends of moderate to moderately high growth during this decade. In 1971, six towns were added and seven more regained the urban status. Among the 112 class IV towns at present 23 represent the additions made in 1981 (this includes 9 cases of reclassification also). Thus, growth data are available for 89 towns in respect of the latest decade. At the outset it may be noted that all these towns have returned a positive growth and that the decadal growth rate varies between a minimum of 3.65 per cent in HAL Township and a maximum 167.74 per cent in Kalagondahalli. A distribution of the 89 towns reveals that the growth rate ranged between 25 to 50 per cent in as many as 54 towns and exceeded the 50 per cent mark in 8 more towns (including one with more than a hundred per cent rise), ranged between 10 and 25 per cent in 23 towns and fell short of 10 per cent in the remaining 4 towns. During 1971-81, a majority of the towns have experienced moderately high to high growth trends. The foregoing analysis shows that in the case of the class IV towns also, the growth trends have been subject to wide fluctuations from decade to decade. Though there have been several cases of consistently positive growth during the successive decades the magnitude of growth has not increased progressively. A period of very high growth is either preceded or followed by a period of low or very low growth or even a reduction in the total number of inhabitants in the town. This phenomenon may be attributed to a variety of factors which may differ from town to town and from decade to decade.

(c) *Class V towns* : This category contains 51 towns of which 21 were towns as far back as in 1901 itself. It may be incidentally mentioned that in all these 21 towns the population was below 4000 in 1901 and that it was less than 3000 in 17 towns and less than 2000 but above 1000 in 7 towns. Obviously, all these 21, which were class VI towns in 1901, have moved upto class V during the subsequent decades. The long term growth trends show that in 2 towns the growth rate over the past 8 decades is less than 100 per cent and that it lies between 100 to 200 per cent in 10 towns, between 200 to 300 per cent and 300 400 per cent respectively in the case of 4 and 5 other towns. Heggadadevankote has witnessed the maximum growth of 374 per cent and Kushalnagar (which suffered declassification in 1911 itself) ranks next with a growth rate of 334 per cent. Among these 21 towns, only 13 have been enjoying the urban status continuously from 1901. In fact, 8 towns were declassified in 1911 itself. During the decade 1901-11, population declined in 3 out of the 13 towns. The magnitude of the loss was 18.14 per cent in Narasimharajapura, 17 per cent in Mudigere and 11.53 per cent in Nyamati. Tirumakudal Narsipur registered the highest growth rate of 67.62 per cent and this was followed, way behind, by the towns of Turuvekere (15.09 per cent) and Sorab (10.48 per cent). In the remaining 7 towns the growth rate fell short of 10 per cent. The addition to the population was the least (0.34 per cent) in the case of Gudibanda. During the next decade the negative trend intensified and 7 out of the 13 towns reported a loss of population. Turuvekere suffered the maximum loss of 27.90 per cent and Jagalur ranked next with a tally of 26.54 per cent. The increase ranged between 2.12 per cent in Koratagere and 18.22 per cent in Tirumakudal Narsipura and, among the 6 towns, Tirumakudal Narsipura was the only town to return a growth rate of over 10 per cent. Ajjampur, Sargur and Shravanbelgola regained the urban status in 1921. Data on growth rate are thus available for 16 towns for the decade 1921-31. During this period Tirumakudal Narsipura lost 41.15 per cent of its population, and this feature stands out in sharp contrast to the high growth rates it had displayed during the two previous decades. The negative trend was noticeable in three more towns. The growth rate was nominal in 3 towns (less than 5 per cent), ranged between 10 to 25 and 25 to 50 per cent in 5 and 4 towns respectively. Among these towns, Jagalur returned the highest growth rate of 38.94 per cent. In Ajjampur too, the growth rate was quite high (38.39 per cent). Banavar, Konanur and Yelandur regained their urban status in 1931 and at the same time, Belakavadi was classified as a town. Thus, for the decade 1931-41 growth data are available in respect of 20 towns. During this decade also the negative trend persisted and 3 towns-including Jagalur (22.09 per cent) and Banavar (21.27 per cent) reported a decrease. The magnitude of addition varied between 0.34 per cent in Koratagere and 46.59 per cent in Sargur. The growth rate was less than 10 per cent in 4 towns and ranged between 10 to 25 per cent and 25 to 50 per cent in 7 and 6 towns respectively. Since there were no additions in 1941 and declassifications in 1951, growth data are available for 20 towns for the decade 1941-51. A notable feature of this decade is that all these towns registered a positive growth and while the maximum rate reached 60.18 per cent in Jagalur, the minimum stood at 7.42 per cent in Shravanbelgola. Further, while the growth rate crossed the 25 per cent mark in 11 towns it was less than 10 per cent only in 2 towns. After

1941, obviously, the factors which were casting a negative or sluggish influence on population growth receded in most of these small towns. The 1951 census witnessed the addition of 6 more towns. The most important addition of the decade is Munirabad which at that time had a population of 18,555 and owed its origin to the Tungabhadra Project. In respect of 1951-61, growth data are available for 24 towns. Among these towns only Munirabad suffered a decline. Soon after the completion of the major items of work at the project site there was a veritable exodus of the people from Munirabad. This project town which consisted mainly of in-migrants in 1951 and thereafter as well, lost 65.93 per cent of its 1951 population. In the case of the 23 towns reporting increases, the growth rate ranged between 5.24 per cent in Nyamati and 67.26 per cent in Narasimharajapura. A grouping of these towns shows that the growth rate was less than 10 per cent in 3 towns, ranged between 10 and 25 per cent in 13 towns and exceeded the 50 per cent mark only in two towns. This decade was thus a period of moderate growth. Since 5 towns were added in 1961 and none were declassified in 1971 growth data are available for 29 towns for the decade 1961-71. During this period, Munirabad continued to loose some of its population (6 per cent) and, in addition, Jalahalli town located near Bangalore city also reported a loss in its population. While out-migration was the main reason for the loss in the case of Munirabad, in the latter case the loss was due to transfer of areas which in 1961 stood included within its jurisdiction to the recently recognised townships named after HMT and BEL and also to Bangalore city corporation. The growth rate was less than 10 per cent only in one town, namely Gonikoppal (0.29 per cent) and ranged between 10 to 25 per cent in 15 towns. Kushalnagar returned the highest growth rate of 72.30 per cent. This was followed by Heggadadevankote (53.67 per cent) and Bagepalli (53.45 per cent). The remaining 8 towns registered increases in the range of 25 to 50 per cent. The somewhat higher growth rates noticed during 1961-71 may be attributed to the overall momentum gained by the trends of urbanisation and industrialisation. In 1971 as there was an addition of 4 towns, growth data are available for 33 towns for the decade 1971-81. Despite a general rise in the urban population and the accelerating trends of urbanisation in the State, 3 out of the 33 towns of this category have reported a negative trend. As the HMT township of 1971 is now divided into two towns, the reported loss of 13.39 per cent of its 1971 population is more apparent than real. Jalahalli has lost 35.35 per cent of its population on account of the same reasons which caused a similar phenomenon during the previous decade. A strict adherence to the notified limits of the town has brought down the population of Raybag town by 21.29 per cent as compared to its 1971 level. Among the towns with a positive growth, Narasimharajapura is the only town with a growth rate of less than 10 per cent. The growth rate ranged between 10 to 25 per cent and 25 to 50 per cent in the case of 9 towns and 18 towns respectively. Of the other 2, while Gonikoppal reported an increase by 95.54 per cent, Shravanbelgola gained by 50.01 per cent. The latest decade obviously marks a period of substantial growth in a large majority of the small towns as well.

(f) *Class VI towns* : Among the 17 towns of this category, 6 are enjoying urban status continuously from 1901. Another towns, namely Kodilipet, a town with 889 inhabitants in 1901, was declassified in 1911 and remained in the rural fold till 1961. At that time also, all these places belonged to class VI. While the population stood below 1000 in Hosanagara and slightly exceeded this mark in Koppa and Alur, it ranged between 2000-3000 in Kumsi and Sringeri and stood highest (3129) in Melukote. The fact that all these towns are stagnating in the same class shows that during the past 80 years these have been experiencing nominal or maginal growth only. This growth of population has not always been a linear progression, for with the exception of Hosanagara the other five towns have suffered a decline during one or more intercensal decades. Between 1901-11, Alur lost 23.94 per cent of its population. Melukote and Kumsi also suffered a loss to the tune of 18.98 per cent and 5.30 per cent respectively. On the other hand, while Hosanagara had a marginal addition of 8.93 per cent, Koppa and Sringeri registered the growth rates of 17.68 per cent and 22.26 per cent respectively. During the next decade, the negative trend manifested itself in the towns of Sringeri (36.42 per cent) and Koppa (28.38 per cent). At the same time, in Melukote and Alur—the towns which had lost substantially between 1901-11—population increased by as much as 148.80 per cent and 100.81 per cent respectively. As Mayakonda became a town in 1921, growth data are available for 7 towns for the decade 1921-31. During this period while Melukote suffered a massive loss (56.67 per cent), 4 towns including Alur and Koppa experienced a nominal growth and Mayakonda gained by 14.90 per cent. The negative trend of the previous decade was completely reversed in Sringeri which returned the highest growth rate of 36.53 per cent. This trend however did not continue during the following decade, for among the 7 towns, Sringeri was the only town to register a negative growth rate of 3.33 per cent. Between 1931-41, the growth rate was less than 10 per cent in Melukote and Alur, ranged bet

ween 10 and 30 per cent in 3 towns and reached the maximum of 69.69 per cent in Koppa. Between 1941-51, population increased in all the 7 towns and the growth rate ranged between 2.12 per cent in Melukote and 35.39 per cent in Koppa. In Hosanagara also the growth rate was fairly high (30 per cent). During the next decade, the negative trend reappeared in Melukott (2.28 per cent) and it persisted between 1961-71 also (1.83 per cent). Barring this exceptional case, all the other towns have registered substantial additions after 1951. Between 1951-61 the growth rate ranged between 13.26 per cent in Mayakonda and 75 per cent in Hosanagara. Koppa also witnessed a large addition (70 per cent). In 1961, Kodlipet regained the urban status and three more places—all in Kodagu district—were classified as towns. Thus, for 1961-71 growth particulars are available for 11 towns. The negative trend lingered on only in Melukote (1.83 per cent). Amongst the rest, Sanivarasante recorded the highest growth rate of 44 per cent while Ponnampet (24.57 per cent) ranked next and Sringeri (11.85 per cent) appeared at the bottom. Most of the towns obviously experienced moderate growth trends. The 1971 census witnessed the addition of Wadi (ACC) and Adityapatna—the two towns which emerged as a result of the establishment of cement factories at these sites. Thus, for the decade 1971-81 growth data are available in respect of 13 towns. All these 13 towns have witnessed an addition of population. The rate of increase is quite spectacular in Wadi (ACC), namely 337.57 per cent. This phenomenon is attributable to the fact that the township which was still in its formative stage in 1971 (and the factory itself was in its nascent condition) witnessed a considerable influx of people during the decade. In Adityapatna, the other cement factory township, the population almost doubled itself. Amongst the rest, 3 towns experienced a nominal addition of less than ten per cent, 5 towns registered marginal growth rates of 10 to 25 per cent and the three towns of Ponnampet, Suntikoppa and Sanivarasante witnessed moderate growth of upto 50 per cent. The foregoing analysis shows that these small towns have all along displayed a fluctuating tendency, especially during the first-half of the past 8 decades. An occasional spell of a high growth rate, though noticeable in a few cases has been of a purely transitory nature and it has not helped the town to register a sustained growth. If the 80 year period is considered, Melukote shows itself up as a decaying town, for during this interregnum this town has lost 5.47 per cent of its earlier population. Melukote, it may be incidentally noted, is the prinicipal seat of Sri Vaishnava faith and is an important religious centre in the State. It is a place of piligrimage noted for its fairs and festivals. The religious institutions here enjoyed royal patronage even during the British period. Sringeri is also an equally, if not more important, religious centre and the principal seat of Shaivism. This town also enjoyed royal patronage. Unlike Melukote, Sringeri has registered a positive growth rate, though of just 75 per cent, in relation to its 1901 population. Among the other four places which are also towns since 1901, Hosanagara has registered the highest growth rate (397 per cent) and this is followed by Koppa (367 per cent), Kumsi (248 per cent) and Alur (222 per cent).

Area of towns

As with population, in the matter of geographical area also the extent of variation noticeable amongst the towns of the State is indeed very large. At the one extreme there is Bangalore which happens to be the largest urban unit and spans an area of 227.51 square kilometres. At the other extreme there is Suntikoppa which covers hardly 16 hectares (0.16 sq. km) of urban space. Since the aggregate area of all the 281 towns is 3682.8 sq. km, the average area of a town works out to 13 sq. km. A glance at the table given below enables one to have a fairly good idea about the distribution of towns by geographical area. In case a town has one or more outgrowths the area of the urban unit includes the area of the core town as well as the areas of the concerned outgrowths. However, in the case of Mangalore city, as the area figures for two of its outgrowths, namely Casba Bazar and Mangalore Thota are not available the aggregate area of the city proper and the remaining 4 outgrowths is reckoned as the total area of the larger urban unit.

TABLE 11

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE-CLASS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 1981 CENSUS

Population size-class	No. of towns where the geographical area is in the range of									Average Area of a Town
	less than 1 sq. km.	1·00—4·99	5·00—9·99	10·00—14·99	15·00—24·99	25·00—49·99	50·00—99·99	100·00 sq. km. & above	All ranges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I . . .	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	2	14	62·21
II . . .	—	4	6	3	1	2	—	—	16	11·53
III . . .	2	20	25	13	7	4	—	—	71	9·81
IV . . .	4	49	24	11	9	5	8	2	112	14·94
V . . .	11	26	11	2	—	1	—	—	51	4·29
VI . . .	7	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	17	2·99
All Classes . .	24	107	67	30	22	16	11	4	281	13·11

An analysis of the data shows that there is a positive correlation between the population of a town and its area. While all the class I towns span an area of over 15 sq. km each, 50 out of the 51 class V towns and each one of the 17 class VI towns cover an area of less than 15 sq. km. The situation in the case of class IV towns does not appear to conform to the general pattern. One of the reasons is that this group contains the largest number of towns among which quite a few represent cases where new municipalities have been constituted by abolishing erstwhile Town or Group Village Panchayats without, at the same time, instituting any change in jurisdiction. In such cases, large tracts of agricultural and other categories of lands such as forests, rivers, tanks, pastures etc., also stand included within the incorporated limits of the towns. In other words, the town boundaries are not confined only to the built-up area and its immediate surroundings but extend far beyond. Basavana Bagevadi, Indi, Kamalapuram, Kotturu, Tekkalakote, Kalghatgi, Mundargi, Shiggaon, Bantval, Mudbidri, Bainduru, Saligram, Yellapur etc., may be cited as examples of this type. Among the smaller towns the proportion of non-municipal towns is relatively high. Usually such towns cover larger areas, for by definition, the town boundaries are coterminus with that of the revenue village in the limits of which the town is located. In such cases too the urban limits are not confined to the actual built-up area but are more extensive to include agricultural lands as well. Alpe, Badaga Bettu, Kotekara, Kudmanglur, Hebbal, Sambre etc., are a few examples of this type. In a few exceptional cases it may so happen that the non-municipal town covers only a truncated portion of the erstwhile revenue village. For instance in the case of Jalahalli, the jurisdiction of the non-municipal town does not extend over the entire area of Jalahalli as a revenue unit but, is confined only to all such lands of the village as are not already included within the limits of Bangalore city corporation and Bangalore Development Authority, and are not placed under the administrative control of the BEL and HMT townships. It may be incidentally mentioned that the adoption of the concept of outgrowth in 1981 has in a way led to an inflation of the geographical area of the concerned urban unit. Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Authority along with the associated outgrowths constitute a classic example. The overall geographical area of this census unit is 227.51 sq. km. While the area incorporated in the limits of Bangalore City Corporation and the area under the actual administrative control of the Bangalore Development Authority add up to 151.16 sq. km the aggregate area of the 46 outgrowths comes to 76.35 sq. km. Several smaller towns have also been affected likewise. In the case of Krishnarajapura, a non-municipal town in the proximity of Bangalore city, the area of Krishnarajapura proper (that is, as a revenue unit) is 1.74 sq. km. only. Associated with it there are 3 outgrowths which do not have a separate existence in so far as census is concerned. The combined area of this urban unit named after Krishnarajapura is 11.67 sq. km. Instances of this type are however not very numerous. In the light of the foregoing comments it is obvious that a proper delineation of the urban limits of towns and determination of the actual geographical area of the towns assume considerable significance since these factors are closely associated with density of population.

Density of population in towns :—

Generally, the urban areas are more densely populated than the rural areas. Karnataka is not in any way an exception to this rule. In the urban areas of the State there are, on an average, 2914 persons per sq. km. In contrast, the rural areas have a density of only 140 persons per sq. km. At the town level the density is seen to range between as high a figure as 42,856 in Devarajivanahalli, a class III town located in the peripheral region of Bangalore city on the one hand and a very low average of 145 in Bainduru, a class IV town in the coastal strip of Dakshin Kannad district. By further probing it may be noticed that Kamatgi, a class IV town of Bijapur district, has the second highest density of 36,967 and that it is followed first by Arsikere, a class III town of Hassan district and then by Mayakonda, a class VI town of Chitradurga district which have yielded the density figures of 30,543 and 22,105 respectively. At the other extreme, the place immediately above Bainduru is held by Basavana Bagevadi, a class IV town of Bijapur district which has a density of only 149 persons per sq. km. In 6 other towns the density figures are below 200. By and large it may be stated that the towns belonging to higher ranges of population are more densely populated than those in the lower ranges. However, as may be noticed from the details furnished in the following table, the towns belonging to class IV category strike a discordant note.

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO DENSITY OF POPULATION AND SIZE-CLASS, 1981 CENSUS

Population size-class of Towns	Number of Towns	Average Density (persons per Sq. Km.)	Number of towns where the density lies in the range of						
			Less than 1000	1000—1999	2000—2999	3000—4999	5,000—9999	10,000-19,999	20,000 and upwards
I	14	6,284	—	—	1	4	8	1	—
II	16	5,731	—	—	2	1	9	4	—
III	71	3,035	3	12	7	25	15	6	3
IV	112	985	27	18	15	19	23	9	1
V	51	1,716	7	13	6	8	10	7	—
VI	17	1,656	3	2	3	4	3	1	1
All Classes	281	2,914	40	45	34	61	68	28	5

Household congestion index

It is generally held that as compared to villages the towns are more congested not only in terms of overall density but also with reference to the number of households per occupied residential house. Housing is one of the major problems confronting the urbanites, especially the in-migrants and this has of late been a matter of great concern for the planners and administrators as well. Townwise data on occupied residential houses and number of households are furnished in the primary census abstract. If the ratio of households to houses is regarded as a measure of congestion then the following table provides a fairly good idea about the conditions prevailing in the towns belonging to different classes.

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSE BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS, 1981 CENSUS

Population size-class	No. of Towns	Average No. of H.H. per occupied residential house	Number of towns where the number of Households per house is in the range of					
			1·00 to 1·01	1·02 to 1·03	1·04 to 1·05	1·06 to 1·10	1·11 to 1·19	1·20 & upwards
I	14	1·03	5	7	—	1	—	1
II	16	1·01	11	4	1	—	—	—
III	71	1·03	32	27	3	4	5	—
IV	112	1·03	59	33	4	11	3	2
V	51	1·02	32	13	3	2	—	1
VI	17	1·01	13	2	1	1	—	—
All Classes . . .	281	1·02	152	86	12	19	8	4

Average size of households

The average size of a household in the State as a whole is 5.80 persons. As between the rural and the urban areas the difference is very marginal, for the corresponding figures are seen to be 5.796 and 5.813 respectively. Within the category of urban areas itself however the average size of a household varies considerably. Townwise data disclose that it is less than 4 persons in the towns of Ambikanagar (3.61), Ganeshgudi (3.46) and Kudremukh Mines Area (3.44). These three towns are of a special type in that these are 'project area townships' which usually reflect demographic characteristics of a transitory nature. In four more towns the average size is above 4 but below 4.5 and of these, while Adityapatna and Wadi (ACC) are industrial towns (cement plant) and Donimalai is a project township (mining). Suntikoppa is an urban area located in the midst of coffee planatations. The average size lies between 4.50 and 4.99 persons in 13 towns of which quite a few are conventional towns. At the other extreme there are six towns where the average size of household exceeds 7 persons. Among these, Kudachi (7.31) of Belgaum district tops the list and Savanur of Dharwad district holds the third rank (7.26). While Gangolli (7.29), Coondapoor (7.11) and Ullal (7.13) belongs to Dakshin Kannad district, Bhatkal (7.12) belongs to Uttar Kannad district. When examined with reference to population size-class of towns the average size of a household is seen to vary between 4.85 and 6.04 in the case of class VI and class II towns respectively. The class I towns give out an average of 5.80. The following table provides further details in this regard.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZE-CLASS AND RANGES OF AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1981 CENSUS

Population size-class	No. of Towns	Average Household size	No. of Towns where the average size of a household is in the range of							
			Less than 4·49	4·50-4·74	4·75-4·99	5·00-5·24	5·25-5·49	5·50-5·99	6·00-6·99	7·00 & upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I . . .	14	5·80	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—
II . . .	16	6·04	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—
III . . .	71	5·88	—	—	1	3	7	30	27	3
IV . . .	112	5·77	—	1	—	4	16	62	27	2
V . . .	51	5·43	2	—	6	7	12	14	10	—
VI . . .	17	4·85	5	2	3	—	1	5	1	—
All Classes . .	281	5·81	7	3	10	14	36	125	81	5

Sex Ratio

Statement I of town directory contains townwise information on sex ratio, expressed as number of females per thousand males. This ratio is computed on the basis of 1981 census figures as also the figures relating to the censuses of 1961 and 1971 if the place was reckoned as urban at that time as well. Thus, for 211 towns, sex ratio data are available for the 3 successive censuses and the same could be utilised for an analysis of the trends of change in sex ratio over a period of time. It may be noticed that the sex ratio has displayed a fluctuating tendency in 95 out of these 211 towns, a continuous upward trend in 74 towns and a continuous downward trend in the remaining 40 towns. It is generally held that a higher degree of urbanisation leads to a lowering of the sex ratio. An increase in the population of a town is a sure sign of increasing urbanisation. When examined from this point of view, barring a few exceptional cases, most of the above mentioned 209 towns have witnessed an addition of population during the past two decades. Naturally, if the towns of Karnataka were to conform to the hypothesis cited above, the declining trend in sex ratio would have been perceptible in a much larger number of towns. Further when the sex ratio figures based on 1981 census data are computed for towns belonging to different population size-classes it is seen that the sex ratio is the least (888) in the case of class VI towns and the highest (955) in respect of class IV towns. However, the figures relating to the first four classes show that with every increase in the population size there is a decline in sex ratio : from 955 for class IV towns the ratio moves down to 910 for class I towns through the intermediary stages of 947 and 931 in respect of class III and class II towns. Amongst the towns belonging to each class the sex ratio differs considerable from town to town and the reasons for such a phenomenon are quite varied. For example, a project area township or atown with one or more large scale industries may have a relatively low sex ratio than a conventional town belonging to the same size-class. Likewise location with reference to geographical regions also seems to have an influence in this matter. For instance, the towns located in the coastal regions have a high sex ratio. In fact, 17 out of the 30 towns reporting a surplus of females are located in the coastal belt of the State. That there are similar towns in the other regions as well suggests the importance of certain other factors as well. When the towns belonging to different size-classes are grouped according to certain ranges of sex-ratio figures based on 1981 data, the following picture emerges.

TABLE—15

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SEX RATIO AND POPULATION SIZE-CLASS, 1981 CENSUS

Population size-class	No. of Towns	Average sex ratio	No. of towns where the sex reatio is in the range of					
			850 or less	851-900	901-925	926-950	951-1000	1001 and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	14	910	—	2	7	4	—	1
II	16	931	—	3	5	4	4	—
III	71	947	1	6	6	26	27	5
IV	112	955	2	9	18	29	36	18
V	51	923	5	10	7	9	16	4
VI	17	888	4	4	3	2	2	2
All Classes	281	926	12	34	46	74	85	30

In the case of class I towns, the sex ratio varies between 888 in Tumkur and 1003 in the coastal city of Mangalore (including its outgrowths). In Bangalore, the premier city of the State, the sex ratio is 895—a figure which is higher only with reference to that returned by Tumkur. Amongst the class II towns, Chitradurga and Robertsonpet take up the extreme positions with a sex ratio of 886 and 979 respectively. In the case of class III towns, Belgaum Cantonment Board has the lowest sex ratio of 716 and the places immediately above it are held by Yelahanka (873), BEL Township (875) and HA Sanitary Board Area (877). It may be noted that while Belgaum CB is contiguous with Belgaum city proper, the other three towns mentioned above are located very close to Bangalore City. Apparently the larger city has influenced the sex ratio in these smaller towns. At the other end, the coastal town of Bhatkal in Uttar Kannad and somewhat interior town of Korical in Dakshin Kannad hold the first two places with a sex ratio of 1094 and 1048 respectively. Though Udupi (1010) and Coondapoor (1015)—the coastal towns as of Dakshin Kannad district—also have a surplus of females the third place is held by Guledagudda (1018) of Bijapur district—a town which is located in northern *maidan* region of the State. Amongst the class IV towns, Hebbal which is located in the outskirts of Bangalore city has the lowest sex ratio of 792. The only other town which has returned a comparable sex ratio figure is Sindgi (798) in Bijapur district. It may be incidentally noted that in Sindgi, the sex ratio has taken a sudden plunge from 965 in 1971 to its current level of 798. This town has returned a decadal growth rate of over 55 per cent. When these two phenomena are viewed together it appears that the town has gained largely

on account of selective in-migration. A further probe regarding the composition of population by workers and non-workers reveals that the proportion of workers in Sindgi town is comparatively low when examined with reference to the rates returned by the other towns of the district in 1981 as also the rate returned by Sindgi town itself in 1971, especially in the male segment of its population. It would be of interest to investigate the causes for a high population growth rate coupled with a suddent drop in sex ratio as well as a fall in the proportion of workers. Reverting back to sex ratio amongst the class IV towns it may be noticed that 16 per cent of the towns—the highest for any of the six classes—have a surplus of females. The highest sex ratio of 1230 is noticeable in Saligrama—a coastal town of Dakshin Kannad district. The second and third highest figures of 1140 and 1121 too are returned by the coastal towns of Mulki and Kankanadi, which also belong to the same district. Nine out of these 18 towns belong to Dakshin Kannad and another belongs to Uttar Kannad. The other towns are scattered in the districts of Bijapur (2), Raichur (2), Bellary, Bidar, Dharwad and Gulbarga. In the case of class V towns, Kudremukh Mines area (which is a special area township that has come up recently) has returned the lowest sex ratio of 576. Obviously this town consists of a large number of male migrant workers who have left behind their dependents at their former places of residence. The other town with a very low sex ratio (775) is Shravanbelgola, the Jain pilgrim centre. A little probe shows that in 1971 this town had a surplus of females (1015) and much earlier, in 1961, had a sex ratio of 998. The main reason for the sudden drop in sex ratio is that the period of the 1981 census count coincided with the month-long celebrations organised in connection with the one thousandth anniversary of the consecration of the world famous colossal statue of Gommateshvara and the *Mahamastakabhisheka*. These celebrations attracted a large number of pilgrims from far off places and quite a high proportion among them appear to be males. If these two exceptional cases are ignored, it is seen that Ambikanagar (a project area township of Uttar Kannad district) and Gonikoppal (a municipal town of Kodagu district) have returned the same sex ratio of 802. The only other town with less than 850 females per thousand males in Kushalnagar, a municipal town of Kodagu district. Amongst the towns with an excess of females. Tonse west tops the list (1161) and is followed by Kavuru (1090), Badaga Bettu (1017) and Yelbarga (1013). Of these, while Yelbarga is in Raichur district the other three are in the coastal strip of Dakshin Kannad district. Among the 17 towns which belong to class VI, Wadi (ACC) (an industrial township of Gulbarga district which owes its origin to the establishment of a cement factory) has returned the lowest sex ratio of 672. The figure immediately above this is 734 noticeable in the project area township of Ganeshgudi in Uttar Kannad district. These two apart, the conventional towns of Sringeri (819) and Suntikoppa have a very low sex ratio. Both are municipal towns and the former which has an urban history of 8 decades is noted for its religious institutions, particularly the Sharda Peetha, founded by Adi Shankaracharya to serve as the pre-eminent seat the Jagadgurus professing *Advaita* philosophy. It may look odd that Melukote, which too is a town with a long urban history and also has prominent religious institutions and is an important seat of *Vishishtaadvaita* Philosophy has returned the highest sex ratio of 1025. During the past 2 census counts also this town contained a surplus of females, suggesting thereby that a high sex ratio is a characteristic feature of Melukote. Another notable feature is that this town has not witnessed any vigorous and sustained growth during the past decades. On the other hand, from the long range point of view of population growth, Melukote takes on the appearance more of a decaying town than of a burgeoning urban complex. It is essentially a temple town which periodically wears a festive look and attracts a large gathering of floating population that throngs to participate in the traditional fairs and festivals held under the auspices of the local religious institutions. The other own with an excess of females in Kumsi (Shimoga disrict). This is also an old town. The foregoing analysis shows that the sex composition of the population of a place is governed by numerous factors. Though population as such is an important determinant it cannot be regarded as the only criterion in relation to which the sex ratio differs from town to town. In other words a town with a larger population need not necessarily contain a lesser proportion of females than a town with a smaller population.

Population composition of Towns with reference to Scheduled Castes

Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes are met with in all the towns of the State. In numerical terms however, the strength of this community differs very widely : it is seen to lie in the range of a hundred persons or less in certain towns and tens of thousands in a few others. Moreover, this community is a conglomerate of several individual castes, each of which has its own socio-cultural identity. Compared to 1971, there has been a major change in the list of Scheduled Castes in the State in as much as the erstwhile area restrictions have been removed. This modification has in a way resulted in an increase in the overall strength of the community both in absolute numbers and as a proportion to the total population. In 1971 for example, the urban resident among the Scheduled Castes numbered 647,278 and formed 9.09 per cent of the total urban population of the State. According to the 1981 count, the numerical strength of the Scheduled Castes living in the towns of the State is 1,226,606 and this community as such forms 11.43 per cent of the urban population of the State. It may be further noticed that while about 47 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population is concentrated in cities with a minimum population of one lakh, another 13 per cent is accounted for by the large towns belonging to the class II category. However, when viewed as a proportion to the total population it works out to 10.59 per cent and 14.19 per cent in the case of class I and class II towns respectively. An analysis of the townwise data discloses the following details.

TABLE 16

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE-CLASS AND THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY SIZE RANGE, 1981 CENSUS

Population size-class of towns	Total no. of towns	Proportion of Scheduled Castes Population in the total populations	Number of towns where the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population is the range of					
			Less than 5 per cent	5·00-9·99	10·00-14·99	15·00-19·99	20·00-24·99	25·00- and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	14	10·59	1	7	5	1	—	—
II	16	14·19	—	9	5	—	1	1
III	71	11·57	6	28	21	8	6	2
IV	112	12·29	5	38	44	15	8	2
V	51	11·28	6	21	11	8	3	2
VI	17	11·73	2	8	2	3	—	2
All Classes	281	11·43	20	111	88	35	18	9

In the case of class I towns, the proportion of Scheduled Castes population varies between a minimum of 3.58 per cent in Mangalore and a maximum of 15.44 per cent in Raichur. However, as may be noted from the above table it lies between 5 to 10 per cent in a majority of the towns. In Bangalore, the most populous city of the State, 6.22 per cent of the population belongs to Scheduled Castes. Among the class II towns, Kolar Gold Fields enjoys the distinction of having the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes in its total population, namely 62.16 per cent and Robertsonpet (22.66 per cent) ranks next to it. These two towns which are contiguous owe their origin and growth to the labour-intensive gold mining industry. Evidently, a major portion of the manual labourers—both skilled and the unskilled—is drawn from the Scheduled Castes. Preponderance of Scheduled Castes has all along been an important demographic feature of KGF and its neighbourhood. In 1971, when the present BEML Nagar also formed part of the KGF Sanitary Board area the Scheduled Castes accounted for 54 per cent of the town's population, at the same time in Robertsonpet they formed 21.42 per cent. Still earlier, in 1961, when the KGF city comprised the KGF (SB) as well as the Robertsonpet municipal area besides several villages in the peripheral region of the city, the proportion of the Scheduled Castes population worked out to 37.14 per cent only. Since decades the neighbourhood of KGF is one of the major areas of concentration of the Scheduled Castes in the State. In the case of the remaining 14 class II towns the proportion of the Scheduled Castes lies between 5 to 15 per cent of the town's population and it happens to be the highest (13.86 per cent) in Channapatna of Bangalore district and the least (5.04 per cent)—in Ranibennur of Dharwad district. In the case of Class III towns the Scheduled Castes component in the population is the highest (29.48 per cent) in Shahbad and Devarajivanahalli ranks next with a tally of 27.56 per cent. It may be incidently mentioned that Shahbad and its neighbourhood are known for slate stone-quarrying activity as well as cement industry and both these activities largely depend on an adequate supply of manual labourers. It is most likely that it is the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes that are engaged in these two activities. This surmise is strengthened when it is noticed that in Wadi, a class IV town which is located in the same neighbourhood, too the proportion of Scheduled Castes is on the high side (43.03 per cent). Devarajivanahalli, which is located on the outskirts of Bangalore city, is a noted centre of curing and tanning of leather and leather work. In about 75 per cent of class III towns, the proportions of Scheduled Castes population is less than 15 per cent. The Scheduled Castes component is as low as 1.67 per cent in the towns of Athni (Belgaum district) and Bhatkal (Uttar Kannad district). Of these two, Athni town is a noted centre of leather workers and one would have expected a somewhat higher concentration of the Scheduled Castes in this town. On the other hand Bhatkal is a coastal town and is known since a long time to contain a higher proportion of Muslims in its population. Among the class IV towns, Wadi tops the list and is followed by Kalagondahalli (36.13 per cent). Like Devarajivanahalli, Kalagondahalli is also located in the outskirts of Bangalore city. The proportion of Scheduled Castes is less than 15 per cent in nearly 80 per cent of the class IV towns and it happens to be negligibly small (0.30 per cent) in Someshwar which is located on the outskirts of the coastal city of Mangalore. If Someshwar is ignored, Honnali (2.60 per cent) of Shimoga district emerges as the town with the lowest Scheduled Caste component. In the case of class V towns, Peramunnuru (0.16 per cent) and Jalahalli (27.75 per cent) hold the extreme positions. Of these, while the former is in the vicinity of Mangalore city the latter adjoins the city of Bangalore. The proportion of Scheduled Castes is quite high (25.83 per cent) in Hatti Gold Mines and fairly high in the conventional towns of Konanur (21.10 per cent), Sargur (20.45 per cent) and Yelandur (20.22 per cent). In BEML Nagar that adjoins the mining

town of KGF and has a labour-intensive plant within its own limits the Scheduled Castes form 12.43 per cent of the population. Among the class VI towns, the HMT Watch Factory Township (located in the outskirts of Bangalore) has the highest proportion (33.18 per cent) and this is followed by Hosanagara (25.47 per cent) town of Shimoga district. In Wadi (ACC), which has a cement factory, 18.85 per cent of the population belongs to Scheduled Castes. Sringeri and Melukote, which are religious centres of considerable importance, contain a very small proportion of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, namely 2.22 per cent and 4.94 per cent of the total population of the respective towns. The size of the Scheduled Castes component in the population of a town depends on numerous factors such as location with reference to geographical features, proximity of major cities, economic characteristics of the town, socio-cultural and historical background etc. Furthermore, within the Scheduled Castes community itself certain castes or cast-groups are numerically dominant in certain regions of the State, and this regional factor also gets duly reflected at the town level. Of course, inter-region migration is also an important element. In any detailed analysis of the pattern of distribution of the Scheduled Castes in urban areas all these points deserve a careful consideration.

Population composition of towns with reference to Scheduled Tribes

Like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes also represent a heterogeneous group. Compared to the Scheduled Castes, the number of tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes is much smaller. Further, most of the individual tribal communities are found in relative concentration in certain districts or regions of the State. The situation in this regard has however undergone a marked change after the 1971 census, for as in the case of the Scheduled Castes, in the case of the Scheduled Tribes too the area restriction (except in a couple of special cases) was removed by an amendment Act which came into force in 1976. The 1981 census count has, in fact, revealed a disproportionately high increase in the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. This phenomenon is noticeable in all parts of the State covering the rural as well as the urban areas. In 1971, the persons belong to Scheduled Tribes numbered 231,268 and formed 0.79 per cent of the total population of the State. Further, among the Scheduled Tribes, about 10.90 per cent reported urban residence. According to the 1981 census, the numerical strength of the Scheduled Tribes is 1,825,203 and this represents 4.91 per cent of the total population in the State. There is thus an almost eight-fold increase in the Scheduled Tribes population during the decade. In so far as the urban areas are concerned the strength of the community has increased from 25,201 in 1971 to its present level of 234,839, marking a nine-fold rise and a little more. The main reason for the sudden spurt in the Scheduled Tribes population is that it appears to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restrictions. In any analysis of the data on Scheduled Tribes this additional factor should also be taken into consideration. This comment is valid in respect of townwise data also. In the total Scheduled Tribes population, the urban dwellers form 12.87 per cent.

At the outset it may be mentioned that in the urban population of the State as a whole the Scheduled Tribes constitute 2.19 per cent and also that 9 out of the 281 towns do not contain persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. When examined with reference to size-class of towns the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population is seen to vary between 1.32 per cent and 4.08 per cent respectively in the case of class I and class V towns. This proportion is fairly high in class IV towns (3.69 per cent) as also in class II towns (3.03 per cent). The following table presents a class-wise distribution of the towns according to the relative size of the Scheduled Tribes component in the town's population.

TABLE—17

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE-CLASS AND THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY SIZE-RANGES, 1981 CENSUS

Population size class of towns	Total no. of towns	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes Population to the total population	No. of towns where the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population is in the range of								
			Nil	Less than 0·50 percent	0·50-0·99 per cent	1·00-1·49 per cent	1·50-1·99 per cent	2·00-2·99 per cent	3·00-4·99 per cent	5·00-9·99 per cent	10·00 and up wards
I	14	1·32	—	1	3	2	5	1	2	—	—
II	16	3·03	—	3	4	1	1	4	1	1	1
III	71	2·51	—	16	12	8	6	13	6	7	3
IV	112	3·69	3	28	13	14	4	14	13	13	10
V	51	4·08	3	11	8	4	7	2	4	4	8
VI	17	2·24	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	—
All Classes	281	2·19	9			31	24	36	28	27	22

When the situation in the cities is examined it is noticed that the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes population to the total population of the city varies between 0.41 per cent in Mangalore and 4.02 per cent in Davangere. In Bangalore, the premier city of the State, the Scheduled Tribes account for 0.83 per cent whereas in Hubli-Dharwad the second most populous city, they constitute 1.73 per cent. In the case of class II towns, Hospet tops the list with a tally of 14.46 per cent and the towns of Robertsonepet (0.28 per cent) and KGF (0.08 per cent) hold the bottom-most places. In Chitradurga which is the headquarters of the district to which Davangere belongs, the Scheduled Tribes account for 7.58 per cent. This figure is the second highest among those relating to class II towns. Likewise, among the class III towns, Challakere of Chitradurga district contains the highest proportion (29.42 per cent) and this is followed by Konnur (17.51 per cent) of Belgaum district and Shorapur (11.56 per cent) of Gulbarga district. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes population is below 0.5 per cent in 22 per cent of the towns of this class and it is less than even 0.10 per cent in the 4 towns of Devarajivanhalli, Nipani, Aland and Savanur. The Scheduled Tribes are met with in considerable numbers in a fairly large proportion of the class III towns. The situation is very much the same in the case of class IV towns also. Ankola, Gurmatkal and Mulgund do not have any Scheduled Tribes at all. Amongst the rest, 28 towns contain only a few persons who constitute less than 0.50 per cent of the town's population. In the towns of Channarayapatna, Kankanadi, Sadalgi, Kengeri and Sakleshpur the Scheduled Tribes form a negligebly small proportion of below 0.10 per cent. However, in a large proportion of the class IV towns persons belonging to one Scheduled Tribe or the other, are met with in considerable strength. About 30 per cent of the population of Kudligi and 26.44 per cent of the inhabitants of Gokak Falls belong to the Scheduled Tribes. This proportion is fairly high in Tekkalakote (24.24 per cent) and also in Gundlupet (22.21 per cent). An examination of the data relating to class V towns shows that persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not found in the towns of Belakavadi, Bellur and Sambre and also that though met with in Banavar (0.02 per cent) and Konanur (0.01 per cent) their strength is quite insignificant. In 9 other towns the Scheduled Tribes component is below 0.5 per cent. In 15 per cent of the class V towns however, the Scheduled Tribes account for more than 10 per cent and, among these, while Yelandur holds the top-most place with a tally of 36.92 per cent, Koratagere with its Scheduled Tribe component of just 17.80 per cent ranks next. Townwise data on class VI towns disclose that the Scheduled Tribes component is altogether absent in Alur, Kodlipet and Wadi (ACC) and that it is below 0.5 per cent in 3 more towns including Sringeri. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes exceeds the 5 per cent mark only in two towns, namely, Kudmanglur (5.02 per cent) and Mayakonda (8.51 per cent). The foregoing analysis indicates the absence of any direct or inverse relationship between the size of the Scheduled Tribes component and the population size class.

Literacy : In the urban areas of the State the general literacy rate is 56.71 per cent. Sexwise data show that in the male and the female segments of population the literate constitute 64.98 per cent and 47.78 per cent respectively. Population size of the town is an important factor that has a favourable influence on the literacy rate returned by the town concerned. It is hypothesised that the towns in the higher population brackets tend to yield higher rates of literacy. The data relating to the towns of Karnataka do not, however, lend full support to this view. As may be seen from the details furnished in the following table, the proportion of the literate to the total population ranges between 61.39 per cent and 48.40 per cent respectively in the case of class I and class IV towns. However, the class I group is first followed by class VI (58.70 per cent) and then by class II (55.71 per cent), class V (55.53 per cent), class III (51.72 per cent) and class IV categories of towns. The group average exceeds the State average only in the case of class I and class VI towns. As among the different classes of towns, among the towns belonging to the same class also there are large variations. A classification of the townwise data under each size-class yields the following table which is quite revealing.

TABLE—18

GENERAL LITERACY RATE BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY RANGES OF LITERACY RATE, 1981 CENSUS

Population size class	Total no. of towns	Average general literacy rate	No. of towns where the proportion of literate to the total population in is the range of						
			Below 45 percent	45·00 to 49·99	50·00 to 54·99	55·00 to 59·99	60·00 to 64·99	65·00 to 74·99	75·00 per cent and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	14	61·39	—	1	3	4	4	1	1
II	16	55·71	3	1	1	5	4	2	—
III	71	51·72	23	10	14	8	7	8	1
IV	112	48·40	41	21	19	11	12	7	1
V	51	55·53	8	6	11	12	5	7	2
VI	17	58·70	3	1	—	5	3	4	1
All classes	281	56·71	78	40	48	45	35	29	6

Among the class I towns Mangalore city has returned the highest literacy rate (75.56 per cent) and is followed first by Belgaum (65.57 per cent) and then by Bangalore (64.20 per cent). Though Bangalore is the most populous city and is avowedly the most prominent educational centre of the State, it partakes of a more cosmopolitan character and encompasses a large fringe area comprising a number of outgrowths which have been treated as urban for census purposes. Its population composition is quite complex. Though population size is an important factor, the nature of its composition appears to be much more important. Hubli-Dharwad and Mysore, the second and third most populous units, hold the 7th place and 6th place respectively. Raichur is the only city where the literate account for less than 50 per cent of the total population. Among the 14 class I towns Raichur (45.27 per cent) occupies the bottom-most place. In the case of class II towns the range of variation is a little more wide : Hassan and Gangawati hold the extreme positions with the literacy rates of 67.01 per cent and 34.32 per cent respectively. It may be of interest to note that the Gangawati town belongs to Raichur district. Though the mining town of KGF (SB) has a large component of the Scheduled Castes in its population, it has returned a relatively high literacy rate (65.21 per cent) and ranks next only to Hassan. The position of Robertsonpet too is likewise comparatively better, for with a literacy rate of 63.66 per cent it holds the fifth place amongst the 16 towns. In Hospet which has the highest Scheduled Tribes component (14.46 per cent) in addition to a sizeable segment of the Scheduled Castes (9.13 per cent), the literacy rate is quite low (42.82 per cent). In the case of class III towns, the proportion of the literate varies between a minimum of 30.34 per cent in Manvi town of Raichur district and a maximum of 80.52 per cent in Udupi town of Dakshin Kannad district. The range of variation is indeed very large. The literacy rate falls short of the 50 per cent mark in 47 per cent of the class III towns. Among the towns with a high literacy rate a mention may be made of Karwar (70.30 per cent) the district-headquarter town of Uttar Kannad district, Belgaum Cantonment Board area (71.12 per cent) of Belgaum district and the towns of Puttur (72.31 per cent) and Karkal (70.58 per cent) of Dakshin Kannad district besides Madikeri (70.69 per cent) the headquarters of Kodagu district. Despite the presence of towns with such high literacy rates in the class III category the overall average for the group is pulled down because of the presence of a larger number of towns with very low literacy rates. The class IV category of towns consists of the largest number of towns and represents a wider spectrum of the urban areas of the State. True to expectations, in this case, the range of variation is very large. Not only among these 112 but also among the entire set of 281 towns in the State, Tekkalakote has the dubious distinction of containing the lowest proportion of literates (16.21 per cent) in its population. The reasons for the incidence of such an extremely low literacy rate in an urban area are not quite discernible. A look at the population composition however shows that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes together account for 35 per cent of its population. Though this may be one of the contributory factors there must evidently be several others which are not quite apparent and therefore require an investigation. Among the 281 towns there are only two more towns with a literacy rate of less than 30 per cent and both these are class IV towns. These are : Mudalgi (26.18 per cent) and Kudachi (29.15 per cent) and paradoxically enough both belong to Belgaum district—a district which is noted for its high literacy rate. It may be seen from the above table that in about 55 per cent of the class IV towns the literate constitute less than 50 per cent of the population and also that in about 27 per cent of the towns the literacy rate is very close to or higher than the State urban average. Perhaps by a strange coincidence the town with the highest literacy rate in the State also belongs to class IV category. In HAL Township, the literates constitute 83.01 per cent of the population. This apart, there are only two other towns in the State where the literacy rate is above 80 per cent. Of these, Udupi (80.52 per cent) is a class III town and HMT Township (80.43 per cent) is a class V town. In the case of class V towns while HMT Township tops the list and this is followed by BEML Nagar (77.44 per cent), the proportion of the literate happens to be the least (35.93 per cent) in Jevargi. The literacy rate is below the 50 per cent mark in about 27 per cent of the class V towns. Among the 17 class VI towns, Sringeri has returned the highest literacy rate of 76.40 per cent and, with a tally of 72.47 per cent, Koppa ranks next. At the other end Wadi (ACC), the town with a cement factory, has returned the lowest rate of 43.25 per cent. In 12 out of the 17 towns the literacy rate is higher than the State urban average. The proportion of the literate in the population of a town depends upon several factors such as the region in which the town is located, socio-cultural history of the town, its main economic characteristics, population composition, particularly with reference to the size of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as the general caste composition among the Hindus, migration and recent trends of growth etc.

The sexwise data disclose that in all the towns of the State, the proportion of the literate among the males is consistently higher than that among the females. In the urban areas as a whole, as against 64.98 per cent among the males, among the females only 47.78 per cent are literate. When the male literacy rates for different classes of towns are examined it is noticed that the class I towns top the list (68.72 per cent) while the class IV towns appear at the bottom (57.95 per cent). In the case of female literacy too the pattern is quite the same : the towns belonging to class I (53.34 per cent) and class IV (38.39 per cent) take up the extreme positions. At the town-level there are marked differences in the case of male as well as female literacy and these are clearly brought out in the tables presented below.

TABLE 19

MALE LITERACY RATE BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY RANGES OF LITERACY RATE

Population Size Class	Total no. of towns	Average male literacy rate	No. of towns where the proportion of the male literate to the male population is in the range of							
			Below 40 percent	40·00 to 44·99	45·00 to 49·99	50·00 to 54·99	55·00 to 59·99	60·00 to 64·99	65·00 to 74·99	75·00 percent and upwards
I	14	68·72	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	1
II	16	64·36	—	—	1	3	1	2	9	—
III	71	60·98	2	1	7	13	11	12	17	8
IV	112	57·95	5	7	6	19	29	18	24	4
V	51	64·27	—	—	5	4	6	12	18	6
VI	17	66·11	—	—	1	3	—	2	8	3
All classes	281	64·98	7	8	20	42	49	49	84	22

Among the cities, Raichur and Mangalore hold the extreme positions with the average literacy rates of 56.28 per cent and 80.79 per cent respectively. As in the case of total literacy in the matter of male literacy also Belgaum and Bangalore have fairly high rates of over 70 per cent. In the case of class II towns the male literacy rate varies between 45.80 per cent in Gangawati and 73.19 per cent in KGF. Besides KGF, three more towns have returned rates that are above 70 per cent and these are : Chitradurga, Hassan and Robertsonpet. Among the class III towns, Udupi (84.28 per cent) has the highest rate and is followed by Belgaum Cantonment (79.35 per cent). These two towns apart, there are eleven more towns which have returned rates exceeding 70 per cent. On the other hand the proportion of towns with less than 50 per cent male literacy is also quite significant. In Savanur, the literate among the males constitute just 38.96 per cent of the male population. The position of Manvi town is only marginally better than that of Savanur. In the case of class IV towns this proportion varies between 24.94 per cent in Tekkalakote and 86.47 per cent in HAL Township. In fact these two rates represent the lowest and the highest male literacy rates for the towns of the entire State. Among the class V towns while Belakavadi has returned the lowest rate of 46.89 per cent, HMT Township has yielded a rate of 84.62 per cent and this is followed by BEML Nagar (81.26 per cent). In the case of class VI towns, Wadi (ACC) and Sringeri occupy the extreme positions and the male literacy rates returned by these towns are 48.60 per cent and 81.82 per cent respectively. It may be observed from the above table that in about 88 per cent of the towns more than one-half of the male population is literate and that in 8 per cent of the towns at least 3 out of every 4 males know the art of reading and writing in at least one language.

TABLE 20

FEMALE LITERACY RATE BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY RANGES OF LITERACY RATES

Poulation Size-Class	Total no. of towns	Average female literacy rate	No. of towns where the proporation of the female literate to the female population in the range of							
			Below 40 percent	40·00 to 44·99	45·00 to 49·99	50·00 to 54·99	55·00 to 59·99	60·00 to 64·99	65·00 to 74·99	75·00 to upwards
I	14	53·34	3	3	2	1	4	—	1	—
II	16	46·41	4	2	3	2	4	1	—	—
III	71	41·93	34	11	8	6	5	3	3	1
IV	112	38·39	58	19	13	11	4	3	3	1
V	51	46·06	17	8	10	5	5	3	2	1
VI	17	50·35	4	1	2	2	5	1	2	—
All classes	281	47·78	120	44	38	27	27	11	11	3

In the matter of female literacy also, among the cities, Mangalore tops the list (70.35 per cent) and Raichur (33.48 per cent) occupies the bottom-most place. As between Belgaum and Bangalore the latter has a slight edge and ranks next to Mangalore with a rate of 57.21 per cent and is first followed by Shimoga (57.06 per cent) and then by Belgaum (56.62 per cent). At the other end, Bellary (39.20 per cent) and Gulbarga (39.98 per cent) rank immediately above Raichur. Among the class II towns, Hassan (60.97 per cent) and Gangawati (22.23 per cent) take up the extreme positions. Chikmagalur (58.61 per cent) ranks next to Hassan and this is followed by KGF (56.98 per cent). In the case of class III towns, the literate among the females constitute 21.14 per cent

of the female population in the towns of Manvi and Siruguppa. In Savanur where the male literacy rate is the least, 27.47 per cent of the female population is literate. Apart from Manvi and Siruguppa, Konnur (22.16 per cent) is the only class III town where the female literacy rate is below 25 per cent. On the other hand, Udupi (76.82 per cent) is the only town which has returned a rate exceeding 75 per cent. In the towns of Karkal, Moodbidri and Puttur, which like Udupi belong to Dakshin Kannad district, the female literacy rate is slightly more than 65 per cent. Among the class IV towns, HAL Township (79.45 per cent) and Tekkalakote (7.63 per cent) take up the extreme positions. Among the 281 towns in the State, Tekkalakote is the only one with a female literacy rate of less than 10 per cent. In 1971 too, the situation in this town was very much the same and in fact, the female literacy rate was as low as 5.80 per cent. Since the comparative position of this town is quite the same in the matter of literacy among males also it is evident that there are some inhibiting factors. A proper identification of these factors would however require a probing enquiry. In the higher literacy bracket of over 65 per cent, besides HAL Township there are only three towns, namely, Mulki (67.74 per cent), Padavu (67.84 per cent) and Tirthahalli (66.32 per cent). In the case of class V towns the female literacy rate lies in the range of 21.93 per cent in Jevargi and 76.06 per cent in HMT Township. This rate is above 65 per cent only in BEML Nagar (73.36 per cent) and Badagabettu-76 (67.63 per cent). When the situation in class VI towns is examined it is observed that while Sringeri has returned the highest rate of 69.79 per cent and this is followed by Koppa (66.04 per cent), Mayakonda has returned the lowest rate of 33.54 per cent. In a general way it may be noticed that it is only in 28 per cent of the 281 towns that at least one half of the female population is literate. The literacy rate is below 40 per cent in 43 per cent of the towns.

The foregoing analysis of townwise data on literacy shows that the rates returned by the towns at any given point of time are influenced by several factors apart from population size. Identification of these factors and an assessment of the magnitude of the association between each such factor and the observed literacy rate are however beyond the scope of this brief analytical note.

Economic Activity :

At the 1981 census every individual has been classified either as a main worker or a marginal worker or a non-worker depending on the nature and duration of his or her participation in economically productive activity. The economy is sustained basically by the main workers who have been further categorised into cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and 'other workers'. It is generally held that as the degree or level of urbanisation increases the proportion of main workers to the population tends to decrease and also that this change is due to the greater importance of the secondary and tertiary sectors in the urban economy. The following brief discussion shows that, by and large, the situation in the urban areas of Karnataka lends support to these views. At the outset it may be noted that while the main workers in the rural areas of the State constitute 39.54 per cent of the rural population, their counterparts in the urban areas account for only 29.92 per cent of the urban population. Secondly, the cultivators and agricultural labourers together form 80.18 per cent of the main workers in the rural areas and only 15.78 per cent of the main workers in the urban areas. Within the urban sector itself, that is amongst the towns, there are considerable variations in the proportion of main workers as also the proportion of 'other than agricultural workers' among the main workers. Townwise data reveal that the proportion of main workers in towns varies between 17.49 per cent in Kolar Gold Fields and 51.42 per cent in Wadi (ACC). Since larger towns are more urbanised than the smaller ones, to some extent, it is natural to expect a falling trend in the proportion of main workers with every rise in population. A broad grouping of the towns belonging to different population size-classes and an examination of the data on main workers thereof yields the interesting information set out in Table 21. In Bangalore, the most populous city of the State, somewhat contrary to expectations, the main workers account for 29.89 per cent of the total population. One of the reasons for this phenomenon may be that, unlike in the past, this unit now includes numerous outgrowths. But a little probing shows that this is true only to a marginal extent, for in the core city of Bangalore city corporation and BDA area itself, the main workers form 29.67 per cent of the population.

TABLE 21

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS AND PROPORTION OF MAIN WORKERS, 1981 CENSUS

Population Size-class	Total no. of towns	Proportion of main workers to total population	No. of towns where the proportion of main workers to total population is in the range of					
			Below 25·00 percent	25·01 to 27·49	27·50 to 29·99	30·00 to 34·99	35·00 to 39·99	40·01 per cent and above
I	14	29·12	2	—	10	1	1	—
II	16	27·45	3	5	4	2	2	—
III	71	30·82	2	11	18	33	4	3
IV	112	32·32	1	16	21	49	16	9
V	51	32·25	3	8	8	18	9	5
VI	17	34·38	—	1	2	6	5	3
All Classes	281	29·92	11	41	63	109	37	20

As in the case of several other demographic variables in this matter too, the class V category strikes a discordant note. The decreasing trend in the proportion of main workers which is noticeable between the class VI and class V towns meets with a momentary obstruction when the group of class IV towns is considered and regains the decreasing trend as one proceeds to examine the situation prevailing in class III and class II towns whereafter once again, the chain gets broken. Instead of declining, the component of main workers in the population of class I towns jumps upto 29.12 per cent from 27.45 per cent returned by class II towns. Obviously, population is not the only determinant. There are certain other relevant factors which demand consideration. For example, a town where the agricultural sector is dominant (several class IV towns belong to this group) usually contains a relatively high proportion of main workers in its population including the female segment. Likewise, the town where a household industry such as weaving or *beedi* rolling is of considerable importance tends to have a larger number of main workers, especially among females. So also, a town which is passing through a phase of rapid economic development and a town where large scale industries are located are likely to display similar phenomena. There are socio-cultural factors and regional factors too.

An idea about the intra-class variation may be had from the data presented in Table 21. In the case of class I towns, this proportion ranges between 24.06 per cent and 36.99 per cent respectively in Gulbarga and Mangalore. Of the two, while Gulbarga is more populous and lies in the northern *maidan* region, Mangalore is a coastal city with sea port facility. It may be incidentally mentioned that the coastal district of Dakshin Kannad is known for its cashew as well as *beedi* industry and a high work participation rate among females. A little probing discloses that in Mangalore, the main workers among males and females form 49.81 per cent and 24.22 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for Gulbarga are 40.98 per cent and 5.30 per cent. Obviously, it is the high work participation rate among females that has inflated the proportion of main workers in the total population of Mangalore city and also in the case of class I towns as a group. Next to Mangalore, Gadag-Betigeri has the highest proportion of main workers (31.15 per cent). This city is located in the cotton belt of the northern *maindan* region. But unlike Gulbarga this town contains a higher proportion of workers in its male as well as female segment of population, namely 48.52 per cent and 12.62 per cent. In the case of class II towns, KGF (17.49 per cent) and Rabkavi-Banhatti 36.34 per cent) take up the extreme positions. In KGF, which is noted for its gold mining activity (which is confined to the ore deposits located deep below the surface of the earth), 31.97 per cent among males and 2.55 per cent among females are main workers. On the other hand, in Rabkavi-Banhatti which is a renowned centre of weaving (handlooms and powerlooms) the corresponding proportons are 54.70 per cent and 17.37 per cent respectively. Among the class III towns, Bantval 41.52 per cent)—a town in the coastal region of Dakshin Kannad district holds the top-most place and is followed by Manvi of Raichur district (located in the region where canal irrigation is of great importance) (40.67 per cent). At the other end, in Bhatkal—a coastal town of Uttar Kannad district—the main workers form just 20.10 per cent. Between Bantval and Bhatkal, the former is a prominent *beedi* manufacturing centre while the economy of the latter is sustained to a significant extent by the fishing industry. Further, in Bantwal 48.60 per cent of the males and 34.37 per cent of the females are main workers and 69.18 per cent of the female workers are engaged in household industry. In contrast, at Bhatkal, the main workers constitute 37.40 per cent among males and a meagre 4.28 per cent among females. That there could be such glaring differences, especially in the matter of female work participation rate, between the towns of the same coastal belt suggests that the socio-cultural factors may provide a clue for a valid explanation of this phenomenon. When the class IV category is considered it is noticed that the proportion of main workers exceeds 35 per cent in 22 per cent of the towns. In 9 towns, that is 8 per cent, more than 40 per cent of the population consists of main workers. Tekkalakote (45.19 per cent) of Bellary district tops the list. It is followed first by Derebail (43.72 per cent) of Dakshin Kannad and then by Kamalapuram (43.18 per cent) of Bellary district. These 9 towns are distributed in 4 districts : Dakshin Kannad and Dharwad (three each), Bellary (two) and Gulbarga (one). In all these towns, it may be seen, the female work participation rate is quite high (ranges between 27.97 per cent in Kundgol and 36.02 per cent in Derebail). Further, whereas in the 6 towns belonging to the *maidan* region, a very high proportion of the female workers are engaged in the agricultural sector (Kundgol : 95.61 per cent; Annigeri : 93.97 per cent; Mulgund : 93.96 per cent; Kamalapuram : 90.97 per cent; Tekkalakote : 83.91 per cent and Gurmatkal : 64.01 per cent) in the 3 towns of the coastal belt, non-agricultural sector is predominant. In Padavu, 53.04 per cent of the female workers are engaged in household industry. In Kankanadi as well as Derebail 'Other Workers' are more preponderant. The group of class IV towns contains several other towns of the types enumerated above, that is, towns where agricultural sector is predominant and draws a substantial supply of workers from the female segment of population also. It is for this reason that the proportion of main workers for the group as such registers a rise instead of a fall as compared to the rate noticeable for class V. Of the 112 towns, HAL Township, located in the peripheral area of Bangalore city, is the only one where the main workers form less than 25 per cent (namely 24.60 per cent total; 41.75 per cent among males and 6.94 per cent among females). In this town, 99.64 per cent of the workers are engaged in sectors other than agriculture and household industry. Apart from this, there are only 16 towns (14.29 per cent) where the proportion of main workers lies between 25 and 27.5 per cent, a range which is significantly lower than the urban average. In the case of class V towns the proportion of main workers varies between 22.27 per cent in HMT Township and 50.95 per cent in Kudremukh Mines Area Township. Of these two, while the former is a

well established industrial town adjoining Bangalore City the latter is located in a remote area and, as of 1981, represents a newly founded town in its initial stages of development (the sex ratio in this town is as low as 565). Hatti Gold Mines (23.41 per cent) and Shahabad ACC (23.88 per cent) are the other towns where the main workers form less than 25 per cent of the population. Like the first mentioned, these two also do not belong to the category of conventional towns. BEML Nagar and Munirabad Project Area, also of the same type, have returned a rate slightly more than 25 per cent. If these cases are ignored the municipal town of Banavar emerges as the town with the lowest proportion of main workers (25.68 per cent). At the other end, Kudremukh Mines Area is followed by New Mangalore Port (44.62 per cent) which too is a newly founded town. This proportion exceeds 40 per cent in 3 more towns, namely Kavur, Kotekara and Peramunnur—all of which are non-municipal towns in the peripheral region of the coastal city of Mangalore. Anyway, it may be noticed that in 62.75 per cent of the towns the main workers constitute more than 30 per cent of the population. This proportion increases to 82.35 per cent in the case of class VI towns. Among these towns Wadi (ACC) tops the list with a tally of 51.42 per cent and is followed by Suntikoppa (45.53 per cent). The proportion of main workers happens to be the least in the case of Hosanagara town (25.17 per cent). Though this town is located in a predominantly agricultural belt of the interior *malnad* region, the proportion of workers among females, which is only 5.15 per cent, is quite low. Among males too, only 42.80 per cent are returned as main workers. Those working in the agricultural sector account for 25.70 per cent among males and 44.44 per cent among females. The foregoing discussion highlights the fact that the proportion of main workers in the population of any urban area is not a simple function of any particular variable but is intricately associated with several factors.

Economic life in urban areas is usually associated with a predominance of non-agricultural activity, especially the activities connected with manufacturing industries, trade and commerce as well as professions and services. A study of the pattern of distribution of main workers by industrial categories would help one to assess the extent to which the towns of Karnataka either conform to or negate the above hypothesis. A detailed analysis is however beyond the scope of this note. With a view to providing a broad outline of the situation, therefore, grouped data are presented for the six classes of towns in the following table. It may be incidentally mentioned that among the 281 towns, only two, namely, HAL Township and BEML Nagar, do not have even a single person who is either a cultivator or an agricultural labourer.

TABLE 22

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IN TOWNS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT SIZE-CLASSES

(Figures in percentage)

Industrial Category	Sex : Persons/ Males/ Females	Population size-class						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	All classes
I Cultivator	Persons	2·43	5·54	9·53	17·54	14·05	15·12	7·18
II Agricultural Labourer . . .	Persons	2·32	11·02	12·08	21·13	11·53	8·38	8·60
V (a) Household Industry . . .	Persons	4·09	5·98	9·68	7·09	6·25	2·54	5·96
III+IV+V (b)+VI to IX Other Workers	Persons	91·16	77·46	68·71	54·24	68·17	73·96	78·26
Total Main workers	Persons	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
I Cultivator	Males	2·54	5·68	10·29	19·33	15·09	15·41	7·45
II Agrl. Labourer . . .	Males	1·71	7·41	8·79	15·18	8·46	6·10	6·02
V (a) Household Industriy .	Males	3·13	5·09	7·26	5·70	3·86	2·48	4·55
III+IV+V b)+VI toIX Other Workers	Males	92·62	81·82	73·66	59·79	72·59	76·01	81·89
Total Main workers	Males	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
I Cultivator	Females	1·79	4·73	6·35	10·97	9·64	13·72	5·44
II Agricultural Labourer . . .	Females	5·93	31·03	25·81	42·87	24·51	19·34	21·25
V (a) Household Industry . .	Females	9·73	10·94	19·80	12·18	16·38	2·84	12·91
III + IV+V (b) +VI to IX Other Workers	Females	82·55	53·30	48·04	33·98	49·47	64·10	60·40
Total Main workers	Females	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE : 'Other Workers' include all those who are working in livestock, fishing, forestry, Plantations, construction of roads & buildings etc., non-household manufacturing, industries, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services.

The urban economic scene is evidently dominated by the non-agricultural sector. Nonetheless, since every sixth main worker is either a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, the contribution of the agricultural sector demands due recognition. Among the urban based agricultural workers themselves there is a relative abundance of the wage earners and this is true in the case of 3 out of the 6 classes of towns. In class I towns while cultivators form 2.43 per cent, the agricultural labourers account for 2.32 per cent. This difference is more glaring in the case of class VI towns where cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 15.12 per cent and 8.38 per cent respectively. The proportion of agricultural workers which happens to be 23.50 per cent for class VI towns moves upto 25.58 per cent and then jumps to 38.67 per cent in respect of class V and class IV categories of towns. This is undoubtedly a trend which is contrary to the expected pattern. One of the reasons for this phenomenon seems to be the fact that the class VI category contains about 30 per cent, which is a relatively high proportion, of non-conventional towns such as the project areas, newly founded industrial townships and the like. The class V category also contains a significant proportion of such towns. It may also be recalled that in the case of the non-municipal towns the predominance of non-agricultural activity is an essential attribute. On the other hand the class IV towns by and large represent the cases of villages which have gradually grown in population size and have utlimately acquired the statutory urban status. These towns continue to have firm roots in agriculture which however would get undermined gradually with every rise in its population and the concomitant growth of the secondary and tertiary sectors of economy. In these towns too the agricultural labourers outnumber the cultivators—a condition which suggests the accretion of population through an influx of the rural landless poor. The preponderance of labourers is more pronounced in the towns which are located in the areas that have been benefited in recent years by the extension of canal irrigation facilities. Kampli, Manvi, Siruguppa and Sindhnur may be cited as examples of this type. Among class II towns, Gangawati and Hospet satisfy the above conditions. In Gangawati and Hospet, of the total main workers, the agricultural labourers respectively form 35 per cent (24 per cent and 70 per cent among male and female workers) and 28 per cent (19 per cent and 59 per cent male and female workers). Such abnormally high rates have undoubtedly inflated the overall average for the group itself. Further, agricultural workers are met with in all the class II towns including the gold mining town of KGF, where however they constitute a negligibly small proportion of 0.15 per cent. It is interesting to note that in each case of the 14 class I towns too there are a substantial number of men and women who have reported themselves either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. However, the proportion of such workers to the total main workers is quite small and, true to expectations, the non-agricultural sector accounts for an overwhelmingly large proportion of workers in these large cities. Sexwise data indicate that both the segments reflect the same trends when examined classwise. As between the males and females, in each class of town, the proportion of male cultivators is consistently higher than that of female cultivators. But, in the case of agricultural labourers the reverse situation is noticeable. That is to say, among female workers a relatively larger number are working as agricultural labourers. Likewise, a higher proportion of female workers are engaged in household industries. Evidently, the impact of non-agricultural sector is more pronounced among the male workers. The development of this sector in Karnataka State has not apparently reached a stage where it can absorb a much larger proportion of workers. As the matter now stands, among female main workers the traditional agricultural sector alone accounts for every fourth worker. Besides, every eighth person is seen working in some household industry or the other. This situation may not however continue for long. The process of urbanisation is, of late gaining considerable momentum and, with this, sooner than later the importance of the non-agricultural sector is bound to get greatly enhanced.

The contribution of the marginal workers to the overall economy of the urban areas of the State does not appear to be of much significance. The marginal workers in urban areas constitute just 0.89 per cent of the urban population. Among the 281 towns, Ganeshgudi is the only one that does not have even a single person who has reported himself or herself as a marginal worker. While the towns of HAL Township and T. Narsipur have only a couple of male marginal workers each, the towns of Kalagondahalli, Kotekara, Koppa, Sorab and Wadi (ACC) have each reported the presence of only a few female marginal workers. However, in most of the towns, a larger number of women than men have returned themselves as marginal workers. Consequently, it is seen that in the urban areas as a whole, for every 2 male marginal workers there are 5 female marginal workers. This situation stands out in total contrast to that noticed in the case of main workers among whom for every 5 male workers there is hardly one female worker. When the position is examined with reference to population size-class of towns it is noticed that the proportion of marginal workers is the least in the case of class I towns (0.56 per cent) and the highest in respect of class IV towns. The average for class VI towns (0.90 per cent) is quite close to the overall urban average.

The foregoing discussions, it may be noticed, have been confined mainly to demographic characteristics of the towns as revealed by the census data including the 1981 census. It is hoped that these discussions provide the necessary background for an understanding of and an analysis of the other than census data presented in the town directory statement II which deals with locational aspects and is followed by others dealing with municipal finance, provision of amenities and services, trade and commerce, banking facilities and such other aspects.

LOCATION OF TOWNS WITH REFERENCE TO PHYSICAL ASPECTS

On the basis of physical features and climatic conditions, Karnataka State is broadly divided into four distinct regions namely, the coastal region, the *malnad*, the southern *maidan* and the northern *maidan*. Since

the 281 towns of the State are unevenly dispersed all over the State there cannot be any uniformity in the matter of physical aspects, particularly average annual rainfall and temperatures recorded during different seasons. The towns of the coastal region receive heavy to very heavy rainfall and are subjected to a equally weather during the period when the southwest monsoon is active. During the remaining period of the year the weather is generally dry and warm. In the hilly *malnad* region also, the rainfall tends to be heavy to very heavy. The climate would be quite pleasant in these parts during the summer months also. As between the southern *maidan* and the northern *maidan,* the former region is characterised by moderate rainfall and a more pleasant climate devoid of extremes. In the eastern belt as also in the eastern half of the northern *maidan* the rainfall is comparatively low and the summer months tend to be quite severe. In fact, in the Raichur-Gulbarga area the Government Offices reschedule the working hours during the peak summer months. In general terms it may be mentioned that as one moves eastwards and to the northeast from the west coast the rainfall decreases and the temperatures recorded at different centres display a fluctuating trend. The altitude at which a town is situated also affects the climate and those located at relatively higher altitudes tend to have a cool and pleasant climate. An idea about the variations in annual rainfall as well as the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded at the 19 district-headquarter-towns may be had from the following particulars culled out from the townwise data presented in statement II. Among these 19 towns, Karwar and Mangalore are in the coastal region; Chikmagalur, Hassan, Madikeri and Shimoga are in the *malnad* region; Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur are in the southern *maidan;* Bidar, Bijapur, Hubli-Dharwad, Gulbarga and Raichur are in the northern *maidan* while Belgaum is located almost on the border line that separates the *maidan* from the *malnad* region.

TABLE 23

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE DATA FOR DISTRICT-HEADQUARTER-TOWNS

Name of the district-headquarter-town	Average annual rainfall (in mm)	Temperature °C	
		Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4
1. Bangalore	923·7	36·2	11·7
2. Belgaum	1334·3	37·9	9·7
3. Bellary	473·0	41·4	14·0
4. Bidar	977·0	41·5	12·8
5. Bijapur	676·5	41·5	10·3
6. Chikmagalur	658·6	36·2	11·1
7. Chitradurga	655·2	38·1	13·1
8. Gulbarga	745·0	43·2	10·0
9. Hassan	770·3	36·2	11·1
10. Hubli-Dharwad	744·2	40·2	13·0
11. Karwar	3300·0	35·8	16·5
12. Kolar	800·0	36·9	11·7
13. Madikeri	3345·0	31·7	10·8
14. Mandya	733·5	41·5	12·8
15. Mangalore	4242·5	34·9	18·6
16. Mysore	742·9	36·5	12·9
17. Raichur	707·7	42·7	13·8
18. Shimoga	1055·7	38·1	10·1
19. Tumkur	782·3	36·9	12·9

LOCATION OF TOWNS WITH REFERENCE TO IMPORTANT CENTRES

Among the towns of Karnataka, Bangalore city is the pre-eminent centre of administration as also of a multitude of urban functions and, consequently, it has developed all the characteristics of a large metropolitan centre. Bangalore is the headquarters of the State as also of one of the four revenue divisions into which the State is divided. The headquarters of Bangalore district, Bangalore sub-division and the two taluks named Bangalore North and Bangalore South are all located in this city. Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore are administrative centres of the next lower order, for each one of these cities happens to be the headquarters of the Revenue Division, Sub-division, the District and the Taluk bearing its name. Fifteen other towns which are the headquarters of the districts and sub-divisions as well as taluks are administrative centres of a lesser order. The name of the town differs from that of the district of which it is the headquarters in the following 4 cases : *Karwar* (Uttar Kannad

district), *Madikeri* (Kodagu district), *Mangalore* (Dakshin Kannad district) and *Hubli-Dharwad* (Dharwad district). Among these, the last mentioned represents a peculiar situation. Being the headquarters of the district, the sub-division and the taluk bearing its name, Dharwad was an independent municipal town till 1962 when it was amalgamated with the much larger town of Hubli to form part of a new civic administration unit designated as the "Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation" (HDMC for short). This urban complex has two core towns joined by a narrow strip of land (situated on either side of the Bangalore-Poona National Highway which runs in the general southeast to northwest direction) and spans a geographical area of 191 square kilometres belonging to the taluks of Hubli and Dharwad. In spite of the merger, the Dharwad segment has continued to maintain its socio-cultural identity. The district level and the sub-divisional as well as the taluk level offices in respect of the villages belonging to Dharwad taluk are even now continuing to function from their earlier locations in the Dharwad segment of HDMC area. Thus, in the local context even now Dharward is regarded as a separate unit and as the headquarters of the Dharwad district, the Dharwad sub-division and the Dharwad taluk. Hubli is considered as the headquarters of Hubli taluk and also of the municipal corporation. This distinction assumes significance particularly while reckoning the distances to the district and sub-divisional head quarters on the one hand and the Hubli-Dharwad Municipal City on the other. It may be mentioned in passing that the road distance between the Hubli Central Bus Station and the Dharwad Central Bus Station is 20 km. Reverting back to the examination of towns as seats of administration, it may be noted that the above-mentioned 19 towns are centres of a relatively higher order. Amongst the rest, while 47 are the headquarters of the sub-divisions as well as taluks known after their names, another 105 are just taluk-headquarter towns and the remaining 110 towns are not so directly associated with revenue and general administrative functions. Tabulation of the townwise data on distances to the concerned administrative centres, the nearest city with a population of 100,000 or more as well as the nearest railway station presented in statement II reveals the following picture.

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY DISTANCE RANGES WITH REFERENCE TO ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES OF DIFFERENT ORDER, THE NEAREST CITY AND THE NEAREST RAILWAY STATION

Distance range (km)	No. of towns which are located in the distance ranges specified in column 1 with reference to the					
	Taluk Headquarters	Sub-Divisional Hqs.	District Hqs.	State Hqs.	Nearest city	Nearest Railway Station
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	171	47	19	1	—	79
1—10	29	20	18	10	17	43
11—25	60	47	23	6	27	36
26—50	20	117	76	9	62	81
51—75	—	32	66	9	81	27
76—100	1	14	45	12	58	10
101—150	—	2	28	23	31	3
151—200	—	2	6	18	5	2
201—300	—	—	—	40	—	—
301—400	—	—	—	55	—	—
401—500	—	—	—	46	—	—
501—600	—	—	—	37	—	—
601+	—	—	—	15	—	—
All Distances	281	281	281	281	281	281

There are 175 taluks in the State and, with the exception of Hagaribommanahalli taluk of Bellary district, all the taluks have one or more towns within their respective limits. All the places where the headquarters of the taluks are located (except Hagaribommanahalli) have already acquired urban status. However, Supa taluk of Uttar Kannad district is also an exception. Bangalore South taluk has its headquarters in Bangalore city which is conventionally included in Bangalore North taluk. Likewise, though Dharwad is an independent taluk, Dharwad as such is not an independent town and the Hubli-Dharwad municipal corporation as a civic unit is conventionally included in Hubli taluk. Thus, 171 towns out of the 281 are having the headquarters of the respective taluks named after them (exceptions : Parasgad taluk: Saundatti-Yellamma; Sampgaon taluk : Bailhongal and Manjarabad taluk: Sakleshpur). In all these 171 cases the road distance between the taluk headquarters and the referent town is reckoned as zero. Prominent among the taluks with more than two towns each are: Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Belgaum, Chikodi,

Chitapur, Gokak, Mangalore, Ron, Somvarpet and Udupi. As may be noticed from the above table, the distance between a town and its taluk headquarters exceeds 75 km only in one particular case (Kudremukh Mines Area of Mudigere taluk). In the case of all the other towns this distance is 50 km or much less. About 55 per cent and 25 per cent of the non-taluk-headquarter towns are located at distances in the range of 11—25 km and 10 km or less respectively. A sub-division usually covers two or more taluks. As a result, towns within its jurisdiction tend to be located at relatively greater distances. In a large number of cases however, this distance is well within the manageable limit of 50 kms and it is only in the case of 4 out of the 281 towns that this distance exceeds the 100 km mark. Thus, in so far as the administrative units at the lowest levels are concerned the towns of the State are enjoying good locational advantages. A district consists of two or more sub-divisions. In other words, the district comprises several taluks— the minimum and the maximum being 3 (Kodagu) and 17 (Dharwad) respectively. Consequently the towns within its jurisdiction are liable to be scattered over a much larger area. The road distance between a town and the concerned district headquarters depends on the geographical area covered, the shape of the district as well as the choice of the district headquarter itself. Some of the districts are compact units roughly resembling a square or a circle while most are of an irregular shape and are not quite comparable in terms of area. In a few cases the district headquarters-town is centrally located while it is not so in several other cases. Among the 281 towns, 19 are district headquarter-towns and a few towns, especially in the districts of Bangalore and Dakshin Kannad, are located in the peripheral region of the corresponding district headquarter-town itself. The distance to district headquarters is less than 75 km in the case of 48 per cent of the towns and it exceeds the 100 km mark in the case of only 12 per cent . A districtwise analysis, which yields the following table, shows that the intervening distances fall in the comparatively lower ranges in the southern and central districts of the State. In the coastal districts and the geographically large districts of the northern Karnataka the situation is quite the reverse :

TABLE 25

DISTANCE OF TOWNS FROM THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Name of the District/District Headquarters	Total no of towns	No. of towns where the distance to district headquarter is						
		0 km	1-10	11-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	101 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bangalore-Bangalore	27	1	10	6	8	2	—	—
2. Belgaum-Belgaum	20	1	2	—	3	8	3	3
3. Bellary-Bellary	13	1	—	—	2	8	—	2
4. Bidar-Bidar	6	1	—	—	2	2	1	—
5. Bijapur-Bijapur	19	1	—	—	2	3	10	3
6. Chikmagalur-Chikmagalur	10	1	—	—	3	2	3	1
7. Chitradurga-Chitradurga	10	1	—	—	4	3	2	—
8. Dakshin Kannad-Mangalore	27	1	6	6	4	5	3	2
9. Dharwad-Hubli-Dharwad	22	1	—	—	3	4	8	6
10. Gulbarga-Gulbarga	15	1	—	—	6	3	3	2
11. Hassan-Hassan	12	1	—	2	7	2	—	—
12. Kodagu-Madikeri	10	1	—	1	5	3	—	—
13. Kolar-Kolar	15	1	—	2	7	1	4	—
14. Mandya-Mandya	11	1	—	1	7	2	—	—
15. Mysore-Mysore	13	1	—	2	3	7	—	—
16. Raichur-Raichur	12	1	—	—	1	1	3	6
17. Shimoga-Shimoga	14	1	—	2	5	4	1	1
18. Tumkur-Tumkur	12	1	—	1	3	5	1	1
19. Uttar Kannad-Karwar	13	1	—	—	1	1	3	7
All districts	281	19	18	23	76	66	45	34

Bangalore, the State capital is situated in the south-eastern sector of the State. Consequently a large number of towns in the northern and western parts of the State are located at considerable distances with reference to the State headquarters. As may be seen from table 24, the intervening distance is 50 km or less in the case of only 9 per cent of the towns, most of which belong to Bangalore district itself. The distance range 51—100 km accounts for another 7.5 per cent. Thus, for about one-sixth of the total number of towns, the State capital is easily accessible and involves a journey of about 100 minutes or even less by an express bus. The distance lies in the range of 101—200 km and 201—400 km in the case of another 15 per cent and 34 per cent of the towns respectively.

Amongst the remaining 35 per cent of the towns, it is only 5 per cent that are located at distances exceeding 600 km. The barrier of such long distances has been overcome, to some extent at least, by the recent notable improvements in the communication network and transport-facilities as well as the introduction of fast-express buses which ply during night-time between important centres located in different parts of the State.

As already indicated in Karnataka State, there are 14 cities, that is class I towns each with a population of one lakh or more. Among these with the exception of Davangere and Gadag-Betigeri, all the others are district-headquarter-towns as well. These cities are, by and large, dispersed all over the State in an uneven manner. As may be expected, the urban influence of these cities are noticeable in the smaller towns which have come up and are flourishing in the vicinity of each city. A few towns which are situated close to the borders of the State are found to be somewhat nearer to a city located across the borders and belonging to an adjacent State. Kolhapur, Sangli, Solapur, Nanded and Adoni are the cities belonging to the adjacent States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh which have been reported as the nearest city in a few cases. It may be incidentally mentioned that the relevant information about the nearest city has been furnished in respect of the 14 cities as well. An examination of the townwise data on road distance to the nearest city shows that the intervening distance exceeds 50 km in the case of 62.27 per cent of the 281 towns in the State and also that it is more than 100 km in the case of 12.82 per cent of the towns. Further, among the 20 cities reported in Statement II, Bangalore alone accounts for 41 towns. The other important cities with a tally of 25 towns or more are Mysore (34), Mangalore (31), Shimoga (26) and Hubli-Dharwad (25). Table 26 shows a distribution of the 281 towns with reference to the nearest city reported and the distance thereto classified according to convenient ranges and the population size-class of the towns concerned.

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS AND DISTANCE TO NEAREST CITY BY NAME OF CITY

Name of city	Population Size Class	No. of towns located in the distance ranges with reference to the city mentioned in column 1					
		All distances —	10 Km	11-25 km	26-50 km	51-100 km	101km & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Adoni (Andhra Pradesh)	I	2	—	—	—	2	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	1	—	—	1	—	—
	IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	3	—	—	1	2	—
2. Bangalore	I	1	—	—	—	1	—
	II	3	—	—	—	1	2
	III	13	2	3	2	6	—
	IV	16	4	3	7	2	—
	V	7	3	—	—	4	—
	VI	1	1	—	—	—	—
	All classes	41	10	6	9	14	2
3. Belgaum	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	5	—	—	2	3	—
	IV	5	—	—	1	4	—
	V	2	1	—	—	1	—
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	12	1	—	3	8	—
4. Bellary	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	2	—	—	—	2	—
	III	1	—	—	—	1	—
	IV	6	—	—	2	4	—
	V	2	—	—	—	2	—
	VI	1	—	—	—	1	—
	All classes	12	—	—	2	10	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Bijapur	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	2	—	—	—	2	—
	III	3	—	—	—	2	1
	IV	10	—	—	2	8	—
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	15	—	—	2	12	1
6. Davangere	I	1	—	—	—	1	—
	II	3	—	1	1	1	—
	III	4	—	—	1	2	1
	IV	4	—	—	—	4	—
	V	2	—	—	1	1	—
	VI	1	—	—	1	—	—
	All classes	15	—	1	4	9	1
7. Gadag-Betigeri	I	1	—	—	—	1	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	4	—	—	1	3	—
	IV	8	—	2	3	3	—
	V	1	—	—	—	1	—
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	14	—	2	4	8	—
8. Gulbarga	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	1	—	—	—	—	1
	III	6	—	—	2	3	1
	IV	9	—	—	1	6	2
	V	2	—	—	2	—	—
	VI	1	—	—	1	—	—
	All classes	19	—	—	6	9	4
9. Hubli-Dharwad	I	2	—	—	—	2	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	9	—	—	1	6	2
	IV	12	—	1	5	4	2
	V	1	—	—	—	1	—
	VI	1	—	—	—	1	—
	All classes	25	—	1	6	14	4
10. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	1	—	—	1	—	—
	IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	1	—	—	1	—	—
11. Mandya	I	1	—	—	1	—	—
	II	1	—	—	1	—	—
	III	1	—	—	1	—	—
	IV	2	—	1	1	—	—
	V	2	—	—	1	1	—
	VI	1	—	—	1	—	—
	All classes	8	—	1	6	1	—
12. Mangalore	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	8	—	3	2	2	1
	IV	12	3	1	2	3	3
	V	10	3	2	—	3	2
	VI	1	—	—	—	—	1
	All classes	31	6	6	4	8	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Sangli (Maharastra)	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	1	—	—	1	—	—
	IV	1	—	—	1	—	—
	V	1	—	—	—	1	—
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	3	—	—	2	1	—
14. Mysore	I	1	—	—	1	—	—
	II	1	—	—	—	—	1
	III	6	—	1	1	3	1
	IV	10	—	3	1	4	2
	V	11	—	1	1	7	2
	VI	5	—	—	—	2	3
	All classes	34	—	5	4	16	9
15. Nanded (Maharashtra)	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	—	—	—	—	—	—
	IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V	1	—	—	—	—	1
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	1	—	—	—	—	1
16. Raichur	I	1	—	—	—	—	1
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	2	—	—	1	1	—
	IV	3	—	—	—	2	1
	V	1	—	—	—	1	—
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	7	—	—	1	4	2
17. Shimoga	I	2	—	—	—	1	1
	II	3	—	2	—	1	—
	III	3	—	—	2	1	—
	IV	9	—	—	2	5	2
	V	5	—	—	1	4	—
	VI	4	—	—	1	3	—
	All classes	26	—	2	6	15	3
18. Solapur (Maharashtra)	I	1	—	—	—	—	1
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	—	—	—	—	—	—
	IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—
	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All classes	1	—	—	—	—	1
19. Tumkur	I	1	—	—	—	1	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	3	—	—	—	3	—
	IV	5	—	1	2	2	—
	V	3	—	—	1	1	—
	VI	1	—	—	—	1	1
	All classes	13	—	1	3	8	1
20. All cities	I	14	—	—	2	9	3
	II	16	—	3	2	7	4
	III	71	2	9	17	36	7
	IV	112	7	12	30	51	12
	V	51	7	3	7	28	6
	VI	17	1	—	4	8	4
	All classes	281	17	27	62	139	36

All the towns of the State are having buse-route facilities. Generally, bus services originate from large urban centres like the State and district headquarters towns and link them up with numerous places of varying importance. In the case of the smaller towns, however, buses ply through and connect them with the major centres of communication. Railway station facilities are available within their respective limits in the case of 79 out of the 281 towns. A grouping of the 195 towns not having railway station facilities according to the road distance to the nearest railway station shows that this distance is more than 100 km in the case of only 5 towns. While this distance lies in the range of 76—100 km and 51—75 km in the case of 10 towns and 27 towns respectively, in the case of as many as 81 towns it lies between 26 km and 50 km. A further classification of the towns which have railway station facilities within a distance of 25 km reveals the following situation.

TABLE—27

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS NOT CONNECTED BY RAILWAY BY DISTANCE RANGES

Distance to nearest railway station	Number of towns
— 1 km	11
2— 5 km	25
6—10 km	7
11—15 km	12
16—25 km	24
26 km and above	123

There are practically no navigable canals in the State and the rivers which are navigable to some extent at least are also quite few. Transportation by rivers is not of much significance in the economy of the State, specially in view of the availability of good road communication network all over the State. The few navigable rivers which are found in the State are to be met with in the two coastal districts of Uttar Kannad and Dakshin Kannad where these rivers flow into the Arabian sea. Further, navigation is confined to the use of country craft for covering short distances of upto 25 km at the most, as in the case of rivers like Sharavati and Kali, and much less in the case of most of the other rivers. The linkages are mainly with rural areas and hamlets of villages located along the banks of these rivers. A few towns are also located in the close proximity (radius of 10 km) of these short stretches of navigable rivers. The relevant details are indicated below.

TABLE—28

NAVIGABLE RIVERS/CANALS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS (WITHIN A DISTANCE OF 10 Km)

Name of navigable river/canal	Name of town
1. Aghanashini (R)	Kumta
2. Gangoli (R)	Coondapoor and Gangoli
3. Gangavali (R)	Ankola
4. Gurpur (R)	Derebail, Kavuru, Mangalore, New Mangalore Port and Padavu
5. Kali (R)	Karwar
6. Kodavur (R)	Badagabettu-76
7. Netravati (R)	Alpe, Kankanadi, Kotekara, Mangalore, Padavu, Peramunnuru, Someshwar and Ullal
8. Seetha (R)	Saligram and Tonse West
9. Sharavati (R)	Honavar
10. Suvarna (R)	Karkal, Malpe, Tonse West and Udupi
11. Udyavar (R)	Malpe and Udupi
12. Uppunda (R)	Bainduru

Municipal Finance

Statement III furnishes details regarding income and expenditure of various local bodies looking after the civic administration of the towns. A cursory glance at the town-level data shows that there are large differences in the amounts reported both under the total receipts and under the total expenditure. For instance while Bangalore with its total receipts amounting to Rs. 31.7 crores holds the topmost place, Kavuru takes up the bottom-most place with a tally of just Rs. 6800. In the matter of expenditure too, Bangalore tops the list (Rs. 30.7 lakhs) and Kudmanglur appears to the bottom-most place. Such disparties among the towns may be attributed to several factors, the most important among which appear to the population size and the civic administration status of the local body concerned Further, the volume as well as the sources of receipts on the one hand and the volume and the items of expenditure on the other are subject to considerable variations from year to year even in respect of the same town depending upon local conditions and circumstances. In view of these limiting factors the data presented here are not subjected to any critical analysis.

It may be mentioned at the outset that the relevant details are not available in respect of 11 towns of which 7 are special area townships, two are panchayat towns and the other two are being administered by a sanitary board and a notified area committee respectively. A size-group classification of the 270 towns according to broad ranges of the amounts reported respectively under receipts and under expenditure reveals the following picture which is quite illuminating.

It is evident from Table 29 that there is a positive correlation between population size and the volume

TABLE—29

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY THE AMOUNT REPORTED UNDER RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE BY RANGES

Range (in Rupees)	Number of towns by population size-class where the total receipt lies in the range as mentioned in col. 1							Number of towns by population size-class where the total expenditure lies in the range as mentioned in col. 1.						
	All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Below 50,000	22	—	—	—	9	11	2	25	—	—	—	10	11	4
50,000—99,999	17	—	—	3	7	3	4	23	—	—	2	11	7	3
100,000—199,999	30	—	—	1	15	9	5	37	—	—	3	18	10	6
200,000—499,999	76	—	—	9	44	18	5	78	—	—	9	53	14	2
500,000—999,999	66	—	1	33	28	4	—	52	—	1	33	15	3	—
1,000,000—1,999,999	28	—	4	18	5	1	—	25	—	5	18	1	1	—
2,000,000—4,999,999	17	2	10	5	—	—	—	17	2	9	5	—	—	1
5,000,000—9,999,999	7	5	—	1	—	1	—	7	6	—	—	—	1	—
10,000,000 and above	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
All ranges	270	14	15	70	108	47	16	270	14	15	70	108	47	16

of annual municipal receipts and expediture. Though a careful scrutiny of townwise data discloses some exceptions, by and large, the town with a larger population has reported a larger amount under receipts and also under expenditure. Most of the towns reporting smaller amounts are those that are being administered by village panchayats or town panchayats or by recently constituted municipalities. Special arcas, as also towns which are nominally under the administration of notified area committees but are actually being maintained by an industrial unit or a government department like the PWD represent exceptional situations. For example, Hatti Gold Mines is a class V town being administered by a Notified Area Committee. However, the township is completely maintained by the gold mining company from out of its funds and the maintenance expenditure reported is of the order of Rs. 86 lakhs. Donimalai Township which is a Special Area and a class VI town is another example of the same category, namely a smaller town with a relatively large amount of maintenance expenditure. On the other hand there are a few towns like Jog Falls Notified Area, Bhadravati New Town etc., which are more populous but where the receipts and expenditure are both on the lower side. Bangalore city represents a unique case in that it is governed by two civic bodies : the municipal corporation covering the core area and the Bangalore Development Authority covering the fringe area. Bangalore is thus a class by itself and the amount reported under receipts by no other town comes any where near its mammoth total of over rupees 31 crores. Mysore city which is the third most populous urban unit in the State and which too is being administered by a municipal corporation ranks a poor second (Rs. 3.74 crores) and this is followed by Hubli-Dharwad (Rs. 3.72 crores) and Belgaum (Rs. 2.71 crores) which too are being looked after by municipal corporations. The other cities with receipts exceeding Rs. one crore are Mangalore, Davangere and Bellary—all these are cities with a population of more than one lakh. As many as seven out of the 14 cities however have reported receipts much lower than the one crore mark. In the matter of expenditure also the situation is almost the same. Bangalore city ranks first. This is followed by Hubli-Dharwad (Rs. 3.90 crores) which is the most populous city after Bangalore and then by Mysore (Rs. 3.69 crores), Mangalore (Rs. 2.22 crores), Belgaum (Rs. 2.10 crores) and Davangere (Rs. 1.12 crores). In the case of Bellary, though the receipts exceed Rs. one crore the expenditure adds up to Rs. 84 lakhs only. True to expectations, most of the towns reporting comparatively very low expenditures are small towns under the administrative control of village or town panchayats. Among the towns, the medium-sized towns are preponderant. At the same time, towns administered by municipal councils are also quite large in number. Consequently, the middle ranges of receipts and expenditure account for a large proportion of towns. In 63.7 per cent of the towns the total receipts lie in the range of Rs. one lakh and Rs. ten lakhs. Similarly, the total expenditure falls in the Rs. 1—10 lakhs range in the case of 61.8 per cent of the towns. The receipts add up to less than Rs. one lakh in the case of 14.4 per cent but exceed Rs. fifty lakhs in the case of about 5 per cent of the towns. On the expenditure side, the amount is less than Rs. one lakh and exceeds Rs. fifty lakhs in the case of 17.8 per cent and 4.4 per cent of the towns respectively.

In view of the marked differences in population size, civic administration status of the local bodies and the volume of financial transactions it would perhaps be more meaningful to analyse the data on a per capita basis. Table 30 provides a comparative idea about the range of variation in the per capita receipts and per capita expenditure among the towns belonging to the six different population size-classes are administered by local bodies enjoying different statuses.

TABLE 30

PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS

Population size class	Civic Status	No. of Towns	Per Capita								
			Receipt (Rs. 0.00)			Expenditure (Rs. 0·00)					
			Total Receipt	Receipt through taxes	Receipt from all other sources	Total Expenditure	General Administration	Public health and Convenience and Public safety	Public Works	Public Institutions	All other items
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	All types	14	92·69	54·91	37·78	89·97	17·74	12·05	22·09	1·63	36·46
	1. C	4	107·14	63·75	43·39	103·45	21·95	8·28	28·22	2·20	42·80
	2. M	10	56·53	32·77	23·76	56·26	7·23	21·48	6·77	0·20	20·58
II.	All types	15	36·74	19·55	17·19	36·62	6·17	14·42	5·11	0·28	10·64
	1. M	14	39·08	20·98	18·10	38·84	6·55	15·39	5·52	0·31	11·07
	2. NAC	1	9·32	2·80	6·52	10·63	1·70	3·03	0·31	—	5·59
III.	All types	70	35·19	17·49	17·70	31·17	6·77	12·51	3·56	0·48	7·85
	1. M	65	36·52	18·52	18·00	32·35	7·13	13·06	3·63	0·37	8·16
	2. CB	1	95·02	23·84	71·18	81·88	2·40	34·72	10·53	11·49	22·74
	3. SB	1	10·39	2·88	7·51	10·34	5·83	1·33	2·92	—	0·26
	4. NAC	1	2·88	1·77	1·11	3·59	0·80	0·09	N	—	2·70
	5. TP	2	3·32	1·73	1·59	2·82	0·89	0·65	0·88	—	0·40
IV.	All types	108	26·25	11·93	14·32	21·21	6·23	7·72	1·97	0·67	4·62
	1. M	98	28·37	12·88	15·49	22·91	6·75	8·34	2·11	0·71	5·00
	2. NAC	1	1·89	1·26	0·63	1·91	0·84	0·64	0·43	—	—
	3. TP	2	5·84	1·49	4·35	5·25	1·02	0·93	0·83	0·45	2·02
	4. P	7	2·70	1·91	0·79	2·12	0·46	1·09	0·35	0·11	0·11
V.	All types	47	58·30	11·14	47·16	51·23	6·94	34·01	2·59	0·28	7.41
	1. M	31	42·11	15.35	26·76	30.48	8·89	10·31	3·15	0·35	7·78
	2. NAC	2	520·94	8·58	512·36	482·87	2·13	442·84	—	—	37·90
	3. TP	1	2·54	0·98	1·56	3·19	1·54	1·43	0·19	0·01	0·02
	4. P	11	5·46	2·73	2·73	3·95	0·76	0·89	1·56	0·21	0·53
	5. SA	2	35·25	—	35·25	100·41	18·05	74·52	3·95	—	3·89
vi	All types	16	46·70	17·15	29·55	93·54	16·66	25·00	2·60	5·34	43·94
	1. M	12	51·50	15·19	36·31	38·78	10·40	15·67	3·59	0·33	8·79
	2. NAC	1	28·93	20·73	8·20	29·88	19·44	0·99	—	—	9·45
	3. P	1	1·70	1·24	0·46	1·48	0·51	0·35	0·09	0·53	—
	4. SA	2	51·82	33·00	18·82	425·05	53·66	90·57	6·04	33·73	247·05
All Classes	All types	270	64·69	36·08	28·61	61·76	12·40	12·50	13·06	1·11	22·69
	C	4	107·14	63·75	43·39	103·45	21·95	8·28	28·22	2·20	42·80
	M	230	40·46	21·05	19·35	37·17	7·07	14·36	4·33	0·40	11·01
	CB	1	95·02	23·84	71·18	81·88	2·40	34·72	10·53	11·49	22·74
	SB	1	10·39	2·88	7·51	10·34	5·83	1·33	2·92	—	0·26
	NAC	6	75·96	3·66	72·30	71·80	1·93	60·73	0·21	—	8·93
	TP	5	4·13	1·60	2·53	3·67	0·97	0·79	0·82	0·16	0·93
	P	19	3·96	2·27	1·69	2·96	0·60	0·97	0·91	0·17	0·31
	SA	4	41·48	12·41	29·07	222·50	31·45	80·55	2·43	12·69	95·33

C : Municipal Corporation
M : Municipal Council
CB : Cantonment Board
SB : Sanitary Board
NAC : Notified Area Committee
TP : Town Panchayat
SA : Special Area
P : Panchayat

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Under the receipts head, the overall per capita is Rs. 64.69. This amount varies between a minimum of Rs. 26.25 in the case of class IV towns and a maximum of Rs. 92.69 in the case of class I towns. It is somewhat strange to notice that the small towns belonging to classes V and VI have returned per capita receipts which are much higher than those in respect of not only class III towns (Rs. 35.19) but also class II towns (Rs. 36.74). The same pattern is noticeable when details relating only to municipal towns are examined ; the overall average being Rs. 40.40, it is seen that the class VI towns (Rs. 51.50) rank next only to class I towns (Rs. 56.53). The per capita receipts in class V towns (Rs. 42.11) exceed the corresponding averages for the towns belonging to class II (Rs. 39.08), class III (Rs. 36.52) and class IV (Rs. 28.37). These figures are indicative of the absence of any direct or inverse relationship between population size and per capita municipal receipts. Among the class I towns, 4 are being administered by municipal corporations. In this case the per capita receipts work out to Rs. 107.14—the highest average when the data are examined with reference to civic administrative status. There is only one town with a Cantonment Board in the entire State and, in the matter of per capita receipts, this unit incidentally covering a class III town ranks next to municipal corporations. In turn, this category is followed by Notified Area Committees (Rs. 75.96). The towns with this type of civic administrative body, though small in number, are distributed among 5 different size-classes of towns. Among these notified areas, the two class V towns yield an exceptionally high average of Rs. 520.94 and this is mainly due to the fact that the per capita receipts amount to as much as Rs. 865 in the case of Hatti Gold Mines township. On the other hand, in the case of Jog Falls Notified Area which belongs to class IV category this average is as low as 1.89 and it is Rs. 2.88 only in the case of the class III town (ITI Notified Area). Panchayat towns, as a group, have returned low per capita receipts. This appears to be due to the paucity of resources on the one hand and the inadequate powers that the panchayats are vested with in the matter of taxation. Between the village panchayats and town panchayats, the latter present a slightly better picture. The position in the lone sanitary board town for which the details are available (per capita of Rs. 10.39) is also better than that of an average town administered by a town panchayat. In a general way it may be observed that the per capita receipts tend to be higher in respect of towns with local bodies enjoying higher civic administration status. Among the various sources of receipts, property tax is very important in that it accounts for a major portion of the annual receipts. It is also an annually recurring source of income in the case of every civic administrative body. On an average, receipts through local taxes account for 55.7 per cent of the total receipts. This proportion decreases gradually from 59.2 per cent to 45.5 per cent through 53.3 per cent and 49.7 per cent from class I to class IV towns and then suddenly dips to 19.1 per cent in the case of class V towns only to rise again to 37.0 per cent in respect of class VI towns. The sudden fall may be attributed to the fact that the two special area townships in this class-group have not reported any receipts by way of taxes. Revenue derived from properties and powers apart from taxation as well as the government grants are the other major sources of annual receipts against which considerable sums have been reported in the case of numerous towns. Table 31, given below, conveys an idea in a nutshell about the relative importance of various sources of municipal receipts and needs no further elucidation.

TABLE 31

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY PROPORTION OF MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS THROUGH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF RECEIPTS

Sources of receipts	No. of towns reporting source as in col. 1	No. of towns where the proportion of receipts through the source mentioned in column (1) is in the range of					
		5·00 per cent or less	5·01 per cent to 10·00 per cent	10·01 per cent to 15·00 per cent	15·01 per cent to 25·00 per cent	25·01 per cent to 50·00 per cent	Above 50·00 per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Taxes	266	—	8	13	19	98	128
2. Municipal properties and powers apart from taxation	248	45	54	39	53	49	8
3. Government grants	254	53	79	28	29	45	19
4. Loans	23	13	2	2	5	1	-
5. Advances	122	90	15	8	5	3	1
6. All other sources	243	51	43	37	55	43	14

On the expenditure side, Table 30 shows that the overall per capita expenditure is Rs. 61.76. This average is seen to vary between Rs. 93.54 in the case of class VI towns and Rs. 21.21 in respect of class IV towns. With a tally of Rs. 89.97, the class I towns rank next to class VI towns. The class V towns yield a better average (Rs. 51.23) than the towns belonging to class II (Rs. 36.62) and class III (Rs. 31.17). The higher per capita expenditure in the case of class VI and class V towns is mainly due to the fact that unlike among other classes of towns these two classes contain Special Area townships where the entire expenditure is being met by a government department or a corporation and where the regular local bodies have not yet been constituted to look after the civic administration. In view of their unique features, the Special Area townships, when considered together as a group, top the list with a per capita expenditure of Rs. 222.50 and are followed by the municipal corporations where the per capita works out to Rs. 103.45. In the case of municipal towns which are far more numerous the per capita expenditure comes to Rs. 37.17. This average varies between Rs. 22.91 and Rs. 56.26 respectively in the case of class IV and class I towns. The class VI towns take up the third place, for the average in this case (Rs. 38.78) is slightly less than that in respect of the class II towns (Rs. 38.84). In so far as the municipal towns of different size-classes are concerned it may be observed that the per capita expenditure declines with every decrease in population size from class I to class IV category and then registers an upward trend as one moves to smaller towns belonging class V and class VI. The per capita expenditure in the case of panchayat towns is so low that it does not stand comparison with any other category of towns. The amount spent per head hardly works out to one *paisa* per day in the case of town panchayats and it is much less in respect of the village panchayats. The number of such towns is however quite small.

Every civic administrative body necessarily incurs some expenditure on general administration. When all the towns are considered together, the average expenditure on this score is seen to be Rs. 12.40 and this forms 20 per cent of the total per capita expenditure. Among the different categories of towns, the special area township appear at the top with a per capita expenditure of Rs. 31.45 and the panchayat towns take up the bottom-most place with a tally of just 60 *paise* per head. As between the municipal corporations and the municipal councils the former incur an expenditure (Rs. 21.95) which is thrice as much as that incurred by the latter. The expenditure is much less in towns administered by notified area committees, cantonment boards and sanitary boards. When examined with reference to size-class it is seen that the expenditure on this head lies between Rs. 6.17 and Rs. 17.74 in respect of class II and class I towns. The towns belonging to classes VI and V take up the second and third places while the class IV towns appear at the fifth place. When the situation in the municipal towns is examined with reference to size-class it is noticed that with a per capita expenditure of Rs. 10.40 the class VI towns top the list and the class V towns (Rs. 8.89) take up the second place pushing the class I towns (Rs. 7.23) to the third position. In this case too the class II towns take up the last place. Smaller municipal towns are thus seen to be spending more on this item of expenditure than their larger counterparts. It is obligatory for the local bodies to provide the town-dwellers with public health and related conveniences as also to ensure public safety. Naturally these functions involve considerable expenditure. On an average the amount spent for this purpose is Rs. 12.50 per capita and this constitutes about 20 per cent of the total expenditure. The expenditure on this head is rather high (Rs. 80.55) in the case of special area townships as also in the case of notified area towns (Rs. 60.73). In the municipal towns however the amount spent for this purpose is Rs. 14.36 only. This figure is much higher than the average for municipal corporations (Rs. 8.28). When expressed as a proportion to the total per capita expenditure this head accounts for 38.6 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively in the case of municipal councils and municipal corporations. The average expenditure on public works is Rs. 13.06 and this forms about 21 per cent of the total expenditure. In comparative terms, the municipal corporations are seen to be incurring for public works a heavier per capita expenditure (Rs. 28.22 or 27.3 per cent of the total) than the municipal councils (Rs. 4.33 or 11.6 per cent) as well as all the other categories of towns including the cantonment board (Rs. 10.53 or 12.9 per cent) and the special area townships (Rs. 2.48 or just 1.1 per cent). Though the amount spent is less than a rupee in the case of towns administered by village and town panchayats, when viewed in relation to the total expenditure, which is seen to be quite meagre, this head accounts for 37.5 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively. Contributions to public institutions functioning in the town is yet another important item of expenditure in most of the towns. However the amount spent for this purpose is not quite impressive except in a few cases. The overall per capita average which comes to Rs. 1.11 only forms just 1.8 per cent of the total expenditure. In terms of the average amount spent per capita, the special area townships top the list (Rs. 12.69 forming 5.7 per cent of the total expenditure) and the cantonment board (Rs. 11.49) ranks next while the municipal corporations (Rs. 2.20). and municipal councils (Rs. 0.40) take up the third and the fourth places respectively. However when viewed as a proportion to the total expenditure, the cantonment board (14 per cent) takes the lead and is followed by special areas (5.7 per cent), village panchayats (5.7 per cent), town panchayats (4.4 per cent), municipal corporations (2 per cent) and municipal councils (1.1 per cent). The towns with notified area committes and sanitary boards have not reported any expenditure on this head during the reference year. Apart from the few specific heads mentioned above, there are several other minor items on which the civic bodies have to spend varying sums of money every year. A comparative idea regarding the pattern of expenditure by important items may be had from a perusal of the details presented in the following table.

TABLE 32

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON IMPORTANT ITEMS TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Items of expenditure	No. of towns reporting the item as in Col. (1)	No. of towns where the proportion of expenditure on the items as in Col.(1) lies in the range of					
		5·00 per cent or less	5·01 to 10·00 per cent	10·01 to 15·00 per cent	15·01 to 25·00 per cent	25·01 to 50·00 per cent	Above 50 per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. General administration	266	6	16	26	74	110	32
2. Public safety	249	39	88	43	51	26	2
3. Public health and conveniences	248	32	12	11	49	132	12
4. Public works	235	74	60	29	48	22	2
5. Public Institutions	161	136	9	7	5	3	1
6. All other items	253	21	42	31	66	71	22

The foregoing discussion on receipts and expenditure provides a broad idea about the general financial conditions of local bodies of different types which are looking after the civic administration of towns belonging to different size classes. It would now be appropriate to attempt a broad analysis of the nature and extent of civic amenities and services with which the towns have been provided.

CIVIC AMENITIES :

(a) Roads :—As may be seen from Statement IV all the towns in the State have been provided with roads. There are both *pucca* roads and *kachcha* roads in 257 towns, only *pucca* roads in 22 towns and only *kachcha* roads in the remaining two towns. By and large, it is the civic bodies that are mainly concerned with the construction and maintenance of roads in areas lying within their respective boundaries. However, it is also noticed that in case of several towns, a National Highway, or a State Highway or a District Road or else combination of these types of roads pass through the town. Maintenance of stretches of such roads is the responsibility of the State Public Works Department. The total length of roads of all types and categories varies from town to town depending upon several factors of which a mention may be made of following : geographical area, population size and the status of the local body looking after its civic administration. For example, in Bangalore the premier city of Karnataka, the total road-length is of the order of 1192 km. This figure is not unusually high particularly when it is viewed in relation to its immense geographical as well as population size. The total road-length reported by no other town in the State comes anywhere near this mammoth total. On the other hand in the case of a few small towns like Yelandur, Molakalmuru, Sambre, Yelbarga and Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval, the total road-length does not even add up to 5 km. The disparity is indeed very wide. With a road-length of 512 km. Hubli Dharwad ranks next to Bangalore. This city happens to be the second-largest urban centre (Hubli and Kumta). In contrast, the notified boundation. Mysore city (432 km) takes up the third place. Even though Mysore is the third largest city in terms of population size it holds a much lower place when the towns are arranged in a descending order of their geographical areas. In the matter of population size, Belgaum enjoys the fourth ranking. This happens to be the only city, other than the three mentioned above, which is being administered by a municipal corporation. However, the total road-length in this city (330 km) is much lower than that reported by Bellary (385 km)—a city which is administered by a municipal council and covers a lesser geographical area and has a smaller number of inhabitants. Among the class I towns, while only 2 have returned a road-length of less than 100 km, namely Gadag-Betigeri and Shimoga, another 5 have road-lengths in the range of 100 to 200 km. Apart from the 5 top-ranking cities mentioned above, only Gulbarga and Tumkur have road-lengths of over 200 km. In the case of class II towns, while Bagalkot has the highest road-length of 132 km, Chitradurga and Hassan share the second ranking with a tally of 97 km each. At the other end, Bhadravati old town and KGF have reported the lowest road-length of 28 km each. Hospet, the most populous among the class II towns, has a road-length of only 56 km—a figure which is only slightly more than that reported by Channapatna, the town with the least population. In the case of class III towns the road-length varies between 9 km (in the towns of Aland and Gajendragarh) and a maximum of 91 km in Sagar. The lower as well as the upper limits both slide down as classes of towns with lesser and lesser population are considered. The road-length ranges between 3 km and 65 km in the case of class IV towns (Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval and Jog Falls respectively), between 3 km (Yelandur) and 60 km (Badagabettu-76) in the case of class V towns and between 4 km (Kodlipet) and 18 km (Adityapatna) in the case of class VI towns.

TABLE 33

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS AND ROAD-LENGTH IN RANGES

Population size-class	No. of towns	No. of towns where the total roadlength is in the range of							
		5 Km or less	6-10 Km	11-20 Km	21-30 Km	31-50 Km	51-75 Km	76-100 Km	101 Km and up wards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
II	16	—	—	—	3	6	3	3	1
III	71	—	2	19	24	21	4	1	—
IV	112	2	19	61	20	9	1	—	—
V	51	6	13	23	6	2	1	—	—
VI	17	4	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
All classes	281	12	42	108	53	38	9	6	13

It is evident from Table 33 that the more populous towns tend to have greater road-lengths. The road-length exceeds the 100 km mark only in the case of 4.27 per cent of the total number of towns and 92.3 per cent of these towns have more than one lakh inhabitants each. The road-length lies in the range of 51 to 100 km in the case of another 5.34 per cent of the towns and 73.3 per cent of these towns are relatively large towns with a population of over 20,000 each. In about 32 per cent of the towns the road-length lies in the range of 21 to 50 km and this group too contains a relatively higher proportion of towns with larger number of inhabitants. The size-group of 11—20 km alone accounts for about 38 per cent of the total number of towns and 54 per cent of the towns belong to class IV. In the case of towns with less than 5000 inhabitants each, only 29.4 per cent have reported road-length exceeding 10 km while another 13.5 per cent have road-lengths of 5 km or less. Obviously there is a positive correlation between population size and total road-length available in the town. Though the settlement pattern in a town is a matter of considerable importance in a general way it may be observed that the total road-length available in a town is directly associated with its geographical area. There are however marked inter as well as intra-regional disparities in this matter. For instance, some of the towns in the coastal belt are characterised by dispersed clusters of houses located in distant parts of the revenue village, the entire area of which is incorporated in the limits of the town. A few towns in fact cover the revenue areas belonging to more than one village and thus encompass very large geographical areas (example, Bainduru, Bantval, Saligram and Kumta). In contrast, the notified boundaries of the towns of the *maidan* region, especially in the southern districts of the State, hardly encircle the core built-up areas associated with the town. In the northern-*maidan* region however there are several cases where the limits of the town extend well beyond the built-up area and cover the agricultural as well as the other types of land belonging to one or more revenue villages (example, Basavana Bagevadi, Indi, Annigeri etc.). Anyway, the ratio of road-length per 100 square kilometres area of the town may be regarded as a meaningful measure for comparative analysis. Since the population of the town is also closely linked with the extent of road-length available in the town, the ratio of road-length per 1000 inhabitants of the town is also another important measure that could be utilised for purposes of comparison. The results obtained when the corresponding data are computed for the 6 classes of towns are presented in Table 34.

TABLE 34

ROAD-LENGTH PER 100 Sq. Km. OF URBAN AREA AND PER 1000 URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS

Population Size-class	Road-length (Km) per 100 Sq. Km. area			Road-length (Km) per 1000 population		
	Pucca Road	Kachcha Road	Total	Pucca Road	Kachcha Road	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	418	76	494	0·67	0·12	0·79
II	287	194	481	0·50	0·34	0·84
III	179	108	287	0·59	0·35	0·95
IV	65	54	119	0·66	0·55	1·21
V	196	141	337	1·14	0·82	1·96
VI	231	188	419	1·40	1·13	2·53
All classes	191	83	274	0·66	0·28	0·94

The average road-length per hundred square kilometres of urban area in Karnataka is 274 Km. Among the different classes of towns, the class I towns yield the highest ratio of 494 and are followed by towns belonging to class II and class VI. In the case of class IV towns which are quite large in number, this ratio happens to be as low as 119—a figure lower than even one-half of the overall average for the State. Though there is some association between population size and the road-length per unit of urban area it may be noted that the above data do not lend unequivocal support to any specific hypothesis in this regard. A smaller town need not necessarily yield a lower ratio. From the above table it may be noticed that about 70 per cent of the total road-length is made up of *pucca* roads and the rest consists of *kachacha* roads. The proportion of *pucca* roads is not quite the same in the case of towns belonging to different classes. However, no direct or inverse relationship seems to exist between the proportion of *pucca* roads to total road-length and the population size-class. Among the six classes of towns, the class I and class IV categories take up the extreme positions with a tally of 85 per cent and 54 per cent respectively. The class III towns contain a higher proportion of *pucca* roads (62 per cent) than their class II counterparts (60 per cent). Likewise, between class IV and class V categories, the former has a lesser proportion of *pucca* roads (54.6 per cent) than the latter (58 per cent). In the case of class VI towns this proportion works out to 55 per cent. Table 34 further discloses that the average road-length per 1000 urban population in the State is 0.94 km. It may also be noticed that this ratio is inversely proportional to population size. The smaller towns appear to fare better than their larger counterparts. As compared to an average road-length of 2.53 km (the maximum) in the case of class VI towns, the towns belonging to class I category yield the lowest average of just 0.79 km per thousand inhabitants.

While table 34 gives the average values for towns belonging to different size-classes the following table presents a classwise distribution of towns by road-length per 100 sq. km. of urban area as well as by road-length per 1000 urban population. These details, which need no further elucidation, enable one to have a clearer perception of the prevailing situation.

TABLE 35

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS ACCORDING TO ROLD-LENGTH PER 100 SQ. KM. OF URBAN AREA AND ROAD-LENGTH PER 1000 URBAN POPULATION

Population size-class	Total no. of towns	No. of towns where the road-length per 100 Sq. Km. of Urban area is in the range of					No. of towns where the road-length per 1000 Urban population lies in the range of			
		100 km or less	101 to 200 km	201 to 300 km	301 to 500 km	501 Km and above	0·50 Km or less	0·51 to 1·00 km	1·01 to 1·50 km	1·51 Km & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I . .	14	—	—	2	2	10	1	7	4	2
II . .	16	1	1	—	5	9	2	8	5	1
III . .	71	6	9	9	25	22	8	38	16	9
IV . . .	112	26	16	11	24	35	6	37	39	30
V . .	51	3	6	9	8	25	1	6	15	29
VI . .	17	1	2	—	3	11	—	—	2	15
All classes . . .	281	37	34	31	67	112	18	96	81	86

(b) *SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE/DRAINAGE* :

All the towns of Karnataka are having necessary facilities for the disposal of waste water. The system of drainage prevalent as also the running length of different types of drainage and sewerage networks vary considerably depending upon population size, geographical area, civic status and such other factors. Such variations are noticeable among towns belonging to different size-classes and also among towns coming under the same size-class. Table 36 presents a classwise distribution of towns according to the types of sewerage or drainage facility available in the town. Information about the two most important systems, among the different systems prevailing in the town, has been furnished in Statement IV. In Table 36, therefore all such towns for which two systems have been mentioned are counted twice, that is once against each one of the systems reported.

TABLE 36

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY TYPE OF SEWERAGE/DRAINAGE BY SIZE-CLASS

Type of Sewerage/Drainage	No. of towns by size-class having the facility as in Col. (1)						
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Open surface drains (OSD)	13	12	63	107	42	15	252
2. Box surface drains (BSD)	1	6	20	23	13	3	66
3. Underground drainage/sewers (S)	12	5	6	2	7	5	37
4. Sylk pattern drains (SD)	—	1	4	4	5	2	16
5. Cess pools (CD)	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
6. Pit system (PT)	—	—	2	7	3	1	13

In so far as the towns of Karnataka are concerned, open surface drainage is the most common system of drainage. While about 89 per cent of the towns have open surface drains, about 23 per cent have box surface drains and about 6 per cent have sylk pattern drains. The towns with modern sewerage or underground drainage facility constitute just 13 per cent of the total number of towns. This facility is available in 86 per cent of the class I towns and 31 per cent of the class II towns on the one hand and in 29 per cent and 14 per cent respectively in the case of class VI and class V towns on the other. The coverage is hardly 8 per cent in the case of class III towns and a little less than 2 per cent in the case of class IV towns which, as a group, are far more numerous. Of the 37 towns provided with sewerage facilities, 17 have more than 50,000 inhabitants each and in another 6 towns the population exceeds the 20,000 mark. Thus the large and medium towns account for about 62 per cent of the towns enjoying the underground drainage, that is sewerage facility. An examination of the civic administration status of these towns indicates that while a large number are municipalities (including municipal corporations) quite a few are special area townships, there being no representation whatsoever for panchayats. In the case of municipal towns it is the responsibility of the concerned municipality (or the Sewerage Board in a few cases) to provide and maintain the sewerage facility. In the case of the smaller towns, however, these facilities have by and large been provided by the industrial undertakings or the government departments or semi-government institutions primarily responsible for the origin of the town concerned. Ambikanagar, BEML Nagar, Donimalai Township, HMT Township, HMT Watch Factory Township, BEL Township, Ganeshgudi, Kudremukh Mines Area, New Mangalore Port, Wadi (ACC), Adityapatna, etc, belong to this category. These small industrial and special area townships are undoubtedly in a privileged position as compared to the conventional towns that have gradually developed into urban centres on their own. The civic administrative bodies looking after the latter are faced with severe financial constraints especially when viewed in relation to the recent trends of inflation and the limited powers of taxation that these local bodies are allowed to exercise. Provision of underground drainage facility is one of the most acutely felt needs, especially in the medium-sized and large towns. In most of the towns the concerned local bodies are however finding it difficult to satisfy this basic need. In a general way it may be observed that, with the exception of special area townships, the more populous towns as also those that are being administered by local bodies enjoying higher status are more likely to be provided with better drainage facilities, especially with the underground drainage system. In almost all the towns, the concerned local body maintains a set of menial workers to attend to sanitation work, namely sweeping the streets, cleaning the open drains and occasionally desilting the blocked drains. In cities and large towns arrangements have generally been made to collect and transport the garbage everyday to dunghills and to finally dispose the accumulated garbage.

(C) *LATRINES* :

Unlike in villages where the people are accustomed since generations to resort to the nearby field for answering the calls of nature, in towns and cities enclosed latrine (that is lavatory) is regarded as a necessity. Nevertheless, the age-old practice of resorting to the fields is still in vogue to a considerable extent in quite a large number of towns of Karnataka. Townwise data show that latrines of one type or the other are available in all the towns with the exception of Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval and Mayakonda. The number of latrines varies between as small a figure as 3 in Kamatgi town and as much as 1.38 lakhs in Bangalore city. The number of latrines by type differs from town to town depending on factors such as population size, civic status, level of modernisation achieved, availability of sewerage facility. There are water-borne or flush out latrines in 278 towns, service latrines in 30 towns and other types of latrines in 113 towns. The category of 'other

types' includes pit-latrines, shallow-wells in the back-yards of houses, slopes (built on the banks of large open-drains in such a way as to allow the excreta to slide down the slope into the drain when flushed with water) and what are locally known as 'enclosure walls' (30 to 35 metres long brick or mud walls about 1.5 metres high) built in the outskirts of towns with a view to providing a little privacy to the womenfolk who have perforce to resort to open fields. It may be incidentally mentioned that such slopes and walls are reported mainly from among the towns in the north-eastern region of the State. A percentage distribution of latrines by type, given in Table 37, reveals that while the water-borne latrines account for as much as 86.30 per cent of the total, the service latrines and 'other types' of latrines account for 3.55 per cent and 10.15 per cent respectively.

TABLE 37

LATRINES BY TYPE AND SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS

Population size-class	Total no. of towns	Percentage distributions of latrines by type in towns belonging to classes as in Col. (1)			
		Water-borne	Service	Others	All types
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	14	96·00	0·76	3·24	100·00
II	16	81·51	14·25	4·24	100·00
III	71	73·17	6·81	20·02	100·00
IV	112	59·80	4·43	35·77	100·00
V	51	83·30	3·42	13·28	100·00
VI	17	91·91	—	8·09	100·00
All classes	281	86·30	3·55	10·15	100·00

In each one of the six classes of towns, water-borne latrines are reported in relatively larger numbers. The proportion of such latrines which happens to be the highest (96.00 per cent) in the case of cities decreases with every decrease in population size and reaches the lowest average of 59.80 per cent in the case of class IV towns. Thereafter the decreasing trend is reversed. Smaller towns belonging to class VI and class V present a comparatively better picture and rank next to class I towns by relegating the class II towns to the fourth place. The main reason for this situation appears to be that these groups of small and very small towns consist of several industrial and project area townships which are as a rule provided with better civic amenities. None of the 30 towns having service latrines belongs to class VI. A classwise distribution shows that, while class I and class V are represented by two towns each, 3 towns belong to class II and the share of class IV and class III comes to 10 towns and 13 towns respectively. In other words, medium-sized towns account for 43 per cent of the towns reporting the availability of service latrines. When viewed in relation to the total number of towns in each class it is observed that this facility is available in 19 per cent of the class II towns, 18 per cent of the class III towns, 14 per cent of the class I towns, 9 per cent of the class IV towns and 4 per cent of the class V towns. Among the cities, Gadag-Betigeri and Tumkur have service latrines and, the former has four-times the number of such latrines then the latter. One of the reasons for this large difference is that unlike Gadag-Betigeri, Tumkur has recently been provided with sewerage system. However, of the total number of latrines in class I towns, only 0.76 per cent represent service latrines. This proportion is the highest (14.25 per cent) in the case of class II towns. In Bidar, 87 per cent of the latrines are service latrines. Similarly in Bagalkót, 63 per cent of the latrines belong to this category. However in KGF, the other class II town with service latrines, such latrines, numbering less than a hundred, account for just 6 per cent. Among the class III towns, as many as 13 towns have service latrines. The number of such latrines is below 100 in Koppal and Shorapur. In the towns of Nanjangud and Yadgir this number exceeds 1400 and constitutes 65 per cent and 43 per cent of the total number of latrines respectively. Though class IV towns are more numerous, only 10 out of 112 have service latrines. The number of such latrines varies between 100 in Wadi and 400 in Bhalki. Of the total number of latrines reported by class IV towns, only 4.43 per cent belong to this type. Shravanbelgola (with 60 latrines) and Hatti Gold Mines area (with 770 latrines) are the only two class V towns which have service latrines. In these two towns, it may be noticed, the proportion of such latrines to the total comes to 38 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. Service latrines are altogether non-existent in class VI towns. Latrines of other types are found in 113 towns which are unevenly distributed amongst the six size-classes. However, about 50 per cent of these towns belong to class IV and, another 22 per cent belong to class III. The proportion of towns with other types of latrines varies between 29 per cent and 50 per cent in the case of class V and class IV towns respectively. When viewed in relation to the total number of latrines in each class of town, the proportion of latrines of 'other types' is seen to lie between 3.24 per cent (class I) and 35.77 per cent (class IV). About 20 per cent of the latrines in class III towns belong to this category. In summing up it may be observed that water-borne latrines are available in almost all the towns

of Karnataka. These are not quite adequate in several towns. As a result, 40 per cent of the towns continue to have old-fashioned pit-type latrines or latrines of other types and 10 per cent continue to have service latrines. The age-old practice of resorting to the fields is also lingering on in a considerable number of towns, especially among the inhabitants belonging to economically weaker sections.

(d) DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL

Table 38 presents a distribution of towns under each size-class according to the different methods in vogue in the towns concerned for the disposal of night soil. If for any particular town two such methods have been reported, that particular town has been counted twice-once against each method—while computing the following table. The most common method of disposal of night-soil prevailing in the towns of Karnataka is that of providing the latrines with septic tanks—either individually or collectively for small groups of latrines. The sewerage method ranks next and the other methods in vogue include the use of wheel barrows and baskets and also the practice of carrying of night soil as head-loads.

TABLE-38

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS AND METHODS OF DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL

Method of disposal of night soil	No. of towns by size-class where the method as in Col. (1) is in vogue						
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All Class
1. Septic Tank(ST)	11	15	67	108	46	13	260
2. Sewerage (S)	11	5	6	2	7	5	36
3. Wheel Barrows (WB)	1	2	7	3	—	—	13
4. Baskets (B)	—	—	4	6	2	—	12
5. Headloads (HL)	—	1	2	1	—	—	4

About 93 per cent of the towns have septic tanks. Septic tanks constitute the most important method which has been adopted for the disposal of night soil. This proportion lies between 96 per cent in the case of class IV towns and 76 per cent in the case of class VI towns. According to Table 36 sewerage, that is underground drainage facility is available in only 37 towns. In these towns disposal of night soil at the primary level is somewhat less problematic. Introduction of sewerage system, however, does not automatically lead to a total elimination of other methods of disposal of night soil. In some of these towns the coverage may not be cent per cent. In some stray instances, the system may not be functioning satisfactorily, at least in parts of the town though not in its entirety (as in Mandya). As a result, in about 50 per cent of the towns where the sewerage system has been introduced, other methods are also in vogue. The involvement of human labour for removal of night soil is minimal in the case of latrines connected to sewers or to septic tanks. But, in the case of service latrines human labour is an essential requirement, for it is necessary to remove the night soil from these latrines at least once in two days if not every day. The persons engaged for this work, it is reported, carry the night soil as head-loads in 4 towns and are accustomed to use baskets in 12 towns and wheel barrows in 13 towns. In most of the towns having service latrines, the concerned municipalities are not providing the services of scavengers for removing the night soil from such latrines. The general practice,it is reported, is for the householders to enter into some agreement with the individuals ready to offer their services for a consideration on monthly basis. It is perhaps for this reason that service latrines are still in existence and the obnoxious practice of removal of night soil by engaging human labour is still in vogue in a few towns of the State.

(e) PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY

Supply of drinking water through taps is generally regarded as an essential feature of urban life. In 251 out of the 281 towns, necessary arrangements have been made for supplying water to the consumers through taps. Table 39 presents a distribution of the towns by the most common source of protected water supply.

TABLE-39

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS AND SOURCES OF PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY

Population size-class of towns	Total no. of towns	No. of towns where the most common source of water supply is tap water
1	2	3
I . .	14	14
II . .	16	16
III . .	71	68
IV . .	112	95
V . .	51	41
VI .	17	17
All classes .	281	251

In most of these towns the general practice is to pump the raw water from some primary source

such as bore well, open well, tank, river, stream etc., to a storage tank, treat that water with bleaching powder, or chlorine or some other purificant and then supply that water through a network of pipes. In several towns however raw water itself is supplied from the storage tanks. Thus, piped water supply does not necessarily connote the supply of protected water. An assessment of the true state of affairs is possible only when a deeper enquiry is made to ascertain information about the water treatment plants installed in towns, processes adopted for purification of water, quality control checks carried out by the agency concerned and such other related matters. Anyway, it may be observed, that tap water facility is available in all the towns belonging to class I, class II and class VI categories, 96 per cent of the class III towns, 85 per cent of the class IV towns and 80 per cent of the class V towns. The inhabitants of the 30 towns (which are not yet provided with piped water supply facility) depend upon the primary sources such as open wells, borewells equipped with handpumps, tanks, rivers or streams as the case may be. Though one or more such sources of water supply are available in each one of these towns and though such water as is available is being made use of for drinking as well as culinery purposes, since this water is not subjected to any purificatory treatment and then supplied to consumers by any public agency such sources of water supply have not been regarded here as sources of protected water supply.

Piped water supply implies the existence of some water storage system, or the other, in the town depending, among other things, upon the topographical features of the town. In several towns it is possible that more than one system of storage has been adopted by the agency which is responsible for the supply of water for ensuring a larger coverage. In all such cases the town has been counted only once in the following table, which gives a classwise distribution of towns by the most common system of storage, against that system which is of greater importance for the town concerned. It may be incidentally mentioned that details about storage system and storage capacity are not available in the case of seven out of the 251 towns having the facility of tap water.

TABLE-40

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS AND SYSTEM OF STORAGE OF WATER

Population size-class	Total no. of towns	No. of towns having piped water supply	No. of towns where the most common system of water storage is				Towns for which information is not available
			OHT	SR	IG	PT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	14	14	6	7	—	—	1
II	16	16	12	3	1	—	—
III	71	68	39	22	4	2	1
IV	112	95	70	20	—	2	3
V	51	41	29	9	2	—	1
VI	17	17	9	6	1	—	1
All classes	281	251	165	67	8	4	7

OHT : Overhead Tank.
IG : River Infilteration Gallery.
SR : Service Reservoir.
PT : Pressure Tank.

It is evident from Table 40 that in 65.7 per cent of the towns provided with piped water supply facility, most of the water which is supplied to the consumers is stored in overhead tanks. Service reservoirs account for 21.7 per cent and constitute the second-most popular method in use for storing water. The storage capacity of these devices vary from town to town depending upon several factors and the figures furnished in statement IV do not represent the quantity of water supplied everyday to the consumers. In several towns, the actual quantity supplied may be much more than the storage capacity of the particular devices reported and in some towns the quantity so supplied may just come to about one-half of the storage capacity during a major part of the year. With the exception of a few towns which have perennial primary sources yielding large quantities of water all through the year, in most of the towns of Karnataka, water supply position becomes critical during the summer season.

(f) FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES

Fire fighting services are available in 42 towns. In other words, 15 per cent of the towns of Karnataka are equipped with facilities to put out the fires which may accidentally break out within or about the town. In cities and large towns such fire fighting stations are being maintained by the Government or by the concerned local administration. However, in the case of small towns, particularly the special area township, it is usually the industrial unit because of which the township has come up that provides the fire fighting services. The towns belonging to the latter category include H.A.L. Township,

H. A. Sanitary Board, H.M.T. Township, BEML Nagar, New Mangalore Port, Gokak Falls, Kudremukh Mines Area and Sankeshwar (which has a large sugar factory). The classwise distribution of the towns having fire fighting services is indicated in the following table.

TABLE-41

AVAILABILITY OF FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS

Population Size-class	Total no. of towns	No. of towns where fire fighting service is	
		Available	Not available
1	2	3	4
I	14	13	1
II	16	6	10
III	71	15	56
IV	112	3	109
V	51	4	47
VI	17	1	16
All classes	281	42	239

Amongst the 42 towns having fire fighting services as many as 19 are large towns and another 15 are medium sized towns. When expressed in terms of percentages with reference to the total number of towns in each class it is noticed that while about 93 per cent of the class I towns and 38 per cent of the class II towns are enjoying this facility in the case of class III towns, the proportion moves down to 20 per cent and then it drops to just 3 per cent in respect of class IV towns. Therafter, the proportion rises to 8 per cent in the case of class V towns and again slides down to 6 per cent in so far as the class VI towns are concerned. Among the cities, Tumkur is the only one which is at present lacking in this important facility. The nearest fire station in respect of Tumkur is the one located at Bangalore, at a road distance of about 70 km.

Fire fighting services are not available in 239 towns. The results obtained by a grouping of these towns according to the distance (by ranges) to the nearest place equipped with fire fighting services are set out in Table 42. The distance to be covered exceeds 100 km only in the case of 3.76 per cent of these towns, lies between 51 to 100 km and 21 to 50 km respectively in the case of 33.89 per cent and 42.68 per cent of the towns and is less than 20 km in respect of the remaining 19.67 per cent of the towns.

TABLE-42

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST PLACE WHERE FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE

Population size-class	Total no. of towns	No. of towns not having fire fighting service locally	No. of towns where the distance to the nearest place with fire fighting service is in the range of					
			5 Km or less	6-10 Km	11-20 Km	21-50 Km	51-100 Km	101 Km plus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	14	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
II	16	10	3	—	2	3	2	—
III	71	56	2	2	4	25	19	4
IV	112	109	6	4	11	56	29	3
V	51	47	2	6	3	12	24	—
VI	17	16	1	—	1	6	6	2
All classes	281	239	14	12	21	102	81	9

(g) ELECTRICITY

Electricity is available in all the 281 towns of the State. In all these towns electricity is being supplied by the State Electricity Board for various purposes such as domestic (including all-electric-home connections), Commercial, industrial road-lighting etc. The number of connections under each of these heads varies considerably from town to town. Population size is an important factor in this matter. In a general way it may be seen from the town-wise data in statement IV, the towns which are more populous have more number of connections of each type than the towns with a lesser population. The functional characteristic of the town is also of considerable importance.

AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES IN SLUMS

Rapid urbanisation often leads to the emergence of slums and substantial areas. This is particularly true when there is a continuous influx of people belonging to the economically weaker sections from rural areas to larger towns and cities in the fond hope of earning a better living. Quite often such persons soon get disillusioned and are forced by circumstance to settle down in the highly congested pockets of the towns or in the fringe areas which are devoid of basic civic amenities. Though a few such settlements may come up by the side of main roads, it is much more common for such settlements to come up by the side of large open drains, burial grounds, marshy fields, garbage

dumps and the like. Karnataka is not in any way an exception to this phenomenon. Though slums are found in medium-sized and small towns also, information on slums and the availability of amenities thereof in respect of the slums of only the class I and class II towns has been furnished in statement IV-A. Among the 14 class I towns, Shimoga is the only town which does not have any notified slum. Among the class II towns, however, as many as 6 out of the 16 do not have any slum areas. The number of slums in a town varies between 2 each in the towns of Mangalore and Ranibennur and 93 in Bangalore. The class I and class II towns together have 311 slums and the classwise totals are 256 and 55 respectively. Bangalore alone accounts for 37 per cent of all the slums in class I towns. This is followed by Hubli-Dharwad (20 per cent). The remaining 43 per cent is shared by 11 cities and, among these, Mandya (with 20 slums) and Mangalore (with 2 slums) take up the extreme positions. In the case of class II towns, Hospet has the highest number of slums, namely 10 slums, and it is followed closely behind by Gangawati (8 slums). Together, these two towns account for 33 per cent of all the slums in class II towns. At the other end, Hassan has 3 slums (5.45 per cent) and Ranibennur has only 2 slums (3.64 per cent). An idea about the size of the slum population in relation to the total population of the town concerned and also about the density of population in the slums of different towns may be had from the details furnished in Table 43.

TABLE-43

PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF TOWNS HAVING SLUMS

Sl. No.	Name of town	Total population	Population of slums	Proportion of slum population to total population	Area of slums (in sq. km.)	Density of population in slums (persons per sq. km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I						
1.	Bangalore	2,628,593*	76,269	2·90	0·6224	122,54
2.	Belgaum	274,430*	996	0·36	0·1210	8,231
3.	Bellary	201,579	10,635	5·28	0·2099	50,667
4.	Bijapur	147,313	2,390	1·62	0·1530	15,621
5.	Davangere	196,621	2,907	1·48	0·153C	19,000
6.	Gadag-Betigeri	117,368	5,912	5·04	0·0500	118,240
7.	Gulbarga	221,325	8,330	3·76	0·1740	47,874
8.	Hubli-Dharwad	527,108	45,743	8·68	0·6390	71 585
9.	Mandya	100 285	19,501	19·45	0·2920	66,784
10.	Managlore	193,699*	110	0·06	0·0030	36,667
11.	Mysore	479,081*	3,572	0·75	0·0420	85,048
12.	Raichur	124,762	24,380	19·54	0·6770	36,012
13.	Tumkur	168,670	7,933	7·30	0·1400	56,664
Class II						
14.	Bagalkot	67,858	2,290	3·37	0·1210	18,926
15.	Bidar	78 856	2,100	2·66	0·0232	90,517
16.	Channapatna	50,725	1,680	3·31	NA	NA
17.	Chitradurga	74,580	6,820	9·14	0·0650	104,923
18.	Gangawati	58,735	18,400	31·33	0·1610	114,286
19.	Harihar	52,334	2,800	5·35	0·0200	140,000
20.	Hassan	71,534	2,080	2·91	0·0340	61,176
21.	Hospet	96,861	9,764	10·08	0·1424	68,567
22.	Ranibennur	58,118	428	0·74	0·0080	53,500
23.	Robertsonpet	61,099	3,073	5·03	0·0290	105,966

* Includes the population of outgrowths.
NA : Information not available.

As with the number of slums so with the proportion of slum population significant differences are noticeable amongst the towns. The slum-dwellers constitute a negligibly small proportion (0.06 per cent) in Mangalore city and account for less than one per cent in Belgaum, Mysore and Ranibennur. On the other hand in Gangawati, the slum-dwellers constitute a formidable 31.33 per cent. So also, a little less than 20 per cent of the population of Mandya and Raichur comprises of those living in slums. In Bangalore city, which has the dubious distinction of having the largest number of slums, the slum-dwellers form just 2.90 per cent of the total population. But, in Hubli-Dharwad—the city with the second largest number of slums—those living in slums account for 8.68 per cent. In terms of sheer numbers, while Bangalore has the largest slum population and Hubli-Dharwad ranks next to

it, Mangalore takes up the last place with just about a hundred persons reporting themselves as living in its two slums. From table 43, it may be noticed that the geographical areas of the slums are insignificantly small. In each town, the totality of the slums occupy a fraction of a square kilometre. Slumwise data show that there are several slums which do not cover even a thousandth part of a square kilometre. In retrospect one cannot escape the feeling that these extremely low figures may not be quite accurate and may represent gross estimates arrived at by the reporting agencies. Consequently, the density of slum population reaches an astounding 140,000 in Harihar and exceeds the 100,000 mark in 5 other towns, lies in the range of 50,000 to 100,000 in the case of 9 towns and happens to be less than 10,000 only in the case of Belgaum.

Amongst the 311 slums reported from 23 towns, 97 have paved roads, 71 have sewerage facilities, 59 have open surface drains and only 3 have box surface drains. An important point which may be mentioned here is that the existence of a facility does not necessarily imply that the slum-dwellers are actually making use of the same. A street sewer for example may pass through or close to a slum area and yet the houses or huts in the slum may not have the requisite sanitary connections to lead out the sewage or sullage water to the street sewer. Similarly water supply mains may have been laid near the slum and yet the slum may not be enjoying the facility of piped water supply. The conditions differ from slum to slum even within the same town depending upon numerous factors. Table 44 presents a comparative picture of the conditions prevailing in the slums of different towns.

TABLE-44

AVAILABILITY OF CIVIC AMENITIES IN SLUMS

Sl. No.	Name of town	Total no. of slums	No. of slums having				No. of slums by types of sewerage facility			No. of slums by the method of disposal of night soil		
			Paved roads (with total road-length in Km)	Community latrines (with nos.)	Tap points and public hydrants (with numbers)	Road lighting points (with numbers)	S	OSD	BSD	S	ST	WB
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Class I												
1.	Bangalore	93	25(123·33)	34 (414)	36((103)	32 (278)	14	4	—	25	9	—
2.	Belgaum	3	—	3 (51)	2 (2)	3 (8)	—	3	—	—	3	—
3.	Bellary	16	1 (0·05)	8 (8)	11 (28)	13 (248)	—	1	—	—	8	—
4.	Bijapur	13	3 (2·00)	—	3 (4)	3 (30)	1	—	—	1	—	—
5.	Davangere	5	—	—	3 (13)	3 (130)	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gadag-Betigeri	9	—	4 (116)	9 (30)	9 (69)	—	9	—	—	4	—
7.	Gulbarga	12	7 (21·64)	1 (1)	12 (19)	11 (80)	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Hubli-Dharwad	52	32 (20·00)	12 (118)	14 (41)	35 (480)	50	—	—	26	—	—
9.	Mandya	20	—	2 (2)	13 (107)	16 (237)	—	10	—	—	2	—
10.	Mangalore	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
11.	Mysore	8	—	—	4 (26)	4 (46)	4	—	—	4	—	—
12.	Raichur	16	—	—	16 (96)	16 (272)	—	16	—	—	2	—
13.	Tumkur	7	5 (10·00)	—	5 (60)	1 (30)	—	2	1	—	—	—
	Total : Class I	256	73 (77·02)	64 (710)	128 (529)	146 (1918)	70	47	1	56	28	—
B Class II												
1.	Bagalkot	7	2 (0·42)	—	2 (6)	2 (58)	—	1	—	—	—	—
2.	Bidar	4	2 (0·80)	2 (2)	2 (6)	3 (18)	—	—	—	—	—	2
3.	Channapatna	5	—	—	4 (10)	5 (13)	—	5	—	—	—	—
4.	Chitradurga	7	—	—	5 (7)	7 (13)	—	6	—	—	1	—
5.	Gangawati	8	—	8 (10)	8 (13)	7 (108)	—	—	—	—	8	—
6.	Harihar	4	—	—	3 (10)	2 (20)	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Hassan	3	3 (2·70)	3 (5)	3 (19)	3 (27)	1	—	2	1	2	—
8.	Hospet	10	10 (6·45)	9 (11)	9 (12)	10 (132)	—	—	—	—	9	—
9.	Ranibennur	2	2 (0·30)	—	1 (2)	2 (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Robertsonpet	5	5 (11·00)	—	5 (9)	5 (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total : Class II	55	24 (21·67)	22 (28)	42 (94)	46 (407)	1	12	2	1	20	2
	GRAND TOTAL (CLASS I AND CLASS II)	311	97 (98·69)	86 (738)	170 (623)	192 (2325)	71	59	3	57	48	2

About 69 per cent of the slums do not have paved roads. As may be noticed from the above table, none of the slums in 7 class I towns and 4 class II towns has the paved road facility. Even at places where such roads are available, the road-length tends to be quite small. The range of variation at the slum level is indeed very wide—0.05 km in a slum at Bellary and 6.40 km in a slum at Gulbarga. On the whole, the average length of paved roads hardly works out to 1 km per slum. A cursory glance at statement IV-A reveals that the facility of water-borne latrines is available only in 37 out of the 311 slums. Service latrines and other types of latrines are noticeable in only 5 slums and 14 slums respectively. It may also be noticed that 86 slums in all are provided with community latrines and that the total number of such latrines is 738. To what extent these latrines are adequate and how well these are being maintained deserve a careful study. In so far as the methods in use for the disposal of night soil are concerned it is seen that the water-borne latrines are connected to a sewerage system in 57 slums and are provided with septic tanks in 48 slums. In 2 out of the 4 slums in Bidar, wheel barrows are being used for clearing the night soil from the service latrines. Except in Mangalore, in all the other towns, at least some of the slums, though not all, are having the facility of public taps and street lights. As may be seen from the above table, public taps (numbering 623 in all) are available in 170 slums and street lights (total road-lighting points adding up to 2325) are available in 192 slums. It may also be gathered from statement IV-A that electricity is being supplied for domestic lighting purposes in 69 slums, that is 22 per cent of all the slums.

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN TOWNS

Statement V furnishes information on the type as well as the number of medical institutions functioning in various towns. The details relate to the institutions maintained by the government and also those run by local bodies, missionaries, charitable institutions and voluntary organisations. In other words, the statement does not provide information on the services offered by private registered medical practitioners and commercial institutions like private nursing homes etc., run by such persons. As may be seen from statement V, medical facilities of one type or the other are available in 269 towns, that is in 96 per cent of all the towns of Karnataka. The extent of facilities available is not quite the same in all the towns. Bangalore for example has 24 hospitals including special institutions like the Isolation. Hospital, T. B. Sanatorium, Ophthalmic Hospital, NIMHANS (or mental hospital as it is locally known), Cancer Institute etc., besides 78 dispensaries, 31 family planning centres and 28 maternity homes. It is needless to add that this city has, in addition to the above, scores of private nursing homes and several hundreds of clinics run by private registered medical practitioners. Like Bangalore, though not to the same extent, the cities of Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Mangalore etc., also have several medical institutions and have gained prominence as important centres of medical care and services. If each type of medical facility is considered separately, it may be noticed from Statement-V, out of the 269 towns with medical facilities, 101 towns have in all 177 hospitals, 83 towns have 236 dispensaries, 67 towns have one primary health centre each and 87 towns have one primary health unit each while as many as 159 towns altogether have 207 family planning centres. It may be incidentally mentioned here that in Karnataka PHC and PHU represent two district types of medical institutions. Unlike the generality of Health Units, the Primary Health Centres are better equipped, have a larger component of medical and para-medical staff and also have a higher bed-strength and a relatively higher budgetary provision. Table 45 presents the picture that emerges when the data are grouped for towns belonging to different size-classes.

TABLE-45

AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL FACILITIES BY TYPE AND SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS

Population Size-class	Total no. of towns	No. of towns having medical institutions by type along with the number of institutions in brackets								No. of towns not having any medical institution
		Hospital	Primary Health Centre and Health Centre	Primary Health Unit	Dispensary	Family Planning Centre	T.B. Clinic	Maternity Home	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	14	14(75)	—	—	14(149)	14(60)	1(1)	2(29)	3(5)	—
II	16	11(19)	1(1)	5(5)	14(25)	12(12)	2(2)	1(1)	4(6)	—
III	71	39(45)	9(9)	19(19)	26(29)	45(47)	2(2)	1(1)	8(9)	1
IV	112	21(22)	35(35)	45(45)	15(16)	51(51)	—	—	7(11)	5
V	51	11(11)	18(18)	14(14)	10(13)	27(27)	—	—	2(2)	6
VI	17	5(5)	4(4)	4(4)	4(4)	10(10)	—	—	—	—
All classes	281	101(177)	67(67)	87(87)	83(236)	159(207)	5(5)	4(31)	24(33)	12

Hospital facilities are available in all the class I towns and in 69 per cent of the class II towns. This proportion decreases to 55 per cent and then suddenly drops to 19 per cent in respect of the towns belonging to the categories of class III i.e. (medium-sized towns) and class IV (small towns). This trend does not continue further, for the smaller towns of class V and class VI have a better representation (22 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). One of the reasons for this phenomenon appears to be the fact that, unlike their larger counterparts, the 2 groups of smaller towns have a sprinkling of special area and project area townships which, as a rule, are enjoying better civic amenities and services. The larger towns, have additional facilities (i.e. in addition to hospital) like dispensaries, health units or health centres usually located in different parts of the town. On the other hand, in the smaller towns the medical facilities are confined to only such facilities as are extended by only one institution like a primary health centre, or a Primary health unit or a dispensary designed to serve the most immediate demands of the inhabitants. Generally, the family planning centres are found to form part of the local hospital or the primary health centre. As may be noted from statement V, facilities for the treatment of inpatients are available in at least one of the medical institutions functioning in 252 towns. The aggregate bed-strength of such institutions in towns largely depends on the population size. An idea about the extent of variation in this regard may be had from the following details.

TABLE-46

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS

Population size class	No. of towns having medical institutions with beds	No. of towns where the bed-strength lies in the range of						No. of towns not having such facilities
		10 or less	11-20	21-30	31-50	51-100	Above 100	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
II	16	1	—	4	2	2	7	—
III	68	10	9	17	17	10	5	3
IV	98	36	25	21	10	3	3	14
V	43	19	12	3	6	2	1	8
VI	13	6	3	4	—	—	—	4
All classes	252	72	49	49	35	17	30	29

Medical institutions like hospitals equipped with an aggregate bed-strength of more than 100 are functioning in each one of the class I towns and in about 44 per cent of the class II towns. From the above table it becomes clear that the larger the population of a town greater are the chances that is provided with medical institutions with a larger number of beds. Thus, population growth has a favourable impact in that it generates a demand for more and more as well as better medical facilities which would be eventually met by either the government or by some voluntary organisation. In view of the large differences in the number of beds in the medical institutions in towns and the population size, the ratio of beds per 1000 population of the town would be a more meaningful measure for a comparative analysis.

TABLE-47

NUMBER OF BEDS PER 1000 POPULATION BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS HAVING MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PROVIDED WITH BEDS

Population size-class	Total no. of towns	No. of towns having medical institutions with beds	Average number of beds per 1000 population	No. of towns where the no. of beds per 1000 population lies in the range of				
				0·50 or less	0·51-1·00	1·01-2·00	2·00-4·00	Above 4·00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	14	14	3·66	—	—	1	9	4
II	16	16	2·51	6	1	3	1	5
III	71	68	1·74	13	16	28	6	5
VI	112	98	1·61	19	27	30	16	6
V	51	43	2·83	1	12	10	11	9
VI	17	13	4·36	—	—	3	4	6
All classes	281	252	2·86	39	56	75	47	35

The overall ratio being 2.86 beds per 1000 urban population, at the class level, it is seen to lie between 1.61 and 4.36 in the case of class IV and class VI towns respectively. Contrary to the expected pattern, very small towns with less than 5000 inhabitants each yield the highest ratio and the most populous towns take up the second place with a tally of 3.66 beds per 1000 population. In a like manner, the position in class V towns seems to be much better than that in towns belonging to class II, III and IV categories. If the small and very small towns are excluded from consideration it may be noticed that the ratio decreases with every decrease in population. On the whole, it may be observed that this ratio is more than 4.00 in 14 per cent of the towns, lies between 2.01 and 4.00 in 19 per cent and happens to be 1.00 or less in another 38 per cent of the towns. The number of beds per 1000 urban population of Karnataka is quite low. Added to this is the fact that the medical institutions located in the towns cater to the needs of the people residing in nearby villages as well.

As has been mentioned already 12 towns do not have any medical facilities within their respective urban limits. A little probing reveals that 6 of these towns are located in the immediate neighbourhood of Mangalore and another 5 (including the class III town of Devarajivanahalli) are adjacent to Bangalore city. In fact, these eleven towns from part of the two urban agglomerations named after Mangalore and Bangalore respectively. All these are non-municipal towns and are being administered by Panchayats. The twelfth town is Kudachi and this is a municipal town with more than 10,000 inhabitants. Raybag town is the nearest place with medical facilities and the distance from Kudachi is about 20 km. Table 48 shows a distribution of these 12 towns by size-class and the distance to be covered to reach the nearest place with minimum medical facilities.

TABLE-48

TOWNS NOT HAVING MEDICAL FACILITIES BY SIZE-CLASS AND DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST PLACE WITH MEDICAL FACILITIES

Population size-class	No. of towns	No. of towns having medical facilities	No. of towns for which the nearest place with medical facilities in the distance of			
			5 Km or less	6-10 Km	11-20 Km	Beyond 20 Km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	14	—	—	—	—	—
II	16	—	—	—	—	—
III	71	1	—	1	—	—
IV	112	5	3	1	1	—
V	51	6	1	4	1	—
VI	17	—	—	—	—	—
All classes	281	12	4	6	2	—

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN TOWNS

The term educational facility is very comprehensive as it covers different levels starting from the pre-primary and culminating with the post-graduate level. Naturally one does not expect to find institutions covering all these levels in all the towns. As the level of education increases, the number of towns as also the number of institutions catering to higher levels of education tend to decline sharply. Generally, it is the more populous and the more dominant urban centres that have a full complement of educational facilities upto and inclusive of collegiate education. As may be noticed from statement V, all the towns (except one) have primary schools and middle schools, 264 towns, that is 94 per cent of the towns, have high schools (matriculation level), 209 towns (74 per cent) have junior colleges and the like (pre-university level) and only 107 towns (38 per cent) have degree colleges. In so far as technical and professional education is concerned it may be noticed that while polytechnic institutes are available in 21 towns (7.5 per cent), engineering colleges and medical colleges are functioning only in 13 towns (4.6 per cent) and 7 towns (2.5 per cent) respectively. Post-graduate educational facilities at the university level are available only at Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwad and Mysore. Bangalore is the seat of an agricultural university as well. In Karnataka as a whole Bangalore is the most prominent educational centre the other important centres being Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere, Mangalore and Gulbarga. Manipal, located at a distance of about 5 Km from Udupi town, is not an urban centre as per census definition. Inspite of this drawback, Manipal has emerged as one of the important technical and professional educational centres of Karnataka.

The number of schools in a town, especially the primary schools and the middle schools, varies considerably from town to town and largely depends on the population of the town concerned. This number tends to be on the higher side in towns where the traditional practice of having separate schools for boys and separate schools for girls is still being rigidly followed and also in towns where linguistic

and or religious minorities are found in sizeable numbers. Thus, in contrast to its larger counterpart, a small town may have 4 primary schools of which two may be exclusively for the boys and the other two may be set apart for girls. Further, while the medium of instruction in one set is Kannada that in the other set may be Urdu. Another important point which deserves notice is that the strength of students, and the teachers as well will, not be quite the same in all the schools. Thus, though the mere number of institutions is a useful measure for comparative analysis, it has its own limitations. The number of schools per 1000 urban population is likewise an useful index which throws some light on the extent of educational facilities available in towns. Table 49 indicates these ratios for towns belonging to different size-classes in respect of educational institutions of different levels.

TABLE— 49

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS PER 1000 POPULATION IN TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS

Population size class	No. of towns	No. of institutions per 1,000 population*			
		Higher Secondary/ Inter/PUC/ Junior College	Secondary/ Matriculation (High Schools)	Jr. Secondary/ Middle Schools (Higher Primary V-VI Std.)	Primary schools (Lower Primary I-IV Std.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	14	0·03	0·09	0·20	0·31
II	16	0·04	0·10	0·22	0·35
III	71	0·05	0·11	0·29	0·43
IV	112	0·08	0·12	0·30	0·45
V	51	0·14	0·19	0·32	0·51
VI	17	0·26	0·30	0·42	0·68
All classes	281	0·05	0·10	0·24	0·37

*NOTE : Population of towns not having an educational institution of the particular level is omitted while computing these rations.

The ratio of number of institutions per 1000 population tends to decline with every increase in the level of education. So also, this ratio appears to be inversely proportional to the population size-class and this creates an illusion that the smaller towns are comparatively better served. In a general way it may be observed in respect of the towns having institutions of particular educational levels that, on an average, there is a junior college for every 20,000 inhabitants, a high school for every 10,000 inhabitants, a middle school for every 4,200 inhabitants and a primary school for every 2,700 inhabitants of the town. The average population served per institution tends to be higher in the relatively more populous towns. In these larger towns, however, the shortfalls in the number of institutions is quite often offset by the larger intake capacity of the existing institutions. that is to say, a high school or a junior college in small class VI or class V town does not stand any comparison with its counterpart in a class II town or a city in vital matters such as student strength, staff strength, building and other facilities. Moreover, in most of the towns, the local educational institutions cater to the needs of those residing in the surrounding rural areas also. Amongst the 281 towns, HMT Watch Factory township stands out as the only town without any educational institutions—not even a primary school. The residents of this newly founded township avail themselves of the educational facilities which are available in the adjoining HMT Main Factory Township. In so far as high schools are concerned, it is noticed that institutions of this level are not available in 17 towns. A little probing shows that while 8 of these towns are in the periphery of Bangalore another 3 towns are in the close proximity of Mangalore. These 11 towns, in fact form part of the urban agglomerations named after Bangalore and Mangalore and the nearest place with high school facility happens to be quite nearby. The distance to the nearest place with a high school is above 20 Km in the case of only 2 out of the remaining 6 towns. These towns are Ambikanagar and Ganeshgudi—both special area townships of Uttar Kannad district—located at a distance of 24 Km from Dandeli. Thus, the high school students if any in these 17 towns have to cover only a short distance to reach a place having a high school. Facilities for pre-university education are not available in 72 towns. In other words, one out of every four towns in Karnataka is lacking in this facility. A large number of these towns are small towns. As against 6.25 per cent of the class II towns, 9.86 per cent of the class III towns and 27.68 per cent of the class IV towns do not have junior colleges. In the case of much smaller towns belonging to class V and class VI this proportion is seen to be as high as 47.06 per cent and 52.94 per cent respectively. Bhadravati Old Town which is contiguous with Bhadravati New Town is the only class II town which does not have facilities for pre-university education. The distance to the nearest place with a junior college in this case is quite negligible. Furthermore this town is located quite close to Shimoga (20 Km) which is an important centre of collegiate education

A grouping of the 72 towns by distance to the nearest place with facilities for pre-university education reveals the following position :

(i) 10 *Km or less* : 29 towns (1 class II, 2 class III, 11 class IV, 12 class V and 3 class VI)

(ii) 11 *to* 20 *Km* : 27 towns (5 class III, 12 class IV, 7 class V and 3 class VI)

(iii) 21 *to* 30 *Km* : 12 towns (5 class IV, 4 class V and 3 class VI)

(iv) *Above* 30 *Km* : 4 towns (3 class IV and 1 class V).

From Statement V it may be noticed that there are no facilities for collegiate education in as many as 174 towns. Though this group mainly consists of a large number of small and very small towns, in two of these towns (Bhadravati old town and Rabkavi-Banhatti) the population is more than 50,000. Among the 17 class VI towns, Sringeri is the only town which enjoys the privilege of having a degree college. A grouping of the 174 towns according to the distances to be covered to reach the nearest place with a degree college shows that such a distance is more than 50 Km in the case of 14 towns, lies between 26 to 50 Km in the case of 73 towns and happens to be 25 Km or less in respect of as many as 87 towns.

Statement V provides some information on the availability of typewriting and shorthand institutes as also about the adult literacy centres functioning in the towns. It may be noted in passing that facilities for learning typewriting and shorthand are available in 104 towns (37 per cent). In addition, only typewriting institutes are functioning in 94 towns. In this matter also the more populous towns offer better facilities than their smaller counterparts. In 46 out of the 281 towns (16 per cent) one or more adult literacy classes or centres are reported to be functioning. The total number of such centres being 472, as many as 394 are found to be functioning in the class I towns. When examined with reference to population size-class, it is noticed that adult literacy centres are available in 7 out of the 14 class I towns; in 4 out of the 16 class II towns, in 14 out of the 71 class III towns; in 14 out of the 112 class IV towns; in 5 out of the 51 class V towns and in 2 out of the 19 class VI towns. That a few such centres are functioning in a town is not in any way a mark of higher level of urbanisation. On the other hand it signifies the manifestation of social concern. The need for such centres varies from town to town and also from one locality to another within the same town. The actual number of adult literacy centres functioning during a particular period of time is also subject to considerable variations and depends upon the interest evinced by the voluntary bodies involved in the movement and the response thereof from the target groups.

HOSTEL FACILITIES IN TOWNS FOR WORKING WOMEN :

At the outset it may be mentioned that the requisite information covering this aspect is not available in respect of Bangalore, the premier city of Karnataka. Bangalore is not only the most populous urban unit of the State but it is also the most highly industrialised centre besides being the chief administrative centre. Thus, Bangalore has a large contingent of working women, especially the educated women working in offices, educational and medical institutions and also in industrial and commercial establishments. Though it is common knowledge that a few hostels meant exclusively for working women are available in different parts of the city the exact number and location of such hostels could not be ascertained. It may be gathered from Statement V that hostel facilities are available for working women in only 7 towns (of course, this excludes Bangalore), that is in less than 3 per cent of the towns of Karnataka. While 4 out of these 7 towns belong to class I, two belong to class III and the other belongs to class VI. Belgaum and Mysore have 2 hostels each with a seat capacity of 100 and 200 respectively. Bellary and Mandya, on the other hand, have one hostel each. Among the other three, while BEL Township has a hostel which accommodates 48 women, the Belgaum Cantonment has a hostel with a strength of 21 and the capacity of the hostel at HMT Watch Factory Township is just 16. The available data clearly reveal that a vast majority of the towns of Karnataka are lacking in hostel facilities for working women and that even at the few places where such facilities do exist the capacity of such hostels is grossly inadequate. With the current trends of increasing employment opportunities for women coupled with the economic necessity, the need for such hostels is bound to arise in more and more towns.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN TOWNS :

A board idea about the extent of certain recreational facilities available in towns belonging to different size-classes may be had from the details furnished in the following table.

TABLE—50

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS

Popuation size-class	Total no. of towns	No. of towns having				
		Stadia	Permanent Cinema theatres	Auditoria/ Drama Halls/ Community Halls	Public Library	Reading Rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	14	9(13)	14(245)	12(85)	14(117)	12(265)
II	16	5(5)	15(57)	13(37)	16(29)	10(24)
III	71	2(2)	64(123)	24(42)	62(91)	33(55)
IV	112	1(1)	64(78)	25(46)	90(107)	25(39)
V	51	2(2)	17(18)	16(18)	33(38)	6(6)
VI	17	—	2(2)	7(11)	12(14)	2(3)
All classes	281	19(23)	176(523)	97(239)	227(396)	88(392)

(NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate the total number of stadia, cinema theatres, auditoria/drama halls/community halls, public libraries and reading rooms in the towns)

The facility of modern stadium is available in 6.77 per cent of the towns and about 74 per cent of these towns are large towns with a minimum population of 50,000. As compared to the availability of this facility in 64 per cent and 31 per cent of the class I and class II towns, not even one per cent of the towns belonging to class IV category is enjoying this facility. So also, none of the 17 towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants has a stadium. Bangalore city enjoys a unique position in this regard for it has as many as 5 stadia including a cricket stadium and a lawn tennis stadium.

Out of the 281 towns as many as 176 (62.6 per cent) have one or more permanent cinemas. The proportion of towns with this popular mode of recreation to the total number of towns in higher in the case of towns coming under higher population range. The facility is available in all the class I towns. 84 per cent of the class II towns and 90 per cent of the class III towns. As the population range decreases further, this proportion too moves down to 67 per cent, 33 per cent and 12 per cent respectively in the case of towns belonging to classes IV, V and VI. By and large, it may be noticed, smaller towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants each, have a single cinema theatre each. This average works out to 2 per town for class III towns, 4 per town for class II towns and 18 per town in the case of class I towns. Bangalore city enjoys the unique distinction of having the largest number of permanent cinema theatres, namely 119, which however gives a ratio of 22,000 persons per cinema. Next to Bangalore, Mysore has the largest number of cinemas (23 cinemas; average population per cinema : 20,800) and this is followed first by Hubli-Dharwad (21 cinemas; average population per cinema : 25,000) and then by Belgaum (14 cinemas; average population per cinema : 19,600). The above-mentioned cities apart. Bellary and Mangalore are the only towns having ten cinemas each.

Auditoria, drama halls and/or community halls, numbering 239 in all, have been reported from 97 towns. In this matter too, the more populous towns have an edge over the smaller towns-both with reference to coverage in each size-class of towns and also with reference to the average number of units per town. Out of the 281 towns, as many as 227 (81 per cent) have public libraries and 88 towns (31 per cent) have separate reading rooms. These facilities are available in all the class I and class II towns. Since Bangalore has 51 libraries, the average number of libraries per class I town works out to 8. The class II towns have an average of 2 libraries per town. In the case of towns belonging to classes III, IV, V and VI the proportions of towns with public libraries to the total in each class comes to 87 per cent, 80 per cent, 65 per cent and 71 per cent respectively. Obviously, there is a direct association between population of a town and the availability of a public library therein : larger the population greater are the chances that the town is provided with a public library.

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS :

Statement VI furnishes information about three most important commodities manufactured in the towns of Karnataka. A cursory glance reveals that in 25 towns no commodity which is worthy of being reported here is being manufactured. It may be further noticed that information is available on the first most important commodity for 256 towns, on the second commodity for 229 towns and on the third commodity as well in the case of only 163 towns. Tables 51(A), 51(B) and 51(C) are similar to each other and respectively deal with the first, second and third most important commodity manufactured in towns. These tables give a class-wise distribution of towns according to the industrial cate-

gory of the commodities manufactured. Though a large variety of items are reported the following appear to be of greater importance : textiles, beedi and other tobacco products, sugar and jaggery, edible oils (particularly groundnut oil). ginned and cleaned cotton (lint), cut-sizes of timber, bricks and tiles, safety matches and *agarbathi.* Manufacture of cement, chemicals, metals like gold, copper and aluminium, metal-ware, machinery and machine parts, electrical appliances, electronic equipment and other sophisticated goods is confined to only a few specific towns in the State.

TABLE—51(A)

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
(First most important commodity)

Industrial Category (N.I.C.)		Name of commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Col. 2						
			All classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS 2 & 3			**256**	**14**	**16**	**70**	**103**	**40**	**13**
DIVISION 2			182	8	9	48	82	29	6
Major Group 20 & 21			60	6	4	10	28	11	1
Minor Group			3	—	—	—	1	2	—
		(i) Bottled Juice/Jam	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(ii) Mango Pulp	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(iii) Canned fruits	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	203		2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(i) Canned fish	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Fish products	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	204		5	—	—	—	4	—	1
		(i) Rice	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Avalakki (Cheera)	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
		(iii) Wheat Products (Sooji, ata etc.)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(iv) Dal (Pulses)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	206	Sugar	5	—	2	2	—	1	—
	207		9	1	—	1	5	2	—
		(i) Jaggery	7	1	—	1	3	2	—
		(ii) Khandasari	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Minor Group	211		31	5	2	7	13	4	—
		(i) Edible oils	5	1	—	1	2	1	—
		(ii) Groundnut oil	26	4	2	6	11	3	—
	213	Coffee Powder	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	214	Cashew Kernels	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	219		2	—	—	—	2	—	—
		(i) Scented arecanut powder	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Copra	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	22		27	—	—	8	14	4	1
Minor Group	225	Tobacco and Products	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
	226	Bidi	24	—	—	8	12	4	—
	227	Snuff	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	23		34	—	3	11	15	5	—
Minor Group	230	Cotton (Lint)	14	—	1	4	9	—	—
	231	Cotton yarn	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	234	Khadi cloth	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
	235	Cotton textiles (sarees)	13	—	2	5	3	3	—
	236	Powerloom fabrics	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Major Group	24		29	1	2	10	10	5	1
Minor Group	240	Wool carding	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	242	*Kambali* (Coarse woollen rugs)	3	—	—	—	2	1	—

TABLE—51(A)—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	245		18	—	1	8	5	3	1
		(i) Twisted Silk	11	—	1	4	5	1	—
		(ii) Silk and Silk fabrics	7	—	—	4	—	2	1
	247	Art Silk fabrics	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
	249	Silk and Cotton textiles	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
Major Group	26		5	1	—	1	1	2	—
Minor Group	264	Readymade garments	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	268	Coir products	4	—	—	1	1	2	—
Major Group	27		21	—	—	4	13	1	3
Minor Group	270	Plywood	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	271	Cut sizes of timber	15	—	—	2	10	1	2
	272		2	—	—	—	1	—	1
		(i) Wooden boxes	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Cane and bamboo articles	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	276	Wooden furniture	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	279	Sports articles (Carrompawns)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	29		6	—	—	4	1	1	—
Minor Group	290	Leather	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	291	Leather Shoes and Chappals	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
DIVISION 3			74	6	7	22	21	11	7
Major Group	30		1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Minor Group	303	Plastic goods	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	31		18	1	1	6	7	2	1
Minor Group	311	B.H.C. Powder	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	314		10	1	—	4	3	2	—
		(i) Agarbathi (Joss-sticks)	5	—	—	1	2	2	—
		(ii) Washing Soap	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
		(iii) Sandal oil	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	317	Safety Matches	7	—	1	2	3	—	1
Major Group	32		25	2	1	6	10	2	4
Minor Group	320		10	1	—	3	5	1	—
		(i) Tiles and Bricks	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Bricks and Fire bricks	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(iii) Tiles	7	—	—	3	4	—	—
	322	Earthenware and pottery	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
	324		5	—	1	—	—	1	3
		(i) Lime	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		(ii) Cement	4	—	1	—	—	1	2
	326	Polished Stone slabs/Crushed stone	4	—	—	1	3	—	—
	328	Spun cement pipes	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
	329	Slate pencils	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	33		6	1	3	1	—	1	—
Minor Group	330	Iron and steel industry	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
	332	Fero-silicon	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	339	Gold	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Major Group	34		6	—	—	2	1	3	—
Minor Group	341	Iron and Steel gates, Windows etc.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	343		3	—	—	1	1	1	—
		(i) Bolts and Nuts	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
		(ii) Iron Nails	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	345		2	—	—	—	—	2	—
		(i) Aluminium Utensils	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(ii) Brass and copper utensils	1	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE—51(A)—*Concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group	35		8	2	1	1	1	2	1
Minor Group	350	Agricultural Implements	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
	357		6	2	1	1	—	2	—
		(i) Lathes	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Machine tools	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
		(iii) Hydraulic Machines	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	36		4	—	—	3	1	—	—
Minor Group	360	Electric Motors	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	364	Telephone and Automatic Exchange	1	—		1	—		
	366	Electronic Equipments	1			1			
	369	Carbon rods	1			1			
Major Group	37		2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Minor Group	377	Aircraft	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	379	Wheeled Equipments	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Major Group	38		4	—	1	2	—	—	1
Minor Group	382	Wrist Watches	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	383	Gold ornaments	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	389	(i) Bidriware	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
			1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Ivory, pith and Sandalwood articles	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE—51(B)

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
(Second most important commodity)

Industrial Category (N.I.C.)		Name of commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Col 2.						
			All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS 2 & 3			**229**	**14**	**15**	**69**	**88**	**36**	**7**
DIVISION 2			164	6	7	48	70	27	6
Major Groups 20 & 21			62	3	3	21	26	8	1
Minor Group	202	Bottled fruit Juice/Jam	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	203		3	—	—	3	—	—	—
		(i) Canned Fish	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(ii) Fish products	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	204		8	—	—	2	4	2	—
		(i) Wheat products (Soji, ata, etc)	3	—	—	1	1	1	
		(ii) Avalakki (Cheera)	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
		(iii) Dhal (Pulses)	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	205	Bakery Products	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	206	Sugar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	207	Jaggery	11	—	—	4	5	2	—
	210	Vanaspati	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	211		26	—	2	9	12	2	1
		(i) Edible oils	11	—	1	3	7	—	—
		(ii) Groundnut oil	12	—	1	6	3	1	1
		(iii) Coconut oil	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
	213	Cured coffee seeds	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	214	Cashew Kernels	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
	217	Starch	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	219		5	—	—	3	1	1	—
		(i) Scented Arecanut Powder	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE—51(B)—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group (contd.)	219	(ii) Groundnut seeds	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iii) Mandakki (Puffed Rice)	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
		(iv) Noodles	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Major Group	22		20	1	1	6	9	3	—
Minor Group	220	Spirit (Alcohol)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	225	Tobacco and Tobacco products	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	226	Bidi (Beedies)	18	1	—	6	8	3	—
Major Group	23		25	2	—	8	9	4	2
Minor Group	230	Cotton (Lint)	9	1	—	4	3	1	—
	231	Cotton yarn	6	—	—	1	3	1	1
	232	Dyeing of yarn	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	235	Cotton textiles (Sarees)	9	1	—	2	3	2	1
Major Group	24		17	—	1	5	6	4	1
Minor Group	242	Kambli (Coarse woollen rugs)	6	—	1	—	2	2	1
	245		8	—	—	3	3	2	—
		(i) Silk and Silk Sarees	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
		(ii) Twisted Silk	5	—	—	3	1	1	—
	247	Art Silk fabrics . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	249	Metallic Yarn . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	25		1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Minor Group	259	Gunny bags and Flax bags	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	26	. . . .	5	—	—	2	2	1	—
Minor Group	263	Cotton carpets . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	264	Readymade garments .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	268	Coir products . .	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
	269	Canvas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	27	. . . .	31	—	2	5	16	6	2
Minor Group	270	Plywood . . .	4	—	—	2	1	1	—
	271	Cut sizes of timber .	15	—	2	—	11	2	—
	272	. . . .	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
		(i) Cane and bamboo articles	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(ii) Wooden packing cases .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	276	Wooden Furniture . .	5	—	—	2	3	—	—
	279	. . . .	4	—	—	1	—	2	1
		(i) Match sticks (splints) .	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
		(ii) Mats (Reeds and date palm leaves)	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Major Group	29	. . . .	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
Minor Group	290	Leather	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	291	Leather Chappals and Shoes	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
DIVISION 3		. . .	65	8	8	21	18	9	1
Major Group	30	. . . .	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
Minor Group	303	. . . .	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
		(i) Plastic Goods . .	2	—	—	2	—	—	
		(ii) Polythene Covers . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—

TABLE – 51(B) – *Concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group	31	. . . . .	16	4	2	5	3	2	—
Minor Group	310	. . . . .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(i) Carbon Powder .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(ii) Carbon Dioxide . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	314	. . . . .	9	4	1	2	1	1	—
		(i) Agarbathi (Joss-sticks) .	3	1	—	1	—	1	—
		(ii) Washing Soaps . .	5	2	1	1	1	—	—
		(iii) Sandal wood oil . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	317	Safety Matches . .	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
	319	Colours . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	32	. . . . .	16	—	1	6	8	1	—
Minor Group	320	. . . . .	6	—	—	3	3	—	—
		(i) Bricks	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
		(ii) Tiles	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
	321	Glass Bangles . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	322	Earthenware and Pottery	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
	323	Ceramic pipes . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	324	Lime	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	326	. . . . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
		(i) Polished Stone Slabs .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Grinding Stones . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	328	. . . . .	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
		(i) Spun cement pipes . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Mosaic Tiles . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	33	. . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Minor Group	330	Steel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	332	Alloy Steel . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Major Group	34	. . . . .	7	2	—	1	4	—	—
Minor Group	340	Manhole covers of iron .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	342	Steel Furniture . .	3	1	—	—	2	—	—
	345	Aluminium Utensils .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	349	Bronze idols . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	35	. . . . .	7	1	2	2	—	1	1
Minor Group	350	Power tillers . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	356	. . . . .	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
		(i) Drilling rods . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Sprayers . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iii) Gobar gas plants . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	359	Machinery & Equipments and parts . . .	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
Major Group	36	. . . . .	5	1	—	2	—	2	—
Minor Group	360	. . . . .	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
		(i) Electric Motors . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Motor and other Electrical appliances . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(iii) Motor Tools . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	364	Radio valves . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	366	Electronic Equipment .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	37	. . . . .	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
Minor Group	370	Boats	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	372	Railway Coaches . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	374	Crawleer tractors . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Major Group	38	. . . . .	5	—	1	2	—	2	—
Minor Group	389	. . . . .	5	—	1	2	—	2	—
		(i) Wooden toys . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Ivory, Pith and Sandalwood articles	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
		(iii) Stone Sculptures . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iv) Broom sticks . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE – 51(C)

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

(Third most important commodity)

Industrial Category		Name of commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Col. 2						
			All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS 2 & 3			**163**	**12**	**12**	**60**	**58**	**20**	**1**
DIVISION 2			106	6	7	40	38	14	1
Major Group 20 & 21			31	2	3	12	12	2	—
Minor Group	203	Canned Fish	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	204	(i) Wheat products (Soji, ata, etc.)	6	1	—	2	2	1	—
		(ii) Avalakki (Cheera)	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
		(iii) Mandakki (Puffed rice)	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
	206	Sugar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	207		4	—	1	1	2	—	—
		(i) Jaggery	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
		(ii) Khandasari	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	209	Confectionary goods	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	211		13	—	2	7	4	—	—
		(i) Edible oils	5	—	1	3	1	—	—
		(ii) Groundnut oil	8	—	1	4	3	—	—
	214	Cashew Kernel	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	216	Animal feeds	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	219		3	1	—	1	—	1	—
		(i) Scented arecanut powder	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Desiccated coconut powder	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iii) Masala powder	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Major Group	22		19	1	1	7	5	5	—
Minor Group	223	Arrack	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	226	Bidi (Beedies)	18	1	1	6	5	5	—
Major Group	23		17	—	2	7	7	1	—
Minor Group	230	Cotton (Lint)	8	—	—	4	4	—	—
	231		2	—	2	—	—	—	—
		(i) Cotton yarn	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Waste cotton thread	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	235	Cotton Textiles (Sarees)	6	—	—	2	3	1	—
	236	Power loom fabrics	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	24		9	1	—	3	3	2	—
Minor Group	242		3	—	—	—	3	—	—
		(i) Graded wool	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) *Kambli* (Coarse Woollen rug)	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	245		5	1	—	2	—	2	—
		(i) Silk and Silk Sarees	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Twisted Silk	4	—	—	2	—	2	—
	247	Art silk fabrics	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	26		9	2	—	4	3	—	—
Minor Group	264	Readymade garments	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	268	Coir products	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
	269		4	2	—	2	—	—	—
		(i) Textiles	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Rexine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iii) Cotton and Nylon Fabrics	1	—	—	1	—		

TABLE—51(C)—(*Contd.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group	27	. . . . .	16	—	—	4	7	4	1
Minor Group	271	Cut sizes of timber .	9	—	—	3	3	3	—
	272	. . . . .	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
		(i) Baskets	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		(ii) Cane and bamboo articles	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(iii) Slate frames and wooden materials . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	276	Wooden furniture . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	279	. . . . .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(i) Mats	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Sports articles (Carrom pawns)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Major Group	28	. . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Minor Group	280	Paper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Major Group	29	. . . . .	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
Minor Group	290	Leather	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	291	Leather Chappals and Shoes	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
DIVISION 3		. . . . .	57	6	5	20	20	6	—
Major Group	30	. . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Minor Group	302	Tyre cord	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	31	. . . . .	12	3	—	4	4	1	—
Minor Group	313	Ayurvedic medicines .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	314	. . . . .	6	1	—	3	2	—	—
		(i) Agarbathi (Joss sticks) .	4	1	—	2	1	—	—
		(ii) Washing soap . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	315	. . . . .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(i) Lemon grass oil . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Castor oil . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	317	Safety matches . .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	319	Chemicals	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	32	. . . . .	22	1	1	7	11	2	—
Minor Group	320	. . . . .	8	1	—	4	3	—	—
		(i) Bricks	3	—	—	3	—	—	
		(ii) Tiles	5	1	—	1	3	—	—
	322	Earthenware Pottery .	5	—	—	—	3	2	—
	323	Ceramic Tiles. . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	324	. . . . .	3	—	1	—	2	—	—
		(i) Lime	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
		(ii) Cement	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	326	. . . . .	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
		(i) Polished Stone Slabs .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Grinding Stones . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	328	. . . . .	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
		(i) Spun Cement Pipes. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(ii) Hollow cement bricks .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	33	. . . . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Minor Group	330	Iron rounds and flats .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	332	Manganese Ferro-alloy .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	34	. . . . .	6	1	1	3	1	—	—
Minor Group	340	Finished Chrome Sheets and Fabrications . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	342	Steel Furniture . .	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	345	Aluminium utensils. .	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
	349	Steel springs . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Major Group	35	. . . . .	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Minor Group	350	Agricultural implements .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	356	Special types of machine parts	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE—51(C)—(*Concld.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group	36	. . . . .	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
Minor Group	360	Electric motors . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	362	Loco Batteries . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	364	. . . . .	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
		(i) Transistors . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(ii) Transmission Equipments	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	37	. . . . .	3	—	—	1	—	2	—
Minor Group	370	Boats	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	374	Front end Loders . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	378	Bullock carts . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Major Group	38	. . . . .	5	—	1	2	1	1	—
Minor Group	382	Wrist Watches . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	389	. . . . .	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
		(i) Wooden toys . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(ii) Candles . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(iii) Ivory and sandal wood articles	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iv) Broom sticks . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

Important Commodities Imported to and Exported from Towns :

As elsewhere, in Karnataka too, most of the towns are functioning as commercial and business centres. Activities connected with trade constitute an essential feature of the urban milieu. In order to cater to the local demands, the traders import a variety of essential as well as consumer and luxury goods into the town. Quite often, industrialists obtain the requisite raw materials from places beyond the boundaries of the referent town. At the same time, traders as well as manufacturers try to export the local surplus to other places. The terms import and export are used here in a broad sense, for the movement of goods is reckoned with reference to the boundaries of the referent town only. The level of operations, volume of transactions and the commodities involved differ from town to town depending upon several factors including population size and the main economic characteristics of the town and its hinterland. In statement VI, under the heads of imports and exports, the names of three most important commodities are furnished. It may be noticed that though an attempt was made to elicit the names of three commodities under each head, in the case of a few towns the names of only one or two commodities were forthcoming. For instance under imports, it is only in the case of 258 towns that names of three commodities have been reported. Likewise regarding exports it may be noticed that only 232 towns have reported the names of three commodities each. A tabulation of the data on imports and exports of various commodities reported by the towns according to their order of importance and population size-class of towns yields the results which are set out in Tables 52(A) to 52(C) and 53(A) to 53(C) respectively. These tables need no further elucidation.

TABLE– 52 (A)

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES IMPORTED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

(First most important commodity)

Industrial Category (N.I.C.)		Name of commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Col. 2						
			All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION 6		. . . . .	**281**	**14**	**16**	**71**	**112**	**51**	**17**
Major Group	60	. . . . .	203	9	9	47	90	36	12
Minor Group	600	. . . . .	84	3	6	17	41	11	6
		(i) Cereals	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(ii) Food grains . . .	36	3	2	6	17	5	3
		(iii) Jowar	7	—	2	—	5	—	—
		(iv) Paddy	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
		(v) Ragi	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(vi) Rice	27	—	—	9	13	3	2
		(vii) Wheat	4	—	—	1	2	1	—
		(viii) Pulses	3	—	1	—	—	1	1

TABLE—52(A)—(*Concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	601	44	3	1	12	14	12	2
	(i) Cashewnut . . .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(ii) Cocount . . .	4	—	—	—	2	2	—
	(iii) Groundnut . . .	8	1	—	6	1	—	—
	(iv) Jaggery . . .	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
	(v) Provisions/Groceries .	5	—	—	1	2	1	1
	(vi) Raw Arecanut . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(vii) Sugar	11	—	—	3	4	3	1
	(viii) Sugarcane . . .	5	1	1	1	1	1	—
	(ix) Edible oils . . .	3	—	—	—	1	2	—
	(x) Vegetables and Fruits .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	602 Cloth (Textiles) . .	55	2	2	11	24	12	4
	603 Tea (Beverage) . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Minor Group	606 Tobacco Powder . .	19	1	—	7	10	1	—
Major Group	61	6	—	—	2	2	1	1
Minor Group	611 Coal	4	—	—	—	2	1	1
	613 Clay	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Major Group	62	9	—	1	3	2	2	1
Minor Group	620 Petrol and Diesels oil .	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	621	7	—	1	2	2	2	—
	(i) Wood	5	—	1	1	1	2	—
	(ii) Soft wood and Bamboo .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	623 Hides and Skins . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	63	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
Minor Group	630	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
	(i) Machine parts . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Agricultural Implements .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	631 Electronic Components .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	64	60	4	6	17	18	12	3
Minor Group	643	15	1	2	3	5	4	—
	(i) Cement . . .	6	1	1	1	2	1	—
	(ii) Iron and Steel . .	7	—	1	1	2	3	—
	(iii) Granite Stone Slabs .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(iv) Building Materials . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minor Group	647	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
	(i) Platinum, Silver and Nickle	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(ii) Watch Components .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	649	43	3	4	13	13	8	2
	(i) Cotton	10	2	1	3	4	—	—
	(ii) Cotton yarn . . .	4	—	—	—	3	1	—
	(iii) Cotton and Silk Yarn .	7	—	—	3	3	1	—
	(iv) Chalk Powder .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(v) Aluminium Sheets . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(vi) Brass and Copper Sheets	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(vii) Stainless Steel .	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
	(viii) Steel scrap . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(ix) Non-edible oils . .	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
	(x) Fertilisers . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	(xi) Iron ore . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(xii) Raw Silk . . .	3	—	1	1	—	—	1
	(xiii) Silk Work Cocoons .	5	—	—	3	—	2	—
	(xiv) Synthetic Rexine . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(xv) Plastic . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE 52(B)

IMPORTANT COMMODITES IMPORTED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
(Second most important commodity)

Industrial Category (N.I.C.)		Name of commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Col. 2						
			All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION 6			**277**	**14**	**16**	**71**	**111**	**49**	**16**
Major Group	60		175	6	10	39	75	34	11
Minor Group	600		50	—	3	12	23	9	3
		(i) Food grains	7	—	—	2	3	2	—
		(ii) Bengal gram	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iii) Jowar	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
		(iv) Paddy	8	—	—	3	3	2	—
		(v) Ragi	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(vi) Rice	12	—	1	—	11	—	—
		(vii) Wheat	8	—	1	2	1	3	1
		(viii) Pulses	7	—	1	—	2	2	2
		(ix) Tur gram	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	601		77	4	6	17	30	14	6
		(i) Cardamom	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(ii) Chillies	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iii) Coffee	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iv) Copra/Coconut	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
		(v) Edible oils	13	2	2	—	4	5	—
		(vi) Groundnut	12	—	1	4	6	1	—
		(vii) Jaggery	7	—	1	1	2	1	2
		(viii) Oil seeds	5	2	1	1	—	—	1
		(ix) Provisions/groceries	13	—	—	4	8	—	1
		(x) Salt	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(xi) Sugar	15	—	1	2	7	4	1
		(xii) Sugarcane	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(xiii) Vegetables and Fruits	4	—	—	2	—	2	—
	602		36	2	—	7	17	8	2
		(i) Cloth	35	2	—	7	17	7	2
		(ii) Kambli (Coarse woollen rugs)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	606	Tobacco powder	11	—	1	2	5	3	—
	608	Cattle feed	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	61		6	2	1	1	2	—	—
Minor Group	610	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
	611	Coal	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	613	Clay and China clay	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Major Group	62		23	1	—	6	12	4	—
Minor Group	620		4	—	—	1	3	—	—
		(i) Petrol and Diesel oil	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Kerosene oil	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
	621	Wood	12	1	—	2	6	3	—
	622	Stationery Articles	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	623		5	—	—	2	2	1	—
		(i) Hides and Skins	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
		(ii) Leather goods	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(iii) Tanned Leather	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group	63		5	1	—	1	2	1	—
Minor Group	630		5	1	—	1	2	1	—
		(i) Machine parts	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Industrial Raw Materials	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
		(iii) Agricultural Implements	1	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE—52(B)—(*Concld.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group	64	. . .	68	4	5	24	20	10	5
Minor Group	640	. . .	20	1	2	4	6	4	3
		(i) Cement . . .	5	—	2	—	3	—	—
		(ii) Iron and Steel . .	8	1	—	4	2	1	—
		(iii) Bricks . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(iv) Building materials . .	6	—	—	—	—	3	3
	642	Electrical appliances .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	649	. . .	47	3	3	19	14	6	2
		(i) Aluminium sheets .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(ii) Coke . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(iii) Cotton (lint) . . .	9	2	—	4	3	—	—
		(iv) Cotton yarn . .	4	—	—	—	3	—	1
		(v) Cotton, Silk and Silk yarn	6	—	—	5	—	1	—
		(vi) Dyes . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(vii) Electronic components .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(viii) Fertilizers . . .	9	—	—	3	5	1	—
		(ix) Gypsum . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(x) Large sized tyres . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(xi) Lime stone . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		(xii) Manganese ore . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xiii) Metal goods . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(xiv) Non-edible oils . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xv) Paraffin wax . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(xvi) Plastic . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xvii) Raw silk . . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
		(xviii) Silk worm cocoons .	4	—	—	2	1	1	—

TABLE 52 (C)

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES IMPORTED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
(Third most important commodity)

Industrial Category (N.I.C.)		Name of commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Col. 2						
			All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION 6		. . .	258	14	16	69	97	49	13
Major Group	60	. . .	159	8	9	38	60	34	10
Minor Group	600	. . .	41	1	4	11	12	10	3
		(i) Food grains . . .	11	—	1	2	3	5	—
		(ii) Jowar . . .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(iii) Paddy . . .	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
		(iv) Ragi . . .	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
		(v) Rice . . .	13	—	2	7	3	1	—
		(vi) Wheat . . .	4	—	—	—	2	1	1
		(vii) Pulses . . .	6	—	—	—	2	2	2
	601	. . .	75	3	4	15	32	14	7
		(i) Cashew nuts . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(ii) Chillies . . .	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
		(iii) Coconut . . .	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
		(iv) Condiments . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(v) Edible oils . . .	21	1	—	3	7	6	4
		(vi) Groundnut . . .	6	1	—	3	2	—	—
		(vii) Jaggery . . .	5	1	—	2	2	—	—
		(viii) Provisions/Groceries .	11	—	—	3	7	1	—
		(ix) Salt . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(x) Spices . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(xi) Sugar . . .	16	—	2	1	10	2	1
		(xii) Sugarcane . . .	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
		(xiii) Vegetables and Fruits .	3	—	—	—	2	1	—

TABLE—52(C) *(Concld.)*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	602	Cloth . . .	26	1	1	7	14	3	—
	603	. . .	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
		(i) Beverages . . .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
		(ii) Tea . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	606	Tobacco Powder . .	14	2	—	5	1	6	—
Major Group	61	. . .	10	2	—	3	3	1	1
Minor Group	610	. . .	8	2	—	2	2	1	1
		(i) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	4	1	—	1	1	—	1
		(ii) Chemicals . . .	3	1	—	1	—	1	—
		(iii) Veterinary Medicines .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	613	Clay . . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Major Group	62	. . .	31	1	1	8	17	3	
Minor Group	620	. . .	8	1	1	—	5	1	—
		(i) Petrol and Diesel oil .	4	1	1	—	1	1	—
		(ii) Kerosene oil . . .	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
	621	. . .	20	—	—	8	10	1	1
		(i) Wood . . .	18	—	—	8	9	1	—
		(ii) Soft wood . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		(iii) Cane and bamboo . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	622	Stationery articles .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	623	Leather goods . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Major Group	63	. . .	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Minor Group	631	Machinery and spare parts	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Major Group	64	. . .	56	3	6	20	16	11	—
Minor Group	640	. . .	20	1	2	6	7	4	—
		(i) Cement . . .	9	—	—	2	4	3	—
		(ii) Iron and Steel . .	9	1	2	2	3	1	—
		(iii) Building materials . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iv) Boat building materials .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	649	. . .	36	2	4	14	9	7	—
		(i) Aluminium sheets .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Automatic transmission equipments . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(iii) Coke . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(iv) Cotton . . .	6	1	1	3	1	—	—
		(v) Cotton yarn . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
		(vi) Cotton, Silk and Silk yarn	5	—	1	3	1	—	—
		(vii) Fertilisers . . .	7	—	—	3	3	1	—
		(viii) Gunny bags . . .	1	—	—		—	1	—
		(ix) Limestone . . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
		(x) Metal wax . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(xi) Molasses . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(xii) Non-edible oils . .	4	—	—	1	1	2	—
		(xiii) Old broken aluminium vessels . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xiv) Polythene sheets . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xv) Raw wool . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(xvi) Silk worm cocoons . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE 53(A)

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES EXPORTED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
(First most important commodity)

Industrial Category (N.I.C.)		Name of commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Co.1 2						
			All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION 6		. . .	**276**	**14**	**16**	**71**	**111**	**48**	**16**
Major Group	60	. . .	170	5	9	39	73	33	11
Minor Group	600	. . .	32	—	2	8	17	2	3
		(i) Food grains . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

TABLE—53(A)—(*Contd*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MINOR GROUP	600	(ii) Jowar	9	–	–	4	4	1	–
		(iii) Paddy	4	–	–	–	3	1	–
		(iv) Rice	17	–	2	4	8	–	3
		(v) Pulses	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	601		69	2	2	13	35	17	–
		(i) Banana Fruit	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
		(ii) Canned fruit and fruit juice bottles	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
		(iii) Cardamom	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
		(iv) Cashew Kernel	3	–	–	–	2	1	–
		(v) Coconut/Copra	6	–	–	1	1	4	–
		(vi) Dry chillies	3	–	–	–	2	1	–
		(vii) Fish	6	–	–	1	3	2	–
		(viii) Groundnut	5	–	–	–	2	3	–
		(ix) Groundnut oil	17	1	1	4	10	1	–
		(x) Jaggery	5	–	–	1	2	2	–
		(xi) Khandsari Sugar	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
		(xii) Oil seeds	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
		(xiii) Potato	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
		xiv) Sesamum	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
		(xv) Sugar	4	–	1	2	–	1	–
		(xvi) Sugarcane	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
		(xvii) Tamarind	3	–	–	1	2	–	–
		(xviii) Vanaspati	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
		(xix) Vegetables and Fruits	4	–	–	1	3	–	–
		(xx) Wheat Products	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	602		43	2	4	12	14	9	2
		(i) Art Silk fabrics	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
		(ii) Cloth/Clothes	2	1	–	–	1	–	–
		(iii) Handloom fabrics	13	–	1	4	5	3	–
		(iv) Kambli (Coarse Woollen blankets)	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
		(v) Khadi cloth	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
		(vi) Readymade garments	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
		(vii) Silk and cotton textiles	8	–	–	4	3	1	–
		(viii) Spun silk fabrics	4	–	1	1	–	1	1
		(ix) Twisted silk	10	–	1	3	3	3	–
	603	Cattle powder	11	–	1	1	1	3	
	606		14	–	–	5	6	2	1
		(i) Bidi (Beedies)	9	–	–	3	5	1	–
		(ii) Tobacco (Zarda)	5	–	–	2	1	1	1
	608	Coffee feed	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Major Group	61		4	1	–	3	–	–	–
Minor Group	612		4	1	–	3	–	–	–
		(i) Sandalwood oil	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
		(ii) Soaps	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
		(iii) Agarbathi (Joss Sticks)	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Major Group	62		16	–	–	5	10	1	–
Minor Group	621		12	–	–	2	9	1	–
		(i) Ply wood	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
		(ii) Timber wood	10	–	–	1	8	1	–
	622	Paper	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	623	Leather	3	–	–	2	1	–	–
Major Group	63		6	1	1	1	–	3	–
Minor Group	630		2	–	1	–	–	1	–
		(i) Wheeled Equipments	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
		(ii) Lathes	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	631		4	1	–	1	–	2	–
		(i) Machinery and Equipments	3	1	–	–	–	2	–
		(ii) Electrical and Electronic goods	1	–	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE 53(A) (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group 64	. . .	80	7	6	23	28	11	5
Minor Group 640	Wooden furniture .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
642	. . .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(i) Utensils . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(ii) Grinding Stones . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
643	. . .	14	2	2	3	3	2	2
	(i) Cement . . .	5	—	1	—	1	1	2
	(ii) Iron and Steel . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Sand . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(iv) Spun cement pipes .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(v) Tiles/Tiles and Bricks	6	1	—	3	2	—	—
644	Wrist Watches . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
647	Gold . . .	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
649	. . .	60	5	3	19	24	7	2
	(i) Aircraft . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(ii) Aluminium Ingots . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Arecanut . . .	8	—	—	4	4	—	—
	(iv) Betel leaves . . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(v) Bidriware . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(vi) Bolts and Nuts . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(vii) Carbon rods . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(viii) Coir products. . .	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
	(ix) Cotton (Lint) . .	19	3	1	2	10	3	—
	(x) Cotton yarn/thread .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(xi) Edible oils . . .	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(xii) Ferrosilicon . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(xiii) Hydraulic Pumps . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(xiv) Iron ore . . .	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
	(xv) Plastic goods . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(xvi) Safety Matches . .	4	—	—	1	2	—	1
	(xvii) Sandal Wood Articles .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(xviii) Shahabad Stones . .	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
	(xix) Slate Pencils . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(xx) Steel ingots . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(xxi) Steel liners . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(xxii) Telephone Automatic Exchanges . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(xxiii) Wooden Boxes and Containers . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

TABLE 53(B)

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES EXPORTED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

(Second most important commodity)

Industrial Category N. .I.C.)	Name of commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Col. 2						
		All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION 6	. . .	**263**	**14**	**14**	**71**	**106**	**45**	**13**
Major Group 60	. . .	153	5	6	39	63	31	9
Minor Group 600	. . .	32	—	—	5	15	10	2
	(i) Jowar . . .	5	—	—	—	4	1	—
	(ii) Maize . . .	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
	(iii) Paddy . . .	7	—	—	—	3	2	2
	(iv) Ragi . . .	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
	(v) Rice . . .	11	—	—	4	3	4	—
	(vi) Pulses . . .	3	—	—	—	2	1	

TABLE 53 (B) (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group 601		76	3	5	21	27		5
	(i) Avalakki (Cheera)	4	—	—	—	2	15	1
	(ii) Banana Fruits	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(iii) Butter	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(iv) Cardamom	7	—	1	1	—	2	3
	(v) Cashew Kernels	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
	(vi) Coconut	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
	(vii) Dry chillies	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	(viii) Fish	5	—	—	4	1	—	—
	(ix) Ginger	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(x) Groundnut	5	—	—	4	1	—	—
	(xi) Groundnut oil	13	2	2	4	4	—	1
	(xii) Jaggery	9	—	2	1	4	2	—
	(xiii) Khandasari Sugar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(xiv) Mango fruits	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	(xv) Noodles	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(xvi) Oil Seeds	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(xvii) Onions	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
	(xviii) Pepper	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(xix) Sugar	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(xx) Sugarcane	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
	(xxi) Tamarind	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(xxii) Wheat Products	4	—	—	1	2	1	—
	(xxiii) Vegetables and fruits	5	—	—	2	2	1	—
602		16	—	—	6	7	2	—
	(i) Art Silk fabrics	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(ii) Handloom fabrics	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	(iii) Kambli (Coarse Woollen rugs)	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(iv) Khadi cloth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(v) Silk and cotton textiles	5	—	—	2	1	1	—
	(vi) Twisted silk yarn	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
	(vii) Turban cloth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
603		4	—	1	—	3	—	—
	(i) Coffee powder	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(ii) Milk	3	—	1	—	2	—	—
604	Liquor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
606		24	1	—	7	11	4	1
	(i) Bidi (Beedies)	19	1	—	6	9	3	—
	(ii) Tobacco	5	—	—	1	2	1	1
Major Group 61		6	2	—	1	2	1	—
Minor Group 610		2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(i) B.H.C. Powder	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(ii) Carbon powder	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Minor Group 612		4	2	—	1	1	—	—
	(i) Sandal wood oil	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Perfumed sticks (Agarbathi)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Soaps	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Major Group 62		18	—	1	3	9	3	2
Minor Group 621		16	—	1	1	9	3	2
	(i) Bamboo articles	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(ii) Plywood	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
	(iii) Timber	12	—	1	—	8	1	2
623		2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(i) Leather	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(ii) Leather foot wear	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Major Group 63		7	1	1	1	1	3	—
Minor Group 630	Crawlere Tractors	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
631		6	1	1	1	1	2	—

TABLE 53 (B) (concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	631	(i) Machinery and Equipments	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
		(ii) Electrical and Electronic goods	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
		(iii) Motor Tools	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Major Group	64		79	6	6	27	31	7	2
Minor Group	640		2	1	—	1	—	—	—
		(i) Cane Furniture	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(ii) Steel Furniture	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	642	Utensils	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
	643		12	—	2	3	7	—	—
		(i) Bricks	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Cooking Platform of Stone	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iii) Hollow cement blocks	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iv) Iron and Steel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(v) Spun Cement Pipes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(vi) Tiles	7	—	—	1	6	—	—
	644	Wrist Watches	1	1	—	—	—	—	
	647	Gold Ornaments	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	649		60	3	4	22	23	6	2
		(i) Alloy Steel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Arecanut	4	—	—	1	1	1	1
		(iii) Betel Leaves	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
		(iv) Black Boards	1	—	—	-	1	—	—
		(v) Canvas	1	—	—	-	1	-	-
		(vi) Carbon Dioxide	1	—	—	-	1	-	-
		(vii) Colours	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(viii) Coconut oil	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(ix) Cotton (Lint)	22	1	—	7	13	1	—
		(x) Cotton yarn	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
		(xi) Date Palm leaf mats	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(xii) Edible oils	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
		(xiii) Iron ore	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		(xiv) Manhole covers of iron	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		(xv) Match Sticks (Splints)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xvi) Metallic yarn	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xvii) Painted wooden toys	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(xviii) Plastic goods	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
		(xix) Polythene covers	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xx) Railway coaches	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(xxi) Safety Matches	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
		(xxii) Shahabad Stones	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
		(xxiii) Silkworm Cocoons	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(xxiv) Slaked Lime	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xxv) Sprayers	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xxvi) Staple yarn	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(xxvii) Valves	1	—		1			—

TABLE– 53(C)

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES EXPORTED BY SIZE-CLASS OF TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

(Third most important commodity)

Industrial Category (N.I.C.)	Name of Commodity	No. of towns by size-class reporting the commodity specified in Col. 2						
		All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION 6		232	13	14	68	88	38	11
Major Group 60		120	8	4	31	47	23	7
Minor Group 600		14	1	—	4	4	2	3
	(i) Jowar	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
	(ii) Maize	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(iii) Paddy	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
	(iv) Ragi	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
	(v) Rice	3	1	—	1	—	—	1
	(vi) Pulses	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
601		58	2	2	11	27	13	3
	(i) Avalakki (Cheera)	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(ii) Banana (Fruit)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(iii) Cardamom	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(iv) Cashew Kernels	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(v) Coconut	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(vi) Copra	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(vii) Desiccated coconut powder	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(viii) Dry chillies	6	—	—	2	2	2	—
	(ix) Fish	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(x) Flowers	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(xi) Groundnut	5	—	—	1	3	1	—
	(xii) Groundnut oil	6	—	—	3	3	—	—
	(xiii) Jaggery	6	—	—	3	2	1	—
	(xiv) Khandasari Sugar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(xv) Oils	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(xvi) Oil seeds	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(xvii) Oranges (Fruits)	3	—	—	—	1	—	2
	(xviii) Pepper	4	—	—	—	1	2	1
	(xix) Potato	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(xx) Puffed Rice	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(xxi) Sugar	3	1	1	—	1	—	—
	(xxii) Sugarcane	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	(xxiii) Tamarind	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(xxiv) Wheat Products	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(xxv) Vegetables and fruits	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
602		25	5	1	6	10	3	—
	(i) Carpets (Cotton)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(ii) Cloth	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(iii) Cotton and Nylon fabrics	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(iv) Graded wool	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(v) Handloom fabrics	4	—	—	2	1	1	—
	(vi) Kambli (Coarse woollen rugs)	6	—	1	—	4	1	—
	(vii) Readymade garments	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(viii) Silk and cotton textiles	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
	(ix) Twisted silk	5	—	—	2	2	1	—
	(x) Raw Silk	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
603	Coffee seeds	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
606		22	—	1	10	6	5	—
	(i) Bidi (Beedies)	20	—	1	9	5	5	—
	(ii) Snuff	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(iii) Tobacco	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE 53 (C) (concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Group	61	. . . . .	9	1	1	4	2	1	—
Minor Group	610	. . . . .	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
		(i) Spirit (Alcohol) . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Ayurvedic medicines .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Minor Group	611	Firewood and charcoal .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Minor Group	612	. . . . .	6	1	—	3	1	1	—
		(i) Agarbathi (Joss sticks) .	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
		(ii) Soap	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
Major Group	62	. . . . .	20	—	—	10	7	3	—
Minor Group	621	(i) Timber	15	—	—	7	6	2	—
	623	. . . . .	5	—	—	3	1	1	—
		(i) Leather	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(ii) Leather footwear . .	4	—	—	2	1	1	—
Major Group	63	. . . . .	4	1	1	—	—	1	1
Minor Group	630	. . . . .	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
		(i) Agricultural implements	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(ii) Power Tillers . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	631	Machinery . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	632	Front-end loaders .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Major Group	64	. . . . .	79	3	8	23	32	10	3
Minor Group	640	. . . . .	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
		(i) Cane & Wooden furniture	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(ii) Wooden furniture . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	642	Utensils. . . .	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
	643	. . . . .	14	—	1	4	8	1	—
		(i) Bricks	4	—	—	1	2	1	—
		(ii) Cement . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(iii) Iron rounds and flats .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(iv) Sand	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(v) Spun Cement Pipes. .	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
		(vi) Tiles	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(vii) Tiles and Bricks . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(viii) Steel goods . . .	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
	644	Wrist Watches . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	649	. . . . .	59	3	6	18	21	8	3
		(i) Arecanut . . .	5	1	—	2	—	2	—
		(ii) Bolts and Nuts . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(iii) Bronze Icons . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(iv) Broom Sticks . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(v) Candles	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(vi) Castor Oil . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
		(vii) Coir Products .	6	—	—	1	3	2	—
		(viii) Cotton (Lint) . .	10	1	—	6	2	—	1
		(ix) Cotton seeds . . .	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
		(x) Cotton yarn . . .	3	—	1	—	1	1	—
		(xi) Edible oils . . .	7	—	2	3	2	—	—
		(xii) Lemon Grass oil . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(xiii) Lime	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		xiv) Manganese Ore . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		(xv) Manganese Ferro-alloy .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xvi) Mat	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		(xvii) Pig Iron . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(xviii) Pottery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
		(xix) Rexine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xx) Safety Matches .	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
		(xxi) Sculptures . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xxii) Shahabad stones . .	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
		(xxiii) Starch	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		(xxiv) Transmission equipments	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xxv) Transistors . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		(xxvi) Tyre cord . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

BANKING FACILITIES IN TOWNS

According to Statement VI, 272 out of the 281 towns have banking facilities. In other words, banks are not available in only 9 towns of Karnataka. Of these 9 towns, while 4 are class IV towns and another 4 are class V towns the other town belongs to class VI. A little probing shows that all these towns are situated in the close proximity of a larger town with adequate banking facilities. For example, Alpe, Peramunnur and Someshwar are located quite close to Mangalore city and form part of Mangalore urban agglomeration. Likewise, Kadenahalli and Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval are constituent units of Bangalore urban agglomeration and Amaravati forms part of Hospet urban agglomeration. Similarly, while Badagabettu-76 adjoins Udupi town, Wadi (ACC) is contiguous with Wadi (TP). In the case of Tonse West, Udupi is the nearest town with banking facilities and the distance between the two places is hardly 10 Km. Thus, the absence of a bank within the town-limits should not be straight away assumed as a great handicap.

Towns having banking facilities locally, differ among themselves with reference to number of banks in the town and also the average population per bank. At the one end, Bangalore city has a total of 474 banks. At the other extreme, there are as many as 41 towns which are having only one bank each. The position of Bangalore city is unique in that no other city or town has even as much as one-fourth the number of banks functioning in this pre-eminent city of Karnataka. Mangalore ranks next to Bangalore and has 92 banks. However, when viewed in relation to population, say as a ratio per 10,000 inhabitants, Mangalore presents a better picture. In contrast to a ratio of hardly 2 in the case of Bangalore, Mangalore yields a ratio of 5 banks per 10,000 inhabitants. Like Mangalore, Udupi which is a class III town, also yields a ratio of 5. It may be incidentally mentioned here that both Mangalore and Udupi are enjoying countrywide reputation as prominent centres of banking industry since several decades.

TABLE—54

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF BANKS IN TOWNS

Population size-class	Total no. of towns	No. of towns having banks*	No. of towns having					
			One bank	2-3 banks	4-5 banks	6-10 banks	11-20 banks	More than 20 banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	14	14(985)	–	–	–	–	2	12
II	16	16(169)	–	–	3	5	7	1
III	71	71(423)	4	9	24	28	6	–
IV	112	108(349)	12	55	35	6	–	–
V	51	47(107)	15	23	9	–	–	–
VI	17	(1630)	10	3	3	–	–	–
All classes	281	272(2063)	41	90	74	39	15	13

*Figures in brackets indicate the total number of banks.

A comparative idea about the number of banks available in towns belonging to different size-classes may be had from Table 54. The average number of banks per town works out to a little more than 7 and it comes to 2 per 10,000 urban population. By and large, it may be observed, the number of banks in a town is directly proportional to its population. In the case of cities, the average number of banks per city is as high as 70. As against 474 in Bangalore, in Tumkur, which is also a city, there are only 17 banks. In the case of class II towns, while Bhadravati New Town has only 4 banks, Hospet has 22 banks. The average works out to 10 banks per town. Among the class III towns, Udupi tops the list with a tally of 18 banks and this is followed by Karwar and Nipani with 14 banks each. At the other end, Devarajivananalli which is adjacent to Bangalore city and Konnur which adjoins Gokak Falls, have only one bank each. On an average, every class III town has 6 banks. The number of banks ranges between one and seven in the case of class IV towns and the average works out to 3 banks per town. In the case of class V towns while the average is a little more than 2, the number of banks varies between one (in 15 towns) and 5 (in the 2 towns of Mudigere and Jalahalli). Among the 17 class VI towns, while Sringeri and Koppa have 5 banks each as many as 10 towns have only one bank each. In this case the average number of banks per town works out to a little less than two. However, the ratio of banks per 10,000 urban population comes to more than 4.

AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TOWNS

Table 55 showing a classwise distribution of towns having agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative societies, which is given below, highlights the important position enjoyed by cooperative societies in the urban milieu. About 85 per cent of the towns are having agricultural credit cooperative societies. At the same time, about 93 per cent of the towns are having non-agricultural credit cooperative societies.

TABLE—55

AVAILABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TOWNS BY SIZE-CLASS

Population size-class	Total No. of towns	No. of towns having	
		Agricultural Cooperative Societies	Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies *
1	2	3	4
I	14	13(16)	14(2191)
II	16	15(46)	16(334)
III	71	63(192)	71(802)
IV	112	98(245)	102(712)
V	51	36(78)	43(164)
VI	17	12(22)	15(33)
All classes	281	237(644)	261(4236)

*Figures in brackets indicate the number of societies.

As with several other matters in this matter too, the towns which are more populous are likely to have a larger number of cooperative institutions. The proportion of towns with agricultural cooperative societies is the highest (93 per cent) in the case of class I towns and the least (71 per cent) in the case of towns belonging to class V and class VI. In so far as non-agricultural credit societies are concerned it may be observed that this facility is available in all the towns with a minimum population of 20,000 (i.e. class III and above), 91 per cent of the class IV towns, 84 per cent of the class V towns and 88 per cent of the class VI towns. The average number of such societies per town is 156 in the case of cities and only 2 in the case of class VI towns. The abnormally high average for cities is chiefly due to the exceptionally large number of societies noticeable in Bangalore. This average moves down to 21, 11, 7 and 4 respectively in the case towns belonging to class II, III, IV and V. Population size is thus an important factor which promotes the growth of cooperative institutions in towns. The other factors include the basic economic features of the town, nature of composition of its population and, more than all, the interest evinced by various sections of the people in organising themselves to utilise the benefits accruing out of the cooperative movement.

CONCLUSION

It may be gathered from the foregoing account that Karnataka State is passing through a phase of rapid urbanisation. There has been a steady rise in the number of towns, especially in the number of cities and larger towns. In all these urban areas, population is growing at an accelerated rate. The in flux from rural areas has of late assumed a greater significance. So also there seems to be a steady inflow of people from the neighbouring States, especially to Bangalore city. Consequently, the urban densities have increased manyfold and slums have emerged in almost all the important towns. The financial conditions of the civic administrative bodies, on the other hand, seem to have suffered on account of the inflationary trends and the mounting cost of maintaining the municipal staff and the existing network of roads, drains, road-lighting and the general sanitary arrangements. With the abolition of octroi and the general inability of the civic bodies to raise funds through fresh or higher levels of taxation, the civic bodies have become more and more dependent on government grants and advances. The level of amenities and services available in towns in general does not measure up to one's expectations. For example, underground drainage system which is one of the basic needs of the urbanities has not been implemented even in several large towns of the State. Further, even at places where the system has been introduced it is sometimes found that the coverage is confined to only certain portions of the town and in exceptional cases it may be noticed that the system itself is not working satisfactorily. So also, in most of the towns there are deficiencies in matters such as the construction and proper maintenance of roads and surface drains, water supply system, provision of urinals and public lavatories etc. Though it cannot be asserted that every town is self-sufficient, it may be noted that almost all the towns are enjoying medical and educational facilities, at least at the minimum level. A majority of the towns have recreational facilities in the form of cinema theatres and also in the form of public libraries and reading rooms. Almost all the towns are functioning as commercial, industrial and servicing centres in respect of a large number of villages in their neighbourhood. The towns and villages are interlinked by close economic and social bonds and are mutually dependent in several matters of importance. Amongst the towns of the State there are regional imbalances. Again, within the same region itself the conditions in the towns are not quite the same. Location, population size, growth-history, impact of industrialisation and such other factors have a direct bearing on the availability or otherwise and also the extent thereof of various urban amenities and services. These differences are clearly reflected in the townwise data presented in the pages that follow. A detailed survey alone can provide a deeper insight into the actual conditions prevailing in the towns, the problems encountered by the people on the one hand and the civic administrative bodies on the other. Incidentally it may be mentioned that such a survey project has also been envisaged by this organisation and, as part of the 1981 census, survey reports are being brought out separately for the towns of Kolar Gold Fields, Udupi and Ramanagaram.

STATEMENTS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

STATEMENT I : STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY

COLUMN 2 : CLASS, NAME AND CIVIC ADMINISTRATION STATUS OF TOWN

The class to which a town belongs is determined on the basis of its population at the 1981 census count and it is indicated in this column in roman numerals. The classification criterion adopted now is the same as that adopted for analysis and explanation at the earlier censuses. The towns are divided into six classes :—

Class	Population size
I	100,000 and above.
II	50,000 to 99,999.
III	20,000 to 49,999
IV	10,000 to 19,999
V	5,000 to 9,999
VI	Below 5,000

The middle component of this column heading refers to name of the town which does not need elucidation. Name of the town, as adopted in the official records, is reported here.

The civic administration status of the town as on 1-1-1980 is indicated immediately after the name of the town, within brackets. The abbreviations used for this purpose are as follows :

C : Municipal Corporation

M :City Municipal Council

M : Town Municipal Council

CB : Cantonment Board

NAC : Notified Area Committee

SB : Sanitary Board

TP : Town Panchayat|Nagar Panchayat

P : Village Panchayat|Gram Panchayat

SA : Special Area

The special area in fact represents a case where there is no civic administrative body. These areas generally consist of townships or colonies purely under the administrative control of certain public sector factories or undertakings or under specific departments of the Government such as for example the State Public Works Department and the Power Corporation.

COLUMN 3 : LOCATION CODE NUMBER

The significance as well as the importance of location code numbers has already been explained. Every town bears a distinct location code number consisting of 3 elements. The first element in this code structure indicates the State while the second and the third represent the numbers assisgned to the district within the State and the town within the district. The numbers assigned to the towns in the district are all in roman numerals while those relating to the State and the district are in arabic numerals.

COLUMN 4 : NAME OF TALUK

In Karnataka the term taluk is very much in vogue though the designation of the Revenue Administrative Officer has for long been changed from Amildar or Mamlatdar to Tahsildar. The name of the taluk within the jurisdiction of which the town is located is indicated in this column. There are a few instances wherein a particular town straddles portions belonging to two adjacent taluks. In such a case the town is considered to belong to the Taluk that contains a major portion of the town.

In the statement such cases are marked out by an index and a note at the bottom of the page explains the correct situation.

COLUMN 5 AREA (Sq. Kms.)

The geographical area of the town is furnished here in square kilometres upto two places of decimal. The area figures reported at first by the concerned civic bodies etc., were examined with reference to the respective town boundary notifications and the relevant village maps as well as the charge maps prepared for the 1981 census operations with a view to ensuring greater accuracy. The final area figures as adopted for the 1981 census are reported here.

COLUMN 6 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (1981.)

The total number of households, including those consisting of institutional and houseless population, enumerated in the town at the 1981 census count is given here even though the same information appears again in the Primary Census Abstract. The purpose to facilitate a better comprehension of the demographic situation, especially with reference to the population data presented in this statement.

COLUMNS 7 TO 15 : POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE OF THE TOWN AT DIFFERENT CENSUSES FROM 1901 TO 1981

The population figures for the town as returned at the decennial census from 1901 through 1981 are furnished under these columns in order to provide an insight into the history of growth of the town. If in any particular census year the referent town did not enjoy the urban status, that is, if that place was reckoned as a village for that census its population is not

reported under the column concerned and a dash mark is indicated instead. In other words, the population figures are given here for the town only if it happened to be an urban area at that particular census year.

Thus, a glance at these columns reveals whether the referent town having been first classified as 'urban' has maintained that status continuously through the succeeding censuses or whether there have been subsequent declassifications. From column 8 onwards the decadal growth rates of the town are indicated within brackets below the population figures in order to permit an easier grasp of the decadal growth trends and to facilitate a comparative analysis. Population variations are quite often associated with changes in the jurisdiction of the urban area and sudden spurts are sometimes due to incorporation of fast developing fringe areas to the town or amalgamation of adjacent towns with the core town during the inter censal period. Such cases are marked out in the statement and explained by way of a note at the bottom of the concerned page.

COLUMN 16 : DENSITY (1981)

For every town the density of population per square kilometre is presented in this column. The density figures are determined with reference to the area of the town in Sq. Km upto two decimal places and the population returned at the 1981 census.

COLUMNS 17 TO 19 : SEX RATIO 1961 TO 1981

Sex ratio is expressed as the number of females for every thousand males and is based on the sexwise distribution of the population returned at the census. For each town these figures are furnished for the 3 successive censuses. This information would provide an insight into the changing pattern of sex ratio in urban areas.

STATEMENT I—STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY

TOWN

STATEMENT–I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the censuses of		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	VI Adityapatna (M)*	9/18/I	Turuvekere	1·24	680	–	–	–
2.	IV Afzalpur (M)	9/10/I	Afzalpur	2·04	1787	–	–	–
3.	V Ajjampur (M)	9/6/I	Tarikere	1·00	1247	2164	Declassified	2352
4.	III Aland (M)	9/10/II	Aland	10·83	4029	10130	12051 (18·96)	11431 (– 5·14)
5.	IV Alnavar (M)	9/9/I	Dharwad	8·47	2138	–	–	
6.	V Alpe (P)			See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
7.	VI Alur (M)	9/11/I	Alur	1·43	720	1299	988 (– 23·94)	1984 (100·81)
8.	IV Amaravati (M)			See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration				
9.	V Ambikanagar (S.A.)	9/19/I	Haliyal	0·76	2139	–	–	–
10.	IV Anekal (M)	9/1/I	Anekal	2·93	3304	5174	4587 (– 11·35)	6326 (37·91)
11.	IV Ankola (M)	9/19/II	Ankola	7·42	2200	–	–	–
12.	IV Annigeri (M)	9/9/II	Navalgund	111·54	3098	7172	6877 (– 4·11)	8039 (16·90)
13.	IV Arkalgud (M)	9/11/II	Arkalgud	4·11	1837	4903	5060 (3·20)	4458 (– 11·90)
14.	III Arsikere (M) &	9/11/III	Arsikere	0·83	4108	3565	3685 (3·37)	4723 (28·17)
15.	III Athni (M)	9/2/I	Athni	4·31	4540	11107	11157 (0·45)	10549 (– 5·45)
16.	V Aurad (M)	9/4/I	Aurad	1·98	1387	–	–	–
17.	V Badaga-Bettu-76(P)	9/8/II	Udupi	5·27	1302	–	–	–
18.	IV Badami (M)	9/5/I	Badami	3·32	2662	–	–	–
19.	II Bagalkot (M)	9/5/II	Bagalkot	33·59	11281	19020	16802 (– 11·66)	19019 (13·19)
20.	V Bagepalli (M)	9/13/I	Begepalli	2·31	1385	1789	1962 (9·67)	1716 (– 12·54)
21.	III Bailhongal (M)	9/2/II	Sampgaon	10·82	4427	–	–	8676
22.	IV Bainduru (M)	9/8/V	Coondapoor	96·99	2057	–	–	–
23.	IV Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval (P)			See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
24.	V Banavar (M)	9/11/IV	Arsikere	5·44	1127	2422	Declassified	
25.	I Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority			See (a) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	–		**365·65**	**522369**	**163091**	**189485 (16·18)**	**240054 (26·69)**
	(a) Bangalore (c) and Bangalore Development Authority *@	9/1/II	Bangalore North and Bangalore South	227·51	468092	159046	189485 (19.14)	237496 (25·34)

& Lakshmipur Sanitary Board area (Population 1060 in 1961) was merged with Arsikere Municipality after 1961.

*Formerly known as Ammasandra (NAC)

*Includes outgrowths

@ In 1951, the Civil and Military Area of Bangalore (with a population of 89,599 in 1901, 100,834 in 1911, 118,940 in 1921, 134,113 in 1931 and 158,426 in 1941) was merged with Bangalore City. In 1971, Jodi-Kempapura, Yeshwathapura and Kethamaranahalli which were towns in 1961 having a population of 7,268, 12,031 and 28,010 respectively were merged with Bangalore City. The City Improvement Trust Board area was treated as an appendage of Bangalore City in 1961 gave place to the reconstituted body named the Trust Board in 1971 and is now represented by the reconstituted body named Bangalore development Authority (BDA). The area of Bangalore (C) and BDA spreads over the taluks of Bangalore North and Bangalore South.

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
–	–	–	–	1577	3044 (93·02)	2455	–	768	853	VI	Adityapatna (M)	1
–	–	4027	Declassified		10588	5190	–	–	984	IV	Afzalpur (M)	2
3255 (38·39)	3716 (14·16)	4817 (29·63)	5675 (17·81)	6716 (18·34)	7693 (14·55)	7693	938	962	994	V	Ajjampur (M)	3
12924 (13·06)	13041 (0·91)	15607 (19·68)	18009 (15·39)	21568 (19·76)	26435 (22·57)	2441	987	948	977	III	Aland (M)	4
–	–	6107	De-classified	10373	13026 (25·58)	1538	–	917	939	IV	Alnavar (M)	5
				See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						V	Alpe (P)	6
1996 (0·60)	2133 (6·86)	2504 (17·39)	3122 (24·68)	3720 (19·15)	4177 (12·28)	2921	936	957	951	VI	Alur (M)	7
			See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration							IV	Amaravati (M)	8
–	–	–	–	–	7734	10176	–	–	802	V	Ambikanagar (SA)	9
6307 (–0·30)	7048 (11·75)	9439 (33·92)	10673 (13·07)	12629 (18·33)	19267 (52·56)	6576	923	955	922	IV	Anekal (M)	10
–	–	–	–	–	12153	1638	–	–	1027	IV	Ankola (M)	11
7525 (– 6·39)	8091 (7·52)	8923 (10·28)	13455 (50·79)	14681 (9·11)	18614 (26·79)	167	994	1002	987	IV	Annigeri (M)	12
4908 (10·09)	5091 (3·73)	6275 (23·26)	7057 (12·46)	8728 (23·68)	11069 (26·82)	2693	954	933	927	IV	Arkalgud (M)	13
6611 (39·97)	7051 (6·66)	14390 (104·08)	17021 (18·28)	24155 (41·91)	25351 (4·95)	30543	861	924	910	III	Arsikere (M)	14
12868 (21·98)	13783 (7·11)	17089 (23·99)	19479 (13·99)	24378 (25·15)	27549 (13·01)	6392	977	938	967	III	Athni (M)	15
–	–	–	–	–	7971	4026	–	–	913	V	Aurad (M)	16
–	–	–	–	–	8333	1581	–	–	1017	V	Badaga-Bettu-76 (P)	17
–	–	–	–	11651	15023 (28.94)	4525	–	950	963	IV	Badami (M)	18
15005 (– 21.11)	24521 (63.42)	32285 (3.66)	39934 (23.69)	51746 (29.58)	67858 (31.14)	2020	891	898	922	II	Bagalkot (M)	19
228 (29·84)	2162 (– 2.96)	29.4 (34.78)	3519 (20.76)	5400 (53.45)	7923 (46.72)	3430	930	922	882	V	Bagepalli (M)	20
9572 (10.33)	10913 (14.01)	14166 (29.81)	16055 (13.33)	19440 (21.08)	26465 (36.14)	2446	1034	963	969	III	Bailhongal (M)	21
–	–	–	–	–	14071	145	–	–	1086	IV	Bainduru (M)	22
				See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval (P)	23
3127	2462 (–21.27)	3131 (27.17)	3594 (14.79)	4404 (22.54)	6601 (49.89)	1213	975	967	981	V	Banavar (M)	24
				See (a) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						I	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	25
309785 (29·05)	**410967 (32·66)**	**786343 (91·34)**	**1206961 (53·49)**	**1664208 (37·88)**	**2921751 (75.56)**	**7991**	**874**	**876**	**896**		**Bangalore Urban Agglomeration**	
306470 (29·04)	406760 (32.72)	778977 (91.51)	1141107 (46.49)	1540741 (35.02)	2628593 (70.61)	11554	876	877	895 (a)	I	Bangalore(C) and Bangalore Development Authority*	

TOWN

STATEMENT-I—STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. kms.)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) III	B.E.L. Township* (SA)	9/1/III	Bangalore North	14·22	3623	—	—	—
(c) IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval* (P)	9/1/IV	Bangalore South	5·50	4210	—	—	—
(d) III	Devarajivanahalli (TP)	9/1/VII	Bangalore North	0·87	6228	—	—	—
(e) III	H.A. Sanitary Board* (SB)	9/1/IX	Bangalore South	29·80	9590	—	—	—
(f) IV	HAL Township(SA)	9/1/X	Bangalore South	11·31	2690	—	—	—
(g) IV	Hebbal* (P)	9/1/XI	Bangalore North	7·87	2371	—	—	—
(h) V	H.M.T.Township (SA)	9/1/XII	Bangalore North	1·95	1677	—	—	—
(i) VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township (SA)	9/1/XIII	Bangalore North	0·74	446	—	—	—
(j) III	I.T.I. Notified Area* (NAC)	9/1/XV	Bangalore South	5·20	5400	—	—	—
(k) V	Jalahalli (P) (Excluding the area under Bangalore (C) B.E.L. Township and H.M.T Township)	9/1/XVI	Bangalore North	0·99	1613	—	—	—
(l) IV	Kadenahalli (P) (includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	9/1/XX	Bangalore South	2.75	1938	—	—	—
(m) IV	Kalagondahalli (P)	9/1/XVII	Bangalore North	1.91	2693	—	—	—
(n) IV	Kengeri* (M)	9/1/XIX	Bangalore South	19·14	2303	1608	Declassified	—
(o) IV	Krishnarajapura*(P)	9/1/XXI	Bangalore South	11.67	3571	—	—	
(p) V	Lingarajapura (P)	9/1/XXII	Bangalore North	0·76	1560	—	—	—
(q) III	Yalahanka* (M)	9/1/XXVII	Bangalore North	23·46	4364	2437	Declassified	2558
26. III	Bangarapet (M)	9/13/II	Bangarapet	4·94	3666	2893	2908 (0·52)	5893 (102·65)
27. IV	Bannur (M)	9/15/I	Triumakudal Narsipur	1·52	2805	5119	4505 (-11·99)	4458 (-1·04)
28. III	Bantval (M)	9/8/III	Bantval	28·14	4847	—	4985	4642 (-6·88)
29. III	Basava Kalyan (M)	9/4/II	Basava Kalyan	14·20	4771	11191	11077 (-1·02)	9187 (—17·06)
30. IV	Basavana Bagevadi (M)	9/5/III	Basavana Bagevadi	126·51	3178	—	—	—
31. V	Belakavadi (M)	9/14/I	Malvalli	0·57	1175	—	—	—
32. I	**Belgaum (C). Belgaum Urban Agglomeration**	—	—	See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration **91·13**	**52266**	**42131**	**50612 (20·13)**	**56748 (12·12)**
(a) I	Belgaum (C)*£	9/2/III	Belgaum	83·93	48124	22434	29636 (32·10)	36354 (22·67)
(b) III	Belgaum Cantonment (CB)	9/2/IV	Belgaum	7·20	4142	10641	11172 (4·99)	10014 (—10·37)
33. III	Belgaum Cantonment (CB)			See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration				
34. I	Bellary (M)	9/3/II	Bellary	65·90	32294	58247	34956 (—39·99)	39842 (13·98)

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town			Sl No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2		1
–	–	–	–	6825	20218 (196.23)	1422	–	981	875	(b)	III	B. E. L. Township* (SA)	
–	–	–	–	–	19955	3628	–	—	874	(c)	IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval* (P)	
–	–	–	13166	17734 (34.70)	37285 (110.25)	42856	966	930	957	(d)	III	Devarajivanahalli (TP)	
–	–	–	28362	33985 (19.83)	49050 (44.33)	1646	898	869	877	(e)	III	H. A. Sanitary Board* (SB)	
–	–	–	–	15164	15718 (3.65)	1390	–	937	970	(f)	IV	HAL Township (SA)	
–	–	–	–	–	13170	1673	–	–	792	(g)	IV	Hebbal* (P)	
–	–	–	–	11154 —	9660 (– 13.39)	4954	–	928	955	(h)	V	H. M. T. Township (SA)	
–	–	–	–	–	2351	3177	–	–	954	(i)	VI	H. M. T. Watch Factory Township (SA)	
–	–	–	–	9875	28303 (186.61)	5443	–	956	949	(j)	III	I. T I.. Notified Area* (NAC)	
–	–	–	13376	12533 (– 6.30)	8102 (– 35.35)	8184	579	369	884	(k)	V	Jalahalli (P) (Excluding the area under Bangalore (C), B. E.L. Township and H.M.T. Townsihip)	
–	–	–	–	–	10515	3824	–	–	954	(l)	IV	Kadenahalli (P) (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	
–	–	–	3920	5768 (47.14)	15443 (167.74)	8085	929	919	922	(m)	IV	Kalagondahalli (P)	
		Declassified			12950	677	–	–	869	(n)	IV	Kengeri* (M)	
–	–	–	–	–	18182	1558	–	–	876	(o)	IV	Krishnarajapura* (P)	
–	–	–	–	–	8561	11264	–	–	953	(p)	V	Lingarajpura (P)	
3315 (29.59)	4207 (26.91)	7366 (75.09)	7030 (– 4.56)	10429 (48.35)	23695 (127.20)	1010	943	904	873	(q)	III	Yalahanka* (M)	
6668 (13·15)	7515 (12·70)	10223 (36.03)	11360 (11·12)	14765 (29·97)	22570 (52.86)	4569	947	963	997	III		Bangarapet (M)	26
4906 (10·05)	5683 (15·84)	7585 (33·47)	8740 (15·23)	11643 (33·22)	15108 (29.76)	9939	981	954	944	IV		Bannur (M)	27
4511 (– 2·82)	5807 (28·73)	11678 (101·10)	Declassified		31378	1115	—	—	992	III		Bantval (M)	28
10341 (12·56)	12542 (21·28)	14309 (14·09)	17559 (22·71)	25592 (45·75)	33298 (30.11)	2345	967	940	937	III		Basava Kalyan (M)	29
—	—	9702	12009 (23·78)	14002 (16·60)	18872 (34.78)	149	948	958	976	IV		Basavana Bagevadi (M)	30
4001	4250 (6·22)	4602 (8·28)	4875 (5·93)	5537 (13·58)	6396 (15.51)	11221	1058	1002	967	V		Belakavadi (M)	31
		See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration											
61303 (8.03)	**86262 (40.71)**	**117827 (36.59)**	**146790 (24·58)**	**213872 (45·70)**	**300372 (40·44)**	**3296**	**879**	**884**	**894**	I		**Belgaum (C) Belgaum Urban Agglomerartion**	32.
49873 (37·19)	71831 (44·03)	101110 (40·76)	127885 (26·48)	192427 (50·47)	274400 (42·62)	3270	887	894	913	(a)	I	Belgaum*, (C)	
11430 (14·14)	14431 (26·26)	16717 (15·84)	18905 (13·09)	21445 (13·44)	25942 (20·97)	3603	827	798	716	(b)	III	Belgaum Cantonment (CB)	
		See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration								III		Belgaum Cantonment (CB)	33.
47573 (19·40)	56148 (18·02)	70322 (25·24)	85673 (21·83)	125183 (46·12)	201579 (61·03)	3059	894	910	942	I		Bellary (M)	34.

TOWN

STATEMENT-I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms.)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35.	V Belluru (M) . .	9/14/II	Nagamangala	2·69	990	—	—	—
36.	V Beltangadi (M) .	9/8/IV	Beltangadi	8·87	1057	—	—	—
37.	III B.E.L. Township (SA)			See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
	elur (M) . .	9/11/V	Belur	4·02	2416	3862	2631 (—31·87)	2859 (8·67)
	B.E.M.L. Nagar (SA)			See (a) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration				
40.	II Bhadravati (M)			See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration				
	Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration			**22·62**	**23426**	**2676**	—	**3789**
(a)	II Bhadravati (M) .	9/17/I	Bhadravati	5·36	9641	2676	Declassified	3789
(b)	II Bhadravati New Town (NAC) .	9/17/II	Bhadravati	17·26	13785	—	—	—
41.	II Bhadravati New Town (NAC)			See (b) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration				
42.	IV Bhalki (M) . .	9/4/III	Bhalki	9·28	3170	5788	6268 (8·29)	4081 (—34·89)
43.	III Bhatkal (M) .	9/19/III	Bhatkal	5·23	3600	6964	7141 (2·54)	6982 (—2·23)
44.	II Bidar (M) . .	9/4/IV	Bidar	11·12	12735	11367	12684 (11·59)	12434 (—1·97)
45.	I Bijapur (M) . .	9/5/IV	Bijapur	44·78	24701	23811	27615 (15·98)	32485 (17·64)
46.	IV Bilgi (M) . .	9/5/V	Bilgi	0·58	1749	—	—	3733
47.	IV Birur (M) . .	9/6/II	Kadur	1·91	3009	5701	4853 (—14·87)	4207 (—13·31)
48.	IV Byadgi (M) .	9/9/III	Byadgi	2·81	2887	6659	2012 (—69·79)	5502 (173·46)
49.	III Challakere (M) .	9/7/I	Challakere	6·98	4010	2000	2505 (25·25)	2529 (0·96)
50.	III Chamrajnagar . Ramasamudram (M)	9/15/II	Chamrajnagar	10·31	6963	5973	6556 (9·76)	11682 (78·19)
51.	IV Channagiri (M) .	9/17/III	Channagiri	1·16	1826	4775	4168 (—12·71)	3996 (—4·13)
52.	II Channapatna (M)	9/1/V	Channapatna	8·42	8257	10425	7624 (—26·87)	11846 (55·38)
53.	IV Channarayapatna (M)	9/11/VI	Channarayapatna	2·58	2872	3222	2989 (—7·23)	3106 (3·91)
54.	III Chikballapur (M) .	9/13/IV	Chikballapur	8·50	7007	5521	7661 (38·76)	10431 (36·16)
55.	II Chikmagalur (M) .	9/6/III	Chikmagalur	9·32	10227	9515	8537 (—10·28)	10207 (19·56)
56.	IV Chiknayakanhalli (M)	9/18/II	Chiknayakanhalli	3·00	3108	6113	5188 (—15·13)	6432 (23·98)
57.	III Chikodi (M) .	9/2/V	Chikodi	6·85	3904	—	—	—
58.	IV Chincholi (M) .	9/10/III	Chincholi	2·07	1841	—	—	—
59.	III Chintamani (M) .	9/13/V	Chintamani	5·61	6554	2430	2570 (5·76)	6161 (139·73)
60.	IV Chitapur (M) .	9/10/IV	Chitapur	2·93	3306	—	9355	5379 (—42·50)

*Includes Outgrowths.

£ In 1901, 1911 and 1921, Belgaum municipality (with a population of 22,434; 29,636; and 36,354 respectively) and Belgaum Cantonment (with a population of 10,641, 11,172 and 10,014 respectively) were parts of Belgaum town. Shahapur which was an independent municipal town from 1901 itself was amalgamated with Belgaum municipality after the 1951 Census. Its population in 1901 to 1921 has been shown against Belgaum UA.

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
—	—	3129	3602 (15·12)	4323 (20·02)	5438 (25·79)	2022	948	953	924	V	Belluru (M)	35.
—	—	—	—	—	5668	639	—	—	931	V	Beltangadi (M)	36.
See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration										III	B.E.L. Township (SA)	37.
3278 (14·66)	3703 (12·97)	5708 (54·15)	7907 (38·52)	10479 (32·53)	13590 (29·69)	3381	911	939	950	IV	Belur (M)	38.
See (a) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration										V	B.E.M.L. Nagar (SA)	39.
See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration										II	Bhadravati (M)	40.
9137 (141·15)	**19585 (114·35)**	**42451 (116·75)**	**65776 (54·95)**	**101358 (54·10)**	**130606 (28·86)**	**5774**	**886**	**894**	**916**		**Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration**	
9137 (141·15)	19585 (114·35)	42451 (116·75)	24495 (—42·30)	40203 (64·13)	53551 (33·20)	9991	930	888	911	(a) II	Bhadravati (M)	
	—	—	41281	61155 (48·14)	77055 (26·00)	4464	860	898	920	(b) II	Bhadravati New Town (NAC) $	
See (b) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration									II	Bhadravati New Town (NAC)		41
5912 (44·87)	7878 (33·25)	7458 (—5·33)	9254 (24·08)	13099 (41·55)	18827 (43·73)	2029	928	922	901	IV	Bhalki (M)	42.
8686 (24·41)	10718 (23·39)	12167 (13·52)	15070 (23·86)	18732 (24·30)	25665 (37·01)	4907	1220	1181	1094	III	Bhatkal (M)	43.
15198 (22·23)	20514 (34·98)	31341 (52·78)	32420 (3·44)	50670 (56·29)	78856 (55·63)	7091	906	894	892	II	Bidar (M)	44.
39747 (22·35)	48968 (23·20)	65734 (34·24)	78854 (19·96)	103931 (31·80)	147313 (41·74)	3290	914	894	922	I	Bijapur (M)	45.
3820 (2·33)	4657 (21·91)		Declassified		10047	17322	—	—	968	IV	Bilgi (M)	46.
5109 (21·44)	6679 (30·73)	9513 (42·43)	11541 (21·32)	14158 (22·68)	18081 (27·71)	9466	938	949	960	IV	Birur (M)	47.
7112 (29.26)	8783 (23·50)	11625 (32·36)	13450 (15·70)	14345 (6·65)	17935 (25·03)	6383	944	955	950	IV	Byadgi (M)	48.
3846 (52·08)	4257 (10·69)	6746 (58·47)	10408 (54·28)	16913 (62·50)	25043 (48·07)	3588	888	925	895	III	Challakere (M)	49.
14528 (24·36)	15484 (6·58)	22378 (44·52)	24430 (9·17)	31069 (27·18)	40422 (30·10)	3921	956	949	931	III	Chamrajnagar @ Ramasamudram(M)	50.
3739 (—6·43)	5057 (35·25)	6042 (19·48)	7892 (30·62)	9655 (22·34)	11869 (22·93)	10232	916	929	950	IV	Channagiri (M)	51.
13858 (16·98)	16485 (18·96)	24041 (45·84)	26467 (10·09)	32588 (23·13)	50725 (55·66)	6024	906	929	944	II	Channapatna (M)	52.
3473 (11·82)	4134 (19·03)	5783 (39·89)	6913 (19·54)	10293 (48·89)	16297 (58·33)	6317	893	946	899	IV	Channarayapatna (M)	53.
11508 (10·32)	14989 (30·25)	20219 (34·89)	23025 (13·88)	29227 (26·94)	40096 (37·19)	4717	978	944	939	III	Chikballapur (M)	54.
12225 (19·77)	15383 (25·83)	21744 (41·35)	30253 (39·13)	41639 (37·64)	60582 (45·49)	6500	895	927	925	II	Chikmagalur (M)	55.
6612 (2·80)	3313 (—49·89)	8388 (153·18)	10375 (23·69)	13061 (25·89)	15596 (19·41)	5199	931	969	947	IV	Chiknayakanhalli (M)	56.
9199	10070 (9·47)	13713 (36·18)	15745 (14·82)	18338 (16·47)	22789 (24·27)	3327	942	902	949	III	Chikodi(M)	57.
—	—	5352	6047 (12·99)	7380 (22·04)	10434 (41·38)	5041	969	948	965	IV	Chincholi (M)	58.
4985 (—19·09)	9292 (86·40)	14411 (55·09)	19644 (36·31)	26684 (35·84)	39208 (46·93)	6989	892	906	936	III	Chintamani (M)	59.
5365 (—0·26)	7217 (34·52)	11314 (56·77)	11374 (0·53)	14220 (25·02)	18322 (28·85)	6253	960	978	995	IV	Chitapur (M)	60.

$ Prior to 1961 Bhadravati New Town was a part of the composite unit named Bhadravati.

@After 1951, Chamrajanagar-Ramasamudram Municipal Town was constituted by the merger of Chamarajanagar and Ramasamudram which were separate municipal towns till then. The population of these two units stood as follows at the earlier censuses : Chamrajanagar : 5,973(1901); 6,556 (1911); 6,934 (1921); 9,538 (1931); 9,923 (1941); 16,040 (1951) Ramasamudram : 4,748 (1921); 4,990 (1931); 5,561 (1941) and 6,338 (1951).

TOWN

STATEMENT—I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61.	IV Chitgoppa (M) .	9/4/V	Homnabad	5·35	2570	—	—	3640
62.	II Chitradurga (M) .	9/7/II	Chitradurga	10·97	12229	5792	6986 (20·61)	8520 (21·96)
63.	III Coondapoor (M) .	9/8/VI	Coondapoor	14·01	3984	—	—	7575
64.	III Dandeli (M) .	9/19/IV	Haliyal	8·52	9356	—	—	—
65.	I Davangere (M) .	9/7/III	Davangere	20·51	31862	10402	10074 (—3·15)	16971 (68·46)
66.	IV Derebail (P) .			See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
67.	IV Devadurga (M)@	9/16/I	Devadurga	0·83	2122	6773	6837 (0·94)	6652 (—2·71)
68.	IV Devanhalli (M) .	9/1/VI	Devanhalli	2·70	2647	6649	6313 (—5·05)	5387 (—14·67)
69.	III Devarajivanahalli (TP)			See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
70.	III Dodballapur (M)	9/1/VIII	Dodballapur	13·06	8164	7094	7272 (2·51)	7588 (4·35)
71.	VI Donimalai Township (SA)	9/3/III	Sandur	1·38	1076	—	—	—
72.	I Gadag-Betigeri (M)	9/9/IV	Gadag	17·10	19529	30652	29902 (—2·45)	41040 (37·25)
73.	III Gajendragarh M)	9/9/V	Ron	18·82	3353	8853	8309 (—6·14)	7459 (—10·23)
74.	VI Ganeshgudi (SA)	9/19/V	Supa	1·36	1419	—	—	—
75.	II Gangawati (M) .	9/16/II	Gangawati	3·77	10624	6245	6663 (6·69)	6027 (—9·55)
76.	IV Gangoli (P) .	9/8/VIII	Coondapoor	4·07	1644	—	—	—
77.	IV Gauribidanur (M)	9/13/VI	Gauribidanur	7·80	3291	2441	2617 (7·21)	1842 (—29·61)
78.	III Gokak (M)	9/2/VI	Gokak	7·22	6884	9860	5607 (—43·13)	9759 (74·05)
79.	IV Gokak Falls (NAC)	9/2/VII	Gokak	3·92	1838	—	—	3978
80.	V Gonikoppal (M)	9/12/I	Virajpet	3·26	1063	—	—	—
81.	V Gorur (P) .	911/VII	Hassan	3·87	1074	—	—	—
82.	IV Gubbi (M) .	9/18/III	Gubbi	4·38	2097	5593	3464 (—38·07)	5263 (51·93)
83.	V Gudibanda (M) .	9/13/VII	Gudibanda	0·64	1177	2384	2392 (0·34)	2450 (2·42)
84.	I Gulbarga (M) .	9/10/V	Gulbarga	28·31	35480	29228	32437 (10.98)	35820 (10·43)
85.	III Guledagudda (M)	9/5/VI	Badami	1·59	4948	16114	15249 (—5.37)	14008 (—8.14)
86.	IV Gundlupet (M) .	9/15/III	Gundlupet	3·05	3610	4065	4187 (3·00)	4594 (9·72)
87.	IV Gurmatkal (M) .	9/10/VI	Yadgir	2·34	2162	—	—	—
88.	IV Hadagalli(M) .	9/3/IV	Hadagalli	19·83	2323	—	—	—
89.	IV Haliyal (M) .	9/19/VI	Haliyal	5·49	2804	3282	5505 (67·73)	4835 (—12·17)

@Formerly Known as Deodurg.

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density 1981 Census	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
7447 (104·59)	9705 (30·32)	10935 (12·67)	11195 (2·38)	13413 (19·81)	16635 (24·02)	3109	984	970	1015	IV	Chitgoppa (M)	61.
10732 (25·96)	14528 (35·37)	25081 (72·64)	33336 (32·91)	50254 (50·75)	74580 (48·41)	6799	839	824	886	II	Chitradurga (M)	62.
8923 (17·80)	9537 (6·88)	16147 (69·31)	17538 (8·61)	23831 (35·88)	28315 (18·32)	2021	1055	1005	1015	III	Coondapoor (M)	63.
—	—	—	7989	25425 (218·25)	47625 (87·32)	5590	636	859	903	III	Dandeli (M)*	64.
23155 (36·44)	31759 (37·16)	56018 (76·38)	78124 (39·46)	121110 (55·02)	196621 (62·35)	9587	878	875	904	I	Davangere (M)	65.
				See (b)	Under Mangalore Urban Aggolmeration					IV	Dercbail (P)	66.
6412 (—3·61)	7433 (15·92)	7767 (4·49)	8560 (10·21)	9674 (13·01)	11935 (23·37)	14380	982	966	1022	IV	Devadurga (M)	67.
6152 (14·20)	6931 (12·66)	9537 (37·60)	9525 (—0·13)	11978 (25·75)	15192 (26·83)	5627	966	963	951	IV	Devanhalli (M)	68.
				See (d)	Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					III	Devarajivanahalli (TP)	69.
8853 (16·67)	11866 (34·03)	18147 (52·93)	27361 (50·77)	35600 (30·11)	47168 (32·49)	3612	910	904	918	III	Dodballapur (M)	70.
—	—	—	—	—	4386	3178	—	—	900	VI	Donimalai Township (SA)	71.
45852 (11·73)	56283 (22·75)	65509 (16·39)	76614 (16·95)	95426 (24·55)	117368 (22·99)	6864	924	917	937	I	Gadag-Betigeri (M)	72.
9238 (23·85)	—	12331 —	15195 (23·23)	15509 (2·07)	20226 (30·41)	1075	939	963	986	III	Gajendragarh (M)	73.
—	—	—	—	—	4922	3619	—	—	734	VI	Ganeshgudi (SA)	74
6722 (11·53)	7613 (13·25)	16263 (113·62)	19026 (16·99)	34647 (82·10)	58735 (69·52)	15580	949	947	950	II	Gangawati (M)	75.
—	—	—	7343	9377 (27·70)	11957 (27·51)	2938	1100	1072	1005	IV	Gangoli (P)	76.
4606 (150·05)	5162 (12·07)	6769 (31·13)	8559 (26·44)	12826 (49·85)	18738 (46·09)	2402	908	907	906	IV	Gauribidanur (M)	77.
11478 (17·61)	13826 (20·46)	17694 (27·98)	21854 (23·51)	29960 (37·09)	42496 (41·84)	5886	939	941	949	III	Gokak (M)	78.
	Declassified			9661	11587 (19·94)	2956	—	940	953	IV	Gokak Falls (NAC)	79.
—	—	—	2749	2757 (0·29)	5391 (95·54)	1654	601	654	802	V	Gonikoppal (M)	80.
—	—	—	—	—	5237	1353	—	—	898	V	Gorur (P)	81.
5663 (7·60)	6129 (8·23)	7145 (16·58)	8543 (19,57)	9537 (11·64)	11667 (22·33)	2664	963	980	934	IV	Gubbi (M)	82.
2803 (14·41)	2914 (3·96)	3645 (25·09)	4478 (22·85)	5085 (13·56)	6419 (26·23)	10030	949	972	973	V	Gudibanda (M)	83.
41083 (14·69)	53551 (30·35)	77189 (44·14)	97069 (25·75)	145588 (49·98)	221325 (52·02)	7818	903	902	902	I	Gulbarga (M)	84.
16756 (19·62)	18307 (9·26)	21972 (20·02)	24292 (10·56)	26365 (8·53)	29262 (10,99)	18404	975	994	1018	III	Guledagudda (M)	85.
5759 (25.36)	6237 (8.30)	8857 (42·01)	11732 (32.46)	14742 (25·66)	19965 (35.43)	6546	952	932	949	IV	Gundlupet (M)	86.
4647	9045 (94·64)	9792 (8.26)	9712 (—0·82)	10498 (8·09)	11616 (10·65)	4964	1019	1025	998	IV	Gurmatkal (M)	87.
—	6095	7126 (16·92)	De — classified	10455	13724 (31·27)	692	—	910	932	IV	Hadagalli (M)	88.
5436 (12·43)	6448 (18·62)	8184 (26·92)	10343 (26·38)	12163 (17·60)	15655 (28·71)	2852	945	941	945	IV	Haliyal (M)	89.

*A small portion of the area incorporated in this municipal town lies in Virampalli village of Supa Taluk.

TOWN

STATEMENT—I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms.)	No. of Households including Houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
90. IV	H.A.L. Township (SA)			See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
91. IV	Hangal (M) .	9/9/VI	Hangal	24·36	2715	6853	4872 (—28·91)	5078 (4·23)
92. II	Harihar (M) .	9/7/IV	Harihar	7·77	8404	5783	5408 (—6·48)	5904 (9·17)
93. III	Harpanahalli (M)	9/3/V	Harpanahalli	40·93	4431	9320	8898 (—4·53)	7464 (—16·12)
94. III	H.A. Sanitary Board (SB) (Excluding HAL Township)			See (e)	Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
95. II	Hassan (M) .	9/11/VIII	Hassan	8·56	12580	8241	7461 (—9·46)	8096 (8·51)
96. V	Hatti Gold Mines (NAC)	9/16/III	Lingsugur	6·29	1773	—	—	—
97. III	Haveri (M) .	9/9/VII	Haveri	10·54	5964	7974	5860 (—26·51)	7140 (21·84)
98. IV	Hebbal (P) .			See (g)	Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
99. V	Heggadadevankote (M)	9/15/IV	Heggadadevankote	1·22	1203	1298	1346 (3·70)	1242 (—7·73)
100. IV	Hirekerur (M) .	9/9/VIII	Hirekerur	12·93	1829	—	—	—
101. III	Hiriyur (M) .	9/7/V	Hiriyur	1·23	4494	2313	2533 (9·51)	2616 (3·28)
102. V	H.M.T. Township (SA)			See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
103. VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township (SA)			See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
104. V	Holalkere (M) .	9/7/VI	Holalkere	0·66	1581	3418	3746 (9·60)	3184 (—15·00)
105. III	Holenarsipur (M) .	9/11/IX	Holenarsipur	7·80	3348	6256	6862 (9·69)	6679 (—2·67)
106. III	Homnabad (M) .	9/4/VI	Homnabad	1·42	3435	7136	Declassified	
107. IV	Honavar (M) .	9/19/VII	Honavar	9·06	2626	6929	7191 (3·78)	6837 (—4·92)
108. V	Hongahalli (P) .	9/14/III	Shrirangapattana	6·13	1257	—	—	—
109. IV	Honnali (M) .	9/17/IV	Honnali	0·68	1644	3894	1049 (—73·06)	3860 (267·97)
110. VI	Hosanagara (M) .	9/17/V	Hosanagara	3·50	799	918	1000 (8·93)	1011 (1·10)
111. IV	Hosdurga (M) .	9/7/VII	Hosdurga	5·26	2106	2263	2176 (—3·84)	2594 (19·21)
112. IV	Hoskote (M) .	9/1/XIV	Hoskote	3·12	3058	3184	4552 (42·96)	4532 (—0·44)
113. II	Hospet (M) .			See (b) under Hospet Urban Agglomeration				
	Hospet Urban Agglomeration			**36·00**	**19903**	**18482**	**16937 (—8·36)**	**18337 (8·27)**
(a) IV	Amaravati (M) .	9/3/I	Hospet	22·53	3368	—	—	—
(b) II	Hospet (M)* .	9/3/VI	Hospet	13·47	16535	18482	16937 (—8.36)	18337 (8.27)

* Includes Outgrowths.

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census,	1981 Census		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
			See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV	H.A.L. Township (SA)	90.
6023 (18·61)	6895 (14·48)	8846 (28.30)	11059 (25·02)	13826 (25·02)	17089 (23·60)	702	926	933	954	IV Hangal (M)	91.
6984 (16·60)	8422 (22·34)	15920 (89·03)	22829 (43·40)	33888 (48·44)	52334 (54·43)	6735	885	892	900	II Harihar (M)	92.
8773 (17·54)	11716 (33·55)	14157 (20·83)	17763 (25·47)	19694 (10·87)	27308 (38·66)	667	951	942	893	III Harpanahalli (M)	93.
			See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							III H.A. Sanitary Board (SB) (Excluding HAL Township)	94.
10544 (30·24)	14596 (38·43)	24869 (70·38)	32172 (29·37)	51325 (59·53)	71534 (39·37)	8357	886	867	904	II Hassan (M)	95.
—	—	—	—	—	9962	1584	—	—	886	V Hatti Gold Mines (NAC)	96.
9657 (35·25)	11399 (18.04)	16470 (44·45)	21043 (27·77)	27499 (30.68)	36368 (32.25)	3450	917	904	926	III Haveri (M)	97.
			See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV Hebbal (P)	98.
1250 (0.64)	1474 (17·92)	1861 (26.26)	2858 (53·57)	4392 (53·67)	6153 (40·10)	5043	925	870	894	V Heggadadevankote(M)	99.
—	—	5480	Declassified		10270	794	—	—	908	IV Hirekerur (M)	100.
2748 (5·05)	3417 (24·34)	4883 (42·90)	11455 (134·59)	17368 (51.62)	25151 (44.81)	20448	910	916	939	III Hiriyur M)	101.
			See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						V	H.M.T. Township (SA)	102.
			See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Townwship (SA)	
3243 (1·85)	4146 (27·84)	4891 (17·97)	5976 (22·18)	7776 (30·12)	9809 (26·14)	14862	890	928	915	V Holalkere (M)	104.
8238 (23·34)	9303 (12·93)	12514 (34·52)	13590 (8·60)	15993 (17·68)	20219 (26·42)	2592	1010	1000	989	III Holenarsipur (M)	105.
Declassified		10002	10793 (7·91)	16357 (51·55)	21829 (33·45)	15373	903..	944	951	III Homnabad (M)	106.
7654 (11·95)	8939 (16·79)	9714 (8·67)	10453 (7·61)	12444 (19·05)	15124 (21·54)	1669	1002	1003	982	IV Honavar (M)	107.
—	—	—	—	—	6247	1019	–	—	926	V Hongahalli(P)	108.
3968 (2·80)	4645 (17·06)	5883 (26·65)	6566 (11·61)	8413 (28·13)	10942 (30·06)	16901	893	928	954	IV Honnali (M)	109.
1077 (6·53)	1372 (27·39)	1784 (30·03)	3122 (75·00)	3841 (23·03)	4561 (18·75)	1303	863	907	943	VI Hosanagara (M)	110.
3512 (35·39)	3922 (11·67)	4937 (25·88)	6712 (35·95)	8753 (30·41)	12380 (41·44)	2354	879	872	931	IV Hosdurga (M)	111.
4960 (9·44)	6226 (25·52)	8370 (34·44)	9132 (9·10)	12163 (33·19)	17538 (44·19)	5621	914	936	938	IV Hoskote (M)	112.
		See (b) under Hospet Urban Agglomeration								II Hospet (M)	113.
21673 (18·19)	**26023** (20·07)	**38651** (48·53)	**62870** (62·66)	**76168** (21·15)	**115351** (51·44)	**3204**	**941**	**934**	**963**	**Hospet Urban Agglomeration**	
–	–	–	9628	10972 (13·96)	18490 (68·52)	821	861	880	937	(a) IV Amaravati (M)	
21673 (18·19)	26023 (20·07)	38651 (43·53)	53242 (37·75)	65196 (22·45)	96861 (48·57)	7191	957	944	963	(b) II Hospet (M)‡	

TOWN

STATEMENT-I STATUS

Sl. No.		Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of 1901	1911	1921
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
114.	I	Hubli-Dharwad (C)*	9/9/IX	Hubli-Dharwad	190.94	87193	81143	91031 (12·19)	100992 (10·94)
115.	IV	Hukeri (M) .	9/2/VII	Hukeri	2·97	2770	—	—	—
116.	IV	Hungund (M) .	9/5/VII	Hungund	2·36	2402	–	6441	5563 (– 13·63
117.	III	Hunsur (M) .	9/15/V	Hunsur	7·36	5010	6673	4772 (– 28·49)	4463 (– 6·48)
118.	III	Ilkal (M) . .	9/5/VIII	Hungund	2·72	5804	9019	10233 (13·46)	11856 (15·86)
119.	IV	Indi (M) . .	9/5/IX	Indi	77·49	2932	–	—	—
120.	III	I.T.I. Notified Area (NAC)		See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
121.	V	Jagalur (M) .	9/7/VIII	Jagalur	0·94	1622	3307	3632 (9·83)	2668 (– 26·54)
122.	V	Jalahalli (P) . .		See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
123.	III	Jamkhandi (M) .	9/5/X	Jamkhandi	4·56	6463	13029	11961 (– 8·20)	12443 (4·03)
124.	V	Jevargi (M) . .	9/10/VII	Jevargi	1·78	1475	–	–	–
125.	IV	Jog Falls (NAC)	9/17/VI	Sagar	57·46	3230	—	—	—
126.	IV	Kadenahalli (P) (Includes Rama-murthy Nagar)		See (l) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
127.	IV	Kadur (M) .	9/6/IV	Kadur	1·79	3403	3881	2900 (–25·28)	3155 (8·79
128.	IV	Kalagondahalli (P) &		See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
129.	IV	Kalghatgi (M) .	9/9/X	Kalghatgi	23·92	1931	-	-	-
130.	IV	Kamalapuram (M)	9/3/VII	Hospet	88·77	3126	-	-	-
131.	IV	Kamatgi (M) .	9/5/XI	Hungund	0·30	1776	-	-	--
132.	II	Kampli (M) .	9/3/VIII	Hospet	23·66	5004	9803	7636 (– 22·11)	729) (– 4·43
133.	III	Kanakapura (M)	9/1/XVIII	Kanakapura	3·71	5107	5588	4870 (– 12·85)	5759 (18·25)
134.	IV	Kankanadi (P)		See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
135.	III	Karkal (M) .	9/8/X	Karkal	23·06	3399	—	4961	6025 (21·45)
136.	III	Karwar (M) .	9/19/VIII	Karwar	14·35	8858	9648	18159 (88·22)	1286 (– 29·18)
137.	V	Kavuru (P) .		See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
138.	IV	Kengeri (M) .		See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					

* Formerly known as Hubli-Dharwar. The area of this city is spread over the taluks of Hubli and Dharwad. Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation was constituted in 1964 by the amalgamation of Hubli and Dharwar which were till then separate municipal towns. The population shown in this statement indicate the combined population of Hubli and Dharwar as enumerated at the relevant censuses. Hubli : 59 913 (1901); 61,440 (1911); 66,772 (1921); 83,494 (1931); 95,512 (1941); 129,609 (1951) and 171,326 (1961); Dharwad : 21,230 (1901); 29,591 (1911); 34,220 (1921); 40,904 (1931); 47,992 (1941); 66,571 (1951) and 71,165 (1961).

& Formerly Known as Kadugondanahalli

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
124398 (23·18)	143504 (15·36)	196180 (36·71)	248489 (26·66)	379166 (52·59)	527108 (39·02)	2761	901	884	912	I	Hubli-Dharwad (C)	114.
–	–	9455	10751 (13·71)	12463 (15·92)	15545 (24·73)	5234	958	927	939	IV	Hukeri (M)	115.
6322 (13·64)	6748 (6.74)	8046 (19.24)	10432 (29·65)	12683 (21.58)	14550 (14·72)	6165	935	916	990	IV	Hungund (M)	116.
6777 (51·85)	7919 (16·85)	12620 (59.36)	14393 (14.05)	19996 (38.93)	27727 (38·66)	3767	895	928	938	III	Hunsur (M)	117.
14267 (20·34)	17660 (23·78)	20747 (17·48)	24222 (16·75)	30014 (23·91)	36058 (20·14)	13257	972	960	985	III	Ilkal (M)	118.
–	–	8169	10616 (29·95)	13745 (29·47)	17767 (29·26)	229	919	915	897	IV	Indi (M)	119.
	See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									III	I.T.I. Notified Area (NAC)	120.
3707 (38·94)	2888 (– 22·09)	4626 (60·18)	5772 (24·77)	7573 (31·20)	9742 (28·64)	10364	931	930	906	V	Jagalur (M)	121.
	See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									V	Jalahalli (P)	122.
14986 (20·44)	15940 (6·37)	20865 (30·90)	24017 (15·11)	29981 (24·83)	38542 (28·55)	8452	968	959	993	III	Jamakhandi (M)	123.
–	–	–	–	–	8293	4659	–	–	931	V	Jevargi (M)	124.
–	–	–	–	–	16276	283	–	–	886	IV	Jog Falls (NAC)	125.
			See (l) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Kadenahalli (P) (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	126.
3822 (21·14)	4484 (17·32)	7683 (71·34)	10781 (40·32)	13675 (26·84)	19406 (41·91)	10841	891	910	919	IV	Kadur (M)	127.
			See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Kalagondahalli (P)	128.
–	–	5210	Declassified		11035	461	–	–	972	IV	Kalghatgi (M)	129.
–	–	–	14516	13879 (– 4·39)	17474 (25·90)	197	919	978	971	IV	Kamalapuram (M)	130.
–		7477	Declassified		11090	36967	–	–	1041	IV	Kamatgi (M)	131.
7281 (– 0·23)	7903 (8·54)	8417 (6·50)	14222 (68·97)	19917 (40·04)	27110 (36·11)	1146	901	948	991	III	Kampli (M)	132.
7203 (25·07)	6338 (–12·01)	12416 (95·90)	14598 (17·57)	20297 (39·04)	30161 (48·60)	8130	872	868	907	III	Kanakapura (M)	133.
			See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Kankanadi (P)	134.
7204 (19·57)	9012 (25·10)	13818 (53·33)	15535 (12·43)	18593 (19·68)	20713 (11·40)	898	1062	1061	1048	III	Karkal (M)	135.
14147 (10·00)	15812 (11·77)	19764 (24·99)	23906 (20·96)	27770 (16·16)	47210 (70·00)	3290	970	950	901	III	Karwar (M)	136.
			See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							V	Kavuru (M)	137.
			See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Kengeri (M)	138.

TOWN

STATEMENT - I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of 1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
139.	IV Kerur (M)	9/5/XII	Badami	1·80	2210	..	5793	4811 (– 16·95)
140.	IV Khanapur (M)	9/2/IX	Khanapur	3·54	2302	–	–	–
141.	VI Kodlipet (M)	9/12/II	Somvarpet	0·42	407	889	Declassified	
142.	II Kolar (M)	9/13/VIII	Kolar	4·24	10490	12210	1893 (– 32·90)	13368 (63·16)
143.	II Kolar Gold Fields (SB)			See (b) Under Kolar Fields Urban Agglomeration				
	Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration			**52·13**	**22850**	**38204**	**48635 (27·30)**	**87682 (80·29)**
	(a) V B.E.M.L.Nagar (SA)	9/13/III	Bangarapet	8·50	1170	–	–	–
	(b) II Kolar Gold Fields (SB)	9/13/IX	Bangarapet	36·98	11819	38204	48635 (27·30)	87682 (80·29)
	(c) II Robertsonpet (M)	9/13/XIII	Bangarapet	6·65	9861	..	–	–
144	II Kollegal (M)	9/15/VI	Kollegal	24·47	6168	13729	12566 (– 8·47)	13266 (5·57)
145.	V Konanur (M)	9/11/X	Arkalgud	4·83	1233	2328	Declassified	
146.	III Konnur (M)	9/2/X	Gokak	4·50	3682	–	–	–
147.	VI Koppa (M)	9/6/V	Koppa	1·99	806	1018	1198 (17·68)	858 (–28·38)
148.	III Koppal (M)	9/16/IV	Koppal	10·73	5864	8903	7558 (– 15·11)	9187 (21·55)
149.	V Koratagere (M)	9/18/V	Koratagere	1·20	1491	2811	2965 (5·48)	3028 (2·12)
150.	V Kotekara (P)			See (e) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
151.	IV Kotturu (M)	9/3/IX	Kudligi	35·26	2693	6996	6522 (– 6·78)	6372 (– 2·30)
152.	IV Krishnarajanagara (M)	9/15/VII	Krishnarajanagara	8·60	3412	2706	1655 (– 38·84)	2105 (27·19)
153.	IV Krishnarajapura (P)			See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
154.	IV Krishnarajpet (M)	9/14/IV	Krishnarajpet	4·26	2319	2131	2337 (9·67)	3226 (38·04)
155.	IV Kudachi (M)	9/2/XI	Raybag	3·14	2527	..	–	–
156.	IV Kudligi (M)	9/3/X	Kudligi	32·17	2332	–	–	–
157.	VI Kudmangalur (P)	9/12/III	Somvarpet	10·98	959	–	–	–
158.	V Kudremukh Mines Area (SA)	9/6/VI	Mudigere	49·05	2343	–	–	–
159.	VI Kumsi (M)	9/17/VII	Shimoga	0·77	841	2001	1895 (– 5·30)	2128 (12·30)
160.	III Kumta (M)	9/19/IX	Kumta	15·34	3860	6711	6609 (– 1·52)	10650 (61·14)
161.	IV Kundgol (M)	9/9/XI	Kundgol	4·10	2402	7142	4877 (– 31·71)	5377 (10·25)
162.	IV Kunigal (M)	9/18/V	Kunigal	2·86	3261	1802	1405 (– 22·03)	3044 (116·65)

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
5916 (22·97)	6988 (18·12)	7314 (4·67)	De-classified	10820	13196 (21·96)	7331		1018	1014	IV	Kerur (M)	139.
4481	5409 (10·82)	6175 (14·16)	8127 (31·61)	10193 (25·42)	12513 (22·76)	3535	944	933	919	IV	Khanapur (M)	140.
Declassified			1667	2059 (23·52)	2254 (9·47)	5367	892	899	904	VI	Kodliper (M)	141.
16161 (20·89)	19006 (17·60)	2 176 (42·99)	32587 (19·91)	43418 (33·24)	6 834 (51·63)	15527	925	928	932	I	Kolar (M)	142
			See (b)	Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration						II	Kolar Gold Fields (SB)	143.
85103 —2·94)	**133859 (57·29)**	**159084 (18·84)**	**146811 (— 7·71)**	**118861 (— 19·04)**	**144385 (21·47)**	**2770**	**984**	**939**	**972**	**Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration**		
—	—	—	—	—	5607	660	—	—	935	(a) V	B.E.M.L.Nagar (SA)	
85103 (—2·94)	133859 (57·29)	159084 (18·84)	146811 (— 7·71)	76112 (— 48·16)	77679 (2·06)	2101	984	942	969	(b) II	Kolar Gold Fields (SB)	
—	—	—	—	42749	61099 (42·92)	9188	—	933	979	(c) II	Robertsonpet (M)	
13849 (4·39)	15101 (9·04)	18980 (25·69)	22663 (19·40)	28706 (26·66)	36109 (25·79)	1476	990	951	941	III	Kollegal (M)	144.
2637	2981 (13·05)	3734 (25·26)	4994 (33·74)	5533 (10·79)	6931 (25·27)	1435	922	941	955	V	Konanur (M)	145.
—	—	15282	20795 (36.08)	15817 (23.94)	20252 (28.04)	4500	930	945	952	III	Konnur (M)	146.
871 (1·52)	1478 (69·69)	2001 (35·39)	3406 (70·21)	4238 (24·43)	4759 (12·29)	2391	748	860	912	VI	Koppa (M)	147.
9979 (8·82)	13970 (39·99)	17314 (23.94)	19530 (12·80)	27277 (39·67)	35975 (31·89)	3353	951	929	942	III	Koppal (M)	148.
2969 (—1·95)	2979 (0·34)	3695 (24·03)	4301 (16·40)	5794 (34·71)	8085 (39·54)	6738	908	900	953	V	Koratagere (M)	149.
			See (e) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							V	Kotekara (P)	150.
6943 (8·96)	8097 (16·62)	9808 (21·13)	11493 (17·18)	12873 (12·01)	15445 (19·98)	438	915	922	937	IV	Kotturu (M)	151.
3349 (59·10)	4741 (41·56)	7879 (66·19)	9635 (22·29)	15352 (59·34)	18860 (22·85)	2193	908	934	929	IV	Krishnarajanagara (M)	152
			See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Krishnarajapura (P)	153.
2750 (— 14·76)	3127 (13·71)	6972 (122·96)	8331 (19·49)	9631 (15·60)	12800 (32·90)	3005	874	960	904	IV	Krishnarajpet (M)	154.
—	—	8608	11690 (35·80)	14085 (20·49)	18491 (31·28)	5889	958	932	933	IV	Kudachi (M)	155.
—	—	—	—	—	13981	435	—	—	985	IV	Kudligi (M)	156.
—	—	—	—	—	4522	412	—	—	924	VI	Kudmangalur (P)	157.
—	—	—	—	—	7972	173	—	—	576	V	Kudremukh Mines Area (SA)	158.
2160 (1·50)	2608 (20·74)	3169 (21·51)	4057 (28·02)	4680 (15·36)	4963 (6·05)	6445	961	970	1004	VI	Kunigal (M)	159.
10919 (2·53)	12466 (14·17)	14890 (19·44)	16223 (8·95)	19112 (17·81)	23385 (22·36)	1524	996	982	994	III	Kunta (M)	160.
6376 (18·58)	6902 (8·25)	7302 (5·80)	8694 (19·06)	11184 (28·64)	14325 (28·08)	3494	991	997	958	IV	Kundgol (M)	161.
5341 (75·46)	5846 (9·46)	8908 (52·38)	10566 (18·61)	13437 (27·17)	18076 34·52)	6320	964	991	976	IV	Kunigal (M)	162.

TOWN

STATEMENT-I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms.)	No of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
163	V Kushalnagar (M)	9/12/IV	Somvarpet	3·26	1402	1600	Declassified	
164	IV Kushtagi (M)	9/16/V	Kushtagi	11·34	2079	—	—	—
165	III Lakshmeshwar (M)	9/9/XII	Shirhatti	5·35	4252	12860	8691 (– 32·42)	10409 (19·77)
166	V Lingarajapura (P)			See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
167	IV Lingsugur (M)	9/16/VI	Lingsugur	7·37	3105	—	—	—
168	V Londa (P)	9/2/XII	Khanapur	5·10	1197	—	—	—
169.	IV Maddur (M)	9/14/V	Maddur	5·70	3252	2597	2279 (– 12·24)	2816 (23·56)
170.	IV Madhugiri (M)	9/18/VI	Madhugiri	4·38	3237	4060	4545 (11·95)	5143 (13·16)
171.	III Madikeri (M) @	9/12/V	Madikeri	14·48	4976	6732	6269 (– 6·88)	5675 (– 9·48)
172.	IV Magadi (M)	9/1/XXIII	Magadi	2·70	3130	3608	3024 (– 16·19)	5132 (69·71)
173.	IV Mahalingpur (M)	9/5/XIII	Mudhol	1·14	2934	6345	4640 (– 26·87)	4648 (0·17)
174.	IV Malpe (TP)	9/8/XIII	Udupi	9·22	2679	—	—	—
175.	IV Malur (M)	9/13/X	Malur	3·11	2707	3632	4212 (15·97)	3779 (– 10·28)
176.	III Malvalli (M)	9/14/VI	Malvalli	2·00	4130	7270	5461 (– 24·88)	7400 (35·51)
177.	V Manchenahalli (M)	9/13/XI	Gauribidanur	6·64	1075	—	—	—
178.	I Mandya (M) £	9/14/VII	Mandya	16·84	17779	4496	4255 (– 5·36)	4887 (14·85)
179.	I Mangalore (M)			See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			NA	**50229**	**44108**	**48412 (9·76)**	**53877 (11·29)**
(a)	V Alpe (P)	9/8/I	Mangalore	4·65	1225	—	—	—
(b)	IV Derebail (P)*	9/8/VII	Mangalore	5·77	1774	—	—	—
(c)	IV Kankanadi (P)	9/8/IX	Mangalore	2·53	1895	—	—	—
(d)	V Kavuru (P)	9/8/XI	Mangalore	4·42	1145	—	—	—
(e)	V Kotekara (P)	9/8/XII	Mangalore	10·15	1116	—	—	—
(f)	I Mangalore (M)*	9/8/XIV	Mangalore	NA+	32918	44108	48412 (9·76)	53877 (11·29)
(g)	V New Mangalore Port (SA)*	9/8/XVII	Mangalore	11·37	1310	—	—	—
(h)	IV Padavu (M)	9/8/XVIII	Mangalore	8·47	3263	—	—	—
(i)	V Peramunnuru (P)	9/8/XIX	Mangalore	3·31	1119	—	—	—

* Includes Outgrowths

@ Formerly known as Mercara

£ Mandya Sugar Town (a separate town in 961 with a population of 6072) was amalgamated with Mandya municipality in 1968.

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administrtion Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
Dec assified			2902	5000 (72·29)	6936 (38·72)	2128	838	878	831	V	Kushalnagar (M)	163
4460	De-classified	6082	7204 (18·45)	9048 (25·60)	11781 (30·21)	1039	948	960	998	IV	Kushtagi (M)	164
10622 (2·05)	10369 (– 2·38)	13339 (28·64)	15997 (19·93)	20594 (28·74)	25444 (23·55)	4756	942	956	946	III	Lakshmeshwar (M)	165
See (p) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration										V	Lingarajapura (P)	166
–	–	7835	9565 (22·08)	12327 (28·88)	16878 (36·92)	2290	968	998	992	IV	Lingsugur (M)	167
–	–	–	–	4506	5932 (31·65)	1163	–	926	957	V	Londa (P)	168
3093 (9·84)	3838 (24·09)	5331 (38·90)	8120 (52·32)	12089 (48·88)	17402 (43·95)	3053	890	904	927	IV	Maddur (M)	169
5865 (14·04)	1460 (– 75·11)	5416 (270·96)	11275 (108·18)	14117 (25·21)	18082 (28·09)	4128	891	905	915	IV	Madhugiri (M)	170
5995 (5·64)	7112 (18·63)	10117 (42·25)	14453 (42·86)	19357 (33·93)	24724 (27·73)	1707	793	873	916	III	Madikeri (M)	171
6335 (23·44)	7134 (12·61)	8517 (19·39)	11154 (30·96)	13349 (19·68)	17623 (32·02)	6527	922	932	924	IV	Magadi (M)	172
5576 (19·97)	6990 (25·36)	9378 (34·16)	10761 (14·75)	12035 (17·41)	17809 (40·95)	15622	965	943	977	IV	Mahalingpur (M)	173
—	—	—	10672	13867 (29·94)	17985 (29·70)	1951	1114	1071	998	IV	Malpe (TP)	174
4770 (26·22)	5185 (8·70)	6937 (33·79)	7589 (9·40)	10392 (36·94)	15093 (45·24)	4853	921	953	958	IV	Malur (M)	175
8348 (12·81)	9055 (8·47)	12063 (33·22)	13561 (12·42)	19007 (49·16)	25114 (32·13)	12557	979	937	945	III	Malvalli (M)	176
—	—	3547	4347 (22·55)	4863 (11·87)	5880 (20·91)	886	924	962	976	V	Manchanahalli (M)	177
5958 (21·92)	11374 (90·90)	21158 (86·02)	33347 (57·61)	72132 (116·31)	100285 (39·03)	5955	860	886	910	I	Mandya (M)	178
See (f) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration										I	Mangalore (M)	179
66756 (23·90)	**81069 (21·44)**	**117083 (44·42)**	**176003 (50·32)**	**223335 (26·89)**	**306078 (37·05)**	NA	**987**	**989**	**1007**		**Mangalore Urban Agglomeration**	
–	–	–	–	–	7032	1512	–	–	978	(a)	V Alpe (P)	
–	–	–	–	8224	10220 (24·27)	1771	–	1046	1021	(b)	IV Derebail* (P)	
–	–	–	6374	8916 (35·63)	11520 (29·21)	4553	1170	1106	1120	(c)	IV Kankanadi (P)	
–	–	–	–	–	6747	1526	–	–	1090	(d)	V Kovuru (P)	
–	–	–	–	–	7289	718	–	–	999	(e)	V Kotekara (P)	
66756 (23·90)	81069 (21·44)	117083 (44·42)	142669 (21·85)	165174 (15·77)	193699 (17·27)	NA+	968	977	1003	(f)	I Mangalre* (M)$	
–	–	–	–	–	6945	611	–	–	862	(g)	V New Mangalore Port*(SA)	
–	–	–	7924	13486 (70·19)	18618 (38·05)	2198	1044	1027	1036	(h)	IV Padavu (M)	
–	–	–	–	–	7469	2256	–	–	979	(i)	V Peramunnuru (P)	

$Mangalore city municipality was constituted into Mangalore City Municipal Corporation after the refereence date (i e 1-1-1980).

+NA Excluding the area of Mangalore Thota (OG)and Casba Bazar (OG) for which extent of area is notavailable as they are unsurveyed units, the area of Mangalore is 32-80 Sq. Km. The density of population with reference to this area would work out to 5905

TOWN

STATEMENT-I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms.)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of 1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(j)	IV Someshwar (P) .	9/8/XXII	Mangalore	8.35	1788	—	—	—
(k)	III Ullal (TP) . .	9/8/XXVII	Mangalore	7.80	3576	—	—	—
180.	III Manvi (M) . .	9/16/VII	Manvi	2.45	3904	6253	6679 (6·81)	6250 (—6·42)
181.	VI Mayakonda (M) .	9/7/IX	Davangere	0·21	773	—	—	2081
182.	VI Melukote (M) .	9/14/VIII	Pandavapura	4·28	612	3129	2535 (—18·98)	6307 (148·80)
183.	V Molkalmuru (M) .	9/7/X	Molakalmuru	1·08	1283	2915	3054 (4·77)	3359 (9·99)
184.	IV Mudalgi (M) .	9/2/XIII	Gokak	8·85	2986	—	—	—
185.	IV Mudbidri (M) .	9/8/XV	Karkal	18·64	2108	—	—	—
186.	IV Muddebihal (M) .	9/5/XIV	Muddebihal	6·84	2522	—	—	—
187.	IV Mudgal (M) .	9/16/VIII	Lingsugur	7·54	1890	7729	6947 (—10·12)	4507 (—35·12)
188.	III Mudhol (M) .	9/5/XV	Mudhol	3·83	3529	8359	7080 (—15·30)	6762 (—4·49)
189.	V Mudigere (M)	9/6/VII	Mudigere	0·92	1358	1675	1390 (—17·01)	1278 (—8·06)
190.	III Mulbagal (M) .	9/13/XII	Mulbagal	3·78	4264	6562	2677 (—59·20)	5671 (111·84)
191.	IV Mulgund (M) .	9/9/XIII	Gadag	77·20	2391	7523	5785 (—23·10)	5814 (0·50)
192.	IV Mulki (M) . .	9/8/XVI	Mangalore	10·10	2025	—	5360	5419 (1·10)
193.	IV Mundargi (M) .	9/9/XIV	Mundargi	42·05	2367	—	—	—
194	IV Mundgod (M) .	9/19/X	Mundgod	11·99	1769	—	—	—
195.	V Munirabad Project Area (SA)	9/16/IX	Koppal	4·40	1354	—	—	—
196.	I Mysore (C) .		See (a) Under Mysore Urban Agglomeration					
	Mysore Urban Agglomeration*			**82·27**	**80370**	**68111**	**71306 (4·69)**	**83951 (17·73)**
	(a) I Mysore (C) .	9/15/VIII	Mysore	40·05	73674	68111	71306 (4·69)	83951 (17·73)
197.	IV Nagamangala (M)	9/14/IX	Nagamangala	2·52	1977	3516	3633 (3·33)	3474 (—4·38)
198.	III Nanjangud (M) .	9/15/IX	Nanjangud	9·69	6592	5991	7246 (20·95)	7453 (2·86)
199	V Narsimharajapura(M)	9/6/VIII	Narasimharajapura	1·72	1081	2266	1855	1997
200.	IV Naregal (M) .	9/9/XV	Ron	85·72	2465	—	(—18.14)	(—7.65)
201	III Nargund (M) .	9/9/XVI	Nargund	5·28	4166	10416	6628 (—36·37)	8550 (29·00)
202.	IV Navalgund (M) .	9/9/XVII	Navalgund	2·63	2656	7862	7045 (—10·39)	7089 (0·62)
203.	IV Nelamangala (M)	9/1/XXIV	Nelamangala	2·85	2250	4025	1666 (—58·61)	3354 (101·32)
204.	V New Mangalore Port (SA)		See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
205.	III Nipani (M) .	9/2/XIV	Chikodi	4·92	7595	11394	10476 (—8·06)	11272 (7·60)

Includes outgrowths.

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of tye town at the Censuses of						Density (1981)	Sex Ratio			Class. Names and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	Census	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
—	—	—	5750	8213 (42·83)	11031 (34·31)	1321	1137	1060	1056	(j)	IV Someshwar (P)	
—	—	—	13086	19322 (47·65)	25508 (32·02)	3270	1021	968	974	(k)	III Ullal (TP)	
6500 (4·00)	7312 (12·49)	7903 (8·08)	8715 (10·27)	13909 (59·60)	21345 (53·46)	8712	1005	967	983	III	Manvi (M)	180
2391 (14·90)	2702 (13·01)	2835 (4·92)	3211 (13·26)	3897 (21·36)	4642 (19·12)	22105	945	969	939	VI	Mayakonda (M)	181
2733 (— 56·67)	2787 (1·98)	2846 (2·12)	2781 (— 2·28)	2730 (—1·83)	2958 (8.35)	691	1002	1007	1025	VI	Melukote (M)	182
3331 (—0·83)	3756 (12·46)	4135 (10·38)	4853 (17·36)	6347 (30·79)	7441 (17·24)	4429	918	974	937	V	Molakalmuru (M)	183
—	—	—	—	10557	17812 (68·72)	2013	—	965	984	IV	Mudalgi (M)	184
—	—	—	—	—	13575	728	—	—	1059	IV	Mudbidri (M)	185
—	—	6273	Declassified	10422	14962 (43·56)	2187	—	934	926	IV	Muddebihal(M)	186
4955 (9·94)	6226 (25·65)	7054 (13·30)	8916 (26·40)	10499 (17·75)	11458 (9·13)	1520	980	999	1034	IV	Mudgal(M)	187
6975 (3·15)	8179 (17·26)	9886 (20·87)	12100 (22·40)	15619 (29·08)	21356 (36·73)	5576	944	989	988	III	Mudhol (M)	188
1607 (25·74)	1961 (22·03)	2626 (33·91)	3723 (41·77)	4980 (33·76)	7083 (42·23)	7699	777	824	860	V	Mudigere(M)	189
6131 (8·11)	6785 (10·67)	9025 (33·01)	11977 (32·71)	16444 (37·30)	26762 (62·75)	7080	944	921	972	III	Mulbagal (M)	190
6305 (8·45)	—	7924	Declassified		14535	188	—	—	1002	IV	Mulgund (M)	191
5504 (1·57)	6284 (14·17)	9798 (55·92)	10235 (4·46)	11525 (12·60)	12098 (4·97)	1198	1200	1163	1140	IV	Mulki (M)	192
—	—	6564	Declassified		13617	324	—	—	960	IV	Mundargi (M)	193
—	—	—	—	—	10332	862	—	—	905	IV	Mundgod (M)	194
—	—	18555	6322 (—65·93)	5942 (—6·01)	7471 (25·73)	1698	772	876	934	V	Munirabad Project Area(SA)	195
See (a) Under Mysore Urban Agglomeration										I	Mysore (C)	196
107142 (27·62)	**150540 (40·51)**	**244323 (62·30)**	**253865 (3·91)**	**355685 (40·11)**	**479031 (34·69)**	**5823**	**904**	**909**	**937**		**Mysore Urban Agglomeration**	
107142 (27·62)	150540 (40·51)	244323 (62·30)	253865 (3·91)	355685 (40·11)	441754 (24·20)	11030	904	909	935	(a) I	Mysore (C)	
3780 (8·81)	4258 (12·65)	5492 (28·98)	6524 (18·79)	8583 (31·56)	11084 (29·14)	4398	838	878	899	IV	Nagamangala (M)	197
8215 (10·22)	10725 (30·55)	16737 (56·06)	17599 (5·15)	22583 (28·32)	34939 (54·71)	3606	942	911	947	III	Nanjangud(M)	198
2232 (11·77)	2589 (15·99)	3067 (18·46)	5130 (67·26)	5911 (15·22)	6102 (3·23)	3548	880	917	922	V	Narasimharajapura (M)	199
—	—	8847	10539 (19·13)	12707 (20·57)	14183 (11·62)	165	975	939	921	IV	Naregal (M)	200
7545 (—11·75)	8954 (18·67)	9573 (6·91)	13150 (37·37)	17338 (31·85)	23531 (35·72)	4457	980	959	975	III	Nargund (M)	201
6203 (—12·50)	7082 (14·17)	8171 (15·38)	10123 (23·89)	11985 (18·39)	15758 (31·48)	5992	964	939	918	IV	Navalgund (M)	202
3820 (13·89)	4119 (7·83)	5897 (43·17)	6421 (8·89)	8781 (36·75)	12574 (43·20)	4412	917	919	935	IV	Nelamangala(M)	203
			See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							V	New Mangalore Port (SA)	204
17857 (58·42)	16387 (—8·23)	24325 (48·44)	29374 (20·76)	35116 (19·55)	41783 (18·99)	8492	946	931	976	III	Nipani (M)	205

TOWN

STATEMENT—I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
206. V	Nyamati (M)	9/17/VIII	Honnali	1·93	1177	3461	3062 (−11·53)	3209 (4·80)
207. IV	Padavu (M)			See (h) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
208. IV	Pandavapura (M)	9/14/X	Pandavapura	4·34	2549	1983	1922 (−3·08)	2407 (25·23)
209. IV	Pavagada (M)	9/18/VII	Pavagada	6·57	2631	2840	2594 (−8·66)	2529 (−2·51)
210. V	Peramunneru (P)			See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
211. IV	Piriyapatna (M)	9/15/X	Piriyapatna	5·99	1828	3872	3404 (−12·09)	3108 (−8·70)
212. VI	Ponnampet (M)	9/12/VI	Virajpet	2·33	948	—	—	—
213. III	Puttur (M)	9/8/XX	Puttur	9·74	3428	—	—	—
214. II	Rabkavi Banhatti (M)*	9/5/XVI	Jamkhandi	3·62	7896	10566	9929 (−6·03)	9919 (−0·10)
215. I	Raichur (M)	9/16/X	Raichur	28·43	21795	22165	25034 (12·94)	26374 (5·35)
216. III	Ramanagaram (M)	9/1/XXV	Ramanagaram	4·96	7250	6099	3506 (−42·52)	5552 (58·36)
217. III	Ramdurg (M)	9/2/XVI	Ramdurg	3·57	4759	9452	8843 (−6·44)	8117 (−8·21)
218. II	Ranibennur (M)	9/9/XVIII	Ranibennur	3·36	8728	14851	7733 (−47·93)	13355 (72·70)
219. V	Raybag (M)	9/2/XV	Raybag	3·95	1714	—	—	—
220. II	Robertsonpet (M)			See (c) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration				
221. IV	Ron (M)	9/9/XIX	Ron	69·65	2808	7298	6664 (−8·69)	7089 (6·38)
222. IV	Sadalgi (M)	9/2/XVII	Chikodi	9·19	2539	—	—	—
223. III	Sagar (M)	9/17/IX	Sagar	8·48	6246	3103	3684 (18·72)	4927 (35·37)
224. IV	Sakleshpur (M)	9/11/XI	Maniarabad	1·18	2264	2140	804 (−62·43)	2270 (182·34)
225. IV	Saligram (M)	9/8/XXI	Udupi	14·69	1977	—	—	—
226. V	Sambre (TP)	9/2/XVIII	Belgaum	9·28	1080	—	—	—
227. IV	Sandur (M)	9/3/XI	Sandur	22·13	2990	—	—	—
228. VI	Sanivarsante (M)	9/12/VII	Somvarpet	0·72	543	—	—	—
229. III	Sankeshwar (M)	9/2/XIX	Hukeri	6·36	4174	—	—	—
230. V	Sargur (M)	9/15/XI	Heggadadevankote	0·78	1461	2284	Declassified	2265
231. III	Saundatti Yellamma (M)	9/2/XX	Parasgad	13·57	4490	9323	5315 (−42·99)	7189 (35·26)
232. III	Savanur (M)	9/9/XX	Savanur	5·49	3450	9796	9368 (−4·37)	8868 (−5·34)
233. IV	Sedam (M)	9/10/VIII	Sedam	11·00	2707	5503	4868 (−11·54)	Declassified
234. III	Shahabad (M)	9/10/IX	Chitapur	8·12	6873	5105	5607 (9·83)	6895 (22·97)
235. V	Shahabad A.C.C. (NAC)	9/10/X	Chitapur	7·85	1615	—	—	—

*After 1951, Rabkavi-Banhatti Municipal Town was formed by the merger of Rabkavi with Banhatti which were till then separate Municipal towns. The population of these two units stood as follows at the earlier censuses : *Rabkavi* : 5,748 (1901); 4,795 (1911); 4,530 (1921) 6,183 (1931); 6,730(1941) and 9,136(1951) *Banhatti* : 4,818(1901); 5,134(1911); 5,389(1921); 7,327(1931); 9,282(1941) and 11,551 (1951).

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
3362 (4·77)	4455 (32·51)	5457 (22·49)	5743 (5·24)	6531 (13·72)	7669 (17·42)	3974	916	948	952	V	Nyamati (M)	206
See (h) Uncer Mangalore Urban Agglomeration										IV	Padavu(M)	207
3016 (25·30)	4271 (41·61)	5750 (34·63)	7508 (30·57)	10656 (41·93)	14164 (32·92)	3264	855	914	931	IV	Pandavapura (M)	208
2750 (8·74)	3534 (28·51)	4480 (26·77)	5913 (31·99)	9004 (52·27)	14435 (60·32)	2197	881	929	916	IV	Pavagada (M)	209
See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration										V	Peramunnuru (P)	210
3216 (3·47)	3957 (23·04)	4778 (20·75)	6075 (27·15)	7411 (21·99)	10039 (35·46)	1676	912	928	920	IV	Piriyapatna (M)	211
—	—	—	2621	3265 (24·57)	4367 (33·75)	1874	800	879	896	VI	Ponnampet (M)	212
7822	9563 (22·26)	11197 (17·09)	12498 (11·62)	17483 (39·89)	20103 (14·99)	2064	912	900	935	III	Puttur (M)	213
13510 (36·20)	16012 (18·52)	20687 (29·20)	28871 (39·56)	37509 (29·92)	51693 (37·81)	14280	962	938	966	II	Rabkavi-Banhatti (M)	214
27910 (5·82)	34972 (25·30)	54032 (54·50)	63329 (17·21)	79831 (26·06)	124762 (56·28)	4388	950	924	933	I	Raichur (M)	215
6571 (18·35)	8882 (35·17)	16021 (80·38)	17492 (9·18)	31442 (79·75)	44005 (39·96)	8872	915	917	930	III	Ramanagaram (M)	216
9693 (19·42)	11496 (18·60)	13227 (15·06)	15986 (20·86)	19697 (23·21)	27555 (39·89)	7718	979	968	983	III	Ramdurg (M)	217
16411 (22·88)	16994 (3·55)	25282 (48·77)	31304 (23·82)	40749 (30·17)	58118 (42·62)	17297	918	922	933	II	Ranibennur (M)	218
—	—	5926	De-classified	12241	9635 (−21·29)	2439	—	900	885	V	Raybag (M)	219
See (c) under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration										II	Robertsonpet (M)	220
7163 (1·04)	7686 (7·30)	8978 (16·81)	10890 (21·30)	13097 (20·27)	16363 (24·94)	238	950	995	998	IV	Ron (M)	221
—	—	11887	13479 (13·39)	12508 (−7·20)	13911 (11·22)	1514	999	939	950	IV	Sadalgi (M)	222
5696 (14·22)	7513 (31·90)	12537 (66·87)	20414 (62·83)	27573 (35·07)	35648 (29·29)	4204	852	910	942	III	Sagar (M)	223
2925 (28·85)	3620 (23.76)	5578 (54·09)	7935 (42.26)	11154 (40.57)	12025 (7.81)	10191	815	860	865	IV	Sakleshpur (M)	224
—	—	—	—	—	13228	900	—	—	1230	IV	Saligram (M)	225
—	—	—	—	—	6309	680	—	—	950	V	Sambre (TP)	226
4226	5529 (30.83)	5967 (7.92)	De-classified	—	17698	800	—	—	931	IV	Sandur (M)	227
—	—	—	1391	2063 (44.00)	2691 (34.35)	3738	956	937	895	VI	Sanivarsante (M)	228
—	—	13186	15045 14.10)	18950 (25.96)	24018 (26.74)	3776	905	915	931	III	Sankeshwar M)	229
2069 (−8.65)	3033 (46.59)	3634 (19 82)	4559 (26.55)	5587 (21.48)	7544 (35.03)	9672	941	931	975	V	Sargur M)	230
7175 (—.19)	8730 (21.67)	10030 (14 89)	12299 (22·62)	16011 30·18)	26404 (64.91)	1946	946	978	990	III	Saundatti-Yellamma (M)	231
10876 (22.64)	12628 (16.11)	14784 (17.07)	16930 (14.52)	18302 (8·10)	25053 (36.89)	4563	942	947	940	III	Savanur (M)	232
5280	5619 (6.42)	8387 (49·26)	8527 (1·67)	11378 (33·43)	15823 (39·07)	1438	962	966	967	IV	Sedam (M)	233
8896 (29.02)	10152 (14.12)	16550 (63.02)	20454 23.59)	23560 (15·19)	38807 (64·72)	4779	985	948	951	III	Shahabad (M)	234
—	—	—	—	6249	8509 (36,17)	1084	—	875	895	V	Shahabad A. C. C. (NAC)	235

TOWN

STATEMENT—I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk	Area in (Sq. Kms)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of 1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
236.	IV Shahpur (M) .	9/10/XI	Shahpur	3·73	2949	—	—	—
237.	IV Shiggaon (M) .	9/9/XXI	Shiggaon	31·39	2354	—	—	4811
238.	III Shikarpur (M) .	9/17/X	Shikarpur	17·89	3647	5007	4970 (—0·74)	4366 (—12·15)
239.	I Shimoga (M) .	9/17/XI	Shimoga	16·26	25748	6240	13118 (110·22)	15090 (15·03)
240.	IV Shirhatti (M)	9/9/XXII	Shirhatti	2·81	2209	4393	5008 (14·00)	4317 (—13·80)
241.	III Shorapur (M) .	9/10/XII	Shorapur	5·80	4270	8271	8043 (—2·76)	12748 (58·50)
242.	V Shravanbelgola (M)	9/11/XII	Channarayapatna	2·25	872	1926	Declassified	1923
243.	IV Shrirangapattana (M)*	9/14/XI	Shrirangapattana	11·62	3334	8584	7457 (—13·13)	7217 (—3·22)
244.	IV Siddapur (M) .	9/19/XI	Siddapur	18·52	2062	—	—	—
245.	III Sidlaghatta (M)	9/13/XIV	Sidlaghatta	2·03	3589	7636	6512 (—14·72)	3697 (—43·23)
246.	IV Sindgi (M) . .	9/5/XVII	Sindgi	1·46	2761	—	—	—
247.	III Sindhnr (M) .	9/16/XI	Sindhnur	3·67	4690	5242	5578 (6·41)	4623 (—17·12)
248.	III Sira (M) . .	9/18/VIII	Sira	5·92	4697	4059	5573 (37·30)	5596 (0·41)
249.	IV Siralkoppa (M) .	9/17/XII	Shikarpur	1·80	1734	2270	Declassified	2230
250.	III Sirsi (M) . .	9/19/XII	Sirsi	9·28	6747	6125	6372 (4·03)	6268 (—1·63)
251.	III Siruguppa (M) .	9/3/XII	Siruguppa	30·06	4385	5805	5708 (—1·67)	6129 (7·38)
252.	IV Someshwar (P) .			See (*i*) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
253.	V Somvarpet (M) .	9/12/VIII	Somvarpet	1·33	1453	1745		Declassified
254.	V Sorab (M) . .	9/17/XIII	Sorab	1·89	1210	1622	1792 10·48	1482 (—17.30)
255.	VI Sringeri (M) .	916/IX	Sringeri	0·46	883	2430	2971 (22·26)	1889 (—36·42)
256.	IV Srinivaspur (M) .	9/13/XV	Srinivaspur	1·84	2109	3158	3430 (8·61)	3119 (—9·07)
257.	IV Sulya (M) . .	9/8/XXIII	Sulya	17·13	1855	—	—	—
258.	VI Suntikoppa (M) .	9/12/IX	Somvarpet	0·16	505	—	—	—
259	III Suratkal (M) .	9/8/XXIV	Mangalore	13·37	3943	—	—	—
260.	IV Talikota (M) .	9/5/ VIII	Muddebihal	2·79	3052	6610	6678 (1·03)	8515 (27·51)
261.	III Tarikere (M)	9/6/X	Tarikere	2·28	3926	10161	6618 (—34·89)	7858 (18·74)
262.	IV Tekkalakote (M) .	9/3/XIII	Siruguppa	43·25	2749	—	—	—
263	IV Terdal (M) . .	9/5/XIX	Jamkhandi	1·06	3130	6125	6157 (0·52)	5912 (—3·98)

*Formerly known as Srirangapatna

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	Census)	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
—	5146	10513 (104 29)	11770 (12 01)	14259 (21 09)	17981 (26 10)	4821	1022	1009	1043	IV	Shahpur (M)	236
5092 (5 84)	5720 (12 33)	7360 (28 67)	De-classified	11914	14985 (25 78)	477	—	936	936	IV	Shiggaon (M)	237
4872 (11 59)	5785 (18 74)	7753 (34 02)	12564 (62 05)	17207 (36 95)	22485 (30 67)	1257	923	926	959	III	Shikarpur (M)	238
20661 (36 92)	27712 (34 13)	46524 (67 88)	63764 (37 06)	102709 (61 08)	151783 (47 78)	9335	874	880	911	I	Shimoga (M)	239
5658 (31 06)	6415 (13 28)	6569 (2 40)	7692 (17 16)	9278 (20 62)	13307 (43 43)	4736	929	920	947	IV	Shirhatti (M)	240
12673 (—0 59)	11836 (—6 60)	18352 (55 05)	17689 (—3 61)	21056 (19 03)	25595 (21 56)	4413	1036	1013	991	III	Shorapur (M)	241
2371 (23 30)	2709 (14 26)	2910 (7 42)	3231 (11 03)	3627 (12 26)	5441 (50 01)	2418	998	1015	775	V	Shravan belgola (M)	224
6300 (—12 71)	7678 21.87)	10433 (35 88)	11423 (9 49)	1410 (23 44)	18137 28 63)	1561	959	962	972	IV	Shrirangapattana (M)	243
—	—	—	—	—	11289	610	—	—	922	IV	Siddapur (M)	244
6368 (72.25)	7203 (14 05)	9205 (26 74)	12564 (36 49)	16413 (30 64)	22490 (37 03)	11079	970	940	936	III	Sidlaghatta (M)	245
—	—	—	—	10178	15811 (55 34)	10829	—	965	798	IV	Sindgi (M)	246
5553 (20 19)	6377 (14 84)	7516 (17 86)	9455 (25 80)	14317 (51 42)	25875 (80 73)	7050	941	916	944	III	Sindhnur (M)	247
6894 (23 20)	6797 (—1 41)	12182 (79 23)	15408 (26 48)	18295 (18 76)	27665 (51 18)	4673	944	943	925	III	Sira (M)	248
2855 (28 03)	3321 (16 32)	5207 (56 64)	7755 (49 08)	9262 (19 43)	10518 (23 56)	5843	888	954	967	IV	Siralkoppa (M)	249
7109 (13 42)	10451 (47 01)	13226 (26 55)	21250 (60 59)	28576 (34 54)	38907 (36 15)	4193	887	920	941	III	Sirsi (M)	250
5892 (—3 87)	6037 (2 46)	7055 (16 86)	De-classified	14897	33350 (56 74)	777	—	1016	970	III	Siruguppa (M)	251
			See (j) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Someshwar (P)	252
Declassified			5137	6281 (22 27)	6936 (10 43)	5215	842	881	883	V	Somvarpet (M)	253.
1661 (12 08)	2425 (46 00)	3243 (33 73)	4327 (33 43)	5439 (25 70)	6686 (22 93)	3538	861	894	931	V	Sorab (M)	254.
2579 (36 53)	2493 (—3 33)	2794 (12 07)	3343 (19 65)	3379 (11 85)	4272 (14 26)	9287	818	844	819	VI	Sringeri (M)	255.
3812 (22 22)	4412 (15 74)	5978 (35 49)	6812 (13 95)	8737 (28 26)	12433 (42 30)	6757	971	980	964	IV	Srinivaspur (M)	256.
—	—	—	—	—	10394	607	—	—	921	IV	Sulya (M)	257.
—	—	—	1306	1499 (14 78)	2166 (44 50)	13538	651	778	826	VI	Suntikoppa (M)	258.
—	—	—	—	—	25998	1945	—	—	945	III	Suratkal (M)	259.
7691 (—9 68)	8259 (7 39)	10154 (22 94)	12811 (26 17)	14537 (13 47)	18336 (26 13)	6572	997	981	944	IV	Talikota (M)	260.
8211 (4 49)	8858 (7 88)	12343 (39 34)	15620 (26 55)	20022 (28 18)	23929 (19 51)	10495	921	924	935	III	Tarikere (M)	261
—	6630	7624 (14 99)	Declassified	10929	14754 (35 00)	341	—	999	1018	IV	Tekkalakote (M)	262.
6170 (4 36)	7295 (18 23)	10387 (42 39)	12168 (17 15)	15337 (26 04)	19083 (24 42)	18003	974	946	982	IV	Terdal (M)	263.

TOWN

STATEMENT-I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taulk	Area in (Sq. Kms.)	No. of Households including houseless households (1981 Census)	Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
264.	III Tiptur (M)	9/18/IX	Tiptur	3·52	5753	3560	2531 (−28·90)	4311 (70·33)
265.	IV Tirthahalli (M)	9/17/XIV	Tirthahalli	5·91	2228	2623	2718 (3·62)	3336 (22·74)
266.	V Tirumakudal Narsipur (M)	9/15/XII	Tirumakudal Narsipur	1·03	1700	2406	4033 (67·62)	4765 (18·22)
267.	V Tonse West (P)	9/8/XXV	Udupi	6.52	1307	—	—	—
268.	I Tumkur (M)	9/18/X	Tumkur	15·32	19000	11888	6039 (−49·20)	14246 (135·90)
269	V Turuvekere (M)	9/18/XI	Turuvekere	3·77	1708	2333	2685 (15·09)	1936 (−27·90)
270	III Udupi (M)*	9/8/XXVI	Udupi	9·71	5616	8041	10871 (35·19)	11882 (9·30)
271	III Ullal (TP)			See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
272	IV Vijayapura (M)	9/1/XXVI	Devanhalli	14·55	3011	4008	4376 (9·18)	3730 (−14·76)
273	IV Virajpet (M)	9/12/X	Virajpet	2·83	2312	4283	3712 (−13·33)	3166 (−14·71)
274	IV Wadi (TP)	9/10/XIII	Chitapur	13·70	3342	—	—	—
275	VI Wadi A C C (NAC)	9/10/XIV	Chitapur	6·91	797	—	—	—
276	III Yadgir (M)	9/10/XV	Yadgir	14·95	6827	6271	10945	11992
277	III Yelahanka (M)			See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			(74.53)	(9.57)
278	V Yelandur (M)	9/15/XIII	Yelandur	0·34	1267	3303	Declassified	
279	V Yelbarga (M)	9/16/XII	Yelbarga	1·15	1433	—	—	—
280	IV Yellapur (M)	9/19/XIII	Yellapur	64·60	2102	—	—	—
281	V Y. N. Hosakote (M)	9/18/XII	Pavagada	0·95	1252	—	—	—

*Formerly known as Udipi

DIRECTORY

AND GROWTH HISTORY

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town		Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
5160 (19·69)	7513 (45·60)	11803 (57·10)	15558 (31·81)	22592 (45·21)	30468 (34·86)	8656	900	853	889	III	Tiptur (M)	264.
3538 (6·06)	5226 (47·71)	6249 (19·58)	8510 (36·18)	10645 (25·09)	12174 (14·36)	2060	879	896	936	IV	Tirthahalli (M)	265.
2806 (—41·15)	3587 (27·83)	5374 (49·82)	5868 (9·19)	6820 (16·22)	8910 (30·65)	8910	869	928	914	V	Tirumakudal Narsipur (M)	266
—	—	—	5925	7331 (23·73)	8306 (13·30)	1274	1256	1189	1161	V	Tonse West (P)	267.
18196 (27·73)	21893 (20·32)	35999 (64·43)	47277 (31·33)	70476 (49·07)	108670 (54·19)	7093	867	859	888	I	Tumkur (M)	268
2136 (10·33)	2678 (25·37)	3732 (39·36)	4983 (33·52)	6536 (31·17)	8988 (37·52)	2384	886	948	973	V	Turuvekere (M)	269
14833 (24·84)	18043 (21·64)	20451 (13·35)	24610 (20·34)	29753 (20·90)	33413 (12·30)	3441	1034	1024	1010	III	Udupi (M)	270.
See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration										III	Ullal (TP)	271.
3820 (2·41)	4607 (20·60)	6456 (40·13)	8223 (27·37)	11550 (40·46)	17212 (49·02)	1183	998	984	966	IV	Vijayapura (M)	272.
3832 (21·04)	4106 (7·15)	6138 (49·49)	8138 (32·58)	9782 (20·20)	11676 (19·36)	4126	794	852	878	IV	Virajpet (M)	273.
—	—	—	—	—	18092	1321	—	—	940	IV	Wadi (TP)	274
—	—	—	—	764	3343 (337·57)	484	—	687	672	VI	Wadi ACC (NAC)	275.
19380 (61·61)	17661 (—8·87)	22039 (24·79)	25764 (16·90)	32756 (27·14)	40569 (23·85)	2714	1003	993	958	III	Yadgir (M)	276.
See (q) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration										III	Yalahanka (M)	277.
3453	3637 (5·33)	4056 (11·52)	4578 (12·87)	5132 (12·10)	6710 (30·75)	19735	988	932	919	V	Yelandur (M)	278.
—	—	3760	Declassified		7551	6566	—	—	1013	V	Yelbarga(M)	279.
—	—	—	—	6275	11792 (87·92)	183	—	900	912	IV	Yellapur (M)	280.
—	—	4014	4790 (19·33)	6177 (28·96)	7508 (21·55)	7903	918	929	930	V	Y.N. Hosakote (M)	281.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

STATEMENT II: PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS 1979

COLUMN 2 : CLASS AND NAME OF TOWN :

This column is the same as column 2 of Statement I and does not need any explanation. Unlike in Statement I here the civic administration status of the town is omitted.

COLUMNS 3 TO 5 : PHYSICAL ASPECTS :

These columns deal with the rainfall and temperature data. It is common knowledge that meteorological observatories have not been established in each and every town, even though most of the towns do have rain-guages and due arrangements have been made to record the rainfall data all through the year. The Director General of Observatories has furnished data on rainfall, maximum and minimum temperature in respect of towns having observatories. These figures are standard normals based on the data for 30 years from 1931 to 1960, and are distinguished in the statement by placing an asterisk mark at the top right hand side of the figure. Information of this type is available only for a few towns.

In so far as the data on rainfall is concerned, for most of the remaining towns the particulars have been supplied by the local officers and cross-checked for acceptability with the data furnished by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The rainfall figures are in millimetres and represent the annual average based on the actual figures relating to the preceding ten years. In case of non-availability of even this type of information, the particulars relating to the nearest town are reported under this column with the distinguishing notation N being placed at the top right hand side of the figure.

In columns 4 and 5 information on temperature is presented in degree centigrade. As stated above the asterisk mark here indicates that the information has been furnished by the Director General of Observatories. Such information is not available for most of the towns. Instead of putting a dash in these columns for such towns the data furnished by the Director General of Observatories as pertaining to a town situated at almost the same altitude and in the proximity of the referent town are reported with the substitute notation N to denote that the data does not actually relate to the town and should therefore be regarded as very approximate.

COLUMNS 6 TO 12 : NAME OF AND ROAD DISTANCE FROM STATE Hqs; DISTRICT Hqs; SUB-DIVISION/TALUK Hqs; NEAREST CITY WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND MORE; RAILWAY STATION; BUS ROUTE; NAVIGABLE RIVER OR CANAL (IF WITHIN 10 KMS) :

The column headings are self explanatory and are intended to indicate the location of various important centres with reference to the town concerned. If the referent town itself happens to be mentioned in these columns the distance is recorded as 'O' (Zero) and in all other cases the road distances are given in kilometers. In column 8 the name of the sub-division to which the taluk (in which the town is located) belongs as well as the name of the taluk to which the town belongs are mentioned along with road distances in the same order one below the other. In column 9, the name of the nearest city with a population of 100,000 and more according to 1981 census and road distance thereto is mentioned in respect of each and every town even if the referent town itself has a population of 100,000 and more.

The proximity by road alone is taken into consideration for filling up this column and as such cities belonging to adjacent States also find an occassional mention in this column.

Column 10 refers to the nearest railway station and distance thereto by road. In a few cases though the name of the railway station is the same as that of the referent town the distance indicated is other than zero because of the fact that the station is actually located beyond the jurisdiction of the referent town.

In case the reference town is enjoying bus route facility (i.e. road transport) the name of the town is mentioned in column 11 and the distance is recorded as zero. Names of bus routes passing through or originating from the town are not indicated here. If there is a navigable river or a navigable canal at a distance of 10 kilometres or less from the referent town then the name of the river or the canal is indicated in column 12. To differentiate between a river and a canal the abbreviations (R) and (C) are made use of and the distance from the town to the navigable waterway is mentioned thereafter. It may incidentally be stated that in Karnataka there are very few navigable rivers and practically no navigable canals.

STATEMENT—II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from		
		Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in-Deggree Centigrade)		State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	VI Adityapatna	699·0N	36·9N	12·9N	Bangalore-124	Tumkur-54	Tiptur-33 Turuvekere-32
2.	IV Afzalpur	625·0	37·0N	10·0N	Bangalore-624	Gulbarga-56	Gulbarga-56 Afzalpur-0
3.	V Ajjampur	559·2	38·1N	13·1N	Bangalore-232	Chikmagalur-62	Tarikere-22 Tarikere-22
4.	III Aland	767·0	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-661	Gulbarga-43	Gulbarga-43 Aland-0
5.	IV Alnavar	1101·1	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-460	Dharwad-32 *	Dharwad-32 Dharwad-32
6.	V Alpe	See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
7.	VI Alur	858·3	36·2N	11·1N	Bangalore-198	Hassan-13	Sakleshpur-27 Alur-0
8.	IV Amaravati	See Hospet Urban Agglomeration					
9.	V Ambikanagar	1349·3N	41·1N	14·0N	Bangalore-500	Karwar-180	Karwar-180 Haliyal-45
10.	IV Anekal	913·4	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35 Anekal-0
11.	IV Ankola	3607·1	35·8N	16·5N	Bangalore-487	Karwar-34	Kumta-40 Ankola-0
12.	IV Annigeri	665·5	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-454	Dharwad-55	Dharwad-55 Navalgund-18
13.	IV Arkalgud	824·0	36·2N	11·1N	Bangalore-200	Hassan-30	Sakleshpur-45 Arkalgud-0
14.	III Arsikere	691·5	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-170	Hassan-42	Hassan-42 Arsikere-0
15.	III Athni	539·8	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-598	Belgaum-148	Chikodi-74 Athni-0
16.	V Aurad	768·8	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-707	Bidar-42	Bidar-42 Aurad-0
17.	V Badaga-Bettu-To	4128·1	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-409	Mangalore-59	Coondapoor-38 Udupi-5
18.	IV Badami	642·0	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-499	Bijapur-113	Bagalkot-40 Badami-0
19.	II Bagalkot	642·5	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-492	Bijapur-90	Baglalkot-0 Bagalkot-0
20.	V Bagepalli	812·0	38·1N	13·1N	Bangalore-97	Kolar-95	Chikballapur-41 Bagepalli-0
21.	III Bailhongal	660·0	38·1N	33·1N	Bangalore-494	Belgaum-44	Bailhongal-0 Bailhongal-0
22.	IV Bainduru	4783·6	35·8N	16·5N	Bangalore-415	Mangalore-129	Coondapoor-34 Coondapoor-34
23.	IV Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	See(c) Under Banglore Urban Agglomeration					
24.	V Banavar	543·4	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-181	Hassan-57	Hassan-57 Arsikere-14
25.	I Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	See (a) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	See constituent units					
(a)	I Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	923·7*	36·2*	11·7*	Bangalore-0	Bangalore-0	Bangalore-0 Bangalore-0
(b)	III B.E.L. Township	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-9	Bangaloie-9	Bangalore-9 Bangalore-9

N: Nearest place of about the same altitude for which data are available

* : Proper name of the district headquarters city is Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation. The district/sub divisional level offices are located in Dharwad segment of the city. The distances are reckoned accordingly.

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from						
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
9	10	11	12		2	1
Tumkur-54	Ammasandra-2	Adityapatna-0	—	VI	Adityapatna	1.
Gulbarga-56	Dudhani-16	Afzalpur-0	—	IV	Afzalpur	2.
Shimoga-68	Ajjampur-0	Ajjampur-0	—	V	Ajjampur	3
Gulbarga-43	Ghangapur Road-32	Aland-0	—	III	Aland	4.
Hubli-Dharwad-49	Alnavar-0	Alnavar-0	—	IV	Alnavar	5.
	See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			V	Alpe	6.
Mysore-133	Alur-0	Alur-0	—	VI	Alur	7.
	See Hospet Urban Agglomeration			IV	Amaravati	8.
Hubli-Dharwad-100	Dandeli-24	Ambikanagar-0	—	V	Ambikanagar	9.
Bangalore-35	Anekal Road-4 (Kavalhoshalli)	Anekal-0	—	IV	Anekal	10.
Hubli-Dharwad-120	Hubli-120	Ankola-0	Gangavali(R)-8	IV	Ankola	11.
Gadag-Betigeri-20	Annigeri-0	Annigeri-0	—	IV	Annigeri	12.
Mysore-111	Holenarsipur-23	Arkalgud-0	—	IV	Arkalgud	13.
Tumkur-97	Arsikere-0	Arsikere-0	—	III	Arsikere	14
Sangli-40 (Maharashtra)	Shedbal-35	Athni-0	—	III	Athni	15.
Nanded-135 (Maharashtra)	Kamalnagar-30	Aurad-0	—	V	Aurad	16.
Mangalore-59	Mangalore-59	Badagabettu-76-0	Kodavur(R)-8	V	Badaga-Bettu-76	17.
Gadag-Betigeri-70	Badami-5 (Adgal)	Badami-0	—	IV	Badami	18.
Bijapur-90	Bagalkot-0	Bagalkot-0	—	II	Bagalkot	19.
Bangalore-97	Chikballapur-41	Bagepalli-0	—	V	Bagepalli	20.
Belgaum-44	Belgaum-44	Bailhongal-0	—	III	Bailhongal	21.
Mangalore-129	Sagar-70	Bainduru-0	Uppunda(R)-0	IV	Bainduru	22.
	See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	23.
Shimoga-96	Banavar-0	Banavar-0	—	V	Banavar	24.
	See (a) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			I	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	25.
	See constituent units					
Tumkur-70	Bangalore-0	Bangalore-0	—	(a) I	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Bangalore Development Authority	
Bangalore-9	Yeshwantapur-4	B.E.L. Township-0	—	(b) III	B.E.L. Township	

STATEMENT-II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects: Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in Degree Centrigrade): Maximum	Temperature (in Degree Centrigrade): Minimum	Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from: State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	819·0	36·5N	11·7N	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10 Bangalore-10
(d) III	Devarajivanahalli	923·7N	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8 Bangalore-8
(e) III	H.A. Sanitary Board	819·2N	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-13	Bangalore-13	Bangalore-13 Bangalore-13
(f) IV	HAL Township	819·0N	36·9*	11·7*	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12 Bangalore-12
(g) IV	Hebbal	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8 Bangalore-8
(h) V	H.M.T. Township	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10 Bangalore-10
(i) VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10 Bangalore-10
(j) III	I.T.I. Notified Area	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-14	Bangalore-14	Bangalore-14 Bangalore-14
(k) V	Jalahalli (P) (Excluding the area under Bangalore (C), B.E.L. Township and H.M.T. Township)	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10 Bangalore-10 Bangalore-10
(l) IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10
(m) IV	Kalagondahalli	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6 Bangalore-6
(n) IV	Kengeri	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-16	Bangalore-16	Bangalore-16 Bangalore-16
(o) IV	Krishnarajapura	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12 Bangalore-12
(p) V	Lingarajapura	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6 Bangalore-6
(q) III	Yelahanka	923·7N	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-15	Bangalore-15	Bangalore-15 Bangalore-15
26. III	Bangarapet	986·9	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-90	Kolar-18	Kolar-18 Bangarapet-0
27. IV	Bannur	638·2N	36·2N	12·9N	Bangalore-128	Mysore-23	Mysore-23 T. Narsipur-16
28. III	Bantval	4541·9	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-325	Mangalore-25	Mangalore-25 Bantval-0
29. III	Basavakalyan . . .	638·4	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-643	Bidar 80	Bidar-80 Basavakalyan-0
30. IV	Basavana Bagevadi .	568·0	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-500	Bijapur-45	Bijapur-45 Basavana Bagewadi-0
31. V	Belakavadi . . .	794·0N	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-122	Mandya-47	Mandya-47 Malvalli-18
32. I	Belgaum . . .	See Belgaum Urban Agglomeration					
	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration . .	See constituent units					
(a) II	Belgaum . . .	1334·3	37·9*	9·7*	Bangalore-503	Belgaum-0	Belgaum-0 Belgaum-0
(b) III	Belgaum Cantonment .	1155·0	37·9N	9·7N	Bangalore-502	Belgaum-0	Belgaum-0 Belgaum-0
33. III	Belgaum Cantonment .	See Belgaum Urban Agglomeration					

*Source of data : Director General of Observatories.

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distances (in Kms) from				Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)		
9	10	11	12	2	1
Bangalore-10	Baiyyappanahalli-4	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval-0	—	(c) IV Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	
Bangalore-8	Bangalore East-2	Devarajivanahalli-0	—	(d) III Devarajivanahalli	
Bangalore-13	H.A. Sanitary Board-0	H.A. Sanitary Board Area-0	—	(e) III H.A. Sanitary Board	
Bangalore-12	H.A.L. Township-0	H.A.L. Township-0	—	(f) IV HAL Township	
Bangalore-8	Kodigehalli-4	Hebbal-0	—	(g) IV Hebbal	
Bangalore-10	Yeshwantpur-4	H.M.T. Township-0	—	(h) V H.M.T. Township	
Bangalore-10	Yeshwantpur-4	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township-0	—	(i) VI H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	
Bangalore-14	Krishnarajapura-1 (Vijinapura)	I.T.I. Area-0	—	(j) III I.T.I. Notified Area.	
Bangalore-10	Yeshwantpur-5	Jalahalli-0	—	(k) V Jalahalli (P (Excluding the area under Bangalore (C), B.E.L. Township and H.M.T. Township)	
Bangalore-10	Krishnaraja pura-3 (Vijinapura)	Kadenahalli-0	—	(l) IV Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	
Bangalore-6	Banglore East-3	Kalgondahalli-0	—	(m) IV Kalagondahalli	
Banglore-16	Kengeri-0	Kengeri-0		(n) IV Kengeri	
Bangalore-12	Krishnarajapura-3 (Vijinapura)	Krishnarajapua-0	—	(o) IV Krishnarajapura	
Bangalore-6	Bangalore East-3	Lingarajapura-0	—	(p) V Lingarajapura	
Bangalore-15	Yelahanka-0	Yelahanka-0	—	(q) III Yelahanka	
Bangalore-90	Bangarapet-0	Bangarapet-0	—	III Bangarapet	26.
Mysore-23	Mysore-23	Bannur-0	—	IV Bannur	27.
Mangalore-25	Bantval-0	Bantval-0	—	III Bantval	28.
Gulbarga-90	Bhalki-40	Basav akalyau-0	—	III Basavakalyan	29.
Bijapur-45	Basavana Bagevadi Road-24	Basavana Bagevadi-0	—	IV Basavana Bagevadi	30.
Mandya-47	Maddur-42	Belakavadi-0	—	V Belakavadi	31.
	See Belgaum Urban Agglomeration			I Belgaom	32.
—	See constituent units			Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	
Hubli-Dharwad-76	Belgaum-0	Belgaum-0	—	(a) II Belgaum	
Hubli-Dharwad-77	Belgaum-1	Belgaum Cant nment-0	—	(b) III Belgaum Cantonment	
	See Belgaum Urban	Agglomeration		III Belgaum Cantonment	33.

STATEMENT– II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from		
		Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in Degree-Centigrade)		State Haedquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	I Bellary	473·0	41·4*	14·0*	Bangalore-306	Bellary-0	Bellary-0 Bellary-0
35.	V Belluru	516·2	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-108	Mandya-60	Pandavapura-58 Nagamangala-20
36.	V Beltangadi	4320·0	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-310	Mangalore-60	Puttur-35 Beltangadi-0
37.	III B.E.E. Township			See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
38.	IV Belur	1280·5	36·2N	11·1N	Bangalore-220	Hassan-37	Sakleshpur-37 Belur-0
39.	V B.E.M.L. Nagar			See Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration			
40.	II Bhadravati			See Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration			
	Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration			See constituent units			
(a)	II Bhadravati	1050·4	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-255	Shimoga-20	Shimoga-20 Bhadravati-0
(b)	II Bhadravati New Town	1050·4	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-257	Shimoga-18	Shimoga-18 Bhadravati-2
41.	II Bhadravati New Town			See Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration			
42.	IV Bhalki	762·2	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-663	Bidar-45	Bidar-45 Bhalki-0
43.	III Bhatkal	4042·8	35·8N	16·5N	Bangalore-428	Karwar-126	Kumta-54 Bhatkal-0
44.	II Bidar	977·0	41·5*	12·8*	Bangalore-665	Bidar-0	Bidar-0 Bidar-0
45.	I Bijapur	676·5	41·5*	10·3*	Bangalore-549	Bijapur-o	Bijapur-0 Bijapur-0
46	IV Bilgi	613·4	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-512	Bijapur-60	Jamkhandi-38 Bilgi-0
47.	IV Birur	634·7N	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-213	Chikmagalur-47	Tarikere-22 Kadur-7
48.	IV Byadgi	514·2	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-320	Dharwad-112	Haveri-19 Byadgi-0
49.	III Challakere	477·2	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-201	Chitradurga-30	Chitradurga-30 Challakere-0
50.	III Chamrajnagar-Ramasamudram	782·7	38·1N	13·1N	Bangalore-198	Mysore-61	Nanjangud-37 Chamrajnagar-0
51.	IV Channagiri	690·5	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-261	Shimoga-42	Shimoga-42 Channagiri-0
52.	II Channapatna	877·0	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-57	Banglore-57	Ramanagaram-9 Channaptna-0
53.	IV Channarayapatna	713·1	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-150	Hassan-37	Hassan-37 Channarayapatna-0
54.	III Chikballapur	919·3	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-56	Kolar-60	Chikballapur-0 Chikballapur-0
55.	II Chikmagalur	658·6	36·2N	11·1N	Bangalore-251	Chikmagalur-0	Chikmagalur-0 Chikmgalur-0
56.	IV Chiknayakanhalli	719·0	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-134	Tumkur-64	Tiptur-30 Chiknayakanhalli-0
57.	III Chikodi	581·8	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-574	Belgaum-72	Chikodi-0 Chikodi-0
58.	IV Chincholi	1044·7	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-624	Gulbarga-86	Sedam-37 Chincholi-0
59.	III Chintamani	875·8	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-74	Kolar-32	Chikballapur-37 Chintamani-0
60.	IV Chitapur	748·8	41·1N	14·0N	Bangalore-623	Gulbarga-55	Sedam-30 Chitapur-0
61.	IV Chitgoppa	678·5	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-632	Bidar-52	Bidar-52 Homnabad-15

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Sl No	Class and Name of Town	Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigabte River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)	Nearest City with population of one lakh and more
1	2	10	11	12	9
	Bellary	Bellary-0	Bellary-0	—	Adoni-80 (Andhra Pradesh)
35.	Belluru	Mandya-60	Belluru-0	—	Mandya 60
36.	Beltangadi	Bantval-34	Beltangadi-0	—	Mangalore-60
37.	B.E.L. Township	See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
38.	Belur	Hassan-37	Belur-0	—	Shimoga-108
39.	B E.ML.Nagar	See Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration			
40.	Bhadravati	See Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration			
—	Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration	See constituent units			
	Bhadravati	Bhadravati-0	Bhadravati-0	—	Shimoga-20
	Bhadravati New Town	Bhadravati-2	Bhadravati-2	—	Shimoga-18
41.	Bhadravati New Town	See Bhadravati Agglomeration			
42.	Bhalki	Bhalki-0	Bhalki-0	—	Gulbarga-110
43.	Bhatkal	Talguppa-88	Bhatkal-0	—	Mangalore-144
44.	Bidar	Bidar-0	Bidar-0	—	Guibarga-112
45.	Bijapur	Bijapur-0	Bijapur-0	—	Solapur-106 (Maharashtra)
46.	Bilgi	Bagalkot-29	Bilgi-0	—	Bijapur-60
47.	Birur	Birur-0	Birur-0	—	Shimoga-65
48.	Byadgi	Byadgi-0	Byadgi-0	—	Davangere-60
49.	Challakere	Chitradurga-30	Challakere-0	—	Davangere-84
50.	Chamrajnagar-Ramasamudram	Chamrajnagar-0	Chamrajnagar-0	—	Mysore-61
51.	Channagiri	Holalkere-32	Channagiri-0	—	Shimoga-42
52.	Channapatna	Channapatna-0	Channapatna-0	—	Mandya-40
53.	Channarayapatna	Holenarsipur-26	Channarayapatna-0	—	Mysore-85
54.	Chikballapur	Chikballapur-0	Chikballapur-0	—	Bangalore-56
55.	Chikmagalur	Kadur-40	Chikmagalur-0	—	Shimoga-100
56.	Chiknayakanhalli	Banasandra-18	Chiknayakanhalli-0	—	Tumkur-64
57.	Chikodi	Chikodi Road-22	Chikodi-0	—	Belgaum-72
58.	Chincholi	Tandur-31	Chincholi-0	—	Gulbarga-86
59.	Chintamani	Chintamani-0	Chintamani-0	—	Bangalore-74
60.	Chitapur	Chitapur-0	Chitapur-0	—	Gulbarga-55
61.	Chitgoppa	Bidar-52	Chitgoppa-0	—	Gulbarga-80

STATEMENT—II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from		
		Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in Degree-Centigrate)		State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62.	II Chitradurga	655·2	38·1*	13·1*	Bangalore-200	Chitradurga-0	Chitradurga-0 Chitradurga-0
63.	III Coondapoor	3716·3	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-414	Mangalore-96	Coondapoor-0 Coondapoor-0
64.	III Dandeli	1349·3	41·1N	14·0N	Bangalore-481	Karwar-136	Karwar-136 Haliyal-24
65.	I Davangere	683·3	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-264	Chitradurga-65	Dafangere-0 Davangere-0
66.	IV Derebail	See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
67.	IV Devadurga	873·1	42·7N	13·8N	Bangalore-458	Raichur-60	Raichur-60 Devadurga-0
68.	IV Devanhalli	900·8	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35 Devanhalli-0
69.	III Devarajivanahalli	See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
70.	III Dodballapur	883·9	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-37	Bangalore-37	Bengalore-37 Dodballapur-0
71.	VI Donimalai Township	800·0	43·2N	14·0N	Bangalore-365	Bellary-60	Bellary-60 Sandur-10
72.	I Gadag-Betigeri	654·8	40·2*	13·0*	Bangalore-426	Dharwad-76	Gadag-0 Gadag-0
73.	III Gajendragarh	749·7	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-544	Dharwad-125	Gadag-55 Ron-27
74.	VI Ganeshgudi	1349·3N	41·1N	14·0N	Bangalore-500	Karwar-90	Karwar-90 Supa-3
75.	II Gangawati	607·9	41·1N	14·0N	Bangalore-370	Raichur-128	Koppal-48 Gangawati-0
76.	IV Gangoli	3716·3	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore 429	Mangalore-110	Coondapoor-15 Coondapoor-15
77.	IV Gauribidanur	705·1	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-76	Kolar-93	Chikballapur-33 Gauribidanur-0
78.	III Gokak	503·7	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-546	Belgaum-65	Bailhongal-52 Gokak-0
79.	IV Gokak Falls	503·7N	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-552	Belgaum-66	Bailhongal-58 Gokak-6
80.	V Gonikoppal	4844·1N	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-214	Madikeri-48	Madikeri-48 Virajpet-16
81.	V Gorur	770:3N	36,2N	11·1N	Bangalore-210	Hassan-24	Hassan-24 Hassan-24
82.	IV Gubbi	764·5N	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-88	Tumkur-19	Tumkur-19 Gubbi-0
83.	I Gudibanda	670·0	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-90	Kolar-95	Chikballapur-35 Gudibanda-0
84.	I Gulbarga	745·0	43·2*	10·0*	Bangalore-618	Gulbarga-0	Gulbarga-0 Gulbarga-0
85.	III Guledagudda	598·5	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-520	Bijapur-112	Bagalkot-24 Badami-24
86.	IV Gundlupet	896·7	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-201	Mysore-62	Nanjangud-38 Gundlupet-0
87.	IV Gurmatkal	972·6	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-556	Gulbarga-110	Yadgir-40 Yadgir-40
88.	IV Hadagalli	635·0	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-340	Bellary-140	Hospet-80 Hadagalli-0
89.	IV Haliyal	1133·4	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-456	Karwar-160	Karwar-160 Haliyal-0
90.	IV H.A.L. Township	See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
91.	IV Hangal	958·2	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-368	Dharwad-94	Savanur-35 Hangal-0

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from				Classs and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)			
9	10	11	12		2	1
Davangere-64	Chitradurga-0	Chitradurga-0	—	II	Chitradurga	62.
Mangalore-96	Mangalore-96	Coondapoor-0	Gangoli(R)-0	III	Coondapoor	63.
Hubli-Dharwad-70	Dandeli-0	Dandeli-0	—	III	Dandeli	64.
Shimoga-100	Davangere-0	Davangere-0	—	I	Davangere	65.
	See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	Derebail	66.
Raichur-60	Raichur-60	Devadurga-0	—	IV	Devadurga	67.
Bangalore-35	Devanhalli-0	Devanhalli-0	—	IV	Devanhalli	68.
	See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			III	Devarajivanahalli	69.
Bangalore-37	Dodballapur-0	Dodballapur-0	—	III	Dodballapur	70.
Bellary-60	Toranagallu-25	Donimalai Township-0	—	VI	Donimalai Township	71.
Hubli-Dharwad-56	Gadag-0	Gadag-0	—	I	Gadag-Betigeri	72.
Gadag-Betigeri-55	Mallapur-40	Gajendragarh-0	—	III	Gajendragarh	73
Hubli-Dharwad-80	Londa-25	Ganeshgudi-0	—	VI	Ganeshgudi	74.
Bellary-55	Ginigera-35	Gangawati-0	—	II	Gangawati	75.
Mangalore-110	Mangalore-110	Gangoli-0	Gangoli(R)-0	IV	Gangoli	76.
Bangalore-76	Gauribidanur-0	Gauribidanur-0	—	IV	Gauribidanur	77.
Belgaum-65	Gokak Road-12	Gokak-0	—	III	Gokak	78.
Belgaum-65	Gokak Road-6	Gokak Falls-0	—	IV	Gokak Falls	79.
Mysore-88	Krishnarajnagar-64	Gonikoppal-0	—	V	Gonikoppal	80.
Mysore-118	Hassan-24	Gorur-0	—	V	Gorur	81.
Tumkur-19	Gubbi-0	Gubbi-0	—	IV	Gubbi	82.
Bangalore-90	Gauribidanur-30	Gudibanda-0	—	V	Gudibanda	83.
Raichur-158	Gulbarga-0	Gulbarga-0	—	I	Gulbarga	84.
Gadag-Betigeri-94	Guledagudda Road-10	Guledagudda-0	—	III	Guledagudda	85.
Msyore-62	Nanjangud-38	Gundlupet-0	—	IV	Gundlupet	86.
Gulbarga-110	Yadgir-40	Gurmatkal-0	—	IV	Gurmatkal	87.
Davangere-65	Hagaribommanalli-44	Hadagalli-0	—	IV	Hadagalli	88.
Hubli-Dharwad-53	Alnavar-12	Haliyal-0	—	IV	Haliyal	89.
	See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	H.A.L. Township	90.
Hubli-Dharwad-74	Haveri-35	Hangal-0	—	IV	Hangal	91.

STATEMENT-II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road		
		Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in Degree-Centrigrade)		State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
92.	II Harihar	550·2	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-277	Chitradurga-79	Davangere-14 Harihar-0
93.	III Harpanahalli	730·3	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-294	Bellary-121	Hospet-80 Harpanahalli-0
94.	III H. A. Sanitary Board (Excluding HAL Township)	See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
95.	II Hassan	770·3	36·2*	11·1*	Bangalore-185	Hassan-0	Hassan-0 Hassan-0
96.	V Hatti Gold Mines	634·3	42·0@	12·0	Bangalore-447	Raichur-80	Lingsugur-20 Lingsugur-20
97.	III Haveri	778·7	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-335	Dharwad-95	Haveri-0 Haveri-0
98.	IV Hebbal	See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
99.	V Heggadadevankote	817·0	38·1N	13·1N	Bangalore-193	Mysore-52	Hunsur-29 Heggadadevan-kote-0
100.	IV Hirekerur	775·5	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-364	Dharwad-140	Haveri-47 Hirekerur-0
101.	III Hiriyur	470·3	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-159	Chitradurga-40	Chitradurga-40 Hiriyur-0
102.	V H.M.T. Township	See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
103.	VI H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
104.	V Holalkere	702·3	38·1N	13·1N	Bangalore-232	Chitradurga-35	Davangere-60 Holalkere-0
105.	III Holenarsipur	786·8	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-174	Hassan-32	Hassan-32 Holenarsipur-0
106.	III Hommabad	775·1	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-617	Bidar-52	Bidar-52 Hommabad-0
107.	IV Honavar	5843·3	35·8.*	16·5.*	Bangalore-426	Karwar-94	Kumta-22 Honavar-0
108.	V Hongahalli	722·5N	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-138	Mandya-38	Pandavapura-15 Shrirangapat-tana-18
109.	IV Honnali	657·8	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-312	Shimoga-42	Shimoga-42 Honnali-0
110.	VI Hosanagara	2180·2	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-342	Shimoga-73	Sagar-49 Hosanagara-0
111.	IV Hosdurga	606·4	38·1N	13·1N	Bangalore-198	Chitradurga-64	Davangere-90 Hosadurga-0
112.	IV Hoskote	983·2	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-26	Bangalore-26	Bangalore-26 Hoskote-0
113.	II Hospet	See Hospet Urban Agglomeration					
	Hospet Urban Agglomeration	See constituent units					
	(a) IV Amaravati	789·1	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-338	Bellary-66	Hospet-2 Hospet-2
	(b) II Hospet	619·4	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-340	Bellary-65	Hospet-0 Hospet-0
114.	I Hubli-Dharwad	744·2	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-406	Dharwad-0	Dharwad-0 Hubli-0
115.	IV Hukeri	771·7	40·2N	13·0N	Bailhongal-554	Belgaum-52	Belgaum-52 Hukeri-0
116.	IV Hungund	597·5	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-449	Bijapur-100	Bagalkot-48 Hungund-0
117.	III Hunsur	822·1	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-175	Mysore-43	Hunsur-0 Hunsur-0

@ Supplied by the Local Authority

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town		Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Namd of and Road Distance (in Kms) from: Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)
1	2		9	10	11	12
92.	Harihar	II	Davangere-14	Harihar-0	Harihar-0	—
93.	Harpanahalli	III	Davangere-40	Kotturu-26	Harpanahalli-0	—
94.	H. A. Sanitary Board (Excluding HAL Township)	III	See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
95.	Hassan	II	Mysore-121	Hassan-0	Hassan-0	—
96.	Hatti Gold Mines	V	Raichur-80	Raichur-80	Hatti Gold Mines-0	—
97.	Haveri	III	Davangere-70	Haveri-0	Haveri-0	—
98.	Hebbal	IV	See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
99.	Heggadadevankote	V	Mysore-52	Mysore-52	Heggadadevankote-0	—
100.	Hirekerur	IV	Davangere-64	Byadgi-32	Hirekerur-0	—
101.	Hiriyur	III	Davangere-104	Chitradurga-40	Hiriyur-0	—
102.	H.M.T. Township	V	See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
103.	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	VI	See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
104.	Holalkere	V	Davangere-60	Holalkere-5 (Arehalli)	Holalkere-0	—
105.	Holenarsipur	III	Mysore-88	Holenarsipur-0	Holenarsipur-0	—
106.	Homnabad	III	Gulbarga-64	Bhalki-46	Homnabad-0	—
107.	Honavar	IV	Hubli-Dharwad-186	Talguppa-66	Honavar-0	Sharavati(R)-0
108.	Hongahalli	V	Mysore-18	Krishnarajasagar-1	Hongahalli-0	—
109.	Honnali	IV	Shimoga-42	Holalkere-32 (Arehalli)	Honnali-0	—
110.	Hosannagara	VI	Shimoga-73	Anandapuram-26	Hosanagara-0	—
111.	Hosdurga	IV	Davangere-90	Hosdurga Road-19 (Mallappanahalli)	Hosdurga-0	—
112.	Hoskote	IV	Bangalore-26	White Field-10	Hoskote-0	—
113.	Hospet	II	See Hospet Urban Agglomeration			
	Hospet Urban Agglomeration		See constituent units			
	Amaravati	(a) IV	Bellary-66	Hospet-2	Amaravati-0	—
	Hospet	(b) II	Bellary-65	Hospet-0	Hospet-0	—
114.	Hubli-Dharwad	I	Gadag-Betigeri-56	Hubli-Dharwad-0	Hubli-Dharwad-0	—
115.	Hukeri	IV	Belgaum-52	Ghataprabha-15	Hukeri-0	—
116.	Hungund	IV	Bijapur-100	Bagalkot-48	Hungund-0	—
117.	Hunsur	III	Mysore-43	Krishnarajanagara-22	Hunsur-0	—

STATEMENT-II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance (in kms.) from		
		Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in Degree-Centirgrade)		State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
118.	III Ilkal	690·2	41·5N	10·7N	Bangalore-437	Bijapur-112	Bagalkot-60
119.	IV Indi	505·8	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-593	Bijapur-50	Hungund-12 Indi-0
120.	III I.T.I. Notified Area	See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					Indi-0
121.	V Jagalur	504·2	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-243	Chitradurga-45	Davangere-48
122.	V Jalahalli	See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					Jagalur-0
123.	III Jamkhandi	563·9	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-533	Bijapur-62	Jamkhandi-0
124.	V Jevargi	943·3	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-578	Gulbarga-40	Jamkhandi-0 Gulbarga-40
125.	IV Jog Falls	4378·4	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-375	Shimoga-102	Jevargi-0 Sagar-30
126.	IV Kadenahalli (includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	See (l) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					Sagar-30
127.	IV Kadur	634·7	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-206	Chikmagalur-39	Tarikere-29
128.	IV Kalagondahalli	See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					Kadur-0
129.	IV Kalghatgi	1069·5	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-405	Dharwad-35	Dharwad-34
130.	IV Kamalapuram	684·8	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-351	Bellary-75	Kalghatgi-0 Hospet-11
131.	IV Kamatgi	595·6N	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-473	Bijapur-99	Hospet-11 Bagalkot-24
132.	III Kampli	464·7	42·7N	13·8N	Bangalore-357	Bellary-51	Hungund-24 Hospet-32
133.	III Kanakapura	849·4	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-56	Bangalore-56	Hospet-32 Ramanagaram-26
134.	IV Kankanadi	See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					Kanakapura-0
135.	III Karkal	5805·2	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-378	Mangalore-45	Coondapoor-77
136.	III Karwar	3300·9	35·8N	16·5N	Bangalore-520	Karwar-0	Karkal-0 Karwar-0
137.	V Kavuru	See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					Karwar-0
138.	IV Kengeri	See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
139.	IV Kerur	667·7	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-514	Bijapur-86	Bagalkot-29
140.	IV Khanapur	1921·8	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-526	Belgaum-26	Badami-23 Belgaum-26
141.	VI Kodlipet	1997·0N	36·2N	11·1N	Bangalore-219	Madikeri-70	Khanapur-0 Madikeri-70
142.	II Kolar	800·0	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-70	Kolar-0	Somvarpet-30 Kolar-0
143.	II Kolar Gold Fields	See Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration					Kolar-0
	Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	See constituent units					
	(a) V. B. E.M.L. Nagar	689·3N	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-99	Kolar-29	Kolar-29 Bangarapet-12
148.	(b)II Kolar Gold Fields	720·0	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-102	Kolar-32	Kolar-32 Bangarapet-15
	(c)II Robertsonpet	689·3	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-103	Kolar-33	Kolar-33 Bangarapet-16

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from				Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more)	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)			
9	10	11	12		2	1
Bijapur-112	Bagalkot-60	Ilkal-0	—	III	Ilkal	118.
Bijapur-50	Indi Road-5	Indi-0	—	IV	Indi	119.
	See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			III	I.T.I. Notified Area	120.
Davangere-48	Chitradurga-45	Jagalur-0	—	V	Jagalur	121.
	See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			V	Jalahalli	122.
Bijapur-62	Kudachi-54	Jamkhandi-0	—	III	Jamkhandi	123.
Gulbarga-40	Shahabad-30	Jevargi-0	—	V	Jevargi	124
Shimoga-102	Talaguppa-15	Jog Falls-0	—	IV	Jog Falls	125.
	See (l) Under Bangalore Wrban Agglomeration			IV	Kadenhalli (includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	126.
Shimoga-72	Kadur-0	Kadur-0	—	IV	Kadur	127.
	See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	Kalagondahalli	128.
Hubli-Dharwad-26	Hubli-26	Kalghatgi-0	—	IV	Kalghatgi	129.
Bellary-75	Hospet-11	Kamalapuram-0	—	IV	Kamalapuram	130.
Bijapur-99	Bagalkot-24	Kamatgi-0	—	IV	Kamatgi	131.
Bellary-51	Hospet-32	Kampli-0	—	III	Kampli	132.
Bangalore-56	Ramanagram-26	Kanakapura-0	—	III	Kanakapura	133.
	See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	Kankanadi	134.
Mangalore-45	Mangalore-45	Karakal-0	Suvarna(R)-8	III	Karkal	135.
Hubli-Dharwad-157	Hubli-157	Karwar-0	Kali (R)-0	III	Karwar	136.
	See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			V	Kavuru	137.
	See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	Kengeri	138.
Gadag-Betigeri-90	Badami-23 (Adgal)	Kerur-0	—	IV	Kerur	139.
Belgaum-26	Khanapur-0	Khanapur-0	—	IV	Khanapur	140.
Mangalore-140	Sakleshpur-35	Kodlipet-0	—	VI	Kodlipet	141.
Bangalor-70	Kolar-0	Kolar-0	—	II	Kolar	142.
	See Kolar Gold Field Urban Agglomeration			II	Kolar Gold Fields	143
	See constituent units				1. Kolar Gold Fields Urban 2. Agglomeration	
Bangalore-99	B.E.M.L. Nagar-0	B.E.M.L. Nagar-0	—	(a) V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	
Bangalore-102	Oorgaum-1	Kolar Gold Fields-0	—	(b) II	Kolar Gold Fields	
Bangalore-103	Oorgaum-1	Robertsonpet-0	—	(c) II	Robertsonpet	

STATEMENT-II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance (in kms.) from		
		Rainfall (in m. m.)	Temperature (in Degree-Centigrade)		State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
144.	III Kollegal	926·8	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-140	Mysore-64	Mysore-64 Kollegal-0
145.	V Konanur	758·3	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-205	Hassan-59	Sakleshpur-92 Arkalgud-24
146.	III Konnur	503·7N	41·8N	10·3N	Bangalore-556	Belgaum-60	Bailhongal-62 Gokak-14
147.	VI Koppa	2730·0	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-310	Chikmagalur-90	Chilmagalur-90 Koppa-0
148.	III Koppal	624·3	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-372	Raichur-175	Koppal-0 Koppal-0
149.	V Koratagere	748·5	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-84	Tumkur-26	Madhugiri-16 Koratagere-0
150.	V Kotekara	See (e) Under Mangalor Urban Agglomeration					
151.	IV Kotturu	730·3	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-270	Bellary-75	Hospet-65 Kudligi-20
152.	IV Krishnarajanagara	860·7	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-179	Mysore-40	Hunsur-22 Krishnarajana-gara-0
153.	IV Krishnarajapura	See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
154.	IV Krishnarajpet	663·2	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-157	Mandya-56	Pandavapura-29 Krishnarajpet-0
155.	IV Kudachi	737·6	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-610	Belgaum-127	Chikodi-45 Raybag-20
156.	IV Kudligi	586.0	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-290	Bellary-75	Hospet-48 Kudligi-0
157.	VI Kudmanglur	1682·1N	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-226	Madikeri-38	Madikeri-38 Somvarpet-20
158.	V Kudremukh Mines Area	2171·3N	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-360	Chikmagalur-109	Chikmagalur-109 Mudigere-76
159.	VI Kumsi	1250·0	41·5N	12.8N	Bangalore-300	Shimoga-26	Shimoga-26 Shimoga-26
160.	III Kumta	3161·4	35·8N	16·5N	Bangalore-448	Karwar-72	Kumta-0 Kumta-0
161.	IV Kundgol	685·5	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-410	Dharward-38	Savanur-48 Kundgol-0
162.	IV Kunigal	755·2	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-70	Tumkur-40	Tumkur-40 Kunigal-0
163.	V Kushalnagar	1682·1N	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-218	Madikeri-30	Madikeri-30 Somvarpet-28
164.	IV Kushtagi	567·0	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-398	Raichur-145	Lingsugur-69 Kushtagi-0
165.	III Lakshmeshwar	757·9	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-368	Dharwad-70	Savanur-25 Shirhatti-19
166.	V Lingarajapura	See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
167.	IV Lingsugur	688·1	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-427	Raichur-93	Lingsugur-0 Lingsugur-0
168.	V Londa	2031·4	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-500	Belgaum-52	Belgaum-52 Khanapur-26
169.	IV Maddur	749·0	36·45N	12·9N	Bangalore-80	Mandya-20	Mandya-20 Maddur-0
170.	IV Madhugiri	610·0	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-98	Tumkur-42	Madhugiri-0 Madhugiri-0
171.	III Madikeri	3345·0*	31·7*	10·8*	Bangalore-248	Madikeri-0	Madikeri-0 Madikeri-0

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from				Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)			
9	10	11	12	2		1
Mysore-64	Chamarajnagar-35	Kollegl-0	—	III	Kollegal	144
Mysore-82	Hosanagara-38	Konanur-0	—	V	Konanur	145
Belgaum-60	Gokak Road-1	Konnur-0	—	III	Konnur	146
Shimoga-70	Bhadravati-67	Koppa-0	—	VI	Koppa	147
Gadag-Betageti-70	Koppal-0	Koppal-0	—	III	Koppal	148
Tumkur-26	Tumkur-26	Koratagere-0	—	V	Koratagere	149
	See (e) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			V	Kotekara	150
Bellary-75	Kotturu-0	Kotturu-0	—	IV	Kotturu	151
Mysore-40	Krishnarajanagara-0	Krishnarajanagara-0	—	IV	Krishnarajanagara	152
	See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	Krishnarajapura	153
Mysore-53	Akkihebabal-12	Krishnarajpet-0	—	IV	Krishnarajpet	154
Sangli-32 (Maharashtra),	Kudachi-0	Kudachi-0	—	IV	Kudachi	155
Bellary-75	Kotturu-20	Kudligi-0	—	IV	Kudligi	156
Mysore-100	K.R.Nagar-56	Kudmanglur-0	—	VI	Kudmanglur	157
Mangalore-110	Mangalore-110	Kudremukh Mines Area(Malleswara-0	—	V	Kudremukh Mines Area	158
Shimoga-26	Kumsi-0	Kumsi-0	—	VI	Kumsi	159
Hubli-Dhawad-164	Hubli-164	Kumta-0	Aghanashini (R)-8	III	Kumta	160
Hubli-Dharwad-18	Kundgol-0	Kundgol-0	—	IV	Kundgol	161
Tumkur-40	Tumkur-40	Kunigal-0	—	IV	Kunigal	162
Mysore-90	Krishnarajanagar-48	Kushalnagar-0	—	V	Kushalnagar	163
Gadag-Betigeri-60	Koppal-50	Kushtagi-0	—	IV	Kushtagi	164
Gadag-Betigeri-38	Gudageri-12	Lakshmeshwar-0	—	III	Lakshmeshwar	165
	See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			V	Lingarajapura	166
Raichur-93	Raichur-93	Lingugur-0	—	IV	Lingsugur	167
Belgaum-52	Londa-0	Londa-0	—	V	Londa	168
Mandya-20	Maddur-0	Maddur-0	—	IV	Maddur	169
Tumkur-42	Hindupur-37	Madhugiri-0	—	IV	Madhugiri	170
Mysore-120	Puttur-80	Madikeri-0	—	III	Madikeri	171

STATEMENT-II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class	Name of Town	Physical Aspects: Rainfall (in m.m.)	Physical Aspects: Temperature (in Degree-Centrigrade) Maximum	Physical Aspects: Temperature (in Degree-Centrigrade) Minimum	Name of and Road Distance (in Kms.) from: State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
172.	IV	Magadi	1269 ·7	36 ·9N	11 ·7N	Bangalore-49	Bangalore-49	Ramanagaram-35 Magadi-0
173.	IV	Mahalingpur	680 ·6	41 ·5N	10 ·3N	Bangalore-533	Bijapur-92	Jamkhandi-30 Mudhol-20
174.	IV	Malpe	4128 ·1	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-415	Mangalore-65	Coondapoor-38 Udupi-5
175.	IV	Malur	733 ·0	36 ·2N	11 ·7N	Bangalore-50	Kolar-28	Kolar-28 Malur-0
176.	III	Malvalli	794 ·0	40 ·2N	13 ·0N	Bangalore-104	Mandya-29	Mandya-29 Malvalli-0
177.	V	Manchenahalli	872 ·4	36 ·5N	12 ·9N	Bangalore-73	Kolar-76	Chikballapur-18 Gauribidanur-17
178.	I	Mandya	733 ·5	41 ·5N	12 ·8N	Bangalore-100	Mandya-0	Mandya-0 Mandya-0
179.	I	Mangalore			See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			
		Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			See constituent units			
	(a)V	Alpe	4242 ·5N	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-343	Mangalore-7	Mangalore-7 Mangalore-7
	(b)IV	Derebail	4242 ·5N	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-355	Mangalore-5	Mangalore-5 Mangalore-5
	(c)IV	Kankanadi	4242 ·5N	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-346	Mangalore-5	Mangalore-5 Mangalore-5
	(d)V	Kavuru	4242 ·5N	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-359	Mangalore-9	Mangalore-9 Mangalore-9
	(e)V	Kotekara	3910 ·2	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-366	Mangalore-16	Mangalore-16 Mangalore-16
	(f)I	Mangalore	4242 ·5	34 ·9*	18 ·6*	Bangalore-350	Mangalore-0	Mangalore-0 Mangalore-0
(g)	V	New Mangalore Port	4245 ·6N	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-362	Mangalore-12	Mangalore-12 Mangalore-12
(h)	IV	Padavu	4245 ·6	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-345	Mangalore-5	Mangalore-5 Mangalore-5
(i)	V	Peramunnuru	3656 ·0	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-360	Mangalore-10	Mangalore-10 Mangalore-10
(j)	IV	Someshwar	3656 ·0	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-364	Mangalore-14	Mangalore-14 Mangalore-14
(k)	III	Ullal	3656 ·0	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-362	Mangalore-12	Mangalore-12 Mangalore-12
180.	III	Manvi	648 ·9	42 ·7N	13 ·8N	Bangalore-447	Raichur-48	Raichur-48 Manvi-0
181.	VI	Mayakonda	683 ·3N	40 ·2N	13 ·0N	Bangalore-264	Chitradurga-62	Davangere-28 Davangere-28
182.	VI	Melukote	520 ·8	36 ·2N	11 ·1N	Bangalore-136	Mandya-36	Pandavapura-29 Pandavapura-29
183.	V	Molkalmuru	486 ·4	40 ·2N	13 ·0N	Bangalore-257	Chitradurga-85	Chitradurga-85 Molakalmuru-0
184.	IV	Mudalgi	503 ·7N	41 ·5N	10 ·3N	Bangalore-561	Belgaum-96	Bailhongal-96 Gokak-27
185.	IV	Mudbidri	5805 ·2	34 ·9N	18 ·6N	Bangalore-352	Mangalore-35	Coondapoor-96 Karkal-19
186	IV	Muddebihal	555 ·8	41 ·5N	10 ·3N	Bangalore-481	Bijapur-85	Bijapur-85 Muddebihal-0
187.	IV	Mudgal	688 ·1N	41 ·5N	10 ·3N	Bangalore-425	Raichur-114	Lingsugur-19 Lingsugur-19
188.	III	Mudhol	540 ·9	41 ·5N	10 ·3N	Bangalore-515	Bijapur-80	Jamkhandi-18 Mudhol-0

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from				Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)			
9	10	11	12	2		1
Bangalore-49	Ramanagaram-35	Magadi-0	—	IV	Magadi	172
Bijapur-92	Chikodi Road-45	Mahalingpur-0	—	IV	Mahalingpur	173
Mangalore-65	Mangalore-65	Malpe-0	Suvarna(R)-6 Udyavara(R)-10	IV	Malpe	174
Bangalore-50	Malur-0	Malur-0	—	IV	Malur	175
Mandya-29	Maddur-23	Malvalli-0	—	III	Malvalli	176
Bangalore-73	Gauribidanur-17	Manchenahalli-0	—	V	Manchenahalli	177
Mysore-42	Mandya-0	Mandya-0	—	I	Mandya	178
	See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			I	Mangalore	179
	See constituent units				Mangiore Urban Agglomeratio	
Mangalore-7	Kankanadi-2	Alpe-0	Nethravathi(R)-0	(a) V	Alpe	
Mangalore-5	Mangalore-5	Derebail-0	Gurpur(R)-0	(b) IV	Derebail	
Mangalore-5	Mangalore-5	Kankanadi-0	Nethravathi(R)-0	(c)IV	Kankanadi	
Mangalore-9	Mangalore-9	Kavuru-0	Gurupura(R)-4	(d)V	Kavuru	
Mangalore-16	Ullal-1	Kotekara-0	Nethravathi(R)-8	(e)V	Kotekara	
Shimoga-195	Mangalore-0	Mangalore-0	Nethravathi(R)-1 Gurpur(R)-5	(f)I	Mangalore	
Mangalore-12	Mangalore-12	New Mangalore Port-0	Gurpur(R)-3	(g) V	New Mangalore Port	
Mangalore-5	Mangalore-5	Padavu-0	Nethravathi(R)-6 Gurpur(R)-8	(h) IV	Padavu	
Mangalore-10	Talapady-1	Peramunuru-0	Nethravathi(R)-3	(i) V	Peramunnuru	
Mangalore-14	Ullal-1	Someshwar-0	Nethravathi(R)-3	(j) IV	Someshwar	
Mangalore-12	Ullal-0	Ullal-0	Nethravathi(R)-2	(k) III	Ullal	
Raichur-48	Raichur-48	Manvi-0	—	III	Manvi	180.
Davangere-28	Mayakonda-0	Mayakonda-0	—	VI	Mayakonda	181.
Mandya-36	Pandavapura-29 (Hirode)	Melukote-0	—	VI	Melukote	182.
Bellary-64	Rayadurga-12	Molakalmuru-0	—	V	Molakalmuru	183.
Belgaum-96	Ghataprabha-26	Mudalgi-0	—	IV	Mudalgi	184.
Mangalore-35	Mangalore-35	Mudbidri-0	—	IV	Mudbidri	185.
Bijapur-85	Almatti-29	Muddebihal-0	—	IV	Muddebihal	186.
Raichur-114	Bagalkot-80	Mudgal-0	—	IV	Mudgal	187.
Bijapur-80	Bagalkot-50	Mudhol-0	—	III	Mudhol	188.

STATEMENT—II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from		
		Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in Degree-Centigrade)		State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
189.	V Mudigere	2171·3	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-275	Chikmagalur-33	Chikmagalur-33 Mudigere-0
190.	III Mulbagal	803·5	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-100	Kolar-30	Kolar-30 Mulbagal-0
191.	IV Mulgund	654·8N	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-402	Dharwad-90	Gadag-18 Gadag-18
192.	IV Mulki	3969·7	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-380	Mangalore-29	Mangalore-29 Mangalore-29
193.	IV Mundargi	536·5	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-360	Dharwad-114	Gadag-39 Mundargi-0
194.	IV Mundgod	1450·8	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-381	Karwar-165	Sirsi-50 Mundgod-0
195.	V Munirabad Project Area	624·3N	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-352	Raichur-190	Koppal-30 Koppal-30
196.	I Mysore	See Mysore Urban Agglomeration					
	Mysore Urban Agglomeration	See constituent units					
	Mysore	742·9*	36·5*	12·9*	Bangalore-139	Mysore-0	Mysore-0 Mysore-0
197.	IV Nagamangala	772·8	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-135	Mandya-41	Pandavapura-38 Nagamangala-0
198.	III Nanjangud	746·7	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-163	Mysore-24	Nanjangud-0 Nanjangud-0
199.	V Narsimharajapura	1829·2	38·1N	13·1N	Bangalore-275	Chikmagalur-85	Tarikere-48 Narsimharaja-pura-0
200.	IV Naregal	618·9	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-451	Dharwad-110	Gadag-29 Ron-18
201.	III Nargund	532·6	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-462	Dharwad-79	Gadag-65 Nargund-0
202.	IV Navalgund	595·5	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-443	Dharwad-60	Dharwad-60 Navalgund-0
203.	IV Nelamangala	1156·4	36·2N	11·7N	Bangalore-27	Bangalore-27	Bangalore-27 Nelamangala-0
204.	V New Mangalore Port	See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
205.	III Nipani	779·2	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-575	Belgaum-73	Chikodi-23 Chikodi-23
206.	V Nyamati	657·8	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-299	Shimoga-33	Shimoga-33 Honnali-13
207.	IV Padavu	See (h) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
208.	IV Pandavapura	722·5	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-136	Mandya-30	Pandavapura-0 Pandavapura-0
209	IV Pavagada	519·9	40·2N	73·0N	Bangalore-150	Tumkur-90	Madhugiri-54 Pavagada-0
210.	V Peramunnuru	See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
211.	IV Piriyapatna	714·8	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-196	Mysore-64	Hunsur-21 Piriyapatna-0
212.	VI Ponnampet	4844·1	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-220	Madikeri-53	Madikeri-53 Virajpet-21
213.	III Puttur	4327·0	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-296	Mangalore-48	Puttur-0 Puttur-0
214.	II Rabkavi-Banhatti	477·1	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-543	Bijapur-82	Jamkhandi-20 Jamkhandi-20
215.	I Raichur	707·7	42·7*	13·8*	Bangalore-401	Raichur-0	Raichur-0 Raichur-0
216.	III Ramanagaram	1071·9	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-48	Bangalore-48	Ramanagaram-0 Ramanagaram-0
217.	III Ramdurg	517·7	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-515	Belgaum-92	Bailhongal-65 Ramdurg-0
218.	II Ranibennur	573·7	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-301	Dharwad-125	Haveri-32 Ranibennur-0
219	V Raybag	542·7	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-607	Belgaum-105	Chikodi-30 Raybag-0
220.	II Robertsonpet	See Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration					

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from				Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)			
9	10	11	12	2		1
Mangalore-120	Kadur-73	Mudigere-0	—	V	Mudigere	189.
Bangalore-100	Kolar-30	Mulbagal-0	—	III	Mulbagal	190.
Gadag-Betigeri-18	Gadag-18	Mulgund-0	—	IV	Mulgund	191.
Mangalore-29	Mangalore-29	Mulki-0	—	IV	Mulki	192.
Gadag-Betigeri-39	Gadag-39	Mundargi-0	—	IV	Mundargi	193.
Hubli-Dharwad-47	Hubli-47	Mundgod-0	—	IV	Mundgod	194.
Bellary-77	Munirabad Road-5	Munirabad Project Area-0	—	V	Munirabad Project Area	195.
	See Mysore Urban Agglomeration			I	Mysore	196.
	See constituent units				Mysore Urban Agglomeration	
Mandya-42	Mysore-0	Mysore-0	—	I	Mysore	
Mandya-41	Pandavapura-38 (Hirode)	Nagamangala-0	—	IV	Nagamangala	197.
Mysore-24	Nanjangud-0	Nanjangud-0	—	III	Nanjangud	198.
Shimoga-58	Bhadravati-42	Narasimharajapura-0	—	V	Narasimharajapura	199.
Gadag-Betigeri-29	Gadag-29	Naregal-0	—	IV	Naregal	200.
Hubli-Dharwad-59	Annigeri-41	Nargund-0	—	III	Nargund	201.
Hubli-Dharwad-40	Annigeri-17	Navalgund-0	—	IV	Navalgund	202.
Bangalore-27	Gollahalli-8	Nelamangala-0	—	IV	Nelamangala	203.
	See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			V	New Mangalore Port	204.
Kolhapur-40 (Maharashtra)	Kolhapur-40 (Maharashtra)	Nipani-0	—	III	Nipani	205.
Shimoga-33	Haranahalli-20	Nyamati-0	—	V	Nyamati	206.
	See (h) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration		—	IV	Padavu	207.
Mysore-24	Pandavapura-3 (Hirode)	Pandavapura-0	—	IV	Pandavapura	208.
Tumkur-90	Penukonda-38 (Andhra Pradesh)	Pavagada-0	—	IV	Pavagada	209.
	See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			V	Peramunnuru	210.
Mysore-64	Krishnarajanagara-69	Piriyapatna-0	—	IV	Piriyapatna	211.
Mysore-93	K.R. Nagara-69	Ponnampet-0	—	VI	Ponnampet	212.
Mangalore-48	Puttur-0	Puttur-0	—	III	Puttur	213.
Bijapur-82	Kudachi-35	Rabkavi-Banhatti-0	—	II	Rabkavi-Banhatti	214.
Adoni-72 (Andhra Pradesh)	Raichur-0	Raichur-0	—	I	Raichur	215.
Bangalore-48	Ramanagaram-0	Ramanagaram-0	—	III	Ramanagaram	216.
Hubli-Dharwad-86	Badami-40 (Adgal)	Ramdurg-0	—	III	Ramdurg	217.
Davangere-35	Ranibennur-0	Ranibennur-0	—	II	Ranibennur	218
Sangli-60 (Maharashtra)	Raybag-4 (Nagaral)	Raybag-0	—	V	Raybag	219.
	See Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration			II	Robertsonpet	220.

STATEMENT– II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from		
		Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in Degree-Centigrade)		State Headquarters	District Headquarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
221.	IV Ron	758·1	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-468	Dharwad-93	Gadag-41 Ron-0
222.	IV Sadalgi	594·5	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-597	Belgaum-92	Chikodi-22 Chikodi-22
223.	III Sagar	1978·2	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-344	Shimoga-70	Sagar-0 Sagar-0
224.	IV Sakleshpur	2288·9	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-225	Hassan-40	Sakleshpur-0 Sakleshpur-0
225.	IV Saligram	4128·1	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-430	Mangalore-80	Coondapoor-16 Udupi-20
226.	V Sambre	954·0	37·9N	9·7N	Bangalore-512	Belgaum-10	Belgaum-10 Belgaum-10
227.	IV Sandur	741·4	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-322	Bellary-50	Bellary-50 Sandur-0
228.	VI Sanivarsante	1997·0	36·2N	11·1N	Bangalore-240	Madikeri-61	Madikeri-61 Somvarpet-21
229	III Sankeshwar	740·8	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-550	Belgaum-48	Belgaum-48 Hukkeri-12
230.	V Sargur	1209·0	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-200	Mysore-60	Hunsur-48 Heggadadevankote-12
231.	III Saundatti-Yellamma	568·6	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-477	Belgaum-75	Bailhongal-33 Saundatti-Yellamma-0
232.	III Savanur	724.1	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-350	Dharwad-78	Savanur-0 Savanur-0
233.	IV Sedam	760·0	41·1N	14·0N	Bangalore-586	Gulbarga-56	Sedam-0 Sedam-0
234.	III Shahabad	670·2	42·7N	13·8N	Bangalore-602	Gulbarga-27	Sedam-46 Chitapur-20
235.	V Shahabad A.C.C.	615·2	42·7N	13·8N	Bangalore-602	Gulbarga-27	Sedam-46 Chitapur-20
236.	IV Shahpur	801·7	42·7N	13·8N	Bangalore-544	Gulbarga-77	Yadgir-34 Shahpur-0
237.	IV Shiggaon	790·4	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-364	Dharwad-65	Savanur-13 Shiggaon-0
238.	III Shikarpur	1015·9	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-325	Shimoga-50	Sagar-55 Shikarpur-0
239.	I Shimoga	1055·7	38·1*	10·1*	Bangalore-274	Shimoga-0	Shimoga-0 Shimoga-0
240.	IV Shirhatti	813·8	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-433	Dharwad-88	Savanur-45 Shirhatti-0
241.	III Shorapur	942·5	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-512	Gulbarga-106	Yadgir-48 Shorapur-0
242.	V Shravanbelgola	741·1	34·1N	11·0N	Bangalore-142	Hassan-50	Hassan-50 Channarayapatna-12
243.	IV Shrirangapattana	592·0	36·5N	12·9N	Bangalore-126	Mandya-29	Pandavapura-11 Shrirangapattana-0
244.	IV Siddapur	3436·7	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-380	Karwar-120	Sirsi-38 Siddapur-0
245.	III Sidlaghatta	962·0	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-60	Kolar-50	Chikballapur-18 Sidlaghatta-0
246.	IV Sindgi	702·4	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-558	Bijapur-60	Indi-50 Sindgi-0
247.	III Sindhnur	525·7	42·7N	13·8N	Bangalore-390	Raichur-87	Lingsugur-48 Sindhnur-0
248.	III Sira	609·6	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-123	Tumkur-53	Madhugiri-35 Sira-0
249.	IV Siralkoppa	1015·9N	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-340	Shimoga-64	Sagar-37 Shikarpur-19
250.	III Sirsi	2497·4	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-425	Karwar-120	Sirsi-0 Sirsi-0
251.	III Siruguppa	644·0	42·7N	13·8N	Bangalore-362	Bellary-56	Bellary-56 Siruguppa-0
252.	IV Someshwar	See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from				Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)			
9	10	11	12	2		1
Gadag-Betigeri-41	Mallapur-12	Ron-0	—	IV	Ron	221.
Belgaum-92	Chikodi Road-45	Sadalgi-0	—	IV	Sadalgi	222.
Shimoga-70	Sagar-0	Sagar-0	-	III	Sagar	223.
Mangalore-137	Sakleshpur-0	Sakleshpur-0	—	IV	Sakleshpur	224.
Mangalore-80	Mangalore-80	Saligram-0	Seetha(R)-8	IV	Saligram	225.
Belgaum-10	Sambre Road-5	Sambre-0	—	V	Sambre	226.
Bellary-50	Yeshwantnagar-8	Sandur-0	—	IV	Sandur	227.
Mysore-136	Sakleshpur-45	Sanivarsante-0	—	VI	Sanivarsante	228.
Belgaum-48	Ghataprabha-27	Sankeshwar-0	—	III	Sankeshwar	229.
Mysore-60	Nanjangud-52	Sargur-0	—	V	Sargur	230.
Hubli-Dharwad-40	Dharwad-40	Saundatti-Yellamma-0	—	III	Saundatti-Yellamma	231.
Hubli-Dharwad-58	Savanur-10 (Hattimattur)	Savanur-0	—	III	Savanur	232.
Gulbarga-56	Sedam-0	Sedam-0	—	IV	Sedam	233.
Gulbarga-27	Shahabad-0	Shahabad-0	—	III	Shahabad	234.
Gulbarga-27	Shahabad-0	Shahabad-0	—	V	Shahabad A.C.C.	235.
Gulbarga-77	Yadgir-34	Shahpur-0	—	IV	Shahpur	236.
Hubli-Dharwad-45	Savanur-13 (Hattimattur)	Shiggaon-0	—	IV	Shiggaon	237.
Shimoga-50	Anandapuram-30	Shikarpur-0	—	III	Shikarpur	238.
Davangere-100	Shimoga-0	Shimoga-0	—	I	Shimoga	239.
Hubli-Dharwad-68	Gudageri-34	Shirhatti-0	—	IV	Shirhatti	240.
Gulbarga-106	Yadgir-48	Shorapur-0	—	III	Shorapur	241.
Mysore-94	Hassan-50	Shravanbelgola-0	—	V	Shravanbelgola	242.
Mysore-15	Shrirangapattana-0	Shrirangapattana-0	—	IV	Shrirangapattana	243.
Shimoga-96	Talguppa-16	Siddapur-0	—	IV	Siddapur	244.
Bangalore-60	Sidlaghatta-0	Sidlaghatta-0	—	III	Sidlaghatta	245.
Bijapur-60	Indi Road-55	Sindgi-0	-	IV	Sindgi	246.
Raichur-87	Bellary-87	Sindhnur-0	—	III	Sindhnur	247.
Tumkur-53	Tumkur-53	Sira-0	—	III	Sira	248.
Shimoga-64	Sagar-37	Siralkoppa-0	—	IV	Siralkoppa	249.
Hubli-Dharwad-100	Talguppa-54	Sirsi-0	—	III	Sirsi	250.
Adoni-41 (Andhra Pradesh)	Adoni-41 (Andhra Pradesh)	Siruguppa-0	—	III	Siruguppa	251.
	See (j) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	Someshwar	252.

STATEMENT– II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from		
		Rainfall (in m.m.)	Temperature (in Degree-Centigrade)		State Headquarters	District Headquarter	Sub-Division/ Taluk Headquarters
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
253. V	Somvarpet	2301·1	31·7N	10·8N	Bangalore-245	Madikeri-40	Madikeri-40 Somvarpet-0
254. V	Sorab	1531·6	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-362	Shimoga-88	Sagar-27 Sorab-0
255. VI	Sringeri	3718·3	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-335	Chikmagalur-90	Chikmagalur-90 Sringeri-0
256. IV	Srinivaspur	889·6	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-95	Kolar-25	Kolar-25 Srinivaspur-0
257. IV	Sulya	3852·6	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-300	Mangalore-78	Puttur-30 Sulya-0
258. VI	Suntikoppa	1682·1	36·2N	11·1N	Bangalore-233	Madikeri-15	Madikeri-15 Somvarpet-29
259. III	Suratkal	4245·6	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-369	Mangalore-19	Mangalore-19 Mangalore-19
260. IV	Talikota	580·5	43·2N	10·0N	Bangalore-509	Bijapur-83	Bijapur-83 Muddebihal-28
261. III	Tarikere	870·4	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-235	Chikmagalur-56	Tarikere-0 Tarikere-0
262. IV	Tekkalakote	639·2	42·7N	13·8N	Bangalore-352	Bellary-46	Bellary-46 Siruguppa-10
263. IV	Terdal	577·0	41·5N	10·3N	Bangalore-554	Bijapur-90	Jamkhandi-28 Jamkhanid-28
264. III	Tiptur	699·0	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-142	Tumkur-72	Tiptur-0 Tiptur-0
265. IV	Tirthahalli	2867·6	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-325	Shimoga-61	Shimoga-61 Tirthahalli-0
266. V	Tirumakudal Narsipur	733·0	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-135	Mysore-32	Mysore-32 T. Narsipur-0
267. V	Tonse West	4128·1	34·9N	18·6N	Bangalore-420	Mangalore-70	Coondapoor-35 Udupi-10
268. I	Tumkur	782·3	36·9N	12·9N	Banaglore-70	Tumkur-0	Tumkur-0 Tumkur-0
269. V	Turuvekere	888·8	36·9N	12·9N	Bangalore-122	Tumkur-65	Tiptur-28 Turuvekere-0
270. III	Udupi	4128·1	34·9N	18·6N	Bengalore-410	Mangalore-60	Coondapoor-36 Udupi-0
271. III	Ullal	See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
272. IV	Vijayapura	858·6	36·9N	11·7N	Bangalore-44	Bangalore-44	Bangalore-44 Devanhalli-12
273. IV	Virajpet	2839·4	34·1N	11·0N	Bnaglore-230	Madikeri-32	Madikeri-32 Virajpet-0
274. IV	Wadi	675·6	41·1N	14·0N	Bangalore-564	Gulbarga-47	Sedam-38 Chitapur-16
275. VI	Wadi A C.C.	675·6	41·1N	14·0N	Bangalore-564	Gulbarga-46	Sedam-18 Chitapur-16
276. III	Yadgir	957·2	42·7N	13·3N	Bangalore-541	Gulbarga-76	Yadgir-0 Yadgir-0
277. III	Yalahanka	See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
278. V	Yelandur	1038·5	41·5N	12·8N	Bangalore-148	Mysore-61	Nanjangud-42 Yelandur-0
279. V	Yelbarga	578·0	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-400	Raichur-183	Koppal-40 Yelbarga-0
280. IV	Yellapur	2794·3	38·1N	10·1N	Bangalore-425	Karwar-96	Sirsi-48 Yellapur-0
281. V	Y N Hosakote	500·2	40·2N	13·0N	Bangalore-172	Tumkur-114	Madhugiri-72 Pavagada-22

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

Name of and Road Distance (in Kms) from						
Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable River/Canal (if within 10 Kms)	Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
9	10	11	12	2		1
Mysore-120	Holenarsipur-72	Somvarpet-0	—	V	Somvarpet	253.
Shimoga-88	Sagar-27	Sorab-0	—	V	Sorab	254.
Shimoga-95	Bhadravati-92	Sringeri-0	—	VI	Sringeri	255.
Bangalore-95	Srinivaspur-0	Srinivaspur-0	—	IV	Srinivaspur	256.
Mangalore-78	Puttur-30	Sulya-0	—	IV	Sulya	257.
Mysore-105	K. R. Nagara-65	Suntikoppa-0	—	VI	Suntikoppa	258.
Mangalore-19	Mangalore-19	Suratkal-0	—	III	Suratkal	259.
Bijapur-83	Almatti-59	Talikota-0	—	IV	Talikota	260.
Shimoga-40	Tarikere-0	Tarikere-0	—	III	Tarikere	261.
Bellary-46	Bellary-46	Tekkalakote-0	—	IV	Tekkalakote	262
Bijapur-90	Kudachi-27	Terdal-0	—	IV	Terdal	263.
Tumkur-72	Tiptur-0	Tiptur-0	—	III	Tiptur	264.
Shimoga-61	Shimoga-61	Tirthahalli-0	—	IV	Tirthahalli	265.
Mysore-32	Mysore-32	Tirumakudal Narsipur-0	—	V	Tirumakudal Narasipur	266.
Mangalore-70	Mangalore-70	Tonse West-0	Suvarna(R)-1 Seetha(R)-7	V	Tonse West	267.
Bangalore-70	Tumkur-0	Tumkur-0	—	I	Tumkur	268.
Tumkur-65	Banasandra-13	Turuvekere-0	—	V	Turuvekere	269.
Mangalore-60	Mangalore-60	Udupi-0	Udyavar(R)-5 Suvarna(R)-5	III	Udupi	270.
	See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration			III	Ullal	271.
Bangalore-44	Devanhalli-12	Vijayapura-0	—	IV	Vijayapura	272.
Mysore-104	K.R. Nagara-81	Virajpet-0	—	IV	Virajpet	273.
Gulbarga-47	Wadi Juntion-0	Wadi-0	—	IV	Wadi	274.
Gulbarga-46	Wadi Junction-0	Wadi-0	—	VI	Wadi A.C.C.	275.
Gulbarga-76	Yadgir-0	Yadgir-0	—	III	Yadgir	276.
	See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			III	Yalahanka	277.
Mysore-61	Chamrajnagar-17	Yelandur-0	—	V	Yelandur	278.
Gadag-Betigeri-65	Bhanapur-28	Yelbarga-0	—	V	Yelbarga	279.
Hubli-Dharwad-66	Hubli-66	Yellapur-0	—	IV	Yellapur	280.
Tumkur-114	Penukonda-60 (Andhra Pradesh)	Y.N. Hosakote-0	—	V	Y.N. Hosakote	281.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

STATEMENT III : MUNICIPAL FINANCE 1978-79 :

As the title denotes, this statement deals with the actual income and expenditure of the civic body administering the town. An attempt has been made to present comparable data in the case of non-municipal towns like Panchayats and areas under the administration of public sector undertakings and the like. The data relate to the financial year 1978-79 and have been furnished by the local authorities concerned based on relevant records. It may also be stated here that no probing enquiries have been made and the particulars as reported by the civic bodies have been accepted after ensuring arithmetical accuracy.

COLUMN 2 : CLASS AND NAME OF TOWN :

This is same as column 2 of Statement II and as such does not require any explanation.

COLUMN 3 : CIVIC ADMINISTRATION STATUS (IN 1980) :

As explained under column 2 of Statement I, the civic administration status of the town as on 1-1-80 is indicated in this column using the same set of abbreviations.

COLUMN 4 TO 10 : RECEIPT (IN Rs. '00) :

The actual receipt realised by the civic body under various heads of income as well as the total for the year 1978-79 are indicated in hundreds in these columns. The opening balance for the year is not taken into account under any of these columns.

COLUMN 11 TO 17 : EXPENDITURE (IN Rs. '00) :

The actual expenditure incurred during the year is furnished here in hundreds. The various heads of accounts are grouped into 6 broad categories for each of which a separate column is provided. Public safety covers the expenses incurred for road lighting, destruction of rabid and stray dogs, besides that on fire fighting service. Similarly 'Public-Institutions' covers not merely the contributions made by the civic body to educational, medical and cultural institutions in the town but also the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of educational and such other institutions if any functioning under its direct control.

As in the case of receipt in the case of expenditure also the closing balance at the end of the year is not considered and therefore in almost all the cases the total receipt and the total expenditure are not balanced in this statement.

STATEMENT—III MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. '00) Receipt through Taxes etc.	Revenue derived from Municipal Properties and power apart from taxation	Govt. Grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total Receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. VI	Adityapatna	M	600	—	—	—	—	—	600
2. IV	Afzalpur	M	708	1	NA	—	—	163	872
3. V	Ajjampur	M	1009	212	139	—	—	379	1739
4. III	Aland	M	2740	915	409	—	1240	300	5604
5. IV	Alnavar	M	5744	2306	238	—	—	3223	11511
6. V	Alpe	P	See (a) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
7. VI	Alur	M	771	751	130	—	—	105	1757
8. IV	Amaravati	M	See (a) under Hospet Urban Agglomeration						
9. V	Ambikanagar	SA	Data not available						
10. IV	Anekal	M	2486	742	653	—	—	561	4442
11. IV	Ankola	M	1904	56	163	—	—	16	2139
12. IV	Annigeri	M	1191	97	167	—	410	235	2100
13. IV	Arkalgud	M	1260	763	103	—	26	509	2661
14. III	Arsikere	M	6941	2832	3695	—	—	1638	15106
15. III	Athni	M	5942	1532	952	—	214	113	8753
16. V	Aurad	M	704	—	1530	—	—	—	2234
17. V	Badagabettu-76	P	45	44	48	16	—	214	367
18. IV	Badami	M	1939	408	477	—	—	667	3491
19. II	Bagalkot	M	23143	2104	2863	—	2626	7220	37956
20. V	Bagepalli	M	941	434	2170	—	—	53	3598
21. III	Bailhongal	M	6054	847	669	—	486	2011	10067
22. IV	Bainduru	M	177	337	172	—	—	160	846
23. IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	P	See (C) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
24. V	Banavar	M	1333	331	2183	—	1489	700	6036
25. I	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority . Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	C	See (a) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration See constituent units						
(a) (i) I	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore		1894947	157852	—	—	157681	204114	2414594
(ii)	Development Authority		10070	1100	106330	154000	—	485440	756940
(b) III	B.E.L. Township	SA	Data not avaliable						
(c) IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	P	Data not available						
(d) III	Devarajivanahalli	TP	583	—	88	—	—	—	671
(e) III	H.A. Sanitary Board	SB	1411	182	—	—	21	3481	5095
(f) IV	H.A.L. Township	SA	Data not available						
(g) IV	Hebbal	P	212	207	36	—	—	30	485
(h) V	H.M.T. Township	SA	Data not available						
(i) VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Town-Ship	SA	Data not available						
(j) III	I.T.I. Notified Area	NAC	501	—	11	183	—	121	816
(k) V	Jalahalli (P) [Excluding the area under Bangalore (C) B.E.L. Township & H.M.T. Township]		736	—	—	—	612	—	1348
(l) IV	Kadenahalli (includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	P	302	—	—	—	—	—	302
(m) IV	Kalagondahalli	P	Data not available						
(n) IV	Kengeri	M	581	3	139	—	—	109	832

Note : * Figures against (i) and (ii) represents Bangalore city and Bangalore Development Authority respectively.

Expenditure (in Rs. '00)							Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
General Administration	Public Safety	Public Health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institutions	Others (Specify)	Total Expenditure			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		2	1
160	—	263	100	—	25	548	VI	Adityapatna	1.
353	192	200	50	—	81	876	IV	Afzalpur	2.
736	351	133	—	217	—	1437	V	Ajjampur	3.
1733	303	1721	441	3	732	4933	III	Aland	4.
1560	437	2214	1035	185	3860	9291	IV	Alnavar	5.
See (a) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							V	Alpe	6.
415	295	414	439	58	168	1789	VI	Alur	7.
See (a) under Hospet Urban Agglomeration							IV	Amaravati	8.
Data not available							V	Ambikanagar	9.
1280	472	1487	411	157	645	4452	IV	Anekal	10.
1059	271	258	138	43	15	1784	IV	Ankola	11.
375	215	232	91	3	810	1726	IV	Annigeri	12.
549	846	835	29	6	207	2472	IV	Arkalgud	13.
5543	2894	920	624	46	1987	12014	III	Arsikere	14.
1889	58	3603	314	—	2604	8468	III	Athni	15.
32	51	29	154	83	343	692	V	Aurad	16.
43	—	—	177	1	174	395	V	Badagabettu-76	17.
1099	263	1154	—	—	762	3278	IV	Badami	18.
1810	1262	12817	1641	—	18146	35676	II	Bagalkot	19.
447	283	480	110	—	327	1647	V	Bagepalli	20.
3446	475	3991	399	308	1394	10013	III	Bailhongal	21.
363	61	2	3	2	248	679	IV	Bainduru	22.
See (c) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	23.
562	297	653	18	5	2340	3875	V	Banavar	24.
See (a) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							I	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	25.
See constituent units								Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	
707164	97690	9068	442103	—	843931	2099956	(i)(a)I	Bangalore (C) and	
58780	28000	6870	416610	—	463680	973940	(ii)	Bangalore Development Authority	
Data not available							(b) III	B.E.L. Township	
Data not available							(c) IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	
255	—	119	92	—	82	548	(d)III	Devarajivanahalli	
2857	492	162	1434	—	129	5074	(e) III	H.A. Sanitary Board	
Data not available							(f) IV	H.A.L. Township	
100		201	100	—	24	425	(g) IV	Hebbal	
Data not available							(h) V	H.M.T. Township	
Data not available							(i) VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	
227	25	—	1	—	764	1017	(j) III	I.T.I. Notified area	
167	—	166	506	102	—	941	(k) V	Jalahalli (Excluding the area under Bangalore (C) B.E.L. Township & H.M.T. Township)	
—	200	—	50	—	—	250	(l)IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurhy Nagar)	
Data not available							(m) IV	Kalagondahalli	
497	—	—	31	—	281	809	(n) IV	Kengeri	

STATEMENT—III MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration status (in 1980)	Receipt. (in Rs'00)						
			Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from Municipal Properties and Powers apart from taxation	Govt. Grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total Receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(o) IV	Krishnarajapura	P	300	—	50	—	—	—	350
(P) V	Lingarajapura	P	—	—	17	—	—	175	192
(q) III	Yelahanka	M	1089	2450	199	—	1	1652	5391
26. III	Bangarapet	M	6513	1817	541	—	—	1032	9903
27. IV	Bannur	M	2422	2851	—	—	43	296	5612
28. III	Bantval	M	1115	1104	1245	—	103	637	4204
29. III	Basavakalyan	M	6661	400	326	—	—	200	7587
30. IV	Basavana Bagevadi	M	1581	164	1078	—	—	199	3022
31. V	Belakavadi	M	460	205	707	—	—	—	1372
32. I	Belgaum	C	See (a) under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration						
	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration		See constituents Units						
(a) I	Belgaum	C	139430	14451	19107	—	10217	87358	270563
(b) III	Belgaum Cantonment	CB	6184	8389	—	—	219	9857	24649
83. III	Belgaum Cantonment	CB	See (b) under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration						
34. I	Bellary	M	39343	12927	16197	13000	1492	21048	104007
85. V	Belluru	M	589	1677	2200	—	20	39	4525
36. V	Beltangadi	M	410	616	62	—	—	170	1258
37. III	B.E.L. Township	SA	See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
38. IV	Belur	M	2548	741	728	—	55	1139	5211
39. V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	SA	See (a) under K.G.F. Urban Agglomeration						
40. II	Bhadravati	M	See (a) under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration						
	Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration		See constituent units						
(a) II	Bhadravati	M	7796	2699	4138	—	—	2306	16939
(b) II	Bhadravati New Town	NAC	2158	1163	372	—	—	3488	7181
41. II	Bhadravati New Town	NAC	See (b) under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration						
42. IV	Bhalki	M	2682	76	1772	—	—	—	4530
43. III	Bhatkal	M	4254	569	14070	—	—	753	19646
44. II	Bidar	M	15991	3741	9307	—	—	3640	32679
45. I	Bijapur	M	60783	10146	2940	—	5315	13027	92211
46. IV	Bilgi	M	582	519	91	—	—	281	1473
47. IV	Birur	M	1862	708	1252	18	283	408	4531
48. IV	Byadgi	M	6396	184	433	—	104	1154	8271
49. III	Challakere	M	6820	2020	2962	—	12	4203	16017
50. III	Chamrajnagar-Ramasamudram	M	4658	2595	601	—	3843	218	11915
51. IV	Channagiri	M	1125	93	1473	—	—	1026	3717
52. II	Channapatna	M	5346	7068	646	—	350	—	13410
53. IV	Channarayapatna	M	684	877	5127	20	83	3234	10025
54. III	Chikballapur	M	6225	4905	90	—	—	2530	13750
55. II	Chikmagalur	M	13442	5048	1038	—	137	10416	30081
56. IV	Chiknayakanhalli	M	2151	129	457	—	—	917	3654
57. III	Chikodi	M	5059	1304	743	—	175	1519	8800
58. [illegible]	Chincholi	M	944	170	165	—	—	57	1336
59. III	Chintamani	M	8216	879	151	—	—	2263	11509
60. IV	Chitapur	M	1067	951	1294	2163	—	190	5665
61. IV	Chitgoppa	M	1209	323	99	—	58	—	1689
62. II	Chitradurga	M	16335	7663	897	—	536	1098	26529
63. III	Coondapoor	M	1883	1172	353	—	—	1187	4595
64. III	Dandeli	M	17484	4823	—	121	462	1013	23903

Expenditure (in Rs. '0)									
General Administration	Public Safety	Public Health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institutions	Others (specify)	Total Expenditure	Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2		1
30	200	—	50	—	—	280	(0)IV	Krishnarajapura	
—	—	—	258	—	—	258	(p) V	Lingarajapura	
1556	959	542	1266	—	1148	5471	(q)III	Yelahanka	
1584	190	1952	—	162	6092	9980	III	Bangarpet	26.
855	319	1155	30	37	132	2528	IV	Bannur	27.
654	422	580	114	141	1118	3029	III	Bantval	28.
589	—	4205	—	—	1419	6213	III	Basavakalyan	29.
807	309	680	54	24	155	2029	IV	Basavana Bagevadi	30.
196	66	315	27	22	2	628	V	Belakavadi	31.
	See (a) under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration See constituent units						I	Belgaum Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	32.
5657	1024	74345	34954	5625	88752	210357	(a) I	Belgaum	
623	1324	7684	2732	2980	5898	21241	(b) III	Belgaum cantonment	
	See (b) under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration						III	Belgaum Cantonment	33.
16644	16901	29277	3992	442	17239	84495	I	Bellary	34.
1349	275	64	199	42	450	2379	V	Belluru	35.
290	152	357	116	47	221	1183	V	Beltangadi	36.
	See (b) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						III	B.E.L. Township	37.
1482	1135	1312	134	54	314	4431	IV	Belur	38.
	See (a) under K.G. F. Urban Agglomeration						V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	39.
	See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration See constituentunits						II	Bhadravati Bhadravati U.A.	40.
96	1333	568	4367	183	10016	16563	(a) II	Bhadravati	
1312	320	2015	237	—	4304	8188	(b) II	Bhadravati New Town	
	See (b) under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration						II	Bhadravati New Town	41.
1433	63	1193	—	—	125	2814	IV	Bhalki	42.
1791	293	2136	735	15	1428	6398	III	Bhatkal	43.
7934	1220	9189	2968	830	5226	27367	II	Bidar	44.
10956	2645	34970	8026	305	35844	92746	I	Bijapur	45.
303	221	278	102	—	296	1200	IV	Bilgi	46.
1989	—	781	1128	127	414	4439	IV	Birur	47.
740	523	2189	296	154	2025	5927	IV	Byadgi	48.
1246	4059	9853	1459	54	9420	26091	III	Challakere	49.
2304	800	4017	329	101	1082	8633	III	Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram	50.
510	102	1288	1240	148	459	3747	IV	Channagiri	51.
5070	2949	194	524	—	4704	13441	II	Channapatna	52.
832	807	2377	99	5000	1108	10223	IV	Channarayapatna	53.
3747	1806	3360	2453	625	2098	14089	III	Chikballapur	54.
3394	1534	3882	3834	720	20090	33454	II	Chikmagalur	55.
236	705	1466	—	64	901	3372	IV	Chiknayakanhalli	56.
2564	514	2257	1534	405	2594	9868	III	Chikodi	57.
586	180	406	4	2	17	1195	IV	Chincholi	58.
2187	2723	4394	1558	420	882	12164	III	Chintamani	59.
	Item wise details are not available					2950	IV	Chitapur	60.
744	140	607	347	2	351	2191	IV	Chitgoppa	61.
4157	1100	14990	4318	27	1936	26528	II	Chitradurga	62.
890	771	1636	2664	3	934	6898	III	Coondapoor	63.
7122	—	9632	7308	—	6170	30232	III	Dandeli	64.

STATEMENT III MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town		Civic Administration) status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. '00) Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from Municipal Properties and Powers apart from taxation	Govt. Grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total Receipt
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
65.	I	Davangere	M	69774	12970	2337	—	985	22462	108528
66.	IV	Derebail	P	See (b) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
67.	IV	Devadurga	M	277	371	1340	—	8	1031	3027
68.	IV	Devanhalli	M	1447	372	902	—	—	682	3403
69.	III	Devarajivanahalli	TP	See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
70.	III	Dodballapur	M	12300	2486	875	—	—	1560	17221
71.	VI	Donimalai Township	SA	2900	1340	390	—	—	—	4630
72.	I	Gadag-Betigeri	M	41626	6144	4067	—	2127	11234	65198
73.	III	Gajendragarh	M	1975	192	137	—	—	266	2570
74.	VI	Ganeshgudi	SA	172	6	16	—	—	—	194
75.	II	Gangawati	M	12379	4754	1001	—	—	2228	20362
76.	IV	Gangoli	P	350	120	—	—	70	—	540
77.	IV	Gauribidanur	M	2498	2312	385	15	248	4778	10236
78.	III	Gokak	M	9809	937	3362	3000	775	1043	18926
79.	IV	Gokak Falls	NAC	146	18	13	—	—	42	219
80.	V	Gonikoppal	M	497	1238	939	—	—	1091	3765
81.	V	Gorur	P	49	33	2	—	—	—	84
82.	IV	Gubbi	M	1577	1386	153	—	121	—	3237
83.	V	Gudibanda	M	350	165	2000	90	—	10	2615
84.	I	Gulbarga	M	42391	4574	9894	—	—	2562	59421
85.	III	Guledagudda	M	6351	662	680	1000	1229	77	9999
86.	IV	Gundlupet	M	2747	2696	316	—	61	157	5977
87.	IV	Gurmatkal	M	733	180	1071	—	—	43	2027
88.	IV	Hadagalli	M	385	55	3712	—	115	1767	6034
89.	IV	Haliyal	M	3261	637	1406	—	—	847	6151
90.	IV	H.A.L. Township	SA	See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
91.	IV	Hangal	M	2105	217	137	—	215	638	3312
92.	II	Harihar	M	19862	4763	518	—	456	4634	30233
93.	III	Harpanahalli	M	636	478	1280	—	19	2110	4523
94.	III	H.A. Sanitary Board (Excluding H.A.L. Township)	SB	See (e) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
95.	II	Hassan	M	1851	4050	2902	6000	1116	8263	24182
96.	V	Hatti Gold Mines	NAC	—	—	—	—	—	86131	86131
97.	III	Haveri	M	11378	1686	653	—	—	2793	16510
98.	IV	Hebbal	P	See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
99.	V	Heggadadevankote	M	670	178	2245	—	—	525	3618
100.	IV	Hirekerur	M	381	117	41	—	—	1432	1971
101.	III	Hiriyur	M	871	1403	4333	—	—	592	7199
102.	V	H.M.T. Township	SA	See (h) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
103.	VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	SA	See (i) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
104.	V	Holalkere	M	1007	539	152	—	—	244	1942
105.	III	Holenarsipur	M	4386	429	543	—	285	443	6086
106.	III	Honnabad	M	2192	974	2193	—	—	—	5359
107.	IV	Honnavar	M	4394	443	1580	—	528	1210	8155
108.	V	Hongahalli	P	227	322	152	—	—	—	701
109.	IV	Honnali	M	336	2205	181	—	69	3756	6547
110.	VI	Hosanagara	M	343	295	265	—	35	279	1217

Expenditure (in Rs '00)									
General Administration	Public Safety	Public Health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institutions	Others (specify)	Total Expenditure	Class and Name of Town		Sl No
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2		1
11384	7158	42933	19255	668	30594	111992	I	Davangere	65.
See (b) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Derebail	66.
578	151	984	1	—	1400	3114	IV	Devadurga	67.
1989	—	694	150	104	542	3479	IV	Devanhalli	68.
See (d) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							III	Devarajivanahalli	69.
1075	1504	7669	2925	708	5765	19646	III	Dodballapur	70.
4920	—	8390	—	3140	22990	39440	VI	Donimalai Township	71.
11982	2095	19578	3726	206	27896	65483	I	Gadag-Betigeri	72.
1107	565	18	107	—	992	2789	III	Gajendragarh	73.
75	40	—	4	—	5	124	VI	Ganeshgudi	74.
8616	1423	3558	6668	—	—	20265	II	Gangawati	75.
124	8	3	37	—	46	218	IV	Gangoli	76.
2818	549	48	1191	5	5304	9915	IV	Gauribidanur	77.
1189	1038	4880	1985	389	8994	18475	III	Gokak	78.
97	—	74	50	—	—	221	IV	Gokak Falls	79.
470	213	602	986	5	1044	3320	V	Gonikoppal	80.
60	40	—	—	—	—	100	V	Gorur	81.
989	163	45	—	26	434	1657	IV	Gubbi	82.
179	86	358	27	1	153	804	V	Gudibanda	83.
13015	3806	20072	7610	139	13588	58230	I	Gulbarga	84.
2112	584	2734	1284	1	4515	11230	III	Guledagudda	85.
1345	692	1841	500	—	657	5035	IV	Gundlupet	86.
350	93	565	187	—	52	1247	IV	Gurmatkal	87.
1199	207	654	26	2	246	2334	IV	Hadagalli	88.
2860	—	327	330	—	2036	5553	IV	Haliyal	89.
See (i) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	H.A.L Township	90.
1189	265	742	680	19	362	3257	IV	Hangal	91.
2729	4516	5389	4676	136	12199	29645	II	Harihar	92
556	573	741	8	78	1300	3256	III	Harpanahahalli	93.
See (e) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							III	H.A. Sanitary Board (Excluding H.A.L. Township)	94.
5336	5519	13596	2290	—	10820	37561	II	Hassan	95.
—	21140	59051	—	—	5940	86131	V	Hatti Gold Mines	96.
3693	827	4146	441	126	2750	11983	III	Haveri	97.
See (g) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Hebbal	98.
403	83	547	81	—	345	1459	V	Heggadadevankote	99.
140	99	347	—	—	46	632	IV	Hirekerur	100.
3208	782	36	1167	28	28	5249	III	Hiriyur	101.
See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							V	H.M.T. Township	102.
See (i) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	103.
559	362	734	117	1	169	1942	V	Holalkere	104.
1274	1370	2061	140	—	198	5043	III	Holenarsipur	105.
1567	210	1286	68	15	221	3367	III	Honnabad	106.
2943	409	1619	653	194	1642	7460	IV	Honnavar	107.
79	140	16	55	46	75	411	V	Hongahalli	108.
709	202	999	73	—	892	2875	IV	Honnali	109.
221	140	445	88	—	168	1062	VI	Hosanagara	110.

STATEMENT—III MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs.'00) Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenve derived from Municipal Properties and Powers apart from taxation	Govt. Grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total Receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
111.	IV Hosdurga	M	2650	757	294	—	160	387	4248
112.	IV Hoskote	M	3071	827	411	—	4	327	4640
113.	II Hospet	M	See (b) under Hospet Urban Agglomeration						
	Hospet Urban Agglomeration		See constituent units						
	(a)IV Amaravati	M	171	141	1610	—	4	7	1933
	(b)II Hospet	M	23874	3568	5242	—	721	5150	38555
114.	I Hubli-Dharwad	C	279786	29251	29063	—	—	24349	372449
115.	IV Hukeri	M	1262	184	1146	—	—	503	3095
116.	IV Hungund	M	1661	128	1261	—	—	396	3446
117.	III Hunsur	M	3703	560	3767	—	185	2560	10775
118.	III Ilkal	M	8080	2293	529	—	810	1124	12836
119.	IV Indi	M	2256	332	2197	—	—	787	5572
120.	III I.I.T. Notified Area	NAC	See (j) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
121.	V Jagalur	M	1508	210	189	—	—	203	2110
122.	V Jalahalli	P	See (k) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
123.	III Jamkhandi	M	10464	1644	680	—	42516	—	55304
124.	V Jevargi	M	774	1621	1500	—	—	274	4169
125.	IV Jog Falls	NAC	Data is not available						
126.	IV Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	P	See (l) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
127.	IV Kadur	M	2630	584	2056	—	—	1098	6368
128.	IV Kalagondahalli	P	See (m) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
129.	IV Kalghatgi	M	2471	104	45	—	—	3693	6313
130.	IV Kamalapuram	M	512	232	744	13	—	1008	2509
131.	IV Kamatgi	M	776	—	72	—	6	64	918
132.	III Kampli	M	3609	933	376	—	100	722	5740
133.	III Kanakapura	M	4674	1731	135	—	—	2316	8856
134.	IV Kankanadi	P	See (e) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
135.	III Karkal	M	2018	315	446	—	67	891	3737
136.	III Karwar	M	8611	4806	695	—	85	102	14299
137.	V Kavuru	P	See (d) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
138.	IV Kengeri	M	See (n) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
139.	IV Kerur	M	1685	533	117	—	95	453	2888
140.	IV Khanapur	M	830	29	171	—	12	621	1663

Expenditure (In Rs. '00)									
General Administration	Public Safety	Public Health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institution	Other (Specify)	Total Expenditure	Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2		1
951	238	2170	35	1	214	3609	IV	Hosdurga	111.
874	834	865	621	257	358	3809	IV	Hoskote	112.
See (b) under Hospet Urban Agglomeration							II	Hospet.	113.
See constituent units								Hospet Urban Agglomeration	
187	—	24	—	—	89	300	(a)IV	Amaravati	
5521	924	16536	1726	222	8164	33093	(b)II	Hospet	
61220	13794	80389	103926	1853	129127	390309	I	Hubli-Dharwad	114.
591	187	538	24	192	343	1875	IV	Hukeri	115.
1042	167	874	26	85	242	2436	IV	Hungund	116.
1097	820	2637	149	235	3995	8933	III	Hunsur	117.
866	999	4697	409	—	6434	13405	III	Ilkal	118.
980	370	770	673	1	1010	3804	IV	Indi	119.
See (j) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							III	I.T.I. Notified Area	120.
709	690	655	55	20	170	2299	V	Jagalur	121.
See (k) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							V	Jalahalli	122.
3400	1103	5206	969	—	2587	13265	III	Jamkhandi	123.
671	276	17	911	—	559	2434	V	Jevargi	124.
Data is not available							IV	Jog Falls	125.
See (l) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	126.
683	390	2381	295	81	941	4771	IV	Kadur	127.
See (m) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Kalagondahalli	128.
983	290	947	—	5	307	2532	IV	Kalghatgi	129.
670	216	542	—	—	893	2321	IV	Kamalapuram	130.
267	—	49	—	26	489	831	IV	Kamatgi	131.
615	1549	1533	131	—	2024	5852	III	Kampli	132.
1519	1381	2717	2741	4	1376	9738	III	Kanakapura	133.
See (e) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Kankanadi	134.
1046	368	654	573	—	627	3268	III	Karkal	135.
3843	803	5536	821	—	3693	14696	III	Karwar	136.
See (d) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							V	Kavuru	137.
See (n) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Kengeri	138.
954	190	713	152	13	756	2788	IV	Kerur	139.
375	160	833	90	—	280	1738	IV	Khanapur	140.

STATEMENT—III MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs '00) Receipt through taxes etc	Revenue derived from Municipal Properties and Powers apart from Taxation	Govt. Grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total Receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
141.	VI Kodlipet	M	365	205	2065	—	—	448	3083
142.	II Kolar	M	8812	3666	1322	—	9	845	14654
143.	II Kolar Gold Fields	SB	See (b) under Kolar Gold Field Urban Agglomeration						
	Koral Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration		See constituent units						
(a)	I B E ML Naga	SA	Data not available						
(b	II Kolar Gold Fields	SB	Data not available						
(c)	II Robertsonpet	M	9074	5514	4224	—	352	4199	23363
144.	III Kollegal	M	4670	10296	1090	—	—	2750	18806
145.	V Konanur	M	814	621	102	—	—	153	1690
146.	III Konnur	M	319	242	28	—	50	94	733
147.	VI Koppa	M	559	1267	174	—	60	1835	3895
148.	III Koppal	M	6863	1522	603	—	—	249	9237
149.	V Koratagere	M	1300	130	2008	—	33	591	4062
150.	V Kotekara	P	See (e) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
151	IV Kotturu	M	7474	434	539	—	229	1885	3561
152.	V Krishnarajanagara	M	4307	3435	348	—	—	1078	9168
153.	IV Krishnarajapura	P	See (o) Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
154.	IV Krishnarajpet	M	1305	1040	137	—	—	8	2490
155.	IV Kudachi	M	263	20	79	—	—	125	487
156.	IV Kudligi	M	1028	597	1663	—	12	50	3350
157.	IV Kudmanglur	P	56	13	8	—	—	—	77
158.	V Kudremuk Mines Area	SA	—	—	—	—	—	5296	5296
159.	VI Kumsi	M	363	442	—	—	60	233	1098
160.	III Kumata	M	4825	325	1586	108	—	1471	8315
161.	IV Kundgol	M	1626	156	2162	—	53	400	4397
162.	IV Kunigal	M	3096	100	266	—	—	600	4062
163.	V Kushalnagar	M	3370	576	1256	—	13	861	6076
164.	IV Kushtagi	M	786	171	100	—	—	935	1992
165.	III Lakshmeshwar	M	2880	1743	1656	—	133	313	6725
166.	V Lingarajapura	P	See (p) under Bangalor Urban Agglomeration						
167.	IV Lingsugur	M	1831	377	1180		—	279	3667
168.	V Londa	P	195	31	33	100	—	105	464
169.	IV Maddur	M	3289	709	2415	—	165	1589	8167
170.	IV Madhugiri	M	1922	2413	855	—	250	586	6026
171.	III Madikeri	M	11116	3210	6489	—	—	1252	22067
172.	IV Magadi	M	2122	1712	2221	—	—	334	6389
173.	IV Mahalingpur	M	4051	455	248	—	450	379	5583
174.	IV Malpe	TP	261	54	335	—	—	471	1121
175.	IV Malur	M	2028	4848	20	—	24	84	7004
176.	III Malvalli	M	3370	642	3290	239	164	547	8252
177.	V Manchenahalli	M	604	24	67	—	—	24	719
178.	I Mandya	M	25014	9601	2180	—	2522	1339	40656
179.	I Mangalore	M	See (f) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration		See constituent units						
(a)	V Alpe	P	211	9	—	—	—	12	232
(b)	IV Derebail	P	185	—	17	—	—	42	244
(c)	IV Kankanadi	P	159	—	10	—	—	15	184
(d)	V Kavuru	P	52	—	13	—	—	3	68
(e)	V Kotekara	P	86	—	20	—	—	76	182
(f)	I Mangalore	M	122378	19258	4024	—	—	71945	217605

Expenditure (in Rs. '00)							Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
General Administration	Public Safety	Public health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institution	Others (Specify)	Total Expenditure		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
278	117	233	19	—	649	1296	VI Kodlipet	141.
2430	3684	5890	3008	371	3358	18741	II Kolar	142.
See (b) under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration							II Kolar Gold Fields	143.
See constituent units							Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	
Data not available							(a) V B.E.M.L. Nagar	
Data not available							(b) II Kolar Gold Fields	
3866	1377	9198	4049	1	328	18819	(c) II Robertsonpet	
6064	214	2780	2188	510	2748	14504	III Kollegal	144.
966	391	15	—	—	293	1665	V Konanur	145.
131	225	168	45	6	170	745	III Konnur	146.
1054	243	1922	386	7	766	4378	VI Koppa	147
2514	1177	2492	2220	—	719	9122	III Koppal	148.
466	513	784	305	—	523	2591	V Koratagere	149.
See (e) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							V Kotekara	150.
526	208	1056	41	—	1638	3469	IV Kotturu	151.
1837	1719	2858	2045	337	739	9535	IV Krishnarajanagara	152.
See (o) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV Krishnarajapura	153.
1246	575	31	102	3	9	1966	IV Krishnarajpet	154.
202	72	102	33	182	56	647	VI Kudachi	155
1232	199	—	4	9	225	1669	IV Kudligi	156.
23	12	4	4	24	—	67	VI Kudmanglur	157.
2788	—	2508	—	—	—	5296	V Kudremukh Mines Area	158.
318	249	42	354	78	163	1204	VI Kumsi	159.
2686	560	2269	863	57	1314	7749	III Kumta	160.
1267	219	631	—	12	129	2258	IV Kundgol	161.
2021	768	—	396	57	1239	4481	IV Kunigal	162.
1181	327	1392	1165	—	1110	5175	V Kushalnagar	163.
1360	312	64	151	22	86	1995	IV Kushtagi	164.
2137	514	1490	789	537	398	5865	III Lakshmeshwar	165
See (p) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							V Lingarajapura	166.
1533	365	784	438	—	158	3278	IV Lingsugur	167.
82	72	1	23	—	55	233	V Londa	168.
1351	377	2183	772	146	952	5781	IV Maddur	169.
1891	740	1256	1457	—	763	6107	IV Madhugiri	170.
3247	838	4997	2089	3	3890	15064	III Madikeri	171.
463	1093	1366	255	125	778	4080	IV Magadi	172.
20	319	1496	—	—	1915	3750	IV Mahalingpur	173.
135	81	52	42	—	614	924	IV Malpe	174.
1695	1898	1823	1611	72	185	7284	IV Malur	175.
1113	471	2396	87	84	1233	5384	III Malvalli	176.
156	75	295	18	2	150	696	V Manchanahalli	177.
6021	3226	11630	9337	1142	12936	44292	I Mandya	178.
See (f) under Mangallre Urban Agglomeration							I Mangalore	179.
See constituent units							Mangalore Urban Agglomeration.	
47	53	—	—	—	21	121	(a) V Alpe	
63	70	—	43	36	20	232	(b) IV Derebail	
151	157	—	—	—	7	315	(c) IV Kankanadi	
20	43	—	13	—	36	112	(d) V Kavuru	
27	15	—	60	12	10	124	(e) V Kotekara	
14646	—	55565	17452	195	134336	222194	(f) I Mangalore	

STATEMENT– III MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in '00) Reciept through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from Municipal Properties and Powers apart from Taxation	Govt. Grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total Receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(g) V	New Mangalore Port	SA	Data not available						
(h) IV	Padavu	M	1607	438	83	—	—	82	2210
(i) V	Peramunnuru	P	471	—	11	—	—	—	482
(j) IV	Someshwar	P	143	—	17	—	—	70	230
(k) III	Ullal	TP	503	273	106	—	—	529	1411
180. III	Manvi	M	3119	286	305	—	—	2106	5816
181. VI	Mayakonda	M	141	19	760	—	—	29	949
182. VI	Melukote	M	113	193	1600	15	—	28	1949
183. V	Molakalmuru	M	1063	309	89	—	—	8	1469
184. IV	Mudalgi	M	2422	1245	683	—	664	151	5165
185. IV	Mudbidri	M	852	1048	203	—	—	1436	3539
186. IV	Muddebihal	M	2290	1346	1674	—	13	595	5918
187. IV	Mudgal	M	166	37	152	—	—	873	1228
188. III	Mudhol	M	3808	477	659	—	204	1418	6566
189. V	Mudigere	M	1444	1036	1253	—	23	77	3833
190. III	Mulbagal	M	770	507	405	—	—	2758	4440
191. IV	Mulgund	M	432	129	1351	—	31	105	2048
192. IV	Mulki	M	662	340	198	—	13	367	1580
193. IV	Mundargi	M	1559	165	1198	—	—	370	3292
194. IV	Mundgod	M	3682	633	4105	—	1007	—	9427
195. V	Munirabad Project Area	SA	—	—	—	—	—	148	148
196. I	Mysore	C	See (a) under Mysore Urban Agglomeration						
	Mysore Urban Agglomeration		See constituent units						
(a) I	Mysore	C	168024	29003	24194	3010	15983	133776	373990
197. IV	Nagamangala	M	1702	1062	2184	—	—	584	5532
198. III	Nanjangud	M	7249	1577	740	—	74	234	9874
199. V	Narsimharajapura	M	1166	454	793	—	170	—	2583
200. IV	Naregal	M	722	105	141	—	25	2830	3823
201. III	Nargund	M	4791	531	350	—	2139	1534	9345
202. IV	Navalgund	M	2999	714	2500	—	1179	89	7481
203. IV	Nelamangala	M	4110	1833	90	—	—	291	6324
204. V	New Mangalore Port	SA	See (g) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
205. III	Nipani	M	19949	2804	1333	—	702	1795	26583
206. V	Nyamati	M	1816	1026	—	—	143	—	2985
207. IV	Padavu	M	See (h) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
208. IV	Pandavapura	M	1746	464	899	—	—	1	3110
209. IV	Pavagada	M	2702	1000	19	—	—	1215	4936
210. V	Peramunnuru	P	See (i) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
211. IV	Piriyapatna	M	2546	1550	1241	—	—	280	5617
212. VI	Ponnampet	M	236	148	25	—	—	140	549
213. III	Puttur	M	3545	1270	283	—	303	984	6385
214. II	Rabkavi-Banhatti	M	14794	668	730	—	256	1560	18008
215. I	Raichur	M	34061	9017	8081	—	—	24060	75219
216. III	Ramanagaram	M	9260	3143	779	—	—	1	13183
217. III	Ramdurg	M	5347	416	1039	—	308	454	7564
218. II	Ranibennur	M	16654	1965	747	—	1633	4696	25695
219. V	Raybag	M	402	—	113	—	—	307	822
220. II	Robertsonpet	M	See (c) under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration						
221. IV	Ron	M	694	375	189	—	—	12	1270
222. IV	Sadalgi	M	315	200	57	—	72	60	704
223. III	Sagar	M	8189	1643	1148	—	270	2773	14023
224. IV	Sakleshpur	M	6888	1485	1199	—	—	1209	10781
225. IV	Saligram	M	107	73	106	—	—	16	302

Expenditure (in Rs. '00)							Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
General Administration	Public Safety	Public Health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institution	Others (Specify)	Total Expenditure		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
	Data not available						(g) V New Mangalore Port	
456	465	23	819	20	287	2070	(h) IV Padavu	
21	112	—	143	—	20	296	(i) V Peramunnuru	
30	—	—	25	63	2	120	(j) IV Someshwar	
303	183	109	459	—	170	1224	(k) III Ullal	
1677	459	2750	—	—	1355	6241	III Manvi	180.
146	9	4	—	—	—	159	VI Mayakonda	181.
96	71	214	—	—	—	381	VI Melukote	182.
646	107	250	185	1	142	1331	V Molakalmuru	183.
1559	363	533	621	29	848	3953	IV Mudalgi	184.
645	256	434	259	—	1441	3035	IV Mudbidri	185.
1250	268	1443	251	305	1019	4536	IV Muddebihal	186.
585	46	632	21	—	232	1516	IV Mudgal	187.
1813	473	2154	306	—	1479	6225	III Mudhol	188.
642	693	145	216	8	1246	2950	V Mudigere	189.
2317	200	1037	12	3	249	3818	III Mulbagal	190.
349	137	270	13	—	225	994	IV Mulgund	191.
613	141	455	177	117	155	1658	IV Mulki	192.
232	608	293	—	307	1116	2556	IV Mundargi	193.
1140	212	1280	801	104	1350	4887	IV Mundgod	194.
—	3250	5750	610	—	600	10210	V Munirabad Project Area	195.
	See (a) under Mysore Urban Agglomeration						I Mysore	196.
	See constituent units						Mysore Urban Agglomeration	
25212	12405	—	105639	78406	147733	369395	(a)I Mysore	
921	556	1447	57	15	546	3542	IV Nagamangala	197.
1729	1086	5959	252	22	1093	10141	III Nanjangud	198.
658	260	581	131	89	134	1853	V Narsimhjarajapura	199.
221	553	104	45	—	2966	3889	IV Naregal	200.
1559	501	2528	476	96	3710	8870	III Nargund	201.
1561	328	1856	1117	109	749	5720	IV Navalgund	202.
4180	5	150	464	—	—	4799	IV Nelamangala	203.
	See (g) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						V New Mangalore Port	204.
6545	1640	11921	4170	332	1580	26188	III Nipani	205.
1569	420	521	99	—	240	2849	V Nyamati	206.
	See (h) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV Padavu	207.
1415	853	103	—	—	—	2371	IV Pandavapura	208.
978	270	1526	771	12	1080	4645	IV Pavagada	209.
	See (i) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						V Peramunnuru	210.
918	697	1032	280	74	1922	4923	IV Piriyapatna	211.
135	47	235	—	—	114	531	VI Ponnampet	212.
621	263	1253	379	—	2958	5474	III Puttur	213.
3845	1131	5652	4957	288	903	16776	II Rabkavi-Banhatti	214.
10164	6791	21605	6727	68	29788	75143	I Raichur	215.
1726	147	3643	5624	1	909	12050	III Ramanagaram	216.
1822	376	2701	225	5	1610	6739	III Ramdurg	217.
4315	1043	8403	4793	—	4042	22596	II Ranibennur	218.
188	5	278	115	2	94	682	V Raybag	219.
	See (c) under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration						II Robertsonpet	220.
846	294	53	69	—	—	1262	IV Ron	221.
103	79	269	—	—	175	626	IV Sadalgi	222.
3182	1251	4884	1834	16	2968	14135	III Sagar	223.
2139	1891	1135	2614	161	1991	9931	IV Sakleshpur	224.
121	29	—	2	35	96	283	IV Saligram	225.

STATEMENT—III MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. '00)						
			Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from Municipal Properties and Powers apart from Taxation	Govt. Grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total Receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
226.	V Sambre	TP	62	53	--	—	—	45	160
227.	IV Sandur	M	1686	466	1243	—	488	171	4054
228.	VI Sanivarsante	M	1266	67	104	—	—	31	1468
229.	III Sankeshwar	M	5229	306	2282	—	—	632	8449
230.	V Sargur	M	1565	355	156	—	—	730	2806
231.	III Saundatti-Yellamma	M	4156	1027	351	—	142	1028	6704
232.	III Savanur	M	2571	676	684	—	307	217	4455
233.	IV Sedam	M	2611	116	1333	—	—	175	4235
234.	III Shahabad	M	2981	235	359	—	—	2960	6535
235.	V Shahabad A.C.C.	NAC	1585	05	8000	—	—	502	10092
236.	IV Shahpur	M	2886	444	249	—	—	40	3619
237.	IV Shiggaon	M	715	164	245	—	—	369	1493
238.	III Shikarpur	M	3176	1226	271	—	9	860	5542
239.	I Shimoga	M	54515	6521	3838	—	1151	19655	85680
240.	IV Shirhatti	M	1064	77	235	—	195	207	1778
241.	III Shorapur	M	520	2945	423	—	—	911	4799
242.	V Shravanbelgola	M	449	166	2618	—	—	162	3395
243.	IV Shrirangapattana	M	2471	380	40	—	—	1835	4726
244.	IV Siddapur	M	2388	566	200	401	87	—	3642
245.	III Sidlaghatta	M	3815	—	2000	479	—	1885	8179
246.	IV Sindgi	M	2481	161	2310	—	116	139	5207
247.	III Sindhnur	M	4356	336	373	—	20	2120	7205
248.	III Sira	M	4747	667	3605	—	139	425	9583
249.	IV Siralkoppa	M	1147	626	193	—	312	572	2850
250.	III Sirsi	M	11814	1318	4313	—	142	667	18254
251.	III Siruguppa	M	1931	1328	492	—	2315	1265	7331
252.	IV Someshwar	P	See (j) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
253.	V Somvarpet	M	2875	2976	1219	—	—	703	7773
254.	V Sorab	M	1420	23	1680	4	—	591	3718
255.	VI Sringeri	M	918	658	712	—	77	213	2578
256.	IV Srinivaspur	M	1061	989	90	—	—	333	2473
257.	IV Sulya	M	129	796	100	—	—	113	1138
258.	VI Suntikoppa	M	1140	487	1547	—	—	783	3957
259.	III Suratkal	M	739	1129	127	—	—	444	2439
260.	IV Talikota	M	4245	147	286	—	184	101	4963
261.	III Tarikere	M	3518	1239	2059	—	152	1753	8721
262.	IV Tekkalakote	M	136	34	1400	—	14	674	2258
263.	IV Terdal	M	1565	237	141	--	55	223	2221
264.	III Tiptur	M	7520	778	127	—	—	4460	12885
265.	IV Trithahalli	M	3304	558	578	—	—	739	5179
266.	V Tirumakudal Narsipur	M	1549	—	285	—	—	2379	4213
267.	V Tonse-West	P	91	74	32	—	—	13	210
268.	I Tumkur	M	22516	1999	1136	—	628	9058	35337
269.	V Turuvekere	M	2454	546	1275	—	—	440	4715
270.	III Udupi	M	10194	10118	719	4500	—	2637	28168
271.	III Ullal	TP	See (k) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
272.	IV Vijayapura	M	5188	1285	2843	--	—	700	10016
273.	IV Virajpet	M	4562	627	388	—	575	1226	7378
274.	IV Wadi	TP	277	593	80	—	—	37	987
275.	VI Wadi A.C.C.	NAC	693	—	100	—	—	174	967
276.	III Yadgir	M	6724	1550	986	—	04	540	9804
277.	III Yalahanka	M	See (q) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
278.	V Yelandur	M	1133	83	144	—	14	320	1694
279.	V Yelburga	M	489	642	14	—	—	--	1146
280.	IV Yellapur	M	910	31	95	—	—	--	1056
281.	V Y. N. Hosakote	M	50	873	185	—	125	666	2299

FINANCE—1978-1979

Expenditure (in Rs. '00)									
General Administration	Public Safety	Public Health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institution	Others (specify)	Total Expenditure		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		2	1
97	80	10	12	1	1	201	V	Sambre	226.
1033	194	1109	528	2	1058	3924	IV	Sandur	227.
530	38	119	74	—	687	1448	VI	Sanivarsanthe	228.
3028	426	3130	80	38	613	7315	III	Sankeshwar	229.
462	114	867	153	24	610	2260	V	Sargur	230.
948	1146	1448	408	—	2888	6838	III	Saundatti-Yellamma	231.
1813	196	1807	3	2	589	4410	III	Savanur	232.
950	811	1184	5	—	—	2950	IV	Sedam	233.
2257	347	2190	975	—	664	6433	III	Shahabad	234.
393	10	1596	—	—	1061	3060	V	Shahabad A.C.C.	235.
1084	480	962	177	57	658	3418	IV	Shahapur	236.
678	160	274	198	—	138	1448	IV	Shiggaon	237.
3116	1096	225	535	—	587	5559	III	Shikarpur	238.
11519	7526	29412	23956	1	16145	88559	I	Shimoga	239.
824	158	422	82	—	73	1559	IV	Shirhatti	240.
1190	616	708	11	—	2067	4592	III	Shorapur	241.
219	269	284	—	—	84	856	V	Shravanbelgola	242.
1359	1682	970	4	—	—	4015	IV	Shrirangapattana	243.
1597	276	958	124	76	807	3838	IV	Siddapur	244.
2082	—	52	854	94	3525	6607	III	Sidlaghatta	245.
271	575	445	205	32	1678	3206	IV	Sindgi	246.
1212	619	1465	2572	—	1035	6903	III	Sindhnur	247.
584	989	2303	422	—	1144	5442	III	Sira	248.
888	139	1017	69	87	582	2782	IV	Siralkoppa	249.
3631	2125	5294	2444	2	1107	14603	III	Sirsi	250.
1747	1209	1170	686	33	2585	7430	III	Siriguppa	251.
See (j) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							IV	Someshwar	252.
1743	313	1692	910	12	1575	6245	V	Somvarpat	253.
1060	279	13	—	3	2240	3595	V	Sorab	254.
633	300	914	57	—	82	1986	VI	Sringeri	255.
444	516	828	99	—	317	2204	IV	Srinivaspur	256.
481	100	263	75	—	251	1170	IV	Sulya	257.
679	622	90	92	6	1122	2611	VI	Suntikoppa	258.
414	443	147	253	12	618	1887	III	Suratkal	259.
2392	732	480	28	60	800	4492	IV	Talikota	260.
1236	434	4414	131	140	1212	7567	III	Tarikere	261.
198	87	270	26	—	267	848	IV	Tekkalkote	262.
767	233	683	91	—	352	2126	IV	Terdal	263.
840	1275	3491	705	379	8528	15218	III	Tiptur	264.
1152	368	3092	415	104	574	5705	IV	Tirthahalli	265.
672	1048	—	3	86	1974	3783	V	Tirumakudal Narsipur	266.
60	36	9	—	6	32	143	V	Tonse-West	267.
6710	2651	17933	5692	—	3440	36426	I	Tamkur	268.
1100	367	1465	400	83	217	3632	V	Turuvekere	269.
2564	1328	8679	1412	889	14942	29814	III	Udupi	270.
See (k) under Mangalore Urabn Agglomeration							III	Ullal	271.
919	746	620	1468	6	2262	6021	IV	Vijayapura	272.
2163	201	2612	255	458	1572	7261	IV	Virajpet	273.
233	47	154	258	164	115	971	IV	Wadi	274.
650	—	33	—	—	316	999	VI	Wadi A.C.C.	275.
2724	448	4562	1694	—	195	9623	III	Yadgir	276.
See (q) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							III	Yalahanka	277.
399	211	457	11	—	196	1274	V	Yelandur	278.
396	72	120	88	29	443	1148	V	Yelbarga	279.
281	199	391	—	103	60	1034	IV	Yellapur	280.
923	463	—	493	16	160	2055	V	Y.N. Hosakote	281.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

STATEMENT IV : CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES 1979

COLUMN 2 : CLASS AND NAME OF TOWN :

This is same as column 2 of statement II and III and does not need further explanations.

COLUMN 3 : CIVIC ADMINISTRATION STATUS :

Explanation furnished earlier for column 2 of Statement I and column 3 of Statement III holds for this statement also.

COLUMNS 4 AND 5 : POPULATION, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION :

The total population of the town as well as the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population according to 1981 Census are mentioned here with a view to facilitate a comparative analysis of the data.

COLUMN 6 : ROAD LENGTH (IN KILOMETRES) :

Generally in a town it is the civic authority that is responsible for construction and maintenance of roads. The term road as used here includes streets also and while the unsurfaced mud and gravel roads are categorised as Kachcha roads, the surfaced roads are classified as Pucca roads. In most of the cities and towns the district roads and highways under the control of the Public Works Department also pass through. The roads situated within the jurisdiction of the town and under the control of the civic authority are shown in one line against the code M and those under the control of the Public Works Department and the like are shown against the code 'PWD' in another line. In both the cases the road length is shown under two categories viz., KR (Kachcha Road) and PR (Pucca Road) as defined above. In order to have an idea about the total length of all types of roads in the town therefore, all these figures are to be added together. In cases where it has not been possible to ascertain the full details by type of road and agency responsible for maintenance the combined road length alone is furnished. The road length is given in kilometres and fractions are rounded off to next integer.

COLUMN 7 : SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE :

Generally sewerage system implies the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the final point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers while those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains and those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. In towns provided with such systems of underground sewerage also there would in addition be a surface drainage system to cover the areas not served by sewerage system and also to drain out excess rain water all over the town.

However in towns that are not provided with sewerage system, and such towns are far more numerous in the State, there would generally be open drainage system. Where even this system is not prevalent the householders would have made their own arrangements such as soak pits and cesspools. In this column therefore information is presented not only on sewerage system, but also on the drainage system. Like sewerage system, the drainage system is also of different types depending upon the construction material and also the shape of the drains. The two most important types of sewerage/drainage system are reported under this column in the order of their importance in the towns using the following abbreviations.

S : Sewers
OSD : Open Surface Drains
BSD : Box Surface Drains
SD : Sylk Pattern Drains
PT : Pit System
CD : Cess Pools

The box surface drains are also open drains but are built of size stone masonry and are also called Pucca gutters. The sylk pattern drains too are open surface drains only. The open surface drains category thus covers the Kachcha drains involving mere earth-work and also the drains constructed from out of oblong granite slabs or, out of pre-fabricated cement concrete blocks which need only joining and cement pointing after being placed in position. These drains are of U shape, L shape or V shape.

COLUMNS 8, 9 AND 10 : NUMBER OF LATRINES :

Information on total number of latrines of different types as furnished by the concerned civic authorities is reported under these 3 columns. Both private and public latrines are covered here and the particulars in these columns and in column 11 are closely interlinked. The water-borne latrines include all types of flush-out latrines while service latrines refer to only those that are being serviced by manual scavengers either everyday or twice or thrice a week.

COLUMN 11 : METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL :

The phrase disposal of night-soil is generally presumed to refer to the manner in which the garbage is finally disposed of by the civic body i.e. sale by public auction, used as manure etc. However, the main purpose of this column is to provide information on the method by which the night-soil is removed from the latrines, that is, the primary disposal of the human waste. A little elaboration on this aspect therefore appears to be necessary.

There are three systems of disposal of human waste, namely, (i) underground sewerage; (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems like septic tank, leaching cesspool and collecting well; and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cisterns (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is

transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and large towns besides industrial townships built and controlled by public sector undertakings and large companies and the like. Where the street sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Where the liquid wastes from the water closet could be disposed off locally in a leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which render the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filteration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleared at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type latrines are of service type from where the human excreta has to be removed by scavengers who move from house to house, in most cases carrying the night-soil as head loads on their head, or shoulders or in baskets with handles or in wheel barrows. This waste is then collected in bullock carts or trucks and transported to dumping grounds at the outskirts of the town.

It may be mentioned in passing that in Karnataka the practice of carrying night-soil by head loads has been discontinued with effect from 15-8-73 consequent on the issuance of a Government order in this behalf. However in a few cases the town dwellers have sought the intervention of the courts and have been able to secure the *status quo-ante* in respect of the scavenging services that were being provided by the civic body concerned till that date. In several towns the householders etc., have themselves engaged persons to clean the service latrines.

The abbreviations used in this column are the following, and if more than one system is prevailing the two most important types are indicated one after the other.

S : Sewerage
ST : Septic Tanks
WB : Wheel Barrows
B : Baskets (with handles)
HL : Head loads

In case the town has latrines of other types that are neither of the sanitary type nor the service type this column does not apply at all and therefore a dash is entered.

COLUMNS 12 AND 13 : PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY : SOURCE AND CAPACITY OF STORAGE SYSTEM :

The sources of water supply in the town are indicated by using the following four abbreviations :

T : Tap
W : Well
TK : Tank Water
TW : Tube Well/Hand Pump

Supply through the taps implies a primary source such as a river, stream, bore wells, curb wells, tanks and reservoirs etc., which are of course not mentioned in this column. It may be incidentally stated that the term protected is used in a very liberal sense, and no attempt has been made to gather data on the methods of filteration and water purificatory treatment if any resorted to by the agency supplying water through pipes in the towns. The generally prevalent practice in most of the towns is to pump raw water into the storage tank or reservoir, treat it with bleaching powder and then distribute that water for consumption through pipes.

If there are more than 2 sources of water supply in the town the first two which are regarded as most important are mentioned in that order separated by a comma. In column 13, the systems of storage of water are considered and the two that are most important in the referent town are indicated in that order and after each entry the storage capacity is also mentioned in litres within brackets. The abbreviations used in this column are :

OHT : Overhead Tank
SR : Service Reservoir
IG : River Infilteration Gallery
BWP : Borewell Pumping System
PT : Pressure Tank

The term capacity has its usual meaning, namely, the capacity to store or contain. It may further be clarified that the storage capacity does not necessarily indicate the quantity of water supplied daily to the inhabitants of the town. In some of the towns due to the inadequacy of water supply at the primary source for most part of the year the normal utilisation of the storage capacity would be of the order of 50 to 60 per cent only. On the contrary there are towns where water is pumped into the storage system and also distributed for consumption twice every day almost throughout the year and there are a few towns where the inlets and outlets of the storage systems would both be functioning simultaneously for most part of the day making it somewhat difficult to calculate the quantity of water supplied everyday under such a system.

COLUMN 14 : FIRE FIGHTING SERVICE :

If fire fighting service is available in the town this fact is indicated by the word 'Yes' recorded in this column. In all other cases the name of the nearest place if in the same district or the name of the nearest district if in the same State or other State where such services are available is indicated along with the road distance in kilometres between the referent town and the place with fire-fighting service.

COLUMNS 15 TO 19: ELECTRIFICATION (NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS)—DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, ROAD LIGHTING (POINTS) AND OTHERS :

In columns 15 to 19 information about the number of electrical connections (installation) for different categories of consumers in the town is furnished. The definitions of the terms used in the column headings are as follows :

(i) *Domestic* : Connections to residential houses, bungalows, clubs, hostels and hospitals run on non-commercial lines, charitable, educational and religious insti-

tutions are all included in the domestic category, A.E.H. i.e., All Electric Home connections are also categorised as domestic.

(ii) *Commercial* : This category includes all connections for the supply of electricity to commercial establishments such as wholesale and retail shops, offices and business houses, hotels, restaurants, tea stalls, photographic studios, X-ray installations, advertisements and exterior illumination, railway station, bus station, and the like.

(iii) *Industrial* : Power supply connections to industrial establishments are covered under this column. This would include small establishments such as powerlooms, flour mills, roasting, grinding, wet grinding, repair workshops using power operated tools and the like.

(iv) *Road Lighting* : The total number of street lights being maintained in the town is mentioned here.

(v) *Others* : Connections to all categories other than those cited above are covered under this heading. This would include temporary connections, connections to pumpsets, water works and such other installations.

STATEMENT-IV—CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	VI Adityapatna	M	3044	297	M-PR-10 KR-8 PWD-PR— -KR—	S OSD	768	—	—	S, ST
2	IV Afzalpur	M	10588	2425	M-PR- 2 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 4 KR—	OSD	62	—	14	ST
3	V Ajjampur	M	7693	897	M-PR- 2 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD BSD	170	—	—	ST
4.	III Aland	M	26435	3092	M-PR- 3 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 2 KR- —	OSD	78	202	—	ST, B
5.	IV Alnavar	M	13026	1274	M-PR- 4 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	22	—	320	ST
6.	V Alpe	P		—	See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
7.	VI Alur	M	4177	824	M-PR- 8 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	150	—	200	ST
8.	IV Amaravati	M		—	See (a) under Hospet Urban Agglomeration					
9.	V Ambikanagar	SA	7734	828	M-PR— KR— PWD-PR-15 KR—	S OSD	1302	—	—	S
10.	IV Anekal	M	19267	1496	M-PR-20 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 5 KR—	OSD BSD	100	—	1900	ST
11.	IV Ankola	M	12153	2000	M-PR— KR- 9 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	142	—	—	ST
12.	IV Annigeri	M	18614	1737	M-PR- 1 KR-18 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	OSD	17	—	440	ST
13.	IV Arkalgud	M	11069	1932	M-PR- 9 KR— PWD-PR- 8 KR- 7	OSD BSD	300	—	70	ST
14.	III Arsikere	M	25351	3041	M-PR-12 KR- 7 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	OSD BSD	842	—	—	ST
15.	II Athni	M	27549	4891	M-PR- 3 KR-10 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD	98	240	—	ST, HL
16.	V. Aurd	M	7971	667	M-PR— KR-6 PWD.PR-4 KR—	OSD	85	—	—	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply		Fire Figting Service	Electrification (Number of connections)					Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
T	OHT (673000)	Bangalore-124	446	1	21	268	2	VI Adityapatna . .	1
T	OHT (15000)	Gulbarga-56	425	21	78	210	—	IV Afzalpur .	2.
T	OHT (136500)	Bhadravati-48	631	22	177	150	—	V Ajjampur . .	3.
T	SR (1215000)	Gulbarga-43	1267	44	438	400	—	III Aland . .	4.
T	SR (405000)	Hubli-Dharwad-32	700	22	200	376	—	IV Alnavar	5.
		Sec (a) Underan Mgalore Urban Agglomeration						V Alpe . . .	6.
T	OHT (150150)	Hassan-13	290	26	76	164	—	VI Alur . . .	7.
		See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration						IV Amaravati . . .	8.
T	SR (720000) OHT (272400)	Dandeli-24	1277	16	45	510	—	V Ambikanagar . .	9.
T	OHT (383000)	Bangalore-35	1340	324	458	614	2	IV Anekal . . .	10.
T	SR (570000)	Binaga (Karwar) -30	1110	96	151	449	—	IV Ankola . . .	11.
T	OHT (135000)	Gadag-Betigeri- -20	1166	39	193	420	9	IV Annigeri . . .	12.
T	OHT (455000)	Hassan-30	690	36	221	225	3	IV Arkalgud . . .	13.
T	OHT (2730000)	Hassan-42	2881	201	1156	690	—	III Arsikere . . .	14.
T	SR (810000)	Yes	1419	121	541	660	2	III Athni . . .	15.
T	SR (68250)	Bidar-42	399	17	186	213	—	V Aurad . . .	16.

STATEMENT —IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Rood Length in Kms.)	System of Sewerage	Water Borne	Service	Others	Method disposal of Night Soil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	V Badaga-Bettu-76	P	8333	903	M-PR.— KR-54 PWD-PR- 6 KR.—	OSD	1022	—	—	ST
18.	IV Badami	M	15023	3290	M-P-R— KR-15 PWD-PR- 2 KR.—	OSD	364	—	—	ST
19.	II Bagalkot	M	67858	6917	M-PR-75 KR-47 PWD-PR-10 KR.—	OSD BSD	384	651	—	ST, W B
20.	V Bagepalli	M	7923	1195	M-PR- 2 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 1 KR.—	PT OSD	65	—	223	ST
21.	III Bailhongal	M	26465	2758	M-PR-22 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 3 -KR.—	BSD	255	—	—	ST
22.	IV Bainduru	M	14071	1973	M-PR -4 KR-2— PWD-PR-16 KR.—	OSD	187	—	—	ST
23.	IV Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	P			See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
24.	V Banavar	M	6601	260	M-PR-4 KR-2 PWD-PR-8 KR.—	OSD	435	—	—	ST
25.	I Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority **Bangalore Urban Agglomeration**	C	**2921751**	**396856**	See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration **M-PR-1381 KR:69 PWD-PR-26 KR-5**		**153435**	—	**3027**	
	(1) Bangalore C) and Bangalore Development Authority	C	2621591	335441	M-PR-1192 KR-NA PWD-PR-NA KR-NA	S OSD	138292	—	—	S
	(b) III B.E.L Township	SA	20218	4895	M-PR-30 KR.— PWD-PR.— KR.—	S OSD	1600	—	—	S
	(c) IV Baiyyapapanahalli Manavarti Kaval	P	19955	4410	M-PR- 3 KR- PWD-PR.— KR.—	OSD	—	—	—	—
	d) III Devarajivanahalli	TP	37285	10297	M-PR- 5 KR- 8 PWD-PR.— KR.—	OSD	100	—	—	ST
	(e) III H.A. Sanitay Board	SB	49050	10834	M-PR-17 KR-17 PWD-PR- 3 KR.—	S,OSD	5118	—	NA	S,ST
	(f) IV HAL Township	SA	15718	1835	M-PR-27 KR.— PWD-PR- 5 KR.—	S OSD	2650	—	—	S
	(g) IV Hebbal	P	13170	2421	M-PR- 1 KR- 9 PWD-PR- 2 KR.—	OSD	40	—	70	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply		Fire Fighting Service	Electrification (Number of connections)					Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Ligting (Points)	Others			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
T	OHT (3412500)	Udupi-5	614	6	34	152	—	V	Badaga-Bettu-76	17.
T	PT (270000)	Bagalkot-40	827	44	288	506	60	IV	Badami	18.
T	OHT (1350000)	Yes	3770	510	734	1166	309	II	Bagalkot	19.
T	OHT (135000)	Bangalore-97	750	58	190	140	45	V	Bagepalli	20.
T	OHT (675000)	Belgaum-44	1954	80	572	582	27	III	Bailhongal	21.
—	—	Udupi-67	346	16	110	139	—	IV	Bainduru	22.
		See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	23.
T	OHT (227500)	Hassan-57	354	11	113	250	—	V	Banavar	24
		See (a) Under Banglore Urban Agglomeration						I	Bangalore (C) & Bangalore Development Authority	25.
	OHT (20961475) SR (455900)		**1478032**	**64050**	**206967**	**332060**	**300920**		**Bangalore Urban Agglomeration**	
T	OHT (19800000) SR (4550000)	Yes	1453418	62910	204485	328181	300866	(a)I	Bangalor (C) & Bangalore Development Authority	
T	OHT (225000)	Yes	1407	14	22	475	14	(b)III	B.E.L. Township	
—	—	Bangalore-10	320	—	4	20	—	(c)IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	
—	—	Bangalore-8	1826	57	422	450	1	(d)III	Devarajivanahalli	
T	OHT (450000) SR (9000)	Yes	6909	252	696	266	—	(e) III	H.A. Sanitary Board	
T	NA	Yes	2635	10	81	870	—	(f) IV	HAL Township	
T	OHT (45500)	Bangalore-8	1164	21	68	100	30	(g) IV	Hebbal	

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class	Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
								Water Borne	Service	Others	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(h)	V	H.M.T. Township	SA	9660	818	M-PR-25 KR-— PWD-PR-— KR-—	S OSD	1575	—	—	S
(i)	VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	SA	2351	802	M-PR- 8 KR-— PWD-WR-— KR-—	S OSD	416	—	—	S
(j)	III	I.T.I. Notified Area	NAC	28303	4827	M-PR-40 KR-— PWD-PR- 4 KR-—	S OSD	2000	—	—	S
(k)	V	Jalahalli [Excluding the area under Bangalore (C). B.E.L. Township and H.M.T. Township]	P	8102	2775	M-PR- 5 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 2 KR- 1	OSD	480	—	150	ST
(l)	IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Rama murthy Nagar)	P	10515	2552	M-PR- 4 KR-4 PWD-PR- 4 KR- 4	PT OSD	300	—	300	ST
(m)	IV	Kalagondahalli	P	15443	5596	M-PR- 1 KR- 8 PWD-PR— KR-—	OSD	25	—	NA	ST
(n)	IV	Kengeri	M	12950	2162	M-PR-13 KR-— PWD-PR- 2 KR-—	OSD	50	—	—	ST
(o)	IV	Krishnarajapura	P	18182	2857	M-PR-— KR- 3 PWD-PR- 2 KR-—	PT OSD	72	—	—	ST
(p)	V	Lingarajapura	P	8561	792	M-PR-— KR- 4 PWD-PR- 1 KR-—	OSD	615	—	1115	ST
(q)	III	Yelahanka	M	23695	3578	M-PR-10 KR-15 PWD-PR- 3 KR-—	OSD BSD	102	—	1392	ST
26.	III	Bangarapet	M	22570	3493	M-PR-13 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 2 KR-—	OSD PT	1638	—	417	ST
27.	IV	Bannur	M	15108	2958	M-PR- 5 KR-20 PWD-PR- 4 KR-—	OSD BSD	200	—	250	ST
28.	III	Bantval	M	31378	991	M-PR- 2 KR-25 PWD-PR- 3 KR-—	OSD	528	—	—	ST
29.	III	Basavakalyan	M	33298	2633	M-PR-15 KR-10 PWD-PR- 9 KR- 3	OSD	94	—	250	ST
30.	IV	Basavana Bagevadi	M	18872	3438	M-PR-11 KR- 5 PWD-PR-11 KR- 5	OSD	20	—	36	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water			Electrification (Number of connections)					Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
T	NA	Yes	1575	54	35	400	—	(h) V	H.M.T. Township	
T	NA	H.M.T. Township —1	304	1	3	100	2	(i) VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	
T	NA	Yes	2000	400	250	348	—	(j) III	I.T.I. Notified Area	
T	OHT (100000)	H.M.T. Township —1	747	16	113	42	—	(k) V	Jalahalli [Excluding the area under Bangalore(C), B.E.L. Township and H.M.T. Township]	
T	OHT (20475)	Bangalore-10	1350	45	15	38	—	(l) IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	
—	—	Bangalore-6	665	135	98	310	—	(m) IV	Kalagondahalli	
T	OHT (45500)	Bangalore-16	550	15	60	82	—	(n) IV	Kengeri	
T	OHT (500000)	I.T.I. Notified Area—02	850	40	210	64	7	(o) IV	Krishnarajapura	
—	—	Bangalore-6	900	30	160	90	—	(p) V	Lingarajapura	
T	OHT (225000)	Bangalore-15	1412	50	245	224	—	(q) III	Yelahanka	
T	OHT (720000)	B.E.M.L. Nagar —10	2303	187	667	290	—	III	Bangarapet	26.
T	OHT (227500)	Mysore-23	1735	40	160	600	—	IV	Bannur	27.
T	OHT (3225000)	Mangalore-25	1435	94	614	520	—	III	Bantval	28.
T	OHT (455000)	Bidar-80	1700	107	675	622	—	III	Basavakalyan	29.
T	OHT (225000)	Bijapur-45	682	50	178	303	43	IV	Basavana Bagevadi	30.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	V Belakavadi	M	6396	1159	M-PR-1 KR- 8 PWD-PR-1 KR- —	SD	20	—	—	ST
32.	I Belgaum	C			See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration					
	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration		300372	25367	M-PR-293 KR-43 PWD-PR-36 KR- —		5468	500	1112	
(a)	I Belgaum	C	274430	21503	M-PR-258 KR-42 PWD-PR-30 KR- —	S OSD	5264	—	1112	S, ST
(b)	III Belgaum Cantonment	CB	25942	3864	M-PR-35 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 6 KR- —	OSD	204	500	—	ST,WB
33.	III Belgaum Cantonment	CB			See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration					
34.	I Bellary	M	201579	29478	M-PR-279 KR-74 PWD-PR-32 KR- —	S OSD	5460	—	13	S,ST
35.	V Belluru	M	5438	863	M-PR- 1 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 1 KR- —	SD OSD	18	—	—	ST
36.	V Beltangadi	M	5668	628	M-PR— KR-20 PWD-PR- 6 KR- —	OSD	156	—	—	ST
37.	III B.E.L. Township	SA			See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
38.	IV Belur	M	13590	1398	M-PR-13 KR-10 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	S OSD	422	—	150	S
39.	V B.E.M.L. Nagar	SA			See (a) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration					
40.	II Bhadravati	M			See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration					
	Bhabravati Urban Agglomeration		**130606**	**17753**	**M-PR-40 KR-20 PWD-PR-9 KR-2**		**10030**	—	**2**	
(a	II Bhadravati	M	53551	6599	M-PR-13 KR-12 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OSD	4000	—	2	ST
(b)	II Bhadravati New Town	NAC	77055	11154	M-PR-17 KR- 8 KR-2 PWD-PR- 6 KR-2	S OSD	6030	—	—	S, ST
41	II Bhadravati New Town				See (b) under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration					
42	IV Bhalki	M	18827	3261	M-PR- 1 KR- 7 PWD-PR- 2 KR- 1	OSD	42	400		ST, HL
43.	III Bhatkal	M	25665	590	M-PR- 10 KR- 9 PWD-PR- 6 KR- —	OSD	1016	—		ST
44.	II Bidar	M	78856	7294	M-PR-26 KR-12 PWD-PR- 5 KR- —	OSD	1000	6000	—	ST, WB

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Domestic Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
—	—	Mandya-47	480	82	14	137	—		V Belakavadi	31.
	ST (1980000)	See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration							I Belgaum	32.
	OHT (360000)		23249	3333	7544	5768	166		Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	
T	SR (562500) OHT (360000)	Yes	21259	3330	7407	5119	166	(a)	I Belgaum	
T	SR (1417500)	Yes	1990	3	137	649	—	(b)	III Belgaum Cantonment	
		See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration							III Belgam Cantoment	33.
T	OHT (1242500) SR (227500)	Yes	15192	813	1135	4304	721		I Bellary	34.
—	—	Mandya-60	392	31	128	112	—		V Belluru	35.
T	SR (120000)	Mangalore-60	360	17	130	161	—		V Beltangadi	36.
		See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							III B.E.L. Township	37.
T	OHT (568750)	Hassan-37	1128	85	365	350	—		IV Belur	38.
		See (a) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration							V B.E.M.L. Nagar	39.
		See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration							II Bhadravati	40.
	OHT (8050000)		**14408**	**756**	**3905**	**3631**	**280**		**Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration**	
T	OHT (3550000)	Bhadravati New Town-02	5152	208	635	800	—	(a)	II Bhadravati	
T	OHT (4500000)	Yes	9256	548	3270	2831	280	(b)	II Bhadravati New Town	
		See (b) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration							II Bhadravati New Town	41.
T	OHT (91000)	Bidar-45	2942	244	741	330	—		IV Bhalki	42.
T	SR (1137500)	Kumta-54	1808	37	315	588	—		III Bhatkal	43.
T	SR (2047500)	Yes	4384	346	1937	2225	—		II Bidar	44.

STATEMENT– IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
45.	I Bijapur	M	147313	17868	M-PR- 55 KR- 29 PWD-PR- 21 KR- —	S, OSD	2319	—	32	S, ST
46.	IV Bilgi	M	10047	1891	M-PR- 1 KR- 10 PWD-PR- 2 KR- —	OSO	50	—	25	ST
47.	IV Birur	M	181081	3018	M-PR- 16 KR- 7 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OSD	265	—	15	ST
48.	IV Byadgi	M	17935	3356	M-PR- 12 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 6 KR- —	OSD BSD	62	292	—	ST, WB
49.	III Challakere	M	25043	10900	M-PR- 12 KR- 15 PWD-PR- 8 KR- —	OSD	1500	—	—	ST
50.	III Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram	M	40422	7897	M-PR- 8 KR- 40 PWD-PR- 5 KR- —	OSD BSD	2842	—	—	ST
51.	IV Channagiri	M	11869	1572	M-PR- 13 KR- — PWD-PR- 1 KR- —	OSD BSD	105	—	206	ST
52.	II Channapatna	M	50725	7438	M-PR- 43 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	BSD OSD	3200	—	300	ST
53.	IV Channarayapatna	M	16297	1540	M-PR- 6 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OS D BSP	527	—	—	ST
54.	III Chikballapur	M	40096	5728	M-PR- 14 KR- 22 PWD-PR- 4 KR- —	BSD	254	—	—	ST
55.	II Chikmagalur	M	60582	6217	M-PR- 8 KR. 19 PWD-PR- 8 KR- —	BSD S	896	—	—	S
56.	IV Chiknayakanhalli	M	15596	1719	M-PR- — KR- 12 PWD-PR- 2 KR- —	OSD	30	—	—	ST
57.	III Chikodi	M	22789	3348	M-PR- 3 KR- 11 PWD-PR- 7 KR- —	OSD	158	155	—	ST, WB
58.	IV Chincholi	M	10434	1441	M-PR- 3 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 2 KR- —	OSD	232	—	—	ST
59.	III Chintamani	M	39208	5537	M-PR- 15 PR- 8 PWD-KR- 8 KR- —	OSD	2700	—	—	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others	Class and Name of Town		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
T	SR (5400000)	Yes	10581	778	3240	2878	30	I	Bijapur	45.
T	OHT (337500)	Bagalkot-29	566	22	142	200	—	IV	Bilgi	46.
T	OHT (227500)	Bhadravati-45	1300	73	382	246	6	IV	Birur	47.
T	NA	Haveri-19	964	50	412	422	92	IV	Byadgi	48.
T	OHT (654480)	Davangere-84	2514	195	769	1600	4	III	Challakere	49.
T	OHT (910000)	Mysore-61	2227	335	884	506	—	III	Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram	50.
T	SR (337500)	Shimoga-42	1098	54	352	151	30	IV	Channgiri	51.
T	OHT (3185000)	Mandya-40	4900	125	450	300	—	II	Channapatna	52.
T	OHT (728000) SR (136500)	Hassan-37	1215	103	407	575	—	IV	Channarayapatna	53.
T	SR (2025000)	Bangalore-56	3348	241	1483	617	4	III	Chikballapur	54.
T	OHT (1706250)	Hassan-60	5553	437	1837	823	5	II	Chikmagalur	55.
T	OHT (591000)	Bangalore-134	1811	80	220	520	15	IV	Chiknayakanhalli	56.
T	OHT (378000)	Nipani-23	1782	114	527	220	161	III	Chikodi	57.
T	SR (90000) OHT (54000)	Gulbarga-86	393	32	165	475	—	IV	Chincholi	58.
T	OHT (630000) SR (495000)	B.E.M.L. Nagar-64	3385	223	1163	750	20	III	Chintamani	59.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
60.	IV Chitapur	M	18322	4183	M-PR- 2 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OSD	221	340	—	ST,B
61.	IV Chitgoppa	M	16635	1706	M-PR- — KR- 6 PWD-PR- — KR- —	OSD PT	4	—	5	ST
62.	II Chitradurga	M	74580	14772	M-PR- 48 KR- 34 PWD-PR- 15 KR- —	BSD	2830	—	—	ST
63.	III Coondapoor	M	28315	2180	M-PR- 16 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 4 KR- —	OSD	309	—	—	ST
64.	III Dandeli	M	47625	4166	M-PR- 18 KR- 20 PWD-PR-5 KR- —	OSD BSD	197	—	—	ST
65.	I Davangere	M	196621	26589	M-PR- 119 KR- 45 PWD-PR- 20 KR- 1	S OSD	6470	—	—	S
66.	IV Derebail	P			See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
67.	IV Devadurga	M	11935	1759	M-PR- — KR- 4 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OSD	36	—	—	ST
68.	IV Devanhalli	M	15192	3680	M-PR- 10 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 2 KR- 2	OSD	250	—	1500	ST
69.	III Devarajivanahalli	TP			See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
70.	III Dodballapur	M	47168	4950	M-PR- 7 KR- 21 PWD-PR-5 KR-	OSD	1500	—	2000	ST
71.	VI Donimalai Township	SA	4386	909	M-PR- 1 KR- — PWD-PR- 6 KR- —	S OSD	1110	—	—	S
72.	I Gadag-Betigeri	M	117368	12722	M-PR- 62 KR- 14 PWD-PR- 12 KR- —	OSD	339	1751	—	ST, WB
73.	III Gajendragarh	M	20226	3356	M-PR- 2 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 1 KR- —	OSD	20	—	—	ST
74.	VI Ganeshgudi	SA	4922	443	M-PR- — KR- — PWD-PR- 13 KR- 2	PT	920	—	—	S,ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in liters (in brackets)	Fire Finghting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		Class and Name of Town	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
T	SR (225000)	Gulbarga-55	2084	44	265	570	—	IV	Chitapur	60.
T	SR (455000)	Bidar-52	494	35	209	330	—	IV	Chitgoppa	61.
T	OHT (1136250)	Davangere-64	6179	359	1717	1050	16	II	Chitradurga	62.
T	OHT (455000)	Udupi-36	1365	149	629	558	—	III	Coondapoor	63.
T	SR (1137500)	Yes	3086	141	795	700	7	III	Dandeli	64.
T	OHT (909000)	Yes	19684	1042	5276	5771	55	I	Davangere	65.
		See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV	Derebail	66.
T	OHT (227250)	Raichur-60	778	33	180	200	—	IV	Devadurga	67.
T	OHT (500500)	Bangalore-35	943	73	283	347	—	IV	Devanhalli	68.
		See (d) (Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						III	Devarajivanahalli	69.
T	OHT (5625000)	Bangalore-37	5961	1626	1029	1170	41	III	Dodballapur	70.
T	SR (2275000)	Yes	1058	1	14	500	11	VI	Donimalai Township	71.
T	N.A.*	Yes	6569	595	2673	1839	52	I	Gadag-Betigeri	72.
T	OHT (675000)	Gadag-Betigeri-55	674	45	509	629	72	III	Gajendragarh	73.
T	SR (182000)	Dandeli-24	968	9	14	370	5	VI	Ganeshgudi	74.

*Water supply scheme is in progress. There are 19 Borewells, and the capacity of borewells is 37050 liters per hour.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road-Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Brone	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
75.	II Gangawati	M	58735	9524	M-PR- 8 KR- 20 PWD-PR- 2 KR- -	OSD	200	—	—	ST
76.	IV Gangoli	P	11957	1358	M-PR- — KR- 9 PWD-PR- 4 KR- —	OSD	260	—	—	ST
77.	IV Gauribidanur	M	18738	3794	M-PR- 16 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 8 KR- —	BSD	310	—	—	ST
78.	III Gokak	M	42496	4357	M-PR- 15 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 4 KR- —	OSD BSD	600	240	—	ST, WB
79.	IV Gokak Falls	NAC	11587	4729	M-PR- 10 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OSD	450	—	—	ST
80.	V Gonikoppal	M	5391	261	M-PR- 7 KR- 11 PWD-PR- 3 ? KR- 3	OSD	42	—	—	ST
81.	V Gorur	P	5237	995	M-PR- 13 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 2 KR —3	OSD BSD	605	—	—	ST
82.	IV Gubbi	M	1167	1680	M-PR- 2 PR- 10 PWD-PR- 8 KR- —	OSD	226	—	—	ST
83.	V Gudibanda	M	6419	1433	M-PR- — KR- 4 PWD-PR- 1 KR- —	OSD PT	73	—	510	ST
84.	I Gulbarga	M	221325	29823	M-PR- 104 KR- 84 PWD-PR- 100 KR- —	S OSD	4690	—	6927	S, ST
85.	III Guledagudda	M	29262	2362	M-PR- 11 KR- 15 PWD-PR- 2 KR- —	S OSD	350	—	12	S. ST
86.	IV Gundlupet	M	19965	6259	M-PR- 9 KR- 24 PWD-PR 2 KR- —	OSD	345	215	155	ST, WB
87.	IV Gurmatkal	M	11616	1509	M-PR- 5 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OSD	34	208	—	ST
88.	IV Hadagalli	M	13724	2063	M-PR- — KR- 9 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OSD PT	15	—	7	ST
89.	IV Haliyal	M	15655	1940	M-PR- 8 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 7 KR- —	OSD	380	—	28	

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in liters (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		Class and Name of Town	Sl No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
T	SR (511300)	Hospet-30	1972	183	1064	1156	6	II	Gangawati	75.
T	OHT (318500)	Udupi-50	379	23	160	125	—	IV	Gangoli	76.
T	OHT (517500)	Bangalore-76	2106	199	654	505	—	IV	Gauribidanur	77.
T	IG (1350000)	Yes	3062	238	993	667	—	III	Gokak	78.
T	SR (1440000)	Yes	1200	1	12	274	—	IV	Gokak Falls	79.
T	SR (227500)	Mysore-88	323	65	291	65	2	V	Gonikoppal	80.
T	OHT (2275000)	Hassan-24	274	1	7	125	—	V	Gorur	81.
T	OHT (682000)	Bangalore-88	1227	72	201	280	13	IV	Gubbi	82.
T	OHT (135000)	Bangalore-90	755	6	113	79	60	V	Gudibanda	83.
T	SR (14850000) OHT (270000)	Yes	10997	513	4543	6660	—	I	Gulbarga	84.
T	OHT (810000)	Bagalkot-24	2024	103	485	738	50	III	Guledagudda	85.
T	OHT (455000)	Mysore-62	1145	55	739	259	31	IV	Gundlupet	86.
T	SR (450000)	Gulbarga-110	477	11	95	205	22	IV	Gurmatkal	87.
—	—	Davangere-65	787	33	189	234	2	IV	Hadagalli	88.
T	SR (455000)	Dandeli-23	983	49	327	550	—	IV	Haliyal	89.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	No. of Latrines: System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines: Water Borne	No. of Latrines: Service	Method of disposal of Night Soil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
90.	IV H.A.L. Township	SA			See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
91.	IV Hangal	M	17089	1590	M-PR-14 KR-5 PWD-PR-4 KR-—	OSD	540	—	810	ST
92.	II Harihar	M	52334	5860	M-PR-27 KR- 7 PWD-PR- 7 KR- —	OSD	2670	—	—	ST
93.	III Harpanahalli	M	27308	3685	M-PR-— KR-9 PWD-PR- 9 KR- 4	BSD	152	—	5	ST
94.	III H.A. Sanitary Board (Excluding H. A. L. Townsihip)	SB			See (e) Under Banaglore Urban Agglomeration					
95.	II Hassan		71534	4182	M-PR-85 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 8 KR-—	S OSD	8540	—	—	S, ST
96.	V Hatti Gold Mines	NAC	9962	2649	M-PR-16 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 2 KR-—	OSD	554	771	—	ST, B
97.	III Haveri	M	36368	4389	M-PR-13 KR-17 PWD-PR- 5 KR- 2	OSD	466	—	560	ST
98.	IV Hebbal	P			See (g) Under Bangalare Urban Agglomeration					
99.	V Heggadadevankote	M	6153	2002	M-PR-5 KR- 8 PWD-PR-1 K -—	BSD	25	—	30	ST
100.	IV Hirekerur	M	10270	843	M-PR- 9 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 2 KR-—	OSD	200	—	450	ST
101.	III Hiriyur	M	25151	5014	M-PR- 4 KR-3 PWD-PR- 4 KR- 3	OSD	580	—	—	ST
102.	V H.M.T. Township	SA			See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
103.	VI H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	SA			See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
104.	V Holalkere	M	9809	1773	M-PR- 1 KR- 7 PWD-PR- 3 KR- 1	OSD BSD	18	—	228	ST
105.	III Holenarsipur	M	20219	4306	M-PR- 6 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 8 KR-—	OSD	710	—	1300	ST
106.	III Homnabad	M	21829	2643	M-PR-4 KR-13 PWD-PR- 2 KR-—	OSD	98	—	287	ST

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
		See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV	H.A.L. Township	90.
T	OHT (270000)	Haveri-35	1057	48	229	658	15	IV	Hangal	91.
T	OHT (2272500)	Davangere-14	5933	558	783	1013	2	II	Harihar	92.
T	OHT (172900)	Davangere-40	1806	21	20	520	—	III	Harpanahalli	93.
		See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					—	III	H. A. Sanitary Board (Excluding H.A.L. Town Ship)	94.
T	OHT (27300000)	Yes	11260	684	2447	2508	576	II	Hassan	95.
T	IG (4545000) SR (1363500)	Raichur-80	237	11	110	120	2	V	Hatti Gold Mines	96.
T	IG (4540000) SR (458000)	Yes	2251	155	783	781	111	III	Haveri	97.
		See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV	Hebbal	98.
T	OHT (91000) IG (45500)	Mysore-52	365	14	121	185	4	V	Heggadadevankote	99.
T	OHT (225000)	Haveri-47	693	24	122	150	—	IV	Hirekerur	100.
T	OHT (499950)	Davangere-104	1967	205	450	430	13	III	Hiriyur	101.
		See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						V	H. M. T. Township	102.
		See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						VI	H.M. T. Watch Factory Township	103.
T	OHT (227250)	Davangere-60	943	23	142	280	—	V	Holalkere	104.
T	OHT (1137500)	Hassan-32	1757	139	440	379	4	III	Holenarsipur	105.
T	OHT (455000)	Bidar-52	1054	80	330	225	8	III	Homnabad	106.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
107.	IV Honavar	M	15124	1726	M-PR-13 KR-14 PWD-PR- 8 KR——	OSD	582	—	—	ST
108.	V Hongahalli	P	6247	1154	M-PR— KR— PWD-PR- 8 KR—	S OSD	420	—		S
109.	IV Honnali	M	10942	341	M-PR- 2 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	SD	400	—	—	ST
110.	VI Hosanagara	M	4561	1199	M-PR- 5 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 4 KR—	OSD	320	—	48	ST
111.	IV Hosdurga	M	12380	1771	M-PR- 2 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 4 KR—	OSD BSD	150	—	—	ST
112.	IV Hoskote	M	17538	2182	M-PR- 5 KR-12 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	2125	—	—	ST
113.	II Hospet	M			See (b) under Hospet Urban Agglomeration					
	Hospet Urban Agglomeration		**115351**	**28222**	**PWD-PR-20 KR—— M-PR-13 KR-34**			**1258**	—	—
	(a) IV Amaravati	M	18490	5369	M-PR— KR- 6 PWD-PR- 5 KR—	OSD	325	—	—	ST
	(b) II Hospet	M	96861	22853	M-PR-13 KR-28 PWD-PR-15 KR—	S OSD	933	—	—	S, ST
114.	I Hubli-Dharwad	C	527108	56164	M-PR-356 KR-116 PWD-PR-40 KR—	S OSD	11424	—	1194	ST
115.	IV Hukeri	M	15545	1689	M-PR- 6 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	86	—	107	ST
116.	IV Hungund	M	14550	2597	M-PR- 1 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 3 KR- —	OSD	47	—	5	ST
117.	III Hunsur	M	27727	5448	M—PR—15 KR- 21 PWD-PR- 5	OSD	1630	—	—	ST
118.	III Ilkal	M	36058	3502	M-PR- 5 PR-26 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	S OSD	457	—	—	S
119.	IV Indi	M	17767	4973	M-PR- 1 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 4 KR—	OSD	36	—	—	ST
120.	III I.T.I. Notified Area	NAC			See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
121.	V Jagalur	M	9742	2362	M-PR- 4 KR-13 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD BSD	575	—	—	ST

OTHER AMENITIES- 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in) brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	others		Class and Name of Town	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
—	—	Kumta-22	1400	40	267	683	1	IV	Honavar	107.
T	SR (182000) OHT (91000)	Mysore-18	611	3	80	482	—	V	Hongahalli	108.
T	OHT (337500)	Shimoga-42	1182	60	222	251	—	IV	Honnali	
T	OHT (40500)	Shimoga-73	516	31	110	135	5	VI	Hosanagara	110.
T	SR (818100)	Davangere-90	1049	70	200	254	—	IV	Hosdurga	111.
T	OHT (825000)	Banglaore-26	1352	303	763	251	47	IV	Hoskote	112.
		See (b) under Hospet Urban agglomeration						II.	Hospet	113.
—	OHT (4550000)		8785	436	2141	2607	54		**Hospet Urban agglomeration**	
		Hospet-2	983	31	113	643	54	(a) IV	Amaravati	
T	OHT (4550000)	Yes	7802	405	2028	1964	—	(b) II	Hospet	
T	SR (275625000) OHT (900000)	Yes	42578	2036	11496	7635	—	I	Hubli-Dharwad	114.
—	—	Sankeshwar Sugar Factory-14	1062	38	310	434	122	IV	Hukeri	115.
T	SR (270000)	Bagalkot-48	765	35	240	310	—	IV	Hungund	116.
T	OHT (1456000)	Mysore-43	2273	155	571	700	12	III	Hunsur	117.
T	SR (675000)	Bagalkot-60	2023	133	614	603	47	III	Ilkal	118.
T	SR (360000)	Bijapur-50	2043	165	245	350	10	IV	Indi	119.
		See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						III	I.T.I. Notified Area	120.
T	SR (363600)	Davangere-48	696	39	183	259	7	V	Jagalur	121.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class	Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines: Water Borne	Service	Others	Method of disposal of Night Soil
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
122.	V	Jalahalli	P			See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
123.	III	Jamkhandi	M	38542	4742	M-PR-15 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 4 KR——	S BSD	360	494	—	S, WB
124.	V	Jevargi	M	8293	1715	M-PR- 7 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 2 KR——	OSD	25	—	44	ST
125.	IV	Jog Falls	NAC	16276	2834	M-PR-55 KR—— PWD-PR-10 KR——	OSD	1827	—	6	ST
126.	IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	P			See (l) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
127.	IV	Kadur	M	19406	3129	M-PR-10 KR-15 PWD-PR- 3 KR——	OSD BSD	215	—	85	ST
128.	IV	Kalagondahalli	P			See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Aggomleration					
129.	IV	Kalghatgi	M	11035	1838	M-PR-P KR-16 PWD-PR- 2 KR- 2	OSD	200	—	800	ST
130.	IV	Kamalapuram	M	17474	7165	M-PR—— KR- 6 PWD-PR- 3 KR——	OSD BSD	100	—	8	ST
131.	IV	Kamatgi	M	11090	1716	M-PR—— KR- 6 PWD-PR- 1 KR——	OSD CD	1	—	2	ST
132.	III	Kampli	M	27110	5116	M-PR- 3 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 5 KR- 1	OSD BSD	3	—	12	ST
133.	III	Kanakapura	M	30161	2850	M-PR-14 KR-10 PWD-PR- 3 KR——	OSD BSD	600	—	400	ST
134.	IV	Kankanadi	P			See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
135.	III	Karkal	M	20713	1615	M-PR-17 KR-17 PWD-PR- 6 KR——	OSD	1538	—	—	ST
136.	III	Karwar	M	47210	2732	M-PR-39 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 9 KR——	OSD	2334	—	—	ST
137.	V	Kavuru	P			See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
138.	IV	Kengeri	M			See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
139.	IV	Kerur	M	13196	1837	M-PR- 5 KR- 9 PWD-PR- 2 KR——	OSD	25	—	10	ST
140.	IV	Khanapur	M	12513	1210	M-PR—— KR- 5 PWD-PR- 6 KR——	OSD	160	—	—	ST
141.	VI	Kodlipet	M	2254	131	M-PR—— KR- 2 PWD-PR- 2 KR——	BSD SD	95	—	—	ST

Protected Water Supply		Fire Fighting Service	Electrification (Number of connections)					Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	2	1	
		See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						V. Jalahalli		122.
T	OHT (1440000)	Yes	3200	180	1100	1689	—	III Jamkhandi		123.
T	OHT (135000)	Gulbarga-40	359	10	176	143	—	V Jevargi		124.
T	OHT (1080000)	Shimoga-102	1827	24	150	955	16	IV Jog Falls		125.
		See (l) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamuthy Nagar)		126.
T	OHT (1137500)	Bhadravati-52	1668	119	485	352	22	IV Kadur		127.
		See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV Kalagondahalli		128.
T	OHT (225000)	Hubli-Dharwad-26	721	46	198	355	—	IV Kalghatgi		129.
T	OHT (341250)	Hospet-II	1245	46	264	460	—	IV Kamalapuram		130.
—	—	Bagalkot-24	837	12	80	216	—	IV Kamatgi		131.
T	SR (682500) OHT (227500)	Hospet-32	1390	72	384	640	3	III Kampli		132.
T	OHT (796250)	Bangalore-56	2596	340	851	580	18	III Kanakapura		133.
		See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV Kankanadi		134.
T	OHT (200000)	Udupi-38	1559	150	489	425	—	III Karkal		135.
T	SR (910000)	Binaga-5	3235	127	773	1328	—	III Karwar		136.
		See (d) Under Urban Agglomeration						V Kavuru		137.
		See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV Kengeri		138.
T	PT (500000)	Bagalkot-29	849	32	70	259	—	IV Kerur		139.
T	SR (450000)	Belgaum-26	966	62	298	220	4	IV Khanapur		140.
T	OHT (54600)	Hassan-50	250	9	58	70	—	VI Kodlipet		141.

STATEMENT—IV C)VIC AND

Sl. No.	Class	Name of Town	Civic Administration status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines: Water Borne	No. of Latrines: Service	No. of Latrines: Others	Method of disposal of Night Soil
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
142.	II	Kolar	M	65834	6663	M-PR-22 KR-62 PWD-PR- 6 KR-—	S BSD	560	—	1350	S,ST
143.	II	Kolar Gold Fields	SB			See (b) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration					
		Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	—	**144385**	**63090**	**M-PR-48 KR-27 PWD-PR-6 KR-—**		**8054**	**93**	**150**	
(a)	V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	SA	5607	722	M-PR-20 KR-— PWD-PR— KR-—	S OSD	1554	—	—	S
(b)	II	Kolar Gold Fields	SB	77679	48349	M-PR-13 KR-15 PWD-PR-— KR-—	SD OSD	1500	93	—	ST,HL
(c)	II	Robertsonpet	M	61099	14019	M-PR-15 KR-12 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	BSD	5000	—	150	ST
144.	III	Kollegal	M	36109	11237	M-PR-21 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	2852	—	—	ST
145.	V	Konanur	M	6931	1464	M-PR- 1 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 4 KR- 1	BSD	258	—	—	ST
146.	III	Konnur	M	20256	6018	M-PR-1 KR- 9 PWD-PR-10 KR-—	OSD	15	—	40	ST
147.	VI	Koppa	M	4759	322	M-PR- 3 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 3 KR-—	OSD	400	—	—	ST
148.	III	Koppal	M	35975	4202	MPR-10 KR-22 PWD-PR-10 KR-—	OSD	258	—	14	ST
149.	V	Koratagere	M	8085	2307	M-PR- 3 KR-2 PWD—PR- 2 KR—	OSD	80	—	—	ST
150.	V	Kotekara	P			See (e) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
151.	IV	Kotturu	M	15445	2041	M-PR- 2 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 7 KR- 4	OSD BSD	83	—	7	ST
152.	IV	Krishnarajanagara	M	18860	3248	M-PR-33 KR- 9 PWD-PR- 5 KR- 3	OSD BSD	57	—	—	ST
153.	IV	Krishnarajapura	P			See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
154.	IV	Krishnarajpet	M	12800	1963	M-PR- 2 KR-10 PWD-PR- 5 KR-	OSD	344	—	35	ST
155.	IV	Kudachi	M	18491	2064	M-PR- 2 KR- 7 PWD-PR- 1 KR-—	CD	—	—	350	—

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)					Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capactiy in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lightsng (Points)	Others			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
T	OHT (1012500)	B.E.M.L. Nagar —27	11129	463	1773	854	—	II	Kolar	142.
		See (b) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration								
	OHT (7875000)		13388	299	2329	3800	4	II	**Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration**	143.
T	OHT (900000)	Yes	1400	1	22	865	4	(a) V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	
T	OHT (3375000)	B.E.M.L. Nagar —5	2801	8	124	650	—	(b) II	Kolar Gold Fields	
T	OHT (3600000)	B.E.M.L. Nagar —5	9187	290	2183	2285	—	(c) II	Robertsonpet	
T	OHT (1365000)	Mysore-64	3108	324	1008	1324	375	III	Kollegal	144.
T	OHT (182000)	Hassan-59	479	21	122	154	—	V	Konanur	145.
T	SR (315000)	Gokak-14	816	32	121	322	162	III	Konnur	146.
T	OHT (318500)	Bhadravati-67	466	34	350	233	—	VI	Koppa	147.
T	SR (1150000)	Hospet-32	4201	248	907	600	6	III	Koppal	148.
T	OHT (182000)	Bangalore-84	1075	73	283	204	—	V	Koratagere	149.
		See (e) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						V	Kotdaja	1
T	OHT (341250)	Hospet-65	880	51	292	501	—	IV	Kotturu	151.
T	OHT (1365000)	Mysore-40	1608	118	379	304	16	IV	Krishnarajanagara	152.
		See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV	Krishnarajapura	153.
T	OHT (500500)	Mysore-53	910	68	240	221	8	IV	Krishnarajpet	154.
—	—	Miraj-32 (Maharashtra)	501	45	131	250	280	IV	Kudachi	155.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
156. IV	Kudligi . . .	M	13981	6022	M-PR— KR- 4 PWD-PR-12 KR—	OSD BSD	154	—	—	ST
157. VI	Kudmanglur . . .	P	4522	725	M-PR— KR-15 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD BSD	132	—	—	ST
158. V	Kudremukh Mines Area	SA	7972	542	M-PR-20 KR— PWD-PR-15 KR—	S OSD	1400	—	—	S, ST
159. VI	Kumsi . . .	M	4963	696	M-PR- 2 KR- 6 PWD-PR-2 KR—	OSD SD	86	—	232	ST
160. III	Kumta . . .	M	23385	1784	M-PR-27 KR— PWD—PR- 5 KR—	OSD	500	—	50	ST
161. IV	Kundgol . . .	M	14325	1377	M-PR- 7 KR- 7 PWD—PR- 2 KR—	OSD	21	—	1145	ST
162. IV	Kunigal . . .	M	18076	1809	M-PR- 5 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD	350	—	—	ST
163. V	Kushalnagar . . .	M	6936	1008	M-PR- 3 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 5 KR- —	BSD SD	162	—	106	ST
164. IV	Kushtagi . .	M	11781	2014	M-PR-5 KR- 2 PWD-PR -3 KR- 2	OSD	8	—	12	ST
165. III	Lakshmeshwar . . .	M	25444	2524	M-PR- 8 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD	21	—	—	ST
166. V	Lingarajapura . . .	P			See (P) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
167. IV	Lingsugur . . .	M	16878	2794	M-PR- 2 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 5 KR—	OSD OSD	312	—	—	ST
168. V	Londa . . .	P	5932	648	M-PR— KR- 3 PWD-PR- 2 KR-12	BSD	60	—	—	ST
169. IV	Maddur . . .	M	17402	2263	M-PR- 9 KR- 8 PWD-PR-13 KR- 5	OSD BSD	1166	—	—	ST
170. IV	Madhugiri . . .	M	18032	3457	M-PR- 6 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 4 KR—	OSD	650	—	—	ST
171. III	Madikeri . .	M	21724	2059	M-PR-28 KR- 6 PWD-PR-18 KR—	OSD BSD	1800	—	500	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							Sl. No
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	others	Class and Name of Town		
12	13	14	15	14	17	18	19	2		1
T	SR (250000)	Sandur-30	930	27	99	268	—	IV	Kudligi	156
T	SR (227500)	Mysore-100	536	5	59	108	—	VI	Kudmanglur	157
T	OHT (4550000)	Yes	1400	—	—	300	—	V	Kudremukh Mines Area	158
T	OHT (54000)	Shimoga-26	527	6	66	140	—	VI	Kumsi	159
T	SR (910000)	Yes	1908	102	553	966	1	III	Kumta	160
T	OHT (450000)	Hubli-Dharwad-18	942	31	200	365	3	IV	Kundgol	161
T	OHT (545000)	Bangalore-70	1805	92	489	241	19	IV	Kunigal	162
T	OHT (136500)	Mysore-91	537	54	247	167	1	V	Kushalnagar	163
T	SR (227250)	Bagalkot-77	741	31	216	160	—	IV	Kushtagi	164
T	SR (450000)	Gadag-Betigeri-39	1124	338	50	552	—	III	Lakshmeshwar	165
		See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						V	Lingarajapura	166
T	OHT (136350)	Raichur-93	1032	59	241	350	—	IV	Lingsugur	167
T	SR (180000)	Belgaum-52	509	28	123	80	2	V	Londa	168
T	OHT (273000)	Mandya-20	1199	47	460	551	—	IV	Maddur	169
T	OHT (568000)	Hindupur-37 (Andhra Pradesh)	1163	122	759	857	64	IV	Madhugiri	170
T	OHT (1069250)	Mysore-120	2483	246	679	1320	4	III	Madikeri	171

STATEMENT– IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
172.	IV. Magadi	M	17623	2022	M-PR- 5 KR-15 PWD-PR- 6 KR-—	OSD BSD	120	—	1680	ST
173.	IV Mahalingpur	M	17809	2368	M-PR- 3 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 8 KR-—	OSD	46	—	—	ST
174.	IV Malpe	M	17985	1645	M-PR- 2 KR-13 PWD-PR-15 KR-—	OSD	200	—	—	ST
175.	IV Malur	M	15093	1862	M-PR- 4 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD PT	800	—	150	ST
176.	III Malvalli	M	25114	5480	M-PR- 2 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 8 KR—	OSD SD	962	—	—	ST
177.	V Manchenahalli.	M	5880	1328	M-PR- 2 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 2 KR- 3	BSD	35	—	—	ST
178.	I Mandya	M	100285	12261	M-PR-74 KR-10 PWD-PR-35 KR—	S BSD	8673	—	—	ST
179.	I Mangalore	M			See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration		306378	12323	M-PR-157 KR-67 PWD-PR-85 KR-17		17106	—	—	—
(a)	V Alpe	P	7032	226	M-PR- KR— PWD-PR-20 KR- 2	OSD		—	—	ST
(b)	IV Derebail	P	10220	944	M-PR— KR-10 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	OSD	852	—	—	S
(c)	IV Kankanadi	P	11520	329	M-PR- 6 KR-10 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD	182	—	—	S
(d)	V Kavuru	P	6747	393	M-PR- KR-10 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	OSD	15	—	—	ST
(e)	V Kotekara	P	7289	305	M-PR- KR- 5 PWD-PR-12 KR- 2	OSD	89	—	—	ST
(f)	I Mangalore	M	193699	7713	M-PR-142 KR- 2 PWD-PR-10 KR—	S OSD	13937	—	—	S, ST
(g)	V New Mangalore Port	SA	6945	566	M-PR-9 KR— PWD-PR-3 KR—	S OSD	400	—	—	S

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)					Class and Name of Town		Sl. No
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2		1
T	OHT (227500)	Banglore-49	1219	191	357	311	—	IV	Magadi	172
T	OHT (225000)	Jamkhandi-30	694	94	287	290	—	IV	Mahalingpur	173
—	—	Udupi-5	775	47	205	209	—	IV	Malpe	174
T	OHT (2250000)	B.E.M.L. Nagar 45	1100	36	310	246	100	IV	Malur	175.
T	OHT (455000)	Mandya-29	1614	86	401	326	—	III	Malvalli	176.
—	—	Bangalore-73	560	16	90	108	10	V	Manchenahalli	177.
T	OHT (1592500)	Yes	9115	1010	2700	3504	32	I	Mandya	178.
		See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						I	Mangalore	179.
	SR (3640000) OHT (2329600)		23396	1595	7402	6432	494		Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	
—		Mangalore-7	401	11	100	100	40 (a)	V	Alpe	
T	OHT (91000)	Mangalore-5	470	11	54	44	— (b)	IV	Derebail	
—	—	Mangalore-5	1527	85	112	226	— (c)	IV	Kankanadi	
—	—	Mangalore-9	300	4	80	39	— (d)	V	Kavuru	
—	—	Mangalore-16	286	12	80	30	— (e)	V	Kotekara	
T	SR (3640000) OHT (1001000)	Yes	15404	1276	6107	4007	421 (f)	I	Mangalore	
T	OHT (910000)	Yes	363	3	4	368	3 (g)	V	New Mangalore Port	

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(h) IV	Padavu	M	18618	1053	M-PR-- KR-10 PWD-PR- 6 KR- 6	OSD	664	—	—	ST
(i) V	Peramunnuru	P	7469	73	M-PR-- KR- 7 PWD-PR- 4 KR- 2	OSD	50	—	—	ST
(j) IV	Someshwar	P	11031	51	M-PR- KR- 3 PWD-PR- 7 KR- 3	OSD	117	—	—	ST
(k) III	Ullal	TP	25508	670	M-PR- KR-10 PWD-PR- 8 KR-2	OSD	250	—	—	ST
180. III	Manvi	M	21345	3949	M-PR- 1 KR-10 PWD-PR- 1 KR-	OSD	264	—	172	ST
181. VI	Mayakonda	M	4642	733	M-PR- KR- 8 PWD-PR- KR-	OSD	—	—	—	—
182. VI	Melukote	M	2958	179	M-PR- 2 KR- 5 PWD-PR- KR-	OSD	17	—	23	ST
183. V	Molakalmuru	M	7441	1804	M-PR- 2 KR- 1 PWD-PR 1 KR-	OSD	75	—	7	ST
184. IV	Mudalgi	M	17812	1874	M-PR- 4 KR-7 PWD-PR- 4 KR--	OSD	43	—	—	ST
185. IV	Mudbidri	M	13575	1522	M-PR-7 KR- 4 PWD-PR-16 KR--	OSD	243	—	—	ST
186. IV	Muddebihal	M	14962	1999	M-PR-15 KR-25 PWD-PR- 3 KR--	OSD	30	—	45	ST
187. IV	Mudgal	M	11458	2770	M-PR- 3 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 4 KR-	OSD	50	—	50	ST
188. III	Mudhol	M	21356	3488	M-PR- 6 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 2 KR--	OSD BSD	137	—	9	ST
189. V	Mudigere	M	7083	617	M-PR- 7 KR- 9 PWD-PR -2 KR--	OSD BSD	200	—	4	ST
190. III	Mulbagal	M	26762	2900	M-PR- KR-25 PWD-PR- 6 KR- 6	OSD	150	200	—	ST, WB
191. IV	Mulgund	M	14535	1117	M-PR- 3 KR- 3 PWD-PR 1 KR--	OSD	24	—	—	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)					Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
T	OHT (327600)	Mangalore-5	2154	107	459	319	—	(h) IV Padavu	
—	—	Mangalore-10	340	2	26	110	30	(i) V Peramunnuru	
—	—	Mangalore-14	543	14	100	179	—	(j) IV Someshwar	
—	—	Mangalore-12	1600	70	280	200	—	(k) III Ullal	
T	SR (337500)	Raichur-48	1220	80	350	202	2	III Manvi	180.
T	OHT (225000)	Davangere-28	210	8	45	70	20	VI Mayakonda	181.
T	OHT (18200)	Mandya-36	424	12	53	111	1	VI Melukote	182.
T	OHT (181800)	Bellary-64	694	42	81	151	—	V Molakalmuru	183.
T	OHT (135000)	Gokak-27	832	37	194	310	—	IV Mudalgi	184.
T	OHT (113750)	Mangalore-35	983	100	356	261	166	IV Mudbidri	185.
T	OHT (360000)	Bagalkot-58	801	59	310	265	—	IV Muddebihal	186.
T	OHT (227250)	Bagalkot-80	477	27	143	250	2	IV Mudgal	187.
T	SR (540000)	Yes	1054	38	340	630	—	III Mudhol	188.
T	OHT (364000)	Hassan-70	1208	16	196	134	—	V Mudigere	189.
T	OHT (675000)	B.E.M.L. Nagar -44	1850	140	587	340	—	III Mulbagal	190.
T	OHT (250000)	Gadag-Betigeri-18	775	20	126	281	—	IV Mulgund	191.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
192. IV	Mulki	M	12098	668	M-PR-14 KR— PWD-PR- 6 KR—	OSD	1531	—	—	ST
193. IV	Mundargi	M	13617	3758	M-PR- 1 KR- 8 POWD-PR- 4 KR- 2	OSD	65	—	275	ST
194. IV	Mundgod	M	10332	2111	M-PR- 4 KR- 7 PWD-PR -6 KR—	OSD	125	—	—	ST
195. V	Munirabad Project Area	SA	7471	1153	M-PR- KR— PWD-PR- 8 KR—	OSD	1200	—	—	ST
196. I	Mysore	C			See Mysore Urban Agglomeration					
	Mysore Urban Agglomeration		**479801**	**52624**	**M-PR-397 KR— PWD-PR-35 KR—**		**62952**	—	—	
(a) I	Mysore	C	441754	46855	M-PR-397 KR- PWD-PR-35 KR-	S OSD	62942	—	—	S
197. IV	Nagamangala	M	11084	787	M-PR- 6 KR- 9 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD SD	218	—	998	ST
198. III	Nanjangud	M	34939	6600	M-PR- 3 KR-45 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	SD BSD	750	1404	—	ST, WB
199. V	Narsimharajapura	M	6102	679	M-PR- 5 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	550	—	—	ST
200. IV	Naregal	M	14183	3252	M-PR— KR-10 PWD-PR—2 KR—	OSD	45	—	260	ST
201. III	Nargund	M	23531	3273	M-PR- 6 KR-15 PWD-PR -3 KR—	OSD	30	—	1400	ST
202. IV	Navalgund	M	15758	2785	M-PR- 5 KR-19 PWD-PR- 1 KR—	OSD	230	—	325	ST
203. IV	Nelamangala	M	12574	2075	M-PR- 2 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD BSD	34	—	55	ST
204. V	New Mangalore Port	SA			See (g) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
205 III	Nipani	M	41783	5792	M-PR-18 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	OSD CD	717	359	—	ST, HL
206. V	Nyamati	M	7669	1435	M-PR- 3 KR- 3 PWD-PR—3 KR—	SD	286	—	—	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							Sl. No.
Source of Supply	Systme of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		Class and Name of Town	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
T	OHT (600000)	Mangalore-29	1342	71	254	399	264	IV	Mulki	192.
T	SR (180000)	Gadag-Betigeri -39	633	45	222	365	182	IV	Mundargi	193.
T	OHT (409500)	Hubli-Dharwad -47	1846	115	403	247	7	IV	Mundgod	194.
T	SR (681000)	Hospet-12	951	19	121	851	14	V	Munirabad Project Area	195.
		See Mysore Urban Agglomeration						I	Mysore	196.
	SR (16299140) OHTs (4318697)		44234	2258	11687	9733	22		Mysore Urban Agglomeration	
T	SR 16299140) OHT (4318697)	Yes	44234	2258	11687	9733	22	(a) I	Mysore	
T	OHT (268450)	Mandya-41	695	74	550	268	—	IV	Nagamangala	197.
T	OHT (455000)	Mysore-24	5620	254	1154	1070	—	III	Nanjangud	198.
T	OHT (227500)	Bhadravati-42	400	15	160	200	—	V	Narsimharajapura	199.
—	—	Gadag-Betigeri- -29	524	22	142	400	64	IV	Naregal	200.
T	SR (225000) OHT (100000)	Hubli-Dharwad- -59	1746	91	370	507	2	III	Nargund	201.
T	OHT (450000)	Hubli-Dharwad -40	3111	58	427	270	173	IV	Navalgund	202.
T	OHT (630000)	Bangalore-27	1305	233	853	207	—	IV	Nelamangala	203.
		See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						V	New Mangalore Port	204.
T	SR (540000) PT (382500)	Yes	4727	312	1349	761	—	III	Nipani	205.
T	OHT (225000)	Shimoga-33	864	33	296	230	—	V	Nyamati	206.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
207. IV	Padavu	M			See (h) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
208. IV	Pandavapura	M	14164	1626	M-PR- 1 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 3 KR——	OSD BSD	970	—	—	ST
209. IV	Pavagada	M	14435	4443	M-PR- 3 KR-13 PWD-PR- 4 KR——	BSD OSD	368	—	—	ST
210. V	Peramunnuru	P			See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
211. IV	Piriyapatna	M	10039	772	M-PR- 2 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 5 KR——	SD OSD	440	—	249	ST
212. VI	Ponnampet	M	4367	616	M-PR- 3 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 3 KR——	OSD BSD	465	—	—	ST
213. III	Puttur	M	20103	2191	M-PR-12 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 8 KR——	OSD	410	—	—	ST
214. II	Rabkai-Banhatti	M	51693	5934	M-PR- 6 KR-44 PWD-PR- 4 KR—	OSD	150	—	95	ST
215. I	Raichur	M	124762	21709	M-PR-15 KR-130 PWD-PR- 4 KR——	OSD	1090	—	—	ST
216. III	Ramanagaram	M	44005	7254	M-PR- 4 KR- 9 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	SD BSD	1150	—	1050	ST
217. III	Ramdurg	M	27555	3415	M-PR- 5 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 2 KR——	BSD	12	157	—	ST, WB
218. II	Ranibennur	M	58118	4227	M-PR-17 KR-18 PWD-PR- 3 KR——	OSD	766	—	107	ST
219. V	Raybag	M	9635	1579	M-PR- 3 KR- 5 PWD-PR 2 KR- 1	OSD	105	—	150	ST
220. II	Robertsonpet	M			See (c) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration					
221. IV	Ron	M	16363	2005	M-PR- 6 KR- 9 PWD-PR- 5 KR——	OSD	6	—	500	ST
222. IV	Sadalgi	M	13911	2083	M-PR- KR-20 PWD-PR- 2 KR——	OSD	24	—	—	ST
223. III	Sagar	M	35648	2619	M-PR-56 KR-30 PWD-PR- 5 KR——	OSD	2584	—	—	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capactiy in itres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
		See (h) Under Mangal ore Urban Agglomeration						IV	Padavu	207.
T	OHT (154700)	Mysroe-24	1064	84	304	232	—	IV	Pandavapura	208.
T	OHT (227000)	Hindupur-60 (Andhra Pradesh)	1135	69	341	179	9	IV	Pavagada	209.
		See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						V	Peramunnuru	210.
T	OHT (136500)	Mysore -64	503	36	180	200	—	IV	Piriyapatna	211.
T	OHT (91000)	Mysore-93	835	7	51	80	3	VI	Ponnampet	212.
—	—	Mangalore-48	2320	125	945	368	2	III	Puttur	213.
T	IG (2250000)	Jamkhandi-20	2438	618	674	892	—	II	Rabkavi-Banhatti	214.
T	SR (6135750) OHT (1363500)	Yes	8004	588	2366	6857	31	I	Raichur	215.
T	IG (1575000)	Bangalore-48	5940	582	1181	171	—	III	Ramanagaram	216.
T	IG (475000) SR (225000)	Gokak-60	2074	138	531	590	—	III	Ramdurg	217.
T	SR (1125000)	Yes	8194	343	1363	1060	3	II	Ranibennur	218.
T	SR (225000)	Nipani-53	552	44	179	80	183	V	Raybag	219.
		See (c) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration						II	Robertsonpet	220.
—	—	Gadag-Betigeri--41	790	29	202	325	1	IV	Ron	221.
T	SR (425000) OHT (50000)	Nipani-30	540	21	103	292	—	IV	Sadalgi	222.
T	OHT (1350000)	Shimoga-70	3481	179	1273	981	—	III	Sagar	223.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
224. IV	Sakleshpur . . .	M	12025	1453	M-PR-14 KR- 8 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD BSD	300	220	—	ST,B
225. IV	Saligram . . .	M	13228	797	M-PR— KR- 2 PWD-PR- 5 KR- 3	OSD	9	—	—	ST
226. V	Sambre . . .	TP	6309	454	M-PR— KR- 3 PWD-PR- 1 KR—	OSD	108	—	—	ST
227. IV	Sandur . . .	M	17698	3435	M-PR- 4 KR- 4 PWD-PR-10 KR—	OSD	276	—	6	ST
228. VI	Sanivarsante . .	M	2691	252	M-PR— KR- 4 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	70	—	25	ST
229. III	Sankeshwar . . .	M	24018	2961	M-PR-11 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 8 KR—	OSD	101	—	—	ST
230. V	Sargur . . .	M	7544	2135	M-PR- 8 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 1 KR—	OSD BSD	150	—	—	ST
231. III	Saundatti-Yellamma . .	M	26404	2081	M-PR-21 KR-11 PWD-PR- 4 KR—	OSD	181	—	—	ST
232. III	Savanur . . .	M	25053	2056	M-PR- 8 KR-15 PWD-PR- 1 KR—	OSD	25	—	3000	ST
233. IV	Sedam . . .	M	15823	2859	M-PR- 1 KR-4 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD	221	340	—	ST, B
234. III	Shahabad . . .	M	38807	11564	M-PR- 4 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	OSD BSD	79	200	100	ST, B
235. V	Shahabad A.C.C. . .	NAC	8509	1254	M-PR-15 KR— PWD-PR- 7 KR—	S	840	—	—	S, ST
236. IV	Shahpur . . .	M	17981	1565	M-PR- 5 KR- 4 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD	12	105	4	ST, B
237. IV	Shiggaon . . .	M	14985	1230	M-PR- 5 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	55	—	1445	ST
238. III	Shikarpur . . .	M	22485	1957	M-PR-14 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 8 KR—	OSD	624	—	1123	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connection)						
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in) brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others	Class and Name of Town	Sl No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
T	OHT (1137500)	Hassan-40	866	46	400	434	— IV	Sakleshpur	224.
—	—	Udupi-20	462	20	110	75	— IV	Saligram	225.
—	—	Belgaum-10	328	19	44	80	1 V	Sambre	226.
T	SR (227500)	Yes	1236	20	256	325	— IV	Sandur	227
T	SR (100100)	Hassan-54	356	2	55	60	3 VI	Sanivarsante	228.
T	OHT (225000)	Sugar Factory Sankeshwar-2	1533	92	529	581	— III	Sankeshwar	229.
T	OHT (227500)	Mysore-60	1196	73	333	141	— V	Sargur	230.
T	PT (1800000 OHT (112500)	Yes	1892	90	483	583	8 III	Saundatti-Yellamma	231.
T	PT (450000) OHT (337500)	Haveri-30	1188	60	290	362	111 III	Savanur	232.
T	OHT (225000)	Gulbarga-56	841	87	407	550	25 IV	Sedam	233.
T	SR (450000)	Gulbarga-27	1382	90	496	632	— III	Shahabad	234.
T	IG (22500) BWP (4500)	Gulbarga-27	1500	15	25	500	— V	Shahabad A.C.C.	235.
T	OHT (405000)	Gulbarga-77	847	57	304	325	19 IV	Shahpur	236.
T	OHT (337500)	Hubli-Dharwad-45	631	32	204	195	49 IV	Shiggaon	237.
T	OHT (675000)	Shimoga-50	1436	90	381	595	— III	Shikarpur	238.

STATEMENT-IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
239.	I Shimoga	M	151783	16248	M-PR-64 KR-14 PWD-PR-17 KR—	S OSD	14200	—	—	ST S,
240.	IV Shirhatti	M	13307	683	M-PR- 6 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	20	—	1100	ST
241.	III Shorapur	M	25595	4948	M-PR- 5 KR- 4 PWD-PR-14 KR—	OSD	79	78	—	ST, B
242.	V Shravanbelgola	M	5441	532	M-PR- 4 KR— PWD-PR- 7 KR—	OS BSD	100	60	—	ST, B
243.	IV Shrirangapattana	M	18137	1354	M-PR- 3 KR-11 PWD-PR-16 KR—	OSD BSD	65	155	240	ST, WB
244.	IV Siddapur	M	11289	662	M-PR- 2 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 5 KR—	OSD	250	—	25	ST
245.	III Sidlaghatta	M	22490	2727	M-PR- 6 KR- 7 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	SD PT	153	—	2500	ST
246.	IV Sindgi	M	15811	3839	M-PR- 1 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 7 KR—	OSD	6	—	78	ST
247.	III Sindhnur	M	25875	3188	M-PR-12 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	96	—	—	ST
248.	III Sira	M	27665	4814	M-PR- 8 KR-11 PWD-PR- 6 KR—	OSD	325	—	—	ST
249.	IV Siralkoppa	M	10518	1182	M-PR- 3 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	BSD	180	—	50	ST
250.	III Sirsi	M	38907	5342	M-PR-23 KR- 3 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD	3270	—	—	ST
251.	III Siruguppa	M	23350	5315	M-PR- 8 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 8 KR—	OSD BSD	336	—	—	ST
252.	IV Someshwar	P			See (j) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
253.	V Somvarpet	M	6936	441	M-PR- 6 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	OSD BSD	435	—	318	ST
254.	V Sorab	M	6686	551	M-PR- 2 KR-11 PWD-PR- 3 KR—	SD	860	—	—	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		Class and Name of Town	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
T	OHT (6750000)	Yes	13426	1068	3949	5000	417	I	Shimoga	239.
T	OHT (450000)	Gadag-Betigeri-34	813	26	159	319	—	IV	Shirhatti	240.
T	OHT (675000)	Gulbarga-106	2110	78	600	1019	35	III	Shorapur	241.
T	OHT (250250)	Hassan-50	459	24	177	157	—	V	Shravanbelgola	242.
T	OHT (10000)	Mysore-15	1799	71	256	334	30	IV	Shrirangapattana	243.
T	OHT (10000)	Sirsi-38	713	50	339	336	—	IV	Siddapur	244.
T	OHT (160000)	Bangalore-60	2420	335	509	450	—	III	Sidlaghatta	245.
T	SR (345000)	Bijapur-60	548	45	201	145	—	IV	Sindgi	246.
T	SR (6075000)	Bellary-87	1450	114	650	400	2	III	Sindhnur	247.
T	OHT (455000)	Bangalore-123	1941	129	572	570	8	III	Sira	248.
T	OHT (225000)	Shimoga-64	990	42	250	284	—	IV	Siralkoppa	249.
T	SR (2047500)	Yes	2590	198	1111	1310	7	III	Sirsi	250.
T	OHT (341250)	Bellary-56	1389	61	295	446	—	III	Siruguppa	251.
		See (j) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						IV	Someshwar	252.
T	OHT (318500)	Hassan-74	613	56	364	150	2	V	Somvarpet	253.
T	OHT (158000)	Shimoga-88	670	14	198	166	—	V	Sorab	254.

STATEMENT—IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
255. VI	Sringeri . . .	M	4272	106	M-PR-1 KR-2 PWD-PR- 2 KR——	OSD	450	—	—	ST
256. IV	Srinivaspur . . .	M	12433	1537	M-PR- 3 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 3 KR- 1	SD PT	200	—	1300	ST
257. IV	Sulya . . .	M	10394	1990	M-PR—— KR-32 PWD-PR- 7 KR- 3	OSD	210	—	—	ST
258. VI	Suntikoppa . . .	M	2166	129	M—PR- 1 KR- 2 PWD-PR 2 KR——	OSD	209	—	—	ST
259. III	Suratkal . . .	M	25998	1151	M-PR—— KR-18 PWD-PR-10 KR——	OSD	1356	—	—	ST
260. IV	Talikota . . .	M	18336	2328	M--PR- 3 KR-11 PWD-PR- 1 KR——	OSD	12	—	—	ST
261. III	Tarikere . . .	M	23929	2070	M-PR-29 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 2 KR——	OSD BSD	765	—	300	ST
262. IV	Tekkalakote . . .	M	14754	5136	M-PR- 1 KR- 1 PWD-PR- 6 KR- 7	OSD PT	24	—	8	ST
263. IV	Terdal . . .	M	19083	3975	M-PR- 6 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 2 KR——	OSD CD	10	—	—	ST
264. III	Tiptur . . .	M	30468	3192	M-PR-23 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 4 KR——	OSD	3222	—	—	ST
265. IV	Tirthahalli . . .	M	12174	1082	M-PR- 6 KR-20 PWD-PR- 6 KR——	OSD	1253	—	—	ST
266. V	Tirumakudal Narsipur .	M	8910	768	M-PR- 3 KR- 5 PWD-PR- 3 KR——	OSD PT	102	—	200	ST
267. V	Tonse West . . .	P	8306	674	M-PR—— KR—— PWD-PR- 8 KR- 5	OSD	400	—	—	ST
268. I	r Tumku . . .	M	108670	11863	M-PR-133 KR-103 PWD-PR-36 KR——	S OSD	711	435	14	S, ST
269. V	Turuvekere . . .	M	8988	1267	M-PR-24 KR- 5 PWD—PR- 3 KR——	OSD	1806	—	—	ST
270. III	Udupi . . .	M	33413	1592	M-PR-25 KR- 3 PWD—PR-11 KR——	OSD BSD	3240	—	—	ST

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)					Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
T	SR (136350)	Bhadravati-92	537	10	222	113	— VI	Sringeri	255.
T	OHT (225000)	B.E.M.L. Nagar -54	1061	36	281	193	— IV	Srinivaspur	256.
T	OHT (227500)	Madikeri-45	375	40	265	139	95 IV	Sulya	257.
T	SR (182000)	Mysore-105	255	24	67	54	— VI	Suntikoppa	258.
T	OHT (409500)	Mangalore-19	2904	168	441	431	— III	Suratkal	259.
T	OHT (135000)	Bijapur-83	798	62	276	350	— IV	Talikota	260.
T	OHT (773500)	Bhadravati-21	2363	130	455	388	18 III	Tarikere	261.
—	—	Bellary-46	350	12	45	349	— IV	Tekkalakote	262.
T	OTH (270000)	Jamkhandi-28	770	50	210	290	— IV	Terdal	263.
T	OHT (1023000)	Hassan-51	2897	320	1132	763	33 III	Tiptur	264.
T	OHT (540000)	Shimoga-61	1382	88	429	236	— IV	Tirthahalli	265.
T	OHT (637000)	Mysore-32	1225	56	414	170	— V	Tirumakudal-Narsipur	266.
—	—	Udupi-10	420	15	65	45	— V	Tonse West	267.
T	OHT (4500000)	Bangalore-70	9812	903	2756	3602	27 I	Tumkur	268.
T	OHT (59090)	Hassan-76	1510	58	199	208	2 V	Turuvekere	269.
T	SR (1500000) OHT (910000)	Yes	6469	515	1924	1422	— III	Udupi	270.

STATEMENT—IV

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of disposal of Night Soil
							Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
271. III	Ullal	TP			See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
272. IV	Vijayapura	M	17212	2480	M-PR- 6 KR-14 PWD-PR— KR——	OSD BSD	400	—	1000	ST
273. IV	Virajpet	M	11676	1139	M-PR- 8 KR- 2 PWD—PR- 7 KR——	OSD BSD	1578	—	—	ST
274. IV	Wadi	TP	18092	7843	M-PR- 2 KR- 6 PWD-PR- 2 KR- 8	OSD	4	100	—	ST, B
275. VI	Wadi A.C.C.	NAC	3343	630	M-PR— KR— PWD-PR- 3 KR- 2	S OSD	394	—	—	ST
276. III	Yadgir	M	40569	6546	M-PR- 6 KR- 2 PWD-PR- 3 KR——	OSD	2003	1517	—	ST, B
277. III	Yelahanka	M			See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
278. V	Yelandur	M	6710	3834	M-PR— KR- 2 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	25	—	40	ST
279. V	Yelbarga	M	7551	1006	M-PR— KR- 2 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	36	—	6	ST
280. IV	Yellapur	M	11792	861	M-PR- 1 KR-14 PWD-PR- 8 KR—	OSD	151	—	—	ST
281. V	Y.N. Hosakote	M	7508	1711	M-PR- 3 KR-13 PWD-PR- 2 KR—	OSD	50	—	100	ST

Protected Water Supply			Electrification (Number of connections)							
Source of Supply	System of Storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)	Fire Fighting Service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		2	1
		See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						III	Ullal	271.
—	—	Bangalore-44	2169	96	530	300	—	IV	Vijayapura	272.
T	SR (455000) OHT (91000)	Tellichery-83 (Kerala)	1049	84	424	327	—	IV	Virajpet	273.
T	***	Gulbarga-47	497	21	165	168	35	IV	Wadi	274.
T	IG (900000) OHT (225000)	Gulbarga-46	650	2	—	225	—	VI	Wadi A.C.C.	275.
T	SR (634000)	Gulbarga-76	2984	281	467	1250	—	III	Yadgir	276.
		See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						III	Yelahanka	277.
T	OHT (159250)	Mysore-61	436	23	123	104	2	V	Yelandur	278.
T	OHT (58500)	Gadag-Betigeri-65	309	14	90	150	1	V	Yelbarga	279.
T	OHT (54600)	Sirsi-48	567	41	234	314	—	IV	Yellapur	280.
T	OHT (18000)	Hindupur-82 (Andhra Pradesh)	1347	40	91	124	2	V	Y.N. Hosakote	281.

***Water supply net-work and storage facilities are under the control and maintenance of the cement factory management, About 2,25,000 litres of water is supplied through tap connections given to the buildings in the limits of Wadi (TP).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

STATEMENT IV—A : CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979

This statement which may be regarded as an appendix to Statement IV is confined to towns with a population of 50,000 and more i.e. to class I and class II towns. Information on slums that are officially recognised as slums (even if those are not notified in some cases) is presented under 14 columns apart from column 1 which relates to serial number and column 2 which relates to name and class of town.

COLUMN 3 : NAME OF SLUM :

The names of slums, if any, in the town are given in separate lines in the alphabetical order of their names.

COLUMN 4 : AREA OF SLUM :

The geographical area of each slum is given in square kilometres up to four places of decimal.

COLUMN 5 : POPULATION OF SLUM :

The population figures for this column are furnished by the civic authorities concerned. Slums as such have not been made independent units for census enumeration and as such 1981 Census data as applicable to the slums covered here are not available.

COLUMNS 7 TO 12 : SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE, NUMBER OF LATRINES AND METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL :

These column headings are same as those appearing in statement IV and have already been explained. The information is furnished here for each slum separately. The main heading, latrines is subdivided into those that are privately owned and those that are for common use of the community i.e., public latrines.

COLUMN 13 : NUMBER OF TAP POINTS/PUBLIC HYDRANTS INSTALLED FOR SUPPLY OF PROTECTED WATER :

The total number of public taps or hydrants if any in the slum is mentioned here.

COLUMN 14 TO 16 : ELECTRIFICATION NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS) :

Total number of electrical connections in each slum provided for purposes of domestic use, road lighting and other than these two is reported separately under these three columns. The meaning of the terms used in the column heading has already been explained.

STATMENT—IV A CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. Kms.)	Population	Paved Roads (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	I BANGALORE CITY	Slum near Subedar Palya main road Yeshwanthpur.	0·003	384	—	—
		Slum of Giripuram, Mysore Road.	0·004	1244	1·50	—
		Slum opposite to H. Narayana Reddy's house, K.N. Extension, Yeshwanthpur.	0·0004	85	—	—
		Slum on Baba land, Mysore Road, Anandapuram.	0·008	3518	1.04	—
		Slum near northern side of Yeshwanthpur Railway Station (Sunnadagudu)	0·003	685	—	S
		Slum near 5th main on a private site between 7th and 8th main, K.N. Extension, Yeshwanthpur.	0·002	463	—	—
		Nanjundappa Garden Slum Doddigunta.	0·002	410	—	—
		Nagappa Garden by the side of Broad guage Railway line, Doddigunta, Jeevanahally.	0·002	84	—	—
		Krishnappa's Garden slum, Doddigunta, Jeevanahally.	0·002	427	—	—
		Slum on Sy. No. 31 of Puttayyana Palya, Jayanagar, 9th Block.	0·001	280	—	—
		Slum behind Lakshmi talkies.	0·003	513	—	—
		Hanumanthapura slum by the side of Railway Line.	0·002	660	—	—
		Slum at Quarry pit in front of MICO Factory.	0·002	300	0·20	S
		Slum on the northern side of Primary School near Subedar Palya main road, Yeshwanthpur.	0·002	342	—	—
		Kodandaramapalya slum, Doddigunta, Jeevanahally.	0·003	317	—	S —
		Channappa Garden, Jeevanahally, Cox Town	0·002	252	—	—
		Annipura Gutteanjaneya Swamy Temple.	0·008	1121	—	—
		G. Muniyappa Garden Slum, Corporation Sweeper's Quarters.	0·003	500	—	—
		Slum near Maharaja Mills, Malleswaram.	0·003	889	—	—
		Slum on Wahab Garden, Williams Town.	0·012	473	—	—
		Slum in Syed Garden.	0·012	230	—	—
		Slum behind Maharaja Mills by the side of Railway Line.	0·001	446	—	—
		Slum behind Minerva Talkies.	0·001	90	—	—
		Slum at Maya Bazar, Austin Town.	0·026	5500	1·10	—
		Huts near Basappa Circle and Kalasipalyam Police Station.	0·003	632	—	—
		Slum Yediyur.	0·001	189	—	—
		Khader Shariff Garden, East of Lalbagh Road	0·010	640	—	—
		Muniswamappa Garden Slum, A.M. Street, Kalasipalyam.	0·004	845	—	—
		Slum behind Vokkaligara Sangha Hostel, Parvathipuram.	0·001	236	—	—
		Muninarayanappa Garden.	0·002	179	—	—
		Slum adjacent to Sweeper's Quarters, Padupachary.	0·007	164	—	—
		Venkataramana huts near Devanathachar Street, Chamarajpet.	0·043	3180	0·90	OSD

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979*

No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification (No. of connections)			Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Private			Community			Domestic	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
Water Borne	Service	Others								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I BANGALORE CITY	1.
—	—	—	12	S	NA	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	26	S	8	300	45	—		
—	—	—	6	S	2	—	6	—		
—	—	—	6	S	3	—	4	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	6	S	1	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	6	S	1	—	3	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	6	S	2	—	4	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	8	NA	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	12	S	1	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
—	—	2	—	ST	4	—	—	—		
12	—	—	4	ST	3	—	4	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
—	—	—	6	S	2	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	22	ST	6	150	26	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

STATEMENT—IV A CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. Kms.)	Population	Paved Roads (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. I	BANGALORE CITY (Contd.)	Slum at Gupta Layout, Murphy Town.	0·003	262	—	—
		Slum inside the compound of Subramanyaswamy Temple.	0·003	111	—	—
		Timber Yard slum by the side of main road, Cottonpet.	0·006	637	—	—
		Slum situated at 10th cross, Wilson Garden.	0·003	318	—	—
		Slum behind Vyayamashala, J.C. Road,	NA	1130	—	—
		Slum in Annaswamy Mudaliyar Trust Land.	0·004	216	—	S
		(b) Slum opposite Amalor Pavam House, Moor Road.	0·001	215	—	—
		Gurappa Garden slum behind Bharat Talkies.	0·012	899	—	—
		Slum behind Himalaya Talkies.	0·001	558	—	—
		Slum in Anjaneya Block, Seshadripuram.	0·003	1148	0·10	S
		Kencheppa Garden.	0·010	3223	4·00	S
		Slum at Selva Nagar by the side of the main drain behind Devi Talkies, Srirampuram.	0·003	290	—	—
		Kondappa & Achappa Garden Slum.	0·001	228	—	—
		B. Settappa Garden Slum.	0·003	425	—	—
		Narayanaswamy Garden Slum, J.C. Road.	0·003	894	0·50	S
		Slum near Venkataswamy Naidu's Choultry.	0·003	307	—	—
		Slum at Palace Guttahalli.	0·014	1335	0·10	S
		Slum near MICO Factory (Sy. No. 21 of Adugodi).	0·002	694	—	—
		Slum near MICO Factory (behind MICO) in Sy. No. 25 of Adugodi.	0·002	630	—	—
		Slum near MICO Factory in Sy. No. 26 of Adugodi.	0·003	240	—	—
		Slum near Munishwara Block, Palace Guttahalli.	0·014	1355	0·50	S
		Slum in Ghouse land, Okalipuram.	0·006	1661	—	—
		Slum situated near Old Railway Level Crossing, Yeshwanthpur.	0·008	1058	0·40	S
		Slum at D'Souza & Ramanna garden, J.C. Road.	NA	1971	0·23	NA
		Slum at Ramaswamy Palya, K.G. Byadarahally, (Chinnappa Garden).	0·012	350	—	—
		Slum at Sy. No. of 11 Byatarayanapura village, Bangalore.	0·011	168	—	—
		Rangappa Garden Slum, in Corporation Division No. 38.	0·001	155	0·05	S
		Kunte Seenappa Garden Slum, in Corporation Division No. 38, by the side of storm water drain.	0·0005	245	0·12	—
		Slum in Sy. No. 19 of Sampigehally, I Cross Sampangiram Nagar.	0·001	325	—	—
		Munipapammal Garden Slum, Kalasi Palyam, (Behind Muniswamy Mutt).	0·0005	86	—	—
		Slum of Sri Anjaneyaswamy Slum Union of Sri Hombegowda Nagar at Wilson Garden.	0·006	924	—	—
		Slum at Parvathipuram, in Corporation Division No. 28, Behind Ashakta Poshaka Sabha.	0·005	560	0·05	OSD
		Slum at Fire Works Colony, Yellappa Garden, Divsion No. 38.	0·003	1088	0·11	OSD
		Slum situated on private land at Adugodi, (St. John's Medical College Slum).	0·010	926	—	—

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979*

No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification (No. of connections)			Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Private			Community			Domestic	Road, Lighting (Points)	Others		
Water Borne	Service	Others								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I. BANGALORE CITY 1.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(contd.)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—		
—	—	—	8	S	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	12	S	3	—	3	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	18	S	2	—	5	—		
—	—	—	24	S	4	—	12	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	—	—	4	S	3	—	8	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	24	S	5	—	12	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	24	S	6	—	12	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—		
—	—	12	4	S	2	—	4	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	3	—	—	ST	1	—	—	—		
3	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	10	—	—	S	4	2	5	—		
5	—	—	6	S	1	—	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

STATEMENT—IV A CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. Kms.)	Population	Paved Roads (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. I	BANGALORE CITY (Concld.)	Karisandra Slum in Sy. No. 38,39 & 41.	0·014	1000	0·80	—
		Slum in Kodihalli (A).	0·023	150	—	—
		Slum in Kodihalli (B).	0·010	425	—	—
		Binnamangala huts colony in Sy. No. 134, 135 & 136.	0·020	500	—	—
		Slum in Bajaj Estate.	0·002	245	—	—
		Anjanappa Garden, II Stage.	0·021	2372	6·00	S
		Byrahanumaiah Memorial Welfare Association, Sy. No. 168, D.H. Colony, Yeshwanthapur.	0·005	354	—	—
		Venkatesh Nagar A.K. Colony by the side of GEF Byatarayanapura, Mysore Road.	0·008	316	—	—
		Shastry Nagar Slum, Jayanagar 6th Block, Bangalore South.	0·001	1400	1·00	OSD
		Govindarajanagar Slum near Thimmenahalli village, Bangalore North Taluk (Vijayanagar).	0·014	1360	2·00	—
		Indira Gandhi Seva Sangha (Behind Isolation Hospital) Byappanahalli Extension.	0·003	379	—	—
		Agrahara Dasarahalli Gudisalu Nivasigala Sangha, Rajajinagar.	0·014	1460	0·25	S
		Indira Colony, Sy. No. 336/2A of Kempapura Agrahara village, Bangalore North Taluk (Chord Road, Attiguppe village).	0·015	686	—	—
		Dayananda slum, Lalbagh Siddapura, Bangalore.	0·018	4000	—	—
		Shankarappa Garden Slum, Lalbagh Siddapura, Bangalore.	0·002	222	0·08	—
		Slum in A.A. N. Block, Vyalikaval Police Station.	0·003	479	0·05	—
		Cement huts slum area behind Vyayamshala, J.C. Road, Bangalore.	0·003	500	0·25	S
		Slum in Vinobanagar, III Stage, H. Siddaiah Road.	0·002	200	—	—
		Veerakesari Slum area, Vannarpet.	0·001	230	—	—
		Slum at Sudhamanagar, H.A.L. in Sy. No. 72/1 of Konenna Agrahara, Bangalore South Taluk.	0·026	3649	—	—
		Slum in Sy. No. 25 of Gavipura.	0·012	1224	—	—
		Slum in Sy. No. 77 of Adugodi.	0·007	1600	—	—
		Nagammanagar Slum near Binny Mill Canteen.	0·004	837	2·00	—
		Karimandi huts and slum, Yeshwanthapur.	0·016	140	—	—
		Gajendra slum in Sy. No. 61 of Byappanahally	0·033	1366	—	—
		Slum at Peer Boundary, Cottonpet Main road, Bangalore.	0·002	540	—	—
		slum in Sy. No. 7 of Tavarekere.	0·007	725	—	—
2. I	BELGAUM	Slum area in Burud galli.	0·004	162	—	OSD
		Slum area in Kasai galli.	0·068	534	—	OSD
		Slum in Beldar Chavani.	0·049	300	—	OSD
3. I	BELLARY	Karkhana Kunta Area.	0·0403	581	—	OSD
		Devinagar.	0·0202	1500	—	—
		Basavana Kunta I.	0·0045	2300	—	—
		Basavana Kunta II.	0·0101	90	—	—
		Chalvadikeri.	0·0121	935	0·05	—
		Bandimote.	0·0121	908	—	—
		Slaughter House Road I.	0·0040	423	—	—

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979*

No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification (No. of connections)			Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Private			Community			Domestic	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
Water Borne	Service	Others								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
36	24	—	—	ST	3	—	40	—	1. BANGALORE CITY I (concld.)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	12	S	4	—	12	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	12	S	2	—	—	—		
—	—	—	22	S	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	6	S	6	—	—	—		
—	—	—	12	ST	—	—	10	—		
—	—	—	18	ST	6	—	12	—		
—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—		
—	—	—	18	S	1	—	2	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	24	ST	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
—	—	—		S	—	—	8	—		
—	—	—		—	2	—	1	—		
—	—	—		ST	—	—	21	—		
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—		—	—	—			
—	—	—	19		—	—	4	—	1 BELGAUM	2.
—	—	—	24	ST	1	1		—		
—	—	—	8	ST	1	1	8	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	37	19	—	1 BELLARY	3.
—	—	—	1	ST	4	50	68	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	87	18	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	12	4	—		
—	—	—	—	—	4	14	34	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	2	4	26	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	2	19	12	—		

STATEMENT—IV A CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. kms.)	Population	Paved Roads (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	BELLARY (concld.)	Slaughter House Road II.	0·0040	328	—	—
		Uma Shankar Colony.	0·0283	897	—	—
		Akulachalmoya Cheravu.	0·0947	223	—	—
		Sangankol Road.	0·0017	150	—	—
		Opposite Cant, Railway Station.	0·0153	379	—	—
		Kurihatti Area.	0·0081	800	—	—
		Korcha Colony.	0·0121	500	—	—
		Millarpet Area.	0·0243	219	—	—
		Rajyotsavanagar I & II.	0·0081	402	—	—
4. I	BIJAPUR	Slum near Alvi Masjid.	0·021	500	—	—
		Slum near Rangi Masjid.	0·018	225		—
		Slum near Veterinary Hospital Road.	0·020	125	0·70	—
		Slum to the West of Jodgumat.	0·004	460	—	—
		Slum near Badikaman.	0·007	100	—	—
		Slum near Tasbavadi.	0·012	330	—	—
		Slum behind Pethe Bavadi.	0·019	50	—	—
		Slum behind Gachi Mahal.	0·012	130	0·80	S
		Slum in Pahailwan galli.	0·012	35	0·50	—
		Slum in Rajaput galli.	0·011	160	—	—
		Slum on Pachapur road.	0·001	110	—	—
		Slum in Jadar galli.	0·004	105	—	—
		Slum near Spinning Mill Mahal Bagayat.	0·012	60	—	—
5. I	DAVANGERE	Slum at Bethur Road.	0·020	102	—	—
		Nithuvathi Road Slum.	0·120	732	—	—
		Slum in front of K.G. Kallappa's Rice Mill.	0·005	534	—	—
		Slum at Bharathi Colony.	0·003	296	—	—
		Shekarappa Nagar.	0·005	1243	—	—
6. I	GADAG-BETIGERI	Javal Slum Area	0·024	2761	—	OSD
		Shikkalgar Colony at Hubli Road (North of Veeranarayan Park).	0·002	311	—	OSD
		Basavanagudi Slum Near Makan galli.	0·002	222	—	OSD
		Slum to the south of C.D. Mill and slum at north of Old P.B. Road.	0·011	820	—	OSD
		Slum to the east of Municipal drain and Grocery Market.	0·002	684	—	OSD
		Slum near Kushtagi Chawal.	0·004	254	—	OSD
		Slum on Railway Goods Shed Road.	0·002	97	—	OSD
		Slum near Karwar-Bellary Road.	0·002	641	—	OSD
		Slum on Tagore Road (Opposite to the house of A.H. Patil (Advocate).	0·001	122	—	OSD
7. I	GULBARGA	Mangarwadi Slum.	0·020	750	3·50	—
		Lambada Slum.	0·008	300	—	—
		Sanjeev Nagar Slum.	0·020	900	3·90	—
		Hamalwadi Slum Jevargi Road.	0·004	375	—	—
		Slum adjacent to Lokkalyan Trust Hostel.	0·008	400	—	—
		Kunchikorwa Colony near S.B. College, Brahampur.	0·025	675	1·90	—
		Roza locality near Mehaboob Nagar.	0·008	450	—	—
		Tar file Slum south of Railway Line.	0·040	2500	6·40	—
		Gulab Bowli Slum Aiwanshahi Road.	0·017	650	3·00	—

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979*

No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification (No. of connections)			Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Private			Community			Domestic	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
Water Borne	Service	Others								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
—	—	—	1	ST	3	29	—	—	I BELLARY (concld.)	
—	—	—	—	—	3	11	22	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	3	9	7	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	—	11	17	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I BIJAPUR	4.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	12	—	S	1	—	12	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I DAVANGERE	5.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	4	50	23	—		
—	—	—	—	—	4	25	75	—		
—	—	—	—	—	5	250	32	—		
—	—	—	—	—	12	—	15	—	I GADAG-BETIGERI	6.
—	—	—	32	ST	2	—	2	—		
—	—	—	12	ST	2	—	3	—		
—	—	—	32	ST	5	18	9	—		
—	—	—	40	ST	2	—	12	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	20	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	I GULBARGA	7.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	20	—		
—	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	—		

STATEMENT—IV A CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Classs and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. Kms.)	Population	Paved Roads (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. I	GULBARGA (concld.)	Gazipura Slum.	0·010	450	1·90	S
		Filter-bed Slum Nehru Gunj.	0·006	380	—	—
		Aryanagar Slum.	0·008	500	1·04	—
8. I	HUBLI-DHARWAD	Walvekar Hakkal Slum.	0·011	749	0·90	S
		Murusaviramathada Adda Slum.	0·016	1854	0·80	S
		Gavali galli slum.	0·008	282	0·40	S
		Karigannavar hakkal slum.	0·008	1508	—	S
		Pendar oni slum.	0·012	1056	0·10	S
		Bani oni slum.	0·002	257	0·10	S
		Station road slum.	0·016	782	0·10	S
		Slum behinu Maruti Temple (Yellapur oni).	0·006	348	0·20	S
		Hosur Yavagal Plots.	0·008	284	0·30	S
		K.C.T. Mill land slum.	0·012	986	—	S
		Kulkarni Hakkal Slum.	0·024	2804	0·30	S
		Timmasagar Oni Slum.	0·004	1015	0·90	S
		Kammarsal Myadar Oni Slum.	0·016	1102	0·10	S
		Sadar Sofa Kumbar Oni Slum.	0·020	1453	0·90	S
		Ramnagar Slum.	0·014	2059	1·20	S
		Keshavapur Slum (Barakotri).	0·012	722	0·20	S
		Sudagad Chawal Slum.	0·012	385	—	S
		Doddakeri Slum (Holageri).	0·012	309	—	S
		James Land Slum.	0·002	83	—	S
		Deshpande Nagar Slum.	0·012	429	0·40	S
		Tadapatri Oni Slum.	0·008	329	0·20	S
		Asar Honda Slum.	0·008	775	—	S
		Shikkalgar Oni Slum (K.B. Road).	0·008	745	0·40	S
		Railway Area Slum.	0·012	583	—	S
		Slum behind Tatuskar Factory.	0·001	137	—	S
		Lakkappan Hakkal in Nagashetti Koppa (Near Shanti Colony).	0·012	425	—	S
		Chitguppi Chawal (Ganeshpeth).	0·001	179	—	S
		Nagashetti Koppa.	0·003	169	—	S
		Yavagal Plots (Southern portion).	0·003	550	—	S
		Banati Katta Slum.	0·016	1578	0·80	S
		Gandiwada Slum.	0·012	1081	—	S
		Kanya Nagar Slum.	0·012	663	—	S
		Girini Chawl Slum (K.B. Road).	0·031	2196	1·30	S
		Asar Honda (Shikkaligar Honda).	0·004	300	—	S
		DHARWAD UNIT				
		Barakotri Area.	0·026	422	—	S
		Attikolla near Wood Factory.	0·040	933	0·90	—
		Attikolla Gavaligalli.	0·040	2872	2·00	—
		Saidapur Dandin Oni.	0·040	1226	0·20	S
		Saidapur (Opposite Mosque).	0·020	1235	0·20	S
		Kurupali's Estate.	0·012	185	0·30	S
		Kurubar Oni Slum.	0·012	2063	0·50	S
		Chapparband Colony Slum.	0·012	1317	0·60	S
		Waddar Colony Slum.	0·012	1360	0·50	S
		Slum at the end of Saraswatpur (Kalghatgi Road).	0·014	542	0·60	S

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUM, 1979*

No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification (No. of connections)			Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Private			Community			Domestic	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
Water Borne	Service	Others								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1 GULBARGA (Contd.)	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—		
10	—	—	—	S	—	42	6	—	1 HUBLI-DHARWAD	8.
27	—	—	—	S	—	46	19	—		
3	—	—	—	S	—	3	4	—		
12	—	—	—	S	3	29	9	—		
38	—	—	—	S	3	63	19	—		
3	—	—	8	S	1	20	4	—		
17	—	—	7	S	—	83	3	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—		
4	—	—	—	S	1	15	12	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—		
12	—	—	24	S	—	100	41	—		
23	—	—	—	S	—	38	15	—		
—	—	—	4	—	—	36	20	—		
—	—	—	8	—	—	75	12	—		
7	—	—	—	S	—	85	39	—		
6	—	—	6	S	—	45	6	—		
—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	—	—	8	S	—	19	6	—		
18	—	—	21	S	—	58	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	28	7	—		
—	—	—	8	S	—	5	13	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
—	—	—	8	S	—	—	29	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—		
—	—	—	8	S	—	—	47	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	14	—		
—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	S	4	—	—	—		
1	—	—	—	S	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	S	—	4	2	—		
—	—	—	—	S	2	30	10	—		
1	—	1	—	S	4	—	—	—		
2	—	—	—	S	5	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	S	1	—	9	—		

STATEMENT—IV A CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. Kms.)	Population	Paved Roads (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	HOBLI-DHARWAD (Contd.)	Slum near Tapovana site.	0·007	162	—	S
		Lakamanhalli (Near Tejaswini Housing Society).	0·007	1500	—	S
		Slum near Laxman Singh Tank.	0·007	863	3·50	S
		Slum near Mochi Society Land.	0·004	564	0·50	S
		Slum near Balaji Math Area.	0·004	1341	—	S
		Slum near Rayapur	0·012	217	0·50	S
		Slum in Waddar Oni.	0·004	67	0·10	S
		Mohar Zopade.	0·008	697	—	S
9.	1 MANDYA	Behind Nanda Talkies.	0·004	824	—	OSD
		Eastern side of Tamilian Colony.	0·023	3184	—	OSD
		Jayaram Layout.	0·002	82	—	OSD
		Near Sugar Factory.	0·017	898	—	OSD
		Sugar Factory and Land in front of Girija Talkies.	0·022	1484	—	OSD
		Near Kalamma Temple.	0·022	1071	—	OSD
		Nalabanda Vadi.	0·010	847	—	OSD
		Swatantra Palya and Shankar Nagar.	0·070	2030	—	OSD
		Hosahalli Tank bed and Guru Matt.	0·012	798	—	OSD
		Poura Karmikara Colony.	0·004	474	—	OSD
		Guthalu Harijan Colony.	0·008	318	—	—
		Guthalu and Sugar Factory Land behind Venugopal Sishu Vihar.	0·020	139	—	—
		Behind Slaughter House.	0·002	288	—	—
		R.A.P. C.M.S. Rice Mill.	0·006	320	—	—
		Mandya Tank bed Area.	0·005	250	—	—
		Between St. Joseph Convent & Health Centre.	0·002	751	—	—
		Kallahalli Muslim Block.	0·003	2856	—	—
		Kallahalli Muslim Block & Mudigauda land.	0·047	1988	—	—
		Seeneeru Kola.	0·008	360	—	—
		Behind Kurubara Hostel.	0·005	539	—	—
10.	1 MANGALORE	Slum to the west of Urva market along Matadakani road margin.	0·002	70	—	OSD
		Kodiyal Gutha slum.	*0·001*	40	—	OSD
11.	1 MYSORE	Ashokpuram.	0·007	763	—	S
		Doddkere.	0·004	172	—	—
		Madras Block.	0·004	686	—	S
		Charak Makhan (Sunni Chowk).	0·004	639	—	—
		Budabudakeri Masjid Road Slum.	0·010	1032	—	—
		Kyatamaranahalli Slum.	0·002	62	—	—
		Kyatamaranahalli A. K. Colony.	0·007	99	—	S
		Jyotinagara.	0·004	119	—	S
12.	1 RAICHUR	Around Gol Market	0·004	220	—	OSD
		Near Ramalingeshwar Temple.	0·004	320	—	OSD
		Around Panch-bibi Pahad.	0·008	1000	—	OSD
		Fort wall (Near Kot-talab).	0·004	400	—	OSD
		Navrang Darwaza.	0·004	160	—	OSD
		Shalamsab Doddi.	0·004	240	—	OSD
		Behind New Mutton Market.	0·012	480	—	OSD

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979*

S. No.	Class and Name of Town	No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification (No. of connections)		
		Private		Community				Domestic	Road Lighting (Points)	Others
		Water Borne	Service	Others						
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	HUBLI DHARWAD (Contd.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	S	5	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
		1	—	—	—	S	2	—	94	22
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	I MANDYA	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—
		—	—	—	—	—	14	—	50	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	1	ST	16	—	20	—
		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—
		—	—	—	—	—	25	—	40	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
		—	—	—	1	ST	8	—	12	—
		—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
		—	—	—	—	—	16	—	60	—
		—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—
		—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—
10.	I MANGALORE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	I MYSORE	160	—	—	—	S	14	—	20	—
		—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—
		151	—	—	—	S	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		19	—	—	—	S	4	—	8	—
		23	—	—	—	S	4	—	8	—
12.	I RAICHUR	1	—	—	—	ST	2	—	10	—
		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12	—
		—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—
		—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—
		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	—
		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—
		—	—	—	—	—	5	—	12	—

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. Kms.)	Population	Paved Roads [in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RAICHOR (Contd.)	Chimmapurpet.	0·162	2800	—	OSD
		Zahirabad.	0·121	5800	—	OSD
		Around B.R.B. College	0·012	360	—	OSD
		Near Grain Market.	0·020	1400	—	OSD
		Sia Talab Area.	0·182	3600	—	OSD
		Gunj Area (Near Neerbhavi Kunta).	0·040	1600	—	OSD
		Near Veerabhadreshwar Temple Qilla.	0·012	1200	—	OSD
		Iqbal Nagar.	0·048	2400	—	OSD
		Harijanwada.	0·040	2400	—	OSD
13.	I SHIMOGA	—	—	—	—	—
14.	I TUMKUR	Sweeper's Colony	0·016	850	2·00	OSD
		G.C.R. Colony.	0·012	1328	1·00	BSD
		A.S. Palya.	0·024	1337	2·00	—
		Upparahally.	0·032	1475	2·00	—
		N.R. Colony.	0·036	1921	3·00	OSD
		Kothithopu	0·008	484	—	—
		Fakeer Palya.	0·012	538	—	—
15.	II BAGALKOT	Slum on Station Road (Before Hotel Durga Vihar).	0·020	751	0·02	OSD
		Slum behind RCC Elevated Water Reservoir.	0·032	636	0·40	—
		Slum behind Bagalkot Cotton and Pressing Factory.	0·007	193	—	—
		Slum behind Poonam Lodge.	0·002	242	—	—
		Slum in front of KSRTC Bus Stand.	0·004	85	—	—
		Ex-settlement Area Slum.	0·045	178	—	—
		Slum opposite Shirur Naka College Road.	0·011	205	—	—
16.	II BHADRAVATI	—	—	—	—	—
17.	II BHADRAVATI NEW TOWN	—	—	—	—	—
18.	II BIDAR	Ambedkar Colony.	0·0081	600	0·50	—
		Shah Gunj Labour Colony.	0·0081	700	0·30	—
		Deenadayal Nagar.	0·0040	300	—	—
		Bal Santhoshinagar (Gandhi Gunj Area).	0·0030	500	—	—
19.	II CHANNAPATNA	A. K. Colony.	NA	500	—	OSD
		Muslim Block Karbala Maidan.	NA	600	—	OSD
		Tamilian Colony.	NA	200	—	OSD
		Harijan Colony.	NA	300	—	OSD
		Tulsithota Slum.	NA	80	—	OSD
20.	II CHIKMAGALUR	—	—	—	—	—
21.	II CHITRADURGA	Jajjalarahalli.	0·008	1045	—	OSD
		Azadnagar.	0·016	950	—	OSD
		Behind Basaveshwara Talkies.	NA	100	—	OSD
		Cheluvadi Colony.	0·003	950	—	OSD
		Cholagudda.	0·002	1500	—	—
		Nehrunagar.	0·028	1250	—	OSD
		New Shandy Maidan.	0·008	1025	—	OSD

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979*

No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification No. of connections			Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Private		Community				Domestic	Road Lightning (Points)	Others		
Water Borne	Service	Others								
							6			
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	18	—	RAICHUR (Concld)	
—	—	—	—	—	4	—	11	—		
—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	—		
2	—	—	—	ST	30	—	40	—		
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	20	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	—		
—	—	—	—	—	10	—	50	—		
—	—	—	—	—	6	—	25	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I SHIMOGA	13.
—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	I TUMKUR	14.
—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	25	—	30	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	21	—	II BAGALKOT	15.
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	37	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	II BHADRAVATI	16.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	II BHADRAVATI NEW TOWN	17.
—	1	—	1	WB	—	—	10	—	II BIDAR	18.
—	—	—	1	WB	3	1	6	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	II CHANNAPATNA	19.
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	4	10	4	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	II CHIKMAGALUR	20.
—	—	50	—	—	1	—	2	—	II CHITRADURGA	21.
—	—	30	—	—	2	—	2	—		
70	—	—	—	ST	—	—	1	—		
—	—	10	—	—	1	—	1	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
—	—	8	—	—	2	—	3	—		
—	—	12	—	—	1	—	2	—		

STATEMENT—IV A CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. Kms.)	Population	Paved Roads (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	II GANGAWATI	Behind Bharatihalli.	0·004	200	—	—
		Gundamma Camp.	0·089	5000	—	—
		Rampur Peth.	0·001	800	—	—
		Old Trenching Yard.	0·033	5000	—	—
		Basaveshwara Camp.	0·008	2000	—	—
		Neelakanteshwar Temple.	0·009	3000	—	—
		Virpapur Wadder Camp.	0·005	400	—	—
		Near Housing Board Colony Sy. No. 195/1	0·012	2000	—	
23.	II HARIHAR	Bangala Desh Slum.	0·006	800	—	—
		Slum at Bharathi Oil Mills	0·008	1000	—	—
		Anjaneya Temple Slum.	0·002	300	—	—
		Slum behind Gurusiddappa Hostel.	0·004	700	—	—
24.	II HASSAN	Rangallihalla Slum.	0·009	700	2·40	S
		Chikkanalu Slum.	0·017	850	0·20	BSD
		Slumbehind KEB Colony.	0·008	530	0·10	BSD
25.	II HOSPET	Theosophical Lodge Area Sy. No. 104/1.	0·0107	923	0·87	—
		Hampi Road Area Sy. No. 104/2.	0·0113	850	0,30	—
		Sunnada Bhatti Area Sy. No. 104/3.	0·0061	994	0·76	—
		Moorgori Area Sy. No. 149/B.	0·0144	1600	0·89	—
		Jigalikattiraya Temple Area Sy. No. 152.	0·0053	800	0·30	—
		Kotturswamy Mutt Area Sy. No. 100 A.	0·0364	900	0·45	—
		Katta Venugopalsetty and others Sy. No. 142E.	0·0114	1200	0·24	—
		Guttithotappa Area Sy. No. 164.	0·0107	994	0·30	—
		Pinjar Line I Ward Chittawadigi, Hospet Sy. No. 225 & 226.	0·0121	347	0·78	—
		Varakeri Line (Harijankeri) II Ward, Chittawadgi Hospet Sy. No. 249 'C'	0·0240	1156	1·56	—
26.	II KOLAR	—	—	—	—	—
27.	II KOLAR GOLD FIELDS	—	—	—	—	—
28.	II RABKAVI-BANHATTI	—	—	—	—	—
29.	II RANIBENNUR	Mudal Math Slum.	0·006	110	0·20	—
		Sunnagarkeri Slum.	0·002	318	0·10	—
30.	II ROBERTSONPET	Swarnakuppam Slum.	0·008	600	2·00	—
		Ashokanagar Slum.	0·001	80	2·00	—
		Chamarajpet Slum.	0·012	860	3·00	—
		Two Block Slum.	0·004	913	2·00	—
		Voddaragudisi Slum at Gandhinagar.	0·004	620	2·00	—

Note : *For Class I and Class II towns only.

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUM, 1979*

No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification (No. of connections)			Class and Name of Town	Sl. No
Private			Community			Domestic	Road Lightning (Points)	Others		
Water Borne	Service	Others								
—	—	—	1	ST	1	4	5	—	II GANGAWATI	22.
—	—	—	3	ST	4	38	50	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	4	5	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	2	4	21	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	—	6	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	2	8	19	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	1	2	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	6	20	15	—	II HARIHAR	23.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—		
62	—	—	2	S	3	—	15	—	II HASSAN	24.
43	—	—	2	ST	10	—	8	—		
18	—	—	1	ST	6	—	4	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	15	20	2	II HOSPET	25.
—	—	—	—	—	1	12	12	1		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	5	11	—		
6	—	—	1	ST	2	6	9	1		
4	—	—	1	ST	2	10	13	—		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	2	6	1		
—	—	—	1	ST	1	—	12	—		
10	—	—	1	ST	2	10	15	—		
—	—	—	2	ST	—	8	10	1		
—	—	—	2	ST	1	10	24	1		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	II KOLAR	26.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	II KOLAR GOLD FIELDS	27.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	II RABKAVI-BANHATTI	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	II RANIBENNUR	29.
—	1	—	—	—	2	20	6	—		
—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	II ROBERTSONPET	30.
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—		
—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—		
—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2			
		2		—	2	—	2	—		

EXPLANATORY NOTE

STATEMENT V : MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES—1979 :

COLUMN 2 : CLASS AND NAME OF TOWN :

This column is same as column 2 of statement IV and therefore calls for no further explanation.

COLUMN 3 : POPULATION :

The total population of the town according to 1981 Census is noted in this column.

COLUMNS 4 AND 5 : MEDICAL FACILITIES : HOSPITAL/DISPENSARIES/T.B. CLINIC/HEALTH CENTRES/NURSING HOMES ETC., AND NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS NOTED IN COLUMN 4:

The scope of these columns is confined to only such of the facilities that are offered by institutions run by or aided by government/semi-government or local bodies and charitable institutions or social service agencies like the missionaries. In other words, data on the facilities provided in the town by private doctors i.e., Registered Medical Practitioners either individually or in establishments where they work in groups, are excluded from the purview of these columns.

The abbreviations used in column 4 are :

H : Hospital
D : Dispensary
PHC : Primary Health Centre
PHU : Primary Health Unit
FC : Family Planning Centre
TB : T.B. Clinic
NH : Nursing Home
O : Others

If there are two or more number of institutions of the same type then the number of institutions is also indicated within brackets immediately after the relevant abbreviations in the column.

Maternity Homes, maternity and child welfare centres, leprosy clinics, chest clinics and veneral diseases clinic etc., if any are all included under the category of 'Others'. But even when a Family Planning Centre is attached to a hospital or a Primary Health Centre it is treated as an independent unit and counted separately.

If the town has hospitals and dispensaries providing facilities under different systems of medicine such as allopathic, ayurvedic, unani and homoeopathic then this detail too has been included using abbreviations such as : A for Ayurvedic, U for Unani and Hom for the Homoeopathic system. The allopathic institutions do not have any additional abbreviation. Thus, a mere H or D means that the reference is to allopathic system; an entry "H (A-1, 2)" would mean that 1 Ayurvedic hospital and 2 Allopathic hospitals are functioning in the town and an entry like "D (Hom-2, 1, U-1)" would imply the existence of 2 Homoeopathic dispensaries, 1 Allopathic dispensary and 1 Unani dispensary.

If medical facility is not available in the town then the name of the nearest place where it is available if in the same district, and name of the district if in the same State or other State is mentioned here along with the distance in Kilometres shown within brackets.

The number of beds with which the medical institutions noted in column 4 are equipped is indicated in column 5.

COLUMNS 6 TO 15 :

These columns provide information regarding the educational facilities available in the town and are considered stage by stage.

COLUMNS 6 TO 9 : ARTS/SCIENCE/COMMERCE COLLEGES (OF DEGREE LEVEL AND ABOVE); MEDICAL COLLEGES; ENGINEERING COLLEGES; POLYTECHNICS :

Particulars of colleges in the town providing general education facilities at degree level are indicated in column 6 using the following abbreviations.

A : Arts only
S : Science only
AS : Arts and Science only
C : Commerce only
AC : Arts and Commerce only
ASC : Combined for all three categories : Arts, Science and Commerce
L : Law

If the number of colleges of any particular category is more than one then that number if also given within brackets against the abbreviation concerned. It may incidentally be mentioned here that the educational institutions with a vocational and professional content such as Pharmacy College, B.Ed., Agricultural College etc., are not covered under this column but are shown included in the category of "Others" in column 10.

In columns 7, 8 and 9 the number of medical colleges, the number of engineering colleges and the number of polytechnic institutions are indicated.

In case the town does not have any of the colleges referred to in these 4 columns i.e., if the entry were to be a dash in any of these columns then the name of the nearest place with the facility along with the distance thereto is mentioned. If such a place is outside the district then the name and the distance to that place and if such a place is outside the State itself then the name of that State is mentioned in these columns. The same procedure is adopted regarding the other columns dealing with educational facilities.

COLUMN 10 : RECOGNISED SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING AND OTHER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS :

The term recognised would mean recognition by some statutory authority like the Educational Depart-

ment, Commerce Department, Labour Department etc., of the Government or Semi-Government or autonomous bodies or public sector projects. The Teacher's Training Colleges, the Nursing College, the Pharmacy College, the College imparting education in Physical Education and the like are also shown under this column against the category of 'Others'.

SH : Shorthand
Type : Typewriting
Sh. Type : Shorthand & Typewriting
O : Others

If the number of institutions of any particular type is more than one that number is also indicated within brackets along with the abbreviation concerned.

COLUMNS 11 TO 14 : HIGHER SECONDARY/ INTER-MEDIATE/PUC (PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE)/JUNIOR COLLEGE/SECONDARY, MATRICULATION, JUNIOR SECONDARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS :

Information about the number of schools of different types functioning in the town is furnished under these columns. All schools irrespective of the medium of education and the type of administering agency i.e., all those run by or aided by Government or local bodies, as well as the unaided institutions run by private management are considered here for reporting. If there are composite institutions such as a college providing education at degree level and also at Pre-University level then such institutions are split up into degree college and PUC (i.e., Junior college) and separately counted as if they are independent units. Likewise, a composite Junior College which has facilities for providing education say from I to XII standard (i.e., from Primary I standard upto PUC) would be regarded as representing one Junior College, one High School, one Middle School and one Primary School and each of these units would be counted and reported under the relevant column as if each unit was an independent institution in its own right. Similarly a school with I to X standard would get counted under Primary, Middle and High School categories and a composite School with I to VII standard would be considered under the primary school as also the Middle School category.

In Karnataka the term middle school is no longer in vogue as the primary education consists of 7 years of schooling leading to secondary level. However, the first four classes (I—IV standard) are called *lower* primary classes and the next three are regarded as *higher* primary classes. There are schools with only I to IV standards called LPS and also those with V to VII only (formerly middle-schools) known as HPS and there is no difficulty in counting such institutions as separate primary and middle schools. But there are composite schools called Higher Primary Schools having I—VII standards and such schools have been split up into one Primary and one Middle School for purposes of reporting under these columns of the Town Directory. This method of accounting is therefore different from a simple counting of schools in the town.

COLUMN 15 : ADULT LITERACY CLASSES/ CENTRES AND OTHERS (SPECIFY) :

If adult literacy classes are being run at regular centres in the town the number of such centres is indicated in this column by the side of the abbreviation AC. Gurukula, Madarasa (Arabic school) and such other quasi religious cum educational institutions if any in the town are also reported in this column under the category of 'Others'.

COLUMN 16 : NUMBER OF WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS WITH NUMBER OF SEATS:

Though there are hostels meant for students in almost all the towns, very few have hostels meant for working women. In this column the number of only such hostels that are exclusively meant for working women only are reported along with the information on the number of seats i.e., its strength.

COLUMNS 17 TO 19 : RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES—STADIA, CINEMA, AUDITORIA/DRAMA/COMMUNITY HALLS :

Column 17 relates to the number of stadia if any in the town. Ordinary play grounds which one usually comes across in towns and cities are excluded from the purview of this column. The term Stadium is used in its strict sense to refer to those constructed at considerable costs and are under proper upkeep.

In column 18 the total number of permanent cinema theatres in the town is indicated. Touring talkies i.e., cinema tents of a purely temporary nature are not taken into account for this column. If there are any auditoria, drama halls and community halls in the town the total number of such units is reported in column 19.

COLUMN 20 : PUBLIC LIBRARIES INCLUDING READING ROOMS :

The number of public libraries and reading rooms are separately furnished by the side of abbreviation PL for Public Library and RR for Reading Room. Such facilities offered by educational and private institutions including those that are commercialised (called circulating libraries in local parlance) are not covered for reporting under this column.

STATEMENT—V

MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES—1979 (Contd.)

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Medical Facilities				Educational Facilities			
		Population	Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Arts/ Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	VI Adityapatna	3044	H FC	10	Tiptur-33	Bangalore-124	Tumkur-54	Tumkur-54	Turuvekere-32
2.	IV Afzalpur	10588	PHU	4	Sindgi-40	Gulbarga-56	Gulbarga-56	Gulbarga-56	Sindgi-40
3.	V Ajjampur	7693	PHC FC	14	Birur-16	Davangere-97	Davangere-97	Bhadravati-48	Type
4.	III Aland	26435	PHU FC	25	AC	Gulbarga-43	Gulbarga-43	Gulbarga-43	Type(2)
5.	IV Alnavar	13026	PHC FC 0	6	Hubli-Dharwad-49	Hubli-Dharwad-49	Hubli-Dharwad-49	Hubli-Dharwad-49	Hubli-Dharwad-49
6.	V Alpe	See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							
7.	VI Alur	4177	PHC FC	16	Hassan-13	Mysore-133	Hassan-13	Hassan-13	Hassan-13
8.	IV Amaravati	See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration							
9.	V Ambikanagar	7734	D FC	16	Dandeli-24	Hubli-Dharwad-100	Hubli-Dharwad-100	Hubli-Dharwad-100	Dandeli-24
10.	IV Anekal	19267	PHC	16	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35	Type
11.	IV Ankola	12153	H(2) FC	43	AS	Hubli-Dharwad-120	Hubli-Dharwad-120	Karwar-34	Type-2 Sh. Type, O.
12.	IV Annigeri	18614	PHU	—	Navalgund-18	Hubli-Dharwad-35	Hubli-Dharwad-35	Hubli-Dharwad-35	Navalgund-18
13.	IV Arkalgud	11069	PHU FC	26	Hassan-30	Mysore-111	Hassan-30	Hassan-30	Type, O.
14.	III Arsikere	25351	H FC D	50	ASC	Mysore-150	Hassan-42	Hassan-42	Sh. Type(3) O.
15.	III Athni	27549	D	9	ASC	Miraj-40 (Maharashtra)	Miraj-40 (Maharashtra)	Bijapur-74	Type
16.	V Aurad	7971	H	10	Bidar-42	Gulbarga-154	Gulbarga-154	Bidar-42	Type
17.	V Badaga-Bettu-76	8333	PHU FC	16	Udupi-5	Manipal-10	Manipal-10	Mangalore-59	Udupi-5
18.	IV Badami	15023	PHU	12	Guledagudda-24	Hubli-Dharwad-95	Bagalkot-40	Bagalkot-40	Type (2)
19.	II Bagalkot	67858	H FC D(1,A-1)	80	ASC	Hubli-Dharwad-116	1	1	SH (3), Type (4), Sh. Type (3), O.
20.	V Bagepalli	7923	PHC FC	49	Chikballapur-41	Bangalore-97	Bangalore-97	Chintamani-56	Type
21.	III Bailhongal	26465	D	13	AS	Belgaum-44	Belgaum-44	Belgaum-44	Type (3)
22.	IV Bainduru	14071	PHU	15	Coondapoor-34	Manipal-66	Manipal-66	Mangalore-129	Sh. Type (2)
23.	IV Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							
24.	V Banavar	6601	PHU	2	Arsikere-14	Mysore-164	Hassan-57	Hassan-57	Arsikere-14

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld.)					No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities					
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	Pl	1.
1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.
1	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3.
1	2	4	9	—	—	—	1	—	PL	4.
Hubli-Dharwad-49	2	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	PL	5.
	See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									6.
Hassan-13	1	2	3	AC	—	—	—	—	PL	7.
	See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration									8.
Dandeli-24	Dandeli-24	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	PL	9.
1	3	5	13	—	—	—	2	—	PL (2)	10.
1	1	8	12	—	—	—	1	1	PL	11.
1	2	6	7	AC(8)	—	—	1	2	PL	12.
1	1	5	10	—	—	—	1	—	PL RR	13.
2	5	6	10	AC	—	—	3	1	PL	14.
2	4	7	8	—	—	—	2	—	PL, RR(2)	15.
1	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	PL	16.
Udupi-5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	PL	17.
1	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	PL	18.
6	6 —	19	23	—	—	—	3	1	PL(4) RR(3)	19.
2	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	PL	20.
1	3	7	9	—	—	—	2	—	PL	21.
1	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	PL	22.
	See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									23.
1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL	24.

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilites: Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Medical Facilites: Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col 4	Educational Facilities: Arts/Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Educational Facilities: Medical Colleges	Educational Facilities: Engineering Colleges	Educational Facilities: Polytechnics	Educational Facilities: Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. I	Bangalore (C) & Bangalore Development Authority **Bangalore Urban Agglomeration**	**2921751**	**H(27, A-1, U-1, Hom-1)**	**8887**	**A(3),AS(5), S(3), SC(1), C(2), L(3), ASC (10), AC(16), U***	**4**	**10**	**12**	**Sh. Type (203), Type-NA, SH(1),**
(a) I	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	2628593	H (21, A-1, U-1, Hom-1), D-78, O-28, FC-31	8299	A(3), AS(5), S(3), SC(1), C(2), L(3), ASC(10), AC(16), U†	4	10	12	Sh. Type (97), Type-NA,
(b) III	B.E.L. Township	20218	H FC	24	Bangalore-9	Bangalore-9	Bengalore-9	Bengalore-9	Bangalore-9
(c) IV	Baiyyappanahalli – Manavarti Kaval	19955	Krishnaraja pura-5	—	Bengalore-10	Bengalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10
(d) III	Devarajivanahalli	37285	Bangalore-8	—	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-9	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8
(e) III	H.A. Sanitary Board	49050	H D	18	Bangalore-13	Bangalore-13	Bangalore-13	Bangalore-13	Sh. Type (4)
(f) IV	HAL Township	15718	H FC	168	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12	HA Sanitary Board-01
(g) IV	Hebbal	13170	H	84	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8	Bangalore-8
(h) V	H.M.T. Township	9660	H D FC	53	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10
(i) VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	2351	D	—	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangarore-10
(j) III	I.T.I. Notified Area	28303	H FC	200	Bangalore-14	Bangalore-14	Bangalore-14	Bangalore-14	Sh. Type(1), Type (1), Sh. (1)
(k) V	Jalahalli (Excluding the area under Bangalore (C), B.E.L. Township & H.M.T. Township)	8102	B.E.L. Township-01	—	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10
(l) IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	10515	Bangalore-10	—	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10	Bangalore-10
(m) IV	Kalagondahalli	15443	PHC	8	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6
(n) IV	Kengeri	12950	PHU D	5	Bangalore-16	Bangalore-16	Bangalore-16	Bangalor-16	Bangalore-16
(o) IV	Krishnarajapura	18182	PHU D	12	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12	Bangalore-12	I.T.I. Notified Area-02
(p) V	Lingarajapura	8561	Bangalore-6	—	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6	Bangalore-6
(q) III	Yalahanka	23695	PHU D	16	Bangalore-15	Bangalore-15	Bangalore-15	Bangalore-15	Sh.Type
26. III	Bangarapet	22570	PHU D H	10 NA	K.G.F.-15	Bangalore-90	Bangalore-90	Chintamani-50	Sh. Type(2)

*Excludes information relating to Bangalore city.
N.A. : Information Not Available
† University

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Contd).						No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities					
Higher Secondary/ Inter-mediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary Matri-culation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Audito-rium Drama Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms		Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
See (a) Under Bangalore Urgan Agglomeration											25
68	**255**	**457**	**712**		**AC(346) a2(64)***	**7**	**123**	**11**	**PL (54) RR (184)***		
67	240	409	644	AC (342)	NA	5	119	2	PL(51) RR (175)		(a)
Bangalore-9	1	2	2	—	1(48)	—	—	2	—		(b)
Bangalore-10	I.T.I. Notified Area-5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		(c)
Bangalore--8	4	5	7	—	—	—	1	—	—		(d)
Bangalore-13	2	11	15	—	—	—	1	—	RR(2)		(e)
Bangalore--12	2	8	8	—	—	—	1	1	RR(3)		(f)
Bangalore -8	Bangalore -8	2	5	—	—	—	—	3	—		(g)
Bangalore -10	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	PL, RR		(h)
Bangalore -10	H.M.T. Township -01	H.M.T. Township -01	H.M.T. Township -01	—	1(16)	—	—	—	PL, RR		(i)
Bangalore -14	3	4	4	—	—	1	—	1	PL RR(2)		(j)
Bangalore -10	B.E.L. Township -01	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		(k)
Bangalore -10	Bangalore -10	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—		(l)
Bangalore -6	Bangalore -6	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—		(m)
1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—		(n)
Bangalore -12	I.T.I. Notified Area-02	1	2	AC(3)	—	—	—	—	—		(o)
Bangalore -6	Bangalore -6	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		(p)
Bangalore -15	1	4	6	AC	—	—	—	—	—		(q)
1	2	7	19	—	—	—	2	—	PL		26.

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities: Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Medical Facilities: Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Educational Facilities: Arts/Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Educational Facilities: Medical Colleges	Educational Facilities: Engineering Colleges	Educational Facilities: Polytechnics	Educational Facilities: Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. IV	Bannur	15108	PHU FC	9	T. Narsipur-16	Mysore-23	Mysore-23	Mysore-23	T. Narsipur-16.
28. III	Bantval	31378	H FC	25 —	ASC	Manipal-90	Suratkal-44	Mangalore-25	Sh. Type (3) O(2).
29. III	Basavakalyan	33298	H FC	10 —	AS	Gulbarga-90	Gulbarga-90	Bidar-80	Type
30. IV	Basavana Bagevadi	18872	PHU	10	Bijapur-45	Hubli-Dharwad-163	Bagalkot-47	Bijapur-45	Type(2)
31. V	Belakavadi	6396	PHU FC	10 —	Malvalli-18	Mysore-67	Mandya-47	Mysore-67	Malvalli-18
32. I	Belgaum				See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration				
	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	**300372**	**H D(7) O FC(3)**	**720 21 10 —**	**ASC, AC(3) C' L(2') S**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**Type (5), Sh. Type (8), O (3)**
(a) I	Belgaum	274430	H D(6) FC	720 21 —	AC(2) ASC, E,L	3	1	1	Type (4), Sh. Type(7), O
(b) III	Belgaum Cantonment	25942	D FC(2), O	— 10	S, AC,L	Belgaum-01	1	Belgaum-01	Type, Sh. Type, O(2).
33. III	Belgaum Cantonment				See (b) Under Belgaum Urgan Agglomeration				
34. I	Bellary	201579	H(4, A-1) D(7, A-1, U-1), O FC	979 210	ASC(2), L	2	Davangere-185	1	Type(2), Sh. Type(4), O(6),
35. V	Belluru	5438	PHC FC	12 —	Mandya-60	Mysore-85	Mandya-60	Krishnaraj-pet-30	Type
36. V	Beltangadi	5668	PHC	6	Ujire-6	Manipal-125	Suratkal-79 79	Mangalore-60	Sh. Type,O
37. III	B.E.L. Township				See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomertion				
38. IV	Belur	13590	PHU FC	26 —	Hassan-37	Manipal-125	Hassan-37	Hassan-37	Type, O(2)
39. V	B.E.M.L. Nagar				See (a) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration				
40. II	Bhadravati				See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration				
	Bhabravati Urban Agolomeration	**130606**	**H(4) D(2), TB FC(2)**	**250 —**	**ASC**	**—**	**—**	**a**	**Sh. Type(7)**
(a) II	Bhadravati	53551	H FC	25 —	Bhadravati New Town-2	Davangere-92	Davangere-92	Bhadravati New Town-2	Sh. Type((ç
(b) II	Bhadravati New Town	77055	H(3) D(2) TB FC	225 — — —	ASC	Davangere-92	Davangere-92	1	Sh. Type(4)
41. II	Bhadravati New Town				See (b) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration				
42. IV	Bhalki	18827	H FC	10 —	ASA	Gulbarga-110	Gulbarga-110	Bidar-45	Bidar-45
43. III	Bhatkal	25665	H FC O	40 — —	ASC	Manipal-105	Manipal-105	Karwar-126	Type(2)
44. II	Bidar	78856	H(4) D (U-1) HC, PC,O	368 — —	ASC, AS(2) AC, L	Gulbarga-112	Gulbarga-112	1	Type (3), Sh. Type.
45. I	Bijapur	147313	H(3, A-1) D (A-3) FC, O(2)	468 — 53 10	A(2), AS, ASC,	Solapur-96 (Maharash-tra)	Bagalkot-90	1	Type(4), Sh. Type, O (3).

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld)				No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities						
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
T. Narsipur -16	2	4	6	AC	—	—	2	2	RR	27.
1	4	12	15	AC(3)	—	—	1	—	PL(2)	28.
1	4	6	9	AC	—	—	2	—	PL	29.
1	1	8	10	AC	—	—	1	2	PL, RR	30.
Malvalli -18	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL	31.
				See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration						32.
12	**49**	**112**	**121**	**AC(4)**	**3(121)**	**1**	**15**	**5**	**PL (10) RR**	**—**
11	40	101	107	AC(3)	2(100)	1	14	4	PL(10)	(a)
1	9	11	14	AC	1(21)	—	1	1	RR	(b)
				See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration						33.
3	13	58	94	AC 0(4)	1(15)	—	10	1	PL(2) RR (2)	34.
Adichunchanagiri -5	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	PL	35.
1	2	2	3	AC	—	—	1	1	PL	36.
				See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						37.
1	2	3	9	0	—	—	1	1	PL	38.
				See (a) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration						39.
				See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration						40.
3	7	12	22	—	—	1	4	—	PL (2)	
Bhadravati New Town-2	3	6	9	—	—	—	3	—	PL	(a)
3	4	6	13	—	—	1	1	—	PL	(b)
				See (b) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration						41.
1	4	5	10	—	—	—	1	—	PL, RR(2)	42.
1	3	11	13	—	—	—	1	1	PL, RR	43.
2	10	20	30	AC(5)	—	—	4	3	PL(2), RR	44.
10	18	51	70	AC(4)	—	1	5	—	PL(2)	45.

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities				
			Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Arts/Science Commerce Colleges(of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand. Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46.	IV Bilgi	10047	PHU	10	Bagalkot-29	Hubli-Dharwad-145	Bagalkot-29	Bagalkot-29	Bagalkot-29
47.	IV Birur	18081	H FC	50 —	AC	Davangere-115	Hassan-95	Bhadravati-45	Type
4	IV Byadgi	17935	D FC O(2)	28 — —	Haveri-19	Davangere-60	Davangere-60	Davangere-60	Type, 0
49.	III Challakere	25043	PHU D (A-1)	34 —	AS	Davangere-92	Davangere-92	Davangere-92	Type
50.	III Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram	40422	H FC	60 —	ASC	Mysore-61	Myore-61	Mysore-61	Type, Sh. Type(2
51.	IV Channagiri	11869	PHU	49	Bhadravati New Town-35	Davangere-56	Davagere-56	Bhadravati New Town-35	Bhadravati New Town-35.
52.	II Channapatna	50725	PHU D	36 —	AC	Bangalore-57	Mandya-40	1	Type, Sh. Type(4), O.
53.	IV Channarayapatna	16297	PHU FC	26 —	Hassan-37	Mysore-105	Hassan-37	Hassan-37	Type
54.	III Chikballapur	40096	H(2) FC	170 —	ASC	Bangalore-56	Bangalore-56	Chintamani-37	Sh. Type(3)
55.	II Chikmagalur	60582	H, O, FC, PHU, D(2), TB	191 88 12 —	ASC, AC	Manipal-160	Hassan-65	1	Type(2), Sh. Type(2) O.
56.	IV Chiknayakanhalli	15596	PHC FC	26 —	Tiptur-30	Bangalore-134	Tumkur-64	Tumkur-64	Type(2)
57.	III Chikodi	22789	PHU	6	ASC	Belgaum-72	Belgaum-72	Belgaum-72	Type, SH.
58.	IV Chincholi	10434	H FC	25 —	Gulbarga-86	Gulbarga-86	Gulbarga-86	Gulbarga-86	Type
59.	III Chintamani	39208	H FC	52 —	ASC	Bangalore-74	Bangalore-74	1	Sh. Type(2)
60.	IV Chitapur	18322	PHU	8	Shahabad-20	Gulbarga-55	Gulbarga-55	Gulbarga-55	Type
61.	IV Chitgoppa	16635	D	12	Homnabad-15	Gulbarga-80	Gulbarga-80	Bidar-52	Homnabad-15
62.	II Chitradurga	74580	H FC D(1, A-1)	390 — —	S, AC, ASC, L	Davangere-64	Davangere-64	Davangere-64	Sh. Type(2)
63.	III Coondapoor	28315	H FC D	71 — —	ASC	Manipal-42	Manipal-42	Mangalore-96	Sh. Type(2)
64.	III Dandeli	47625	H(2) D(2) TB	64 4 13	ASC	Hubli-Dharwad-70	Hubli-Dharwad-70	Hubli-Dharwad-70	Type(2), O.
65.	I Davangere	196621	H(3) D(6) FC(2)	998 — —	ASC AS, S, A, L	1	2	1	Sh. (8), Type (25), Sh. Type (6), O(6).
66.	IV Derebail				See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
67.	IV Devadurga	11935	PHU FC	24 —	Raichur-60	Gulbarga-110	Raichur-60	Raichur-60	Raichur-60
68.	IV Devanhalli	15192	PHU	8	Chikballapur-25	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35	Bangalore-35	Type
69.	III Devarajivanahalli				See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld.)					No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities					
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ PUC (Pre University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Sceondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.
2	3	6	9	—	—	—	1	1	PL	47
1	2	7	7	—	—	—	2	1	PL(3), RR(3)	48.
1	2	5	5	AC(4)	—	—	3	—	PL, RR	49.
1	3	14	19	—	—	—	2	—	PL, RR	50.
1	2	4	4	0	—	—	—	—	PL	51
3	3	11	25	AC(2)	—	1	3	1	PL(1), RR(10)	52.
1	3	6	8	—	—	—	1	2	PL, RR	53.
3	4	14	24	—	—	—	3	—	PL	54.
3	11	16	25	AC(4)	—	—	4	1	PL	55.
1	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	PL	56.
2	3	6	7	—	—	—	2	1	PL	57.
1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL	58.
1	3	10	13	—	—	—	3	1	PL, RR	59.
1	2	5	12	—	—	—	1	—	PL	60.
1	2	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	PL(2)	61.
6	10	19	33	—	—	—	6	8	PL.RR(2)	62.
2	3	19	12	0(2)	—	—	2	2	PL(2)	63.
3	4	9	10	—	—	1	1	1	PL (2) RR(2)	64.
6	11	31	66	—	—	1	8	4	PL(2) RR(33)	65.
See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration										
1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL	66.
1	1	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL RR	67.
See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration										68.
									—	69.

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Popu-lation	Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities				
			Hospitals Dispen-saries/ TB Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institu-tions noted in Col 4	Arts/Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Voca-tional Train-ing Insti-tutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
72. I	Gadag-Betigeri .	117368	H(4) D(1) A-2) FC	266 — — —	ASC, A,C, L(2)	Hubli-Dharwad-56	Hubli-Dharwad-56	Hubli Dharwad-56	Sh. Type(4), O(4).
73. III	Gajendragarh . .	20226	PHU	—	Naregal-21	Hubli-Dharwad-105	Bagalkot-75	Bagalkot-75	Type
74. VI	Ganeshgudi . .	4922	D	8	Dandeli-24	Hubli-Dharwad-80	Hubli-Dharwad-80	Hubli-Dharwad-80	Dandeli-24
75. II	Gangawati . .	58735	PHU FC	22 —	C, AS,	Bellary-65	Raichur-128	Bellary-65	Type(2), Sh. Type.
76. IV	Gangoli . . .	11957	PHU	8	Coondapoor-15	Manipal-56	Manipal-56	Mangalore-110	Sh. Type
77. IV	Gauribidanur . .	18738	H FC O(2)	46 — —	ASC	Bangalore-76	Bangalore-76	Chintamani-70	Type(2), Sh. Type(2), O.
78. III	Gokak . . .	42496	H D	50 —	ASC	Belgaum-65	Belgaum-65	Belgaum-65	Type(2)
79. IV	Gokak Falls . .	11587	D	—	Gokak-6	Belgaum-66	Belgaum-66	Belgaum-66	Gokak-6
80. V	Gonikoppal . .	5391	H FC	40 —	ASC	Mysore-88	Mysore-88	Kushalnagar-45	Type
81. V	Gorur . . .	5237	PHU	4	Hassan-24	Mysore-118	Hassan-24	Hassan-24	Type
82. IV	Gubbi . . .	11667	PHC FC	15 —	Tumkur-19	Bangalore-88	Tumkur-19	Tumkur-19	Type, SH.
83. V	Gudibanda . .	6419	PHC	16	Chikballapur 35	Bangalore-90	Bangalore-90	Chintamani-72	Bagepalli-19
84. I	Gulbarga . .	221325	H(2) FC (2) D(1, U-2) O(2)	630 — 2 —	A(3), S, AC, AS,C,ASC,L	1	2	2	Sh. Type (5), Type (9), O(3)
85. III	Guledagudda .	29262	H FC O	25 —	AC	Hubli-Dharwad-115	Bagalkot-24	Bagalkot-24	Type (3)
86. IV	Gundlupet . .	19965	PHC FC	30 —	Nanjangud-38	Mysore-62	Mysore-62	Mysore-62	Sh. Type
87. IV	Gurmatkal . .	11616	PHU	6	Yadgir-40	Gulbarga-110	Gulbarga-110	Gulbarga-110	Yadgir-40
88. IV	Hadagalli . .	13724	H	18	ASC	Davangere-65	Davangere-65	Davangere-65	Hospet-80
89. IV	Haliyal . .	15655	D FC	12 —	Dandeli-23	Hubli-Dharwad-53	Hubli-Dharwad-53	Hubli-Dharwad-53	Type
90. IV	H.A.L. Township		See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
91. IV	Hangal . .	17089	PHC	6	Haveri-35	Hubli-Dharwad-74	Hubli-Dharwad-74	Hubli-Dharwad-74	Type
92. II	Harihar . .	52334	PHU FC D(2),O	24 — —	ASC	Davangere-14	Davangere-14	Davangere-14	Sh. Type (2)
93. III	Harpanahalli	27308	PHU	18	ASC,C	Davangere-40	Davangere-40	Davangere-40	Type, O(4)
94. III	H.A. Sanitary Board (Excluding HAL Township)		See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
95. II	Hassan . .	71534	H(2) D FC O	415 — — —	AS, AC,ASC L	Mysore-121	1	1	Sh. Type (5), O(3)
96. V	Hatti Gold Mines	9962	H	50	Raichur-80	Bellary-156	Raichur-80	Raichur-80	Sh. Type
97. III	Haveri . .	36368	H(2) FC	80 —	ASC(2)	Davangere-70	Davangere-70	Davangere-70	Type, Sh. Type
98. IV	Hebbal . .		See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Education Facilities (Concld.)					No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities					
Higher Secondary/ Inter-mediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary/ Matricula-tion	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
6	12	37	48	AC(3)	—	—	5	2	PL(8) RR(5)	72.
1	1	7	8	—	—	—	1	—	PL RR(2)	73.
Dandeli-24	Dandeli-24	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	74.
1	4	6	19	—	—	—	4	1	PL, RR	75.
1	2	6	7	AC	—	—	—	—	PL(2)	76.
2	2	6	9	—	—	—	4	1	PL	77.
2	4	5	9	—	—	—	3	1	PL RR(3)	78.
Gokak(6)	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	PL	79.
1	1	2	4	AC, 0(2)	—	—	1	1	PL	80.
Hassan-24	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.
1	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	PL	82.
1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	PL	83.
5	17	29	66	0(2)	—	—	7	—	PL(2) RR(2)	84.
1	3	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	85.
1	2	5	10	—	—	—	1	—	PL	86.
1	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL	87.
1	2	5	9	—	—	—	1	—	PL	88.
1	1	12	12	—	—	—	1	1	PL	89.
See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration										90.
1	3	6	8	—	—	—	1	—	PL	91.
2	3	9	16	—	—	—	3	1	PL, RR	92.
3	3	8	13	0(2)	—	—	1	—	PL, RR	93.
See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration										94.
3	10	24	35	—	—	—	4	2	PL, RR	95
Lingsugur-20	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	PL(2)	96.
1	3	15	12	AC(3)	—	—	2	—	PL(2) (RR)(6)	97.
See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration										98.

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities: Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Medical Facilities: Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Educational Facilities: Arts/ Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Educational Facilities: Medical Colleges	Educational Facilities: Engineering Colleges	Educational Facilities: Polytechnics	Educational Facilities: Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
99.	V Heggadadevankote	6153	PHC FC	6	Hunsur-29	Mysore-52	Mysore-52	Mysore-52	Hunsur-29
00.	IV Hirekerur . .	10270	PHU FC	16	Haveri-47	Davangere-64	Davangere-64	Davangere-64	Type
101.	III Hiriyur . .	25151	PHU FC O	48	Chitradurga-40	Davangere-104	Davangere-104	Davangere-104	Sh. Type
102.	V H.M.T. Township			See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
103.	VI H.M.T. Watch Factory Township			See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
104.	V Holalkere . .	9809	PHC FC	30	Chitradurga-35	Davangere-60	Davangere-60	Davangere-60	Type (2)
105.	III Holenarsipur .	20219	H FC	50	Hassan-32	Mysore-88	Hassan-32	Hassan-32	Sh. Type
106.	III Homnabad . .	21829	H FC O	30	AC	Gulbarga-64	Gulbarga-64	Bidar-52	Type
107.	IV Honavar . .	15124	H D FC	25 21	ASC	Manipal-147	Manipal-147	Karwar-94	Type(2), Sh. Type, O
108.	V Hongahalli	6247	D	4	Mysore-18	Mysore-18	Mysore-18	Mysore-18	Pandavapura-15
109.	IV Honnali	10942	PHC	6	Shimoga-42	Davangere-51	Davangere-51	Bhadravati New Town-62	Type
110.	VI Hosanagara	4561	PHC	30	Sagar-49	Davangere-128	Davangere-128	Bhadravati New Town-83	Sh. Type
111.	IV Hosdurga	12380	PHC FC	30	Chitradurga 64	Davangere-90	Davangere-90	Davangere-90	Type
112.	IV Hoskote	17538	PHU D	26	Bangalore-26	Bangalore-26	Bangalore-26	Bangalore-26	Sh. Type (2)
113.	II Hospet			See (b) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration					
	Hospet Urdan Agglomeration	**115351**	**H(2), F-C(2) D(5), O(3)**	**55**	**ASC**	—	—	—	**Sh. Type(6)**
(a)	IV Amaravati	18490	H FC D	20	Hospet-2	Bellary-67	Davangere-128	Bellary-67	Hospet-2
(b)	II Hospet	96861	H D(4) FC O(3)	35	ASC	Bellary-65	Davangere-130	Bellary-65	Sh. Type (6)
114.	I Hubli-Dharwad	527108	H(9, A-1) D(6), O, FC(6)	1860 32 40	A(2), S(3), AS(5), C(2), ASC(2), L(4) U	3	1	4	Sh. Type (23), O(2)
115.	IV Hukeri	15545	PHU	6	Sankeshwar-11	Belgaum-52	Belgaum-52	Belgaum-52	Sankeshwar-11
116.	IV Hungund	14550	PHC FC	30	AS	Bellary-146	Bagalkot-48	Bagalkot-48	Type, O(2)
117.	III Hunsur	27727	PHC FC	30	AC	Mysore-43	Mysore-43	Mysore-43	Type (4), Sh. Type
118.	III Ilkal	36058	D O	14	ASC	Bellary-134	Bagalkot-60	Bagalkot-60	Type, Sh. Type

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld.)						No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities				
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1—
1	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	99.
1	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.
1	2	7	12	—	—	—	2	1	PL, RR	101.
			See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							102.
			See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							103.
1	2	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	PL	104.
2	3	5	10	0	—	—	2	3	PL (2) RR	105.
1	3	4	6	—	—	1	1	1	PL, RR	106.
1	4	11	16	—	—	—	1	4	PL(2)	107.
Mysore-18	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	PL	108.
1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	PL	109.
1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	PL	110.
1	2	3	3	AC	—	—	1	—	PL	111
1	2	4	7	0	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	112
			See (b) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration							113
1	**9**	**25**	**43**	**AC(3)**	—	**1**	**8**	**10**	**PL(4)**	
Hospe t-2	1	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	PL	(a)
1	9	22	36	AC(3)	—	1	8	10	PL(3)	(b)
17	51	110	136	—	—	1	21	41	PL(17) RR	114
1	2	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL	115
1	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	PL	116
2	2	10	15	—	—	—	2	—	PL(2) RR	117
1	3	10	18	—	—	—	2	—	PL(2)	118

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities				
			Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Arts/ Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
119. IV	Indi	17767	PHC FC	14	Bijapur-50	Solapur-77 (Maharashtra)	Solapur-77 (Maharashtra)	Bijapur-50	Type
120. III	I.T.I. Notified Area				See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
121. V	Jagalur	9742	PHC FC	48	Chitradurga-45	Davangere-48	Davangere-48	Davangere-48	Chitradurga-45
122. V	Jalahalli				See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
123. III	Jamkhandi	38542	H D(A-1)	50	AS	Belgaum-160	Bagalkot-67	Bijapur-62	Sh. Type (3), O
124. V	Jevargi	8293	PHU	8	Shahabad-30	Gulbarga-40	Gulbarga-40	Gulbarga-40	Shahabad-30
125. IV	Jog Falls	16276	H D(2) FC	40 16	Sagar-30	Davangere-139	Davangere-139	Bhadravati New Town-122	Sh. Type, O
126. IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)				See (l) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
127. IV	Kadur	19406	H FC	37	Birur-7	Davangere-122	Hassan-85	Chikmagalur-39	Type
128. IV	Kalagondahalli				See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
129. IV	Kalghatgi	11035	PHC	6	Hubli-Dharwad-26	Hubli-Dharwad-26	Hubli-Dharwad-26	Hubli-Dharwad-26	Hubli-Dharwad-26
130. IV	Kamalapuram	17474	PHU	4	Hospet-11	Bellary-75	Davangere-146	Bellary-75	Hospet-11
131. IV	Kamatgi	11090	PHC FC	— —	Bagalkot-24	Hubli-Dharwad-140	Bagalkot-24	Bagalkot-24	Type
132. III	Kampli	27110	PHU FC O	13 6	Hospet-32	Bellary-51	Davangere-157	Bellary-51	Hospet-32
133. III	Kanakapura	30161	PHC D FC	32 — —	A, ASC	Bangalore-56	Bangalore-56	Channapatna-35	Sh. Type (2)
134. IV	Kankanadi				See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
135. III	Karkal	20713	H FC	100 —	ASC	Manipal-33	Manipal-33	Mangalore-45	Sh. Type, O
136. III	Karwar	47210	H FC TB	90 — —	AS, C, A	Hubli-Dharwad-157	Hubli-Dharwad-157	1	Type (3), Sh. Type (2), O
137. V	Kavuru				See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
138. IV	Kengeri				See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
139 IV	Kerur	13196	PHC FC	— 10	Bagalkot-29	Hubli-Dharwad 96	Bagalkot-29	Bagalkot-29	Badami-23
140. IV	Khanapur	12513	PHU	12	Belgaum-26	Belgaum-26	Belgaum 26	Belgaum-26	Type
141. VI	Kodlipet	2254	H FC	15 —	Hassan-50	Mysore-145	Hassan-50	Hassan-50	Somvarpet-30
142. II	Kolar	65834	H(2) D (2, U-1) FC	514 — —	ASC	Bangalore-70	Bangalore-70	Chintamani-32	Sh. Type (4)
143. II	Kolar Gold Fields				See (b) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration				
	Kolar Gold Fields Urdan Agglomeration	**144385**	**H(4) D(4) FC**	**203**	**ASC(2),A**	—	—	—	**Sh. Type (9), O**
(a) V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	5607	H D	10 —	K.G.F.-5	Bangalore-99	Bangalore-99	Chintamani-59	K.G.F.-5

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld.)				No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities						
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	2	5	11	—	—	—	1	—	PL	119.
				See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						120.
1	2	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL	121.
				See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						122.
1	2	10	12	—	—	—	2	—	PL(2)	123.
1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	124.
1	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	3	PL(2)	125.
				See (l) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						126.
1	2	5	12	—	—	—	3	—	PL, RR	127.
				See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						128.
Hubli-Dharwad-26	2	3	4	AC(3)	—	—	1	—	PL	129.
Hospet-11	1	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL	130.
Bagalkot-24	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	131.
1	2	6	12	—	—	—	1	1	PL RR(2)	132.
2	4	8	15	AC(1) O	—	—	3	—	PL, RR	133.
				See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						134.
3	3	9	18	0	—	—	1	1	PL	135.
4	6	30	58	—	—	—	3	2	PL(2)	136.
				See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						137.
				See (n) under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						138.
Badami-23	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	139.
1	4	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	140.
1	1	1	2	AC(5)	—	—	—	—	PL	141.
2	6	15	31	—	—	1	3	2	PL, RR	142.
				See (b) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration						143.
2	**20**	**48**	**49**	—	—	**1**	**5**	**9**	**PL (6) RR(5)**	
K.G.F.-5	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	PL(3) RR	(a)

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities				
			Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Arts/ science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) II	Kolar Gold Fields	77679	H(2) FC D(2)	128 — —	ASC, A	Bangalore-102	Bangalore-102	Chintamani-64	Sh. Type (2)
(c) II	Robertsonpet	61099	H FC	65 —	ASC	Bangalore-103	Bangalore-103	Chintamani-64	Sh. Type (7), O
144. III	Kollegal	36109	H FC D	42 — —	ASC	Mysore-64	Mysore-64	Mysore-64	Type (2), Sh. Type, O
145. V	Konanur	6931	PHU FC	18 —	ASC	Mysore-82	Hassan-59	Hassan-59	Sh. Type
146. III	Konnur	20252	PHU	—	Gokak-14	Belgaum-60	Belgaum-60	Belgaum-60	Gokak-14
147. VI	Koppa	4759	PHC FC	10 —	Sringeri-15	Manipal-80	Manipal-80	Bhadravati-67	Sh. Type
148. III	Koppal	35975	PHU	30	ASC	Bellary-93	Bagalkot-122	Bellary-93	Sh. Type. (2)
149. V	Koratagere	8085	PHU FC	24 —	Madhugiri-16	Bangalore-84	Tumkur-26	Tumkur-26	Type
150. V	Kotekara				See (e) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
151. IV	Kotturu	15445	PHC D(A-1)	6 —	ASC	Davangere-88	Davangere-88	Davangere-88	Type
152. IV	Krishnarajanagara	18860	H FC	42 —	ASC	Mysore-40	Mysore-40	Mysore-40	Sh. Type
153. IV	Krishnarajapura				See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
154. IV	Krishnarajpet	12800	PHC FC	15 —	Mysore-53	Mysore-53	Mysore-53	1	Sh. Type.
155. IV	Kudachi	18491	Raybag-20	—	Raybag-20	Miraj-32 (Maharashtra)	Miraj-32 (Maharashtra)	Miraj-32 (Maharashtra)	Raybag-20
156. IV	Kudligi	13981	H O	24 —	Kotturu-20	Bellary-75	Davangere-107	Bellary-75	Type
157. VI	Kudmangiur	4522	D	6	Madikeri-38	Mysore-100	Mysore-100	Kushalanagar-8	Kushlnagar-8
158. V	Kudremukh Mines Area	7972	H FC	50 —	Sringeri-60	Manipal-180	Manipal-180	Mangalore-110	Sringeri-60
159. VI	Kumsi	4963	PHU	—	Shimoga-26	Davangere-85	Davangere-85	Bhadravati New Town-46	Shimoga-26
160. III	Kumta	23385	D FC	21 —	AS,C	Hubli-Dharwad-164	Hubli-Dharwad-164	Karwar-72	Sh. Type (2), O
161. IV	Kundgol	14325	PHC FC	6 —	Hubli-Dharwad-18	Hubli-Dharwad-18	Hubli-Dharwad-18	Hubli-Dharwad-18	Hubli-Dharwad-18
162. IV	Kunigal	18076	PHC FC	19 —	Tumkur-40	Bangalore-70	Tumkur-40	Tumkur-40	Type(2), Sh.
163. V	Kushalnagar	6936	H FC D O	20 — — —	Madikeri-30	Mysore-91	Mysore-91	1	Sh. Type, O
164. IV	Kushtagi	11781	PHU	18	Ilkal-24	Bellary-110	Bagalkot-77	Bagalkot-77	Type
165. III	Lakshmeshwar	25444	PHU	10	A	Hubli-Dharwad-50	Hubli-Dharwad-50	Hubli-Dharwad-50	Type
166. V	Lingarajapura				See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				
167. IV	Lingsugur	16878	H	30	Sindhnur-48	Bellary-138	Bagalkot-92	Bagalkot-92	Sh. Type,

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilites (Contd.)						No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilties				
Higher Secondary/ intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
1	6	21	20	—	—	1	—	4	PL(2) RR(2)	(b)
1	13	26	19	—	—	—	4	2	PL RR(2)	(c)
3	3	13	19	—	—	—	3	—	PL(2) RR	144.
1	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	145.
Gokak-14	1	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	PL	146.
1	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	PL	147.
1	4	9	15	—	—	—	2	—	PL, RR	148.
1	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	149.
			See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							150.
1	2	6	10	—	—	—	1	—	PL	15.1
2	3	7	10	—	—	—	1	—	PL	152.
			See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							153.
1	2	4	7	—	—	—	1	—	PL	154.
Raybag-20	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL(2)	155.
1	2	6	14	AC	—	1	1	—	PL, RR	156.
Kushal-nagar-8	Kusal-nagar-8	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	157.
Sringeri-60	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	158.
Shimoga-26	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	PL	159.
2	4	7	18	—	—	—	1	1	PL	160.
Hubli-Dharwad-18	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	PL	161.
1	3	5	8	—	—	—	1	—	PL	162.
1	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	PL	163.
1	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	164.
1	2	6	9	—	—	—	2	—	PL	165.
			See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							166.
1	2	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	RR(2)	167.

STATEMENT– V MEDICAL, EDUCATION AL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities: Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Medical Facilities: Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Educational Facilities: Arts/ Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Educational Facilities: Medical Colleges	Educational Facilities: Engineering Colleges	Educational Facilities: Polytechnics	Educational Facilities: Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
168. V	Londa	5932	PHU	—	Belgaum-52	Belgaum-52	Belgaum-52	Belgaum-52	Khanapur-26
169. IV	Maddur	17402	PHU FC	22 —	ASC	Mysore-60	Mandya-20	Channapatna-19	Sh. Type
170. IV	Madhugiri	18082	PHU O	16 —	AC	Bangalore-98	Tumkur-42	Tumkur-42	Type, Sh. Type
171. III	Madikeri	24724	H(3) FC D(2) O	498 — — —	ASC	Mysore-120	Hassan-110	Kushalnagar-30	Sh. Type, 0(3)
172. IV	Magadi	17623	PHU O	25 —	Bangalore-49	Bangalore-49	Bangalore-49	Bangalore-49	Type
173. IV	Mahalingpur	17809	PHU	20	Jamkhandi-30	Belgaum-130	Bagalkot-80	Bagalkot-80	Mudhol-20
174. IV	Malpe	17985	PHU D	10 —	Udupi-5	Manipal-10	Manipal-10	Mangalore-65	Sh. Type,
175. IV	Malur	15093	PHC FC	32 —	Kolar-28	Bangalore-50	Bangalore-50	Bangalore-50	Type
176. III	Malvalli	25114	PHU FC, O(2)	36 —	AS	Mysore-47	Mandya-29	Mysore-47	Type
177. V	Manchenahalli	5880	PHC	6	Gauribidanur-17	Bangalore-73	Bangalore-73	Chintamani-55	Type
178. I	Mandya	100285	H FC(2) D	250 — —	AS(3), ASC, L	Mysore-42	1	Channapatna-38	Sh. Type.4 0(2)
179 I	Mangalore **Mangalore Urban Agglomeration**	306078	**H(3)' D(9) FC(7)' HC' PHU' PHC**	**1613**	See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration **ASC(4)' AC(2) A(2)' L**	—	—	2	**Sh. Type (6), Type (9), 0(4)**
(a) V	Alpe	7032	Mangalore-7	—	Mangalore-7	Manipal-67	Suratkal-17	Mangalore-7	Mangalore-7
(b) IV	Derebail	10220	Mangalore-5	—	Mangalore-5	Manipal-60	Suralkal-15	Mangalore-5	Mangalore-
(c) IV	Kankanadi	11520	Mangalore 5	—	Mangalore-5	Manipal-65	Suratkal-23	Mangalore-5	Mangalore-5
(d) V	Kavuru	6747	Mangalore 9	—	Mangalore-9	Manipal-57	Suratkal-10	Mangalore-9	Mangalore-9
(e) V	Kotekara	7289	Mangalore 16	—	Mangalore-16	Manipal-81	Suratkal-36	Mangalore-16	Sh. Type
(f) I	Mangalore	193699	H(3) D (7) FC(6)	1585 12 —	ASC(4), AC(2), A(2), L	Manipal-65	Suratkal-19	2	Type(9), Sh. Type-0(4)
(g) V	New Mangalore Port	6945	HC FC	10 —	Suratkal-7	Manipal-53	Suratkal-7	Mangalore-12	Suratkal-7
(h) IV	Padavu	18618	D	—	Mangalore-5	Manipal-70	Suratkal-24	Mangalore-5	Sh. Type
(i) V	Peramunnuru	7469	Mangalore-10	—	Mangalore-10	Manipal-75	Suratkal-20	Mangalore-10	Mangalore-10
(j) IV	Someshwar	11031	PHU	—	Mangalore-14	Manipal-79	Suratkal-33	Mangalore-14	Mangalore 14
(k) III	Ullal	25508	PHC, D	6	Mangalore 12	Manipal-77	Suratkal-31	Mangalore-12	Mangalore-12
180. III	Manvi	21345	PHU	12	Raichur-48	Bellary-115	Raichur-48	Raichur-48	Type (2)

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld)						No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities				
Higher Secondary Intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary/ Matriculation	Senior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Khanpur-26	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	168.
1	3	6	7	—	—	—	1	—	PL	169.
1	3	6	11	—	—	—	2	—	PL	170.
2	3	6	7	AC	—	—	2	3	PL, RR	171.
1	1	6	9	—	—	—	1	1	PL RR(6)	172.
1	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	173.
Udupi-5	1	7	7	AC	—	—	—	3	PL (3) RR(3)	174.
1	1	5	12	—	—	—	1	—	PL	175.
1	2	6	16	—	—	—	1	—	PL	176.
Gauribidanur-17	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	177.
4	8	27	49	—	1(25)	1	4	1	PL (6) RR(6)	178.
See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration										179.
10	**33**	**76**	**114**	**AC(7)**	—	**2**	**11**	**13**	PL (16) RR (16)	
Mangalore -7	Mangalore -7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	(a)
Mangalore -5	Mangalore -5	4	4	AC	—	—	—	—	—	(b)
Mangalore -5	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL	(c)
Manglore -9	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(d)
Mangalore -16	Mangalore -16	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL	(e)
10	24	43	72	AC	—	1	10	12	PL(7) RR(14)	(f)
Suratkal-7	1	2	3	AC	—	1	—	1	PL(2)	(g)
Mangalore-5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	(h)
Mangalore-10	1	2	3	(AC)2	—	—	1	—	—	(i)
Mangalore -14	2	4	5	AC(2)	—	—	—	—	PL(2)	(j)
Mangalore -12	2	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	PL	(k)
1	1	5	6	—	—	—	2	—	PL	180.

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Popu-lation	Medical Facilities: Hospitals Dispen-saries/ TB Clinics etc.	Medical Facilities: Beds in Medical Institu-tions noted in Col. 4	Educational Facilities: Mrts/ Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Educational Facilities: Medical Colleges	Educational Facilities: Engineering Colleges	Educational Facilities: Polytechnics	Educational Facilities: Recognised Shorhand. Typewriting and Voca-tional Training Institu-tions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
181.	VI Mayakonda	4642	PHU	—	Davangere-28	Davangere-28	Davangere-28	Davangere-28	Davangere-28
182.	VI Melukote	2958	PHU FC	6 —	Mandya-36	Mysore-50	Mandya-36	Mysore-50	Sh. Type
183.	V Molakalmuru	7441	PHC FC	34 —	Bellary-64	Bellary-64	Davangere-120	Bellary-64	Type
184.	IV Mudalgi	17812	PHC	6	Gokak-27	Belgaum-96	Belgaum-96	Belgaum-96	Gokak-27
185.	IV Mudbidri	13575	PHC	6	ASC	Manipal-53	Suratkal-30	Mangalore-35	Sh. Type(2)
186.	IV Muddebihal	14962	PHU	10	AC	Gulbarga-170	Bagalkot-64	Bagalkot-64	Type (2)
187.	IV Mudgal	11458	PHC FC	6 —	Ilkal-28	Bellary-130	Bagalkot-72	Bagalkot-72	Lingsugur-19
188.	III Mudhol	21356	H FC	24 —	Jamkhandi-18	Belgaum-142	Bagalkot-50	Bagalkot-50	Type
189.	V Mudigere	7083	H FC	56 —	Chikmagalur 33	Manipal-130	Hassan-70	Chikmagalur 33	Type
190.	III Mulbagal	26762	PHC	32	ASC	Bangalore-100	Bangalore 100	Chintamani-62	S.Type(2)
191.	IV Mulgund	14535	PHC	6	Gadag-Beti-gere-18	Hubli-Dharwad-70	Hubli-Dhawad-70	Hubli-Dharwad-70	Gadag-Betigeri-18
192.	IV Mulki	12098	H	44	ASC	Manipal-35	Suratkal-12	Mangalore-29	Sh. Type
193.	IV Mundargi	13617	PHU	4	Gadag-Betigeri-39	Hubli-Dharwad-94	Hubli-Dharwad-94	Hubli-Dharwad-94	Type
194.	IV Mundgod	10332	PHC FC	6 —	Hubli-Dharwad-47	Hubli-Dharwad-47	Hubli-Dharwad-47	Hubli-Dharwad-47	Hubli-Dharwad-47
195.	V Munirabad Project Area	7471	H D(2)	25 —	Hospet-12	Bellary-80	Hubli-Dharwad-123	Bellary-80	Sh. Type
196.	I Mysore				[See Mysore Urban Agglomeration]				
	Mysore Urban Agglomeration	**47908**	**H(11)' A-1' U-1 D(17)' A-1) FC(4)**	**26.6**	**ASC (4) AC(2)' AS SL(2)' A(3) US' O(1) 0(2)**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**Sh. Type (33) (09)**
(a)	I Mysore	441754	H (11) A-1, U(1) D(17) A(1) FC(4) O(2)	2616 —	ASC(4), AC(2), AS, S, L(2) A(3), U, 0(1)*	3	2	2	Sh. Type (33), 0(19)
197.	IV Nagamangala	11084	PHU FC	12 —	Mandya-41	Mysore-53	Mandya-41	Krishnaraj-pet-46	Type, 0
198.	III Nanjangud	34939	H FC, D	24 —	ASC	Mysore-24	Mysore-24	Mysore-24	Shl Type(2,)
199.	V Narasimharajapura	6102	PHC FC	6 —	Sringeri-40	Manipal-105	Manipal-105	Bhadravati-42	Type
200.	IV Naregal	14183	PHU	—	ASC	Hubli-Dharwad-90	Hubli-Dharwad-90	Hubli-Dharwad-90	Type(2), 0
201.	III Nargund	23531	D FC	16 —	AC	Hubli-Dharwad-59	Hubli-Dharwad-59	Hubli-Dharwad-59	Type
202.	IV Navalgund	15758	D	18	AC	Hubli-Dharwad-40	Hubli-Dharwad-40	Hubli-Dharwad-40	Type (2)
203.	IV Nelamangala	12574	PHC	21	Bangalore-27	Bangalore-27	Bangalore-27	Bangalore-27	Sh. Type
204.	V New Mangalore Port		FC	—	See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
205.	III Nipani	41783	H(2) D(1, A-1) FC(2)	48 10	ASC	Belgaum-73	Belgaum-73	Belgaum-73	Type(4)
206.	V Nyamati	7669	PHU	6	Shimoga-33	Davangere-64	Davangere-64	Bhadravati New Town-47	Shimoga-33

University * All India Institute of Speech and Hearing

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld)				No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities						
Higher Secondary Intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres others	Working Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium Drama Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	181.
Pandavapura -29	1	2	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	182
1	1	3	4	AC	—	—	1	—	PL	183.
Gokak-27	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL	184.
3	3	7	7	AC	—	—	—	1	PL RR(2)	185
1	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL	186.
Lingsugur -19	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	RR	187.
1	2	8	8	—	—	—	2	—	PL	188.
1	2	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	PL	189
1	2	6	9	—	—	—	2	—	PL2), RR	190.
Gadag-Betigeri- -18	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL	191
2	2	5	7	0	—	—	—	3	RR	192.
1	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL	193.
1	1	5	5	0	—	—	1	1	PL	194.
Hospet-12	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	PL	195.
				See Mysore Urban Agglomeration						
20	**39**	**19 1**	**209**	**AC(40) of (11)**	**2(200)**	**—**	**23**	**11**	**PL (6) RR (6)**	
20	39	119	209	AC(40), O(11)	2(200)	—	23	11	PL(6) RR(9)	(a)
1	2	5	9	—	—	—	1	—	PL(3)	197.
2	4	8	16	O(2)	—	—	2	1	PL(4) RR	198.
1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	199.
1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	200
1	2	5	7	A(C)2)	—	—	1	—	PL	201.
1	2	5	8	—	—	—	1	—	PL	202
1	2	4	8	—	—	—	1	—	PL	203.
				See (g) Under Mangalore Urgan Agglomeration						204.
1	7	13	23	(O2)	—	—	3	1	PL(8) RR(6)	205.
1	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	PL(2)	206.

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class nd Name of Town	Popu-lation	Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities				
			Hospitals Dispen-saries/ TB Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institu-tions noted in Col. 4	Arts/ Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand Typewrit-ing and Voca-tional Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
207.	IV Padavu				See (g) Under Mangalor Urban Agglomeration				
208.	IV Pandavapura	14164	PHC FC	15 —	Mysore-24	Mysore-24	Mysore-24	Mysore-24	Sh. Type
209.	IV Pavagada	14435	0(3) PHC FC	10 30 —	Madhugiri-54	Bellary-132	Tumkur-90	Tumkur-90	Type
210.	V Peramunnuru				See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
211.	IV Piriyapatna	10039	PHC FC	30 —	Kushalnagar-22	Mysore-64	Mysore-64	Kushalnagar 22	Type, O
212.	VI Ponnampet	4367	H FC	25 —	Gonikoppal 5	Mysore-93	Mysore-93	Kushalnagar -45	Type
213.	III Puttur	20103	H FC	64 —	ASC(2)	Manipal-113	Suratkal-70	Mangalore-48	Sh. Type(2)
214.	II Rabkavi-Banhatti	51693	PHU D	8 —	Jamakhandi 20	Belgaum-140	Bagalkot-87	Bagalkot-87	Type (2)
215.	I Raichur	124762	H(2) D(3) FC(1)	186 —	AS, C, AC	Gulbarga-158	1	1	Sh. Type (3), Type (2),
216.	III Ramanagaram	44005	H PHU FC	10 — —	Channapatna 10	Bangalore-48	Bangalore-48	Channapatna 10	Sh. Type, —
217.	III Ramdurg	27555	D FC	16 —	AS	Hubli-Dharwad-86	Hubli-Dharwad-86	Hubli-Dharwad-86	Type
218.	II Ranibennur	58118	D	24	ASC	Davangere-35	Davangere-35	Davangere-35	Type(2) Sh. Type
219.	V Raybag	9635	PHC FC D (A-1)	6 — —	AC	Belgaum-105	Belgaum-105	Belgaum-105	Type
220.	II Robertsonpet				See (c) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration				
221.	IV Ron	16363	PHU	6	Gadag-Betigeri-41	Hubli-Dharwad-73	Hubli-Dharwad-73	Hubli-Dharwad-73	Type
222.	IV Sadalgi	13911	PHC	6	Chikodi-22	Belgaum-92	Belgaum-92	Belgaum-92	Chikodi-22
223.	III Sagar	35648	H	88	ASC	Davangere-115	Davangere-115	Bhadravati New Town-90	Sh. Type(4)
224.	IV Sakleshpur	12025	H D FC	118 — —	Hassan-40	Manipal-137	Hassan-40	Hassan-40	Type
225.	IV Saligram	13228	PHU	—	Coondapoor 16	Manipal-25	Manipal-25	Mangalore-80	Sh. Type
226.	V Sambre	6309	PHC	—	Belgaum-10	Belgaum-10	Belgaum-10	Belgaum-10	Begaum-10
227.	IV Sandur	17698	H FC	30 —	ASC	Bellary-50	Davangere-135	Bellary-50	Sh. Type
228.	IV Sanivarsante	2691	H FC	30 —	Hassan-54	Mysore-136	Hassan-54	Kushalnagar 50	Somvarpet-48
229.	III Sankeshwar	24018	H D FC	40 4 —	AS, C	Belgaum-48	Bolgaum-48	Belgaum-48	Type
230.	V Sargur	7544	PHU FC	12 —	Hunsur-48	Mysore-60	Mysore-60	Mysore-60	Hunsur-48

Situated outside the Municipal limits of Raybag Town.

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld)						No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities				
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Junior Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working women's Hostels with no. of seat	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
				See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						207.
1	3	5	7	—	—	—	2	—	PL	208.
1	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	209.
				See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						210.
2	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	PL	211.
1	1	1	4	O(2)	—	—	—	4	PL	212.
3	3	10	11	—	—	—	2	—	PL	213.
2	3	7	10	—	—	—	4	—	PL(4)	214.
6	12	23	30	—	—	1	5	5	PL(2) RR(3)	215.
1	3	11	21	—	—	—	1	—	PL, RR	216.
2	3	8	9	—	—	—	2	—	PL	217.
3	6	9	13	—	—	—	3	1	PL(4)	218.
1	2	5	10	—	—	—	1	—	PL	219.
				Sec(c) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration						220.
Gadag-Betigeri-41	2	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	PL	221.
Chikodi-22	1	6	7	—	—	—	1	—	PL(2)	222.
2	4	5	16	—	—	—	3	—	PL, RR	223.
1	2	6	6	AC	—	—	4	—	PL	224.
Coondapoor-16	Coondapoor- 16	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	PL	225.
Belgaum-10	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	226.
2	3	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL	227.
1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL	228.
2	4	8	8	—	—	—	2	—	PL	229.
1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	230.

STATEMENT– V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities: Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Medical Facilities: Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Educational Facilities: Arts/Science Commerce Colleges of (degree level and above)	Educational Facilities: Medical Colleges	Educational Facilities: Engineering Colleges	Educational Facilities: Polytechnics	Educational Facilities: Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
231.	III Saundatti-Yellamma	26404	H FC	50 —	AC	Hubli-Dharwad-60	Hubli-Dharwad-60	Hubli-Dharwad-60	Type(2)
232.	III Savanur	25053	H FC	24 —	Haveri-30	Hubli-Dharwad-58	Hubli-Dharwad-58	Hubli-Dharwad-58	Haveri-30
233.	IV Sedam	15823	PHU	17	Gulbarga-56	Gulbarga-56	Gulbarga-56	Gulbarga-56	Type
234.	III Shahabad	38807	PHU	30	ASC	Gulbarga-27	Gulbarga-27	Gulbarga-27	Sh. Type(2)
235.	V Shahabad A.C.C.	8509	H D(3)	20 —	Shahabad-1	Gulbarga-27	Gulbarga-27	Gulbarga-27	Shahabad-1
236.	IV Shahpur	17981	H	25	Shorapur-30	Gulbarga-77	Gulbarga-77	Gulbarga-77	Sh. Type
237.	IV Shiggaon	14985	PHC FC	6 —	Hubli-Dharwad-45	Hubli-Dharwad-45	Hubli-Dharwad-45	Hubli-Dharwad-45	Hubli-Dharwad-45
238.	III Shikarpur	22485	PHU	28	ASC	Davangere-83	Davangere-83	Bhadravati New Town-70	Sh. Type
239.	I Shimoga	151783	H (1, A-1) D(5) FC	459	ASC,AC AS GL,	Davangere-96	Davangere-96	Bhadravati New Town-20	Sh. Type (10), Sh.(2) 0(2)
240.	IV Shirhatti	13307	PHC	6	Gadag-Betigeri-34	Hubli-Dharwad-68	Hubli-Dharwad-68	Hubli-Dharwad-68	Type, o
241.	III Shorapur	25595	H	24	ASC	Gulbarga-106	Gulbarga-106	Gulbarga-106	Sh. Type
242.	V Shravan Belgola	5441	PHU FC	20 —	Hassan-50	Mysore-94	Hassan-50	Hassan-50	Channaraya Patna-12
243.	IV Shrirangapattana	18137	PHU FC	6 —	Mysore-15	Mysore-15	Mysore-15	Mysore-15	Type
244.	IV Siddapur	11289	PHU FC	12 —	ASC	Hubli-Dharwad-139	Hubli-Dharwad-139	Bhadravati-112	Type
245.	III Sidlaghatta	22490	PHC FC	38 —	Chikballapur 18	Bangalore 60	Bangalore-60	Chintamani 20	Type
246.	IV Sindgi	15811	PHU	12	ASC	Gulbarga-100	Gulbarga-100	Bijapur-60	Type o
247.	III Sindhnur	25875	PHU	8	AC	Bellary-87	Raichur-87	Raichur-87	Type
248.	III Sira	27665	H PHC FC	50 — —	ASC	Bangalore-123	Tumkur-53	Tumkur-53	Type
249.	VI Siralkoppa	10518	PHC	16	Sagar-37	Davangere-86	Davangere-86	Bhadravati New Town-85	Type
250.	III Sirsi	38907	H FC D(A-1)	50 — —	AS, C, L	Hubli-Dharwad-100	Hubli-Dharwad-100	Hubli-Dharwad-100	Type(3), o
251.	III Siruguppa	23350	PHC FC	24 —	Adoni-41 (Andhra Pradesh)	Bellary-56	Davangere-210	Bellary-56	Adoni-41 (Andhra Pradesh)
252.	IV Someshwar			See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
253.	V Somvarpet	6936	H FC	120 —	Madikeri-40	Mysore-120	Hassan-74	Kushalnagar -30	Type
254.	V Sorab	6686	PHC	18	Sagar-27	Davangere-130	Davangere-130	Bhadravati New Town-106	Sagar-27
255.	VI Sringeri	4272	PHU FC	8 —	ASC@	Manipal-94	Manipal-94	Bhadravati-92	Type

@ The college is situated outside the Municipal limits of Sringeri Town.

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld.)						No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities				
Higher Secondary/ Inter-mediate/ PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary Matricula-tion	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres Others	Working women's Hostels with no. of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
1	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
1	2	5	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	232
1	1	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	RR	233
1	4	9	13	—	—	—	1	4	RR(2)	234
Shahabad-1	Shahabad-1	1	1	—	—	—	—		—	235
1	2	5	8	—	—	—	2	—	PL(2)	236
Hubli-Dharwad-45	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL	237
1	3	9	11	—	—	—	2	—	PL	238
7	11	32	54	—	—	1	8	1	PL RR(13)	239
1	1	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL	240
1	3	5	13	—	—	—	2	—	PL(3) RR(2)	241
1	1	2	3	0(2)	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	242
1	1	5	11	—	—	—	1	—	PL	243
1	2	7	11	—	—	—	—	1	PL, RR	244
1	1	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL	245
2	2	7	8	—	—	—	1	—	PL(2)	246
1	3	7	10	—	—	—	1	—	PL, RR	247
1	4	7	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	248
1	2	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	RL, RR	249
3	5	12	17	AC	—	—	3	5	PL(2)	250
1	1	7	11	—	—	—	3	—	PL	251
See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration										252
1	2	2	2	0(2)	—	—	—	1	PL	253
1	2	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	PL	254
1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	PL	255

STATEMENT—V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities: Hospitals Dispensaries/ TB Clinics etc.	Medical Facilities: Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Educational Facilities: Arts/Science Commerce Colleges (of degree level and above)	Educational Facilities: Medical Colleges	Educational Facilities: Engineering Colleges	Educational Facilities: Polytechnics	Educational Facilities: Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
256	IV Srinivaspur	12433	PHU FC	44 —	Kolar-25	Bangalore-95	Bangalore-95	Chintamani-20	Type
257	IV Sulya	10394	PHC FC	6 —	AC	Mysore-140	Suratkal-105	Mangalore-78	Sh. Type
258	VI Suntikoppa	2166	PHC FC	20 —	Madikeri-15	Mysore-105	Mysrore-105	Kushalnagar 15	Madikeri-15
259	III Suratkal	25998	PHC FC	6 —	ASC	Manipal-46	1	Mangalore-19	Sh. Type(2)
260	IV Talikota	18336	PHU	10	ASC	Gulbarga-150	Bagalkot-86	Bijapur-83	Type (2)
261	III Tarikere	23929	H FC	28 —	Bhadravati-21	Davangere-104	Davangere-104	Bhadravati-21	Type (2)
262	IV Tekkalakote	14754	PHU	—	Bellary-46	Bellary-46	Davangere-195	Bellary-46	Bellary-46
263	IV Terdal	19083	PHC FC	6	Jamkhandi-28	Belgaum-147	Belgaum-147	Bijapur-90	Jamkhandi-28
264	III Tiptur	30468	H FC D	50 — —	ASC	Bangalore-142	Hassan-51	Hassan-51	Type (4) Sh. Type
265	IV Tirthahalli	12174	H FC	58 —	ASC	Davangere-147	Davangere-147	Bhadravati New Town-71	Type, Sh. Type
266	V Tirumakudal Narsipur	8910	PHU FC D	6 — —	AC	Mysore-32	Mysore-32	Mysore-32	Type
267	V Tonse West	8306	PHC	8	Udupi-10	Manipal-15	Manipal-15	Mangalore-70	Sh. Type
268	I Tumkur	108670	H FC D, TB	325 — —	A, S, AC, ASC, L	Bangalore-70	1	1	Type, Sh. (5), 0(2)
269	V Turuvekere	8988	PHC FC	16 —	Tiptur-28	Bangalore-122	Tumkur-65	Tumkur-65	Type(2)
270	III Udupi	33413	H D FC	390 — —	ASC(2), A,L	Manipal-5	Manipal-5	Mangalore-60	Sh. Type (4), 0(3)
271	III Ullal				See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				
272	IV Vijayapura	17212	PHU	16	Chikballapur-15	Bangalore-44	Bangalore-44	Chintamani-25	Type
273	IV Virajpet	11676	H FC	230 —	Gonikoppal 16	Mysore-104	Mysore-104	Kushalnagar 45	Type, Sh. Type
274	IV Wadi	18092	PHU	—	Shahabad-16	Gulbarga 47	Gulbarga-47	Gulbarga-47	Type
275	VI Wadi A.C.C.	3343	D	—	Shahabad-16	Gulbarga-46	Gulbarga-46	Gulbarga-46	Wadi-01
276	III Yadgir	40569	H PHU	92 25	AC	Gulbarga-76	Gulbarga-76	Gulbarga-76	Type
277	III Yalahanka			See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
278	V Yelandur	6710	PHC FC	6 —	Chamarajnagar-17	Mysore-61	Mysore-61	Mysore-61	Type
279	V Yelbarga	7551	PHU FC O	4 — —	Koppal-40	Hubli-Dharwad-130	Hubli-Dharwad-130	Hubli-Dharwad-130	Type(2)
280	IV Yellapur	11792	PHU FC	12 —	Sirsi-48	Hubli-Dharwad-66	Hubli-Dharwad-66	Hubli-Dharwad-66	Sh. Type
281	V Y. N. Hosakote	7508	PHU D	4	Madhugiri-72	Bellary-102	Tumkur-114	Bellary-102	Pavagada-22

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1979

Educational Facilities (Concld.)				No. of Recreational and Cultural Facilities						
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate PUC (Pre-University Colleges Junior Colleges)	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Literacy Classes/ Centres others	Adult Women's Hostels with no. of seats	Working Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community Halls	Public Liraries including Reading Rooms	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	2	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	RR	256
2	1	4	7	—	—	—	1	1	PL	257
Madikeri-15	Kodagarahalli-5	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	PL	258
2	3	10	11	O(5)	—	—	1	5	PL RR(2)	259
1	2	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	PL	
1	2	6	9	—	—	—	2	—	PL	261
Siruguppa-10	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL	262
1	2	5	4	—	—	—	1	2	PL	263
1	5	11	13	0	—	—	3	—	PL(2) RR(2)	264
1	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	PL	265
1	2	3	4	—	—	—	2	1	PL	266
1	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	PL, RR	267
7	17	26	42	—	—	—	6	1	PL RR(2)	268
1	2	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL	269
4	9	17	18	AC, O(2)	—	—	3	—	PL(3)	270
				See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						271
Chikballapur-15	1	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL(2)	272
1	3	3	6	AC, O(4)	—	—	1	5	PL	273
Shahabad-16	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	274
Shahabad-16	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	275
1	5	13	16	AC	—	—	2	—	PL(3)	276
				See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						277
Kollegal-17	1	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	PL	278
1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	279
1	1	7	9	—	—	—	1	—	PL	280
Pavagada-22	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	281

EXPLANATORY NOTE

STATEMENT VI: TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING, 1979

COLUMN 2 : CLASS AND NAME OF TOWN :

This column is the same as column 2 of the preceeding statement and therefore calls for no further explanation.

COLUMNS 3 TO 8 : NAMES OF THREE MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITIES IMPORTED AND NAMES OF THREE MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITIES EXPORTED :

For purposes of these columns, commodities for which the town serves only as a transit centre by importing for the specific purposes of exporting the commodities *without any processing* are not considered either as imports or as exports. Agricultural and such other allied produce may be regularly brought into the town from the neighbouring villages and sold to commission agents and wholesalers at the regulated market for further export to areas outside the town. In such cases the produce that is brought into the town is not considered as import. On the other hand, if these items are mainly consumed within the town either as consumption goods or as raw materials by any manufacturing industry then the commodities would be regarded as imports. Thus, the commodities imported are either locally consumed in the same form or else processed further and thereafter either consumed locally or exported to other centres. This restriction apart there is no limitation concerning the nature and quantity of the commodities that may be considered for reporting under these columns. Importance in a town is restricted basically to the few of several commodities that qualify for consideration either as imports or as exports. By and large the commodities reported under exports would coincide with the commodities reported as manufactured in the town because of the specific exclusion of transit goods. As a result, the image that some of the towns have built up over decades as traditional exporters of certain goods does not get reflected under these columns.

In these columns the importance of a commodity is reported in very general terms and decided upon in terms of the estimated volume of commodities transacted and is based on local enquiries by the civic authorities concerned.

COLUMNS 9 TO 11 : NAME OF THREE MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITIES MANUFACTURED :

The order of importance is determined broadly by taking into consideration the volume of the total output of the commodities or the scale of operation and for these columns too it is the civic authority that has furnished the information after local enquiries. All types of manufacturing and processing, irrespective of the sector to which they belong, are considered and of these the three that are most important are reported.

COLUMN 12 : NUMBER OF BANKS :

Information on this item has been supplied by the office of the Registrar General, India after ascertaining the details from the Reserve Bank of India. The data relates to the year 1979 and in conformity with the instructions issued in this regard, no attempt has been made to update the data. If a bank has two or more branches then each such branch is regarded as a separate bank for computing the number of banks.

COLUMN 13 : NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES :

The total number of agricultural co-operative credit societies functioning in the town, irrespective of the type to which they belong (i.e., primary, service, multipurpose, agricultural produce, marketing etc.) is reported under this column. In quite a large number of towns agriculture is an important means of livelihood for a number of persons and agriculturists of urban areas too have for long been influenced by the co-operative movement.

COLUMN 14 : NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES :

Consumer co-operative societies which extend credit facilities to the members, and all other credit co-operative societies that cannot be classified as agricultural are considered for this column. Several groups of people belonging to specific categories might have formed co-operative societies to cultivate the habit of thrift and to make use of the benefit arising out of the encouragement given to the co-operative movement. All such co-operative societies are covered under this column.

STATEMENT– VI TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	VI Adityapatna	Food Grains	Cloth	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Cement	–	–
2.	IV Afzalpur	Cloth	Sugar	Kerosene Oil	Banana (Fruits)	Cotton	Jowar
3.	V Ajjampur	Cloth	Tobacco	Edible Oil	Chillies	Beedies	Cardamom
4.	III Aland	Cloth	Provisions	Rice	Handloom Sarees Dhoties	Banana (Fruits)	Jaggery
5.	IV Alnavar	Cloth	Iron	Cement	Wood (Timber & Fire-wood)	Paddy	–
6.	V Alpe	See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
7.	VI Alur	Pulses	Oil seeds	Soft wood	Safety matches	Groundnut Oil	Rice
8.	IV Amaravati	See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration					
9.	V Ambikanagar	Food Grains	Construction materials (Cement and Steel)	Non Edible Oils	–	–	–
10.	IV Anekal	Food Grains	Raw Silk	–	Twisted silk Yarn	Handloom Silk Sarees	–
11.	IV Ankola	Non Edible Oils	Rice	Sugar	Fish	Cashew nuts	Tiles
12.	IV Annigeri	Rice	Edible oils	Cloth	Cotton(Lint)	Wheat	Groundnut
13.	IV Arkalgud	Coconut	Stationery Articles	Cloth	Arecanut	Tobacco	–
14.	III Arsikere	Plastic	Bengal gram	Steel	Coir Products	Plastic goods	Steel goods
15.	III Athni	Cloth	Cotton	Rice	Tanned leather & Leather Products	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)
16.	V Aurad	Pulses	Leather	Edible oils	Cotton (Lint)	Jowar	Leather Chappals
17.	V Badaga-Bettu-76	Aluminium Sheets	Tobacco Powder	Cotton Yarn	Handloom Sarees	Aluminium Utensils	Beedies
18.	IV Badami	Cloth	Kerosene Oil	Wheat	Groundnut Oil	Oil Cake	Beedies
19.	II Bagalkot	Jowar	Wheat	Cotton	Cement	Cement pipes	Cotton Yarn
20.	V Bagepalli	Rice	Cloth	Cement	Groundnut oil	Jaggery	Castor oil
21.	III Bailhongal	Cotton	Groundnut	Jaggery	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint) & seeds	Jowar
22.	IV Bainduru	Tobacco powder	Sugarcane	Cane and Bamboo	Beedies	Jaggery	Lemon grass oil
23.	IV Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
24.	V Banavar	Cloth	Paddy	Pulses	Coconut and copra	Oil Seeds	Coir-Products
25.	I Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	See (a) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
		See constituent units					
(a)	I Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	Food Grains	Non Edible oils	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Machinery & Equipments	Electrical & Electronic goods	Silk and Cotton Textiles
(b)	III B.E.L. Township	Electronic components	Ferrous and Non-ferrous raw materials	Chemicals	Electronic Equipments	Valves	Transistors
(c)	IV Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	Food Grains	Groceries	–	Vegetables	–	–
(d)	III W Devarajivanahalli	Food Grains	Skins and Hides	Lime Stone	Leather	Slaked lime	Joss sticks
(e)	III H.A. Sanitary Board	Food Grains	Groceries	–	Carbon rods	Plastic goods	Rexine

Name of three most important commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd						
9	10	11	12	13	14	2		1
Cement	—	—	1	—	3	VI	Adityapatna	1.
Cut sizes of timber	Edible oils	—	2	3	—	IV	Afzalpur	2.
Beedies	Lime	—	3	1	1	V	Ajjampur	3
Handloom Sarees and Dhoties	Jaggery	Cut sizes of timber	3	3	5	III	Aland	4.
Wooden Furniture	Avalakki (Cheera)	—	3	2	2	IV	Alnavar	5.
	See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					V	Alpe	6.
Safety Matches	Groundnut oil	—	2	3	4	VI	Alur	7.
	See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration					IV	Amaravati	8.
—	—	—	1	—	1	V	Ambikanagar	9.
Twisted Silk Yarn	Handloom Silk Sarees	—	3	6	25	IV	Anekal	10.
Mango pulp	Cashewnuts	Tiles	7	3	23	IV	Ankola	11.
Cotton (Lint)	—	—	4	5	4	IV	Annigeri	12.
Tobacco products	Cut sizes of timber	—	5	4	11	IV	Arkalgud	13.
Coir products	Plastic products	Steel products	7	5	27	III	Arsikere	14.
Leather Foot wear	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	7	2	5	III	Athni	15.
Tanned Leather	Cotton (Lint)	Masala powder	2	3	5	V	Aurad	16.
Aluminium utensils	Handloom Sarees	Beedies	—	1	—	V	Badaga-Bettu-76	17.
Groundnut oil	Oil cake	Beedies	5	3	3	IV	Badami	18.
Cement	Cement pipes	Cotton Yarn	15	3	16	II	Bagalkot	19.
Groundnut oil	Jaggery	Castor oil	2	5	4	V	Bagepalli	20.
Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	—	6	3	8	III	Bailhongal	21.
Beedies	Cane and Bamboo articles	Lemon Grass oil	2	1	6	IV	Bainduru	22.
	See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti kaval	23.
Coir products	Motor and other electrical appliances	—	1	2	2	V	Banavar	24.
	See (a) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	25.
	See constituent units						Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	
Silk and Cotton Textiles	Machinery & Equipments	Agarbathi	474	2	1117	(a) I	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	
Electronic Equipments	Valves	Transistors	1	—	6	(b) III	B.E.L. Township	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) IV	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	
Leather chappals and shoes	Leather	Joss sticks	1	—	7	(d) III	Devarajivanahalli	
Carbon rods	Plastic goods	Rexine	5	—	2	(e) III	H.A. Sanitary Board	

STATEMENT– VI TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class	Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
			1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(f)	IV	HAL Township	Special Steel	Steel	Aluminium	Air Craft	Railway Coaches	—
(g)	IV	Hebbal	Food Grains	Industrial Raw materials	Veterinary Medicines	Clothes	Electric Motors	Steel goods
(h)	V	H.M.T. Township	Steel	—	—	Machine tools	—	—
(i)	VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	Watch components	—	—	Wrist Watches	—	—
(j)	III	I.T.I. Notified Area	Platinum Nickle and Silver	Electronic components	Steel	Telephones & Automatic Exchanges	Electronic equipments	Transmission equipments
(k)	V	Jalahalli (Excluding the, area under Bangalore. B.E.L. Township and H.M.T. Township)	Iron	Aluminium	Non Edible oils	Machine components	Motor Tools	Wrist Watch components
(l)	IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	Food Grains	Groceries	—	—	—	—
(m)	IV	Kalagondahalli	Food Grains	Hides and Skins	Iron	Tanned leather	Carbon-dioxide	Iron rounds and flats
(n)	IV	Kengeri	Food Grains	Groceries	—	Kambali (Coarse Woollen blankets)	Vegetables	—
(o)	IV	Krishnarajapura	Food Grains	Groceries	—	Wooden Boxes and containers	—	—
(p)	V	Lingarajapura	Steel rods and flats	Food Grains	Groceries	Bolts and Nuts	Noodles	—
(q)	III	Yalahanka	Silk Yarn	Vegetables	Rice	Silk Fabrics	Fruits and Flowers	Tiles and Bricks
26.	III	Bangarapet	Chalk Powder	Iron Materials	Cement	Slate Pencil	Colour	Cement Pipes
27.	IV	Bannur	Paddy	Chemical Fertilizers	Cloth	Rice	Cut sizes of Timber	Jaggery
28.	III	Bantval	Tabocco Powder	Timber	Clay	Tiles	Beedies	Bricks
29.	III	Basavakalyan	Hides and Skins	Cotton	Sugarcane	Handloom Sarees	Cotton Yarn	Tanned and cured leather
30.	IV	Basavana Bagevadi	Rice	Machinery	Medicines	Food Grains	Jaggery	Edible oils
31.	V	Belakavadi	Cloth	Silkworm Cocoons	Tobacco (leaf and powder)	Silk Yarn	Beedi	—
32.	I	Belgaum Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration					
			See constituent units					
(a)	I	Belgaum	Jaggery	Edible oils	Tea	Aluminium Ingot	Manhole covers made of pig iron	Hosiery items
(b)	III	Belgaum Cantonment	Cloth	Tanned leather	Rice	Hydraulic pumps	Sprayers	Leather foot wear
33.	III	Belgaum Cantonment	See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration					
34.	I	Bellary	Stainless Steel sheets	Cloth	Tobacco Powder	Readymade Garments	Beedies	Pressed cotton
35.	V	Belluru	Cloth	Tobacco products	Edible oils	Coconut	Tamarind	—
36.	V	Beltangadi	Tobacco powder	Timber	Cashewnut	Beedies	Coconut oil	Cut sizes of Timber
37.	III	B.E.L. Township	See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
38.	IV	Belur	Synthetic Rexine	Timber	Sugar	Plywood	Black Boards	Wooden furnitures and fixtures
39.	V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	see (a) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration					
40.	II	Bhadravati Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration	See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration See constituent units					
(a)	II	Bhadravati	Cloth	Sugar	Ragi	Iron	Steel	Cement

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
Ist	2nd	3rd						
9	10	11	12	13	14	2		1
Aircraft	Railway coaches	—	2	—	2	(f) IV	HAL Township	
Electric Motors	Steel goods	Clothes	1	—	14	(g) IV	Hebbal	
Machine tools	—	—	1	—	2	(h) V	H.M.T. Township	
Wrist watches	—	—	1	—	1	(i) VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	
Telephones and Automatic exchanges	Electronic equipments	Transmission equipments	1	—	2	(j) III	I.T.I. Notified Area	
Machine components	Motor tools	Wrist watch components	5	—	4	(k) V	Jalahalli (Excluding the area under Bangalore, B.E.L. Township and H.M.T. Township)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(l) IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	
Leather	Carbon dioxide	Iron rounds and flats	1	—	—	(m) IV	Kalagondahalli	
Kambli (Coarse Woollen Blankets)	—	—	1	5	—	(n) IV	Kengeri	
Wooden boxes and containers	—	—	1	—	3	(o) IV	Krishnarajapura	
Bolts and Nuts	Noodles	—	1	—	1	(p) V	Lingarajapura	
Silk sarees	Tiles	Bricks	3	1	8	(q) III	Yalahanka	
Slate pencil	Colour	Cement pipes	4	4	9	III	Bangarapet	26
Jaggery	Cut sizes of timber	—	3	1	6	IV	Bannur	27
Beedies	Tiles	Bricks	7	3	5	III	Bantval	28
Handloom Sarees	Dying of Yarn	Tanning and curing of leather	4	3	16	III	Basavakalyan	29
Edible oils	Jaggery	Earthen pots	5	2	7	IV	Basavana Bagevadi	30
Silk yarn	Beedis	Twisted Silk Yarn	2	1	1	V	Belakavadi	31
	See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration See constituent units					I	Belgaum Belgaum urban Agglomeration	32
Hydraulic machinery and aluminium ingots	Manhole covers made of pig Iron	Finished crank shafts and fabrications	60	—	85	(a) I	Belgaum	
Hydraulic pumps	Sprayers	Leather foot wear	5	—	2	(b)III	Belgaum Cantonment	
	See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration					III	Belgaum Cantonment	33.
Readymade garments	Beedies	Scented Arecanut powder	23	3	58	I	Bellary	34.
Groundnut oil	—	—	2	1	—	V	Belluru	35.
Beedies	Coconut oil	Cut sizes of timber	4	5	8	V	Beltangadi	36.
	See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					III	B.E.L. Township	37.
Plywood	Wooden furniture	—	3	3	12	IV	Belur	38.
	See Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration					V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	39.
	See Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration See constituent units					II	Bhadravati Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration	40.
Iron	Steel	Cement	13	2	7	(a)II	Bhadravati	

STATEMENT-VI : TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b)	II Bhadravati New Town	Iron ore	Coal	Coke	Ferrosillicon	Alloy Steel	Pig Iron
41.	II Bhadravati New Town	See (b) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration					
42.	IV Bhalki	Sugar	Cloth	Leather	Cotton (Lint)	Dhal	Leather products foot wear
43.	III Bhatkal	Food Grains	Non Edible oils	Building Materials	Timber	Fish	Arecanut
44.	II Bidar	Sugarcane	Pulses	Food grains	Bidriwarel	Jaggery	Edible oils
45.	I Bijapur	Food Grains	Cotton	Groundnut	Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut oil	—
46.	IV Bilgi	Sugar	Cloth	Kerosene oil	Jowar	Cotton	Groundnut
47.	IV Birur	Arecanut	Timber	Fertilizers	Scented Arecanut	Timber	Lime
48.	IV Byadgi	Food Grains	Edible oils	Cloth	Cut sizes of Timber	Beedies	Mandakki (Puffed Rice)
49.	III Challakere	Groundnut	Cloth	Cement	Tamarind	Onion	Groundnut
50.	III Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram	Sugarcane	Silkworm Cocoons	Groundnut	Jaggery	Raw Silk yarn	Beedies
51.	IV Channagiri	Rice	Colth	Timber	Jowar	Chillies	Cut size of timber
52.	II Channapatna	Wood	Tobacco	Rice	Spun Silk Fabrics	Painted Wooden toys	Beedies
53.	IV Channarayapatna	Wheat	Cloth	Edible oils	Jaggery	Ragi	Copra
54.	III Chikballapur	Rice	Silkworm Cocoons	Ragi	Agarbathi	Groundnut oil	Silk Yarn
55.	II Chikmagalur	Iron	Cement	Cloth	Coffee powder	Cardamom	Potato
56.	IV Chiknayakanhalli	Silk Yarn	Fertilizers	Sugar	Copra	Silk Sarees	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)
57.	III Chikodi	Textiles	Cattle Feed	Fertilizers	Betel leaves	Leather Foot Wear	Chillies
58.	IV Chincholi	Cloth	Rice	Provisions	Cut sizes of Timber	Shahabad Stone	—
59.	III Chintamani	Cloth	Iron rods	Groundnut	Agarbathi	Safety Matches	Groundnut oil
60.	IV Chitapur	Jowar	Turgram	Groundnut	Polished Stones	Pulses (Tur)	Shahabad Stone
61.	IV Chitgoppa	Cloth	Rice	Kerosene oil	Handloom Sarees	Khandasari Sugar	Beedies
62.	II Chitradurga	Cotton	Oil seeds	Sugar	Cotton (Lint)	Cotton Thread	Edible oils
63.	III Coondapoor	Clay	Tobacco Powder	Cloth	Tiles	Fish & Fish products	Beedies
64.	III Dandeli	Soft wood and Bamboo	Manganese ore	Food Grains	Paper	Plywood	Ferro Manganese alloys
65.	I Davangere	Cotton	Oil Seeds	Clothes	Vanaspati	Cotton (Lint)	Textiles
66.	IV Derebail	See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
67.	IV Devadurga	Rice	Cloth	Wood	Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut oil	Pottery
68.	IV Devanhaill	Ragi	Rice	Cloth	Vegetables Fruits	Safety Matches	Raw silk
69'	III Devarajivanahalli	See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
70.	III Dodballapur	Raw Silk	Art Silk Yarn	Cotton	Silk Fabrics	Art Silk Fabrics	Cotton & Nylon Fabrics
71.	VI Donimalai Township	Food Grains	Pulses	Edible oils	Iron ore (Lump)	Iron ore (Fines)	—
72.	I Gadag-Betigeri	Cotton	Oil seeds	Tobacco powder	Cloth	Edible oils and oil cakes	Wheat products (Ata, Soji, etc.)

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks.	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	Class and Name of Town	Sl No.
1st	2nd	3rd					
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Ferro Silicon	Alloy steel	Paper	4	—	17 (b) II	Bhadravati New Town	
	See Bhadravati	Urban Agglomeration			II	Bhadravati New Town	41.
Dhal	Edible oils	Leather products (foot wear etc.)	4	3	7 IV	Bhalki	42.
Washing soap	Fish products	Cut sizes of Timber	7	4	13 III	Bhatkal	43.
Bidriware	Soap	Edible oils	12	3	37 II	Bidar	44.
Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	—	29	2	72 I	Bijapur	45.
—	—	—	2	2	4 IV	Bilgi	46.
Scented Arecanut	Cut sizes of timber	Lime	2	6	5 IV	Birur	47.
Beedies	Mandaki (Puffed Rice)	Cotton (Lint)	4	4	11 IV	Byadgi	48.
Groundnut oil	Mandakki (Puffed Rice)	—	5	1	3 III	Challakere	49.
Jaggery	Groundnut	Beedies	6	5	24 III	Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram	50.
Earthenware	Cut sizes of Timber	Wooden furniture	3	2	3 IV	Channagiri	51.
Silk Fabrics	Painted wooden toys	Beedies	5	3	28 II	Channapatna	52.
Copra	—	—	3	4	13 IV	Channarayapatna	53.
Silk Yarn	Agarbathi	Groundnut oil	5	3	6 III	Chikballapur	54.
Groundnut oil	Cut sizes of timber	—	12	8	14 II	Chikmagalur	55.
Kambali (Coarse Woollen blanket)	Silk Sarees	Broom Sticks	4	3	19 IV	Chiknayakanhalli	56.
Leather foot wear	Beedies	Jaggery	8	2	12 III	Chikodi	57.
Cut sizes of timber	—	—	3	3	5 IV	Chincholi	58.
Agarbathi	Safety Matches	Groundnut oil	6	4	8 III	Chintamani	59.
Polished stones	Dhal	Chemicals	2	3	5 IV	Chitapur	60.
Khandsari sugar	Handloom Sarees	Beedies	3	1	3 IV	Chitgoppa	61.
Cotton (Lint)	Edible oils	Waste Cotton thread	12	2	20 II	Chitradurga	62.
Tiles	Coir	Beedies	7	4	23 III	Coondapoor	63.
Paper	Plywood	Ferro Manganese alloys	7	1	21 III	Dandeli	64.
Groundnut oil	Vanaspati	Textiles	30	3	35 I	Davangere	65.
	See (b) Under mangalore Urban Agglomeration				IV	Derebail	66.
Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut oil	Pottery	3	3	3 IV	Devadurga	67.
Safety Matches	Cut of sizes of timber	Art Silk Fabrics	3	3	16 IV	Devanhalli	68.
	See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				III	Devarajivanahalli	69.
Silk Fabrics	Art silk fabrics	Cotton & Nylon fabrics	8	3	28 III	Dodballapur	70.
—	—	—	1	—	1 VI	Donimalai Township	71.
Edible oils and oil cake	Cotton sarees	Wheat products (Ata, Soji, etc.)	22	5	66 I	Gadag-Betigeri	72.

STATEMENT-VI : TRADE COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class	Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
			1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73.	III	Gajendragarh	Cloth	Stationery Articles	Metals	Cotton (lint)	Groundnut (Decorti-cated)	Jowar
74.	VI	Ganeshgudi	Food Grains	Construction Materials (Cement, Iron of Steel)	—	—	—	—
75.	II	Gangawati	Paddy	Groundnut	Sugarcane	Rice	Groundnut oil	Sugar
76.	IV	Gangoli	Tobacco powder	Groceries	Timber	Prawn and fish	Tiles	Coir and coir products
77.	IV	Gauribidnur	Groundnut	Paddy	Sugarcane	Groundnut oil	Rice	Sugar
78.	III	Gokak	Cotton	Groundnut	Halivana wood	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	Powerloom Cloth
79.	IV	Gokak Falls	Cotton	Petrol	Diesel oil	Yarn	Canvas	Tyrecord
80.	V	Gonikoppal	Edible oils	Coconut	Pulses	Coffee	Rice	Peper
81.	V	Gorur	Cloth	Wheat	Edible oils	Potato	Rice	Arecanut
82.	IV	Gubbi	Tobacco leaf & powder	Cloth	Paddy	Coir products	Beedies	Groundnut oil
83.	V	Gudibanda	Cloth	Wheat Products	Cement	Groundnut	Vegetables	Flowers
84.	I	Gulbarga	Cement	Teak Wood	Iron sheets, Rods & Angles	Spun cement pipes	Steel Furnitures	Textiles
85.	III	Guledagudda	Silk Thread	Silk Yarn	Cotton Yarn	Cotton Sarees	Silk Sarees	Handloom cloth (Khanas)
86.	IV	Gundlupet	Rice	Cloth	—	Chillies	Beedies	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)
87.	IV	Gurmatkal	Cotton Yarn	Rice	Provisions	Handloom Cloth	Cut sizes of Timber	—
88.	IV	Hadagalli	Food Grains	Provisions	—	Groundnut	Cotton	Cotton seeds
89.	IV	Haliyal	Sugarcane	Paddy	Timber	Khandasari Sugar	Rice	Cut sizes of Timber
90.	IV	H.A.L. Township	See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
91.	IV	Hangal	Paddy	—	—	Rice	Wheat Products (Ata, Soji etc)	—
92.	II	Harihar	Steel	Coke	Scrap Iron	Lathe Machines	Machinery parts	Aluminium utensils
93.	III	Harpanahalli	Rice	Provisions	Cloth	Jowar	Cotton	Beedies
94.	III	H. A. Sanitary Board (Excluding HAL Township)	See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
95.	II	Hassan	Cement	Edible oils	Petrol and Diesel	Rice	Timber	Agricultural Implements
96.	V	Hatti Gold Mines	Food Grains	Building Materials	Chemical including Explosives	Gold	—	—
97.	III	Haveri	Groundnut	Cardamom	Cotton	Cardamom (Processed)	Hollow cement bricks	Edible oils
98.	IV	Hebbal	See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
99.	V	Heggadadevankote	Sugar	Cloth	Food Grains	Cotton	Ragi	Groundnut

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of non-Agricultural Credit Societies	Class and Name of Town	Sl No.
1st	2nd	3rd					
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Handloom Sarees	Edible oils and oil cake	Wheat products (Ata, Soji, etc.)	3	2	7 III	Gajendragarh	73.
—	—	—	1	—	1 VI	Ganeshgudi	74.
Sugar	Groundnut oil	Jaggery	7	3	12 II	Gangawati	75.
Canned fish	Tiles	Coir and coir products	2	1	4 IV	Gangoli	76.
Groundnut oil	Steel Furniture	Sugar	3	3	6 IV	Gauribidanur	77.
Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	Powerloom cloth	12	2	8 III	Gokak	78.
Yarn	Canvas	Tyrecord	1	—	2 IV	Gokak Falls	79.
Canned fruits	Bottled fruit juice	—	3	3	2 V	Gonikoppal	80.
—	—	—	1	1	2 V	Gorur	81.
Coir products	Beedi	Groundnut oil	2	3	5 IV	Gubbi	82.
Agrabathi	Silksarees	—	2	2	2 V	Gudibanda	83.
Spun cement Pipes	Steel furniture	Textiles	24	4	63 I	Gulbarga	84
Cotton and silk sarees	Handloom cloth (Khana)	Twisted silk	6	—	3 III	Guledagudda	85.
Beedies	Groundnut oil	Kambli (Coarse Woollen Blankets)	3	3	9 IV	Gundlupet	86.
Handloom cloth	Cut sizes of timber	—	1	1	— IV	Gurmatkal	87.
Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	—	3	1	4 IV	Hadagalli	88.
Khandasari Sugar	Furniture	Pottery	6	4	22 IV	Haliyal	89.
		See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	H.A.L. Township	90.
Wheat Products (Ata, Soji etc)	—	—	5	1	8 IV	Hangal	91.
Lathes	Machinery parts	Aluminium utensils	7	2	13 II	Harihar	92.
Beedies	Groundnut oil	—	3	2	4 III	Harpanahalli	93.
		See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			III	H. A. Sanitary Board (Excluding HAL Township)	94.
Safety Matches sticks	Cut sizes of timber	Agricultural implements	17	7	52 II	Hassan	95.
Gold	—	—	1	—	1 V	Hatti Gold Mines	96.
Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut oil	Hollow cement bricks	8	3	13 III	Haveri	97.
		See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			IV	Hebbal	98.
—	—	—	2	5	7 V	Heggadadevankote	99.

STATEMENT—VI : TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodties Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100. IV	Hirekerur . . .	Cloth	Food Grains	—	Cotton	Chillies	—
101. III	Hiriyur . . .	Groundnut	Paddy	Sugarcane	Groundnut oil	Jaggery	Rice
102. V	H.M.T. Township . .	—	—	See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
103. VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township .	—	—	See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration			
104. V	Holalkere . . .	Timber	Cloth	Iron	Coconut	Betelnut	Banana (Fruit)
105. III	Holenarsipur . . .	Wood	Paddy	Tobacco	Safety Matches	Rice	Beedies
106. III	Honnabad . . .	Cloth	Food Grains	Edible oils	Soap	Match Sticks	Sawn Timber
107. IV	Honavar . . .	Non Edible oils	Cloth	Pulses	Cut sizes of timber	Tiles	Coconut
108. V	Hongahalli . .	Cereals	Jaggery	Beverages	Fish	Rice	Sugarcane
109. IV	Honnali . . .	Cloth	Timber	Sugar	Rice	Cut sizes of Timber	Cotton Yarn
110. VI	Hosanagara . . .	Fertilizers	Cloth	Pulses	Rice	Arecanut	Mats
111. IV	Hosdurga . . .	Cotton	Rice	Raw wool	Cotton (Lint)	Ragi	Graded Wool
112. IV	Hoskote . . .	Food Grains	Groceries	Cloth	Twisted Silk Yarn	Fruits and Vegetables	Bricks
113. II	Hospet . . . Hospet Urban Agglomeration	See (b) Under Hospet Urban Agglomertion See constituent units					
(a) IV	Amaravati . . .	Food Grains	Fertilizers & Chemicals	Cement	Sugarcane	B.H.C Powder	Cement Pipes
(b) II	Hospet . . .	Pulses	Edible oils	Dry chillies	Sugar	Jaggery	Spirit (Alcohol)
114. I	Hubli-Dharward . .	Cloth	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Cotton	Cotton (Lint)	Utensils	Machineries
115. IV	Hukeri . . .	Tea	Rice	Sugar	Groundnut	Beedies	Handloom cloth
116. IV	Hungund . . .	Sugar	Cloth	Groceries	Cotton (Lint)	Jowar	Cotton seeds
117. III	Hunsur . . .	Cloth	Coffee	Salt	Plywood	Tobacco	Timber
118. III	Ilkal . . .	Cotton. Silk & Art Silk Yarn	Food Grains	Cloth	Handloom sarees	Metalic Yarn	Edible oil
119. IV	Indi . . .	Cloth	Edible oils	Groceries	Jowar	Cotton	Oil Seeds
120. III	I.T.I. Notified Area . .	See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
121. V	Jagalur . . .	Food Grains	Edible oils	Petrol and Diesel	Cotton	Onion	Safety Match Sticks
122. V	Jalahalli . . .	See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
123. III	Jamkhandi . . .	Rice	Cloth	Sugar	Jowar	Cotton	Beedies
124. V	Jevargi . .	Rice	Groudnut oil	Cloth	Jowar	Tur	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)
125. IV	Jog Falls . . .	Cloth	Provisions	—	Paddy	Arecanut	—
126. IV	Kadenahall (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar) . .	See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
127. IV	Kadur . . .	Cement	Sugar	Edible oils	Timber	Tiles	Stone Slabs and Crushed stones
128. IV	Kalagondahalli . . .	See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
129. IV	Kalghatgi . . .	Soft wood & Jungle wood	Sugar	Groundnut oil	Safety Matches	Plywood	Avalakki (Cheera)

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd						
9	10	11	12	13	14		2	1
—	—	—	2	3	7	IV	Hirekerur	100.
Groundnut oil	Jaggery	—	8	2	4	III	Hiriyur	101.
	See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					V	H.M.T. Township	102.
	See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					VI	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	103.
—	—	—	4	1	2	V	Holalkere	104
Safety Matches	Beddies	—	4	3	15	III	Holenarsipur	105.
Soap	Match sticks	Sawn timber	2	5	7	III	Homnabad	106.
Tiles	Sawn timber	Coir Products	6	1	28	IV	Honavar	107.
—	—	—	1	—	—	V	Hongahalli	108.
Cut sizes of timber	Cotton yarn	—	4	2	1	IV	Honnali	109.
Earthenwarh	Mats	—	4	1	1	VI	Hosanagara	110.
Agarbathi	Cotton (Lint)	Graded wool	4	1	2	IV	Hosdurga	111.
Twisted silk yarn	Bricks	Beedies	5	3	14	IV	Hoskote	112
	See (b) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration See constituent units					II	Hospet Hospet Urban Agglomeration	113.
B.H.C. Powder	—	—	—	1	1 (a)	IV	Amaravati	
Sugar	Spirit (Alcohol)	—	22	3	27	(b) II	Hospet	
Lathes	Electric Motors	Special types of pumps	77	20	182	I	Hubli-Dharwad	114.
Agarbathi	Beedies	Handloom cloth	5	1	6	IV	Hukeri	115.
Cotton (Lint)	Edible oils	—	5	4	7	IV	Hungund	116.
Cotton yarn	Plywood	—	7	4	14	III	Hunsur	117.
Handloom Sarees	Metallic yarn	Edible oils	5	1	5	III	Ilkal	118.
Jaggery	Cut sizes of timber	—	3	3	9	IV	Indi	119.
	See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					III	I.T.I. Notified Areas	120.
Beedies	Match sticks	—	2	1	5	V	Jagalur	121.
	See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					V	Jalahalli	122.
Beedies	Edible oils	—	8	3	11	III	Jamkhandi	123.
Kambali (Coarse woollen blankets)	Chappals	—	2	3	1	V	Jevargi	124.
—	—	—	1	—	2	IV	Jog Falls	125
	See (i) Under Banglore Urban Agglomeration					IV	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	126.
Tiles	Coconut oil	Stone slabs and crushed stones	4	4	8	IV	Kadur	127.
	See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					IV	Kalagondahalli	128.
Srfety matces	Plywood	—	3	4	5	IV	Kalghatgi	129.

STATEMENT—VI : TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
130. IV	Kamalapuram . .	Provisions	Chemicals and Fertilizers	Cloth	Sugarcane	—	—
131. IV	Kamatgi . . .	Art Silk Yarn	Cotton Yarn	Silk Yarn	Handloom sarees (Art Silk)	Turbans (Art Silk)	—
132. III	Kampli . . .	Cloth	Fertilizers & Pesticides	Non-edible oils	Sugar	Rice	Cotton
133. III	Kanakapura . . .	Sugar	Raw Silk	Rice	Silk Sarees	Silk Yarn	Coir product
134. IV	Kankanadi . . .	See(c) Under Mangalor Urban Agglomeration					
135. III	Karkal . . .	Tobacco Powder	Plastic	Timber	Plastic goods	Beedies	Stone sculptures
136. III	Karwar . . .	Rice	Sugar	Bost Building Materials	Fish	Gold Ornaments	Timber
137. V	Kavuru	See (d) under Mangalore urban Agglomeration					
138. IV	Kengeri	See (n) under Bangalore urban Agglomeration					
139. IV	Kerur	Yarn	Cement & other Building materials	Food Grains	Handloom Sarees and Cloth (Khana)	Groundnut oil Co.	—
140. IV	Khanapur . . .	Clothes	China Clay	Non-edible oils	Rice	Sugarcane	Fire wood Charcoal —
141. VI	Kodlipet	Cloth	Jaggery	Coconut	Coffee	Cardamom	Pepper
142. II	Kolar	Raw Silk	Paraffin wax	Metal wax	Twisted silk	Safety Matches	Candles
143. II	Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	See (b) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration See constituent units					
(a) V	B.E.M.L. Nagar . .	Special Steels	Largesize tyres	Automatic transmissions equipments	Wheeled Equipments	Crawler Tractors	Front End Loaders
(b) II	Kolar Gold Fields . .	Foodgrains	Cement	Iron	Gold	—	—
(c) II	Robertsonpet . . .	Cloth	Rice	Sugar	Groundnut Oil	Milk	Starch
144. III	Kollegal	Cocoons	Oil seeds	Art Silk Yarn	Twisted Silk Yarn	Silk Sarees	Handloom Fabrics
145. V	Konanur	Cloth	Edible &Non-edible oils	Coconut	Tobacco leaf	Paddy	Arecanut
146. III	Konnur	Rice	Wheat	Edible oils	Tobacco leaf	Groundnut	Jaggery
147. VI	Koppa	Rice	Pulses	Edible oils	Coffee Powder	Avaakki (Cheera)	Coffee seeds
148. III	Koppal	Groundnut	Jowar	Cotton	Rice	Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut oil
149. V	Koratagere . . .	Cloth	Agricultural Implements	Fertilizers	Groundnut	Beedies	Jaggery
150. V	Kotekara . . .	See (e) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
151. IV	Kotturu	Rice	Groundnut	Jaggery	Groundnut oil cake	Cotton	Cotton seeds
152. IV	Krishnarajanagara . .	Cloth	Pulses	Sugar	Paddy	Parched Rice	Beedies
153. IV	Krishnarajapura . .	See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
154. IV	Krishnarajpet . . .	Rice	Cloth	Machinery	Silk and Cotton Sarees	Cut sizes of timber	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)
155. IV	Kudachi	Cloth	Cotton	Provisions	Cotton (Lint)	Kambli (Coarse Woollen Blankets)	Sugarcane
156. IV	Kudligi	Jowar	Rice	Cloth	Tamarind	Mangoes	Paddy
157. VI	Kudmanglur . . .	Groceries	Building Materials	Edible oils	Tobacco	Paddy	Ragi
158. V	Kudremukh Mines Area	Food Grains	—	—	Iron ore	—	—
159. VI	Kumsi	Cloth	Provisions	—	Rice	Timber (Logs)	Manganese
160. III	Kumta	Cement	Cotton yarn	Medicines	Arecanut	Fish and fish products	Cut sizes of Timber

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd						
9	10	11	12	13	14		2	1
—	—	—	3	2	1	IV	Kamalapuram	130.
Sarees	Turbans (Art Silk)	—	1	1	1	IV	Kamatgi	131
Sugar	Jaggery	Readymade garments	6	2	4	III	Kampli	132.
Silk sarees	Twisted silk yarn	Coir products	5	3	25	III	Kanakapura	133.
		See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				IV	Kankanadi	134.
Plastic goods	Stone sculptures	Beedies	7	4	19	III	Karkal	135.
Gold ornaments	Wooden furniture	Boats	14	4	44	III	Karwar	136.
		See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				V	Kavuru	137.
		See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration				IV	Kengeri	138.
Handloom Sarees & Cloth (Khana)	Groundnut oil	—	3	1	3	IV	Kerur	139.
Fire bricks	Ceramic pipes	Ceramic tiles	4	1	2	IV	Khanapur	140.
Agricultural Implements	—	—	1	2	1	VI	Kodlipet	141.
Twisted Silk	Safety Matches	Candles	13	2	19	II	Kolar	142.
	See (b) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration See constituent units					II	Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	143.
Wheeled equipments	Crawler Tractors	Front End Loaders	1	—	5	(a) V	B.E.M.L. Nagar	
Gold	Drilling rods	Battery locos	5	2	12	(b) II	Kolar Gold Fields	
Ground nut Silk	Starch	—	7	1	3	(c) II	Robertsonpet	
sarees	Silk yarn	Handloom fabrics	6	3	18	III	Kollegal	144.
Handloom cloth	—	—	1	1	4	V	Konanur	145.
Country tiles	Earthenware	Grinding stones	1	1	1	III	Konnur	146.
Avalakki (Cheera)	—	—	5	4	5	VI	Koppa	147.
Groundnut oil	Avalakki (Cheera)	Cotton (Lint) 4	5	3		III	Koppal	148.
Beedies	Agarbathi	Pottery	4	3	8	V	Koratagere	149.
	See (e) Under Mangalor Urban Agglomeration					V	Kotekara	150.
Groundnut oil	Cotton yarn	Handloom sarees	3	2	4	IV	Kotturu	151.
Parched rice (Cheera)	Beedies	—	3	3	11	IV	Krishnarajanagara	152.
	See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					IV	Krishnarajapura	153.
Silk and cotton Sarees	Saw millor products	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)	3	3	11	IV	Krishnarajpet	154.
Cotton (Lint)	Kambali (Coarse (Woollen Blankets)	Jaggery	2	3	3	IV	Kudachi	155.
ets)								
Cut sizes of timber	Jaggery	—	2	1	3	IV	Kudligi	156.
—	—	—	2	1	1	VI	Kudmanglur	157.
—	—	—	3	—	1	V	Kudremukh Mines Area	158.
Cut sizes of timber	Cotton yarn	—	1	1	1	VI	Kumsi	159.
Cement pipes	Sandal wood Carvings & Ivory	Handloom cloth	8	4	33	III	Kumta	160.

STATEMENT -VI : TRADE, COMMERCE

S. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
161.	IV Kundgol	Rice	Jowar	Edible oils	Chillies	Cotton(Lint)	Groundnut (Decorticated)
162.	IV Kunigal	Food Grains	Silkworm Cocoons	—	Jaggery	Silk Yarn	Khandasari Sugar
163.	V Kushalnagar	Jaggery	Pulses	Condiments	Canned Fruit & bottled fruit juice	Tobacco	Ragi
164.	IV Kushtagi	Edible oils	Cloth	Cement	Safety Matches	Cut sizes of Timber	—
165.	III Lakshmeshwar	Rice	Jowar	Jaggery	Sesamum	Groundnut	Dry chillies
166.	V Lingarajapura	See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
167.	IV Lingsugur	Rice	Cloth	Sugar	Cut sizes of Timber	Cotton(Lint)	Groundnut oil
168.	V Londa	Cloth	Sugar	Wood	River-bed sand for construction	Carbon powder	Bricks
169.	IV Maddur	Cloth	Pulses	Beverage	Rice	Sugarcane	Jaggery
170.	IV Madhugiri	Food Grains	Groundnut	—	Groundnutoil	Beedies	Cut sizes of Timber
171.	III Madikeri	Building Materials	Fruits and Vegetables	Groceries	Coffee	Cardamom	—
172.	IV Magadi	Pure Silk Yarn	Rice	Jaggery	Silk Fabrics	Milk	Oils
173.	IV Mahalingpur	Food Grains	Cotton Yarn	Sugar	Cotton Sarees (Powerloom)	—	—
174.	IV Malpe	Rice	Salt	Clay	Fish and fish products	Tiles	Coir and Coir products
175.	IV Malur	Charcoal	Tobacco	Kerosene oil	Tiles	Beedies	Vegetables
176.	III Malvalli	Cloth	Steel & Iron for construction	Fertilizers	Rice	Leather	Beedies
177.	V Manchenahalli	Cloth	Sugar	Edible oils	Jaggery	Silkworm Cocoons	Paddy
178.	I Mandya	Sugarcane	Coal	Molasses	Cattle feeds	Liquor	Sugar
179.	I Mangalore Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration See constituent units					
(a)	V Alpe	Timber	Wheat	Tobacco	Cut sizes of Timber	Wheat Flour	Beedies
(b)	IV Derebail	Tobacco	Cotton Yarn	Timber	Beedies	Handloom cloth	Cut sizes of timber
(c)	IV Kankanadi	Tobacco powder	Cement	Timber	Beedies	Mosaic Tiles	Cane and wooden furniture
(d)	V Kavuru	Cotton Yarn	Paddy	Tobacco powder	Handloom Cloth	Rice	Beedies
(e)	V Kotekara	Cashew nuts	Timber	Tobacco powder	Cashew kernel	Cut sizes of timber	Beedies
(f)	I Mangalore	Tobacco powder	Iron and steel	Edible oils	Tiles & Bricks	Cashew Kernel	Arecanut
(g)	V New Mangalore Port	Non edible oils	Fertilizers	Cement	—	—	—
(h)	IV Padavu	Cashewnut	Clay	Iron	Cashew Kernel	Tiles	Steel Springs
(i)	V Peramannuru	Coconut	Timber	Tobacco powder	Coir products	Plywood	Beedies
(j)	IV Someshwar	Timber	Tobacco powder	Food Grains	Beedies	Cut sizes of timber	Fish and fish products
(k)	III Ullal	Clay	Textiles	Tobacco Powder	Tiles	Canned fish	Beedies
180.	III Manvi	Cloth	Jaggery	Tobacco leaf	Rice	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)
181.	VI Mayakonda	Rice	Sugar	Wheat	Kambali (Coarse Woollen blankets)	Tobacco	Cotton

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd						
9	10	11	12	13	14	2		1
Cotton(Lint)	Pottery	Confectionery goods	3	3	6	IV	Kundgol	161.
Beedies	Silk yarn	Khandasari sugar	4	2	14	IV	Kunigal	162.
Bottled fruit juice	Cut sizes of timber	—	3	4	2	V	Kushalnagar	163.
Safety matches	Cut sizes of timber	—	3	1	4	IV	Kushtagi	164.
—	—	—	5	3	12	III	Lakshmeshwar	165.
See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						V	Lingarajapura	166.
Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut oil	Cut sizes of timber	3	1	4	IV	Lingsugur	167.
Bricks	Carbon powder	Sports articles (carrom pawns)	2	1	—	V	Londa	168.
Agricultural Implements	Jaggery	Beedies	3	4	5	IV	Maddur	169.
Groundnut oil	Beedies	Cut sizes of timber	4	3	12	IV	Madhugiri	170.
Cut sizes of timber	Gobargas plant	Steel products	17	5	20	III	Madikeri	171.
Silk fabrics	Oils	Washing soap	3	3	22	IV	Magadi	172.
Cotton sarees (Powerloom)	—	—	4	1	4	IV	Mahalingpur	173.
Tiles	Boats & other Sailing vessels	Canned fish	2	—	4	IV	Malpe	174.
Tiles	Beedies	—	3	2	6	IV	Malur	175.
Leather chappals	Beedies	Silk yarn	3	3	4	III	Malvalli	176
Jaggery	Beedies	—	1	1	2	V	Manchenahalli	177.
Jaggery	Sugar	Safety Matches	19	3	42	I	Mandya	178.
See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration See constituent units						I	Mangalore Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	179.
(Cut sizes of) timber	Wheat flour	Beedies	—	—	—	(a) V	Alpe	
Beedies	Handloom cloth	Cut sizes of timber	1	—	1	(b) IV	Derebail	
Beedies	Mosaic tiles	Cane and wooden furniture	2	—	2	(c) IV	Kankanadi	
Handloom cloth	Beedies	—	1	1	1	(d) V	Kavuru	
Cashew kernel	Cut sizes of timber	Beedies	1	1	3	(e) V	Kotekara	
Tiles and bricks	Cashew kernel & cashew oil	Beedies	92	8	46	(f) I	Mangalore	
—	—	—	1	—	9	(g) V	New Mangalore Port	
Cashew kernel	Polythene bags	Steel Springs	1	1	—	(h) IV	Padavu	
Coir products	Plywood	Beedies	—	—	—	(i) V	Peramannuru	
Cut sizes of timber	Beedies	Cashew Kernel	—	—	1	(j) IV	Someshwar	
Tiles	Canned fish	Beedies	2	—	1	(k) III	Ullal	
Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	—	4	2	1	III	Manvi	180.
Tobacco (Cured)	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)	Baskets	1	1	—	VI	Mayakonda	181

STATEMENT—VI : TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most mportant Commoditie Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
182.	VI Melukote	Raw Silk	Cotton Yarn	—	Silk sarees and Khanas	Cotton dhoties Bed sheets	—
183.	V Molakalmuru	Silk Yarn	Cotton Yarn	Food Grains	Silk Sarees	Cotton Dhoties	—
184.	IV Mudalgi	Cloth	Rice	Chemicals & Fertilizers	Sugarcane	Cotton	Maize
185.	IV Mudbidri	Tobacco Powder	Coconut and Copra	Steel	Cashewnut	Cut sizes of Timber	Beedies
186.	IV Muddebihal	Cloth	Jaggery	Provisions	Groundnut oil	Khadi cloth	Soap (Gramudyog)
187.	IV Mudgal	Cloth	Food Grains	—	Cotton (Lint)	Jowar	—
188.	III Mudhol	Rice	Sugar	Cloth	Jowar	Maize	Cotton (Lint)
189.	V Mudigere	Sugar	Pulses	Edible oils	Coffee	Cardamom	—
190.	III Mulbagal	Food Grains	Groundnut	—	Edible oils	Beedies	Agarbathi
191.	IV Mulgund	Cement	Sugar	Cloth	Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut	Chillies
192.	IV Mulki	Tobacco Powder	Timber	Groceries	Tiles	Fish and fish products	Coir and coir products
193.	IV Mundargi	Rice	Kerosene oil	Sugar	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	Raw Silk
194.	IV Mundgod	Jowar	Wheat	Timber	Paddy	Sugarcane	Cut sizes of Timber
195.	V Munirabad Project Area	Cement	Steel	Sugar	—	—	—
196.	I Mysore	See (a) Under Mysore Urban Agglomeration					
	Mysore Urban Agglomeration	See constituent units					
	(a) I Mysore	Machine Parts	Metal goods & machinery	Chemicals	Sandal Oil	Agarbathi (Perfumed sticks)	Silk Sarees power loom & handloom fabrics
197.	IV Nagamangala	Cereals	Cloth	Edible oils	Oil seeds	Butter	Bronze Idols
198.	III Nanjangud	Silkworm Cocoons	Cotton	Food Grains	Silk Yarn	Cotton thread	Ayurvedic Medicines
199.	V Narsimharajapura	Sugar	Vegetables	Wheat	Paddy	Ginger	—
200.	IV Naregal	Cotton	Groundnut	Rice	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	—
201.	III Nargund	Agricultural implements	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Groceries	Cotton Yarn	Wheat Products (Ata, soji etc.)	Edible oils
202..	IV Navalgund	Wheat	Cotton	—	Wheat products (Ata, Soji, etc)	Cotton (lint)	—
203.	IV Nelamangala	Foodgrains	Sugar	Cloth	Twisted Silk & Silk Fabrics	Bricks	Vegetables
204.	V New Mangalore Port	See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
205.	III Nipani	Tobacco	Chillies	Cloth	Zarda (Tobacco)	Beedies	Leather Foot Wear
206.	V Nyamati	Wheat	Cloth	Sugar	Groundnut	Bamboo articles	Chillies
207.	IV Padavu	See (h) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
208.	IV Pandavapura	Cloth	Leather goods	Fruits	Rice	Soap	Beedi
209.	IV Pavagada	Jaggery	Groundnuts	Pulses	Groundnut oil	Beedies	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)
210	V Peramunnuru	See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
211.	IV Pirivapatn	Tobacco Leaf	Cloth	—	Tobacco (Cured)	Maize	Ragi

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Socieetis	Number of onr-Aig-Ncultural Credit Societies		Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd						
9	10	11	12	13	14		2	1
Silk Sarees (Khanas)	Cotton dhoties Bed sheets	—	1	1	4	VI	Melukote	182.
Silk sarees	Cotton dhoties	Twisted Silk yarn	2	2	1	V	Molakalmuru	183.
Cut sizes of timber	Jaggery	Handloom sarees	3	1	—	IV	Mudalgi	184.
Beedies	Fruit juice and Jam	Motor spare parts	5	1	6	IV	Mudbidri	185.
Khadi cloth	Soap	Groundnut oil	5	4	3	IV	Muddebihal	186.
Cotton (Lint)	—	—	2	1	—	IV	Mudgal	187.
Cotton (Lint)	—	—	5	2	7	III	Mudhol	188.
—	—	—	5	5	8	V	Mudigere	189.
Edible oils	Beedies	Agarbathi	4	3	5	III	Mulbagal	190.
Groundnut oil	Pottery	Cotton (Lint)	4	1	3	IV	Mulgund	191.
Beedies	Coconut oil	Tiles	3	2	6	IV	Mulki	192.
Khadi cloth	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	4	4	10	IV	Mundargi	193.
Cut sizes of timber	—	—	2	3	9	IV	Mundgod	194.
—	—	—	4	—	—	V	Munirabad Project Area	195.
	See (a) Under Mysore Urban Agglomeration					I	Mysore	196.
	See constituent units						Mysore Urgan Agglomeration	
Sandal oil	Agarbathi (Perfumed sticks)	Silk Sarees (Handloom & Powerloom fabrics)	72	4	218	(a) I	Mysore	
Earthenwares	Bronze idols	Floor mats of reeds	3	2	2	IV	Nagamangala	197.
Silk yarn	Cotton thread	Ayurvedic medicines	5	3	23	III	Nanjangud	198.
—	—	—	2	4	3	V	Narsimharajapura	199.
Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	—	2	2	6	IV	Naregal	200.
Cotton yarn	Wheat products (Ata, Soji, etc.)	Edible oils	7	5	11	III	Nargund	201.
Cotton (Lint)	Wheat products (Ata, Soji, etc.)	—	6	3	15	IV	Navalgund	202.
Twisted Silk & Silk Fabrics	Bricks	Tiles	4	3	23	IV	Nelamangala	203.
		See (g) Under Manlgore Urban Agglomeration				V	New Mangalore Port	204.
Beedies	Aluminium Utensils	Leather footwear	14	3	18	III	Nipani	205.
Groundnut oil	Bamboo trays & baskets	Pottery	3	1	2	V	Nyamati	206.
		See (h) Under Manglore Urban Agglomeration				IV	Padavu	207.
Soap	Beedies	Puffed rice	4	2	—	IV	Pandavapura	208.
Groundnut oil	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)	Beedies	3	4	13	IV	Pavagada	209.
		See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				V	Peramunnuru	210.
Coffee powder	—	—	2	5	9	IV	Piriyapatna	211

STATEMENT—VI : TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
212.	VI Ponnampet	Cloth	Hardwares	Pulses	Coffee	Paddy	Oranges
213.	III Puttur	Tobacco Powder	Iron & Steel	Timber	Arecanut	Beedies	Cut sizes of timber
214.	II Rabkavi-Banhatti	Food Grains	Dyes	Yarn	Cotton & Art Silk Sarees	—	—
215.	I Raichur	Groundnut	Cotton	Paddy	Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut Oil	Rice
216.	III Ramanagaram	Silkworm Cocoons	Fertilizers	Timber	Twisted Silk Yarn and silk Sarees	Vegetables and Fruits	Beedies
217.	III Ramdurg	Groundnut	Cotton and Art Silk Yarn	Tobacco leaf and powder	Sarees and Khanas	Groundnut oil	Beedies
218.	II Ranibennur	Jowar	Jaggery	Rice	Handloom Sarees	Groundnut oil	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)
219.	V Raybag	Sugarcane	Groundnut	Chillies	Sugar	Maize	Fruits (Bannana)
220.	II Robertsonpet	See (c) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration					
221.	IV Ron	Food Grains	Groundnut	Cloth	Groundnut oil	—	—
222.	IV Sadalgi	Food Grains	Cloth	Edible oils	Sugarcane	Tobacco	Snuff
223.	III Sagar	Raw Arecanut	Paddy	Old & broken aluminium vessels	Processed Arecanut	Rice	Aluminium vessels
224.	IV Sakleshpur	Coconut	Tobacco	Spieces	Timber	Coffee seeds	—
225.	IV Saligram	Granite Stone slabs	Tobacco Powder	Timber	Grinding stone	Beedies	Bricks
226.	V Sambre	Vegetables	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)	Jowar	Jaggery	Paddy	Chillies
227.	IV Sandur	Cloth	Rice	Edible oils	Iron ore	Jowar	Tamarind
228.	VI Sanivarsante	Sugar	Wheat	Coconut	Coffee	Cardamom	Paddy
229.	III Sankeshwar	Groundnut	Jowar	Rice	Sugar	Arrack	Tobacco
230.	V Sargur	Cloth	Food Grains	Cotton Yarn	Handloom cloth	Date palm leaf mats	Oil seeds
231.	III Saundatti-Yellamma	Sugar	Cloth	Tobacco	Groundnut oil	Cotton (Lint)	Soap
232.	III Savanur	Sugar	Kerosene oil	Rice	Beedies	Betel leaf	Cotton (lint)
233.	IV Sedam	Cloth	Turgram	Groundnut	Tur Dhal	Groundnut oil	Polished stones
234.	III Shahabad	Rice	Cloth	Fire wood	Shahabad Stone	Stone Cooking Platforms	Pulses (Turdhal)
235.	V Shahabad A.C.C.	Coal	Gypsum stone	Gunny bags	Cement	Machinery spare parts	—
236.	IV Shahpur	Cloth	Cotton	Rice	Handloom Sarees & Dhoties	Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut oil
237.	IV Shiggaon	Tobacco	Sugar	Cotton	Betel leaf	Jowar	Cotton
238.	III Shikarpur	Provisions	Cloth	Timber (logs)	Wooden Furniture	Mangalore Tiles	Avalakki (Cheera)
239.	I Shimoga	Cloth	Machinery	Petrol and Kerosene oil	Steel liners	Sandal oil	Safety Matches
240.	IV Shirhatti	Rice	Groundnut	Cloth	Jowar	Groundnut	oil Chillies

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies		Class and Name of Town	Sl No.
1st	2nd	3rd						
9	10	11	12	13	14		2	1
Bamboo baskets	—	—	1	2	3	VI	Ponnampet	212.
Iron & Steel gates, windows etc.,	Wooden furniture and Fixtures	Beedies	8	4	21	III	Puttur	213.
Cotton, Art Silk Sarees	—	—	10	1	11	II	Rabkavi-Banhatti	214.
Groundnut oil	Washing soap	—	22	1	25	I	Raichur	215.
Twisted silk yarn and silk sarees	Beedies	Tiles	5	2	26	III	Ramanagaram	216.
Sarees and Khanas	Beedies	Groundnut oil	7	2	3	III	Ramdurg	217.
Handloom sarees	Kambali (Coarse Woollen Blankets)	Groundnut oil	8	4	46	II	Ranibennur	218.
Sugar	Groundnut oil	—	3	1	3	V	Raybag	219.
		See (c) Under Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration				II	Robertsonpet	220.
Groundnut oil	—	—	5	3	4	IV	Ron	221.
Snuff	Zarda Tobacco	—	3	2	1	IV	Sadalgi	222.
Ivory and sandal wood articles	Arecanut (Processed)	Aluminium vessels	8	3	7	III	Sagar	223.
Cut sizes of timber	Cured coffee seeds	—	5	3	10	IV	Sakleshpur	224.
Beedies	Cut sizes of timber	Grinding stones	1	—	2	IV	Saligram	225.
Powerloom sarees	Kambali (Coarse woollen Blankets)	Bullock carts	2	—	2	V	Sambre	226
—	—	—	4	2	1	IV	Sandur	227.
Lime	Wooden packing cases	—	1	2	1	VI	Sanivarsante	228.
Sugar	Groundnut oil	Arrack	7	2	5	III	Sankeshwar	229.
Handloom cloth	Date palm leaf mats	—	2	1	5	V	Sargur	230.
Cotton (Lint)	Groundnut oil	Soap	7	6	6	III	Saundatti-Yellamma	231.
Beedies	Washing soap powder	Cotton (Lint)	4	3	6	III	Savanur	232.
Polished stones	Dhal	Groundnut oil	3	3	4	IV	Sedam	233.
Polished stones	Grinding stones	Animal feeds	3	—	6	III	Shahabad	234.
Cement	Machinery spare parts	—	1	—	3	V	Shahabad A.C.C.	235.
Edible oil	Handloom sarees	Cotton (Lint)	3	2	3	IV	Shahpur	236.
Beedies	—	—	2	2	2	IV	Shiggaon	237.
Wooden furniture	Mangalore tiles	Avalakki (Cheera)	5	2	2	IIIf	Shikarpur	238.
Steel liners	Sandal oil	Safety Matches	24	2	64	I	Shimoga	239.
Groundnut oil	Gunny bags & Flax bags	—	5	2	9	IV	Shirhatti	240.

STATEMENT—VI : TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
241.	III Shorapur	Rice	Wheat	Edible oils	Jowar	Groundnut oil	Cotton
242.	V Shravan Belgola	Brass and Copper sheets	Sugar	Rice	Brass and copper utensils	Jaggery	Timber
243.	IV Shrirangapattana	Paddy	Cement	Fertilizer	Rice	Jaggery	Sand
244.	IV Siddapur	Iron	Tobacco	Leather	Arecanut	Pepper	Cardamom
245.	III Sidlaghatta	Food Grains	Cloth	Silkworm Cocoons	Vegetables	Silk Yarn	Silk twisted thread
246.	IV Sindgi	Sugar	Cloth	Rice	Groundnut oil	Staple	Cotton
247.	III Sindhnur	Wheat	Cotton	Paddy	Edible oil	Cotton (Lint)	—
248.	III Sira	Tobacco Powder	Groundnuts	Polythene Sheets	Beedies	Polythene covers	Groundnut oil
249.	IV Siralkoppa	Provisions	Timber (logs)	Cloth	Rice	Avalakki (Cheera)	Wooden Furniture
250.	III Sirsi	Iron and Steel	Cotton Yarn	Timber	Arecanut	Pepper	Bolts and Nuts
251.	III Siruguppa	Paddy	Chemicals & Fertilizers	Provisions	Rice	Sugar	Jaggery
252.	IV Someshwar	See (j) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
253.	V Somvarpet	Cloth	Building Materials	Vegetables	Coffee	Cardamom	Pepper
254.	V Sorab	Coconut	Cloth	Stationery Articles	Sandal wood Articles	Avalakki (Cheera)	Agarbathi
255.	VI Sringeri	Cloth	Jaggery	Edible oil	Rice	Timber	Power Tillers
256.	IV Srinivaspur	Rice	Cloth	Cement	Tamarind	Mango	Raw Cashew
257.	IV Sulya	Tobacco Powder	Aluminium Sheets	Timber	Beedies	Aluminium utensils	Cut sizes of timber
258.	VI Suntikoppa	Petrol and diesel oil	Coconut	Sugar	Coffee	Cardamom	Orange
259.	III Suratkal	Tobacco powder	Groceries	Timber	Beedies	Cane Furniture	Cut sizes of timber
260.	IV Talikota	Cloth	Jaggery	Sugar	Cut stone slabs	Cotton(Lint)	Edible oils
261.	III Tarikere	Steel Scrap	Ragi	Cloth	Steel Ingots	Betel leaves	Arecanut
262.	IV Tekkalkote	Cotton	Paddy	Jowar	Cotton(Lint)	Rice	Cotton Carpet
263.	IV Terdal	Cotton Yarn	Fertilizers	Cloth	Cotton Hand-olom Sarees	Jaggery	Granite Stones
264.	III Tiptur	Food Grains	Electric appliances	Cloth	Copra	Soap	Desiecated coconut powder
265.	IV Tirthahalli	Cloth	Timber	Tobacco	Cut sizes of timber	Beedies	Safety Matches
266.	V Tirumakudal Narsipur	Silkworm Cocoons	Groundnut & other oil seeds	Food Grains	Raw Silk	Edible oils	Twisted yarn
267.	V Tonse West	Groceries	Edible oil	Tobacco Powder	Fish	Coconut and copra	Coir products
268.	I Tumkur	Food Grains	Cloth	Jaggery	Groundnut oil	Wrist watches	Soap
269.	V Turuvekere	Food Grains	Vegetables	Cloth	Copra	Coconut	Broom Sticks

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd					
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Handloom sarees	Cotton (Lint)	Edible oils	4	1	5 III	Shorapur	241
Brass and copper utensils	Jaggery	Cut sizes of timber	1	1	4 V	Shravan Belgola	242.
Jaggery	Beedies	Agarbathi	4	2	5 IV	Shrirangapattana	243.
Iron nails	Footwear	—	4	3	13 IV	Siddapur	244.
Silk yarn	Silk twisted thread	—	3	3	6 III	Sidlaghatta	245.
Groundnut oil	Staple (Cotton Yarn)	—	4	3	13 IV	Sindgi	246.
Cotton (Lint)	Edible oils	Bricks	6	4	1 III	Sindhnur	247.
Beedies	Polythene covers	Groundnut oil	4	2	13 III	Sira	248.
Cut sizes of timber	Wooden furniture	Avalakki (Cheera)	3	3	1 IV	Siralkoppa	249.
Bolts and nuts	Hosiery Garments	Wooden toys & other articles	13	6	35 III	Sirsi	250.
Safety matches	Jaggery	—	4	4	8 III	Siruguppa	251.
	See (j) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration				IV	Someshwar	252.
	—	—	4	2	4 V	Somvarpet	253.
Agarbathi	Sandal wood articles	Avalakki (Cheera)	4	2	2 V	Sorab	254.
Cut sizes of timber	Power tillers	—	5	3	4 VI	Sringeri	255.
—	—	—	2	3	3 IV	Srinivaspur	256.
Beedies	Aluminium utensils	Lime(by burning shells)	5	4	6 IV	Sulya	257.
—	—	—	2	1	— VI	Suntikoppa	258.
Cut sizes of timber	Fish products	Beedies	4	1	8 III	Suratkal	259.
Cotton (Lint)	Cut stones slabs	Edible oils	6	1	3 IV	Talikota	260.
Steel ingots	Bangles	Wooden furniture	4	5	10 III	Tarikere	261.
Rice	Cotton Carpet	—	2	1	1 IV	Tekkalkote	262.
Cotton Handloom Sarees	Jaggery	—	4	1	3 IV	Terdal	263.
Soap	Safety Matches	Desiecated coconut powder	7	2	8 III	Tiptur	264.
Beedies	Safety matches	Slate frames & Wooden materials	5	3	4 IV	Tirthahalli	265.
Edible oils	Twisted yarn	—	4	3	18 V	Tirumakudal Narsipur	266.
Fish products	Coir products	Beedies	—	—	1 V	Tonse West	267.
Groundnut oil	Soap	Tiles	17	4	55 I	Tumkur	268.
Wool carding	Broom sticks	—	3	2	8 V	Turuvekere	269.

STATEMENT—VI : TRADE, COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Class	Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
			1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
270.	III	Udupi	Tobacco powder	Timber	Cotton Yarn	Handloom Clothes	Beedies	Cut size of timber
271.	III	Ullal	See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					
272.	IV	Vijayapura	Cloth	Groceries	Food Grains	Vegetables	Milk	Silk Yarn
273.	IV	Virajpet	Cloth	Edible oils	Vegetables	Coffee	Paddy	Oranges
274.	IV	Wadi	Coal	Bricks	Limestone	Cement	Polished stone slabs	—
275.	VI	Wadi A.C.C.	Coal	Limestone	Machinery spare parts	Cement	—	—
276.	III	Yadgir	Cotton	Tobacco	Groundnut	Cotton(Lint)	Rice	—
277.	III	Yalahanka	See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					
278.	V	Yelandur	Silkworm Cocoons	Textiles	Food Grains	Silk Thread	Coconuts	Puffed Rice
279.	V	Yelbarga	Rice	Sugar	Cloth	Khadi cloth	Cotton(Lint)	Cotton yarn
280.	IV	Yellapur	Jowar	Sugar	Wheat	Arecanut	Paddy	Pepper
281.	V	Y.N. Hosakote	Edible oils	Cloth	Food Grains	Silk Fabrics (Handloom)	Kambali (Coarse Woollen blankets)	Cotton Fabrics (Handlooms)

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non) Agricultural Credit Societies	Class and Name of Town		Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd						
9	10	11	12	13	14	2		1
Beedies	Handloom sarees	Sandal wood carving	18	3	41	III	Udupi	270.
	See (k) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration					III	Ullal	271.
Silk yarn	—	—	2	1	6	IV	Vijayapura	272.
Cut sizes of timber	—	—	8	3	8	IV	Virajpet	273.
Polished Stone slabs	Bakery products	—	1	—	7	IV	Wadi	274.
Cement	—	—	—	—	2	VI	Wadi A.C.C.	275.
Beedies	Groundnut oil	Cotton(Lint)	5	3	5	III	Yadgir	276.
	See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration					III	Yalahanka	277.
Jaggery	Puffed rice	—	3	3	10	V	Yelandur	278.
Cotton, khadi cloth	Spinning of yarn	Cut sizes of timber	2	3	—	V	Yelbarga	279.
—	—	—	4	3	12	IV	Yellapur	280.
Silk fabrics	Kambli (Coarse Wollen Blankets)	Cotton cloth (Handloom)	2	1	4	V	Y.N. Hoskote	281.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

EXPLANATORY NOTE

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

COLUMN 1 : LOCATION CODE NUMBER :

The location code number assigned to the town is entered here.

COLUMN 2 : NAME OF TOWN :

The name of the town as finally adopted for the 1981 census purposes is entered in this column.

COLUMN 3 : AREA OF THE TOWN IN SQUARE KILOMETRES :

The total geographical area of the town is furnished here in square kilometres upto two places of decimal.

COLUMN 4 : OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES :

A 'Census House' could be wholly residential or else completely non-residential according to the use to which it is put. All census houses enumerated as either wholly or partly residential at the time of the census count are added together to get the data for the block and from thence to derive the data for higher units. Houses found vacant at the time of the census count are not reckoned as occupied residential houses. The information for this column has been compiled from the Abridged Houselists.

COLUMN 5 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS :

This information too is compiled from the Abridged Houselist. The actual total number of households including the normal, institutional and the houseless that were enumerated at the census count is mentioned in this column. Generally, the number of households in any unit would be equal or more than the occupied residential houses in that unit because of the houseless households that one may come across in that unit and also because of the occasional instances of two or more households sharing a common census house.

COLUMNS 6, 7 AND 8 : TOTAL POPULATION (INCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL AND HOUSELESS POPULATION) :

The total population as on the reference date is furnished in column 6 while in the next two columns the sexwise break up is given. The institutional population refers to such of those who were enumerated in institutions like hostels, chummeries, hospitals, prisons etc. The houseless persons represent those enumerated on the night of 28th February at the places where they were found at that time, if they had not already been enumerated elsewhere.

COLUMNS 9 AND 10 : SCHEDULED CASTES :

These two columns indicate the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes by sex "Scheduled Castes" mean such castes, races or tribes or parts or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for purposes of the constitution. The list of scheduled castes adopted for the 1981 census in Karnataka and reproduced in appendix VI is as per the 'Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes order (Amendment Act) 1976, (Act No. 108 of 1976 dated 18th September 1976).

COLUMNS 11 AND 12 : SCHEDULED TRIBES :

These two columns indicate the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes by sex. "Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for purposes of the constitution. The list of Scheduled Tribes adopted for the 1981 census in Karnataka and reproduced in appendix VI is as per the 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' order (Amendment Act), 1976 (Act No. 108 of 1976 dated 18th September 1976).

COLUMNS 13 AND 14 : LITERATES :

Sexwise break up of the total number of persons who are literate, irrespective of their levels of educational attainments and age, is given in these two columns. By definition a literate is a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language. It is important to note that by convention all children below 5 years of age are regarded as illiterate.

COLUMNS 15 TO 24 : MAIN WORKERS :

These 5 pairs of columns deal with the *main workers.* out of these, while the first pair provides only the total, the other 4 pairs give out further break up according to the sector of the economy in which these persons are working. The reference period for judging whether a person is a worker or not is the year preceding the day of enquiry. If a person had worked even for one day during this entire period he or she is entitled to be classified as a worker. If for any such worker the period of work is 183 days or more then that person is a *main worker.* On the other hand, if such period is less than 183 days then that worker is a *marginal worker.*. In columns 15 and 16 the total number of main workers is furnished sexwise.

COLUMNS 17 AND 18 : CULTIVATORS (I) :

These two columns give out the number of male and female workers who satisfy the conditions laid down in the definition of a cultivator. A cultivator may be an employer, a single worker or an unpaid family worker. Participation in work may be by way of physical labour or by way of supervision and direction. The lands cultivated may be owned by the household or taken on lease for payment of money or kind or share in the produce. Cultivation, involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and allied activities in the production or cereals and millet crops, pulses, raw jute and kindred fibres, sugarcane, tapioca and oil seeds.

COLUMNS 19 AND 20 : AGRICULTURAL LABOURER (II) :

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money or kind or share and does not have any lease or contract on the land on which he or she works is an agricultural labourer. In this case too the crops grown on the lands are quite pertinent and

the difference between a cultivator and an agricultural labourer lies in the fact that the former works on his own or leased in lands as an independent worker while the latter works for wages having no right whatsoever on the lands on which he works. The sex-wise break-up of such workers is given in these two columns.

COLUMNS 21 AND 22 : HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY[V(a)] :

Household industry belongs to the broad category of 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs' and represents a particular sector therein. Household industry is generally conducted by the head of household himself or herself and/or mainly by the members of the household, at home or within the village in the case of those dwelling in rural areas and only within the residential premises occupied by the household in the case of those living in urban areas. A person may be a labourer or a petty employee in the household industry run by some other household.

COLUMNS 23 AND 24 : OTHER WORKERS (III, IV, V (b), VI TO IX) :

All the other workers who are main workers but are neither cultivators nor agricultural labourers nor engaged in household industry are covered under these two columns. This is a broad category, covering all those who are working in fishing, forestry, plantations, construction of roads, building etc., non-household manufacturing industries, trade and commerce, transport, storage and other services.

COLUMNS 25 AND 26 : MARGINAL WORKERS:

Males and females who are workers but have worked to a marginal extent only during the reference year are reported under these two columns. Such workers, irrespective of the economic sector in which they work, are considered together and reported here.

COLUMNS 27 AND 28 : NON-WORKERS :

Irrespective of age and sex all those who are not economically active are non-workers and sexwise break up of such persons is given in these two columns. The aggregate of the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers would be equal to the total population of that unit.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT (Contd.)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS

L.C. No.	Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Area of Town in Sq. Kms.	No of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						P	M	F		M		F
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		KARNATAKA STATE	**36828·00**	**1801811**	**1845906**	**10729606**	**5570227**	**5152379**	**631140**	**59 482**	**120544**	**114295**
9/18/I	1.	Adityapatna	1·24	678	680	3044	1643	1401	125	105	31	36
9/10/I	2.	Afzalpur	2·04	1766	1787	10588	5337	5251	1018	980	215	212
9/6/I	3.	Ajjampur	1·00	1241	1247	7693	3859	3834	414	354	69	60
9/10/I	4.	Aland	10·83	3977	4029	26435	13370	13065	1611	1470	7	4
9/9/I	5.	Alnavar	8·47	1646	2138	13026	6718	6308	554	531	101	88
9/8/I	6.	Alpe	See (a) under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/11/I	7.	Alur	1·43	718	720	4177	2141	2036	418	406	—	—
9/3/I	8.	Amaravati	See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration									
9/19/II	9.	Ambikanagar	0·76	2074	2139	7734	4293	3441	397	363	33	35
9/1/II	10.	Anekal	2·93	3251	3304	19267	10024	9243	744	651	54	47
9/19/I	11.	Ankola	7·42	1920	2200	12153	5996	6157	1003	997	—	—
9/9/II	12.	Annigeri	111·54	2891	3098	18614	9369	9245	754	728	132	123
9/11/II	13.	Arkalgud	4·11	1824	1837	11069	5743	5326	995	924	8	5
9/11/III	14.	Arsikere	0·83	4074	4108	25351	13275	12076	1513	1472	23	33
9I/2/I	15.	Athni	4·31	4458	4540	27549	14004	13545	2249	2362	140	140
9/4/I	16.	Aurad	1·98	1366	1387	7971	4166	3805	229	202	116	120
9/8/II	17.	Badagabettu-76	5·27	1289	1302	8333	4131	4202	259	229	203	212
9/5/I	18.	Badami	3·32	2644	2662	15023	7654	7369	1210	1076	518	486
9/5/II	19.	Bagalkot	33·59	11098	11281	67858	35304	32554	2693	2606	857	716
9/13/I	20.	Bagepalli	2·31	1366	1385	7923	4210	3713	574	477	76	68
9/2/II	21.	Bailhongal	10·82	3946	4427	26465	13443	13022	908	848	536	466
9/8/V	22.	Bainduru	96·99	2007	2057	14071	6746	7325	572	606	386	409
9/1/IV	23.	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval	See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/11/IV	24.	Banavar	5·44	1123	1127	6601	3332	3269	130	129	1	—
9/1/II	25.	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority	See (a) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
		Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	**365·65**	**515599**	**522369**	**2921751**	**1541397**	**1380354**	**191872**	**180010**	**13170**	**11804**
		(a) Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority*	227·51	461760	468092	2628593	1387423	1241170	162074	151654	11456	10257
		(b) B.E.L. Township	14·22	3601	3623	20218	10781	9437	2287	2206	185	181
		(c) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval*	5·50	4191	4210	19955	10649	9306	2106	1904	216	184
		(d) Devarajivanahalli	0·87	6208	6228	37285	19053	18232	5157	5119	9	12
		(e) H.A. Sanitary Board*	29·80	9565	9590	49050	26133	22917	5333	5048	253	200
		(f) H.A.L. Township	11·31	2665	2690	15718	7977	7741	898	872	33	32
		(g) Hebbal*	7·87	2334	2371	13170	7351	5819	1076	956	204	185
		(h) H.M.T. Township*	1·95	1670	1677	9660	4940	4720	335	320	77	66
		(i) H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	0·74	446	446	2351	1203	1148	421	359	8	14

*Includes Outgrowths.

**Scheduled Tribes figures would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restriction.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and educated persons		MAIN WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry V (a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3619643	**2465161**	**2667076**	**543540**	**201027**	**29540**	**160490**	**115484**	**121334**	**70191**	**2184225**	**328325**	**28764**	**66759**	**2874477**	**4549080**
1175	787	845	62	8	1	—	—	6	7	831	54	8	20	790	1319
2474	1154	2888	857	652	26	1059	736	67	10	1113	85	14	199	2435	4195
2442	1659	1915	406	542	89	219	181	161	34	993	102	68	192	1876	3236
6958	3271	6325	2464	891	38	1234	1318	702	696	3498	412	38	429	7007	10172
3809	2435	3469	487	721	48	444	247	136	45	2168	147	140	365	3109	5456
						See (a) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
1344	971	1067	212	393	89	54	50	67	16	553	57	35	31	1039	1793
						See (a) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration									
2719	1369	2641	427	6	—	23	10	14	—	2598	417	11	16	1641	2998
5868	3801	5222	1058	603	51	254	115	1720	368	2645	524	102	237	4700	7948
4309	3556	2548	629	643	124	159	167	169	62	1577	276	14	153	3434	5375
4805	2528	4991	2637	1444	422	1993	2056	174	37	1380	122	46	284	4332	6324
3250	2021	2799	418	928	84	277	114	97	73	1497	147	15	151	2929	4757
9030	6711	6200	573	252	9	53	14	167	42	5728	508	46	30	7029	11473
9262	5667	6726	1374	988	189	691	411	860	344	4187	430	48	173	7230	11998
2054	841	2017	264	527	12	214	142	52	9	1224	101	21	143	2128	3398
3238	2842	1872	713	132	38	81	67	178	225	1481	383	32	137	2227	3352
4450	2172	3624	1086	628	119	775	598	157	74	2064	295	11	96	4019	6187
24468	14206	15167	1955	806	56	804	417	568	120	12989	1362	38	90	20099	30509
2561	1583	1958	193	550	72	125	28	21	7	1262	86	1	85	2251	3435
8780	5437	6380	1060	1042	48	1017	590	440	79	3881	343	100	409	6963	11553
3925	2664	3034	1814	1411	925	557	708	111	23	955	158	156	401	3556	5110
						See (c) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
1743	1219	1627	68	732	7	24	4	35	9	836	48	7	30	1698	3171
						See (a) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
1077902	**778420**	**754108**	**115331**	**7483**	**606**	**5986**	**1865**	**17695**	**6241**	**722944**	**106619**	**7863**	**6766**	**779426**	**1258257**
977492	710091	680659	104946	4238	279	2813	685	16250	5873	657358	98109	7272	6188	699492	1130036
7720	4854	4795	580	292	4	254	63	45	11	4204	502	41	46	5945	8811
6958	4295	5606	717	110	10	46	37	178	29	5272	641	34	31	5009	8558
8842	6524	8808	934	2	—	4	—	152	127	8650	807	154	66	10091	17232
16411	10234	12875	1854	787	90	483	135	115	33	11490	1596	65	25	13193	21038
6898	6150	3330	537	—	—	—	—	13	1	3317	536	3	—	4644	7204
5296	2853	3544	552	388	75	332	93	39	7	2785	377	15	107	3792	5160
4180	3590	2040	160	1	—	—	—	2	1	2037	159	3	1	2897	4559
722	634	576	220	1	—	—	—	—	—	575	220	3	—	624	928

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

L.C. No.	Sl. No	Name of the Town	Area of Town in Sq. Kms.	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(j) I.T.I. Notified Area*	5·20	5381	5400	28303	14521	13782	2388	2330	62	47
		(k) Jalahalli (Excluding the area under Bangalore(C), B.E.L. Township and H.M.T. Township)	0·99	1595	1613	8102	4300	3802	1168	1080	283	244
		(l) Kadenahalli (includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	2·75	1898	1938	10515	5381	5134	1118	1189	130	115
		(m) Kalagondahalli	1·91	2691	2693	15443	8034	7409	2853	2727	8	8
		(n) Kengeri*	19·14	2268	2303	12950	6929	6021	1115	1038	5	4
		(o) Krishnarajapura*	11·67	3555	3571	18182	9690	8492	1362	1288	98	109
		(p) Lingarajapura *	0·76	1455	1560	8561	4383	4178	395	370	13	14
		(q) Yalahanka*	23·46	4316	4364	23695	12649	11046	1766	1550	130	132
9/13/II	26.	Bangarapet	4·94	3617	3666	22570	11302	11268	1683	1773	19	18
9/15/I	27.	Bannur	1·52	2779	2805	15108	7770	7338	1237	1115	310	296
9/8/III	28.	Bantval	28·14	4771	4847	31378	15754	15624	378	342	139	132
9/4/II	29.	Basavakalyan	14·20	4761	4771	33298	17191	16107	1313	1248	40	32
9/5/III	30.	Basavana Bagevadi	126·51	3099	3178	18872	9549	9323	1696	1625	55	62
9/14/I	31.	Belakavadi	0·57	1174	1175	6396	3252	3144	599	56[illegible]	—	—
9/2/III	32.	Belgaum				See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration						
		Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	**91·13**	**43618**	**52266**	**300372**	**158573**	**141799**	**10501**	**10048**	**256 /**	**2311**
		(a) Belgaum*	83·93	40031	48124	274430	143451	130979	8762	8321	2299	2121
		(b) Belgaum Cantonment	7·20	3587	4142	25942	15122	10820	1739	1727	208	190
9/2/IV	33.	Belgaum Cantonment				See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration						
9/3/II	34.	Bellary	65·90	31867	32294	201579	103802	97777	11321	11047	3673	3437
9/14/II	35.	Belluru	2·69	986	990	5438	2827	2611	448	415	—	—
9/8/IV	36.	Beltangadi	8·87	1046	1057	5668	2936	2732	229	199	120	80
9/1/III	37.	B.E.L. Township				See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
9/11/V	38.	Belur	4·02	2390	2416	13590	6971	6619	673	643	50	32
9/13/III	39.	B.E.M.L. Nagar				See (a) Under K.G.F. Urban Agglomeration						
9/17/I	40.	Bhadravati				See (a) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration						
		Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration	**22·62**	**23188**	**23426**	**130606**	**68154**	**62452**	**8432**	**8104**	**635**	**582**
		(a) Bhadravati	5·36	9490	9641	53551	28025	25526	3092	3061	239	207
		(b) Bhadravati New Town	17·26	13968	13785	77055	41029	36926	5340	5043	396	375
9/17/II	41.	Bhadravati New Town				See (b) Under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration						
9/4/III	42.	Bhalki	9·28	3146	3170	18827	9904	8923	1508	1277	245	231
9/19/III	43.	Bhatkal	5·23	3234	3600	25665	12256	13409	212	217	86	75
9/4/IV	44.	Bidar	11·12	12662	12735	78856	41687	37169	3542	2986	428	338
9/5/IV	45.	Bijapur	44·78	24309	24701	147313	76647	70666	8687	7806	731	644
9/5/V	46.	Bilgi	0·58	1728	1749	10047	5105	4942	743	622	263	263
9/6/II	47.	Birur	1·91	2990	3009	18081	9224	8857	1493	1437	50	38
9/9/III	48.	Byadgi	2·81	2809	2887	17935	9198	8737	816	768	877	895
9/7/I	49.	Challakere	6·98	3978	4010	25043	13213	11830	1888	1644	3806	3562
9/15/II	50.	Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram	10·31	6836	6963	40422	20936	19486	3680	3126	561	530
9/17/III	51.	Channagiri	1·16	1819	1826	11869	6086	5783	560	482	274	256
9/1/V	52.	Channapatna	8·42	8195	8257	50725	26092	24633	3641	3388	203	206
9/11/VI	53.	Channarayapatna	2·58	2832	2872	16297	8581	7716	799	734	3	4
9/13/IV	54.	Chikballapur	8·50	6869	7007	40096	20684	19412	2492	2448	400	388
9/6/III	55.	Chikmagalur	9·32	10087	10227	60582	31470	29112	3057	2820	172	15
9/18/II	56.	Chiknayakanhalli	3·00	3063	3108	15596	8012	7584	738	658	169	154

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and educated persons		MAIN WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers(II)		Household Industry V(a)		Other Workers [III, IV V(b) VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
10910	8643	6549	904	17	1	23	1	58	6	6451	896	37	18	7935	12860
2914	1833	1920	209	26	1	36	—	1	—	1857	208	105	23	2275	3570
3789	2736	2358	363	54	1	111	21	13	2	2180	339	14	4	3009	4767
4762	2968	3778	392	7	—	2	—	59	13	3710	379	—	2	4256	7015
4096	2367	3404	779	695	112	687	382	116	19	1906	266	10	41	3515	5201
6139	3818	5126	768	176	4	374	123	37	23	4539	618	8	31	4556	7693
3361	2656	1960	361	8	—	20	—	57	8	1875	353	11	1	2412	3816
7412	4174	6780	1055	681	29	801	325	560	88	4738	613	88	182	5781	9809
7805	6057	4948	538	186	9	34	4	107	27	4621	498	21	56	6333	10674
3107	2167	4296	923	1228	70	1017	573	52	21	1999	259	17	84	3457	6331
10360	7174	7657	5370	690	257	367	393	1546	3715	5054	1005	104	454	7993	9800
8480	4327	7992	1547	738	43	551	249	772	812	5931	443	17	219	9182	14341
4598	2284	4757	1498	1922	248	1211	1075	97	24	1537	151	44	219	4748	7606
1525	834	1721	257	751	57	481	136	5	5	484	59	11	27	1520	2860
						See (a) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration									
117781	**80609**	**75597**	**8956**	**5081**	**692**	**802**	**734**	**4472**	**704**	**65242**	**6826**	**1070**	**1146**	**81906**	**131697**
105781	74158	68013	8134	4580	692	778	733	4333	699	58272	6010	677	1127	74761	121718
12000	6451	7584	822	501	—	24	1	89	5	6970	816	393	19	7145	9979
						See (b) Under Belgaum Urban Agglomeration									
62663	38326	48483	10224	1982	574	1990	1461	3098	1212	41413	6977	390	682	54929	86871
1793	1191	1442	270	385	24	188	98	67	36	802	112	20	24	1365	2317
2155	1553	1474	782	221	143	202	164	53	183	998	292	5	12	1457	1938
						See (b) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
4669	3583	3296	345	371	28	36	5	135	22	2754	290	4	34	3671	6240
						See (a) Under K.G.F. Urban Agglomeration									
						See (a) under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration									
45778	**31613**	**30678**	**3973**	**1532**	**143**	**2591**	**1672**	**758**	**133**	**25797**	**2025**	**327**	**337**	**37149**	**58142**
18006	12722	13333	1969	746	49	1493	941	544	81	10550	898	130	83	14562	23474
27772	18891	17345	2004	786	94	1098	731	214	52	15247	1127	197	254	22587	34668
						See (b) under Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration									
5637	2495	4494	827	584	53	535	375	184	68	3191	331	29	316	5381	7780
8429	8037	4584	574	287	23	132	35	210	20	3955	496	42	60	7630	12775
28542	17198	16139	1596	626	34	293	167	391	102	14829	1293	82	178	25466	35395
51795	30888	32477	3773	1635	86	866	325	1119	37	28857	2991	275	498	43895	66395
2602	1294	2466	912	738	110	518	621	137	50	1073	131	97	345	2542	3685
5315	3752	4707	1210	933	73	711	527	215	102	2848	508	85	323	4432	7324
5768	3780	4687	1547	562	49	750	976	148	30	3227	492	55	154	4456	7036
7998	4718	6520	1535	489	114	249	308	216	46	5566	1067	98	108	6595	10187
11294	7355	10306	1974	1545	77	1082	469	335	226	7344	1202	88	217	10542	17295
3765	2822	2890	280	884	50	381	93	198	28	1427	109	10	31	3186	5472
14050	9726	12364	2444	798	46	778	428	1054	348	9734	1622	187	304	13541	21885
5391	3665	4267	486	318	27	86	16	161	29	3702	414	27	19	4287	7211
13316	9340	9908	1863	950	97	995	561	660	143	7303	1062	86	94	10690	17355
21600	17062	15318	2671	841	88	302	161	403	77	13772	2345	100	111	16052	26330
5548	3808	4142	938	885	49	348	192	564	300	2345	397	106	720	3764	5926

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

L.C. No.	Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Area of Town in Sq. Kms.	No. of Occupied residential house	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9/2/V	57.	Chikodi	6·85	3737	3904	22789	11693	11096	1654	1648	27	19
9/10/III	58.	Chincholi	2·07	1830	1841	10[illegible]	5311	5123	743	650	24	24
9/13/V	59.	Chintamani	5·61	6438	6554	39208	20253	18955	2084	2103	680	670
9/10/IV	60.	Chitapur	2·93	3256	3306	18322	9183	9139	2036	1977	75	95
9/4/V	61.	Chitgoppa	5·35	2540	2570	16635	8255	8380	806	750	81	69
9/7/II	62.	Chitradurga	10·97	12201	12229	74580	39552	35028	4837	4281	3066	2588
9/8/VI	63.	Coondapoor	14·01	3872	3984	28315	14051	14264	935	945	157	143
9/19/IV	64.	Dandeli	8·52	9040	9356	47624	25032	22593	1838	1840	242	246
9/7/III	65.	Davangere	20·51	31700	31862	196621	103280	93341	9769	8915	4162	3743
9/8/VII	66.	Derebail	See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/16/I	67.	Devadurga	0·83	2107	2122	11935	5902	6033	666	639	218	236
9/1/VI	68.	Devanhalli	2·70	2623	2647	15192	7785	7407	1681	1589	210	200
9/1/VII	69.	Devarajivanahalli	See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/1/VIII	70.	Dodballapur	13·06	8107	8164	47168	24595	22573	2456	2182	168	144
9/3/III	71.	Donimalai Township	1·38	1074	1076	4386	2308	2078	394	345	92	78
9/9/IV	72.	Gadag-Betigeri	17·10	18869	19529	117368	60581	56787	4804	4669	1660	1589
9/9/V	73.	Gajendragarh	18·82	3266	3353	20226	10184	10042	1384	1384	294	294
9/19/V	74.	Ganeshgudi	1·36	1418	1419	4922	2839	2083	177	176	54	36
9/16/II	75.	Gangawati	3·77	10449	10624	58735	30126	28609	3480	3531	1215	1298
9/8/VIII	76.	Gangoli	4·07	1597	1644	11957	5963	5994	629	694	26	9
9/13/VI	77.	Gauribidanur	7·80	3209	3291	18738	9832	8906	1159	1051	799	785
9/2/VI	78.	Gokak	7·22	6693	6884	42496	21803	20693	1364	1307	837	849
9/2/VII	79.	Gokak Falls	3·92	1705	1838	11587	5934	5653	841	824	1610	1454
9/12/I	80.	Gonikoppal	3·26	1025	1063	5391	2992	2399	95	90	38	38
9/11/VII	81.	Gorur	3·87	1066	1074	5237	2759	2478	504	442	30	19
9/18/III	82.	Gubbi	4·38	2067	2097	11667	6031	5636	638	600	234	208
9/13/VII	83.	Gudibanda	0·64	1163	1177	6419	3253	3166	318	272	413	430
9/10/V	84.	Gulbarga	28·31	34898	35480	221325	116394	104931	14652	12496	1391	1284
9/5/VI	85.	Guledagudda	.1·59	4926	4948	29262	14497	14765	797	851	335	379
9/15/III	86.	Gundlupet	3·05	3590	3610	19965	10243	9722	928	896	2216	2219
9/10/VI	87.	Gurmatkal	2·34	2140	2162	11616	5814	5802	761	748	—	—
9/3/IV	88.	Hadagalli	19·83	2314	2323	13724	7103	6621	681	590	382	410
9/19/VI	89.	Haliyal	5·49	2510	2804	15655	8047	7608	936	879	57	68
9/1/X	90.	H.A.L. Township	See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/9/VI	91.	Hangal	24·36	2391	2715	17089	8747	8342	759	681	79	71
9/7/IV	92.	Harihar	7·77	8355	8404	52334	27537	24797	2348	2208	716	588
9/3/V	93.	Harpanahalli	40·93	4362	4431	27308	14429	12879	827	700	1081	1077
9/1/IX	94.	H.A. Sanitary Board (Excluding HAL Township)	See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/11/VIII	95.	Hassan	8·56	12512	12580	71534	37564	33970	2112	1848	112	110
9/16/III	96.	Hatti Gold Mines	6·29	1766	1773	9962	5283	4679	1361	1212	36	40
9/9/VII	97.	Haveri	10·54	5764	5964	36368	18886	17482	1717	1735	474	463
9/1/XI	98.	Hebbal	—See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/15/IV	99.	Heggadadevankote	1·22	1180	1203	6153	3248	2905	660	544	397	401
9/9/VIII	100.	Hirekerur	12·93	1690	1829	10270	5383	4887	293	245	174	131
9/7/V	101.	Hiriyur	1·23	4476	4494	25151	12973	12178	1604	1503	983	924
9/1/XII	102.	H.M.T. Township	—	See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration								
9/1/XIII	103.	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	—	See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration								
9/7/VI	104.	Holalkere	0·66	1578	1581	9809	5123	4686	477	458	428	410
9/11/IX	105.	Holenarsipur	7·80	3297	3348	20219	10165	10054	2112	2053	74	67
9/4/VI	106.	Homnabad	1·42	3421	3435	21829	11187	10642	1287	1186	83	87

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Lliterate and educated persons		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
7829	5118	5693	657	866	94	572	207	328	57	3927	299	39	136	5961	10303
2733	1245	2545	1177	543	214	586	819	47	17	1369	127	11	216	2755	3730
12394	8235	9433	1053	665	43	240	82	612	180	7916	748	33	167	10787	17735
3972	1769	4470	1465	636	71	1031	624	156	126	2647	644	22	452	4691	7222
3708	2195	3754	1200	635	48	1073	764	200	170	1846	218	26	105	4475	7075
28283	19682	16492	2165	652	52	377	173	554	152	14909	1788	125	167	22935	32696
9594	7170	6457	2196	304	268	253	360	117	170	5783	1398	121	199	7473	11869
16122	9992	11846	1583	71	10	39	9	223	39	11513	1525	554	435	12632	20575
65258	43035	49337	8668	1350	96	1119	694	2094	1589	44774	6289	405	474	53538	84199
						See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
2801	1354	2928	803	647	64	484	501	154	43	1643	195	11	159	2963	5071
4285	2748	4103	1131	1032	130	944	715	152	39	1975	247	13	55	3669	6221
						See (d) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
15279	9940	13450	1358	468	43	166	53	2012	240	10804	1022	94	294	11051	209
1710	1144	1133	106	8	—	—	—	7	2	1118	104	48	37	1127	1935
40811	25005	29391	7168	1663	9421	1388	1578	2133	947	24207	4222	496	1588	30694	48031
5941	2692	5193	1841	745	38	765	850	1247	487	2436	466	202	841	4789	7360
1933	969	1788	202	2	—	—	—	3	2	1783	200	—	—	1051	1881
13799	6361	15968	5273	1788	289	3844	3665	566	119	9770	1200	39	160	14119	23176
3676	2853	2521	721	70	3	28	26	22	13	2401	679	7	23	3435	5250
6268	4017	4569	540	792	95	379	234	126	17	3272	194	46	159	5217	8207
14140	8542	10180	2114	975	325	775	707	775	151	7655	931	66	183	11557	1839
3894	2268	2484	434	20	3	3	4	18	7	2443	420	47	14	3403	5205
1978	1229	1782	333	35	8	37	22	15	3	1695	300	10	6	1200	2060
1789	1144	1405	378	293	182	42	62	9	9	1061	125	30	54	1324	2046
4107	2949	2816	354	804	32	257	73	125	67	1630	182	12	58	3203	5224
1899	1233	1734	359	760	147	268	138	52	7	654	67	29	162	1490	2645
74004	41950	47694	5565	4416	94	869	331	1232	434	44177	4706	197	282	68503	99084
8936	4923	7565	2470	473	53	251	252	2579	1248	4262	917	50	193	6882	12102
5689	3304	5435	1001	839	30	440	223	188	107	3968	641	32	204	4776	8517
2595	1204	2915	1898	1022	630	233	585	315	387	1345	296	38	197	2861	3707
3500	1932	3398	940	1077	161	902	595	153	56	1266	128	39	132	3666	5549
4760	3230	4124	754	783	59	573	364	263	30	2505	301	42	263	3881	6591
						See (f) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
4573	3382	4724	767	1240	55	1172	497	164	49	2148	166	73	162	3950	7413
17699	11405	13111	1989	521	48	823	389	479	503	11288	1049	65	239	14361	22569
6769	3549	6656	2441	1885	150	926	694	396	513	3449	1084	30	193	7743	10245
						See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
27222	20713	16261	2175	457	24	124	47	574	115	15106	1989	91	150	21212	31645
3389	1864	2217	115	4	—	6	—	9	—	2198	115	16	6	3050	4558
12064	8124	9185	1622	689	39	1123	936	576	52	6797	595	97	277	9604	15583
						See (g) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
1774	1075	1612	331	432	25	231	222	41	8	908	76	20	34	1616	2540
3224	2319	2679	399	446	14	467	269	219	33	1547	83	99	295	2605	4193
7665	4867	6657	1698	739	100	2157	1077	399	166	3362	355	101	110	6215	10370
						See (h) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
						See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
3275	2341	2337	519	687	129	431	283	97	16	1122	91	50	58	2736	4109
6121	4645	4791	1264	1004	414	287	220	270	238	3230	392	178	520	5196	8270
6270	3227	4709	912	401	82	707	599	255	24	3346	207	36	171	6442	9559

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

L.C. No.	Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Area of Town in Sq. Kms.	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9/19/VII	107.	Honavar	9·06	2443	2626	15124	7629	7495	866	844	9	7
9/14/III	108.	Hongahalli	6·13	1250	1257	6247	3243	3004	595	530	15	14
9/17/IV	109.	Honnali	0·68	1601	1644	10942	5599	5343	166	118	24	33
9/17/V	110.	Hosanagara	3·50	795	799	4561	2347	2214	597	565	19	18
9/7/VII	111.	Hosdurga	5·26	2081	2106	12380	6411	5969	674	544	281	272
9/1/XIV	112.	Hoskote	3·12	3021	3058	17538	9049	8489	1008	913	138	123
9/3/VI	113.	Hospet	—	—	—	—	See (b) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration					
		Hospet Urban Agglomeration	**36·00**	**19700**	**19903**	**115351**	**58757**	**56594**	**6496**	**6334**	**7551**	**7841**
	(a)	Amaravati	22·53	3312	3368	18490	9547	8943	2082	1905	712	670
	(b)	Hospet*	13·47	16388	16535	96861	49210	47651	4414	4429	6839	7171
9/9/IX	114.	Hubli-Dharwad	190·94	84378	87183	527108	275703	251405	24062	22990	4716	4396
9/2/VIII	115.	Hukeri	2·97	2623	2770	15545	8019	7526	731	639	104	115
9/5/VII	116.	Hungund	2·36	2381	2402	14550	7310	7240	851	896	411	439
9/15/V	117.	Hunsur	7·36	4899	5010	27727	14304	13423	2187	2009	659	593
9/5/VIII	118.	Ilkal	2·72	5672	5804	36058	18166	17892	1515	1404	299	284
9/5/IX	119.	Indi	77·49	2844	2932	17767	9365	8402	2294	1867	413	399
9/1/XV	120.	I.T.I. Notified Area	See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/7/VIII	121.	Jagalur	0·94	1600	1622	9742	5111	4631	660	566	595	541
9/1/XVI	122.	Jalahalli	See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/5/X	123.	Jamkhandi	4.56	6327	6463	38542	19339	19203	2092	2306	165	179
9/10/VII	124.	Jevargi	1·78	1468	1475	8293	4294	3999	759	679	155	122
9/17/VI	125.	Jog Falls	57·46	3220	3230	16276	8628	7648	1335	1275	116	108
9/1/XX	126.	Kadenahalli (including Ramamurthy Nagar)	See (l) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/6/IV	127.	Kadur	1·79	3359	3403	19406	10110	9296	1579	1470	46	34
9/1/XVII	128.	Kalagondahalli	See (M) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/9/X	129.	Kalghatgi	23·92	1803	1931	11035	5597	5438	922	902	6	8
9/3/VII	130.	Kamalapuram	88·77	3078	3126	17474	8866	8608	2023	2008	1567	1567
9/5/XI	131.	Kamatgi	0·30	1746	1776	11090	5433	5657	430	455	411	420
9/3/VIII	132.	Kampli	23·66	4987	5004	27110	13614	13496	2093	2189	415	419
9/1/XVIII	133.	Kanakapura	3·71	5086	5107	30161	15813	14348	1373	1303	90	84
9/8/IX	134.	Kankanadi	See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/8/X	135.	Karkal	23·06	3372	3399	20713	10115	10598	685	614	163	153
9/19/VIII	136.	Karwar	14·35	8427	8858	47210	24831	22379	1343	1333	33	23
9/8/XI	137.	Kavuru	—	—	—	See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						
9/1/XIX	138.	Kengeri	—	—	—	See (n) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration						
9/5/XII	139.	Kerur	1·80	2188	2210	13196	6552	6644	695	741	202	199
9/2/IX	140.	Khanapur	3·54	1896	2302	12513	6519	5994	335	303	294	278
9/12/II	141.	Kodlipet	0·42	370	407	2254	1184	1070	69	62	—	—
9/13/VIII	142.	Kolar	4·24	10352	10490	65834	34071	31763	2954	2492	639	578
9/13/IX	143.	Kolar Gold Fields	See (g) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration									
		Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeraion	**52·13**	**22710**	**22850**	**144385**	**73220**	**71165**	**31628**	**31204**	**146**	**112**
	(a)	B.E.M.L., Nagar	8·50	1167	1170	5607	2897	2710	348	349	14	11
	(b)	Kolar Gold Fields	36·98	11772	11819	77679	39444	38235	24427	23861	30	31
	(c)	Robertsonpet	6·65	9771	9861	67099	30879	30220	6853	6994	102	70
9/15/VI	144.	Kollegal	24·47	6125	6168	36109	18602	17507	4061	3692	1797	1687
9/11/X	145.	Konnur	4·83	1228	1233	6931	3546	3385	775	688	1	—
9/2/X	146.	Konnur	4·50	3572	3682	20252	10375	9877	1241	1231	1823	1723
9/6/V	147.	Koppa	1·99	848	866	4759	2489	2270	153	154	7	8
9/16/IV	148.	Koppal	10·73	5702	5864	35975	18524	17451	1692	1648	480	382
9/18/IV	149.	Koratagere	1·20	1478	1491	8085	4140	3945	434	434	728	711
9/8/XII	150.	Kotekara	—	—	See (b) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration						—	—

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and educated persons		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5522	4442	3485	481	111	15	12	8	182	9	3180	449	62	111	4082	6903
1895	1156	1613	321	114	4	36	3	23	6	1440	308	22	41	1608	2642
3343	2235	2777	493	635	50	459	354	63	9	1620	80	43	69	2779	4781
1714	1292	1004	144	100	10	158	54	45	15	701	65	17	30	1326	2040
4009	2769	3200	357	385	21	72	37	93	27	2650	272	39	87	3172	5525
5634	4025	4514	859	813	61	394	137	291	139	3016	522	22	96	4513	7534
See (b) Under Hospet Urban Agglomeration															
31599	**18647**	**29447**	**8372**	**2717**	**985**	**5611**	**4820**	**822**	**336**	**20297**	**2231**	**224**	**310**	**29086**	**47912**
5460	3309	4220	1067	353	220	722	477	47	21	3098	349	51	24	5276	7852
26139	15338	25227	7305	2364	765	4889	4343	775	315	17199	1882	173	286	23810	40060
184650	121042	126356	20585	7701	1060	6923	4779	4351	1856	107381	12890	1268	1696	148079	229124
4413	2335	3969	927	1167	245	424	234	234	240	2144	208	169	867	3881	5732
4689	2382	3401	1307	1085	215	813	934	138	33	1365	125	8	53	3901	5880
7881	5358	7033	1343	1336	107	647	160	329	104	4721	972	58	48	7213	12032
10720	4946	9396	3013	362	107	303	342	4092	1810	4639	754	89	1317	8681	13562
4811	2268	4298	489	1157	53	789	236	200	29	2152	171	29	772	5038	7141
See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration															
3244	2031	2423	716	528	77	467	461	141	16	1287	162	85	183	2603	3732
See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration															
11467	6832	8372	1833	798	101	790	400	441	215	6343	1117	144	569	10823	16801
2103	877	2124	708	335	19	512	535	36	10	1241	144	16	85	2154	3206
5222	3416	4059	757	314	35	240	128	59	7	3446	587	109	44	4460	6847
See (i) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration															
5761	3966	5412	1378	910	317	406	422	307	70	3789	569	100	355	4598	7563
See (m) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration															
2916	1939	3014	436	813	21	413	233	398	50	1390	132	36	209	2547	4793
3490	1768	5131	2414	1224	140	2317	2056	127	27	1463	191	44	121	3691	6073
2918	1149	3011	1101	509	58	308	351	1409	541	785	151	42	557	2380	3999
6316	3275	7197	2083	1147	103	2718	1712	228	52	3104	216	19	98	6398	11315
8547	5548	7812	2050	689	36	361	133	702	358	6060	1523	9	43	7992	12255
See (c) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration															
7674	6945	4438	2213	329	181	212	271	170	385	3727	1376	115	223	5562	8162
19229	13830	11339	1969	363	251	138	116	964	68	999874	1534	334	598	13158	19812
See (d) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration															
See (e) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration															
3377	1581	3463	1782	658	226	467	629	1010	675	1328	252	71	234	3018	4628
4568	2945	3004	463	457	86	105	100	223	20	2219	257	31	249	3484	5282
892	691	714	102	131	23	31	31	7	3	545	45	3	4	467	964
22388	16629	14825	1866	721	54	767	229	937	217	12400	1366	222	338	19024	29559
See (b) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration															
53217	**40678**	**26252**	**2464**	**251**	**35**	**147**	**54**	**376**	**98**	**25478**	**2277**	**299**	**228**	**46669**	**68473**
2354	1988	1344	62	—	—	—	—	—	1	1344	61	2	3	1551	2645
28869	21786	12612	975	5	—	15	—	31	8	12561	967	177	54	26655	37206
21994	16904	12296	1427	246	35	132	54	345	89	11573	1249	120	171	18463	28622
11006	7445	9200	1986	1092	60	732	476	327	155	7049	1295	31	72	9371	15449
2092	1442	1863	195	527	11	190	23	127	60	1019	101	28	304	1655	2886
4993	2189	5390	575	1404	107	511	207	158	36	3317	225	41	491	4944	8811
1950	1499	1243	194	50	2	33	23	32	10	1128	159	—	1	1246	2075
10010	5706	8867	1920	1335	164	750	884	817	319	5965	553	97	688	9560	14843
2751	1887	2100	722	496	244	284	222	114	58	1206	198	65	160	1975	3063
See (e) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeraton															

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

L.C. No.	Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Area of Town in Sq. Kms.	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2a	2 b	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9/3/IX	151.	Kotturu	35·26	2659	2693	15445	7975	7470	652	622	400	367
9/15/VII	152.	Krishnarajanagara	8·60	3376	3412	18860	9775	9085	1445	1288	271	244
9/1/XXI	153.	Krishnarajapura			See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							
9/14/IV	154.	Krishnarajpet	4·26	2308	2319	12800	6723	6077	977	947	21	18
9/2/XI	155.	Kudachi	3·14	2351	2527	18491	9568	8923	705	670	336	353
9/3/X	156.	Kudligi	32·17	2312	2332	13981	7042	6939	941	934	2021	2126
9/12/III	157.	Kudmanglur	10·98	958	959	4522	2350	2172	267	231	101	126
9/6/VI	158.	Kudremukh Mines Area	46·05	2340	2343	7972	5058	2914	220	164	83	75
9/17/VII	159.	Kumsi	0·77	838	841	4963	2476	2487	242	217	121	116
9/19/IX	160.	Kumta	15·34	3703	3860	23385	11726	11659	887	857	29	11
9/9/XI	161.	Kundgol	4·10	2221	2402	14325	7317	7008	665	689	8	15
9/18/V	162.	Kunigal	2·86	3236	3261	18076	9150	8926	905	836	30	38
9/12/IV	163.	Kushalnagar	3·26	1363	1402	6936	3789	3147	485	469	28	26
9/16/V	164.	Kushtagi	11·34	2059	2079	11781	5897	5884	772	830	204	208
9/9/XII	165.	Lakshmeshwar	5·35	4018	4252	25444	13074	12370	1236	1235	31	22
9/1/XXII	166.	Lingarajapura			See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration							
9/16/VI	167.	Lingsugur	7·37	3060	3105	16878	8474	8404	1150	1175	249	220
9/2/XII	168.	Londa	5·10	1141	1197	5932	3031	2901	263	270	56	59
9/14/V	169.	Maddur	5·70	3176	3252	17402	9030	8372	1006	1050	110	97
9/18/VI	170.	Madhugiri	4·38	3181	3237	18082	9440	8642	1068	915	782	692
9/12/V	171.	Madikeri	14·48	4847	4976	24724	12903	11821	870	825	181	183
9/1/XXIII	172.	Magadi	2·70	3064	3130	17623	9158	8465	874	646	273	229
9/5/XIII	173.	Mahalingpur	1·14	2888	2934	17809	9008	8801	1080	1109	90	89
9/8/XIII	174.	Malpe	9·22	2676	2679	17985	8877	9108	775	745	64	61
9/13/X	175.	Malur	3·11	2673	2707	15093	7710	7383	889	805	99	69
9/14/VI	176.	Malvalli	2·00	4108	4130	25114	12911	12203	2623	2703	79	75
9/13/XI	177.	Manchenahalli	6·64	1072	1075	5880	2975	2905	505	495	163	165
9/14/VII	178.	Mandya	16·84	17391	17779	100285	52517	47768	6170	5529	276	286
9/8/XIV	179.	Mangalore			See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration							
		Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	N.A.	47831	50229	306078	152541	153537	5380	5380	825	738
	(a)	Alpe	4·65	1213	1225	7032	3555	3477	59	69	46	52
	(b)	Derebail	5·77	1758	1774	10220	5056	5164	377	411	85	71
	(c)	Kankanadi	2·53	1858	1895	11520	5433	6087	166	158	2	3
	(d)	Kavuru	4·42	1137	1145	6747	3229	3518	197	189	4	3
	(e)	Kotekara	10·15	1114	1116	7289	3646	3643	135	118	26	26
	(f)	Mangalore*	N.A.	30120	32018	193699	96690	97009	3462	3463	455	333
	(g)	New Mangalore Port	11·37	1287	1310	6945	3730	3215	255	223	46	42
	(h)	Padavu	8·47	3242	3263	18618	9143	9475	375	423	114	141
	(i)	Peramunnuru	3·31	1051	1119	7469	3774	3695	9	3	24	37
	(j)	Someshwar	8·35	1733	1788	11031	5364	5667	19	14	7	11
	(k)	Ullal	7·80	3318	3576	25508	12921	12587	326	309	16	19
9/16/VII	180.	Manvi	2·45	3879	3904	21345	10766	10579	1088	1151	874	836
9/7/IX	181.	Mayakonda	0·21	773	773	4642	2394	2248	191	147	208	187
9/14/VIII	182.	Melukote	4·28	612	612	2958	1461	1497	73	73	14	19
9/7/X	183.	Molakalmuru	1·68	1274	1283	7441	3842	3599	546	455	406	397
9/2/XIII	184.	Mudalgi	8·85	2911	2986	17812	8977	8835	816	878	102	78
9/8/XV	185.	Mudbidri	18·64	2094	2108	13575	6592	6983	680	677	79	86
9/5/XIV	186.	Muddebihal	6·84	2503	2522	14962	7768	7194	920	754	175	150
9/16/VIII	187.	Mudgal	7·54	1880	1890	11458	5632	5826	561	610	813	786
9/5/XV	188.	Mudhol	3·83	3474	3529	21356	10745	10611	1604	1613	137	134
9/6/VII	189.	Mudigere	0·92	1306	1358	7083	3809	3274	264	235	65	53
9/13/XII	190.	Mulbagal	3·78	4214	4264	26762	13572	13190	1346	1335	109	110

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and educated persons		MAIN WORKERS													
		Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5414	3188	3855	1258	739	72	867	842	342	140	1907	204	41	72	4079	6140
6132	4304	4695	621	821	46	389	184	175	53	3310	338	28	149	5052	8315
							See (o) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration								
3846	2138	3427	446	1135	80	472	224	200	21	1620	121	25	283	3271	5348
3451	1940	5149	298	2289	22	1484	202	139	10	1237	64	23	134	4396	8491
3596	2190	3264	1056	1406	365	301	348	128	93	1429	250	20	97	3758	5786
1266	826	1389	356	392	61	106	69	13	1	878	225	3	8	958	1808
3744	1351	3762	300	40	—	1	—	6	—	3715	300	1	1	1295	2613
1288	882	1268	239	616	81	246	108	41	5	365	45	23	43	1185	2205
8348	6436	5387	1057	744	322	137	79	262	35	4244	621	167	403	6172	10199
3929	2092	4128	1960	1150	118	1747	1756	134	12	1097	74	6	164	3183	4884
5725	4340	4372	1193	612	55	574	270	276	377	2910	491	5	113	4773	7620
2604	1664	2031	384	101	22	47	49	41	9	1842	304	62	38	1696	2725
3216	1847	2867	750	844	76	560	505	145	55	1318	114	23	34	3007	5100
7037	4016	6954	3287	1592	217	1718	2296	632	446	3012	328	64	295	6056	8788
							See (p) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration								
3973	1980	4256	1392	1229	299	609	816	176	28	2242	249	45	280	4173	6732
1905	1282	1471	241	104	10	43	34	18	9	1306	188	3	10	1557	2650
5005	3536	4697	939	476	41	795	356	220	213	3206	329	5	33	4328	7400
6580	4507	4380	670	662	49	472	193	282	133	2964	295	11	62	5049	7910
9752	7725	6817	1641	172	34	40	31	129	22	6476	1554	134	63	5952	10117
5150	3335	4781	885	771	28	137	28	528	205	3345	624	53	270	4324	7310
4973	2436	4897	1448	620	156	471	555	1191	486	2615	251	11	123	4100	7230
6151	5182	4012	2045	233	121	209	258	244	607	3326	1059	89	172	4776	6891
4324	2943	3823	649	651	16	586	162	190	44	2396	427	14	149	3873	6585
6689	4288	6087	721	1479	46	950	206	261	63	3397	406	112	107	6712	11375
1688	1112	1609	413	512	41	477	316	57	16	563	40	9	37	1357	2455
30224	20534	24473	3411	2047	105	1983	718	524	229	19919	2359	147	124	27897	34233
							See (f) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration								
116739	**99110**	**76084**	**42329**	**1642**	**862**	**1055**	**1003**	**2133**	**12182**	**71254**	**28282**	**572**	**1277**	**75885**	**109931**
2622	1976	1731	1061	55	30	44	40	32	155	1600	836	23	70	1801	2346
3641	2973	2608	1860	158	90	69	86	68	284	2313	1400	30	24	2418	3280
4117	3824	2757	2003	42	46	30	100	83	210	2602	1647	15	20	2661	4064
2151	1839	1632	1250	82	34	77	106	75	775	1398	335	18	38	1579	2230
2469	1801	1763	1429	209	117	160	103	154	728	1240	481	—	2	1883	2212
78117	68246	48163	23494	527	227	280	261	1009	6567	46347	16439	421	860	48106	72655
2464	1636	2166	933	56	50	32	59	19	195	2059	629	5	4	1559	2278
6503	6428	4757	3124	115	32	96	45	173	1657	4373	1390	37	65	4349	6286
2380	1572	1804	1355	111	47	61	37	76	134	1556	1137	1	15	1969	2325
3644	2959	2446	1908	123	60	105	89	154	648	2044	1111	15	61	2923	3698
8631	5856	6277	3912	164	129	101	77	290	829	5722	2877	7	118	6637	8557
4241	2236	5791	2890	1011	279	1930	2319	165	59	2685	233	27	95	4948	7594
1283	754	1234	429	660	97	307	297	33	5	234	30	34	106	1126	1713
1026	664	724	192	232	128	6	7	112	15	374	42	7	52	730	1253
2617	1676	1812	439	140	27	39	37	248	105	1385	270	7	65	2023	3095
3311	1353	4945	1772	1496	180	1940	1441	205	43	1304	108	35	134	3997	6929
4817	4238	3081	1922	305	199	326	387	204	871	2246	465	50	161	3461	4900
5141	2645	3395	657	323	58	312	242	143	41	2617	316	14	57	4359	6480
2336	1115	2718	874	1003	137	405	523	161	88	1149	126	17	187	2897	4765
5439	2976	5218	1431	1044	130	1097	819	263	138	2814	344	74	287	5453	8893
2884	2084	2048	347	95	6	24	10	60	5	1869	326	11	8	1750	2919
7721	5099	6377	1487	1140	269	525	337	582	434	4130	447	59	206	7136	11497

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

L.C. No.	Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Area of Town in Sq. Kms.	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9/9/XIII	191.	Mulgund	77·20	2227	2391	14535	7262	7273	531	586	—	—
9/8/XVI	192.	Mulki	10·10	1983	2025	12098	5653	6445	332	300	20	16
9/9/XIV	193.	Mundargi	42·05	2349	2367	13617	6946	6671	882	848	1027	1001
9/19/X	194.	Mundgod	11·99	1715	1769	10332	5425	4907	1006	972	69	64
9/16/IX	195.	Munirabad Project Area	4·40	1350	1354	7471	3883	3588	566	516	36	35
9/15/VIII	196.	Mysore	See (a) Under Mysore Urban Agglomeration									
		Mysore Urban Agglomeration	**82·27**	**79000**	**80370**	**479081**	**247323**	**231758**	**23913**	**22343**	**3304**	**3064**
	(a)	Mysore (C)	40·05	72316	73674	441754	228348	213406	21324	19811	2988	2732
9/14/IX	197.	Nagamangala	2·52	1958	1977	11084	5837	5247	449	325	8	5
9/15/IX	198.	Nanjangud	9·69	6488	6592	34939	17941	16998	2856	2783	483	478
9/6/VIII	199.	Narasimharajapura	1·72	1064	1081	6102	3174	2928	336	322	15	6
9/9/XV	200.	Naregal	85·72	2455	2465	14183	7384	6799	898	785	810	759
9/9/XVI	201.	Nargund	5·28	4066	4166	23531	11915	11616	968	987	658	660
9/9/XVII	202.	Navalgund	2·63	2606	2656	15758	8217	7541	1023	956	414	392
9/1/XXIV	203.	Nelamangala	2·85	2239	2250	12574	6497	6077	877	848	182	168
9/8/XVII	204.	New Mangalore Port	See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/2/XI	205.	Nipani	4·92	6549	7595	41783	21141	20642	2930	2837	13	12
9/17/VIII	206.	Nyamati	1·93	1171	1177	7669	3928	3741	293	250	435	457
9/8/XVIII	207.	Padavu	See (h) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/14/X	208.	Pandavapura	4·34	2528	2549	14164	7335	6829	827	667	62	70
9/18/VII	209.	Pavagada	6·57	2576	2631	14435	7534	6901	1075	995	1208	1165
9/8/XIX	210.	Peramunnuru	See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/15/X	211.	Piriyapatna	5·99	1764	1828	10039	5230	4809	304	285	85	98
9/12/VI	212.	Ponnampet	2·33	931	948	4367	2303	2064	259	251	54	52
9/8/XX	213.	Puttur	9·74	3244	3428	20103	10391	9712	784	714	338	355
9/5/XVI	214.	Rabkavi-Banhatti	3·62	7728	7896	51693	26287	25406	2308	2413	618	595
9/16/X	215.	Raichur	28·43	21549	21795	124762	64529	60233	9759	9499	1260	1191
9/1/XXV	216.	Ramanagaram	4·96	7200	7250	44005	22796	21209	3732	3470	30	22
9/2/XVI	217.	Ramdurg	3·57	4623	4759	27555	13898	13657	1542	1590	150	133
9/9/XVIII	218.	Ranibennur	3·36	8302	8728	58118	30061	28057	1492	1435	668	632
9/2/XV	219.	Raybag	3·95	1626	1714	9635	5112	4523	767	773	20	19
9/13/XIII	220.	Robertsonpet	See (c) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration									
9/9/XIX	221.	Ron	68·65	2773	2808	16363	8189	8174	905	851	128	121
9/2/XVII	222.	Sadalgi	9·19	2410	2539	13911	7133	6778	1033	1040	8	2
9/17/IX	223.	Sagar	8·48	6197	6246	35648	18358	17290	1206	1079	169	165
9/11/XI	224.	Sakleshpur	1·18	2211	2264	12025	6447	5578	732	2	3	4428
9/8/XXI	225.	Saligram	14·69	1963	1977	13228	5932	7296	344	368	33	52
9/2/XVIII	226.	Sambre	9·28	736	1080	6309	3236	3073	219	235	—	—
9/3/XI	227.	Sandur	22·13	2956	2990	17698	9165	8533	892	918	831	794
9/12/VII	228.	Sanivarsante	0·72	522	543	2691	1420	1271	127	96	16	13
9/2/XIX	229.	Sankeshwar	6·36	3803	4174	24018	12439	11579	1429	1310	118	104
9/15/XI	230.	Sargur	0·78	1445	1461	7544	3819	3725	777	766	297	295
9/2/XX	231.	Saundatti-Yellamma	13·57	4256	4490	26404	13271	13133	694	669	345	373
9/9/XX	232.	Savanur	5·49	2958	3450	25053	12914	12139	1040	1008	5	3
9/10/VIII	233.	Sedam	11·00	2684	2707	15823	8043	7780	1455	1345	31	28
9/10/IX	234.	Shahabad	8·12	6788	6873	38807	19891	18916	5841	5601	71	51
9/10/X	235.	Shahabad A.C.C.	7·85	1614	1615	8509	4490	4019	633	600	14	7
9/10/XI	236.	Shahpur	3·73	2940	2949	17981	8800	9181	669	701	98	97
9/9/XXI	237.	Shiggaon	31·39	2280	2354	14985	7739	7246	525	475	133	97
9/17/X	238.	Shikarpur	17·89	3627	3647	22485	11477	11008	770	652	267	268
9/17/XI	239.	Shimoga	16·26	25346	25748	151783	79430	72353	7220	6594	1262	1172
9/9/XXII	240.	Shirhatti	2·81	2096	2209	13307	6834	6473	344	257	42	40
9/10/XII	241.	Shorapur	5·80	4245	4270	25595	12855	12740	1005	982	1446	1515

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and educated persons		MAIN WORKERS													
		Total Main worker (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3672	1859	3961	2178	1590	279	1597	1758	153	79	621	62	68	234	3233	4861
4391	4366	2341	1772	325	179	116	272	127	639	1773	682	84	78	3228	4595
3949	1956	3630	1636	741	169	765	933	303	232	1821	302	24	205	3292	4830
3045	1985	2747	627	526	27	699	410	179	33	1343	157	132	270	2546	4010
2583	1573	1749	129	22	6	105	13	26	5	1596	105	2	2	2132	3457
See (a) Under Mysore Urban Agglomeration															
167166	**127258**	**112534**	**19260**	**3616**	**153**	**1134**	**269**	**2939**	**1460**	**104845**	**17378**	**1186**	**1427**	**133603**	**211071**
155543	118302	103675	17660	3112	114	865	205	2652	1290	97046	16051	1121	1215	123552	194531
3590	2499	2590	225	381	21	124	33	197	38	1888	133	82	134	3165	4888
10529	7380	9328	1396	832	59	372	127	199	176	7925	1034	51	192	8562	15410
2272	1733	1542	324	189	16	166	119	88	31	1099	158	19	17	1613	2587
4650	2103	3788	857	1416	157	1296	610	100	10	976	80	116	2086	3480	3856
6322	2978	6556	2320	1560	362	1373	1432	232	48	3391	478	74	677	5285	8619
4753	2500	4242	1311	922	167	1136	906	298	78	1886	160	32	110	3943	6120
4382	3182	2986	377	297	20	84	18	425	100	2180	239	17	23	3494	5677
See (g) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration															
15185	9480	9889	4494	600	72	398	97	880	1457	8011	2868	200	169	11052	15979
2590	1848	2169	447	545	28	468	316	208	41	948	62	28	184	1731	3110
See (h) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration															
4017	2667	3616	629	842	40	268	218	117	24	2389	347	16	109	3703	6091
4787	2905	3531	573	516	45	317	194	211	44	2487	290	134	182	3869	6146
See (i) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration															
2706	1746	2800	723	884	216	249	167	72	41	1595	299	235	417	2195	3669
1562	1156	1258	382	55	15	140	74	22	4	1041	289	3	2	1042	1680
8203	6333	4984	1909	208	95	68	103	192	918	4516	793	43	156	5364	7647
13604	6525	14378	4412	1028	276	1024	1015	3629	1452	8697	1669	59	440	11850	20554
36319	20165	30138	6286	1124	148	798	485	1005	291	27211	5362	163	323	34228	53624
10402	7461	11472	2316	572	70	853	274	728	225	9319	1747	7	41	11317	18852
8548	4505	6925	1859	615	132	477	484	1778	767	4055	476	53	698	6920	11100
17890	11356	14997	4128	1582	188	1459	1004	1440	1103	10516	1833	131	1158	14933	22771
3085	1594	2407	208	471	17	363	82	117	19	1456	90	30	208	2675	4107
See (c) Under Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration															
4880	2476	4301	1661	1472	204	1187	1277	170	54	1472	126	59	739	3829	5774
3982	1780	4266	832	2388	457	958	322	106	9	814	44	62	1135	2805	4811
13336	10312	8400	1020	266	28	243	95	501	91	7390	806	125	300	9833	15970
4428	2980	3362	504	120	8	168	150	27	11	3047	335	60	32	3025	5042
3636	2976	2762	1933	811	281	707	1235	106	36	1138	381	17	102	3153	5261
1824	1073	1594	161	709	50	98	67	79	5	708	39	113	146	1529	2766
4937	2504	4304	1245	902	90	573	511	188	89	2641	555	57	114	4804	7174
1007	672	797	226	79	4	13	15	39	15	666	192	12	33	611	1012
8136	4811	6154	882	1173	131	448	318	371	38	4162	395	93	683	6192	10014
1829	1026	2111	585	441	43	175	193	22	150	1473	199	5	70	1703	3070
7268	4152	6816	1767	1831	219	1205	1101	315	69	3465	378	113	625	6342	10741
5031	3335	6946	1410	1273	67	2537	624	319	453	2817	266	48	165	5920	10564
4292	2073	3737	836	442	55	701	552	85	42	2509	187	17	140	4289	6804
10614	4883	8702	1058	372	28	503	239	201	59	7626	732	257	218	10932	17640
3527	2487	1930	102	5	—	1	—	4	2	1920	100	5	4	2555	3913
4441	2190	4281	1663	561	77	642	916	373	361	2705	309	22	277	4497	7241
3309	2201	4285	1274	1028	106	1139	638	207	142	1911	388	13	166	3441	5806
6722	4999	6043	924	1574	117	1012	522	200	35	3257	250	110	107	5324	9977
54714	41286	38465	6377	1526	127	1867	1380	1450	469	33622	4401	486	443	40479	65533
3539	1738	3401	1065	861	113	1008	632	127	68	1405	252	11	40	3422	5368
7050	3752	5971	1522	474	60	341	203	745	607	4411	652	19	130	6865	11088

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

L.C. No.	Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Area of Town in Sq. Kms.	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9/11/XII	242.	Shravanbelgola	2·25	863	872	5441	3065	2376	191	168	90	83
9/14/XI	243.	Shrirangapattana	11·62	3299	3334	18137	9195	8942	645	585	60	64
9/19/XI	244.	Siddapur	18·52	1897	2062	11289	5873	5416	334	273	25	30
9/13/XIV	245.	Sidlaghatta	2·03	3555	3589	22490	11614	10876	1087	1119	270	251
9/5/XVII	246.	Sindgi	1·46	2719	2761	15811	8794	7017	1257	946	862	774
9/16/XI	247.	Sindhnur	3·67	4600	4690	25875	13307	12568	866	866	733	723
9/18/VIII	248.	Sira	5·92	4660	4697	27665	14362	13303	1831	1571	743	669
9/17/XII	249.	Siralkoppa	1·80	1727	1734	10518	5347	5171	587	544	33	18
9/19/XII	250.	Sirsi	9·28	6565	6747	38907	20047	18860	2643	2539	89	71
9/3/XII	251.	Siruguppa	30·06	4311	4385	23350	11853	11497	2324	2387	306	298
9/8/XXII	252.	Someshwar	See (j) Under Mangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/12/VIII	253.	Somvarpet	1·33	1411	1453	6936	3684	3252	219	197	17	8
917/XIII	254.	Sorab	1·89	1184	1210	6686	3462	3224	250	255	22	24
9/6/IX	255.	Sringeri	0·46	865	883	4272	2349	1923	48	47	10	1
9/13/XV	256.	Srinivaspur	1·84	2078	2109	12433	6331	6162	760	726	28	23
9/8/XXIII	257.	Sulya	17·13	1762	1855	10394	5412	4982	665	626	381	318
9/12/IX	258.	Suntikoppa	0·16	496	505	2166	1186	980	61	63	3	2
9/8/XXIV	259.	Suratkal	13·37	3841	3943	25998	13370	12628	526	431	109	85
9/5/XVIII	260.	Talikota	2·79	3034	3082	18336	9433	8903	952	893	236	247
9/6/X	261.	Tarikere	2·28	3879	3926	23929	12367	11562	859	766	244	201
9/3/XIII	262.	Tekkalakote	43·25	2736	2749	14754	7311	7443	767	793	1767	1809
9/5/XIX	263.	Terdal	1·06	3070	3130	19083	9629	9454	1938	2012	16	9
9/18/IX	264.	Tiptur	3·52	5593	5753	30468	16131	14337	1321	1164	370	337
9/17/XIV	265.	Tirthahalli	5·91	2199	2228	12174	6287	5887	533	506	26	17
9/15/XII	266.	Tirumakudal-Narsipur	1·00	1665	1700	8910	4656	4254	259	287	114	108
9/8/XXV	267.	Tonse West	6·52	1305	1307	8306	3844	4462	321	313	23	17
9/18/X	268.	Tumkur	15·32	18788	19060	108670	57555	51115	5174	4665	1077	947
9/18/XI	269.	Turuvekere	3·77	1692	1708	8988	4555	4433	579	538	88	62
9/8/XXVI	270.	Udupi	9·71	5465	5616	33413	16625	16788	482	411	330	369
9/8/XXVII	271.	Ullal	See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/1/XXVI	272.	Vijayapura	14·55	2965	3011	17212	8754	8458	848	893	6 6	373
9/12/X	273.	Virajpet	2·83	2277	2312	11676	6217	5459	415	377	172	175
9/10/XII	274.	Wadi	13·70	3314	3342	18092	9328	8764	3946	3839	31	27
9/10/XIV	275.	Wadi A.C.C.	6·91	797	797	3343	2000	1343	324	306	—	—
9/10/XV	276.	Yadgir	14·95	6733	6827	40569	20716	19853	2939	2769	420	418
9/1/XXVII	277.	Yalahanka	See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration									
9/15/XIII	278.	Yelandur	0·34	1252	1267	6710	3497	3213	736	621	1248	1229
9/16/XII	279.	Yelbarga	1·15	1422	1433	7551	3752	3799	436	499	32	39
9/19/XIII	280.	Yellapur	64·60	1979	2102	11792	6166	5626	413	419	19	10
9/18/XII	281.	Y.N. Hosakote	0·95	1241	1252	7508	3890	3618	309	294	548	560

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and educated persons		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry V (a)		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1878	933	1909	216	334	22	105	28	35	6	1435	160	6	16	1150	2144
5386	3724	4448	855	859	79	838	398	124	51	2627	327	17	9	4730	8078
4094	2899	2927	428	661	120	197	59	174	24	1895	225	159	430	2787	4558
6236	4190	6109	1403	956	99	288	136	155	25	4710	1143	29	151	5476	9322
5359	1995	3575	887	739	72	761	572	98	30	1977	213	20	168	5199	5962
6259	3002	7051	1592	1151	182	1588	1040	219	47	4093	323	21	592	6235	10384
8643	5638	7086	2164	758	146	299	206	933	613	5096	1199	26	296	7250	10843
2861	2295	2556	309	468	9	426	184	204	9	1458	107	6	5	2785	4857
15105	11979	9522	7460	317	41	174	28	448	74	8583	1267	240	205	10385	17095
5072	2430	6247	2953	745	294	2206	2217	193	47	3103	395	58	218	5548	8326
See (j) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeraton															
2567	1622	1967	634	13	1	7	1	22	9	1925	623	98	100	1619	2518
2386	1836	1691	157	230	4	55	14	159	31	1247	108	—	11	1771	3056
1922	1342	1155	169	94	8	25	7	13	5	1023	149	5	3	1189	1751
3807	2697	2924	396	439	64	363	151	194	10	1928	171	26	83	3381	5623
3594	2527	2741	900	138	17	125	73	30	52	2448	758	44	88	2627	3994
774	493	751	236	3	2	—	1	13	1	735	232	3	1	432	743
9766	6740	5565	3909	439	188	239	401	399	2050	4488	1270	112	415	7693	8304
5659	2717	4443	1213	655	88	782	606	163	50	2843	469	26	175	4964	7515
8359	5882	6219	887	1162	39	695	305	298	73	4064	470	9	43	6139	10632
1823	568	4132	2535	1253	260	1899	1867	383	323	597	85	39	428	3140	4480
4066	1886	5350	1614	1538	362	1433	903	612	201	1767	148	12	332	4267	7508
10612	7670	7373	935	248	14	62	8	223	100	6840	813	232	274	8526	13128
4892	3904	2953	638	156	20	36	44	131	138	2630	436	70	71	3264	5178
2730	1881	2274	183	257	3	39	—	85	8	1893	172	1	—	2381	4071
2517	2413	1506	752	83	63	305	238	83	211	1035	240	17	49	2321	3661
40026	28827	25570	3962	1137	83	424	59	1083	557	22926	3263	356	1106	31629	46047
3134	2458	2246	304	499	26	89	30	97	84	1561	164	23	281	2286	3848
14011	12896	7595	2643	169	128	127	94	301	186	6998	2235	71	86	8959	14059
See (k) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration															
4180	2705	4615	948	810	94	328	137	298	66	3179	651	46	108	4093	7402
4631	3422	3293	614	57	11	27	1	72	7	3137	595	31	19	2893	4826
4545	2026	4695	736	185	6	207	55	43	3	4260	672	18	114	4615	7914
972	474	1385	334	1	1	—	—	1	2	1383	331	—	2	615	1007
10677	5228	9502	3556	949	100	734	634	648	1278	7171	1544	77	707	11137	15590
See (q) Under Bangalore Urban Agglomeration															
1631	928	1717	332	313	19	316	152	73	28	1015	133	9	8	1771	2873
1903	972	1964	791	703	174	502	510	88	38	671	69	31	379	1757	2629
4112	2931	3199	688	627	154	205	136	106	5	2261	393	54	183	2913	4755
2112	1071	2036	795	349	86	354	316	487	281	846	112	16	103	1838	2720

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—I

LOCATION OF TOWNS ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Sl. No.	Name of Town with location code (State/District/Town)	Taluk	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Adityapatna	9/18/I	Turuvekere	Tumkur
2.	Afzalpur	9/10/I	Afzalpur	Gulbarga
3.	Ajjampur	9/6/I	Tarikere	Chikmagalur
4.	Aland	9/10/II	Aland	Gulbarga
5.	Alnavar	9/9/I	Dharwad	Dharwad
6.	Alpe	9/8/I	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
7.	Alur	9/11/I	Alur	Hassan
8.	Amaravati	9/3/I	Hospet	Bellary
9.	Ambikanagar	9/19/I	Haliyal	Uttar Kannad
10.	Anekal	9/1/I	Anekal	Bangalore
11.	Ankola	9/19/II	Ankola	Uttar Kannad
12.	Annigeri	9/9/II	Navalgund	Dharwad
13.	Arkalgud	9/11/II	Arkalgud	Hassan
14.	Arsikere	9/11/III	Arsikere	Hassan
15.	Athni	9/2/I	Athni	Belgaum
16.	Aurad	9/4/I	Aurad	Bidar
17.	Badaga-Bettu-76	9/8/II	Udupi	Dakshin Kannad
18.	Badami	9/5/I	Badami	Bijapur
19.	Bagalkot	9/5/II	Bagalkot	Bijapur
20.	Bagepalli	9/13/I	Bagepalli	Kolar
21.	Bailhongal	9/2/II	Sampgaon	Belgaum
22.	Bainduru	9/8/V	Coondapoor	Dakshin Kannad
23.	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval .	9/1/IV	Bangalore South	Bangalore
24.	Banavar	9/11/IV	Arsikere	Hassan
25.	Bangalore(C) and Bangalore Development Authority	9/I/II	Bangalore North Bangalore South	Bangalore
26.	Bangarapet	9/13/II	Bangarapet	Kolar
27.	Bannur	9/15/I	Tirumakudal Narsipur	Mysore
28.	Bantval	9/8/III	Bantval	Dakshin Kannad
29.	Basavakalyan	9/4/II	Basavakalyan	Bidar
30.	Basavana Bagevadi	9/5/III	Basavana Bagevadi	Bijapur
31.	Belakavadi	9/14/I	Malvalli	Mandya
32.	Belgaum	9/2/III	Belgaum	Belgaum
33.	Belgaum Cantonment . . .	9/2/IV	Belgaum	Belgaum
34.	Bellary	9/3/II	Bellary	Bellary
35.	Belluru	9/14/II	Nagamangala	Mandya
36.	Beltangadi	9/8/IV	Beltangadi	Dakashin Kannad
37.	B.E.L. Township	9/1/III	Bangalore North	Bangalore
38.	Belur	9/11/V	Belur	Hassan
39.	B.E.M.L. Nagar	9/13/III	Bangarapet	Kolar
40.	Bhadravati	9/17/I	Bhadravati	Shimoga
41.	Bhadravati New Town . . .	9/17/II	Bhadravati	Shimoga
42.	Bhalki	9/4/III	Bhalki	Bidar
43.	Bhatkal	9/19/III	Bhatkal	Uttar Kannad
44.	Bidar	9/4/IV	Bidar	Bidar
45.	Bijapur	9/5/IV	Bijapur	Bijapur
46.	Bilgi	9/5/V	Bilgi	Bijapur
47.	Birur	9/6/II	Kadur	Chikmagalur
48.	Byadgi	9/9/III	Byadgi	Dharwad
49.	Challakere	9/7/I	Challakere	Chitradurga
50.	Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram . .	9/15/II	Chamrajnagar	Mysore

*Bangalore City Corporation area and Bangalore Development Authority area spreads over the Taluks of Bangalore North and Bangalore South.

APPENDIX—I

LOCATION OF TOWNS ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Sl. No.	Name of Town with location code (State/District/Town)	Taluk	District
1	2	3	4
51.	Bhannagiri 9/17/III	Channagiri	Shimoga
52.	Channapatna 9/1/V	Channapatna	Bangalore
53.	Channarayapatna 9/11/VI	Channarayapatna	Hassan
54.	Chikballapur 9/13/IV	Chikballapur	Kolar
55.	Chikmagalur 9/6/III	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur
56.	Chiknayakanhalli 9/18/II	Chiknayakanhalli	Tumkur
57.	Chikodi 9/2/V	Chikodi	Belgaum
58.	Chincholi. 9/10/III	Chincholi	Gulbarga
59.	Chintamani 9/13/V	Chintamani	Kolar
60.	Chitapur 9/10/IV	Chitapur	Gulbarga
61.	Chitgoppa 9/4/V	Homnabad	Bidar
62.	Chitradurga 9/7/II	Chitradurga	Chitradurga
63.	Coondapoor 9/8/VI	Coondapoor	Dakshin Kannad
64.	Dandeli*. 9/19/IV	Haliyal	Uttar Kannad
65.	Davangere 9/7/III	Davangere	Chitradurga
66.	Derebail 9/8/VII	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
67.	Devadurga 9/16/I	Devadurga	Raichur
68.	Devanhalli 9/1/VI	Devanhalli	Bangalore
69.	Devarajivanahalli 9/1/VII	Bangalore North	Bangalore
70.	Dodballapur 9/1/VIII	Dodballapur	Bangalore
71.	Donimalai Township. 9/3/III	Sandur	Bellary
72.	Gadag-Betigeri 9/9/IV	Gadag	Dharwad
73.	Gajendragarh 9/9/V	Ron	Dharwad
74.	Ganeshgudi 9/19/V	Supa	Uttar Kannad
75.	Gangawati 9/16/II	Gangawati	Raichur
76.	Gangoli 9/8/VIII	Coondapoor	Dakshin Kannad
77.	Gauribidanur 9/13/VI	Gauribidanur	Kolar
78.	Gokak 9/2/VI	Gokak	Belgaum
79.	Gokak Falls 9/2/VII	Gokak	Belgaum
80.	Gonikoppal 9/12/I	Virajpet	Kodagu
81.	Gorur 9/11/VII	Hassan	Hassan
82.	Gubbi 9/18/III	Gubbi	Tumkur
83.	Gudibanda 9/13/VII	Gudibanda	Kolar
84.	Gulbarga 9/10/V	Gulbarga	Gulbarga
85.	Guledagudda 9/5/VI	Badami	Bijapur
86.	Gundlupet 9/15/III	Gundlupet	Mysore
87.	Gurmatkal 9/10/VI	Yadgir	Gulbarga
88.	Hadagalli 9/3/IV	Hadagalli	Bellary
89.	Haliyal 9/19/VI	Haliyal	Uttar Kannad
90.	H.A.L. Township 9/1/X	Bangalore South	Bangalore
91.	Hangal 9/9/VI	Hangal	Dharwad
92.	Harihar 9/7/IV	Harihar	Chitradurga
93.	Harpanahalli 9/3/V	Harpanahalli	Bellary
94.	H.A. Sanitary Board (Excluding HAL Town Ship) 9/1/IX	Bangalore South	Bangalore
95.	Hassan 9/11/VIII	Hassan	Hassan
96.	Hatti Gold Mines 9/16/III	Lingsugur	Raichur
97.	Haveri 9/9/VII	Haveri	Dharwad
98.	Hebbal 9/1/XI	Bangalore North	Bangalore
99.	Heggadadevankote 9/15/IV	Heggadadevankote	Mysore
100.	Hirekerur 9/9/VIII	Hirekerur	Dharwad
101.	Hiriyur 9/7/V	Hiriyur	Chitradurga
102.	H.M.T. Township 9/1/XII	Bangalore North	Bangalore

* A small portion incorporated in this town lies in Supa taluk.

APPENDIX–I

LOCATION OF TOWNS ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Sl. No.	Name of Town with location code (State/District/Town)	Taluk	District
1	2	3	4
103.	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township . 9/1/XIII	Bangalore North	Bangalore
104.	Holalkere 9/7/VI	Holalkere	Chitradurga
105.	Holenarsipur 9/11/IX	Holenarsipur	Hassan
106.	Homnabad 9/4/VI	Homnabad	Bidar
107.	Honavar 9/19/VII	Honavar	Uttar Kannad
108.	Hongahalli 9/14/III	Shrirangapattana	Mandya
109.	Honnali 9/17/IV	Honnali	Shimoga
110.	Hosanagara 9/17/V	Hosanagara	Shimoga
111.	Hosdurga 9/7/VII	Hosdurga	Chitradurga
112.	Hoskote 9/1/XIV	Hoskote	Bangalore
113.	Hospet 9/3/VI	Hospet	Bellary
114.	Hubli-Dharwad 9/9/IX	Hubli & Dharwad	Dharwad
115.	Hukeri 9/2/VIII	Hukeri	Belgaum
116.	Hungund 9/5/VII	Hungund	Bijapur
117.	Hunsur 9/15/V	Hunsur	Mysore
118.	Ilkal 9/5/VIII	Hungund	Bijapur
119.	Indi 9/5/IX	India	Bijapur
120.	I.T.I. Notified Area (Duravani Nagar) 9/1/XV	Bangalore South	Bangalore
121.	Jagalur 9/1/VIII	Jagalur	Chitradurga
122.	Jalahalli 9/1/XVI	Bangalore North	Bangalore
123.	Jamkhandi 9/5/X	Jamkhandi	Bijapur
124.	Jevargi 9/10/VII	Jevargi	Gulbarga
125.	Jog Falls 9/17/VI	Sagar	Shimoga
126.	Kadenahalli (includes Ramamurthy Nagar) 9/1/XX	Bangalore South	Bangalore
127.	Kadur 9/6/IV	Kadur	Chikmagalur
128.	Kalagondahalli 9/1/XVII	Bangalore North	Bangalore
129.	Kalghatgi 9/9/X	Kalghatgi	Dharwad
130.	Kamalapuram 9/3/VII	Hospet	Bellary
131.	Kamatgi 9/5/XI	Hungund	Bijapur
132.	Kampli 9/3/VIII	Hospet	Bellary
133.	Kanakapura 9/1/XVIII	Kanakapura	Bangalore
134.	Kankanadi 9/8/IX	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
135.	Karkal 9/8/X	Karkal	Dakshin Kannad
136.	Karwar 9/19/VIII	Karwar	Uttar Kannad
137.	Kavuru 9/8/XI	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
138.	Kengeri 9/1/XIX	Bangalore South	Bangalore
139.	Kerur 9/5/XII	Badami	Bijapur
140.	Khanapur 9/2/IX	Khanapur	Belgaum
141.	Kodlipet 9/12/II	Somvarpet	Kodagu
142.	Kolar 9/13/VIII	Kolar	Kolar
143.	Kolar Gold Fields 9/13/IX	Bangarapet	Kolar
144.	Kollegal 9/15/VI	Kollegal	Mysore
145.	Konanur. 9/11/X	Arkalgud	Hassan
146.	Konnur 9/2/X	Gokak	Belgaum
147.	Koppa 9/6/V	Koppa	Chikmagalur
148.	Koppal 9/16/IIV	Koppal	Raichur
149.	Koratagere 9/18/IV	Koratagere	Tumkur
150.	Kotekara 9/8/XII	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
151.	Kotturu 9/3/IX	Kudligi	Bellary
152.	Krishnarajanagara 9/15/VII	Krishnarajanagara	Mysore
153.	Krishnarajapura 9/1/XXI	Bangalore South	Bangalore

@Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation area spreads over two Taluks, namely Dharwad and Hubli.

APPENDIX—I

LOCATION OF TOWNS ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Sl. No.	Name of Town with location code (State/District/Town)	Taluk	District
1	2	3	4
154.	Krishnarajpet 9/14/IV	Krishnarajpet	Mandya
155.	Kudachi 9/2/XI	Raybag	Belgaum
156.	Kudligi 9/3/X	Kudligi	Bellary
157.	Kudmanglur 9/12/III	Somvarpet	Kodagu
158.	Kudremukh Mines Area . . . 9/6/VI	Mudigere	Chikmagalur
159.	Kumsi 9/17/VII	Shimoga	Shimoga
160.	Kumta 9/19/XI	Kumta	Uttar Kannad
161.	Kundgol 9/9/XI	Kundgol	Dharwad
162.	Kunigal 9/18/V	Kunigal	Tumkur
163.	Kushalnagar 9/12/IV	Somvarpet	Kodagu
164.	Kushtagi 9/16/V	Kushtagi	Raichur
165.	Lakshmeshwar 9/9/XII	Shirhatti	Dharwad
166.	Lingarajapura 9/1/XXII	Bangalore Narth	Bangalore
167.	Lingsugur 9/16/VI	Lingsugur	Raichur
168.	Londa 9/2/XII	Khanapur	Belgaum
169.	Maddur 9/14/V	Maddur	Mandya
170.	Madhugiri 9/18/VI	Madhugiri	Tumkur
171.	Madikeri 9/12/V	Madikeri	Kodagu
172.	Magadi 9/1/XXIII	Magadi	Bangalore
173.	Mahalingpur 9/5/XIII	Mudhol	Bijapur
174.	Malpe 9/8/XIII	Udupi	Dakshin Kannad
175.	Malur 9/13/X	Malur	Kolar
176.	Malvalli 9/14/VI	Malvalli	Mandya
177.	Manchenahalli 9/13/XI	Gauribidanur	Kolar
178.	Mandya 9/14/VII	Mandya	Mandya
179.	Mangalore 9/8/XIV	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
180.	Manvi 9/16/VII	Manvi	Raichur
181.	Mayakonda 9 7/IX	Davangere	Chitradurga
182.	Melukote 9/14/VIII	Pandavapura	Mandya
183.	Molakalmuru 9/7/X	Molakalmuru	Chitradurga
184.	Mudalgi 9/2/XIII	Gokak	Belgaum
185.	Mudbidri 9/8/XV	Karkal	Dakshin Kannad
186.	Muddebihal 9/5/XIV	Muddebihal	Bijapur
187.	Mudgal 9/16/VIII	Lingsugura	Raichur
188.	Mudhol 9/5/XV	Mudhol	Bijapur
189.	Mudigere 9/6/VII	Mudigere	Chikmagalur
190.	Mulbagal 9/13/XII	Mulbagal	Kolar
191.	Mulgund 9/9/XIII	Gadag	Dharwad
192.	Mulki 9/8XVI	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
193.	Mundargi 9/9/XIV	Mundargi	Dharwad
194.	Mundgod 9/19/X	Mundgod	Uttar Kannad
195.	Munirabad Project Area . . . 9/16/IX	Koppal	Raichur
196.	Mysore 9/15/VIII	Mysore	Mysore
197.	Nagamangala 9/14/IX	Nagamangala	Mandya
198.	Nanjangud 9/15/IX	Nanjangud	Mysore
199.	Narasimharajapura 9/6/VIII	Narasimharajapura	Chikmagalur
200.	Naregal 9/9/XV	Ron	Dharwad
201.	Nargund 9s9/XVI	Nargun	Dharwad
202.	Navalgund 9/9/XVII	Navalgund	Dharwad
203.	Nelamangala 9/1/XXIV	Nelamangala	Bangalore
204.	New Mangalore Port 9/8/XVII	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
205.	Nipani 9/2/XIV	Chikodi	Belgaum
206.	Nyamati 9s17/VIII	Honnali	Shimoga
207.	Padavu 9/8/AXIII	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad

APPENDIX—I

LOCATION OF TOWNS ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Sl. No.	Name of Town with location code (State/District/Town)	Taluk	District
1	2	3	4
208.	Pandavapura 9/14/X	Pandavapura	Mandya
209.	Pavagade. 9/18/VII	Pavagada	Tumkur
210.	Peramunnuru 9/8/XIX	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
211.	Piriyapatna 9/15/X	Piriyapatna	Mysore
212.	Ponnampet 9/12/VI	Virajpet	Kodagu
213.	Puttur 9/8/XX	Puttur	Dakshin Kannad
214.	Rabkavi-Banhatti 9/5/XVI	Jamkhandi	Bijapur
215.	Raichur 9/16/X	Raichur	Raichur
216.	Ramanagaram 9/1/XXV	Ramanagaram	Bangalore
217.	Ramdurg 9/2/XVI	Ramdurg	Belgaum
218.	Ranibennur 9/9/XVIII	Ranibennur	Dharwad
219.	Raybag 9/2/XV	Raybag	Belgaum
220.	Robertsonpet 9/13/XIII	Bangarapet	Kolar
221.	Ron 9/9/XIX	Ron	Dharwad
222.	Sadalgi 9/2/XVII	Chikodi	Belgaum
223.	Sagar 9/17/IX	Sagar	Shimoga
224.	Sakleshpur 9/11/XI	Manjarabad	Hassan
225.	Saligram 9/8/XXI	Udupi	Dakshin Kannad
226.	Sambre 9/2/XVIII	Belgaum	Belgaum
227.	Sandur 9/3//XI	Sandur	Bellary
228.	Sanivarsante 9/12/VII	Somvarpet	Kodagu
229.	Sankeshwar 9/2/XIX	Hukeri	Belgaum
230.	Sargur 9/15/XI	Heggadadevankote	Mysore
231.	Saundatti-Yellamma 9/2/XX	Parasgad	Belgaum
232.	Savanur 9/9/XX	Savanur	Dharwad
233.	Sedam 9/10/VIII	Sedam	Gulbarga
234.	Shahabad . . . . . 3/10 IX	Chitapur	Gulbarga
235.	Shahabad A.C.C. 9/10/X	Chitapur	Gulgarga
236.	Shahpur 9/10/XI	Shahpur	Gulbarga
237.	Shiggaon 9/9/XXI	Shiggaon	Dharwad
238.	Shikarpur 9/17/X	Shikarpur	Shimoga
239.	Shimoga 9/17/XI	Shimoga	Shimoga
240.	Shirhatti 9/9/XXII	Shirhatti	Dharwad
241.	Shorapur 9/10/XII	Shorapur	Gulbarga
242.	Shravanbelgola . . . . . 9[11/XII	Channarayapatna	Hassan
243.	Shrirangapattana 9/14/XI	Shrirangapattana	Mandya
244.	Siddapur 9/19/XI	Siddapur	Uttar Kannad
245.	Sidlaghatta 9/16/XIV	Sidlaghatta	Kolar
246.	Sindgi 9/5/XVII	Sindgi	Bijapur
247.	Sindhnur 9/13/XI	Sindhnur	Raichur
248.	Sira 9/18/VIII	Sira	Tumkur
249.	Sirakoppa 9/17/XII	Shikarpur	Shimoga
250.	Sirsi 9/19/XII	Sirsi	Uttar Kannad
251.	Siruguppa 9/3/XII	Siruguppa	Bellary
252.	Someshwar 9/8/XXII	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
253.	Somvarpet 9/12/VIII	Somvarpet	Kodagu
254.	Sorab 9/17/XIII	Sorab	Shimoga
255.	Sringeri 9/6/IX	Sringeri	Chikmagalur
256.	Srinivaspur 9/13/XV	Srinivaspur	Kolar
257.	Sulya 9/8/XXIII	Sulya	Dakshin Kannad
258.	Suntikoppa 9/12/IX	Somvarpet	Kodagu
259.	Suratkal 9/8/XXIV	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
260.	Talikota 9/5/XVIII	Muddebihal	Bijapur

APPENDIX—I

LOCATION OF TOWNS ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Sl. No.	Name of Town with location code (State/District/Town)	Taluk	District
1	2	3	4
261.	Tarikere 9/6/X	Tarikere	Chikmagalur
262.	Tekkalakote 9/3/XIII	Siruguppa	Bellary
263.	Terdal 9/5/XIX	Jamkhandi	Bijapur
264.	Tiptur 9/18/IX	Tiptur	Tumkur
265.	Tirthahalli 9/17/XIV	Tirthahalli	Shimoga
266.	Tirumakudal Narsipur . . . 9/15[XII	Tirumakudal Narsipur	Mysore
267.	Tonsewest 9/8/XXV	Udupi	Dakshin Kannad
268.	Tumkur 9/18/X	Tumkur	Tumkur
269.	Turuvekere 9/18/XI	Turuvekere	Tumkur
270	Udupi 9/8/XXVI	Udupi	Dakshin Kannad
271.	Ullal 9/9/XXVII	Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad
272.	Vijayapura 9/1/XXVI	Devanhalli	Bangalore
273.	Virajpet 9/12/X	Virajpet	Kodagu
274.	Wadi 9/10/XIII	Chitapur	Gulbarga
275.	Wadi A.C.C. 9/10/XIV	Chitapur	Gulbarga
276.	Yadgir 9/10/XV	Yadgir	Gulbarga
277.	Yalahanka 9/1/XXVII	Bangalore North	Bangalore
278.	Yelandur 9/15/XIII	Yelandur	Mysore
279.	Yelbarga 9/16/XII	Yelbarga	Raichur
280.	Yellapur 9/19/XIII	Yellapur	Uttar Kannad
281.	Y.N. Hosakote 9/18/XII	Pavagada	Tumkur

APPENDIX—II

TOWNS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE (1981)

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Serial number in State alphabetical order	Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore* Development Authority	25	2628593
2.	Hubli-Dharwad	114	527108
3.	Mysore*	196	479081
4.	Belgaum*	32	274430
5.	Gulbarga	84	221325
6.	Bellary	34	201579
7.	Davangere	65	196621
8.	Mangalore*	179	193699
9.	Shimoga	239	151783
10.	Bijapur	45	147313
11.	Raichur	215	124762
12.	Gadag-Betigeri	72	117368
13.	Tumkur	268	108670
14.	Mandya	178	100285
15.	Hospet*	113	96861
16.	Bidar	44	78856
17.	Kolar Gold Fields	143	77679
18.	Bhadravati New Town	41	77055
19.	Chitradurga	62	74580
20.	Hassan	95	71534
21.	Bagalkot	19	67858
22.	Kolar	142	65834
23.	Robertsonpet	220	61099
24.	Chikmagalur	55	60582
25.	Gangawati	75	58735
26.	Ranibennur	218	58118
27.	Bhadravati	40	53551
28.	Harihar	92	52334
29.	Rabkavi-Banhatti	214	51693
30.	Channapatna	52	50725
31.	H.A. Sanitary Board (Excluding H.A.L. Township)*	94	49050
32.	Dandeli	64	47625
33.	Karwar	136	47210
34.	Dodballapur	70	47168
35.	Ramanagaram	216	44005
36.	Gokak	78	42496
37.	Nipani	205	41783
38.	Yadgir	276	40569
39.	Chamrajnagar-Ramasamudram	50	40422
40.	Chikballapur	54	40096
41.	Chintamani	59	39208
42.	Sirsi	250	38907
43.	Shahabad	234	38807
44.	Jamkhandi	123	38542
45.	Devarajivanahalli	69	37285
46.	Haveri	97	36368
47.	Kollegal	144	36109
48.	Ilkal	118	36058
49.	Koppal	148	35975
50.	Sagar	223	35648
51.	Nanjangud	198	34939
52.	Udupi	270	33413
53.	Basavakalyan	29	33298
54.	Bantval	28	31378
55.	Tiptur	264	30468
56.	Kanakapura	133	30161
57.	Guledagudda	85	29262
58.	Coondapoor	63	28315
59.	I.T.I. Notified Area (Duravaninagar)*	120	28303
60.	Hunsur	117	27727
61.	Sira	248	27665
62.	Ramdurg	217	27555
63.	Athni	15	27549
64.	Harpanahalli	93	27308
65.	Kampli	132	27110
66.	Mulbagal	190	26762
67.	Bailhongal	21	26465
68.	Aland	4	26435
69.	Saundatti-Yellamma	231	26404
70.	Suratkal	259	25998
71.	Belgaum Cantonment	33	25942
72.	Sindhnur	247	25875
73.	Bhatkal	43	25665
74.	Shorapur	241	25595
75.	Ullal	271	25508
76.	Lakshmeshwar	165	25444
77.	Arsikere	14	25351
78.	Hiriyur	101	25151
79.	Malvalli	176	25114
80.	Savanur	232	25053
81.	Challakere	49	25043
82.	Madikeri	171	24724
83.	Sankeshwar	229	24018
84.	Tarikere	261	23929
85.	Yelahanka*	277	23695
86.	Nargund	201	23531
87.	Kumta	160	23385
88.	Siruguppa	251	23350
89.	Chikodi	57	22789
90.	Bangarapet	26	22570
91.	Sidlaghatta	245	22490
92.	Shikarpur	238	22485
93.	Homnabad	106	21829
94.	Mudhol	188	21356
95.	Manvi	180	21345
96.	Karkal	135	20713
97.	Konnur	146	20252
98.	Gajendragarh	73	20226
99.	Holenarsipur	105	20219
100.	B.E.L. Township*	37	20218
101.	Puttur	213	20103
102.	Gundlupet	86	19965
103.	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval*	23	19955
104.	Kadur	127	19406
105.	Anekal	10	19267
106.	Terdal	263	19083

*Includes the Population of Outgrowths

APPENDIX—II

TOWNS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE (1981)

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Serial number in State alphabetical order	Population
1	2	3	4
107.	Basavana Bagevadi	30	18872
108.	Krishnarajanagara	152	18860
109.	Bhalki	42	18827
110.	Gauribidanur	77	18738
111.	Padavu	207	18618
112.	Annigeri	12	18614
113.	Kudachi	155	18491
114.	Amaravati	8	18490
115.	Talikota	260	18336
116.	Chitapur	60	18322
117.	Krishnarajapura*	153	18182
118.	Shrirangapattana	243	18137
119.	Wadi	274	18092
120.	Madhugiri	170	18082
121.	Birur	47	18081
122.	Kunigal	162	18076
123.	Malpe	174	17985
124.	Shahpur	236	17981
125.	Byadgi	48	17935
126.	Mudalgi	184	17812
127.	Mahalingpur	173	17809
128.	Indi	119	17767
129.	Sandur	227	17698
130.	Magadi	172	17623
131.	Hoskote	112	17538
132.	Kamalapuram	130	17474
133.	Maddur	169	17402
134.	Vijayapura	272	17212
135.	Hangal	91	17089
136.	Lingsugur	167	16878
137.	Chitgoppa	61	16635
138.	Ron	221	16363
139.	Channarayapatna	53	16297
140.	Jog Falls	125	16276
141.	Sedam	233	15823
142.	Sindgi	246	15811
143.	Navalgund	202	15758
144.	H.A.L. Township	90	15718
145.	Haliyal	89	15655
146.	Chiknayakanhalli	56	15596
147.	Hukeri	115	15545
148.	Kotturu	151	15445
149.	Kalagondahalli	128	15443
150.	Devanhalli	68	15192
151.	Honavar	107	15124
152.	Bannur	27	15108
153.	Malur	175	15093
154.	Badami	18	15023
155.	Shiggaon	237	14985
156.	Muddebihal	186	14962
157.	Tekkalakote	262	14754
158.	Hungund	116	14550
159.	Mulgund	191	14535
160.	Pavagada	209	14435
161.	Kundgol	161	14325
162.	Naregal	200	14183
163.	Pandavapura	208	14164
164.	Bainduru	22	14071
165.	Kudligi	156	13981
166.	Sadalgi	222	13911
167.	Hadagalli	88	13724
168.	Mundargi	193	13617
169.	Belur	38	13590
170.	Mudbidri	185	13575
171.	Shirhatti	240	13307
172.	Saligram	225	13228
173.	Kerur	139	13196
174.	Hebbal*	98	13170
175.	Alnavar	5	13026
176.	Kengeri*	138	12950
177.	Krishnarajpet	154	12800
178.	Nelamangala	203	12574
179.	Khanapur	140	12513
180.	Srinivaspur	256	12433
181.	Hosdurga	111	12380
182.	Tirthahalli	265	12174
183.	Ankola	11	12153
184.	Mulki	192	12098
185.	Sakleshpur	224	12025
186.	Gangoli	76	11957
187.	Devadurga	67	11935
188.	Channagiri	51	11869
189.	Yellapur	280	11792
190.	Kushtagi	164	11781
191.	Virajpet	273	11676
192.	Gubbi	82	11667
193.	Gurmatkal	87	11616
194.	Gokak Falls	79	11587
195.	Kankanadi	134	11520
196.	Mudgal	187	11458
197.	Siddapur	244	11289
198.	Kamatgi	131	11090
199.	Nagamangala	197	11084
200.	Arkalgud	13	11069
201.	Kalghatgi	129	11035
202.	Someshwar	252	11031
203.	Honnali	109	10942
204.	Afzalpur	2	10588
205.	Siralkoppa	249	10518
206.	Kadenahalli	126	10515
207.	Chincholi	58	10434
208.	Sulya	257	10394
209.	Mundgod	194	10332
210.	Hirekerur	100	10270
211.	Derebail*	66	10220
212.	Bilgi	46	10047
213.	Piriyapatna	211	10039
214.	Hatti Gold Mines	96	9962

*Includes the Population of Outgrowths

APPENDIX—II

TOWNS ARRANGED ACCORDING TOPOPULATION SIZE (1981)

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Serial number in State alphabetical order	Population
1	2	3	4
215.	Holalkere	104	9809
216.	Jagalur	121	9742
217.	H.M.T. Township	102	9660
218.	Raybag	219	9635
219.	Turuvekere	269	8988
220.	Tirumakudal-Narsipur	266	8910
221.	Lingarajapura	166	8561
222.	Shahabad A.C.C.	235	8509
223.	Badaga-Bettu—76	17	8333
224.	Tonse-West	267	8306
225.	Jevargi	124	8293
226.	Jalahalli	122	8102
227.	Koratagere	149	8085
228.	Kudremukh Mines Area	158	7972
229.	Aurad	16	7971
230.	Bagepalli	20	7923
231.	Ambikanagar	9	7734
232.	Ajjampur	3	7693
233.	Nyamati	206	7669
234.	Yelbarga	279	7551
235.	Sargur	230	7544
236.	Y.N. Hosakote	281	7508
237.	Munirabad Project Area	195	7471
238.	Peramunnuru	210	7469
239.	Molakalmuru	183	7441
240.	Kotekara	150	7289
241.	Mudigere	189	7083
242.	Alpe	6	7032
243.	New Mangalore Port*	204	6945
244.	Kushalnagar	163	6936
245.	Somvarpet	253	6936
246.	Konanur	145	6931
247.	Kavuru	137	6747
248.	Yelandur	278	6710
249.	Sorab	254	6686
250.	Banavar	24	6601
251.	Gudibanda	83	6419
252.	Belakavadi	31	6396
253.	Sambre	226	6309
254.	Hongahalli	108	6247
255.	Heggadadevankote	99	6153
256.	Narasimharajapura	199	6102
257.	Londa	168	5932
258.	Manchenahalli	177	5880
259.	Beltangadi	36	5668
260.	B.E.M.L. Nagar	39	5607
261.	Shravanbelgola,	242	5441
262.	Belluru	35	5438
263.	Gonikoppal	80	5391
264.	Gorur	81	5237
265.	Kumsi	159	4963
266.	Ganeshgudi	74	4922
267.	Koppa	147	4759
268.	Mayakonda.	181	4642
269.	Hosanagara.	110	4561
270.	Kudmanglur	157	4522
271.	Donimalai Township	71	4386
272.	Ponnampet	212	4367
273.	Sringeri	255	4272
274.	Alur	7	4177
275.	Wadi A.C.C.	275	3343
276.	Adityapatna	1	3044
277.	Melukote	182	2958
278.	Sanivarsante	228	2691
279.	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	103	2351
280.	Kodlipet	141	2254
281.	Suntikoppa	258	2166

*Includes the Population of Outgrowths

APPENDIX—III

TOWNS ARRANGED DISTRICTWISE ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE (1981)

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population
1	2	3
	1. BANGALORE DISTRICT	
1.	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority*	2628593
2.	Channapatna	50725
3.	H. A. Sanitary Board* (Excluding HAL Township)	49050
4.	Dodballapur	47168
5.	Ramanagaram	44005
6.	Devarajivanahalli	37285
7.	Kanakapura	30161
8.	I.T.I. Notified Area* (Duravaninagar).	28303
9.	Yalahanka*	23695
10.	B.E.L. Township*	20218
11.	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval*	19955
12.	Anekal	19267
13.	Krishnarajapura*	18182
14.	Magadi	17623
15.	Hoskote	17538
16.	Vijayapura	17212
17.	H.A.L. Township	15718
18.	Kalagondahalli	15443
19.	Devanhalli	15192
20.	Hebbal*	13170
21.	Kengeri*	12950
22.	Nelamangala	12574
23.	Kadenahalli (Includes Ramamurthy Nagar)	10515
24.	H.M.T. Township	9660
25.	Lingarajapura	8561
26.	Jalahalli	8102
27.	H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	2351
	2. BELGAUM DISTRICT	
1.	Belgaum*	274430
2.	Gokak	42496
3.	Nipani	41783
4.	Ramdurg	27555
5.	Athni	27549
6.	Bailhongal	26465
7.	Saundatti-Yellamma	26404
8.	Belgaum Cantonment	25942
9.	Sankeshwar	24018
10.	Chikodi	22789
11.	Konnur	20252
12.	Kudachi	18491
13.	Mudalgi	17812
14.	Hukeri	15545
15.	Sadalgi	13911
16.	Khanapur	12513
17.	Gokak Falls	11587
18.	Raybag	9635
19.	Sambre	6309
20.	Londa	5932

* Includes the Population of Outgrowths

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population
1	2	3
	3. BELLARY DISTRICT	
1.	Bellary	201579
2.	Hospet*	96861
3.	Harpanahalli	27308
4.	Kampli	27110
5.	Siruguppa	23350
6.	Amaravati	18490
7.	Sandur	17698
8.	Kamalapuram	17474
9.	Kotturu	15445
10.	Tekkalakote	14754
11.	Kudligi	13981
12.	Hadagalli	13724
13.	Donimalai Township	4386
	4. BIDAR DISTRICT	
1.	Bidar	78856
2.	Basavakalyan	33298
3.	Homnabad	21829
4.	Bhalki	18827
5.	Chitgoppa.	16635
6.	Aurad	7971
	5. BIJAPUR DISTRICT	
1.	Bijapur	147313
2.	Bagalkot	67858
3.	Rabkavi-Banhatti	51693
4.	Jamkhandi	38542
5.	Ilkal	36058
6.	Guledagudda	29262
7.	Mudhol	21356
8.	Terdal	19083
9.	Basavana Bagevadi	18872
10.	Talikota	18336
11.	Mahalingpur	17809
12.	Indi	17767
13.	Sindgi	15811
14.	Badami	15023
15.	Muddebihal	14962
16.	Hungund	14550
17.	Kerur	13196
18.	Kamatgi	11090
19.	Bilgi	10047
	6. CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	
1.	Chikmagalur	60582
2.	Tarikere	23929
3.	Kadur	19406
4.	Birur	18081
5.	Kudremukh Mines Area	7972
6.	Ajjampur	7693
7.	Mudigere	7083
8.	Narasimharajapura	6102

APPENDIX—III

TOWNS ARRANGED DISTRICTWISE ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE (1981)

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population
1	2	3
9.	Koppa	4759
10.	Sringeri	4272
	7. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT	
1.	Davangere	196621
2.	Chitradurga	74580
3.	Harihar	52334
4.	Hiriyur	25151
5.	Challakere	25043
6.	Hosdurga	12380
7.	Holalkere	9809
8.	Jagalur	9742
9.	Molakalmuru	7441
10.	Mayakonda	4642
	8. DAKSHIN KANNAD DISTRICT	
1.	Mangalore*	193699
2.	Udupi	33413
3.	Bantval	31378
4.	Coondapoor	28315
5.	Suratkal	25998
6.	Ullal	25508
7.	Karkal	20713
8.	Puttur	20103
9.	Padavu	18618
10.	Malpe	17985
11.	Bainduru	14071
12.	Mudbidri	13575
13.	Saligram	13228
14.	Mulki	12098
15.	Gangoli	11957
16.	Kankanadi	11520
17.	Someshwar	11031
18.	Sulya	10394
19.	Dercbail*	10220
20.	Badaga-Bettu-76	8333
21.	Tonse-West	8306
22.	Peramunnuru	7469
23.	Kotekara	7289
24.	Alpe	7032
25.	New Mangalore Port*	6945
26.	Kavuru	6747
27.	Beltangadi	5668
	9. DHARWAD DISTRICT	
1.	Hubli-Dharwad	527108
2.	Gadag-Betigeri	117368
3.	Ranibennur	58118
4.	Haveri	36368
5.	Lakshmeshwar	25444
6.	Savanur	25053
7.	Nargund	23531
8.	Gajendragarh	20226
9.	Annigeri	18614
10.	Byadgi	17935
11.	Hangal	17089
12.	Ron	16363
13.	Navalgund	15758
14.	Shiggaon	14985
15.	Mulgund	14535
16.	Kundgol	14325
17.	Naregal	14183
18.	Mundargi	13617
19.	Shirhatti	13307
20.	Alnavar	13026
21.	Kalghatgi	11035
22.	Hirekerur	10270
	10. GULBARGA DISTRICT	
1.	Gulbarga	221325
2.	Yadgir	40569
3.	Shahabad	38807
4.	Aland	26435
5.	Shorapur	25595
6.	Chitapur	18322
7.	Wadi	18092
8.	Shahpur	17981
9.	Sedam	15823
10.	Gurmatkal	11616
11.	Afzalpur	10588
12.	Chincholi	10434
13.	Shahabad A.C.C.	8509
14.	Jevargi	8293
15.	Wadi A.C.C.	3343
	11. HASSAN DISTRICT	
1.	Hassan	71534
2.	Arsikere	25351
3.	Holenarsipur	20219
4.	Channarayapatna	16297
5.	Belur	13590
6.	Sakleshpur	12025
7.	Arkalgud	11069
8.	Konanur	6931
9.	Banavar	6601
10.	Shravanbelgola	5441
11.	Gorur	5237
12.	Alur	4177
	12. KODAGU DISTRICT	
1.	Madikeri	24724
2.	Virajpet	11676
3.	Kushalnagar	6936
4.	Somvarpet	6936
5.	Gonikoppal	5391
6.	Kudmangalur	4522
7.	Ponnampet	4367
8.	Sanivarsante	2691
9.	Kodlipet	2254
10.	Suntikoppa	2166
	13. KOLAR DISTRICT	
1.	Kolar Gold Fields	77679
2.	Kolar	65834
3.	Robertsonpet	61039
4.	Chikballapur	40096
5.	Chintamani	39208
6.	Mulbagal	26762
7.	Bangarapet	22570
8.	Sidlaghatta	22490
9.	Gauribidanur	18738
10.	Malur	15093
11.	Srinivaspur	12433
12.	Bagepalli	7923
13.	Gudibanda	6419

* Includes the Population of Outgrowths

APPENDIX—III

TOWNS ARRANGED DISTRICTWISE ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE (1981)

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population
1	2	3
14.	Manchenahali	5880
15.	B.E.M.L. Nagar	5607
	14. MANDYA DISTRICT	
1.	Mandya	100285
2.	Malvalli	25114
3.	Shrirangapattana	18137
4.	Maddur	17402
5.	Pandavapura	14164
6.	Krishnarajpet	12800
7.	Nagamangala	11084
8.	Belakavadi	6396
9.	Hongahalli	6247
10.	Belluru	5438
11.	Melukote	2958
	15. MYSORE DISTRICT	
1.	Mysore*	479081
2.	Chamrajnagar—Ramasamudram	40422
3.	Kollegal	36109
4.	Nanjangud	34939
5.	Hunsur	27727
6.	Gundlupet	19965
7.	Krishnarajanagara	18860
8.	Bannur	15108
9.	Piriyapatna	10039
10.	Tirumakudal—Narsipur	8910
11.	Sargur	7544
12.	Yelandur	6710
13.	Heggadadevankote	6153
	16. RAICHUR DISTRICT	
1.	Raichur	124762
2.	Gangawati	58735
3.	Koppal	35975
4.	Sindhnur	25875
5.	Manvi	21345
6.	Lingsugur	16878
7.	Devadurga	11935
8.	Kushtagi	11781
9.	Mudgal	11458
10.	Hatti Gold Mines	9962
11.	Yelbarga	7551
12.	Munirabad Project Area	7471
	17. SHIMOGA DISTRICT	
1.	Shimoga	151783
2.	Bhadravati New Town	77055
3.	Bhadravati	53551
4.	Sagar	35648
5.	Shikarpur	22485
6.	Jog Falls	16276
7.	Tirthahalli	12174
8.	Channagiri	11869
9.	Honnali	10942
10.	Siralkoppa	10518
11.	Nyamti	7669
12.	Sorab	6686
13.	Kumsi	4963
14.	Hosanagara	4561
	18. TUMKUR DISTRICT	
1.	Tumkur	108670
2.	Tiptur	30468
3.	Sira	27665
4.	Madhugiri	18082
5.	Kunigal	18076
6.	Chiknayakanhalli	15596
7.	Pavagada	14435
8.	Gubbi	11667
9.	Turuvekere	8988
10.	Korotagere	8085
11.	Y.N. Hosakote	7508
12.	Adityapatna	3044
	19. UTTAR KANNAD DISTRICT	
1.	Dandeli	47625
2.	Karwar	47210
3.	Sirsi	38907
4.	Bhatkal	25665
5.	Kumta	23385
6.	Haliyal	15655
7.	Honavar	15124
8.	Ankola	12153
9.	Yellapur	11792
10.	Siddapur	11289
11.	Mundgod	10332
12.	Ambikanagar	7734
13.	Ganeshgudi	4922

* Includes the Population of Outgrowths.

APPENDIX—IV

TOWNS SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTHS WITH POPULATION

Sl. No.	Name of the town with location code	Population of core town	Outgrowth	Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority —9/1/II	2476355	(i) Koramangala	13262
			(ii) Ejipura	3463
			(iii) Jakkasandra	3039
			(iv) Rupena Agrahara	1346
			(v) Bommanhalli	1992
			(vi) Madivala	2550
			(vii) Bilekahalli	3168
			(viii) Nyanappasettipalya	828
			(ix) Marenahalli	2068
			(x) Sarakki	2977
			(xi) Sarakki Agrahara	606
			(xii) Jaraganahalli	3378
			(xiii) Karisandra	1198
			(xiv) Kadirenahalli	3569
			(xv) Govinayakanahalli	157
			(xvi) Chikkallasandra	673
			(xvii) Ittamadu	131
			(xviii) Kathriguppe	1565
			(xix) Hosakerehalli	1168
			(xx) Halagevaderahalli	931
			(xxi) Pantharapalya	2551
			(xxii) Avalahalli	2442
			(xxiii) Nayandahalli	1858
			(xxiv) Banasavadi	9021
			(xxv) Binnamangala Manavarthe Kaval	2563
			(xxvi) Kacharakanahall	9865
			(xxvii) Byataguttepalya	4766
			(xxviii) Kavalbyrasandra	8624
			(xxix) Cholanayakanahalli	2602
			(xxx) Guddadahalli	964
			(xxxi) Gurihodeyomaidana	Un-inhabited
			(xxxii) Geddalahalli	4906
			(xxxiii) Bhoopasandra	832
			(xxxiv) Nagashettyhalli	3000
			(xxxv) Lottegollahalli	1503
			(xxxvi) Poornapura	2695
			(xxxvii) Peenya Plantation	2069
			(xxxviii) Dasarahalli	9723
			(xxxix) Chokkasandra	3940
			(xl) Peenya	8973
			(xli) Laggere	4316
			(xlii) Saneguruvanahalli	9499
			(xliii) Nagarabavi	1106
			(xliv) Mallathahalli	2280
			(xlv) Gangondanahalli	166
			(xlvi) Gerahalli	3905
			TOTAL	152238
2.	B.E.L. Township -9/1/III	7402	(i) Doddabommasandra	3670
			(ii) Ramachandrapura	2674
			(iii) Thindlu	1082
			(iv) Kodagehalli	4698
			(v) Kodagehalli Plantation	692
			TOTAL	12816

APPENDIX—IV *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the town with location code	Population of core town	Outgrowth	Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval-9/1/IV	2742	(i) Baiyyappanahalli (Vimanpura)	11441
			(ii) Benniganahalli	5772
			TOTAL	17213
4.	H.A. Sanitary Board-9/1/IX (Excluding H.A.L. Township)	39501	(i) Srinivasapura	98
			(ii) Mahadevapura	4132
			(iii) Sonnenhalli	360
			(iv) Nallurahalli	899
			(v) Whitefied	2299
			(vi) Pattandur	1761
			TOTAL	9549
5.	Hebbal-9/1/XI	8278	(i) Kempapura	474
			(ii) Amruthahalli	1961
			(tii) Byatarayanapura	2457
			(iv) Kotihosahalli	Un-inhabited.
			TOTAL	4892
6.	I.T.I. Notified Area (Duravaninagar) -9/1/XV	9646	(i) Byatarayanapura (B. Narayanapura)	8203
			(ii) Vijinapura	10454
			TOTAL	18657
7.	Kengeri-9/1/XIX	9659	(i) Mallasandra	614
			(ii) Patnagere	1044
			(iii) Kenchenahalli	1633
			TOTAL	3291
8.	Krishnarajapura-9/1/XXI	7993	(i) Dyavasandra	6472
			(ii) Hoody	3460
			(tii) Kodigehalli	257
			TOTAL	10189
9.	Yalahanka-9/1/XXVII	16020	(i) Yalahanka	1863
			(ii) Allalasandra	998
			(iii) Shivanahalli	36
			(iv) Puttanahalli	533
			(v) Venkatala	1414
			(vi) Vaderapura	36
			(vii) Hunasamaranahalli	2221
			(viti) Suggatta	574
			TOTAL	7675
10.	Belgaum-9/2/III	274430	(i) Shahapur	Uninhabited.
11.	Hospet-9/3/VI	90572	(i) Ananthaseyanagudi	3959
			(ii) Hospet@	2330
			TOTAL	6289
12.	Derebail-9/8/VII	9063	(i) Bangra Kulur	1157
			TOTAL	1157

APPENDIX—IV (*Contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of the town with location code	Population of core town	Outgrowth	Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Mangalore -9/8/XIV	172252	(i) Kadri	2584
			(ii) Maroli	3934
			(iii) Jeppinamogaru	5856
			(iv) Mangalore Thota	1564
			(v) Casaba Bazar	4105
			(vi) Boloor	3404
			TOTAL	21447
14.	New Mangalore Port -9/8/XVII	2092	(i) Panambur	3888
			(ii) Tannirubhavi	965
			TOTAL	4853
15.	Mysore -9/15/VIII	441754	(i) Mysore‡	8514
			(ii) Nachanahalli	1456
			(iii) Malalavadi	3383
			(iv) Kukkarahalli	515
			(v) Bhogadi	4675
			Vi) Maragowdanahalli	3794
			(vii) Metagalli	2132
			(viii) Belavatha	840
			(ix) Iranagere	1788
			(x) Devanoor	30
			(xi) Kyathamaranahalli	4125
			(xii) Kurubarahalli	5074
			(xiii) Chamundi Betta	1001
			TOTAL	37327

@Area of Hospet Revenue unit lying outside the Municipal limits of Hospet Town.

‡ Areas of Mysore Revenue unit lying outside the Municipal limits of Mysore City.

APPENDIX—V

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN THE TOWNS OF THE STATE

Note : Almost every town or its neighbourhood has one or more objects of interest, especially from the point of view of the local sentiments. However, in most cases such objects or places do not measure up to be enumerated as 'tourist attractions'. In this appendix, the towns are covered district-wise in an alphabetical order of their names and only such towns as are having any genuine objects of general tourist interest alone are considered. The particulars, culled out from the Gazetteers, are furnished in what may be termed as a telegraphic language. These, it may be noted, are avowedly sketchy and are not quite comprehensive.

I BANGALORE DISTRICT

1. Anekal—Ancient temples including the one dedicated to Channakeshva and an old shrine of Ramanujacharya. *Muthyala Madu,* a noted picnic spot nearby (5 km), presents the fascinating scene of a waterfalls and natural beauty and also has the Kasi Visvesvara temple.

2. Bangalore—Temples and shrines : Dodda Ganapati, Kote (Fort) Venkataramana Swamy, Gavi (Cave) Gangadhareshvara, Dodda Basavanna or Bull Temple (enshrines a huge bull cut in solid rock), Someshvara (Ulsoor), Rameshvara, Anjaneya (enshrines a 7 metres high rock-cut idol of Hanuman), Ranganatha, Annamma, Dharmaraja (under the auspices of which the annual *Karaga* festival is held), Mallikarjuna or Kadu-Malleshvara, Rajarajeshvari, Ragigudda Anjaneya, Kumaraswamy etc.; Parsi temple and the Tower of Silence; Gurudwara at Ulsoor; Parshwanatha *Basadi* in Gandhinagar and the Jain temple in Jayanagar; numerous mosques and *dargahs* including the Taramandal Sangeen Jamia Masjid built by a Moghul Killedar, the Jamia Masjid near the Krishnarajendra Market which is one of the biggest mosques in the country and the *dargah* of Taukkal Mastan in Cottonpet; Churches named after the Saints such as : St. Joseph, St. Mary, St. Francis Xavier, St. Mark, St. Andrew, St. John and the Roman Catholic Church, the Hudson Memorial Church as well as the Holy Trinity Church and the Methodist's Memorial and All Saints Church.

Other important structures : Kempe Gowda Towers, Tipu Sultan's Palace, Fort, Bangalore Palace built on the model of the Windsor Castle, Vidhana Soudha, Central College, *Athara* Kutchery, Town Hall, Daly Memorial Hall, Mayo Hall, Utility Buildings, Visvesvaraya Tower etc., besides the Government Museum and the Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum which are of additional interest.

Gardens and Parks : Lalbagh, with its history of about 200 years, is renowned for its Glass House (built on the model of the Crystal Palace, London) and the richness and the variety of the flora that it contains; Cubbon Park covering a vast area dotted on its borders with several public buildings and provided with recreational facilities like the Toy Train and the Jawahar Bal Bhavan, the Hanumantharayanagudda Park with its imposing statues of Rama and Hanuman (10 metres high), the Bhashyam Park, the Cole's Park and several other parks maintained in various localities of the city. A mention may be made of the Ulsoor Lake where boating facilities are available.

The other places of tourist interest around the city are the Bannerghatta National Park, the Champakadhama temple at Bannerghatta, Vasantha Vallabha Raya Swamy temple at Vasanthapura, Subramanyeshvara temple at Subramanyapura, Nageshvara temple complex of the Chola period at Begur, Anjaneya temple of Banaswadi, *Dodda-aladamara* (a huge banyan tree—a picnic spot) etc. Large public sector enterprises such as the Hindustan Aeronautics, the Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Electronics, Hindustan Machine Tools and Watch Factory, Wheel and Axle Plant etc., are also located in the peripheral region of the city and though those may be of interest to the tourist the entry into these units is restricted.

3. Channapatna—Spun silk mills; small scale units engaged in the manufacture of lacquered ware and painted wooden toys; ancient temples dedicated to Varadaraja, Lakshmi Narayana, Nilakantheshvara, Anjaneya (belived to have been installed by Vyasatirtha), Bhadrakali, Maleya Madeshvara etc.; the Vyasaraya *Matha* and the Virakta *Matha* (containing the tomb of Thimmappa Nayaka the last local chieftain and his wife); the *dargah* of Akkal Sha Kadri and the tombshrine of Syed Ibrahim. Malur, a place of historical importance at the outskirts of the town, has the temples of Aprameya and Kailaseshvara which belong to the Chola period. Kengal, a picnic spot, (5 km) is noted for its Anjaneya temple and its beautiful sylvan surroundings.

4. Devanhalli—Temples : Venugopala (exterior walls are decorated with figures depicting Ramayana), Nanjundeshvara, Sarovarada Anjaneya, Mahantina *Matha* with a tomb of Parvateshvara Swamy. Monument erected at the birth place of Tipu Sultan. Avati village with its ancient Chennakeshava and Gangasomeshvara temples is a nearby place of historical interest.

5. Dodballapur—Renowned weaving centre; temples of Prasanna Chandramouleshvara, Someshvara, Janardhana and Rama; the *dargahs* of Syed Hussain Sha Khadri and Syed Alauddin Chisti. Ghati Subrahmanya, a place of pilgrimage (12 km) has a temple enshrining an idol which represents two deities—Subrahmanya and Narasimha when viewed from the front and the back respectively.

6. Hoskote—Temples of Avimukteshvara, Varadaraja, Vithoba, and Kote Anjaneya; AIR Transmitting Stations; Vagata (10 km) has several inscriptions of Chola period and the ancient temples of Varadaraja, Chandramouleshvara, Anjaneya and Chowdeshvari.

7. Kanakapura—Silk Filature; temples of Sri Rama, Ganapati, Ranganatha, Someshvara etc.; Veerashaiva Degula *Matha* with the tombs of Nirvana Swamy, Marulusiddaswamy and other saints; Jumma Masjid and Melekote Masjid. The famous picnic spots—*Sangama,* the place of confluence of the rivers Arkavati and Cauvery, as also Mekedatu where the river rushes through a narrow passage—are not far from this town.

8. Magadi—Remnants of an old fort; Rameshvara temple and Panchalinga shrine; temples of Kashi Visvesvara and Parvati located on the bank of the tank; Someshvara temple (a Dravidian structure) and the famous Ranganatha temple at Tirumale. Savandurga with a fort on a lofty hill range (8 km from Magadi) is a noted picnic spot known for its scenic beauty. The hill range consists of two peaks named *Bilibetta* (White Hill) and *Karibetta* (Black Hill) and the former has a small stone structure on its summit.

9. Nelamangala—Temples : Chennakeshva, Adake Anjaneya and Ishvara; *dargah* of Haji Syed Sha Saddruddin Hussaini. Manne (8 km.), place of historical importance with numerous inscription stones and also remains of several temples was a capital of the Gangas.

10. Ramanagaram—Arkeshvara temple on the river bank; tomb-shrines of Maheshayya and Shantayya; *dargah* of Peeran Shah Vali and several other Muslim saints. The town is a noted trading centre for silk worm cocoons and raw silk. Ramagiri Hill with its Sri Rama temple and ruins of an old fort as also Revanasiddheshvara Hill with its Bhimeshvara temple and a natural cave (where Revana Siddha performed penance) are the other attractions. In the vicinity of the town there are several huge rocks and rocky hills which attract those who are interested in rock-climbing and mountaineering.

11. Vijayapura—Temples : Chennakeshava or Saumya Keshva and the Nagareshvara temples built on the model of Kanchi temples; Omkareshvara temple and a *matha* attached to it and containing the tombs of Gurappa Swamy and Niligiriswamy; a dilapidated shrine containing several hero stones; *dargah* of *Jungli-Pir-Baba* or Adaviswamy; Centre of silk trade.

12. Yalahanka—Place of historical importance; was the seat of Yelahanka Nadu Prabhus who founded Bangalore: Venugopala temple within the precincts of which there is an Ishvara temple; *dargah* of Budan Sha Vali. The Wheel and Axle Plant is situated in the outskirts of the town.

II. BELGAUM DISTRICT

1. Athni—Siddheshvara shrine of the Adil Shahi times and the old temples of Amriteshvara and Kalmeshvara; Gachina *Matha* founded during early 15th century by Revana Siddha, a Veerashaiva saint.

2. Bailhongal—Ruins of a fort: Ramalingeshvara temple with 12th century inscriptions; Maradi Basavanna shrine, on a hillock nearby, founded by Channabasavanna—12th century Veerashaiva saint; *dargah* of Hafiz basi; tomb of Kittur Rani Chennamma in *Kalmatha.*

3. Belgaum—Fort and the ancient Neminatha *basadi* (Kamala *basadi*) as well as the *dargah* of Peer Badruddin located inside the fort area; ancient Kapileshvara temple and the temples dedicated to Ganapati, Venkataramana, Ananthashayana, Vithoba, Maruti etc.; mosques and the *dargahs* of Asad Khan and Khathal Sha Wali; several Veerashaiva *Mathas*; St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Anthony's Church, Church of England and St. Xavier's Church; tomb of Baba Saheb Nargund (who rebelled against the British during the I war of Independence); Statue of Kittur Rani Channamma; Pant Balekundri (17 km) nearby is a place of spiritual importance and pilgrimage centre (Dattatreya worship).

4. Chikodi—The noted pilgrimage centre, Yedur, which has the Veerabhadra Virupakshalinga shrine on the banks of Krishna river, is located nearby (25 km).

5. Gokak—Panchamigudda with the traces of a fort and ruins of 3 temples; Other temples of interest : Shankaralinga, Mahalingeshvara and Lakshmi; *dargahs* of Jangali Peer Saheb and Mastan Saheb; the town is noted for its unique kind of painted wooden toys. *Yogi Kolla,* an enchanting valley with small waterfalls and the temples of Mallikarjuna and Nirvanappa is nearby.

6. Gokak Falls—Enchanting view of a waterfalls in the gorge of the Gokak Valley; traces of ruined temples on the banks of the Ghataprabha, and the renovated Mahalingeshvara temple containing a Ratta inscription.

7. Hukeri—*Gummats* of different sizes and Chini Gummat ornamented with painted tiles; *dargahs* of Gajabar Saheb, Paigamber and Mahasabti; seven mosques including the one built in 1498 by Keta Gowda in honour of a Muslim Sardar; Adinatha Jinalaya, temples dedicated to Lakshmi, Vithoba and Maruti; traces of a fort; water cisterns or fountains which arouse the curiosity on account of the internal arrangements, source of water and distribution mechanism (one such was installed during Adil Shahi times as per historical records dated in 1583). The hill-fort of Nerli is nearby (6 km).

8. Khanapur—Panchamukha Ishvara temple; Rameshvara temple on the banks of the Malaprabha and the Visvesvaralinga temple in the middle of the river which flows near the town (3 km).

9. Konnur—Ruined temples and 11th century inscriptions; Chikleshvara temple; Parshvanatha *basadi*; *dargah* of Hussein Peer Khadri; Pre-historic site with megalithic burial chambers or cell-tombs.

10. Kudachi—*Dargahs* of Mohammed Siraj Jenali Peerzadi and Masapli; remnants of stone and copper age settlements.

11. Nipani—Ruins of a fort; temples of Amba bai, Mahadeva, Dattatreya and Venkataramana; Neminatha *basadi* and Chandraprabha *basadi; Dasoha* or

Samadhi Matha having the tomb of Virupakshalingayyaswamy. Tawandi (8 km) with several *basadis* is a Jaina pilgrimage centre.

12. Ramdurg.—Ruins of a fort; well-built bathing ghats with small shrines along the course of the river Malaprabha; Venkateshvara temple; ancient Veerabhadra temple of Godachi is nearby (14 km); *Shabari Kola* (valley) picnic spot of natural scenery is also nearby (16 km).

13. Raybag.—Temples of Narasimha, Siddheshvara, Somanatha and Bankanatha; Adinatha basadi; Jumma mosque and another attributed to Ranadullah Khan, the Bijapur General.

14. Sankeshvar.—Shankaralinga temple containing 3 inscriptions pertaining to the period of the seventh Ratta Chief; Shankara Bharati Matha said to have been founded by Shankara Bharati Swamy at the initiation of Ranadulah Khan.

15. Saundatti Yellamma.—Inscriptions of Ratta Chiefs; ruins of forts in the town and at Parasgad; ancient temples dedicated to Ankuleshvara, Puradeshvara and Shankaralinga, Maruti, Kadasiddeshvara, Lakshmi Venkateshvara; the newly constructed Chidambareshvara temple enshrines the original idol found in the now sub-merged temple of the same name in Gurlhosur; Yellamma temple on the Yellamma Hills attracts a very large number of devotees especially during the fairs which are held on the full-moon day of Chaitra (April) and Margashira (November). Panchalingeshvara and other shrines as well as ruins of a fort at Munavalli or Munniol 10 km); Sogal Falls; Navilutirtha (8 km) (a narrow gorge surrounded by hills through which the Malaprabha river rushes forth) where a dam has been built across the river to impound water for irrigation purposes is the main tourist attraction; Hooli village (9 km) with several inscription stones and ruins of temples is a place of historical interest.

III. BELLARY DISTRICT

1. Amaravati.—Tungabhadra Dam.

2. Bellary.—Fort Hill with the remains of a few modern cells and an upper fort: the lower fort is surrounded by a stone rampart and protected by circular stone bastions and a ditch; another rocky and barren hill called the Face Hill; temples of Durgamma (deity represented by a mass of earth covered with turmeric powder); Shivanubhava Mantapa; Damnur (17 km) cave temple and tomb of Saint Venkappa; Sangana Kallu (5 km) pre-historic site; Kappagallu (12 km) Peacock Hill contains the remains of an extensive pre-historic settlement and ash mounds at the foot-hills are ascribed to neolithic age.

3. Harpanahalli.—Ruins of a fort; tomb of a Gosai on Gosaingudda; temple of Venkataramanaswamy with *Kannu Kottappa* (the one who granted the eyes) represented by a stone inscribed with a *Shanka* (conch), *Chakra* (discus) and a *nama* (forehead mark) in a *mantapa* to the north of its main entrance: the ruins at Uchchangidurga (28 km)—a place of historical importance which is a bare, steep, rocky ridge more than a km long from north to south—compared to fortress of Gwalior.

4. Hospet—Ancient Jambunatha temple; Tungabhadra dam is nearby.

5. Kamalapuram—Includes the site of the old city of Vijayanagar; Hampi ruins start from here; fort with circular bastions; archaeological museum; Hampi Virupaksha temple is nearby.

6. Kampli—Fort built on the edge of the river Tungabhadra—was one of the strongholds of Anegondi chiefs and was an outpost of the city of Vijayanagara.

7. Kottur—Tomb shrine of a great saint Kotra Basappa Swamy and the linga he is believed to have set up in the *Muru Kallu Matha*.

8. Kudligi—Siddheshvara temple.

9. Sandur—Vithoba temple with a shrine containing nicely carved pillars and a beautiful ceiling; Kumaraswamy temple complex (12 km) situated on the wooded slopes at the head of a ravine; *Sati* stones and several inscription stones are found in the Kumaraswamy temple. Ramanadurga, also called Ramdurg, (16 km) is a noted hill station which contains a fort and Ramadeva temple.

10. Tekkalakote—Amareshvara temple and the temple standing on a bastion of the fort; modern Kotturu Basavanna temple with a conspicuous tower. Kenchanagudda with a lower and an upper fort, the temple of Gangadhara and the cave of Siddha Mallayya, is nearby (6 km).

11. Tekkalakote—Amareshvara temple and the temples of Kada Siddappa and Hari Mallappa; the place is known to have been a pre-historic settlement.

IV. BIDAR DISTRICT

1. Aurad—Amareshvara temple.

2. Basavakalyan—Known as Kalyani and Kalyana, this was the capital of Later Chalukyas and the Kalachuris; Fort; Basaveshvara temple; Parusha Katte; Prabhudevaragadduge; Tripurantaka tank; Akka-Nagamma's cave; Arivina gavi and Arivina mane; caves known after Nuliya Chandayya, Ghanalinga Rudramuni and Vijnaneshvara and several Veerashaiva saints; Qazi's Mosque or Peer's *dargah* and the *dargah* of Bagh Sawar; archaeological museum; Basava Vana and Anubhava Mantapa.

3. Bhalki—Fort; Bhalkeshvara temple containing three small shrines dedicated to Basaveshvara, Kumbeshvara and Balmuri Ganapati (a rare standing figure of Ganapati with its trunk turned to the right).

4. Bidar—Capital of Bahamanis and place of considerable historical importance; fort with seven gates and a main gate (called Shah Ganj Darwaza, Fathe Darwaza, Mangalpet Darwaza, Dulhan Darwaza etc); gun; Chaubara (observation mound); Solah

Kamb Mosque with a hemi-spherical dome and cylindrical pillars; Burjs; Rangin Mahal having walls decorated with different bright colours; Takht Mahal; Turkash Mahal; Gagan Mahal, Divan-i-am (Audience Hall); Gawan's *Madarasa*—a three storey building (used as a college during the heyday of Bahamani rule), Kali *Masjid*, Jami *Masjid*, Baridi tombs; tombs of Ahmad Sha Wali Bahamani etc. Ashtoor; Gawan's tomb at Gornalli; Jharni Narasimha temple (excavated in a tunel) where the visitor has to wade through Knee-deep waters to have a look at the deity; Gurudwara at Nanak Jhara; *Papanashini* with a Shiva shrine containing a large *Udbhava linga*.

5. Chitgoppa—Ancient cave of Sharana Madivalappa; tomb-shrine containing a life-size marble statue of saint Mahadevappa Devarshi; *dargahs* of Salar Makdum and Karimullah Shah.

V. BIJAPUR DISTRICT :

1. Badami—Place of great antiquity which flourished as a capital of the Early Chalukyas; four ancient rock-cut cave shrines reached by a flight of steps; fort; Melagitti Shivalaya with its Dravidian tower built on the north hill; Jambulinga temple inside the town; Agastya *tirtha* and the numerous temples and shrines located on its banks including the Bhutanatha group of temples; shrine of saint Lakulisha; museum; mosque attributed to Tipu Sultan; Banashankari temple at Cholachagudda (5 km); *Mahakuta* near Nandikeshvara village (14 km) with several ancient temples and *Vishnu Pushkarini* pond besides numerous inscriptions. Pattad Kal, an important tourist centre, is 22 km away.

2. Bagalkot—Temples : Bhavani, Panduranga, Kothaleshva (dedicated to Hanuman), Motagi Basaveshvara and Raghavendra Swamy shrine; Parshwanatha *basadi* and Virakta *matha;* Pankha Masjid; hillock nearby with the temples of Mallayya and Sangayya and *Mathas* known as Ramarudha *matha* and Durdundeshvara *matha*.

3. Basavana Bagevadi—Birth place of Basaveshvara; Sangamanatha temple with three inscriptions; Basava *tirtha* (pond); Siddharameshvara *matha* with the tombs of Siddharama and Gurupadeshvara Maharaj; Virakta *matha* with the tombs of Rudramuniswamy and Rachotishvara. Upper Krishna Project dam site at Almatti is nearby (28 km); Ingaleshvar village (10 km) contains several historical relics : remains of an ancient *basadi*, Someshvara temple, Kalmeshvara temple; Siddheshvara cave shrine and Akka Nagamma cave shrine.

4. Bijapur—Place of great historical importance—was the capital of Adil Shahi Kingdom; Main object of interest is *Gol Gumbaz* : comprises a mosque, drum-house, a gateway and a *sarai*, hemispherical dome here is the biggest in India. Whispering gallery which runs round inside the dome is an unusual feature; at the centre of the square hall there are the tombs of Mohammad Shah (1626—56) and his family; *Ibrahim Rauza* which consists of a magnificent tomb and a remarkable mosque surrounded by a beautiful garden is the most ornate building in Bijapur; Archaeological Museum; Fort (*Ark Killa*) *Anun dargah; Anand Mahal, Gagan Mahal, Chini Mahal, Asar Mahal, Chand Bavdi, Taj Bavdi,* Aurangzeb's *Idgah, Andu Masjid,* Mehtar Mahal, Malik-karim-uddin's *Masjid, Jami Masjid* (built by Ali Adil Shah I, this is the largest and the oldest mosque in Deccan); Mecca Mosque, Malika Jahan Begum's Mosque, Bukhara Mosque, *Jod Gumbaz;* Afzal Khan's cenotoph; Landa Kasab Gun, *Malik-i-Maidan; Sat Manzil* and tombs of Adil Shahi days. Narasimha temple where the chief object of worship is a shapeless blackstone representing Dattatreya : a pair of sandals of saint Narasimha Saraswati are also worshipped here; Shanmukhaswamy *Matha;* ancient Parshwanatha *Basadi*, (about 3 km from the city); Balaji temple and Mahalakshmi temple; the underground shrine of Narasimha at Torvi (6 km), associated with Kumara Valmiki who wrote the Kannada version of Ramayana.

5. Bilgi.—Large well, known as *Arettina Bavi,* with a small structure enshrining a *linga* which is now broken and is not being worshipped; *dargahs* of Hasan Dongri, Mehboob Subhani and Mansoor Ali; Siddheshvara temple surrounded by hillocks (1 km) has a 10 metre high lamp pillar with an inscription.

6. Guledagudda.—Ruins of a fort; temples of Balaji, Basaveshvara, Shankaramma; *dargah* of Sayyed Basha; weaving centre noted for *Khana* (blouse pieces).

7. Hungund.—Temples : Nagareshvara, Mallikarjuna, Sangameshvara and Kannikaparameshvari; Chalukyan temple of Ramalingeshvara at the foot of a hillock where the sanctum has been built below the ground level; Jumma mosque; famous historical place Aihole which contains numerous relics of great importance can be reached from here (26 km).

8. Ilkal.—Temples : Venkateshvar, Banashankari and Hanuman; Vijayamahanteshaswamy *matha;* temple on the bank of Hirehalla with the tomb-shrines of Vijayamahanteshaswamy and his preceptor Gurumahanta Shivayogishvara; *dargah* of Sayyed Murtaza-Sha-Khadri; weaving centre; of great repute.

9. Indi.—Ancient Shanteshvara temple having an octagonal spire with figures; Adinatha Digambara *basadi* has fine stone and metal idols of good workmanship; *dargah* of Hussain Basha; Salotgi, a place of antiquity, is nearby (8 km).

10. Jamkhandi.—Temples : Kadapatti Basavanna, Sangameshvara, Neelamma, Ramalingeshvara, Jambukeshvara (Chalukyan monument), Yoganarayana, Kalmeshvara, Dattatreya, Prabhulingeshvara etc.; *dargah* of Abubaker; Ramatirth Palace (once the residence of the Jamkhandi rulers) with Tripura Sundari temple and shrines of Rameshvara, Parvati and Dattatreya. Lakshminarayana temple on the banks of the Krishna river at Shurpali (10 km).

11. Kamatagi.—Huchcheshvara *Matha;* established by Marulashankara Devaru (a contemporary of Basaveshvara) containing 3 tomb shrines; Banashankari and Ishvara temples; noted weaving centre.

12. Mahalingpur.—Mahalingeshvara *matha* containing the hairlock of the saint; a big temple adjacent

to it where the chief object of worship is the *gaddige* of the saint; old temples of Channagirishvara and Banashankari.

13. Muddebihal.—Temples off Dyamavva, Hanuman, Dattatreya and Raghavendraswamy *Matha; dargahs* of Mahboob Subhani and Saheb Moiddin.

14. Mudhol.—Believed to be the birth place of Kannada poet Ranna; old underground temple of Shiva; Swetambar Jaina temple with fine idols of Mahavira and Munishvar; *dargah* of Saifi Saheb.

15. Rabkavi Banhatti.—Temples : Kadasiddheshvara (situated on a hillock); Mallikarjuna; Shankarlinga and Dhanammadevi; *dargah* of Surasab-Murasab; famous for its powerloom and handloom sarees.

16. Sindgi—Ancient Sangameshvara temple and the Bhramarambika temple; Nath Panthi *Matha* known as the Jakkappayya *matha;* principal shirne is the *Samadhi* of saint Bhimashankar—under the auspices of which an annual festival is held when inspite of the enormous quantity of water used for washing the feet of Brahmins the holy recipient earthen pot never gets filled up; *dargah* of Gazi Hussain; tomb of Jakkappayya and his wife on the outskirts of the town. Kalmeshvara temple with a huge monolithic hill, ancient Martanda Malliah temple, Madivala Machideva's tomb, swaying lamp-pillar and Rahutaraya temple of Hipparagi (20 km).

17. Talikota—Place of historical importance where the confederate forces encamped before their final attack on Vijayanagara; ancient temples dedicated to Nagareshvara and Siddheshvara.

18. Terdal—Neminatha *basadi* built in the Chalukyan style; Prabhuswamy temple; Jumma Masjid; *dargah* of Pir Abha-Khan; Pre-historic cists found in villages Hangandi, Halingali, Madalamatti and Asangi located around this town.

VI. CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT :

1. Ajjampur—Temples of Anjaneya, Someshvara and Karalamma; spiritual centre (*ashrama*) founded by Shankarananda Swamiji.

2. Chikmagalur—Place of great antiquity; pond : Siddha Pushkarani; fort; Temples : Mahalakshmi, Bola-Rameshvara, Kodandarama, Ishvara, Parashurama, Kattimaramma, Kannikaparameshvari, Rukmini Panduranga; Sangeen mosque, Jamia mosque; St. Joseph's Cathedral, St. Andrew's Church; cave-like temple of Ranganatha at Dasarahalli (10 km); Dattatreya *Peetha* pilgrim centre is nearby (30 km); Bababudangiri mountain range with its caves and natural sceneries as well as water courses called *tirthas* is also nearby (30 km).

3. Kadur—Temples of Ishvara and Anjaneya on the bank of a pond; Chennakeshava temple (Hoysala style); Renuka *matha* and Raghavendraswamy *matha;* at a place about 4 km from the town, called Kuntihole, river Vedavati flows on a rock-bed cutting it in seven places; close to the pool there is a hillock, called Kichakanagudda, on the top of which there is a temple having seven stones representing Mallaradevaru. Sakrepatna associated with the legend of Shambarasura which is nearby (17 km) has a famous Ranganatha temple and the ruins of two lines of fortifications.

4. Koppa—The sunset scene at Kunchur (8 km from town) is said to be a spectacular sight.

5. Mudigere—Surrounding areas are famous for natural scenery.

6. Narasimharajapura.—Ruins of a fort; Jaina centre-one of the eleven seats of Bhattarikas presently surviving in the country (the traditional name of the Bhattarika here is Lakshmisena); *basadis* and Jaina *matha* at Singanagadde; Hebbe known as Heramba Kshetra and having the Bhavani Shankara temple is 26 km away. It lies in the limits of Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary and has all the potentialities of being developed into a tourist centre.

7. Sringeri.—Matha known as the *Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasansthana* (Adwaita Philosophy) and the Sharadamba temple; Vidyashankara temple which represents a fine blend of the Chalukyan, Hoysala and Vijayanagara style of architecture : *navaranga* of the temple consists of 12 *Rashi Kambas* (pillars representing the 12 Zodiac signs); Mallikarjuna temple; Parshvanatha *basadi* containing two Hoysala inscriptions; Narasimha *vana* where the pontiff of the *matha* resides, Sachidananda Vilasa Ashrama and temples of Kala Bhairava, tomb-shrines of Narasimha Bharati and Chandrasekhara Bharati which are located on the other bank of the river Tunga; Rishyasringeshvara temple and ruined fort at Kigga (10 km); Agumbe Sunset Platform (25 km).

8. Tarikere—Keshava temple; Lakshmana Yogindra *Ashrama;* St. Thomas Church; St. Peter's Church; tomb-shrine of Nuliya Chandayya, a *Sharana* (contemporary of Basaveshvara) at Nandi (7 km); Kemmannugundi Hill Station—a Health Resort—and Tanigebylu from where iron ore is transported through a ropeway are nearby; Kalahasti or Kalhatti Falls, Hebbe Falls, Shanti or Gauri Falls are also nearby.

VII. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT :

1. Challakere—Dodderi-a place of historical importance founded by Harati-Nidugal family; once famous for paper manufacture; scene of a great battle between Marathas and Moghuls in 1695 A.D.

2. Chitradurga—Hill fort has seven rampart walls-outermost has four gates called Rangayyana Bagilu, Siddayyana Bagilu, Sihinirina Hondada Bagilu, or Uchchangi Bagilu and Lakote Bagilu; Obaladevi temple on the summit of the hill south of the town; up the hill from the east there are five gates and on the hill there are temples of Sampige Siddheshvara, Hidimbeshvara Ekanathamma, Phalguneshvara, Gopalakrishna, Anjaneya, Subbaraya and Basava; *galimantapa; meldurga* or upper fort consists of extensive fortifications, batteries and works of masonry; *Vanake Kindi,* a secret entrance associated with the heroic tale of Obavva;

Uchchangiamma temple at the foot of the hill; archaeological museum; Temples : Chennakeshava, Venkataramana; Anjaneya, Choleshvara, Maheshvara, Gangadhareshvara; Murugarajendra *Brihanmatha,* Kudali Sringeri *matha,* Raghavendraswamy *matha, Uttaradi* matha, Ujjayini *matha,* Kabir *matha* and Musthur *matha;* archaeologically important site of Chandravalli located at the north-western foot of Chitradurga Hill-the region covered by Chinmuladri, Cholagudda and Dhavalappanagudda is like a triangle; Jogimatti *Giridhama* (Hill Station) is nearby (14 km); Himavat Kedara having a small water falls and a cave shrine (6 km); Pandarahalligudda (11 km) having the Ranganatha temple, Bhimeshvaralinga in a cave and the ancient Janneshvara temple.

3. Harihara—Place of confluence of Tungabhadra and Haridra rivers; Harihareshvara temple with numerous inscriptions is the main attraction.

4. Hiriyur—Ancient Teru Malleshvara temple has a lofty tower and some paintings; an iron bow, known as *Shiva Dhanassu* (Shiva's bow) about 13 metres long is kept in the temple and taken in procession during car festival of Teru Malleshvara; other important temples : Lakshmi Venkataramana, Mailaralingeshvara, Durgambika, Banadamma etc.

5. Holalkere—Bayalu Ganapati temple (2.7 metres high idol of Ganesh seated on a high pedestal); *Udbhava* Narasimha temple.

6. Hosdurga.—Halu Rameshvara (8 km.) has a sacred pond with resplendent milk-like water; Vajra and Gangasthana are the other names by which this *Kshetra* is known; main goddess worshipped here is *Gangamathe.*

7. Jagalur.—Jogappa rishi's shrine; Lingayat *Matha* with the tomb of Totada Swamy; ruins of a fort at Kankuppe (4 km.); carved figure of a lion and Ranganatha temple at Konachagallu *gudda* (10 km.).

8. Mayakonda.—Several hero-stones and ruins of a fort and the Obala Narasimha temple enshrining a rough shaped boulder said to represent 'Udbhava Narasimha'; tomb of Hire Madakari Nayaka; Marikamba temple and Keshava temple.

9. Molakalmuru.—*Kuguva Bande,* the huge boulder which produces echoes; another boulder on which a *Yamaka* verse in praise of Kalidasa is inscribed; Nunkappana gudda with its Lunkeshvara temple and remnants of a fort; Siddapura with the Asokan edicts, archaeologically important site of Brahmagiri hill and Jatinga Rameshvara hill are all located nearby (about 20 km.).

VIII. DAKSHIN KANNAD DISTRICT :

1. Bainduru.—Seneshvara temple and a *mastikatte;* sea port.

2. Bantval.—Temples: Mahalingeshvara, Venkataramana and Seetharama; Large mosque; Naraharaparvata; Rajarajeshvari shrine (noted centre of Shakti worship) of Polali is nearby (12 km.); Karinja Kshetra of Vagga, with a Shiva temple on a huge granite boulder (8 km.) and the historically important Vittala (with its ruins of a mud fort and the temples of Panchalingeshvara, Subramanya, Madanantheshvara and Vithoba) are also nearby (17 km.).

3. Beltangadi.—Ruins of a fort; a *basadi* with a 15th century inscription; Somantha temple; Jamalabad fort (6 km.); monolithic Gommateshvara and Manjunatha temple at Dharmasthala, the renowned place of pilgrimage (16 km); Gommateshvara statue at Venur (15 km.), the place which was once the capital of Ajilas.

4. Coondapoor.—Temples of Kundeshvara and Mahalingeshvara; port of Coondapoor is at Gangolli on the other bank of the river of the same name which flows into the Arabian Sea; Basrur (6 km.) has Nagareshvara temple with several epigraphs and also the Nostra Senora de Rosana Church founded originally by the Jesuits during the 16th century; Koteshvara (4 km.) is known for its Kotilingeshvara temple; Anegudde Vinayaka and Mahalingeshvara temples at Kumbhashi, one of the seven sacred places of Tuluva, is nearby (9 km.); *Maravante* a village 16 km. to the north, has an enchanting spot of natural beauty—a short stretch of land along the sea coast where the river Sauparnika runs parallel to the coast and is separated by only the road (west Coast Highway). The Varahaswamy temple in Maravante is also noteworthy.

5. Karkala.—Having been a seat of the Bhairarasa Wodeyars, contains several inscriptions and other ancient Jaina monuments; temples of Anantashayana and Venkataramana; old palace; Chaturmukha *basadi;* Neminatha *basadi;* shrine of St. Lawrence; Ramasamudra tank near the hillock with the monolithic statute of Gommata; noted centre of stone carving associated with Ranjala Gopala Shenoy, the famous sculptor of contemporary times.

6. Malpe.—Fascinating beach; three rocky islands of tourist interest; temples of Balarama and Anantheshvara as also of Vadabandeshvara; Daria Bahadurgad fort; Shankaranarayana temple, Kodavur with the deity in the form of a double linga.

7. Mangalore.—Mangala Devi temple; Manjunatha temple and a *matha* of the *Jogis* on the Kadri Hill; ruins of forts; Sultan's Battery (Watch tower); Cathedral at Balmatta, St. Alloysuis College Chapel with a gallery of marvellous paintings, St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, Church of the Most Holy Rosary at Bolar; Jumma *Masjid,* Zeenath Baksh, the *Idgah* Mosque on the Light House Hill, Government Museum, Fisheries College, Bengre Beach and Bajpe Water Falls.

8. Mudbidri.—Pilgrimage centre for the Jainas, having 18 *basadis* including the renowned *Tribhuvana Tilaka Chudamani basadi* (also known as the *basadi* of thousand pillars), Jaina *matha* with rare manuscripts of *Dhavala* and *Jayadhavala* the great texts of Jaina religion; formerly capital of the Chauta Chieftains.

9. Mulki.—Ruins of a fort and the palace of Savantas; tombs of Savanta Chiefs; Jaina *basadis* of which two have *manasthambhas;* temples : Durga Parmashvari (Bappanad), Venkataramana, Somanatha and Narayana.

10. New Mangalore Port.—Port.

11. Puttur.—Ancient Mahalingeshvara temple and the temples of Venkataramana, Mahamaya, Radhakrishna and Bhavani Shankara; Sahasralingeshvara temple and Lakshmi Venkataramana temple standing at the confluence of the rivers Netravati and Kumaradhara at Uppinangadi (13 km.).

12. Someshvar.—Somanatha temple with beautiful sculptures.

13. Suratkal.—Beach; Sadasiva temple on a rocky hillock on the seashore; Regional Engineering College.

14. Udupi.—Sri Krishna temple and the *Ashta mathas* founded by saint Madhwacharya; Kanakana Kindi, Madhwa *Sarovara* with a *mantapa* in the middle; temples : Anantheshvara and Chandramouleshvara, Devi (Ambalapadi), Mahishamardini (Kadiyali); fort and stone pillars bearing Kannada inscriptions and remains of an ancient fortified port at Udyavara (4 km.) which was once the capital of Alupas.

15. Ullal.—Uchchila fort; *dargah* of Syed Mohammed Sherif-ul-Madani; seat of Chautas—associated with the heroic queen Abbakka Devi who resisted the Portuguese.

IX. DHARWAD DISTRICT :

1. Annigeri.—Numerous inscriptions including the earliest one relating to Chalukya Pulikeshi II; Amriteshvara temple (with 76 pillars); Purada Veerappana gudi; partly ruined Banashankari temple; ancient *basadi* enshrining Parshwanatha.

2. Byadgi.—Temples of Siddheshvara and Kalmeshvara; Kaginele (Kaginelli) associated with saint-poet Kanakadasa with its Adikeshava temple and having a dozen inscriptions is nearby (15 km.).

3. Gadag Betigeri.—More than 30 inscriptions most of which are in the precincts of the temples of Trikuteshvara and Vira Narayana; *Virasasanas* at Mullarayanakatte of Betigeri; Saraswati temple noted for delicacy and beauty of details; renowned Kannada poet Kumaravyasa is said to have composed the Kannada version of Mahabharata sitting in front of the Vira Narayana idol; *basadis* dedicated to Parshwanatha and Mahavira; Tontadaswamy *Matha;* Jamia and Shahi Idgah mosques. Lakkundi with its 50 ancient shrines and 29 inscriptions is nearby (12 km.); important temples : Kashi Visvesvara (a double temple), Mallikarjuna, Basavanna, Virupāksha, Lākshmi Narayana, Nanneshvara, Someshvara, Nilakantheshvara; Manikeshvara, Virabhadra, Kumbhareshvara, Nagaradeva and Visvanatha; traces of a ruined fort.

4. Gajendragarh.—Fort; cavern with an idol of Ishvara reached by a flight of steps; two *tirthas* fed by unfailing springs; Kalkeshvara Shrine containing 4 inscriptions; ruined temple of Virupaksha with an unfinished hall.

5. Hangal.—Ruined fort; inscriptions; temples : Tarakeshvara (with a magnificient dome supported on 8 pillars placed at the corners of an Octagon and 8 small pillars placed in pairs between these on each side of the Octagon), Virabhadra, Billeshvara, Ganapati, Ramalinga and Narayana; tank known as *Anekere*.

6. Haveri.—Inscriptions; Siddheshvara temple with an idol of Vishnu endowed with 6 hands and holding a *linga* in one of the left hands; Kalmeshvara temple; *Kallu mantapa* of Brahmadeva; Heggere, a large tank (associated with the legendary king Nala) : *dargah* of Mahaboob Subhani; statue of Mailara Mahadevappa who became a martyr during the freedom movement.

7. Hirekerur.—Temples of Janardhana and Totada Viranna which lay half buried in mud; Durga temple enshrining beautiful idols of Durga and Traipurusha.

8. Hubli-Dharwad.—Temples : Bhavani Shankara, Amba Bhavani of Dajibanpete, Banashankari (old Hubli), Dattatreya (Durgadabail); *Murusavira matha,* Siddharudha *matha;* Big Mosque in Ganeshpet and Jumma Masjid of Mulla Street; Anandanatha and Parshwanatha *basadi;* St. Andrew's Church, St. John's Lutheran Church and the Church of Ascension; temples of Durgadevi, Maruti, Mailaralinga on the summit of Vidyagiri, Narsimha, Panduranga and Dattatreya; Jumma *Masjid* of Mangalwarpet built during Adil Shahi reign; Basel Mission Church and All Saint's Church; Rayapur Dairy.

9. Kalghatgi.—Tomb of Rustom Shahid; temples of Venkataramana, Hanuman and Basavanna; Parshwanatha *basadi.*

10. Kundagol.—Shambulinga temple with a large hall, the ceiling of which is the chief attraction.

11. Lakshmeshwara.—More than 50 inscriptions, ancient Someshvara temple; Sanka *basadi;* other temples : Baleshvara, Kodeyellamma, Dundi Basavanna, Amba Bhavani, Shaukara *matha,* Raghavendraswamy *matha* and Mahantina *matha;* tomb of Ankush Khan; Kali Masjid and *dargah* of Dood Peera.

12. Mulgund.—Inscriptions narrating details on political and religions activities of followers of different faiths; temples Kalabhairava, Kumbheshvara, Nagaresha, Pete Basappa and Siddheshvara; *Basadis:* Hire *basadi,* Parshwanatha *basadi,* Chandranatha *basadi;* Annadanaswamy's *matha.*

13. Mundargi.—Ruins of a fort and small shrines on a hillock nearby; Kanaka Narasimha temple; Annadaneshvara *matha,* Tontadarya *matha; dargahs* of Jalaluddin Khadri and Mahaboob Subhani.

14. Naregal.—Inscriptions and the ancient temples of Tripurantakeshvara, Someshvara, Kalmeshvara, Chandramouleshvara and Molle Brahmadeva.

15. Nargund.—Hill fort; Venkatesha temple on the summit of the hill; ancient Nagareshvara temple; temples of Shankaralinga, Mahabaleshvara and Joda Hanumantha.

16. Navalgund.—Temples : Navileshvara, Ganapati, Venkatesha, Veerabhadra, and Nagareshvara; ancient Adinatha *Basadi; Gavinatha*, Panchagriha *Hiremath* and Nagalingaswamy *matha,* large tanks called Neelavvanakere and Chennammanakere.

17. Ranibennur.—Ancient Siddheshvara temple; *dargah* of Hazarat Jamal Shah Wali; deer sanctuary at Medleri (4 km); Guddaguddapura (hill top 12 km) with its temple of Mailara or Malhari is a noted place of pilgrimage where Vagayyas or Goravappas are known to perform miracles.

18. Ron.—Basavanna temple with an idol of Dronacharya; inscriptions dating back to the period of Amoghavarsha I; Parshwanatha *basadi;* temples of Lokanatha, Ananthashyana, Sangameshvara and Veerabhadra.

19. Savanur.—Ruined fort and its gates; numerous inscriptions: old mosques including Kamalbangdi mosque and Khadarbag mosque which are of special interest in that these contain the tombs of Savanur Nawabs; Vishnu *tirtha;* Satyabhodaswamy *matha* and the temples of Veerabhadra, Mailaralinga and Fakirswamy.

20. Shiggaon.—Inscriptions dating back from the period of Amoghavarsha I; temples of Kalmeshvara and Basavanna; Rameshvara temple and sacred pond Gangibavi at Edlabad (6 km); tomb-shrines of saint Shisunal Sherif and his teacher Govinda Bhatta of Kalasa at Shisunal (17 km).

21. Shirhatti.—Ruined fort, Avlingavva *matha*—a 17th century stone structure-with ornamental decorations built by Avlingavva the founder of the Lakshmeshwar Deshgat: Fakirswamy *matha* founded by Channavira Swamy during the 17th century; old shrines of Lakshminarayana, Maruti, Mahadev, Ganesh and Beerappa; *dargah* of Mahaboob Subhani.

X. GULBARGA DISTRICT :

1. Aland.—Inscriptions; a Jaina shrine; tomb-shrine of Raghava Chaitanya Maharaj: *dargah* of Ladle-Mushaik.

2. Chincholi.—Old Palace; Veerabhadreshvara temple; *dargah* of Mahaboob Subhani and Raimangad temple; hills and valleys around the town.

3. Gulbarga.—Fort and gates; mosque resembling the great mosque of Cardova of Spain: *dargah* of *Bande Nawaz* (sufi saint Khwaja Syed Mohammed Gesu Daraz); tombs of Sultan Hasan; Mausoleum of Firoz Shah; *Haft Gumbaz* with seven mausoleums; Sharana Basaveshvara's tomb-shrine (19th century Veerashaiva saint).

4. Gurmatkal.—Manikammal Manikeshvar temple and *dargah of* Moulali at Yanagundi are nearby (6 km).

5. Jevargi.—Jaina pilgrimage centre containing several *basadis.*

6. Sedam.—Panchalinga temple; Manikeshvar temple; Jaina *mandir.*

7. Shahabad.—Cement factory; a masonry enclosure, supposed to be that of an old place, containing a big mosque and a well; Sharana Basaveshvara temple and Balaji *mandir.*

8. Shahpur.—Fort old temple of Shalvantappa, a ruined mosque and two *dargahs* on top of the hill near the town; pre-historic burial sites marked with rough stone slabs; *Masjid* and tombs of Adil Shahi times at Gogi (11 km).

9. Shorapur.—Fort; Gopalaswamy temple; Taylor's Manzil, Palace of local chiefs known as Surapurada Nayakaru the last of whom rebelled against the British rule.

10. Wadi.—Cement factory; Lakshmi Narayana temple.

11. Yadgir.—Hill-fort; Jaina *masjid;* Mailaralinga temple; Hatikuni reservoir—a picnic spot (11 km); pre-historic stone burial sites at Yedhalli (8 km.).

XI. HASSAN DISTRICT :

1. Alur.—Ruins of a fort-an octagonal structure —at Maharajanadurga hill (14 km); eleventh century temple of Lakshmi Janardana which is peculiar in design-at Palya (8 km).

2. Arkalgud.—Arkeshvara temple—place associated with sage Gautama who performed penance here to appease the Sun god and then set up the idol.

3. Arsikere.—Hoysala temple dedicated to Kalmeshvara, also known as Kattameshvara and Chandramauleshvara; Sahasrakuta Jinalaya attributed to Vasudhaika Bandhava Recharasa : Malekal Tirupatibetta with its temples of Venkataramana and Govindaraja (3 km); Nagapuri fort (11 km).

4. Banavar.—Ruins of an old fort; temples of Baneshvara, Keshava and Venkataramana; ruins of Garudanagiri hill-fort (14 km).

5. Belur.—Channakeshava (Vijaya Narayana) and Veera Narayana temples—the famous Hoysala structures known all over the world for exquisite workmanship; Kedareshvara temple, basadis and other monuments at Halebid (17 km).

6. Channarayapatna.—Channarayaswamy temple; ruins of an ancient fort; a large tank the construction of which is attributed to two dancing girls.

7. Gorur.—Hemavati dam and reservoir; temples of Yoga Narasimha, Trikuteshvara and Kailaseshvara.

8. Hassan.—Hassanamba temple where the main deity is in the form of an ant-hill; other temples : Siddheshvara, Kolalu Gopalakrishna, Gangadhareshvara, Channakeshava and Malleshvara; Channakeshava and Nageshvara—identical temples built side by side at Mosale (12 km).

9. Holenarsipur.—Lakshmi Narasimha temple; ruins of an old fort.

10. Konanur.—*Anicut* across the river cauvery.

11. Sakleshpur.—Sakleshvara temple, remnants of Manjarabad fort (6 km).

12. Shravanbelgola.—Jain pilgrimage centre; colossal statue of Gommateshvara on Indragiri (Doddabetta); thirteen *basadis* on Chandragiri (Chikkabetta); Kuge Brahmadevara *Kamba* (pillar), Mahanavami *mantapa*, Bhadrabahu's cave, Chavundarayana *Kallu* (stone), statue of Bharateshvara; Bhandar *basadi*, Akkana *basadi*, Siddhanta *basadi*, Danasale *basadi* etc.

XII. KODAGU DISTRICT :

1. Madikeri.—Picturesque town situated on an elevated, undulating ground that commands an enchanting view of the surrounding countryside; fort; Omkareshvara temple; *Gadduage* and Raja's seat; Abbi water falls (Jesse Falls) (5 km) is noted picnic spot.

2. Ponnampet.—Nagarahole Game Sanctuary with its rest houses and other tourist facilities is nearby (10 km).

3. Virajpet.—The town is located at the foot of the Maletambiran hill on the summit of which there is a large temple.

XIII. KOLAR DISTRICT :

1. Bangarapet.—Bethamangala lake with boating facilities is nearby.

2. Chikballapur.—Channakeshava temple: Halasamma's well (a fine circular pond with a flight of steps) and the temples of Anjaneya, Kashi Visveshvara and Subrahmanya as well as Harihareshvara betta (4 km): ruins of a fort on Kalavara hill range; Nandi Hills (10 km) a well known health resort and picnic spot; Muddenahalli the birth place of Sir M. Visveraya (9 km).

3. Chintamani.—Temples : Chandramouleshvara, Venugopalaswamy and *brindavana* of Raghavendraswamy, ruins of a fort and other structures at Ambaji durga—a lofty hill (5 km).

4. Gauribidnur.—Pilgrimage centre Vidurashwattha (Pipal tree—planted by Vidura the maternal uncle of the Pandvas) (6 km); *dargahs* of Hussain Sha Mirza and Nyamat-bi as well as Jumma *masjid* at Hirebidanur.

5. Gudibanda.—Ahobala Narasimha temple and two *basadis* on the fortified rocky hill at the foot of which the town is located.

6. Kolar.—Under the name Kuvalala, this was the first capital of the Gangas; temples : Kolaramma, Someshvara Venkataramana, Kodandarama, Anjaneya and Nanjundeshvara; *makabra* with tombs including that of Fathe Mohammad (Father of Haidar Ali and Faujdar of Kolar); picnic spot *Antaragange* having a small pond which is regarded as sacred is 4 km away; Markandeshvara temple and hill at Vakkaleri (12 km).

7. Kolar Gold Fields.—Shafts of gold mines, tourists permitted to have a look at the underground mining operations; thirteenth century Tamil inscriptions at Urigam; Bharat Earth Movers Factory.

8. Malur—Shankaranarayana temple, Kurubaragudi and Veeraragudi; conspicuous rock formations and hills with caves as well as the Varadaraja tempie at Tekal (15 km).

9. Mulbagal.—Anjaneya temple of early Vijayanagara period enshrining a 3 metres high stone idol of Veera Anjaneya; Someshvara temple containing a fine metallic idol of Nataraja (Andhakasura *samhara* episode) and a large stone sculpture of Kumaraswamy; *dargah* of Baba Haidar Vali; ruins of a fort on the hill nearby and the two gigantic boulders (Mahadevana-*gundu* and Babayyana-*gundu*) as well as two *tirthas* (sacred ponds) named after Rama and Lakshmana found on the hill; Mahaganapati temple at Kurudumale (8 km).

10. Srinivasapur.—Gulaganpode (3 km) is supposed to be the site of an ancient city; Ganga inscriptions at Hebbetta (6 km); Chowdeshvari temple and Bana inscriptions at Haralakote.

XIV. MANDYA DISTRICT :

1. Belakavadi.—Shivanasamudra island, with its Ranganatha temple and the *dargah* of Peer Saheb and the water falls known as Gaganachukki and Bharchukki, is nearby.

2. Belluru.—Gaureshvara temple having a beautiful tower with the Hoysala crest; remains of several ancient temples; Vimalanatha *basadi*.

3. Hongahalli.—World famous Krishnarajasagar dam and Brindavan gardens are situated within the limits of this town.

4. Krishnarajpet.—Lakshmi Narayana temple at Hosaholalu.

5. Maddur.—Temples : Narasimhaswamy (2.3 metres high elegantly carved idol of Ugranarasimha); Varadaraja (3.6 metres high idol of remarkable workmanship), Deseshvara, Madduramma, Vaidyanatheshvara (at Vaidyanathapura four km away); Shivapura Satyagraha memorial.

6. Malavalli.—The first Hydro-electric Power Station commissioned in the state and the country is located at Bluff which is nearby. Bluff is a beautiful picnic spot and visitors can have a look at the working of the power generators by going down a trolley to the generating station—a descent of 225 metres.

7. Mandya.—Lakshmi Janardhana Swamy temple and two Jaina *basadis;* Sugar Factory.

8. Melukote.—Place of pilgrimage; temples of Narayana and Yoga-Narasimha; a mausoleum of Bibi Nachiyar.

9. Nagamangala.—Temples of Saumya Keshava, Yoga-Narasimha and Bhuvaneshvari; a large shallow circular pond.

10. Pandavapura.—Remains of neolithic age; Sugar Factory.

11. Shrirangapattana.—Remains of fortification, moat and dungeons which are comparatively well preserved; Ranganatha temple enshrining 4.5 metres long huge idol of the Lord in a reclining pose on Adisesha temples of Narasimha and Gangadhareshvara; Adinatha *basadi* with the idols of 24 *Tirthankaras; Jumma Masjid; Dariya Daulat Bagh; Gumbaz* (tombs of Tipu Sultan and his parents); Ganjam (having a church founded by Abbe Dubois), Sangam of Gosaighat where the two branches of the Cauvery meet again Paschimavahini—a holy place where the river flows west (2 km); Srinivasa temple on Karighatta hill range (5 km); Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary (4 km); temples of Agastyeshvara and Anjaneya at Balamuri (10 km).

XV. MYSORE DISTRICT :

1. Bannur.—Temples : Hemadramma, Anjaneya and Kailaseshvara.

2. Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram.—Chamarajeshvara temple; Parshwanatha *basadi;* ruins of an ancient extensive city (Manipura or Haralukote) are believed to lay buried at Ramasamudram, where there are the remains of an old fort and the temples of Janardana, Anjaneya and Veerabhadra; Divyalingeshvara and Gopalaswamy temples as well as *gadduge* of saints Gosala Channabasava and Totada Siddhalingeshvara at Hardanahalli (5 km); granite sculpture of Veerabhadra (3.6 metres high) endowed with 30 arms at Amachavadi (8 km); Chikkahole Project site is nearby; Biligirirangana *betta* is also accessible from here.

3. Gundlupet.—Ruins of a fort; temples of Vijaya-Narayana, Para-Vasudeva and Rameshvara; old fort and several old temples at Terakanambi known historically as Trikadambapura (13 km); a lofty hill with Himavad Gopalaswamy temple near Hangala (16 km); Bandipura Wild Life Sanctuary with cottages, dormitories and other tourist facilities (20 km).

4. Heggadadevankote.—Temples of Anjaneya, Varadarajaswamy and Someshvara; Chandranatha *basadi;* Kabini reservoir project at Beechanahalli (15 km).

5. Kollegal.—Ruins of ancient *basadis; temples* of Maruleshvara, Subrahmanyeshvara and Lakshmi-Narayana; Government Silk Filatures; Shambulingeshvara temple and the shrine of Nijaguna Shivayogi at Chilakawadi (10 km); Mahadeshvara Hill range with the renowned shrine of Mahadeshvara which is a noted place of pilgrimage is nearby (80 km).

6. Mysore.—Palace (which was till recently the residence of the royal family of Mysore Maharajas) with its *Durbar Hall, Amba Vilasa,* spacious lawns and the golden throne; fort and the magnificent gateways; temples inside the fort such as those dedicated to Varahaswamy, Trineshvara, Anjaneya, Gayitri, etc.; Churches named after St. Bartholomew, St. Philomena and the Wesleyan Mission; old mosques; Jaina *basadis;* Pubic buildings such as the District Offices, District Court, Town Hall, Maharaja's College, Municipal Office, Old Palace Office, CFTRI, Crawford Hall, etc; Zoo garden; Jaganmohan Palace art gallery; Chamarajendra *Technological Institute; ancient temples* of Chamundeshvari and Mahabaleshvara, Nandi, Palace and the huge statue of Mahishasura on the Chamundi Hills; Krishnaraja-Sagara Dam and Brindavan Garden (16 km), Nanjangud, Somanathapura (Hoysala temple), Talakad and T. Narasipura are the nearby tourist centres which can be easily covered from Mysore.

7. Nanjangud.—Nanjundeshvara temple (held in very high esteem even by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan who professed an alien faith).

8. Sargur.—Jaina *basadis;* temples of Someshvara and Lakshmi Narasimha; Nugu Reservoir Project (10 km).

9. Tirumakudlu Narsipur.—Sacred place situated at the confluence of the rivers Cauvery, Kapila (Kabini) and the *Spatika sarovara* (a subterranean pond supposed to be existing in the bed of the Cauvery); temples : Gunjanarasimha, Mulasthaneshvara, Parvati, Agasthyeshvara, Someshvara, Kamakshi, Ganapati, Bhiksheshvara; Vyasaraja *matha;* Hoysala temple at Somanathapura (10 km); Tibbadevi temple of Mugur (10 km); Mallikarjuna temple of Mudukthore (25 km); Talakad, the ancient capital of the Gangas and a noted place of pilgrimage (29 km).

10. Yelandur.—Temples : Gowreshvara, Kapileshvara, Varahaswamy and Parvati; *gadduge* of Shadaksharadeva, a noted Kannada poet; Shambulinganabetta and a cave (5 km); temples of Durga, Varadaraja, Rameshvara and Narasimha at Agara (10 km) are of archaeological interests; Biligirirangaswamy temple on the hill range of the same name is accessible from this town (60 km).

XVI. RAICHUR DISTRICT

1. Devadurga.—Remains of a fort; ancient temples and inscriptions at Gabbur (28 km)—a place of historical interest.

2. Gangawati.—Prasanna Pampapati temple and Muddusangaswamy *matha;* Ishvara temple at Devaghat; Kanakachalapati and other ancient temples at Kanakagiri (20 km).

3. Koppal.—Jain centre which has been called *Aditirtha and Mahatirtha in the historical records and* is said to have contained as many as 774 *basadis* and 24 Sanghas at one time. Ashokan edicts found engraved at Gavimatha and Palkigundu; inscriptions; Male Malleshvara temple where the *linga* is always soaked in water which oozes out from an unseen source; fortified rocky hill,

4. Kushtagi.—Temples : Somanatha, Butti Basavanna; Adaviraya and Veerabhadra; megalithic burials at Hanamsagar.

5. Lingsugur.—Neolithic implements have been discovered in the vicinity of this town; ruins of an old fort; Kupperaya temple and a Madhwa *Matha;* Jaldurg fort is nearby. So also Maski which has an Ashokan inscription besides several artefacts of prehistoric times is nearby.

6. Manvi.—Ruins of an old fort; Jagannathaswamy temple; Jami Masjid with a Persion inscription; *dargahs* of Hazarat Fareeduddin Sab and Subza Ali.

7. Mudgal.—Fort; numerous inscriptions; old Roman Catholic Church which, it is said, stands on the foundation of the one which was built by Jesuits before the year 1557; *dargah* of Hussain Pasha.

8. Munirabad Project Area.—Tungabhadra dam and reservoir; Pampavanam—a Japanese style ornamental garden;

9. Raichur.—Hill fort surrounded on three sides by a double row of massive but low circuit walls; Bala Hissar or main citadel is on the summit of the middle and the loftiest hill; platform supporting a big gun mounted on a turn-table; outer fort walls have 5 gates and inscriptions and sculptured stones are also fitted into the walls; inner fort with two gates called Saikani Darwaza and Sikandari Darwaza; *Ek-minar-ki masjid* with a 20 metre high *minaret,* Jami *masjid;* Malihabad fort; temples of Ramalingeshvara and Manik Prabhu; Jaheer Gulshan Park; Veerabhadra temple at Deosugur; Naradagadde river island (30 km) with the tomb shrine of Channabasavaswamy, a Shivayoga *Peetha* and Basaveshvara temple; Dattatreya *Peetha* and tomb of Sripadavallabha Swamy at Kurmagadde another river island close by; renowned pilgrimage centre Mantralaya is nearby.

10. Sindhnur.—Mosque ascribed to Aurangzeb.

11. Yelbarga.—Known as Erambaragi, this was the capital of Sinda chiefs; a stone pavilion representing the site of a ruined Chalukyan temple; Kuknoor (12 km) identified with the legendary Kuntalapura of Chandrahasa, contains the remains of several Chalukyan temples.

XVII. SHIMOGA DISTRICT :

1. Bhadravati.—Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Mills and the Mysore Paper Mills; Lakshmi Narasimha temple.

2. Channagiri.—Ruins of a hill fort; Bete Ranganathaswamy temple on top of the hill (also has a wooden idol of Hanuman with 5 heads and 8 arms); Keteshvara temple; *Brindavana* of Raghavendraswamy; Dodda *masidi* with the tomb of Mohabat Shah Masthan Khadri; *Kallumatha* covered up by a large mound of earth; tomb of Shahji the father of Shivaji and a small Bhavani temple at Hodigere (12 km).

3. Honnali.—Mallikarjuna shrine; *samadhi* of saint Srinivasa Tirtha; *brindavana* of Raghavendraswamy; ruins of an old fort; Channappaswamy *Matha.*

4. Hosanagara.—Ramachandrapura *matha* having an ivory throne (6 km); Humcha, a place of historical importance (21 km).

5. Jog Falls.—Magnificent Water Falls known as Jog Falls and also as Gerusoppa Falls; Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project and Anebylu Power Station; Linganamakki Dam and reservoir; natural sceneries.

6. Kumsi.—Pakshi Ranganatha temple.

7. Sagar.—Famous centre of Sandal-wood carving and ivory inlay work; Siddhi Ganapati temple where the deity is in the form of a *linga;* Keladi and Ikkeri which were the capitals of the Nayakas of Keladi and have the temples of Aghoreshvara and Rameshvara are nearby; so also *Varadamoola* i.e. *Varaha tirtha* where the river Varada originates is nearby (4 km).

8. Shikarpur.—Ruins of an old fort; Huchchurayaswamy temple enshrining an idol of Veera Anjaneya; a double edged sword preserved in this temple is shown as a relic of Dhondia Wagh, a Warrior who resisted the British even after the fall of Shrirangapattana; *Smaraka Bhavana* (Quit India Movement—Memorial Hall) at Issur (8 km); Reservoir and Anjaneya temple at Anjanapura (18 km).

9. Shimoga.—Temples of Kote Seetharamanjaneyaswamy, Bhimeshvara, Lakshmi Narayana and Guddekal Siddheshvara; *brindavana* of Raghavendraswamy; the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; Shivappa Nayaka's Palace; Tunga *anicut* and reservoir at Gajanur (10 km); confluence of the rivers Tunga and Bhadra at Kudli (16 km) where there is a branch of the Sringeri *Matha* besides the Hoysala temples of Rameshvara and Narasimha as well as shrines of Brahmeshvara, Chintamani Narasimha and Sangameshvara which stand in the middle of the river.

10. Siralkoppa.—Udugani, the birth place of Akka Mahadevi, a contemporary of Basaveshvara (14 km); Kedareshvara temple at Tadagani (19 km); Masur Madagadakere—a large lake (14 km); Talagunda (24 km)—a place of great historical interest which contains several inscriptions (of which the most important is dated in the 5th century) and the temples of Pranaveshvara, Veerabhadra, Veeranjaneya and Gangadhareshvara.

11. Sorab.—Ranganatha temple on the banks of the Dandavati river; *ashram* named Shri Narahari Sadguru Peetham; centre of sandalwood carving and ivory inaly work.

12. Tirthahalli.—Sacred ponds or *tirthas* in the Tunga river flowing near the town; Rameshvara temple; Siddheshvara gudda—a nearby hill from the top of which one can have a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside; Agumbe sunset platform (32 km).

XVIII. TUMKUR DISTRICT :

1. Adityapatna.—Cement Factory.

2. Chiknayakanhalli.—Temples of Huliyar Anjaneya, Brahmapuri Anjaneya, Rameshvara and Venkataramana; tomb called *Tatayyana gori.*

3. Gubbi.—Temples of Gadde Rameshvara; Channabasaveshvara (containing the tomb of Gubbiyappa or Channabasaviah); Janardhana, Byatarayaswamy, Vailappa and Anjaneya; Chidambara Ashrama having a shrine of Dattatreya.

4. Koratagere.—Cave shrine of Gangadhareshvara on the hill; *Sati* stones near Gokulada Anjaneya temple; Channarayanadurga fort (14 km).

5. Kunigal.—Narasimha temple which contains the idol of Janardhana; other temples : Someshvara, Padmeshvara, Venkataramana and Shivarameshvara; Marconahalli reservoir (9 km); temples of Channakeshava, Chandramauleshvara and Pattaladamma at Amritur (12 km).

6. Madhugiri.—Temples of Venkataramana and Malleshvara which stand side by side; Mallinatha *basadi;* Gurammana *Matha* with the tomb of Shivalingaswamy; hill-fort Gopalakrishna temple and several other relics of the past, spring named Bhimanadone and a fine figure of Hanuman with an inscription to its left.

7. Pavagada.—Bettada Anjaneya temple; hill fort with ten gates, several ponds and remains of Sultan's Battery and Subbaraya's Battery as well as the granaries and magazines; an incomplete mosque; Nidugal—a lofty pointed peak with a fort as well as other historical relics (22 km).

8. Sira.—Fort; Jumma *Masjid; dargah* of Malik Rihan; *Chinnada gori* containing the tomb of a *Fakir* named Farid Ulla Shah; Ibrahim Roza containing several tombs; Gopalakrishna temple which now enshrines Hanuman and the Narayana temple where the original Gopalakrishna idol has been installed; Durga temple where the object of worship is an ant hill; Narasimhaswamy temple (with paintings on beams and ceilings and enshrining a *Saligrama*) at Seebi (24 km).

9. Tiptur.—Temples : Kalleshvara, Kempamma; Anjaneya, Kashi Visveshvara, Mallikarjuna and Kannika Parameshvari; Keregodi Samsthana *Matha* and Shankareshvara temple at Keregodi (4 km); Byatarayaswamy and Gopalakrishna temples as well as the temples of Shanteshvara, Nonanbeshvara, Chandeshvara, Kalleshvara and Gaureshvara at Nonavinakere (10 km); Lakshmi Narasimha temple at Vignasanthe (13 km); temples of Channakeshava, Narasimha and Kalleshvara (with a beautiful sculpture of *Nataraja* and *Ashtadikpalakas*) at Araluguppe (18 km).

10. Tumkur.—Lakshmikanthaswamy temple; HMT Watch Factory; Ganesha of Gulur (6 km); Channakeshava temple at Kaidala (5 km); Siddhagange, a holy spring, Siddhalingeshvara shrine and Siddhaganga matha located on a hillock nearby (4 km); Devarayanadurga—fortified hill and picnic spot (14 km).

11. Turuvekere.—Temples : Basava, Channagiriswamy, Beteraya and Gangadhareshvara (with a colossbull).

XIX UTTAR KANNAD DISTRICT

1. Ambikanagar.—Kalinadi hydro-electric project; power generating station.

2. Bhatkal.—*Basadis* : Chandranatha and Parshwanatha; temples Adinarayna, Choleshvara, Narasimha, Tirumala and Khetapati Narayana;*jama masjid* and Sultan *masjid;* jolly kunda island and Nethrani island are nearby.

3. Dandeli.—West Coast Paper Mills; Plywood Factory; natural sceneries such as Sykes Point, Kavala Caves; Syntheri rocks etc., are the main tourist attractions here.

4. Haliyal.—Ruins of a fort; temples; Hemavva, Vithoba, Dattatreya, Hanuman and Venkataramana; Parshwanatha *basadi* at Havagi (2 km); Sambrani fort (6 km).

5. Honavar.—*Ramatirtha* spring; temples : Durgadevi, Rameshvara, Lakshminarayana, Vithoba and Hanuman; Church of San Saldone, Sharavati bridge; Basivarajadurga island; Ganapati temple at Idugunji; Nagarbastikere and Gerusoppa (20 km).

6. Karwar—Harbour; Karwar bay known for its beautiful scenery; fort at Sadasivgad situated amidst the Kali river and the Arabian Sea (3 km); Caustic Soda Factory.

7. Kumta—Temples : Kumbheshvara, Shantika Parameshvari, Cauvery, Kamakshi, Venkataramana, Shankara Narayana and Gopalakrishna; Jaina *basadis;* noted centre for sandal-wood carving; Ganapati temple at Uppinapatna (2 km); Gokarna (18 km) is a renowned place of pilgrimage having the Mahabaleshvara temple.

8. Mundgod—Fort; Chachanki Reservoir (5 km).

9. Siddapur—Kalamma temple and fort at Kondli; temple on Bhuvanagiri hill (9 km); Unchalli Falls (19 km); Parshwanatha *basadi* and Virupaksha Mahadeva temple at Bilgi (15 km).

10. Sirsi—Ruins of a fort; Marikamba temple; ancient inscriptions and Madhukeshvara temple as well as the remains of a Buddha Vihara at Banavasi, which was once the capital of the Kadambas (20 km); fort *mathas* belonging to Smarthas; Vaishnavas and Jainas as well as the temples of Hanuman, Ishvara, Sadashiva and Marikamba at Sonda (35 km).

11. Yellapur—Durga temple; Magodu Falls (22 km); Circular fort called Holatikote.

APPENDIX—VI-A

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KARNATAKA ACCORDING TO THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1976

(NO. 108 OF 1976, DATED THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1976)

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Castes
1. Adi Andhra	28. Chandala	64. Maila
2. Adi Dravida	29. Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar	65. Maja
3. Adi Karnataka	30. Dakkal, Dokkalwar	66. Mala Dasari
4. Adiya (in Coorg District)	31. Dakkaliga	67. Mala Hannai
5. Agar	32. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya	68. Mala Jangam
6. Ajila	33. Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano	69. Mala Masti
7. Anamuk	34. Ellamalwar, Yellammalawandlu	70. Mala Sale, Netkani
8. Aray Mala		71. Mala Sanyasi
9. Arunthathiyar	35. Ganti Chores	72. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
10. Arwa Mala	36. Garoda, Garo	73. Mang Garudi Mang Garodi
11. Baira	37. Godda	74. Manne
12. Bakad	38. Gosangi	75. Masthi
13. Bant (in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts)	39. Halleer	76. Mavilan
	40. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	77. Meghval, Menghavar
		78. Moger
14. Bakuda	41. Handi Jogis	79. Mukri
15. Balagai	42. Hasla	80. Mundala
16. Bandi	43. Holar, Valhar	81. Nadia, Hadi
17. Banjara, Lambani	44. Holaya, Holer, Holeya	82. Nalkadaya
18. Bathada	45. Holeya Dasari	83. Nalakeyava
19. Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam	46. Jaggali	84. Nayadi
20. Bellara	47. Jambuvulu	85. Pale
21. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, La begi, Balmiki, Korar, Zaldmalli	48. Kadaiyan	86. Pallan
	49. Kalladi	87. Pambada
	50. Kepmaris	88. Panchama
	51. Kolupulvandlu	89. Panniandi
22. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru Asodi, Chamadia Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Muchi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas,Rohit,Samgar	52. Koosa	90. Paraiyan, Paraya
	53. Koracha	91. Paravan
	54. Korama	92. Rancyar
	55. Kotegar, Metri	93. Samagara
	56. Kudumban	94. Samban
	57. Kuravan	95. Sapari
	58. Lingader	96. Sillekyathas
	59. Machala	97. Sindhollu, Chindōllu
23. Bhoi	60. Madari	98. Sudugadu Siddha
24. Bindla	61. Madiga	99. Thoti
25. Byagara	62. Mahar, Taral, Dhegumegu	100. Tirgar, Tirbanda
26. Chakkiliyan	63. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar	101. Valluvan
27. Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya		

APPENDIX—VI-B

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KARNATAKA ACCORDING TO THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1976 (NO. 108 OF 1976, DATED THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1976.

Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Tribes	Schedled Tribes
1. Adiyan	17. Kammara (in South Kanara District and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District)	32. Malasar
2. Barda		33. Malayekandi
3. Bavacha, Bamcha		34. Maleru
4. Bhil, Bhil Garaasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi, Bhil, Bhagalia Bhilala Pawar, Vasava, Vasave	18. Kaniyan Kanyan (in Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District)	35. Maratha (in Coorg District)
	19. Kathodi, Kathari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	36. Marati (in South Kanara District)
		37. Meda
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar	20. Kattunayakan	38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka. Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
6. Chodhara	21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpgti	22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	39. Palliyan
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit. Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi	23. Konda Kapus	40. Paniyan
		41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phance Pardhi
9. Gond, Naikpod Rajgond	24. Koraga	42. Patelia
10. Gowdal	25. Kota	43. Rathawa
11. Hakkipukki	26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	44. Sholaga
12. Hasalaru	27. Kudiya, Melakudi	45. Soligaru
13. Irular f	28. Kuruba (in Coorg District)	46. Toda
14. Iruliga	29. Kurumans	47. Varli
15. Jenu Kuruba	30. Maha Malasar	48. Vitolia, Kotwalja, Barodia
16. Kadu Kuruba	31. Malaikudi	49. Yerava

NOTE : The districts of Coorg, Dharwar, North Kanara and South Kanara have since been renamed as KODAGU, DHARWAD UTTAR KANNAD and DAKSHIN KANNAD.

SECTION—B
INTRODUCTORY NOTE
MAPS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The first map presented in this volume deals with the administrative divisions of different levels within the State. For purposes of revenue and general administration, Karnataka State is divided into Divisions, Districts, Sub-divisions and Taluks. Each one of these units has administrative jurisdiction over two or more units of the immediately next lower order. In Karnataka there are four Divisions, 19 Districts, 48 Sub-divisions and 175 taluks. Among these four levels it is the district and the taluk level units that enjoy a pivotal place in the administrative set up. In view of this fact, therefore, the boundaries of districts as also of taluks comprised therein, as well as the names of the respective headquarters are depicted on this map. The map presented thereafter indicates the location of towns/urban agglomerations and simultaneously portrays the percentage decadal variation in the population of each town for the latest decade 1971—81) by convenient ranges. The next map reveals the proportion of urban population to the total population in respect of each district. This map is then followed by a set of schematic maps, that is, the urban land use maps of all the 28 towns/urban agglomerations of the State having a minimum population of 50,000 and a sample of 11 towns with a smaller number of inhabitants. The procedure adopted for the preparation of these schematic maps and the definitions of different types of land use adopted for the purpose are explained below.

At the outset it may be mentioned that in Karnataka, the activities of the State Town Planning Department which has good infrastural facilities, include the preparation of urban land use maps based on actual field surveys. As part of a continuous programme this project is being executed over the past few years in a phased manner covering a few towns at a time. Obviously the land use maps so prepared do not have a common reference point. Further more, the land use maps of all such towns for which the maps have so far been finalised by the Department have not been pooled together and published in a single volume. Thus, as a first step towards the preparation of schematic maps proposed for publication in this volume, copies of the existing land use maps available with the Town Planning Department were procured. These maps were scrutinised to assess the extent to which each one of these satisfied the requirements spelled out for the schematic maps. The primary task was to ensure a precise delineation of the urban limits in conformity with the census concepts. In the case of urban agglomerations this presented certain problems which were overcome by referring to the combined maps of several units. Further, in connection with the main census operations, town maps depicting important land marks and territorial divisions, etc., had also been obtained from concerned civic authorities. Since most of these maps contained a wealth of information it was felt expedient to refer to these maps also while finalising the schematic maps. By and large it was observed that the maps supplied by the Town Planning Department had been prepared during the latter half of 1970s.

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The different types of land use marked on these maps were : (1) Residential, (2) Commercial, (3) Industrial, (4) Transport and Communication, (5) Public Utilities, (6) Public and Semi-public, (7) Open Spaces, (8) Vacant lands, (9) Water bodies, and (10) Agricultural lands.

The types of land use depicted on the census schematic maps are somewhat different from the ones enumerated above as may be seen from the details furnished below :

1. *Business Area.*—Here the term business includes all activities connected with trade and commerce irrespective of the level of operations.

2. *Industrial Area.*—This covers all such areas where the industrial units are located. Such industrial establishments may be either large-scale units, medium-scale units or even small-scale units or a mix of all these categories.

3. *Public Service Area.*—The areas included are (a) municipal corporation/council areas dealing with civic administration and associated activities, (b) hospitals, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres and such other institutions, (c) banks of all classes and also share markets, (d) water works, (e) miscellaneous public service areas such as places of workship, *dharmashala, sarai* etc., (f) leprosy homes, mental asylum, home for handicapped, community centre etc., (g) big hotels, (h) post offices and (i) other public service areas.

4. *Educational Area.*—This category includes all educational institutions like schools, colleges, university campus, research centres, archieves, museums, libraries etc.

5. *Recreational Area.*—Recreational area covers parks, zoo, aquarium, playground, stadia, cinema theatres, drama halls, auditorium, planetariums, art centres, clubs etc.

6. *Residential Area.*—Residential areas represent all such areas where the residential buildings-irrespective of their age and nature of material used for construction—are predominant.

7. *Administrative Area.*—This category covers all areas where the government offices including the State Assembly Halls, Secretariat, Courts, jails, Dak Bungalow, Circuit House, etc., are located.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—This includes historical and other ancient monuments.

9. *Open Spaces/Arable areas/other areas.*—The types of land use covered under this residuary category are agricultural lands, areas proposed for future development, ravines, derelict areas, brick kilns, marshy lands, mounds, excavations, tanks, ponds, roads and railways (represented by suitable symbols).

transport areas including depots and terminil, railway station and railway yards, river ghats if any and such other types of uses not specifically classified.

In view of the differences in approach the schematic maps were drafted after obtaining necessary explanations and clarifications from the field-offices of the Town Planning Department and also by field-verification by the staff of this Directorate. These maps may therefore be regarded as displaying fairly accurately the existing spatial structure of the town concerned with reference to the main categories of land use. Since similar maps have also been published as part of the 1971 Census Town Directory these maps would be quite useful for a comparative study of the changes that have taken place during the decade 1971—81.

LIST OF MAPS

1. Map of Karnataka showing the Administrative Divisions 1981.
2. Map of Karnataka showing the Location and Growth of Urban Centres.
3. Map of Karnataka showing the Percentage of urban population to total population 1981.
4. Urban Land Use Maps of Towns

(A) Class I Towns/UA :

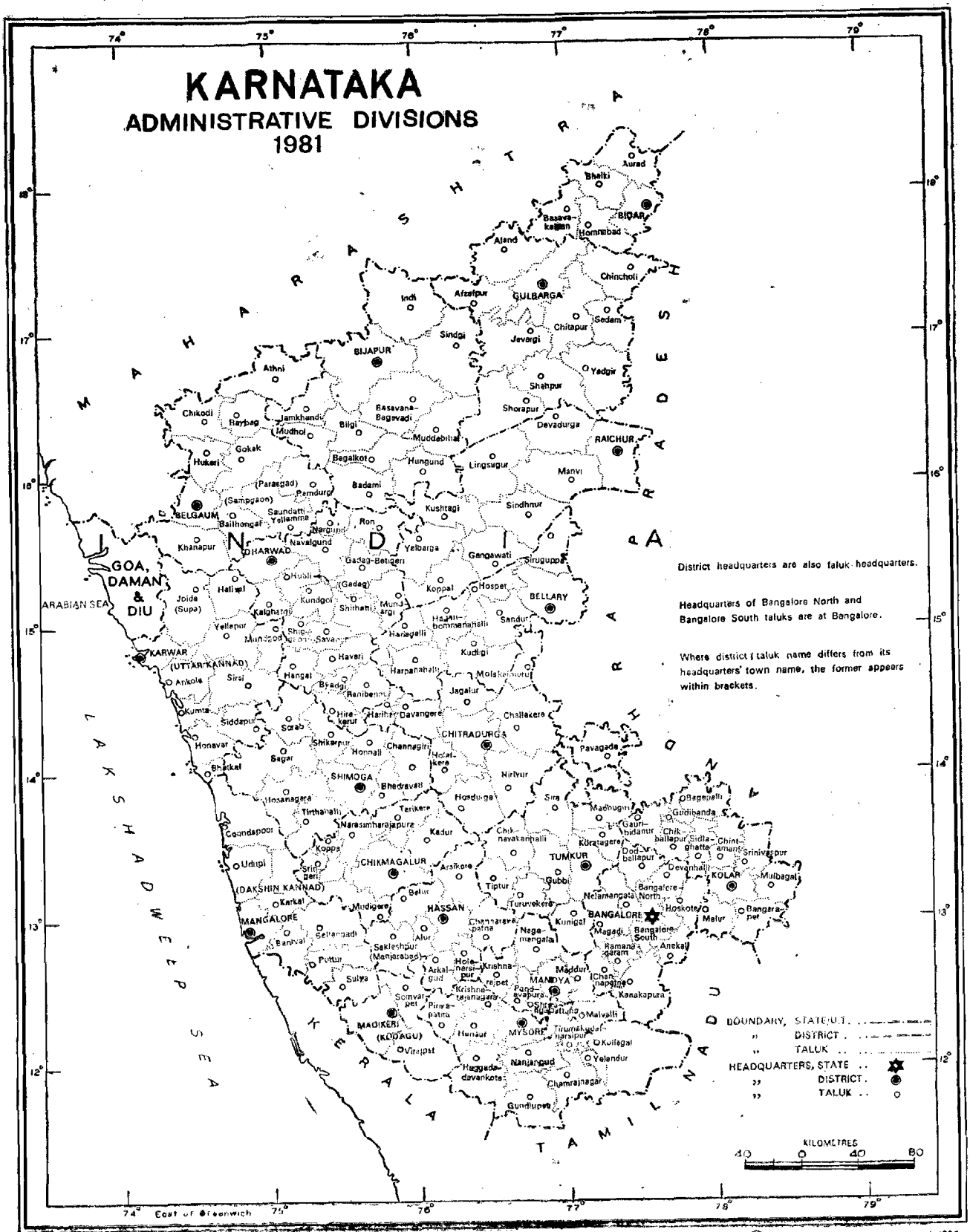
1. Bangalore U.A.
2. Belgaum U.A.
3. Bellary
4. Bijapur
5. Bhadravati U.A.
6. Davangere
7. Gadag-Betigeri
8. Gulbarga
9. Hospet U.A.
10. Hubli-Dharwad (Sheet A & B)
11. Kolar Gold Fields U.A.
12. Mandya
13. Mangalore U.A.
14. Mysore U.A.
15. Raichur
16. Shimoga
17. Tumkur

(B) Class II Towns

1. Bagalkot
2. Bidar
3. Channapatna
4. Chikmagalur
5. Chitradurga
6. Gangawati
7. Harihar
8. Hassan
9. Kolar
10. Rabkavi-Banhatti
11. Ranibennur

(C) Other Classes of Towns (Sample)

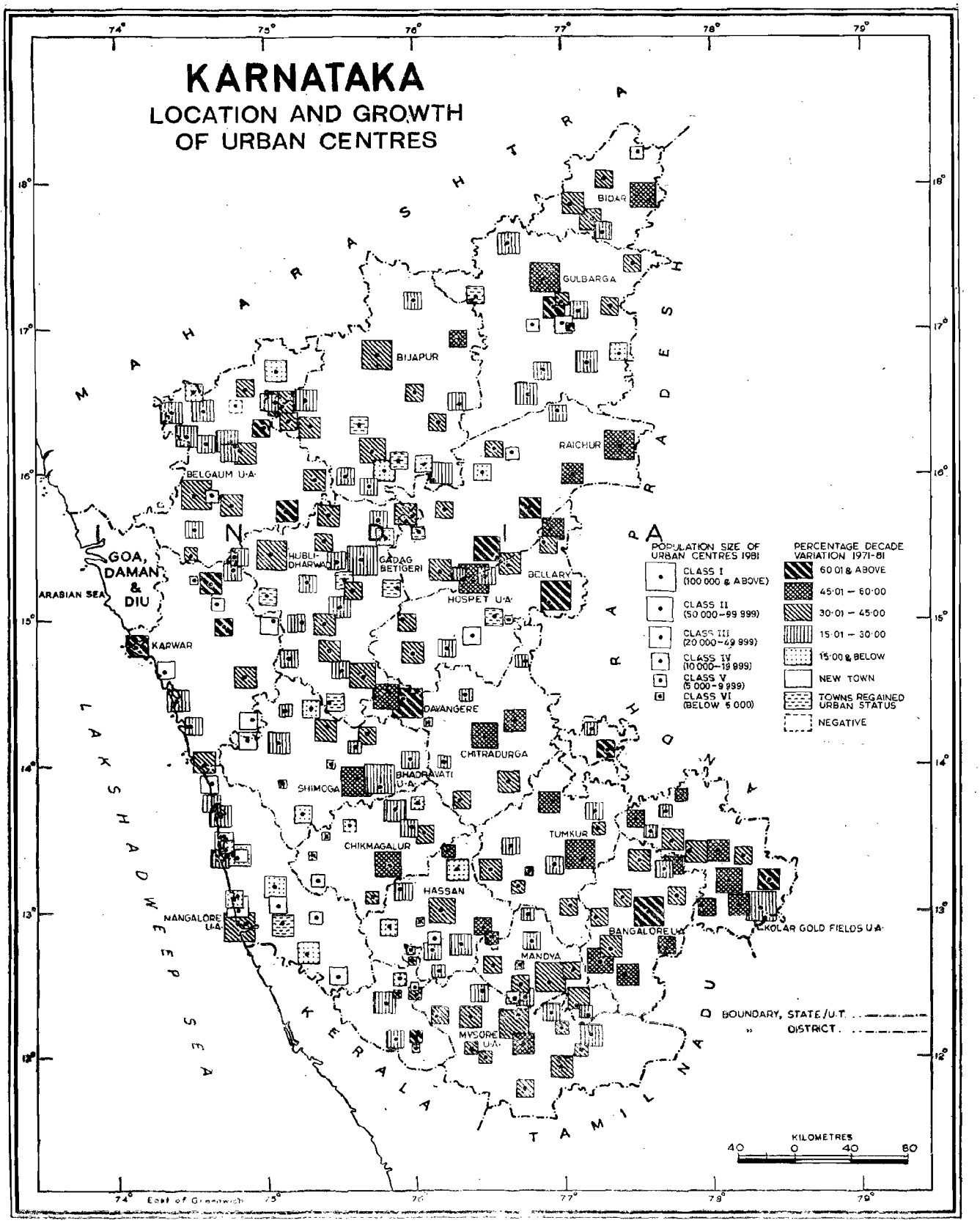
1. Badami
2. Byadgi
3. Hoskote
4. Kadur
5. Mudhol
6. Mulbagal
7. Nanjangud
8. Nipani
9. Nyamati
10. Shorapur
11. Tiptur.



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

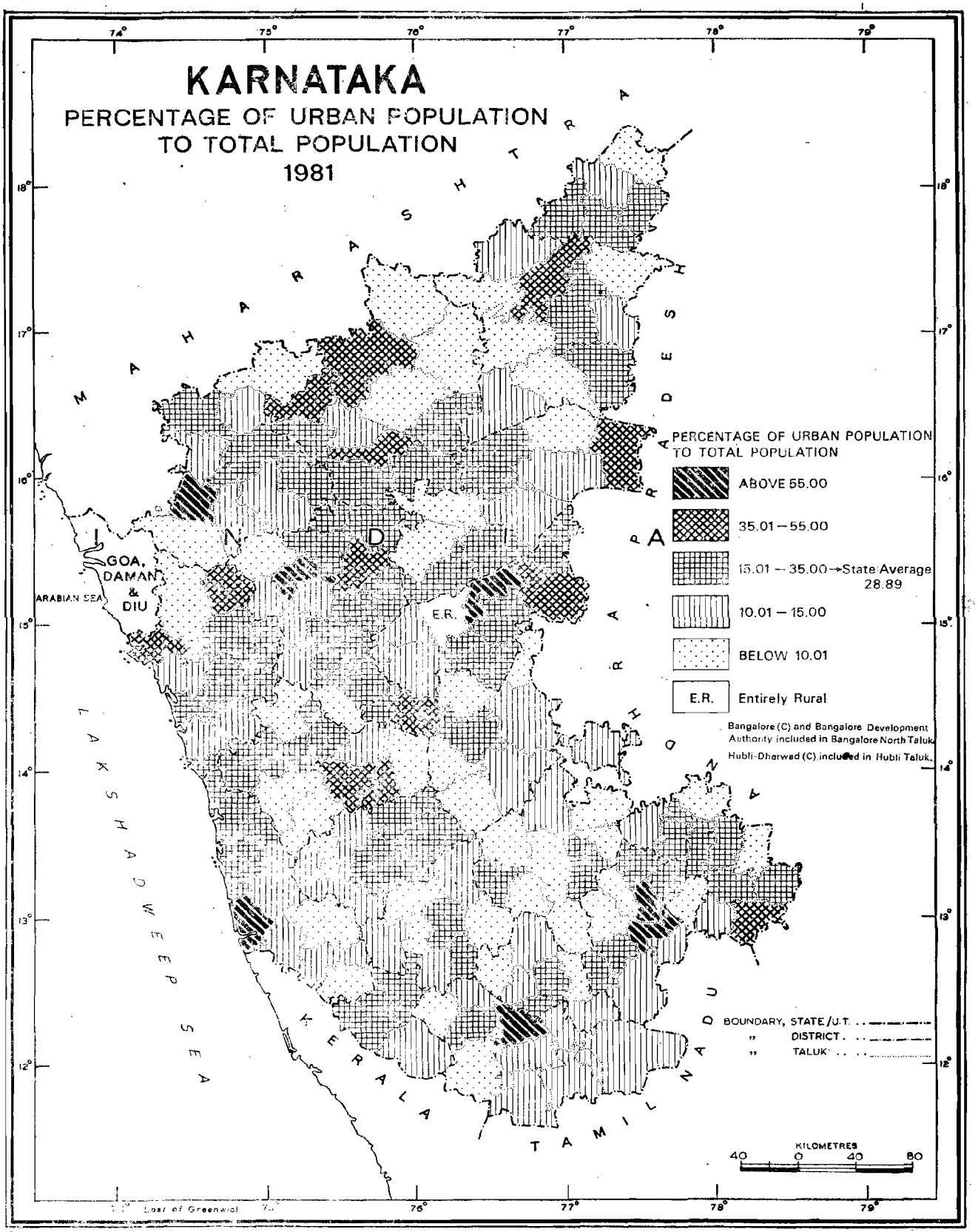
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

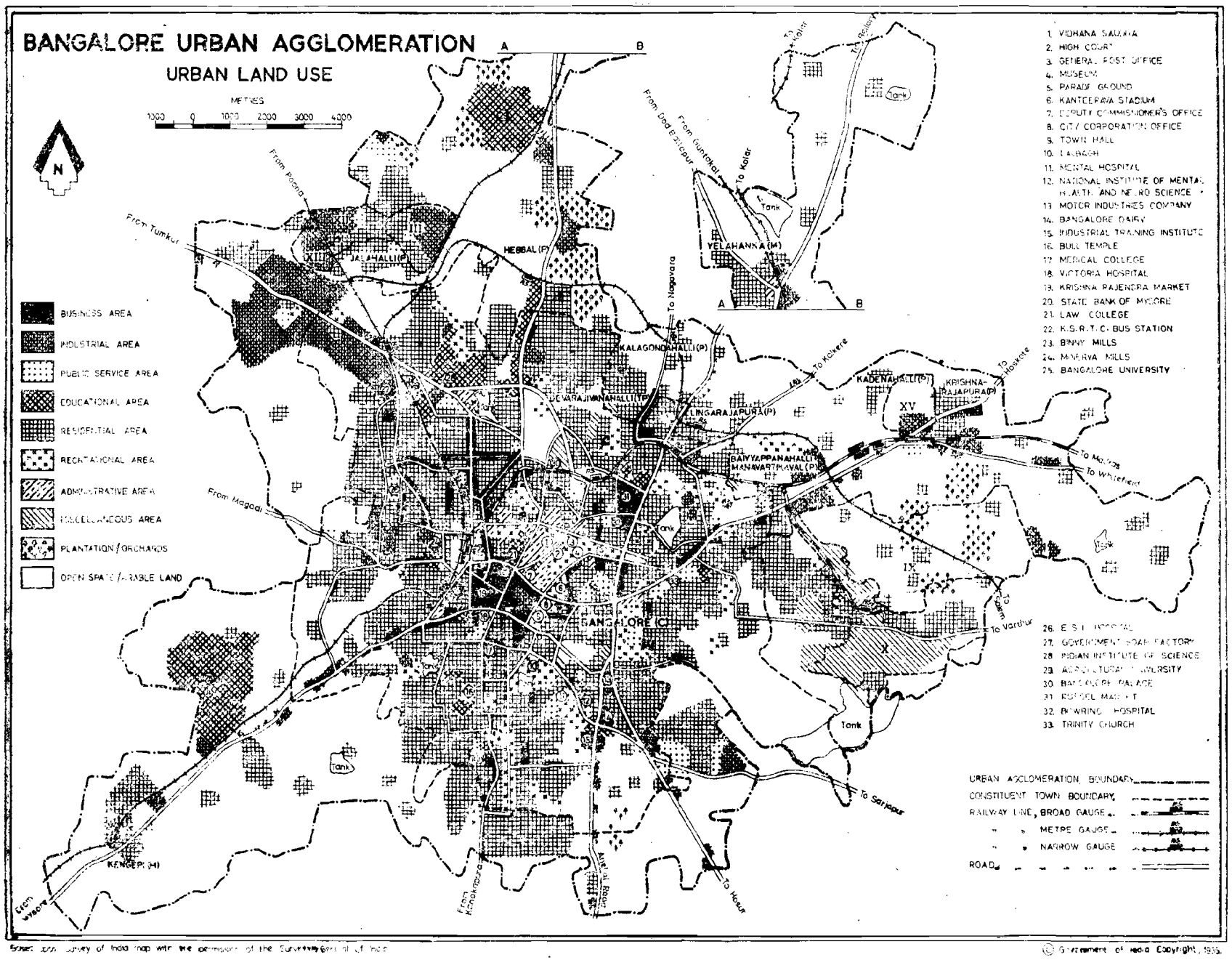
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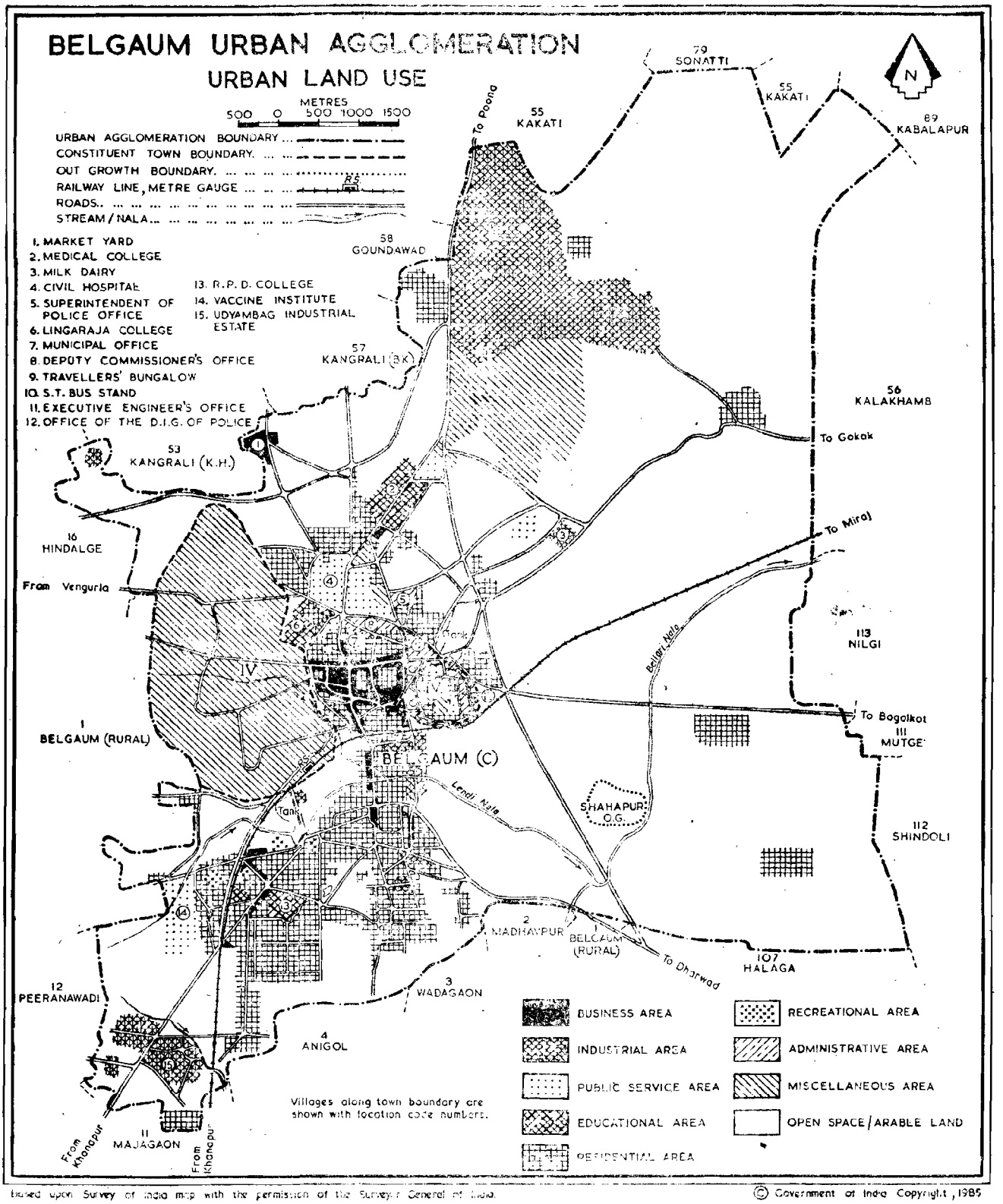
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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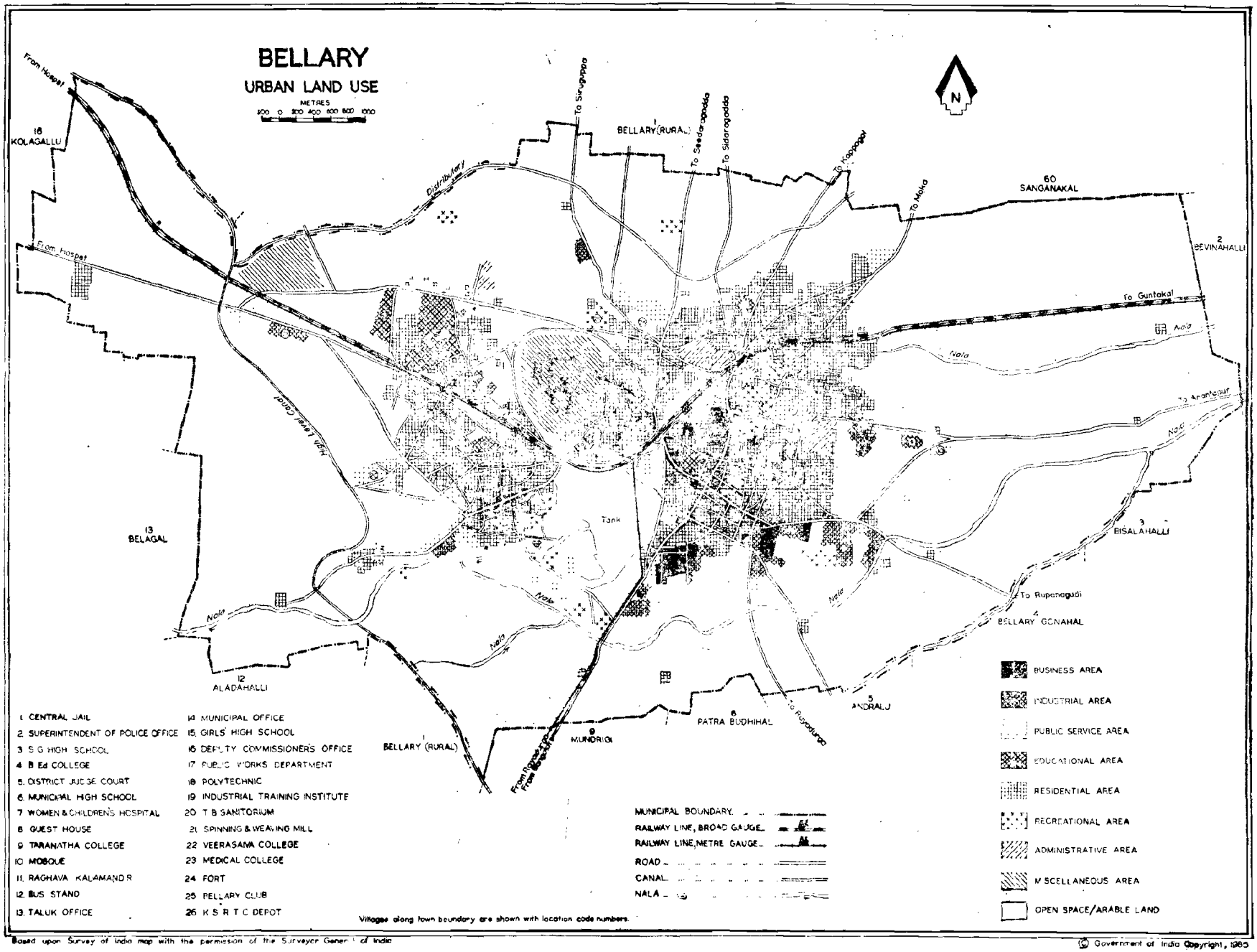
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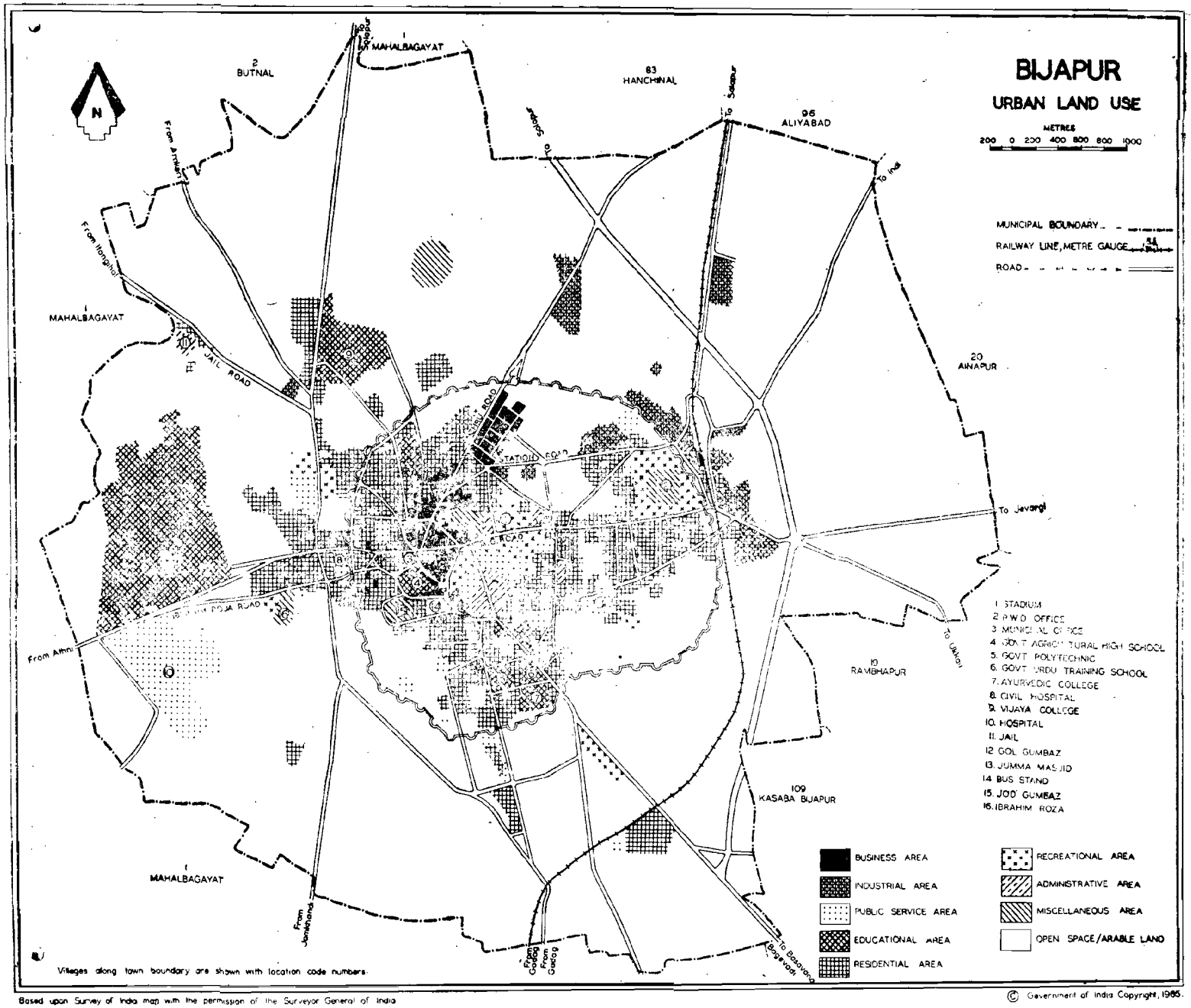
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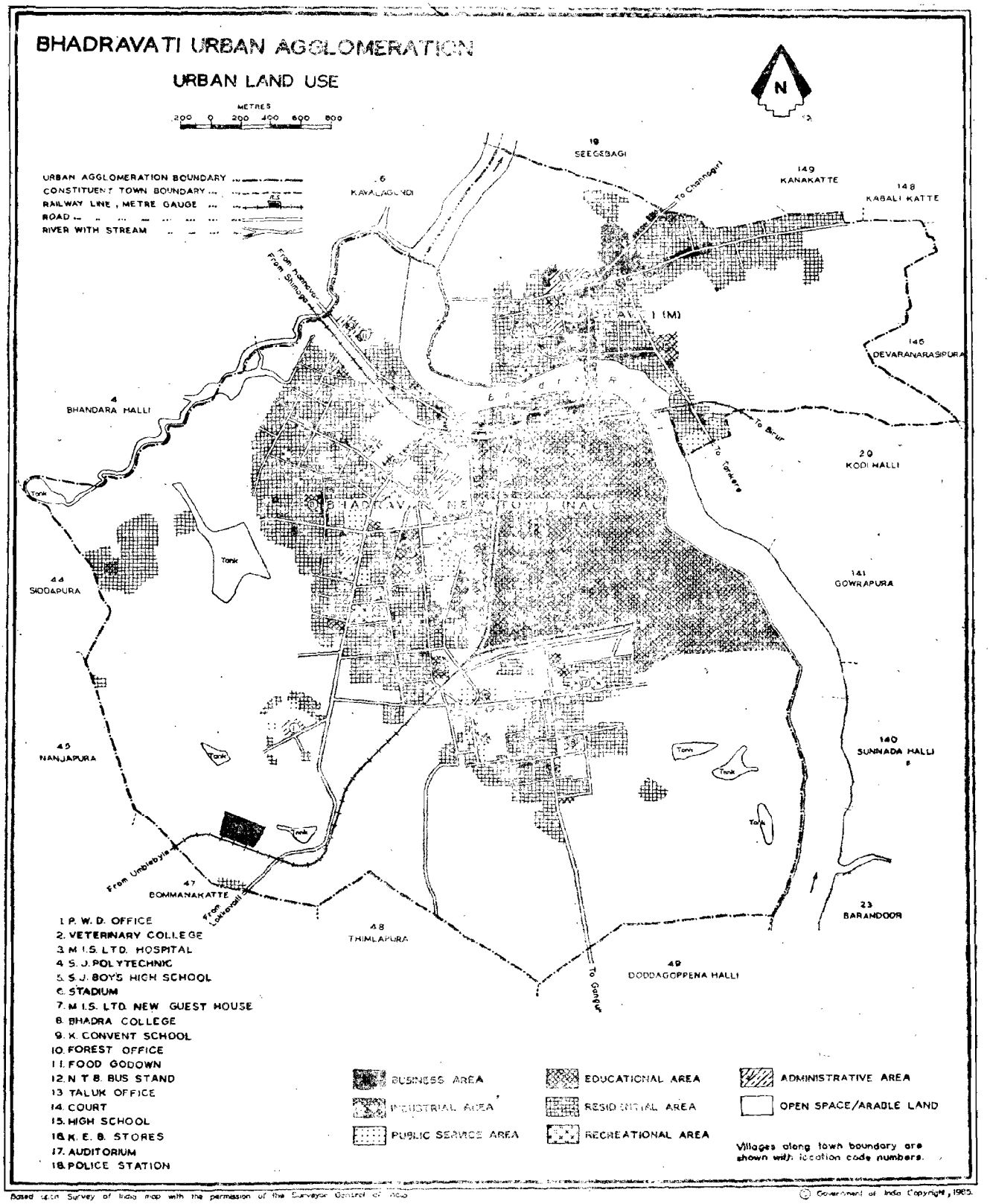
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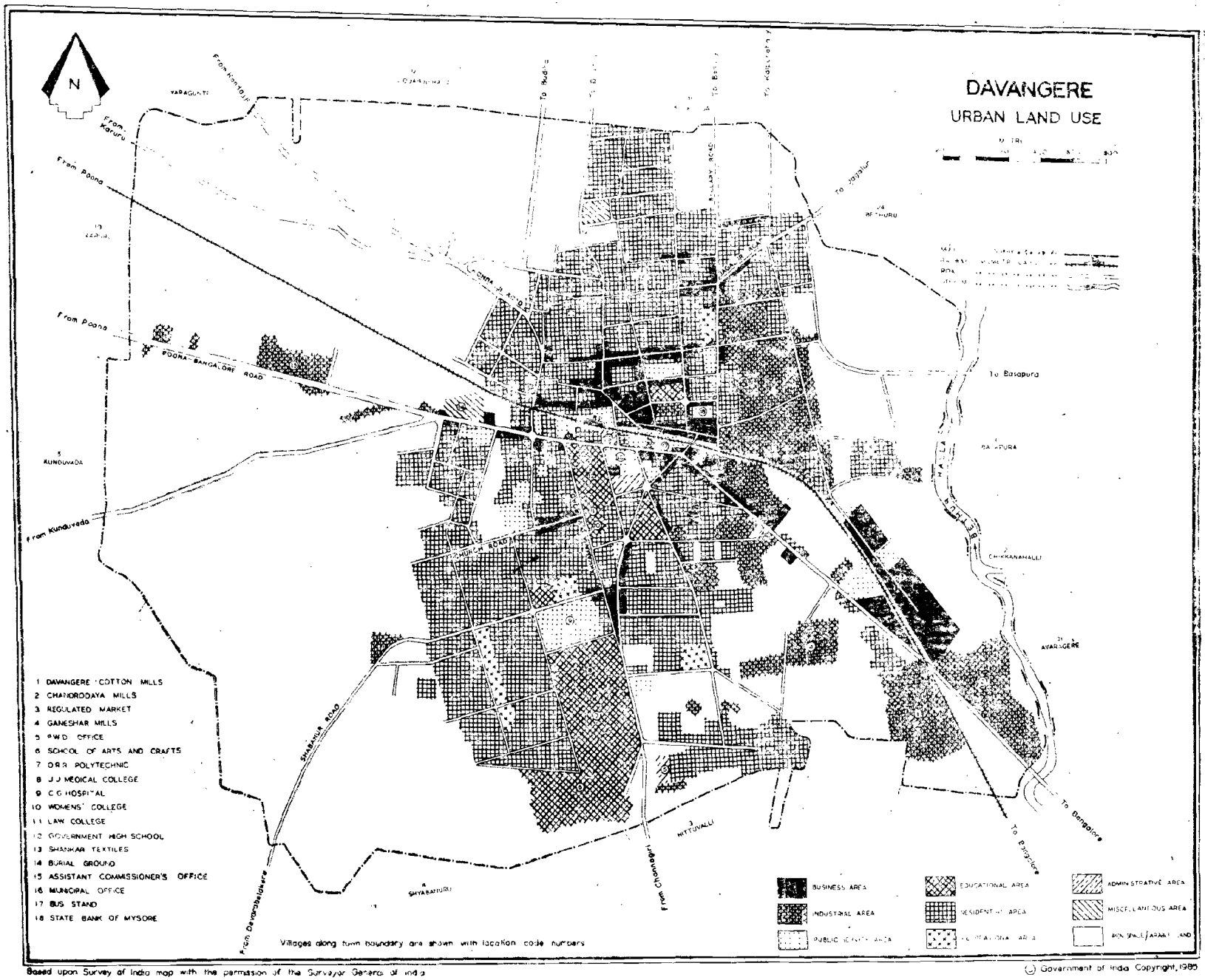


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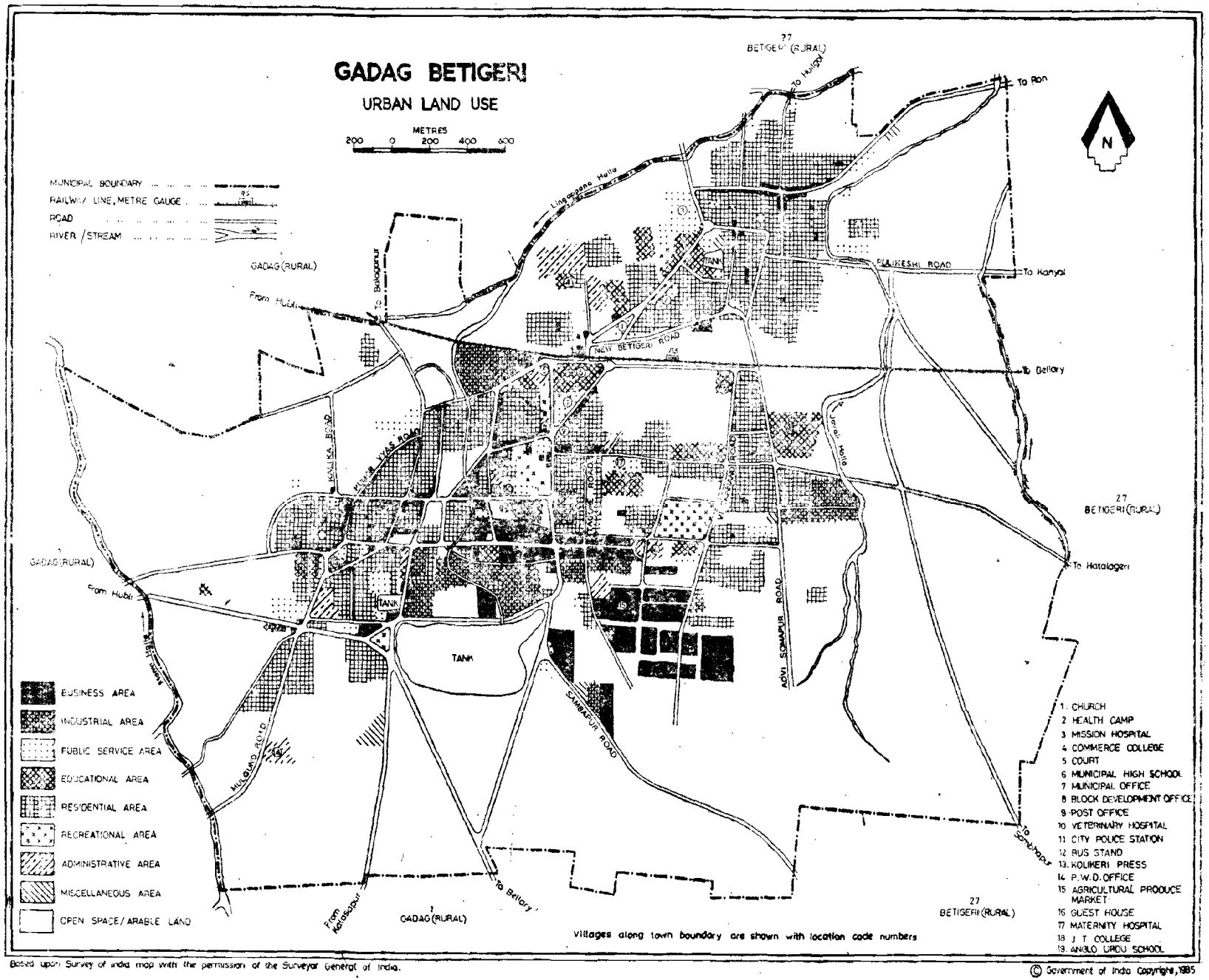


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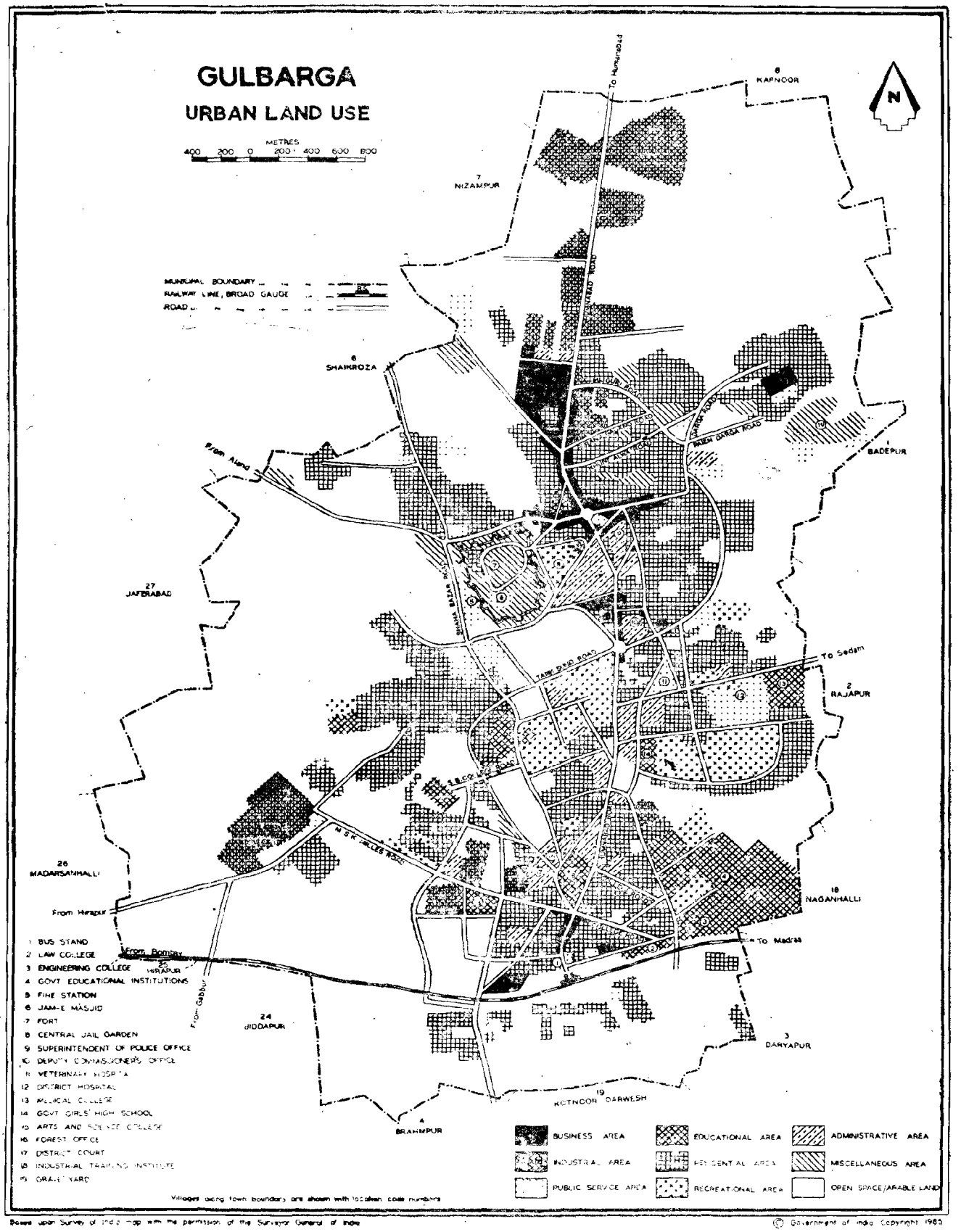
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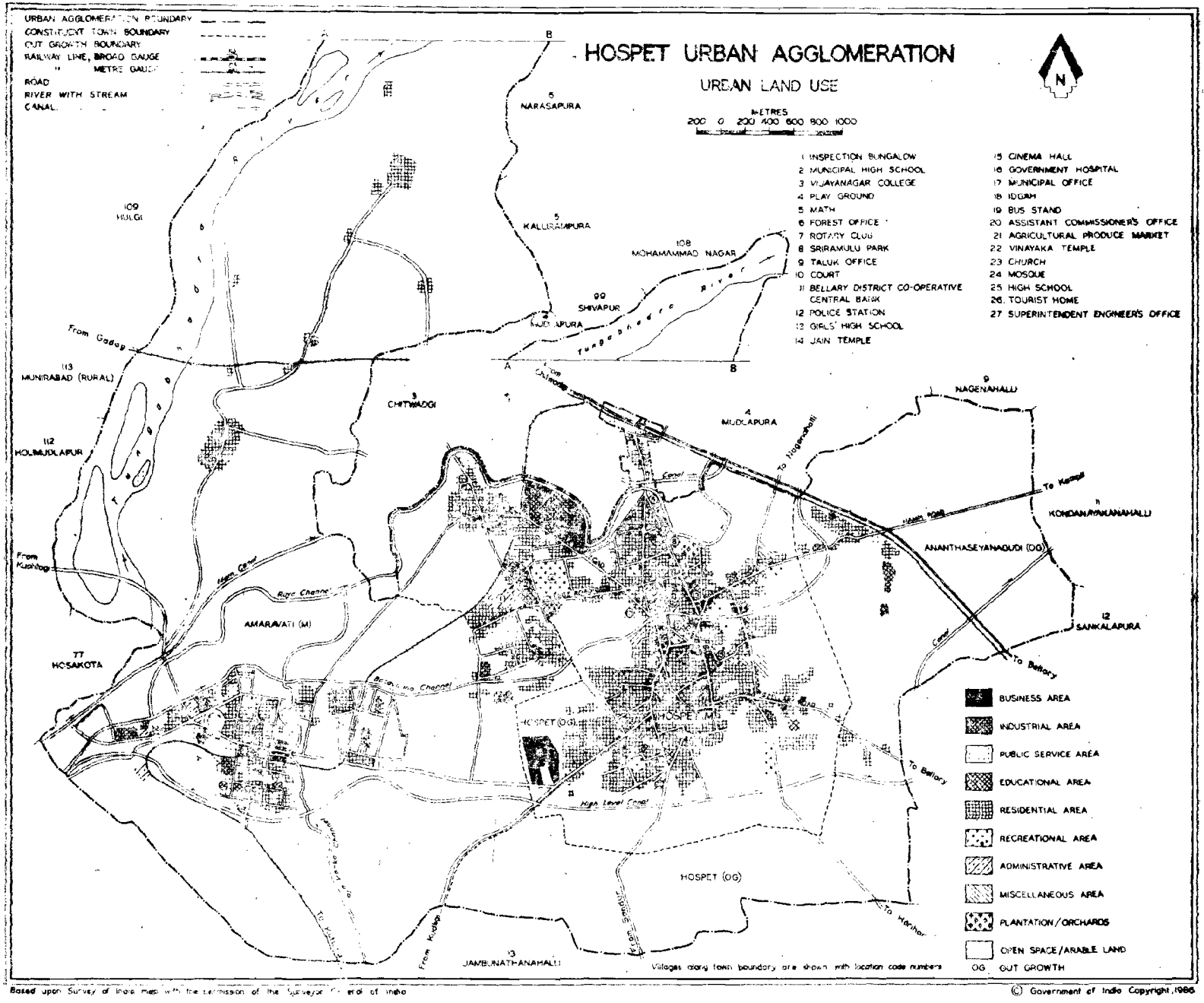
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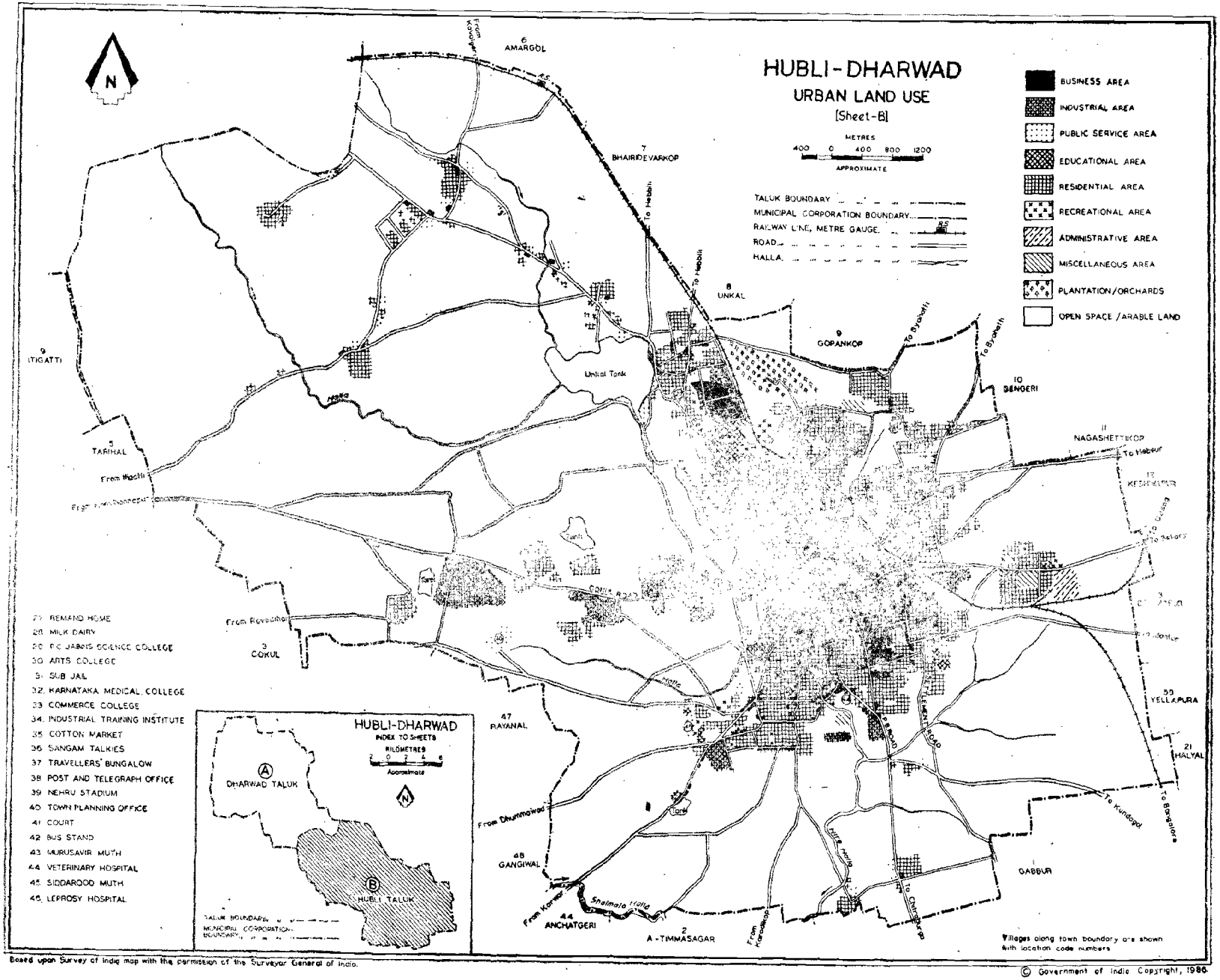


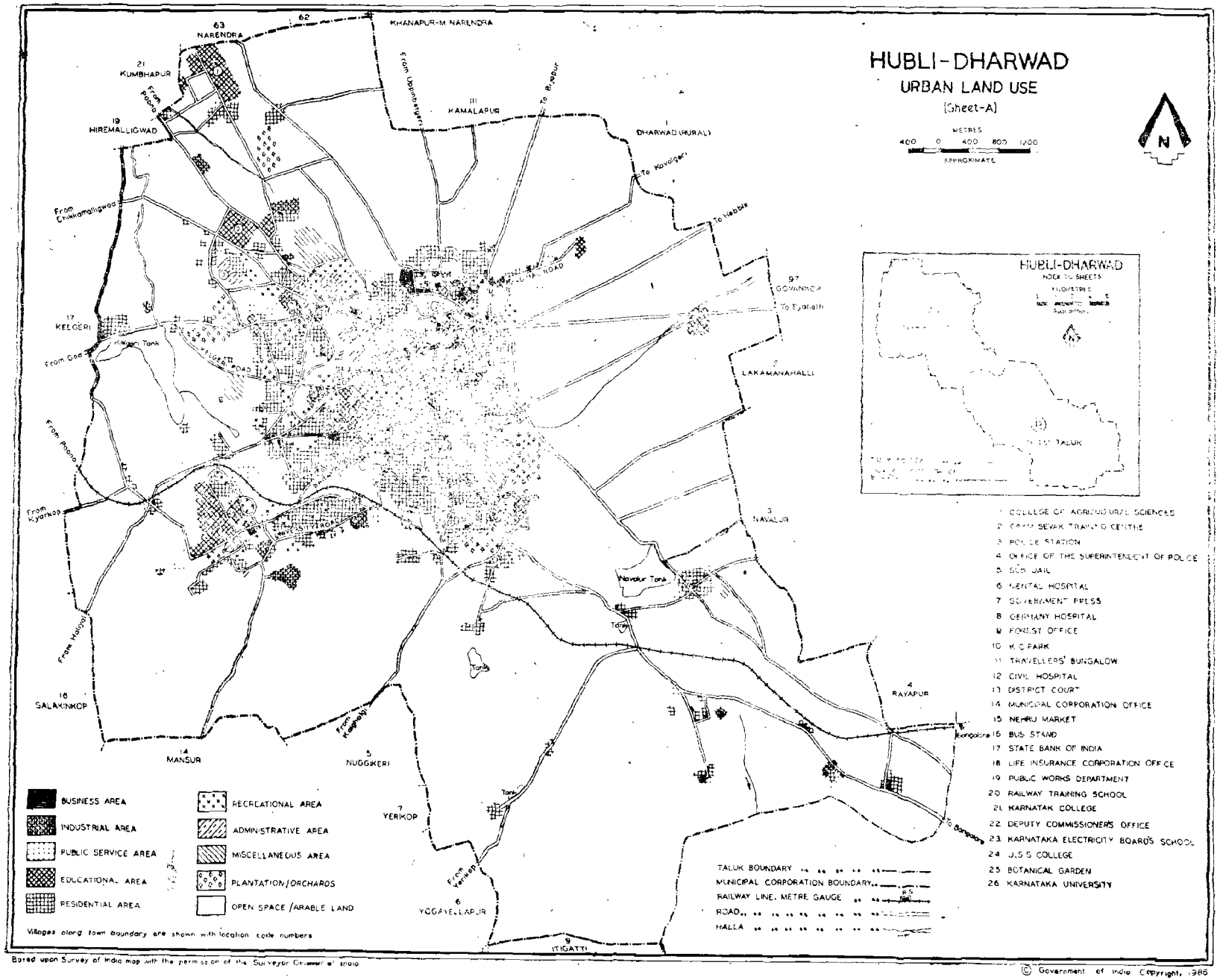
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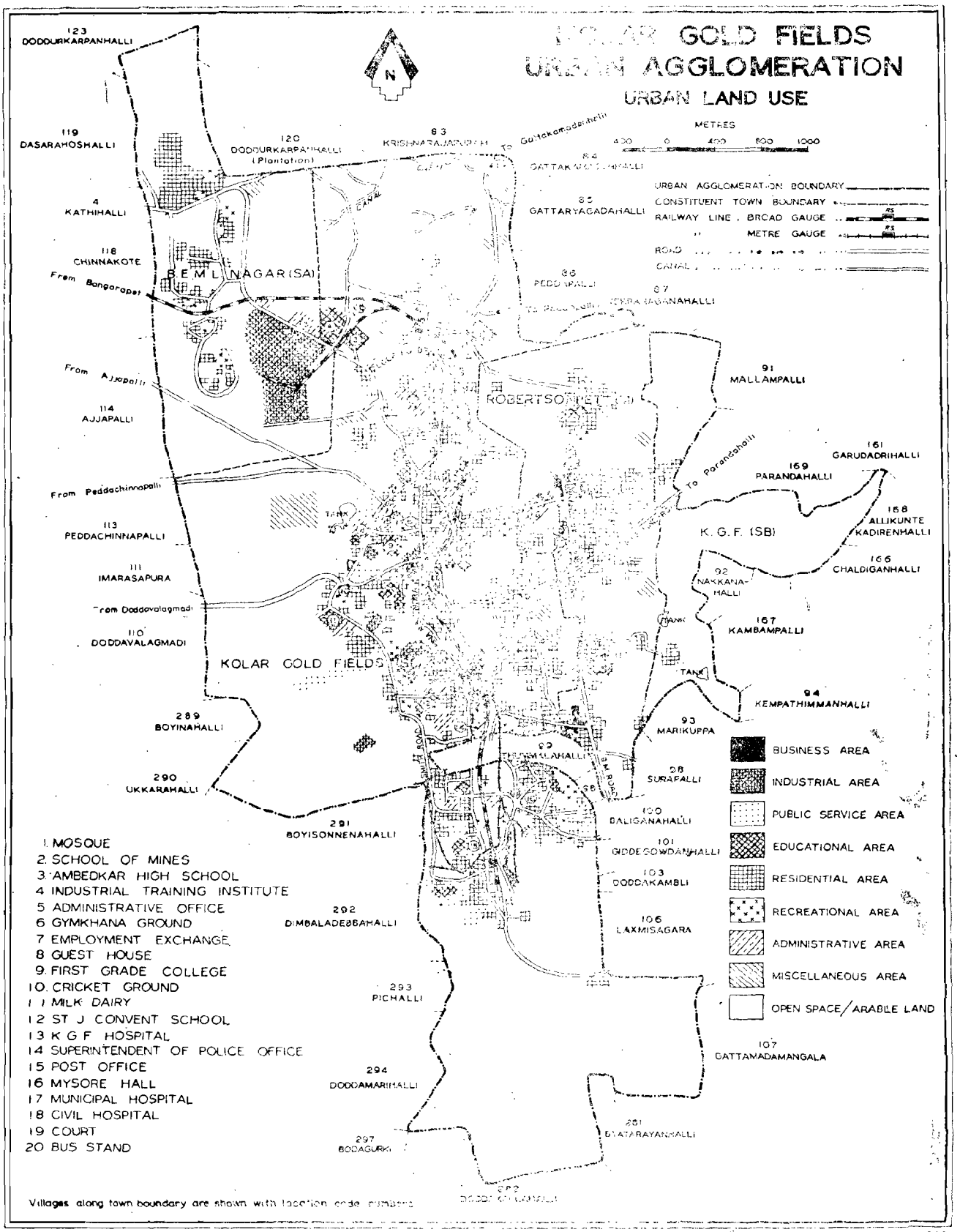
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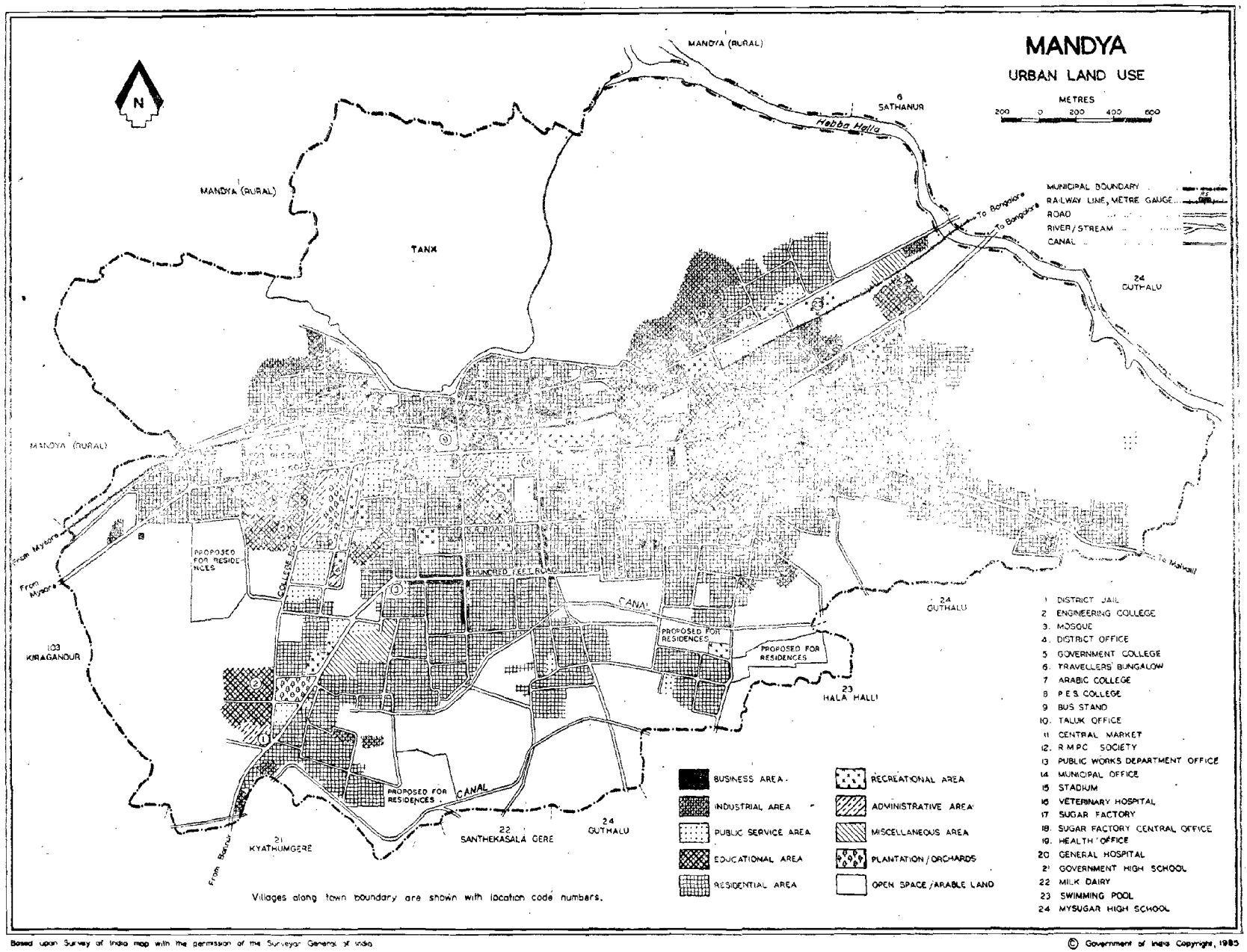
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HUBLI-DHARWAD
URBAN LAND USE
[Sheet-B]
METRES
400 0 400 800 1200
APPROXIMATE
TALUK BOUNDARY
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE, METRE GAUGE
ROAD
HALLA
BUSINESS AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS AREA
PLANTATION/ORCHARDS
OPEN SPACE /ARABLE LAND
N
6 AMARGOL
7 BHAIRIDEVARKOP
8 UNKAL
9 GOPANKOP
10 BENDERI
11 NAGASHETTIKOP
9 (TIGATTI)
5 TARIHAL
3 COKUL
47 RAYANAL
48 GANGIWAL
44 ANCHATGERI
2 A-TIMMASAGAR
55 YELLAPURA
21 HALYAL
GABBUR
Unkal Tank
Nala
Shalmala Halla
From Kowlapur
To Hubli
To Byahatti
From Hubli
From Revadihal
From Dharwad
From Kowlapur
To Kundgol
To Bangalore
To Chandapur
To Halyal
To Kesarpur
To Belgaum
Cotton Road
Lamington Road
Canal
Tank
27 REMAND HOME
28 MILK DAIRY
29 P.C. JABIN'S SCIENCE COLLEGE
30 ARTS COLLEGE
31 SUB JAIL
32 KARNATAKA MEDICAL COLLEGE
33 COMMERCE COLLEGE
34 INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
35 COTTON MARKET
36 SANGAM TALKIES
37 TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW
38 POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
39 NEHRU STADIUM
40 TOWN PLANNING OFFICE
41 COURT
42 BUS STAND
43 MURUSAVIR MUTH
44 VETERINARY HOSPITAL
45 SIDDAROOD MUTH
46 LEPROSY HOSPITAL
HUBLI-DHARWAD
INDEX TO SHEETS
KILOMETRES
0 2 4 6
Approximate
A DHARWAD TALUK
B HUBLI TALUK
TALUK BOUNDARY
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BOUNDARY
Villages along town boundary are shown with location code numbers
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HUBLI-DHARWAD
URBAN LAND USE
(Sheet-A)
METRES
400 0 400 800 1200
APPROXIMATE
N
HUBLI-DHARWAD
INDEX TO SHEETS
KILOMETRES
APPROXIMATE
HUBLI TALUK
DHARWAD TALUK
1 COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
2 GRAM SEVAK TRAINING CENTRE
3 POLICE STATION
4 OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE
5 SUB JAIL
6 MENTAL HOSPITAL
7 GOVERNMENT PRESS
8 GERMANY HOSPITAL
9 FOREST OFFICE
10 K C PARK
11 TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW
12 CIVIL HOSPITAL
13 DISTRICT COURT
14 MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE
15 NEHRU MARKET
16 BUS STAND
17 STATE BANK OF INDIA
18 LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OFFICE
19 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
20 RAILWAY TRAINING SCHOOL
21 KARNATAK COLLEGE
22 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
23 KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD'S SCHOOL
24 J.S.S COLLEGE
25 BOTANICAL GARDEN
26 KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY
BUSINESS AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS AREA
PLANTATION/ORCHARDS
OPEN SPACE /ARABLE LAND
Villages along town boundary are shown with location code numbers
TALUK BOUNDARY
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE, METRE GAUGE
ROAD
HALLA
NARENDRA
KHANAPUR-M NARENDRA
KUMBHAPUR
HIREMALLIGWAD
KAMALAPUR
DHARWAD (RURAL)
KELGERI
GOVANKOP
LAKAMANAHALLI
NAVALUR
RAYAPUR
SALAKINKOP
MANSUR
NUGGIKERI
YERIKOP
YOGAVELLAPUR
ITIGATTI
From Chikkamalligwad
From Poona
From Goa
From Kyarkop
From Haliyal
From Kalghatgi
From Yerikop
To Kavalgeri
To Hebbalu
To Byadgi
To Bangalore
Kelgeri Tank
Navalur Tank
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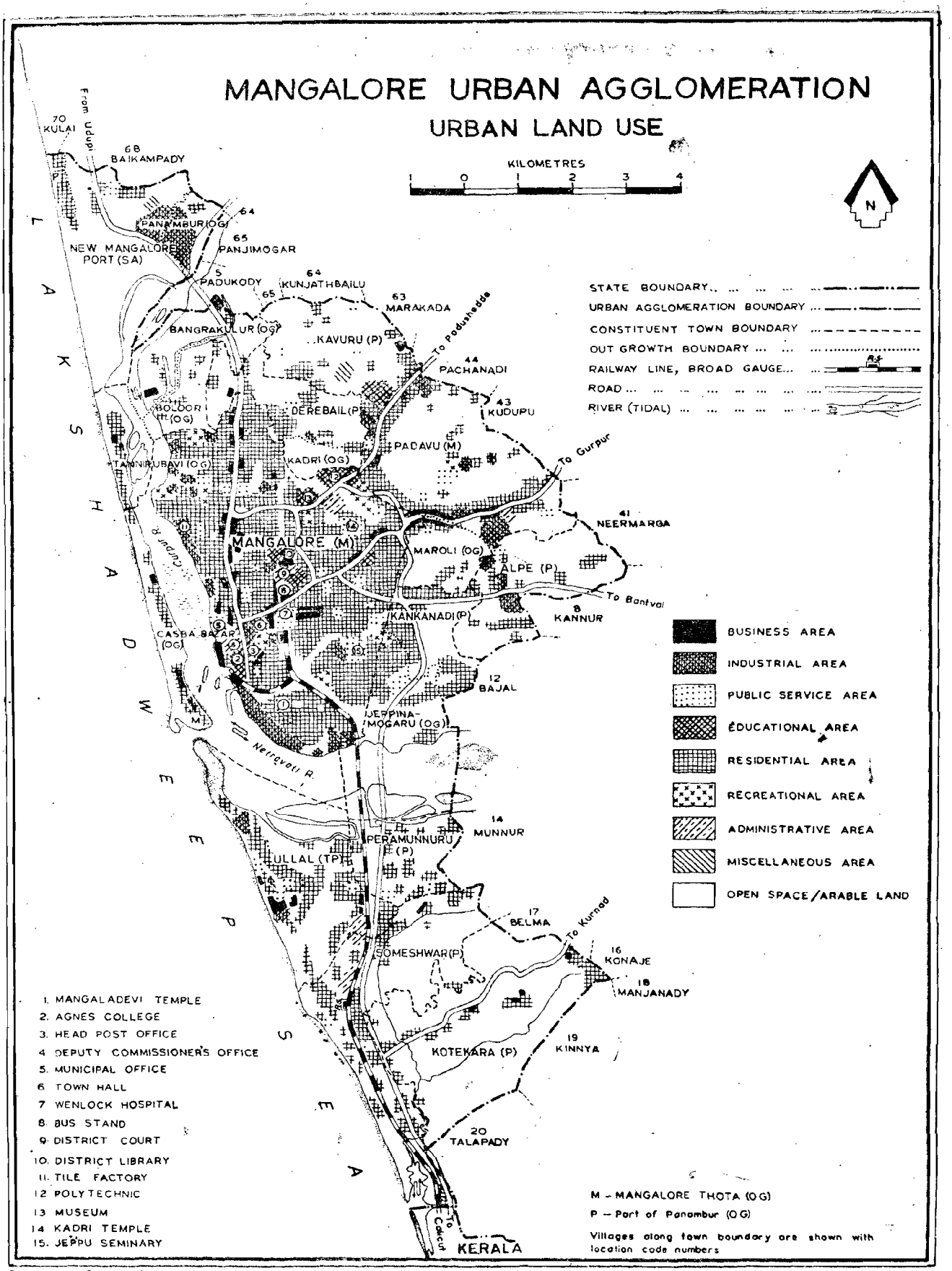


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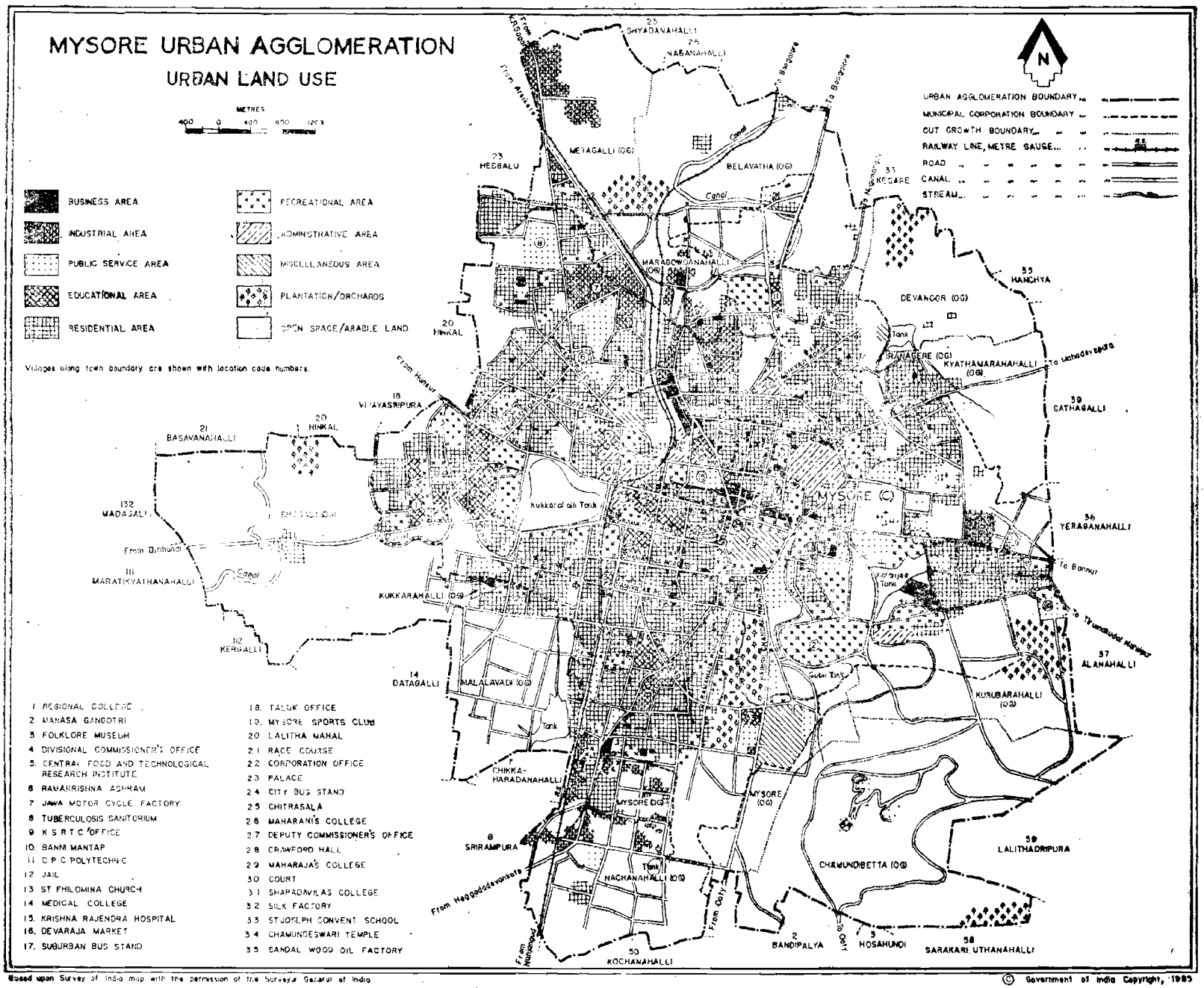
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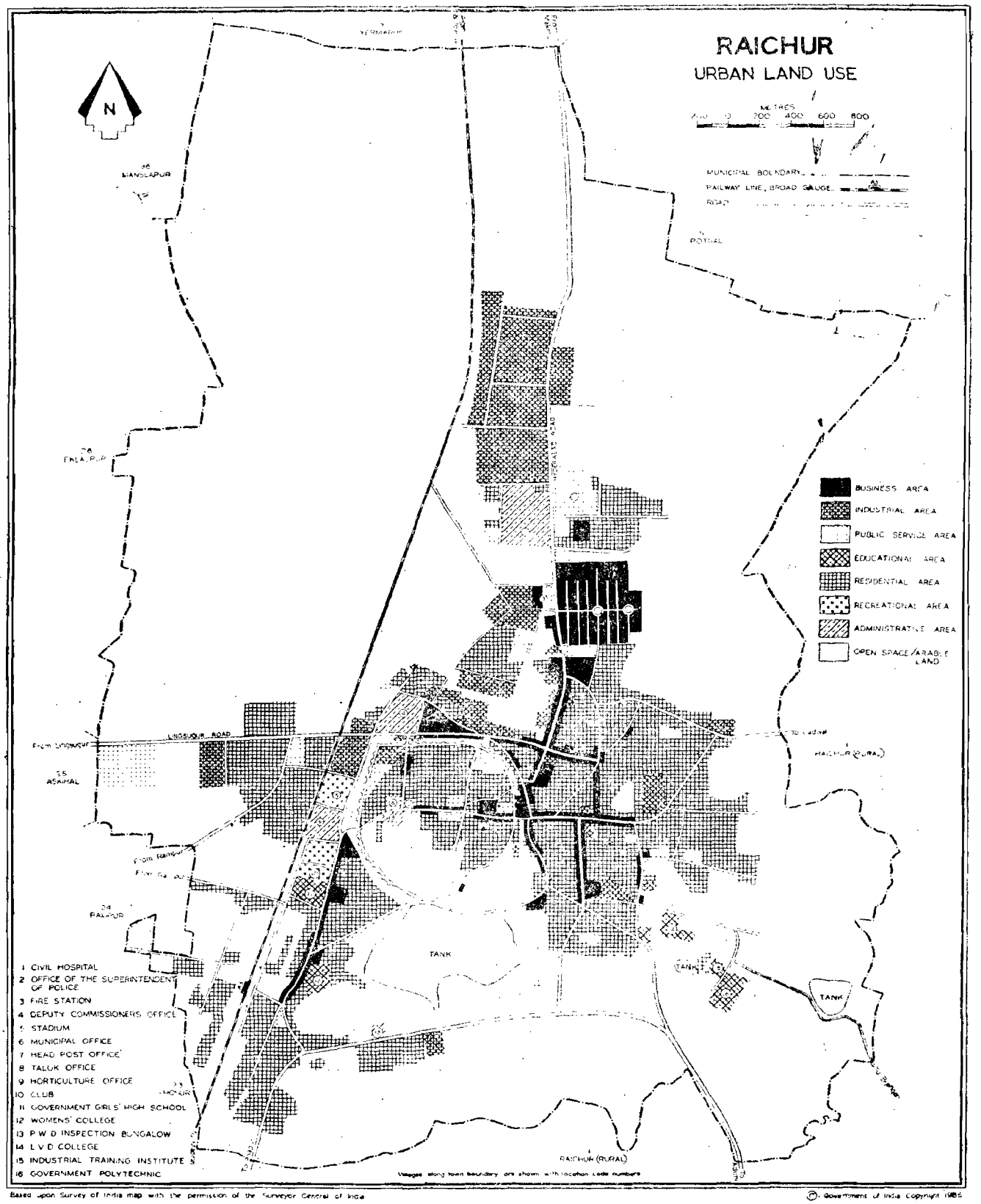
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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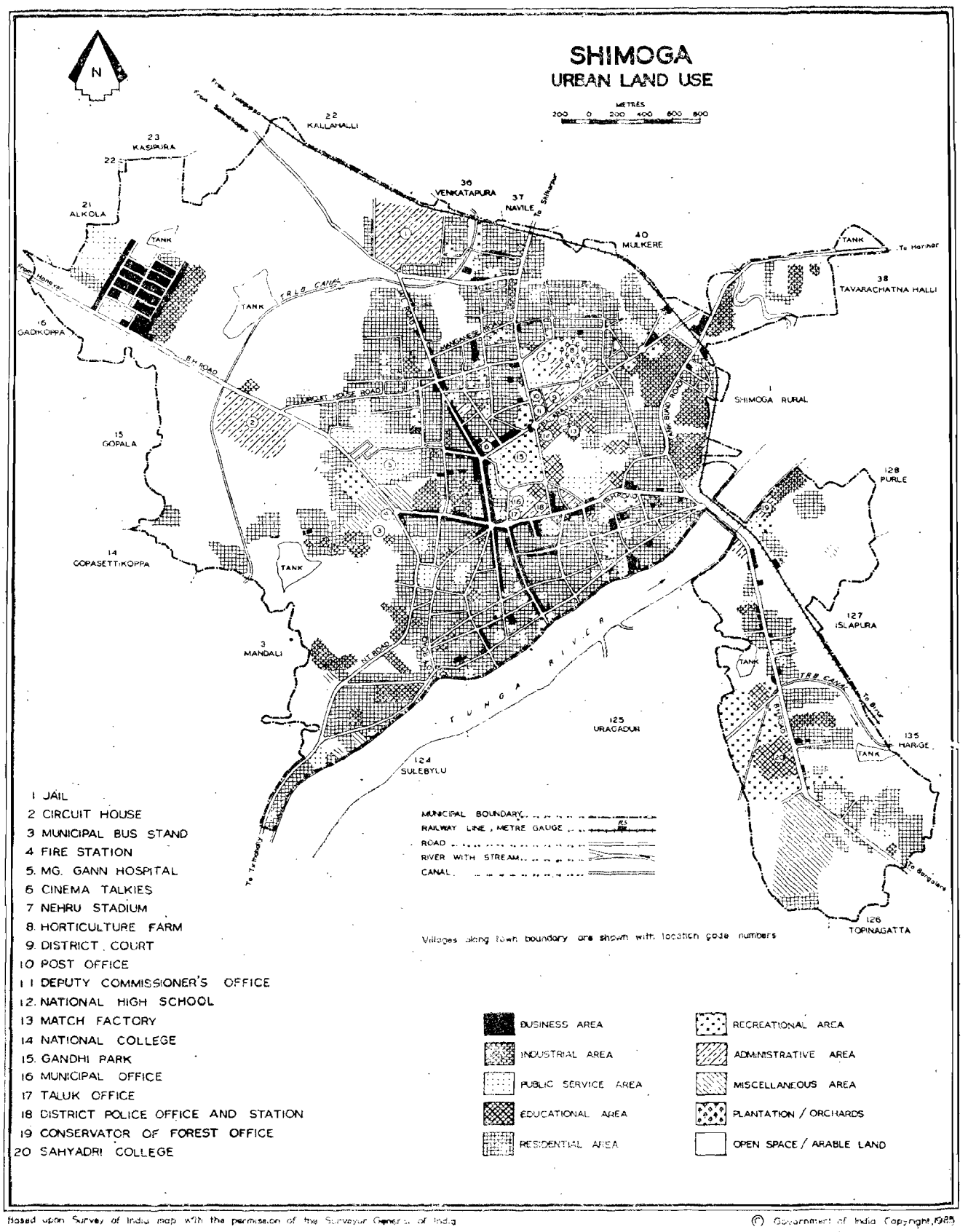
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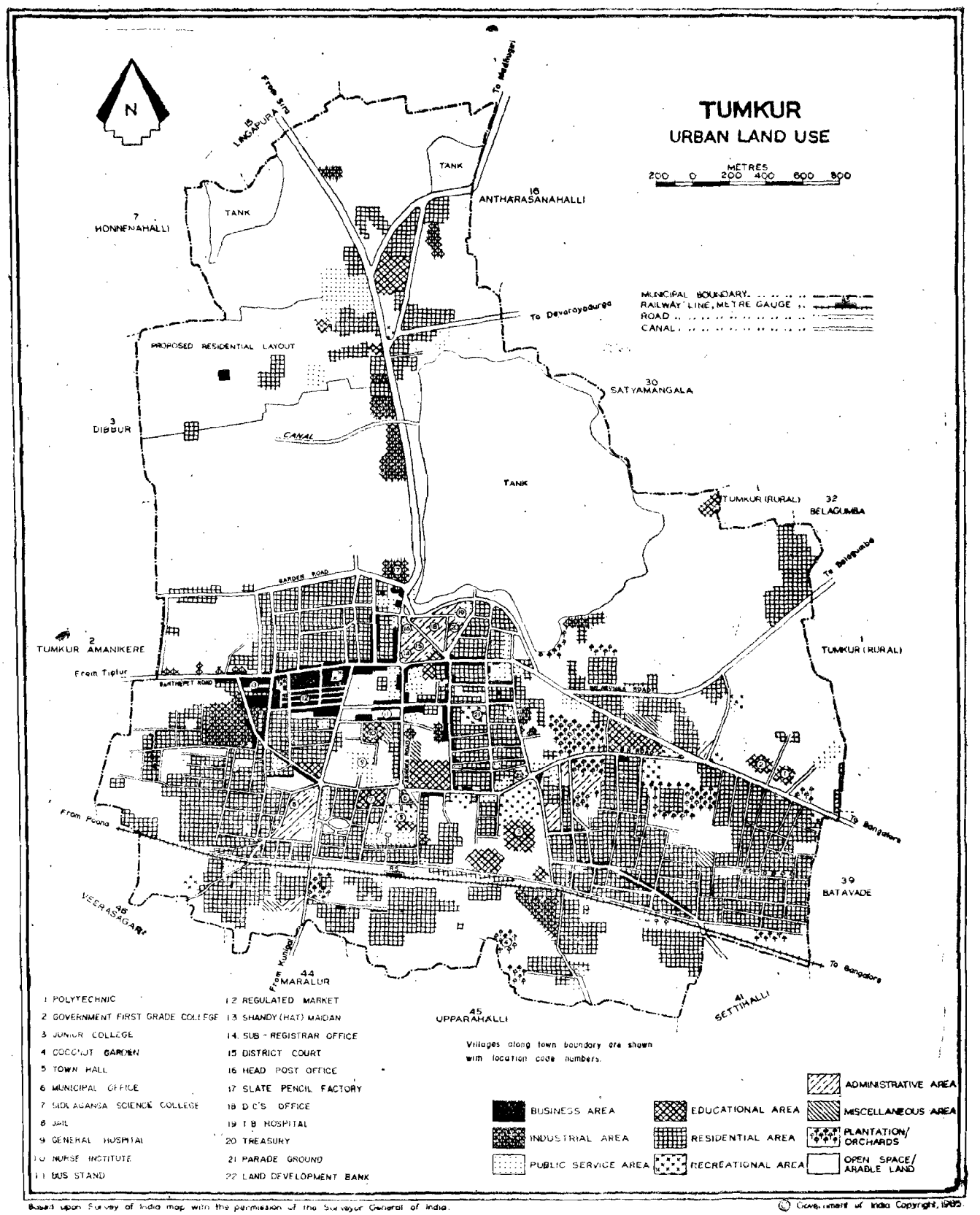
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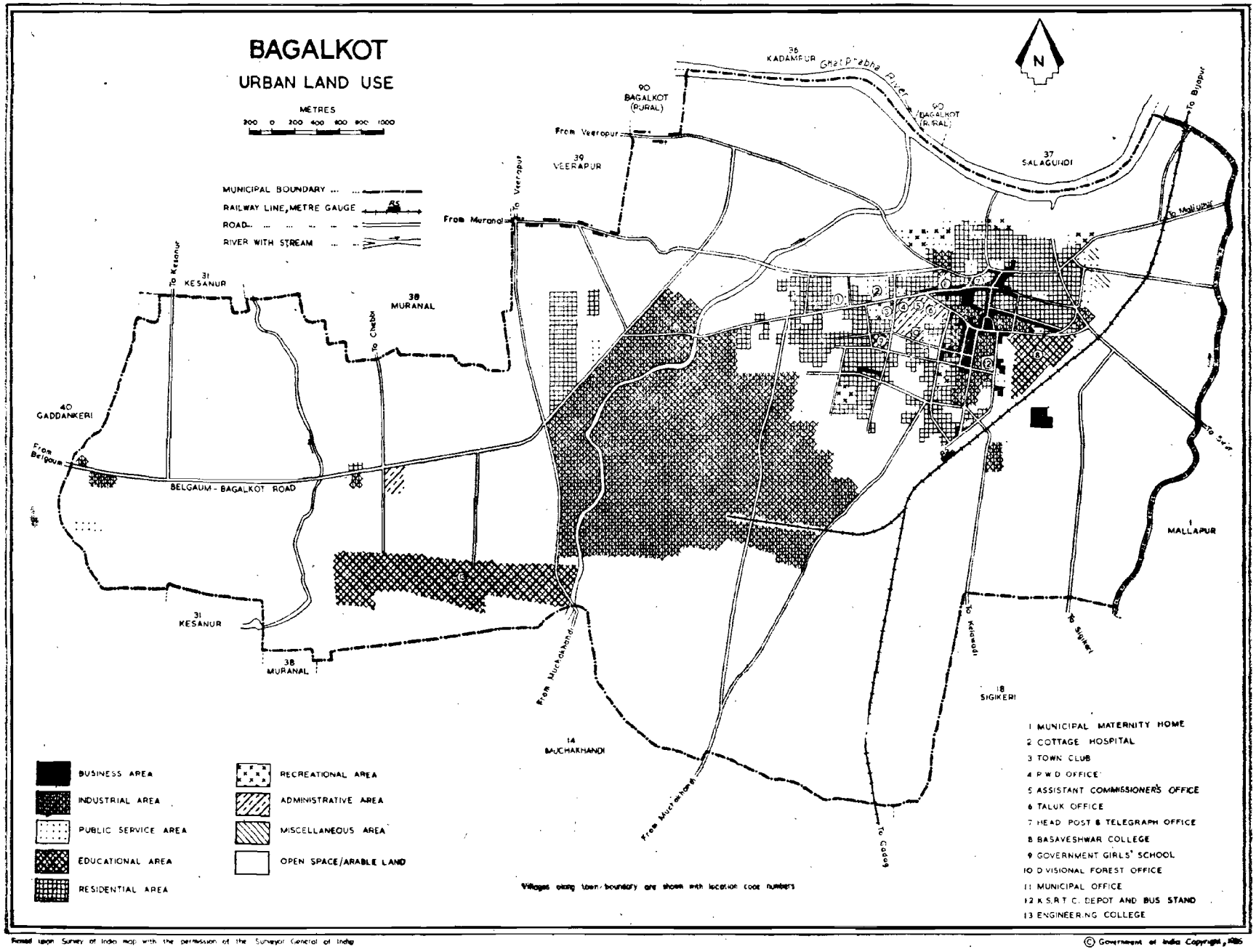
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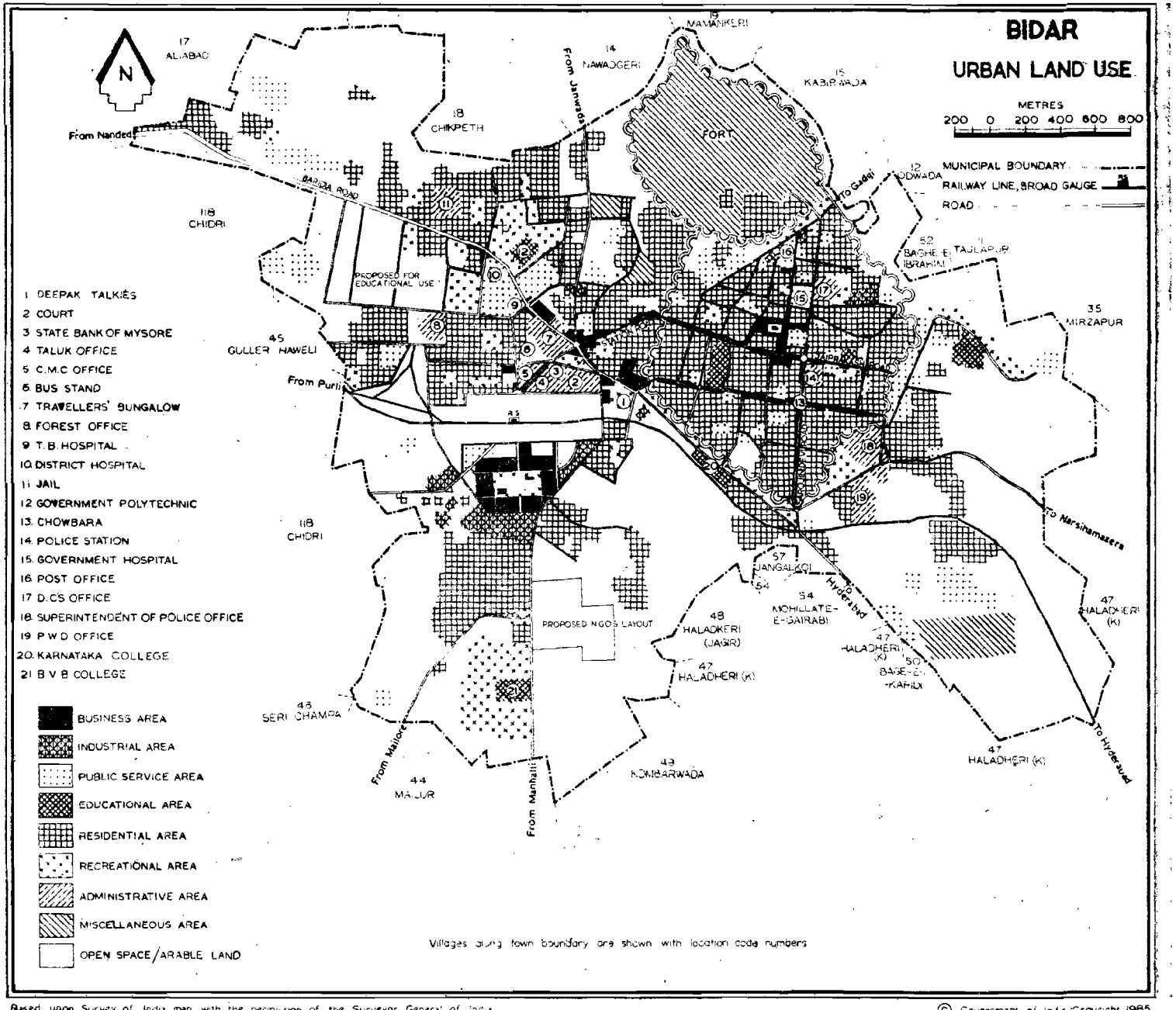
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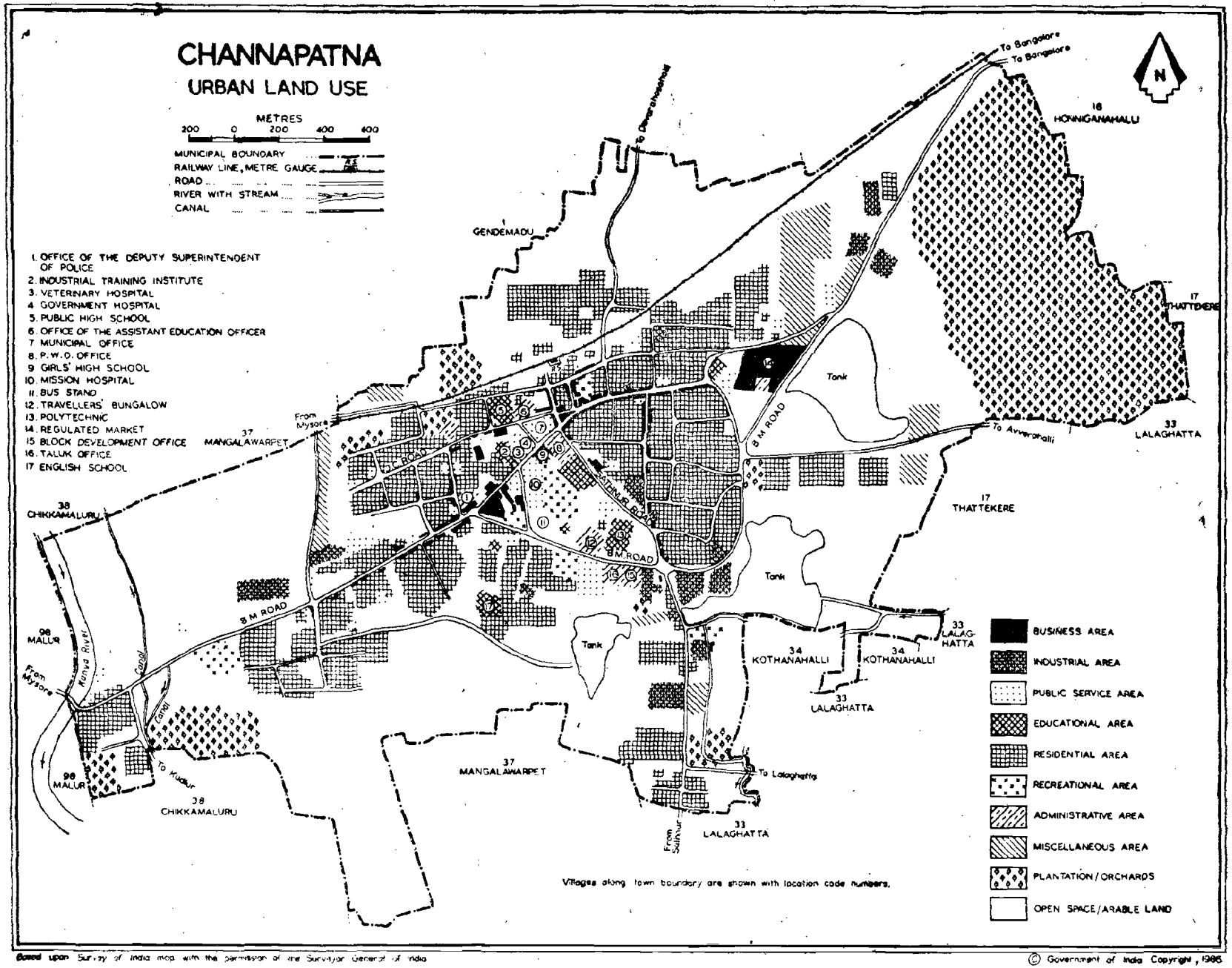
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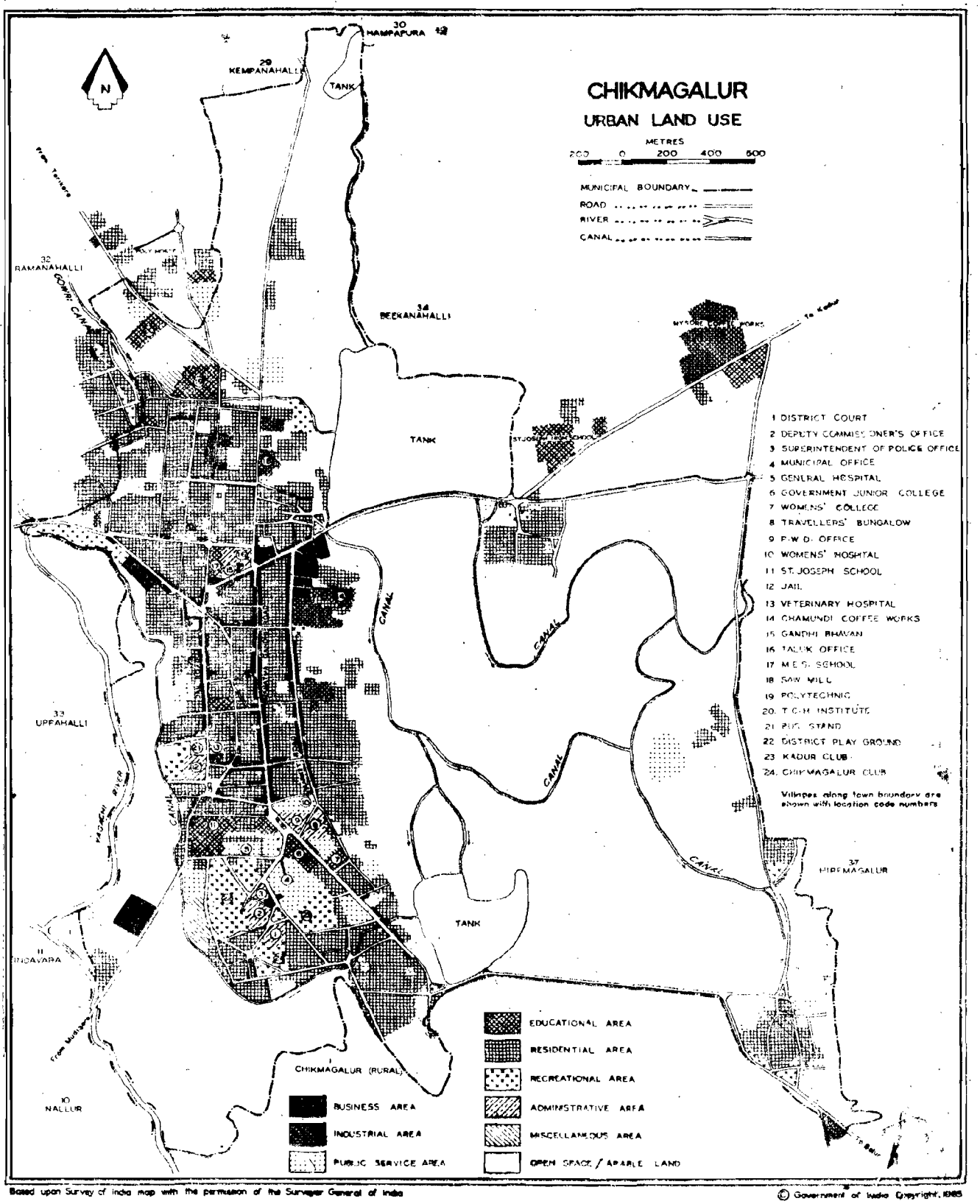


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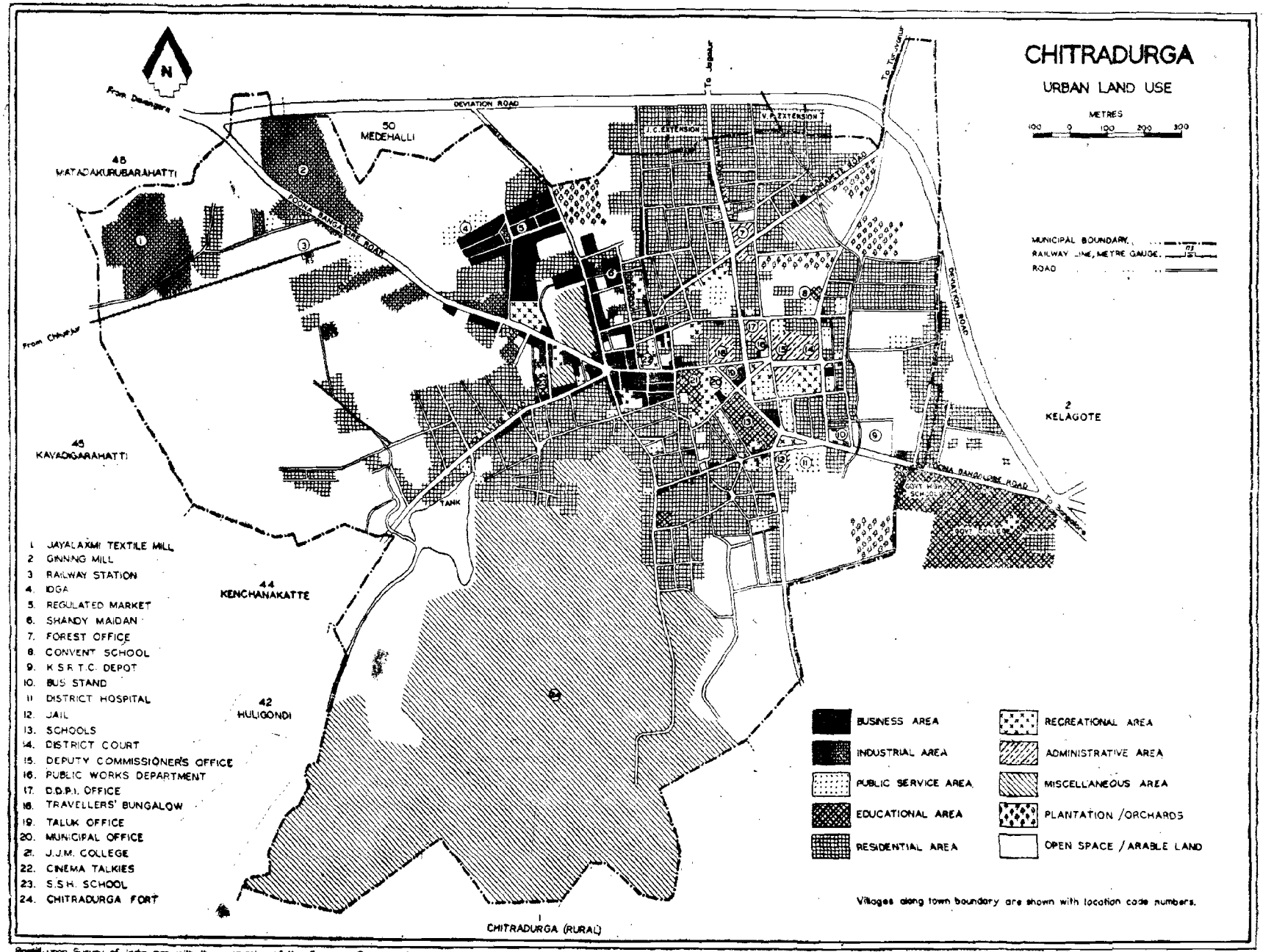


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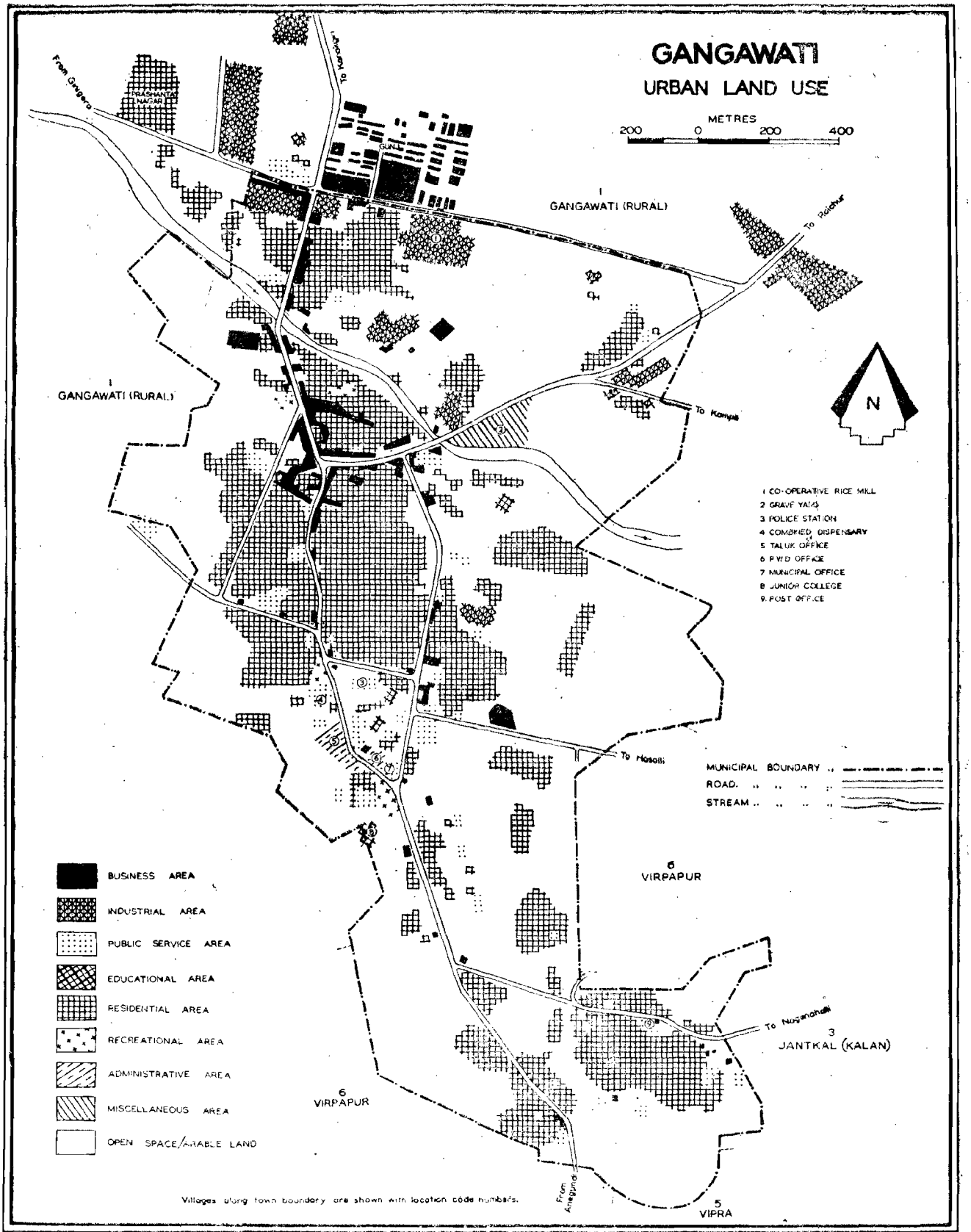
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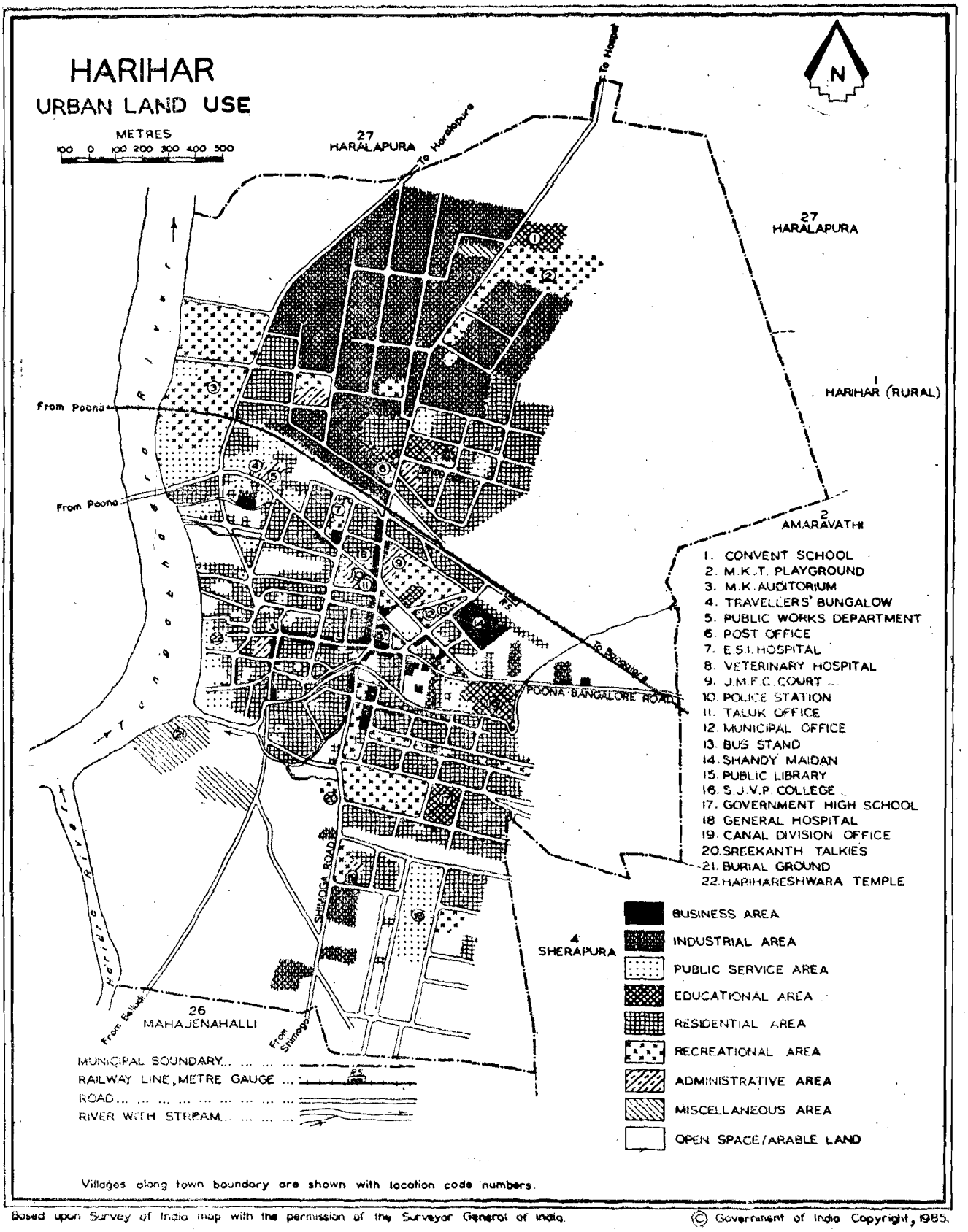


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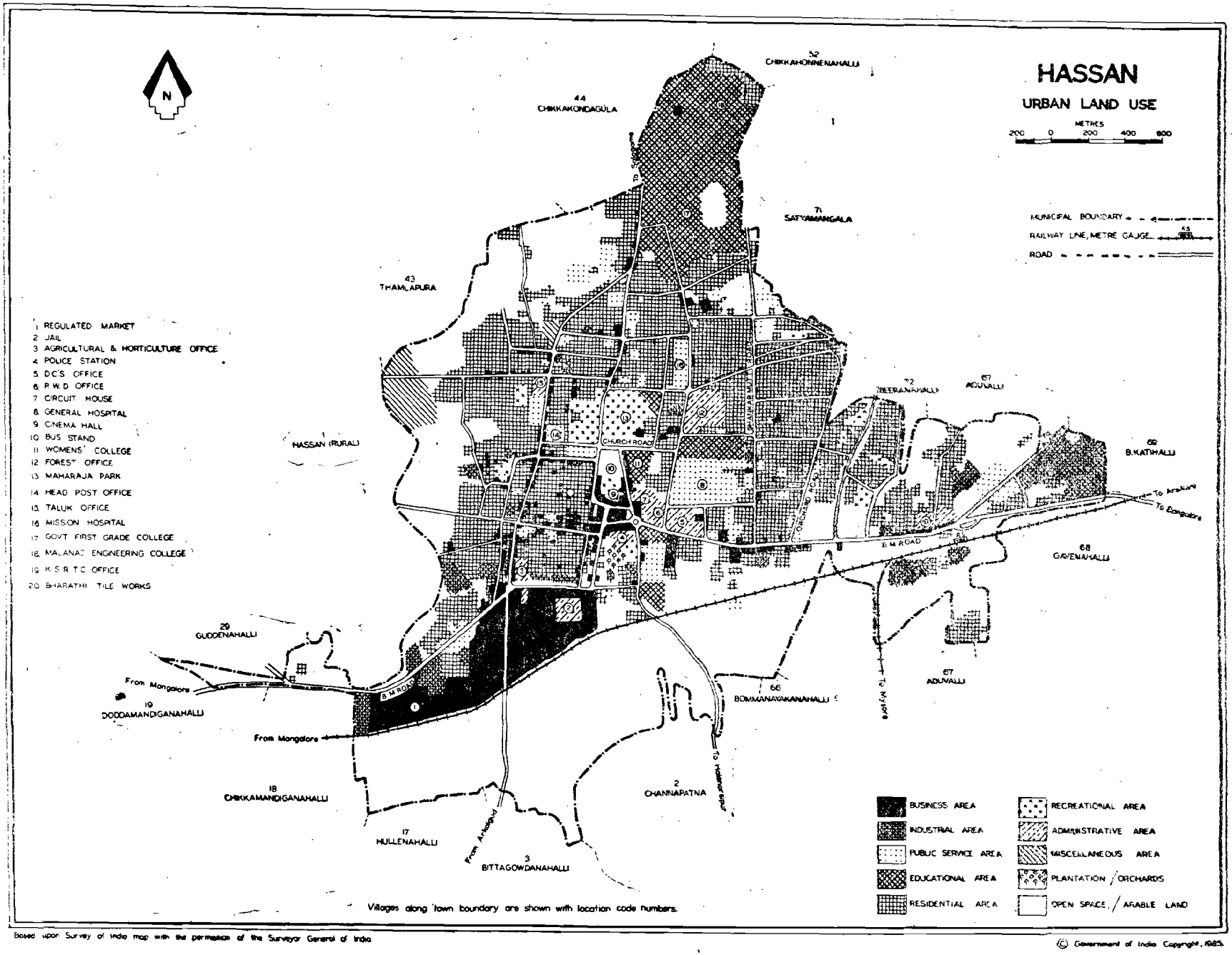
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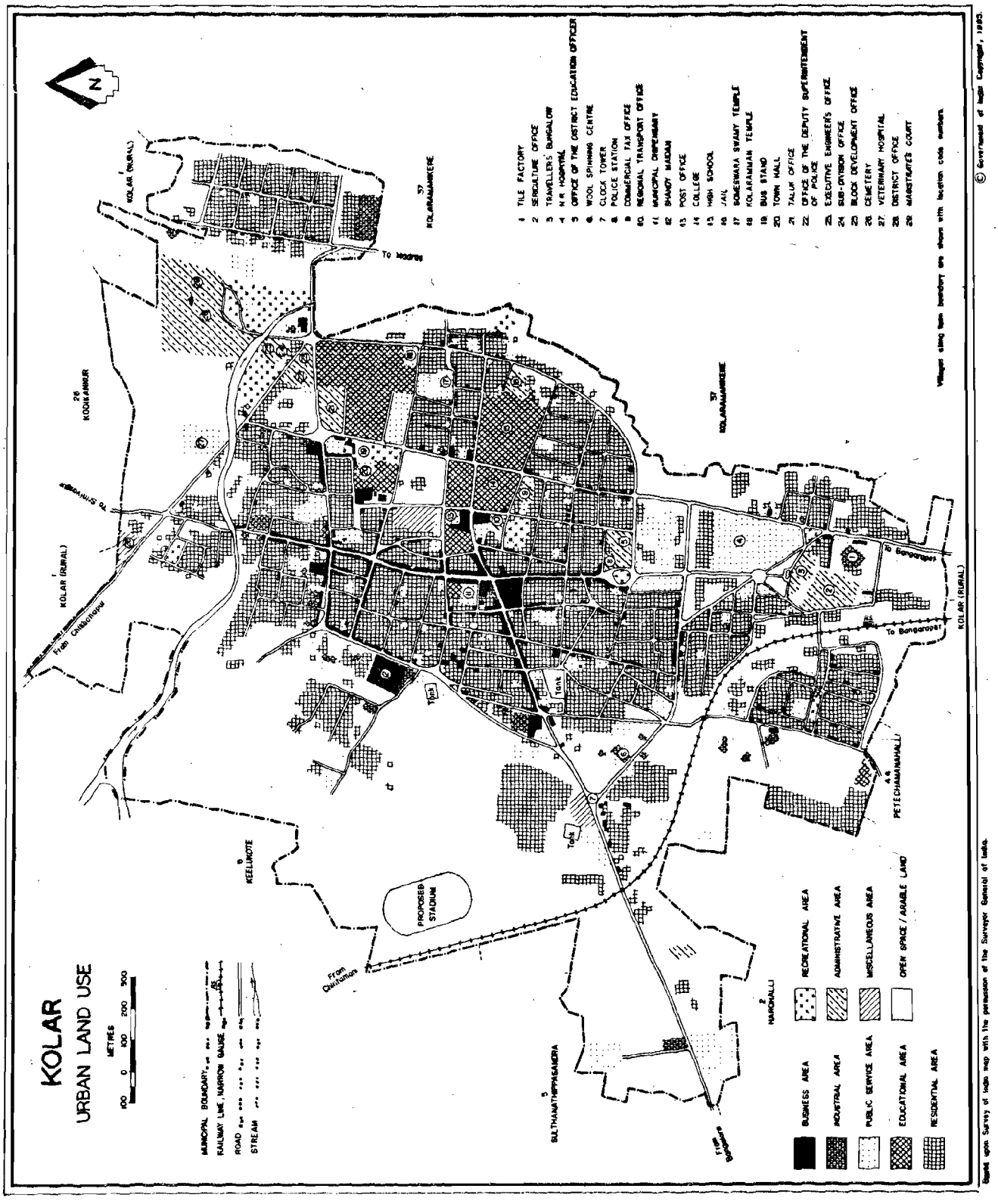


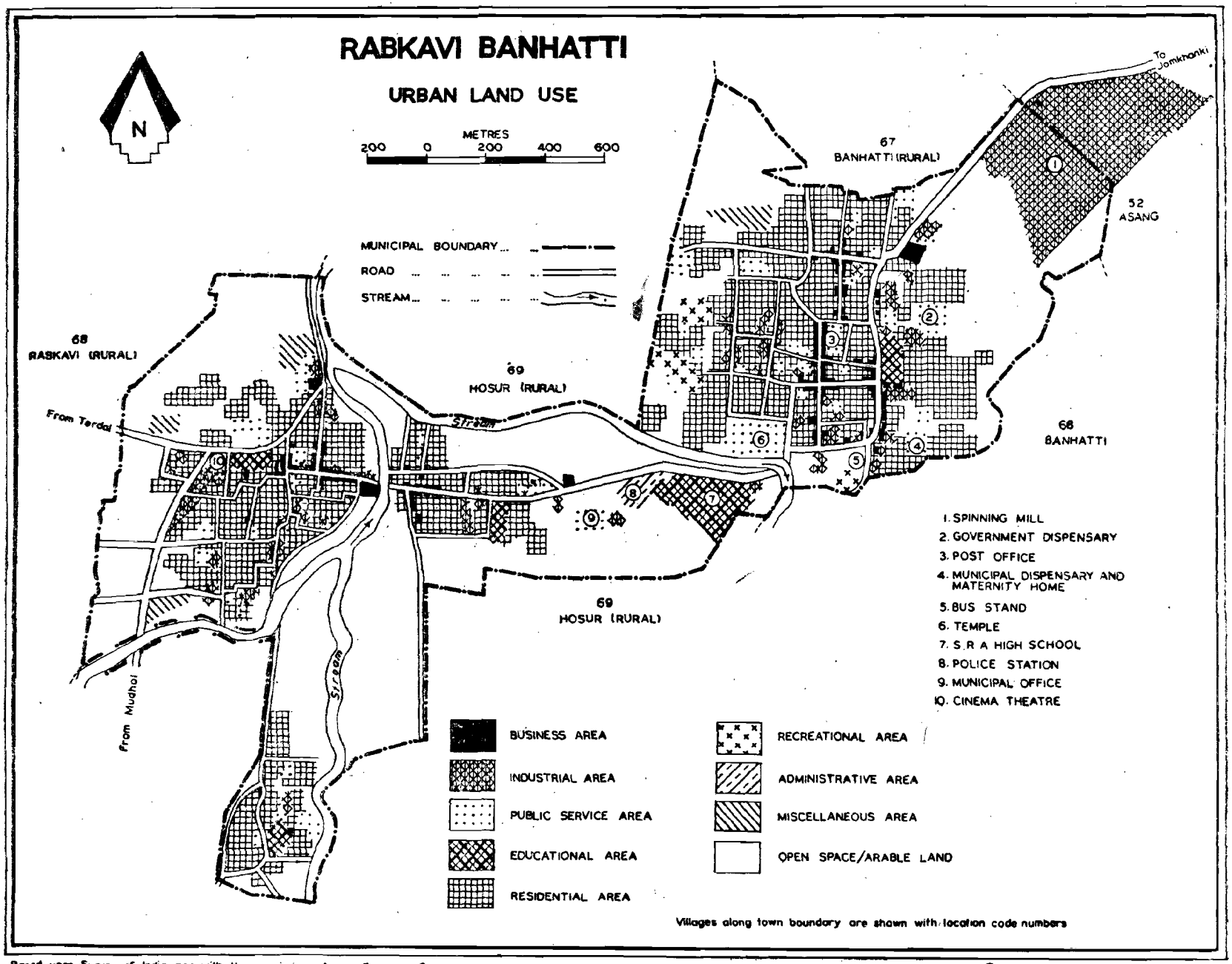
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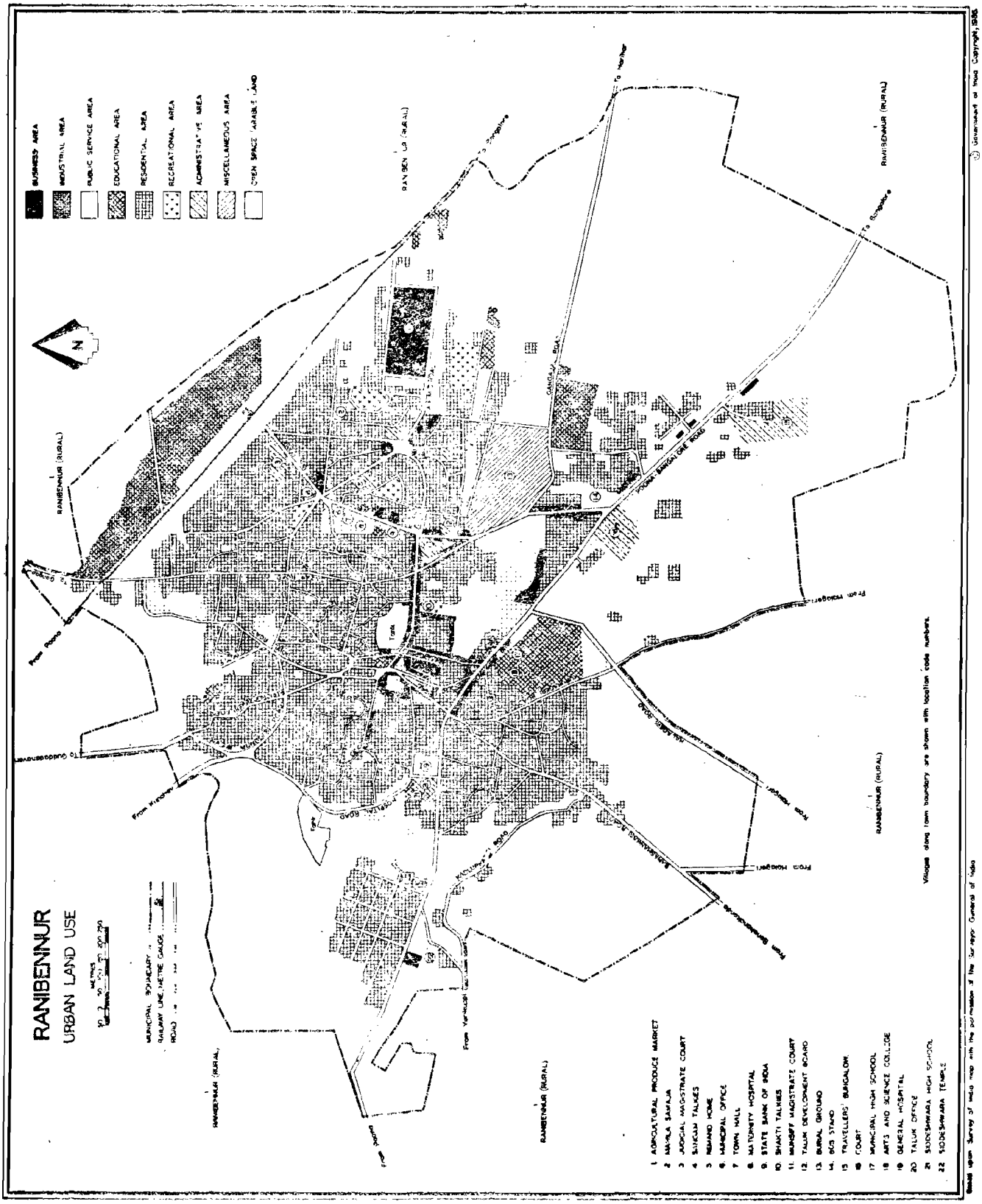
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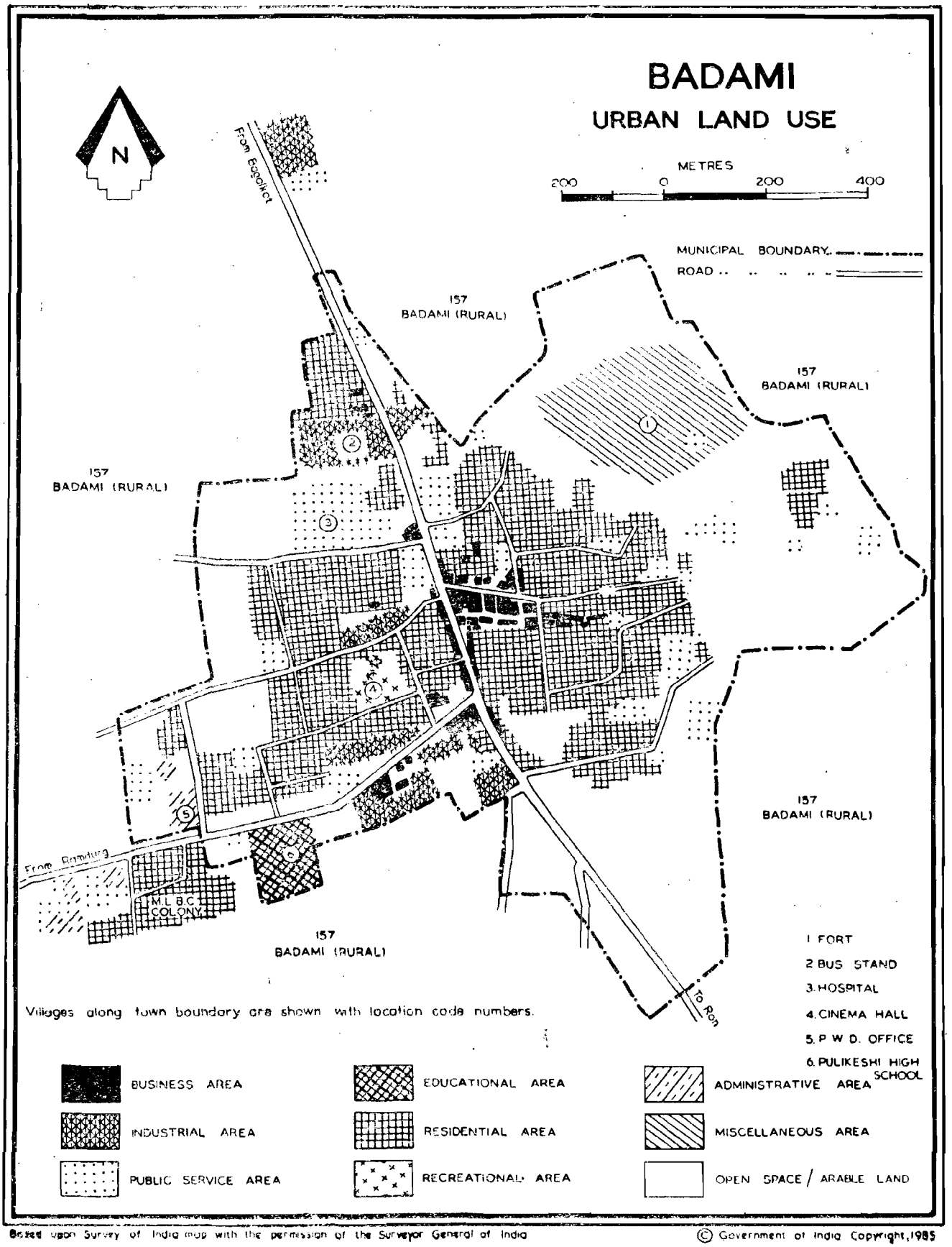

KOLAR
URBAN LAND USE
METRES
100 0 100 200 300
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE, NARROW GAUGE
ROAD
STREAM
N
KOLAR (RURAL)
To Madras
To Bangarpet
From Chittoor
To Srinivasapur
From Chikkaballapur
PROPOSED STADIUM
TANK
1 TILE FACTORY
2 SERICULTURE OFFICE
3 TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW
4 M.R. HOSPITAL
5 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER
6 WOOL SPINNING CENTRE
7 CLOCK TOWER
8 POLICE STATION
9 COMMERCIAL TAX OFFICE
10 REGIONAL TRANSPORT OFFICE
11 MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY
12 SHANTY MADAM
13 POST OFFICE
14 COLLEGE
15 HIGH SCHOOL
16 JAIL
17 SOMESWARA SWAMY TEMPLE
18 KOLARAMMAN TEMPLE
19 BUS STAND
20 TOWN HALL
21 TALUK OFFICE
22 OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE
23 EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE
24 SUB-DIVISION OFFICE
25 BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
26 CEMETERY
27 VETERINARY HOSPITAL
28 DISTRICT OFFICE
29 MAGISTRATE'S COURT
Village along town boundary are shown with location code numbers
BUSINESS AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS AREA
OPEN SPACE / ARABLE LAND
KODIKANNUR
KOLARAMMANDE
KEELKOTE
MARGHALLI
BULTHANATHPPANDRA
PETECHAMANAHALLI
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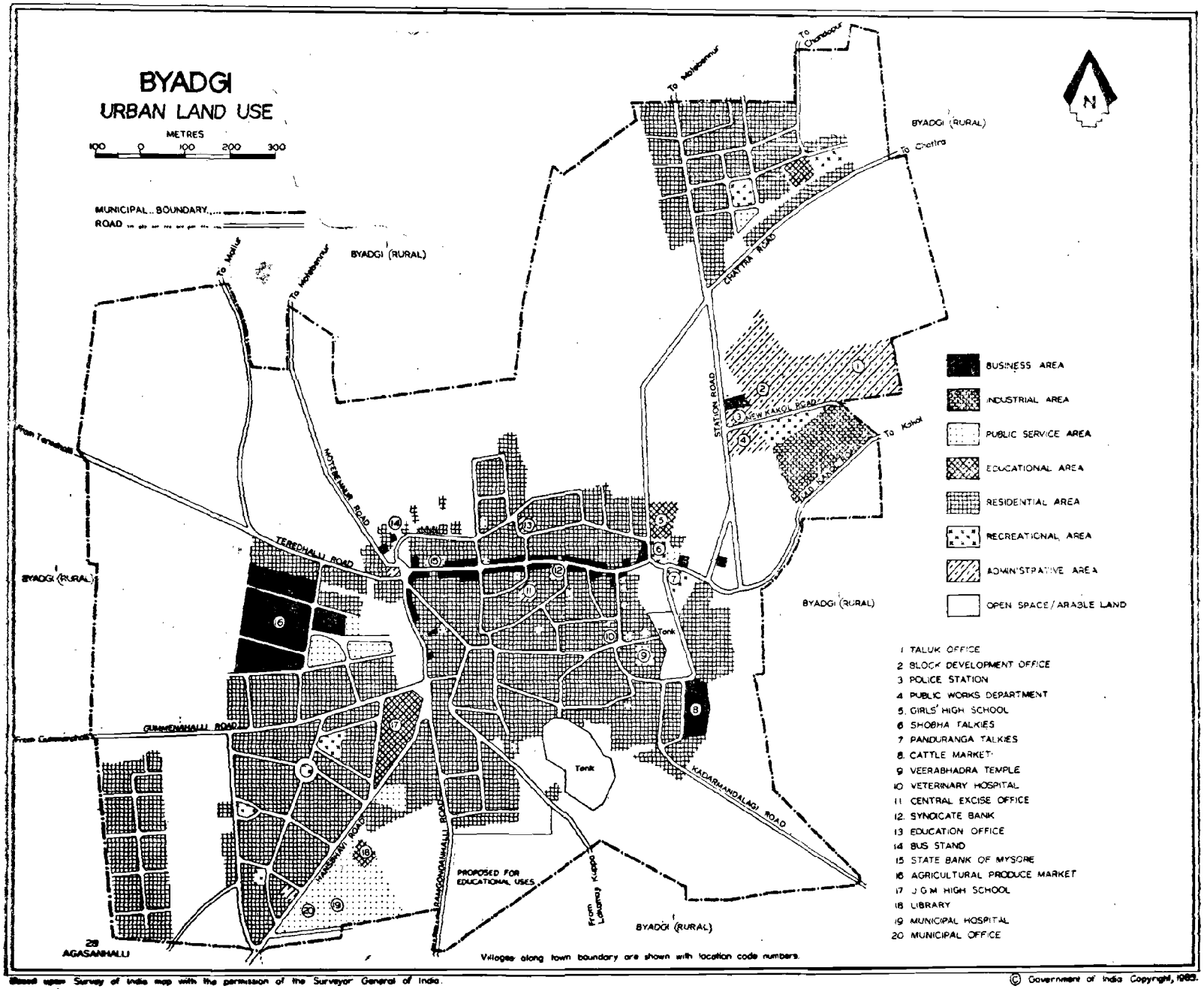
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RANIBENNUR
URBAN LAND USE
BUSINESS AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS AREA
OPEN SPACE (ARABLE) LAND
RANIBENNUR (RURAL)
1. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET
2. MAHILA SAMAJA
3. JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE COURT
4. SANGAM TALKIES
5. REMAND HOME
6. MUNICIPAL OFFICE
7. TOWN HALL
8. MATERNITY HOSPITAL
9. STATE BANK OF INDIA
10. SHAKTI TALKIES
11. MUNSIFF MAGISTRATE COURT
12. TALUK DEVELOPMENT BOARD
13. BURIAL GROUND
14. BUS STAND
15. TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW
16. COURT
17. MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL
18. ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
19. GENERAL HOSPITAL
20. TALUK OFFICE
21. SIDDESHWARA HIGH SCHOOL
22. SIDDESHWARA TEMPLE
Villages along town boundary are shown with location code numbers.
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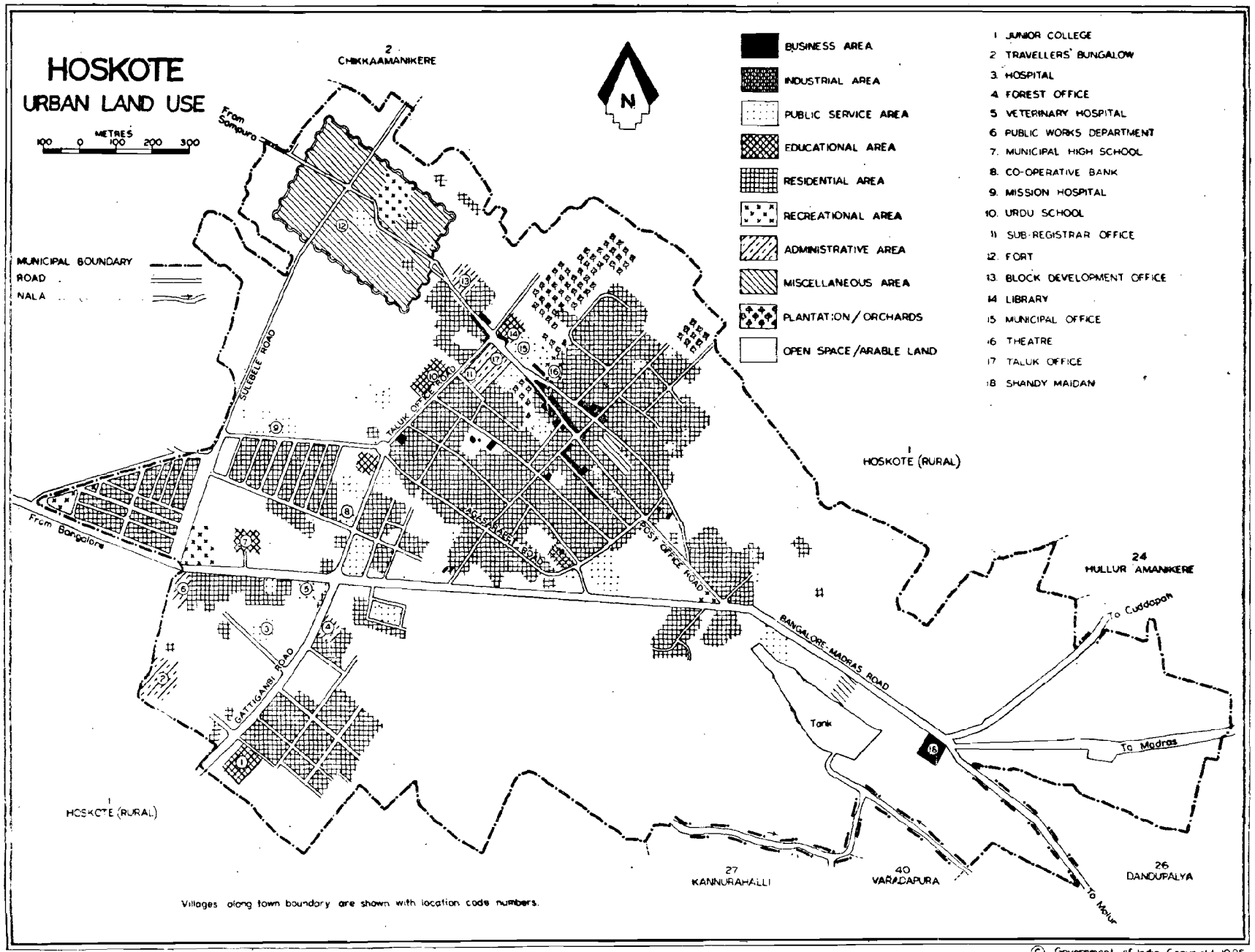


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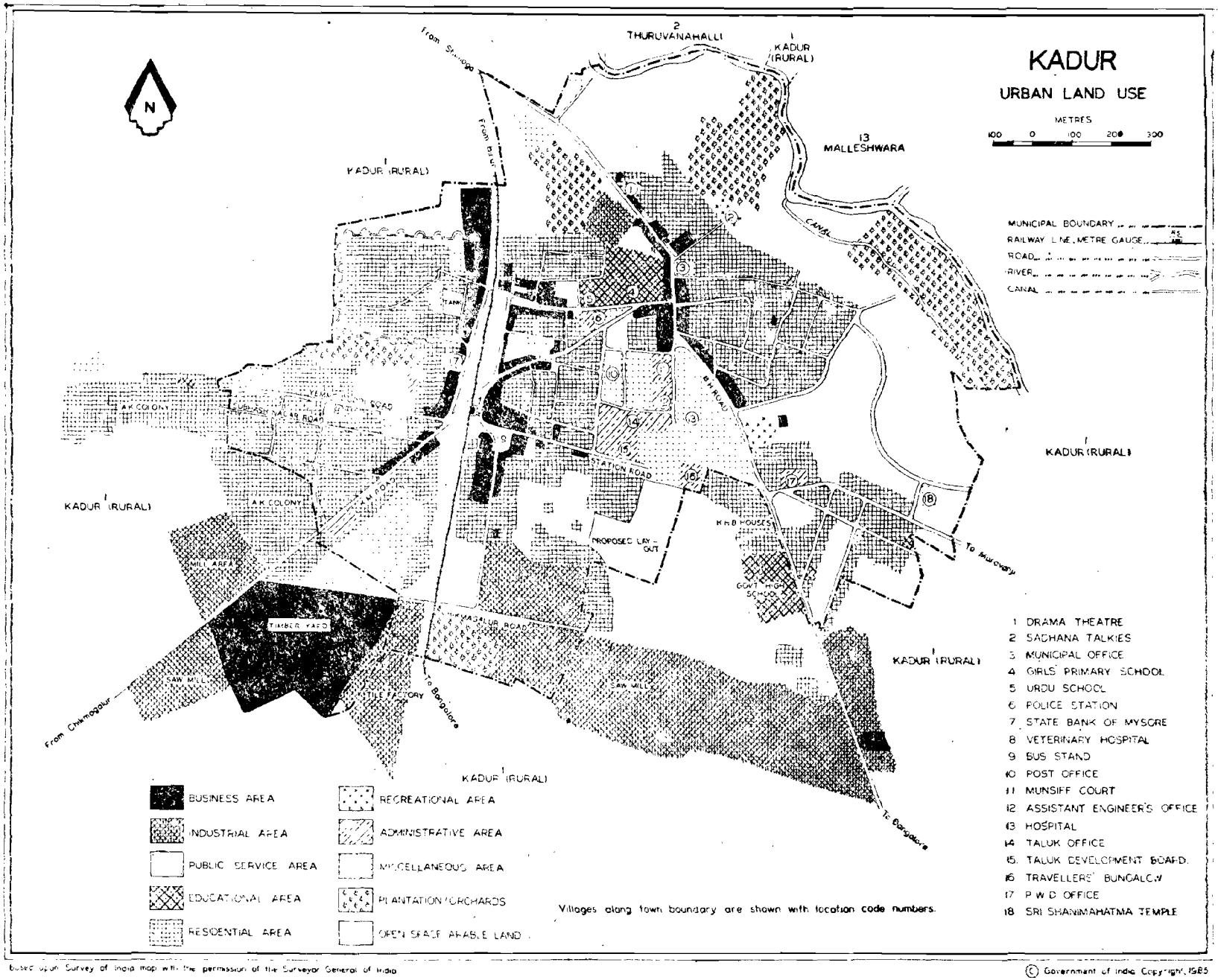
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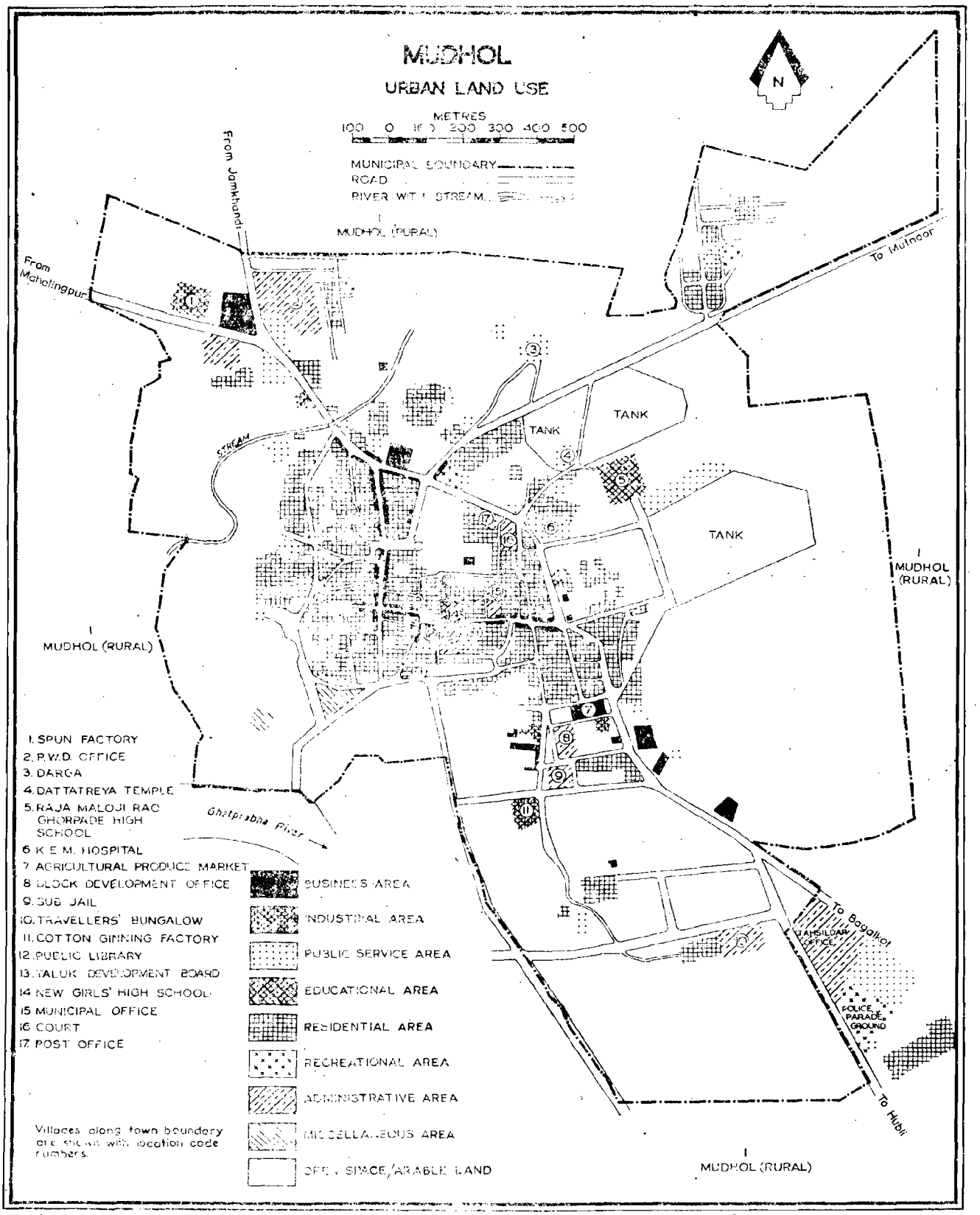
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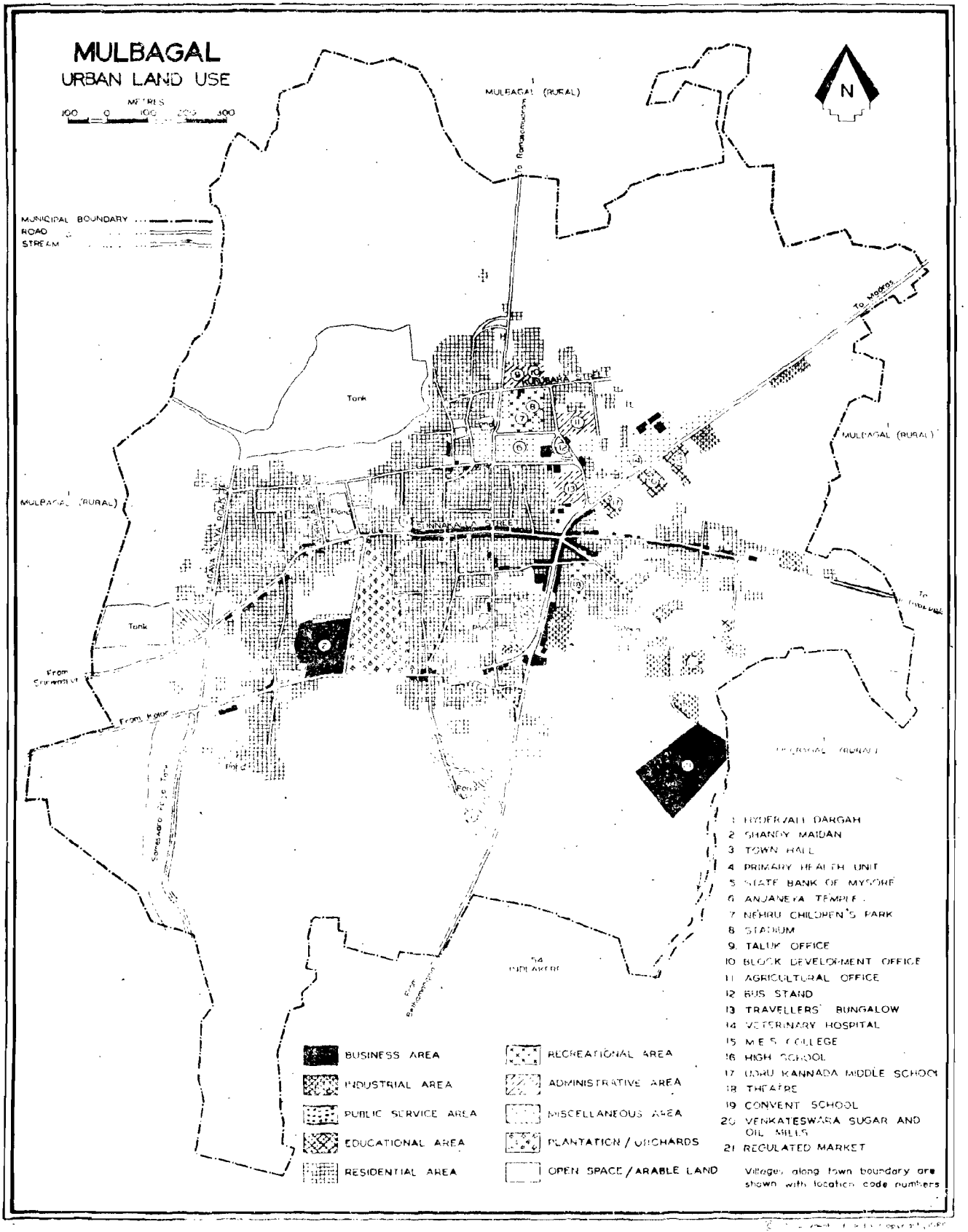
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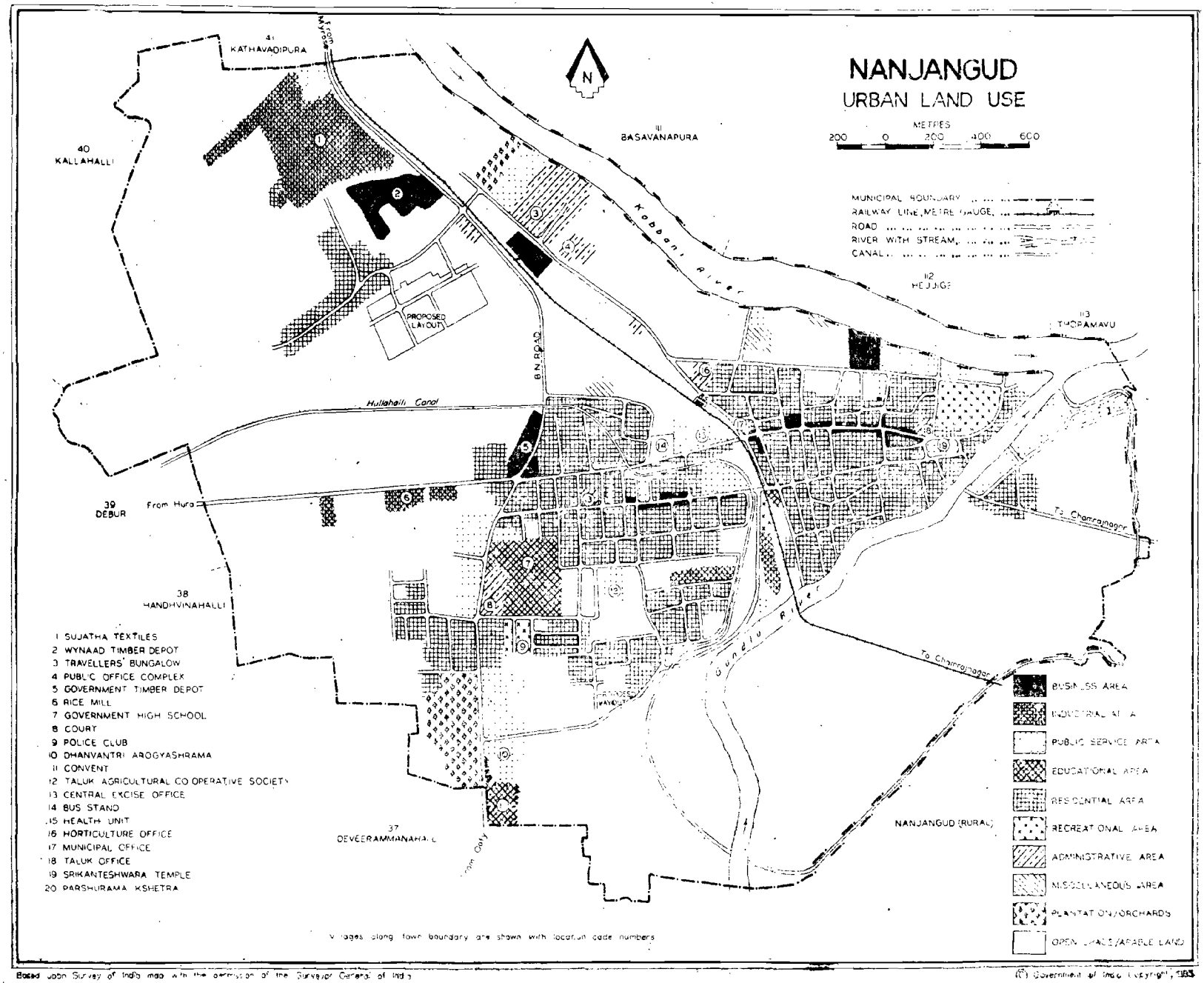
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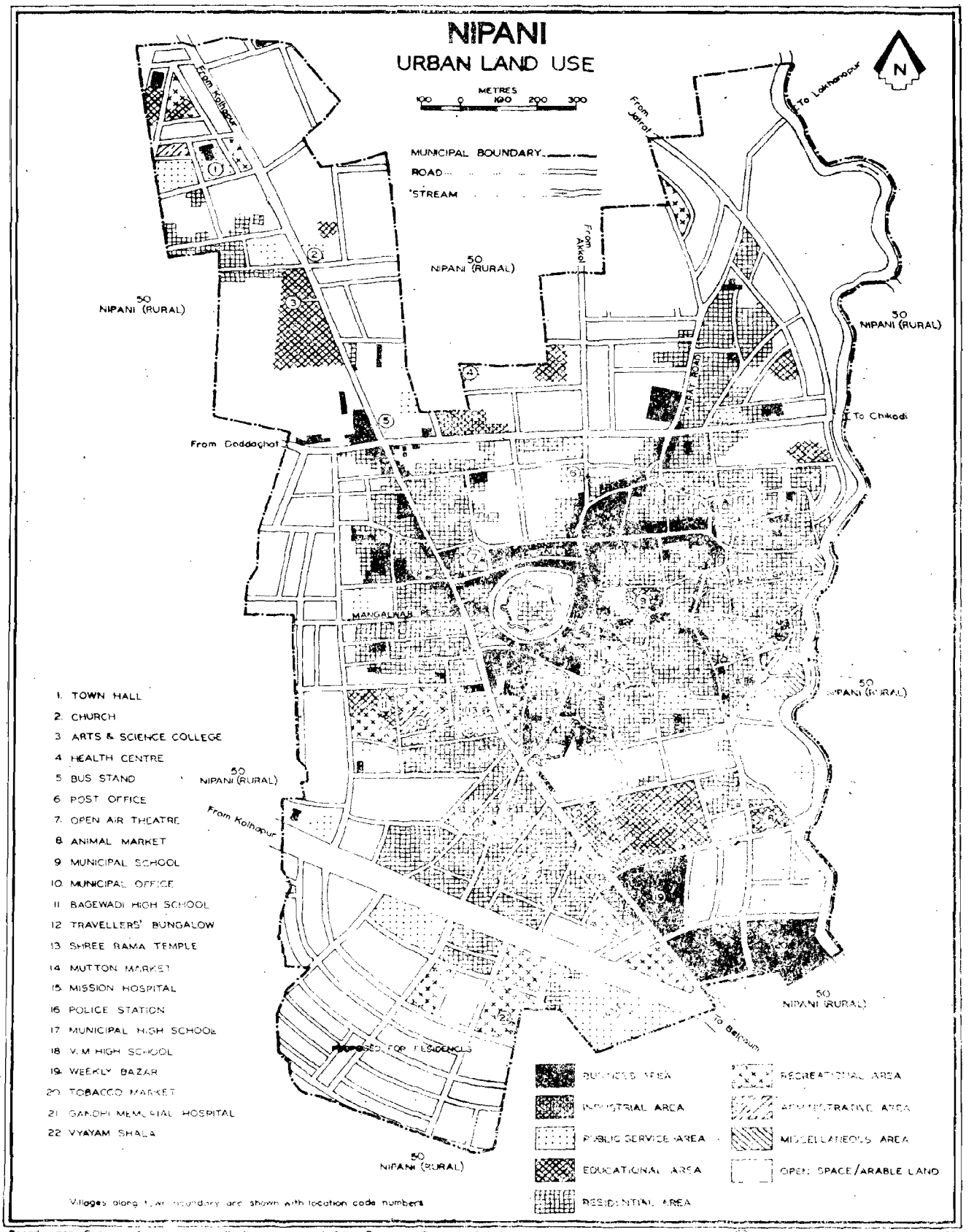


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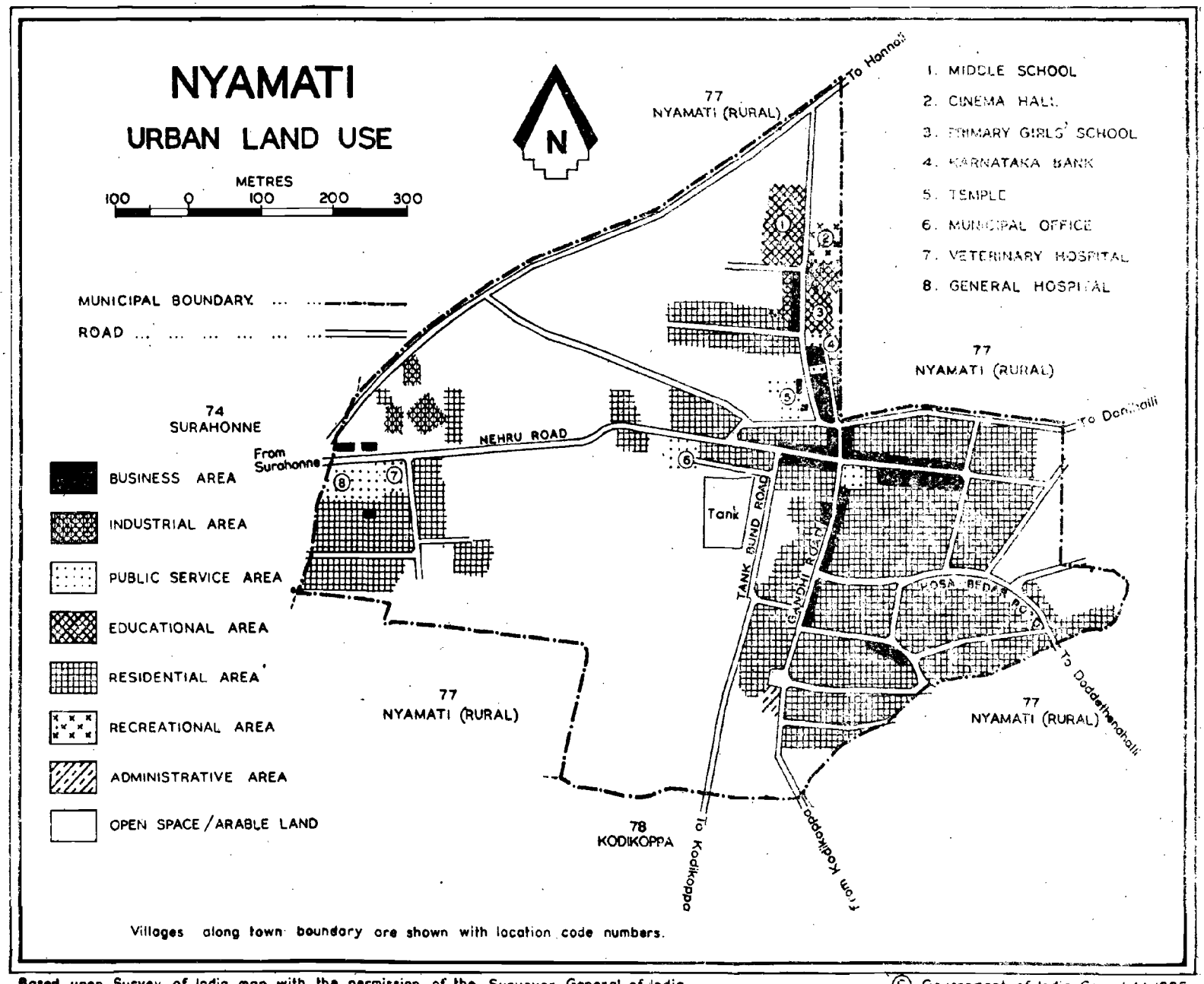

MULBAGAL
URBAN LAND USE
METRES
100 0 100 200 300
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
ROAD
STREAM
N
MULBAGAL (RURAL)
To Ramachandrapuram
To Mogur
To Kolar
From Srinivaspur
From Kolar
Tank
Tank
KUMBARA
TREE
Pond
Pond
Pond
Pond
Sampangi Pond
Sampangi Tank
1 HYDERVALI DARGAH
2 SHANDY MAIDAN
3 TOWN HALL
4 PRIMARY HEALTH UNIT
5 STATE BANK OF MYSORE
6 ANJANEYA TEMPLE
7 NEHRU CHILDREN'S PARK
8 STADIUM
9 TALUK OFFICE
10 BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
11 AGRICULTURAL OFFICE
12 BUS STAND
13 TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW
14 VETERINARY HOSPITAL
15 M.E.S. COLLEGE
16 HIGH SCHOOL
17 URDU KANNADA MIDDLE SCHOOL
18 THEATRE
19 CONVENT SCHOOL
20 VENKATESWARA SUGAR AND OIL MILLS
21 REGULATED MARKET
Villages along town boundary are shown with location code numbers
BUSINESS AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS AREA
PLANTATION / ORCHARDS
OPEN SPACE / ARABLE LAND


NANJANGUD
URBAN LAND USE
METRES
200 0 200 400 600
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE, METRE GAUGE
ROAD
RIVER WITH STREAM
CANAL
41 KATHAVADIPURA
40 KALLAHALLI
111 BASAVANAPURA
112 HEJJIGE
113 THORAMAVU
39 DEBUR
38 HANDHVINAHALLI
37 DEVEERAMMANAHALLI
Kabbani River
Hullahalli Canal
B.N.ROAD
PROPOSED LAYOUT
From Hura
To Chamrajnagar
To Chamrajnagar
NANJANGUD (RURAL)
1 SUJATHA TEXTILES
2 WYNAAD TIMBER DEPOT
3 TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW
4 PUBLIC OFFICE COMPLEX
5 GOVERNMENT TIMBER DEPOT
6 RICE MILL
7 GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL
8 COURT
9 POLICE CLUB
10 DHANVANTRI AROGYASHRAMA
11 CONVENT
12 TALUK AGRICULTURAL CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY
13 CENTRAL EXCISE OFFICE
14 BUS STAND
15 HEALTH UNIT
16 HORTICULTURE OFFICE
17 MUNICIPAL OFFICE
18 TALUK OFFICE
19 SRIKANTESHWARA TEMPLE
20 PARSHURAMA KSHETRA
BUSINESS AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS AREA
PLANTATION/ORCHARDS
OPEN SPACES/ARABLE LAND
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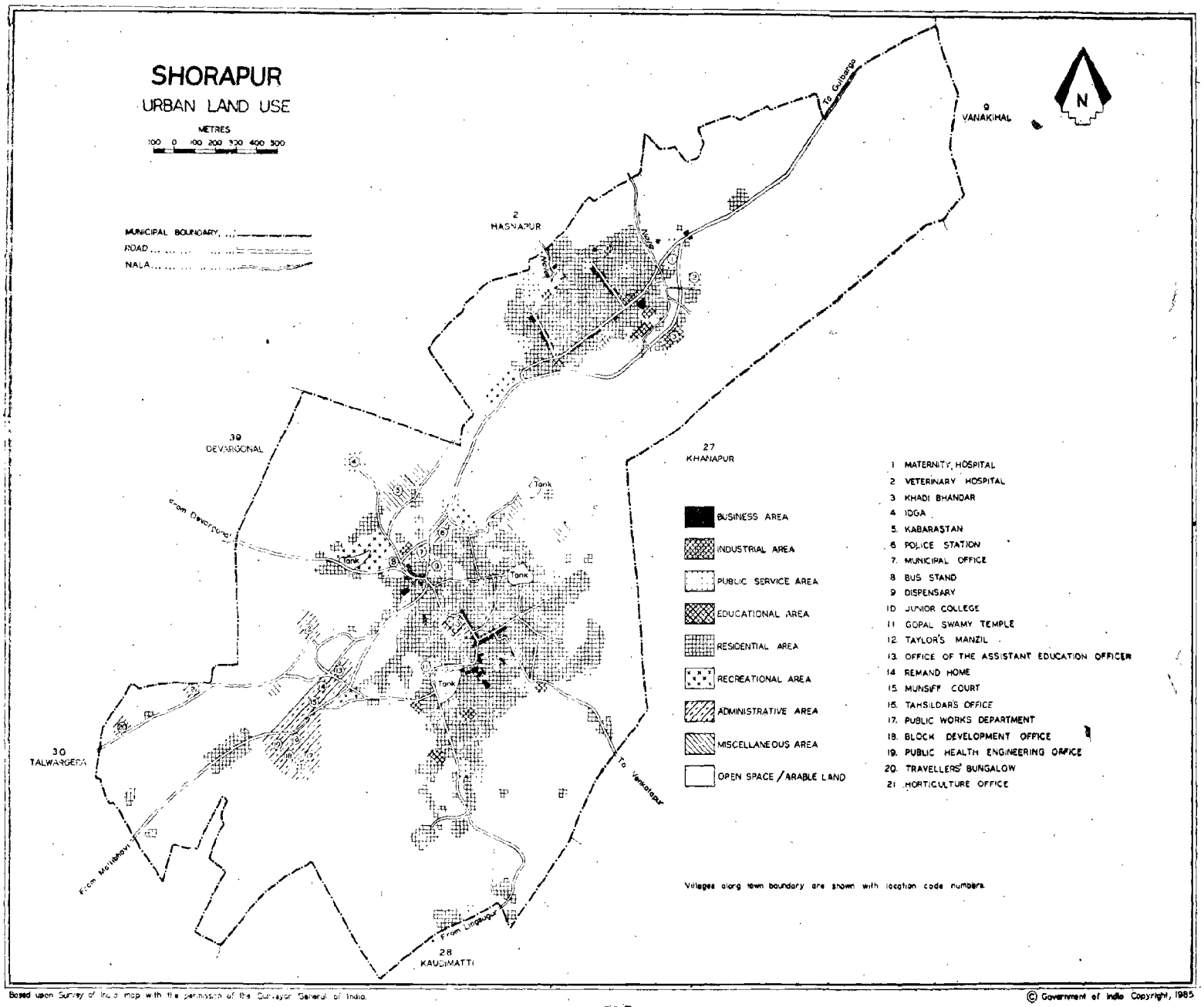
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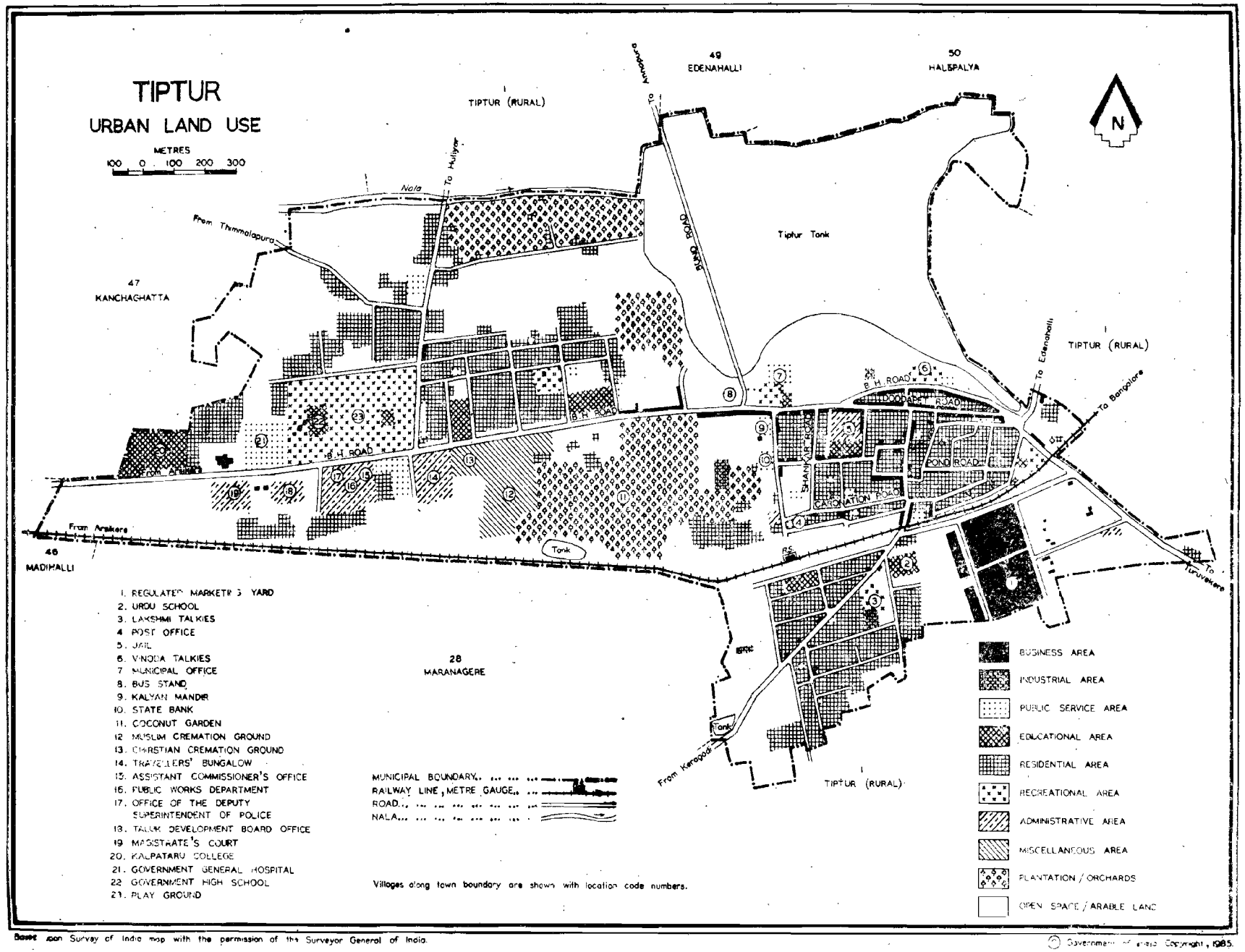
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