

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES - 11
KARNATAKA

SUPPLEMENT TO
PAPER - 1 OF 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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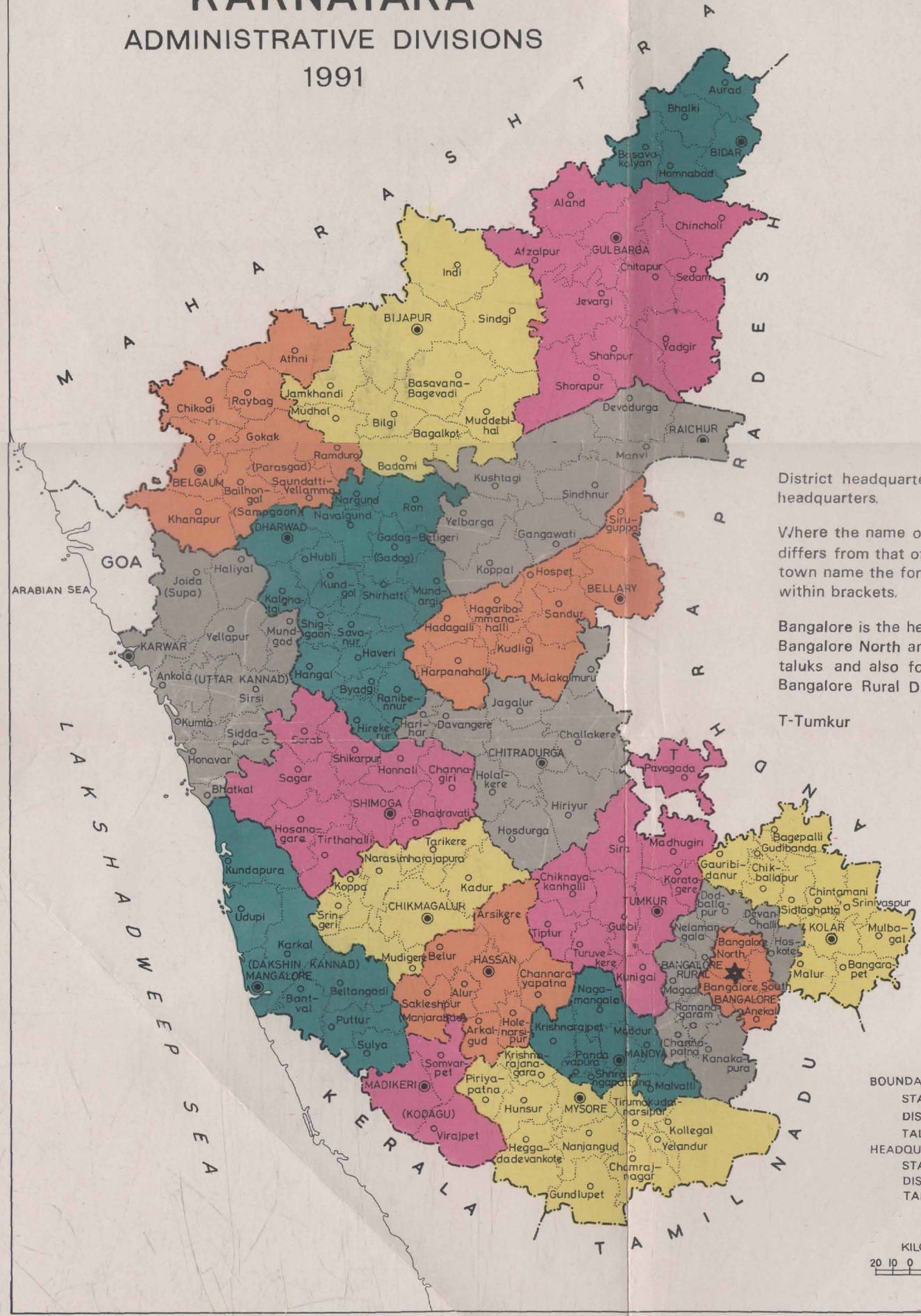
KARNATAKA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1991



District headquarters are also taluk headquarters.

Where the name of the district/taluk differs from that of its Headquarters town name the former appears within brackets.

Bangalore is the headquarters for Bangalore North and Bangalore South taluks and also for Bangalore and Bangalore Rural Districts

T-Tumkur

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE . . .
DISTRICT . . .
TALUK . . .

HEADQUARTERS :—
STATE . . .
DISTRICT. . .
TALUK . . .

KILOMETRES
20 10 0 20 40 60

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
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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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

The 1991 Census of India was conducted from February 9th to February 28th, 1991 with the reference point of time as the sunrise of March 1st, 1991. A revisional round was conducted during March 1st to 5th, 1991 to update the information collected as at the reference moment.

The provisional figures for the total population, as well as for the literate population, by sex, for India, the States and Union Territories, were released on March 25th, 1991 with the publication of Paper 1 of 1991. The provisional population totals for Karnataka were released on April 8, 1991, with the publication of Paper 1 of 1991, Karnataka. These provisional figures were based on a quick tabulation of the totals compiled by the enumerators immediately on completion of the field work.

The present publication is in continuation of Paper 1 and furnishes information on the population and the number of literates by sex down to the taluk level and town level with rural and urban break up of data for the taluks. In addition, the paper also presents data relating to urbanisation, indicating the number of towns and urban centres and the changes that have occurred in the last decade, the growth of urban population, the spatial distribution of towns and their classification by size and the differential rate of growth for urban and rural areas.

The census concepts discussed in this paper such as Urban Agglomeration, Workers and Non-workers, etc., require to be explained at some length and this is done at the appropriate place. The definition of a literate person adopted for the census has already been explained in Paper 1. However, to recapitulate, a literate person is defined as 'a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language'. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 6 years or less are to be treated as illiterate for purposes of the 1991 Census.

The last part of Supplement to Paper 1 of 1991 is devoted to a brief analysis of the work force in the State i.e., the total number of persons, male and female in the State who are main and marginal workers. The main workers are divided into the four categories of Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers. Tables 5 and 6 present the data for main and marginal workers.

The tables are supplemented by maps which pictorially present the salient demographic features.

Just as in the case of Paper 1, the data furnished in this publication are also provisional since they are based on a simple consolidation of the particulars contained in the Provisional Population Registers which were compiled by the Charge Officers on the basis of the blockwise abstracts furnished to them by the census enumerators. In some cases there are small variations between these provisional figures and those furnished in Paper 1. The districtwise differences have been brought out in Statement 1.1.

Statement 1.1

Provisional Population - Revised Figures

State/District	Published in Paper 1 of 1991			Published in Supplement to Paper 1 of 1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KARNATAKA STATE	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	44,806,468	22,846,613	21,959,855
01. Bangalore District	4,823,951	2,535,433	2,288,518	4,807,019	2,524,634	2,282,385
02. Bangalore Rural District	1,665,468	854,223	811,245	1,664,315	853,598	810,717
03. Belgaum District	3,520,406	1,796,735	1,723,671	3,521,409	1,797,241	1,724,168
04. Bellary District	1,892,715	967,215	925,500	1,886,714	959,485	927,229
05. Bidar District	1,251,060	640,454	610,606	1,252,333	640,973	611,360
06. Bijapur District	2,914,667	1,483,069	1,431,598	2,918,829	1,485,365	1,433,464
07. Chikmagalur District	1,016,839	514,250	502,589	1,016,980	513,987	502,993
08. Chitradurga District	2,177,638	1,119,950	1,057,688	2,178,252	1,120,229	1,058,023
09. Dakshin Kannad District	2,692,081	1,304,817	1,387,264	2,692,123	1,304,844	1,387,279
10. Dharwad District	3,498,814	1,799,089	1,699,725	3,499,125	1,799,173	1,699,952
11. Gulbarga District	2,573,900	1,311,664	1,262,236	2,574,487	1,311,848	1,262,639
12. Hassan District	1,566,412	783,189	783,223	1,566,724	783,267	783,457
13. Kodagu District	485,229	243,977	241,252	485,229	243,977	241,252
14. Kolar District	2,211,304	1,124,852	1,086,452	2,213,024	1,125,516	1,087,508
15. Mandya District	1,643,626	837,529	806,097	1,642,220	836,213	806,007
16. Mysore District	3,155,995	1,615,626	1,540,369	3,155,824	1,615,556	1,540,269
17. Raichur District	2,307,049	1,166,200	1,140,849	2,305,832	1,164,735	1,141,097
18. Shimoga District	1,900,429	969,232	931,197	1,906,523	972,206	934,317
19. Tumkur District	2,301,448	1,174,610	1,126,838	2,301,138	1,174,471	1,126,667
20. Uttar Kannad District	1,218,367	619,295	599,072	1,218,367	619,295	599,072

The six Provisional Population Tables included in this publication are given below :

1. Population and literates by residence and sex, 1991,
2. Percentage of urban population to total population, decennial growth rate and sex ratio by residence,
3. Population of towns,
4. Growth of urban population,
5. Total Workers, Main Workers and Marginal Workers and their percentage to total population, and
6. Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers.

In addition to the Tables, a number of statements have been furnished for the purpose of comparison and analysis. The analysis has been further supported by maps and charts.

It is hoped that the reader will find this publication interesting and useful.

CHAPTER - 2

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The population census collects data separately for rural and urban areas. In this paper we present the provisional figures for some of the data thus collected. Before we proceed, however, it would be necessary to discuss briefly the definition of urban and rural areas.

Determination of the rural-urban frame is one of the first steps done while conducting the census. The rural frame consists of all areas which cannot be considered as urbanised. Although most revenue villages and hamlets are included in the rural frame it is possible that some revenue villages are included in the urban frame, as will be explained subsequently.

The urban frame consists of towns and urban agglomerations. In the 1991 Census of India, the definition of a town is as follows :

a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Area Committee, etc.,

b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria :

i) a minimum population of 5,000 ;

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

iii) a density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

c) In addition to the towns which come under (a) or (b), there may be a few places which are included in the list of census towns although they are non-statutory towns and also do not strictly satisfy the conditions at (b). These places are included at the discretion of the Directors of Census Operations in consultation with the administration of the States/Union Territories. They are places with distinct urban characteristics such as major Project Colonies, area of intensive industrial development, railway colonies, important tourist centres, etc.

Besides this, those places which had been considered as towns in the 1981 as well as 1971 censuses, or even earlier, have been considered as towns during the 1991 Census also, even if they do not strictly satisfy the above criteria. This has been done for purpose of comparison.

On the basis of the above definition, 306 places in Karnataka have been classified as towns for the purpose of the 1991 Census. Of these, 179 are statutory towns, 74 satisfy the empirical tests indicated at (b) above on the basis of the 1981 census data, 12 come under the discretionary clause as explained under (c) in the foregoing paragraph and 41 have been continued as towns since they had been considered towns since 1971 or even earlier.

The number of villages included in the rural frame in Karnataka for the 1991 Census is 29,400 as against 29,885 villages during the 1981 Census.

306 places have been classified as towns as against 281 towns in the 1981 census. There has thus been a net addition of 25 in the list of towns over the decade. Nineteen towns of the 1981 census have been declassified during the 1991 Census.

Statement 2.1 gives the list of 19 places which were treated as towns at the 1981 census but are now no longer classified as towns.

Statement 2.1

List of places which were treated as towns in 1981 but are not towns in 1991

Sl. No.	Name of the 1981 town now declassified	District	Remarks
01.	Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthe Kaval	Bangalore	A non-municipal town of 1981 which does not satisfy the empirical test.
02.	Kengeri	Bangalore	Lost the status of a statutory town as the municipality was converted to Mandal Panchayat and also does not satisfy other criteria for classifying it as a town.
03.	Sambre	Belgaum	A non-municipal town of 1981 which does not satisfy the empirical test.
04.	Kudligi	Bellary	Lost the status of a statutory town as the municipality was converted to Mandal Panchayat. The place does not satisfy other conditions either.
05.	Sandur	Bellary	--do--
06.	Aurad	Bidar	--do--
07.	Bilgi	Bijapur	--do--
08.	Kamatgi	Bijapur	--do--
09.	Beltangadi	Dakshin Kannad	--do--
10.	Sulya	Dakshin Kannad	--do--
11.	Hirekerur	Dharwad	--do--
12.	Kalghatgi	Dharwad	--do--
13.	Afzalpur	Gulbarga	--do--
14.	Jevargi	Gulbarga	--do--
15.	Kudmangalur	Kodagu	Non-municipal town of 1981 which does not satisfy the empirical test.
16.	Hongahalli	Mandya	Consequent on the inclusion of a part of this non census town of 1981 in Krishnarajasagar NAC, Hongahalli is now declassified as rural.
17.	Yelbarga	Raichur	Lost the status of a statutory town as the municipality was converted to Mandal Panchayat. The place does not satisfy the conditions for defining it as a town.
18.	Mundgod	Uttar Kannad	--do--
19.	Siddapur	Uttar Kannad	--do--

An important point which needs to be mentioned is that despite declassification, 2 out of the above 19 places have continued as urban areas in the 1991 Census; Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthe Kaval is now an outgrowth of Baiyyappanahalli; and Kengeri (alongwith the two villages of Valagerehalli and Choodenapura which in 1981 were incorporated within the Town Municipal limits) is now an outgrowth of Bangalore City. In effect, the actual shift of population from urban to rural category has occurred in the case of 17 places only.

In addition to the above, 7 places which were treated as separate towns in 1981 have lost their independent status since these areas now form part of some other statutory town as a result of the extension of the jurisdiction of the latter. Thus, the erstwhile non-statutory towns of Kadenahalli and Krishnarajapura of Bangalore district now form part of the I.T.I. Notified Area. Similarly, the four non-municipal towns of Alape, Derebail, Kankanadi and Kavuru as well as the municipal town of Padavu are now incorporated within the limits of Mangalore City Municipal Corporation. Thus, in this case too, though the names of these places do not appear in the 1991 list of towns separately, the persons enumerated here have been included in the urban category in the 1991 Census.

As against the deletion of 26 towns due to the reasons mentioned above there has been an addition of 51 towns to the 1981 list of towns. Though these new towns are spread out in 12 districts, Bangalore accounts for as many as 19 towns. This is followed by Dakshin Kannad (seven towns) and Gulbarga (six towns).

Statement 2.2

List of places classified as census towns at the 1991 Census

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Remarks
01.	Dommasandra	Bangalore	Satisfies the empirical test.
02.	Dasarahalli	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test. This place was identified and listed as an outgrowth of Bangalore in 1981.
03.	Kacharakanahalli	--do--	--do--
04.	Laggere	--do--	--do--
05.	Saneguruvanahalli	--do--	--do--
06.	Nagavara	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test.
07.	Peenya	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test. This place was identified and listed as an outgrowth of Bangalore in 1981.
08.	Kamagondanahalli	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test.
09.	Kaval Byrasandra	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test. This place was identified and listed as an outgrowth of Bangalore in 1981.
10.	Geddalahalli	--do--	--do--

Statement 2.2

List of places classified as census towns at the 1991 Census

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Remarks
11.	Byataguttepalya	Bangalore	Satisfies the empirical test. This place was identified and listed as an outgrowth of Bangalore in 1981.
12.	Koramangala	--do--	--do--
13.	Vijinapura	--do--	--do--
14.	Banasawadi	--do--	--do--
15.	Byatarayanapura (B.Narayanapura)	--do--	--do--
16.	Baiyyappanahalli (Vimanapura)	--do--	--do--
17.	Mahadevapura	--do--	--do--
18.	Benniganahalli	--do--	--do--
19.	Kadugodi	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test.
20.	Dhupdal	Belgaum	--do--
21.	Hidkal	--do--	--do--
22.	Hindalge	--do--	--do--
23.	Deogiri	Bellary	--do--
24.	Almatti-Sitimani	Bijapur	Newly constituted statutory town (Notified Area)
25.	Pudu	Dakshin Kannad	Satisfies the empirical test.
26.	Hosangadi Colony *	--do--	Project Area with pronounced urban characteristics.
27.	Kannur	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test.
28.	Bajal	--do--	--do--
29.	Kemminji	--do--	--do--
30.	Puttur	--do--	--do--
31.	Mallar	--do--	--do--
32.	Kurkunta	Gulbarga	--do--
33.	Adityanagar *	--do--	Industrial Township with pronounced urban characteristics.
34.	Bhimarayanagudi Notified Area	--do--	Newly constituted statutory town (Notified Area)
35.	Krishnapura UKP Colony *	--do--	Project area with pronounced urban characteristics.
36.	Hunsigi UKP Camp * (Old & New)	--do--	--do--
37.	Narayanapura Notified Area	--do--	Newly constituted statutory town (Notified Area)
38.	Arsikere (Non-Municipal Area)	Hassan	Satisfies the empirical test.

Statement 2.2

List of places classified as census towns at the 1991 Census

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Remarks
39.	Krishnaraja Sagar Notified Area	Mandya	Newly constituted Statutory Town (Notified Area)
40.	Kabini Colony *	Mysore	Project Area with pronounced urban characteristics.
41.	Mahadeshwara Hills Notified Area	--do--	Newly constituted statutory town (Notified Area)
42.	Chamundi Betta Notified Area	--do--	--do--
43.	Mysore (Non-Municipal Area)	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test.
44.	Kyathamaranahalli	--do--	--do--
45.	Hatti	Raichur	--do--
46.	Shaktinagar *	--do--	Power generation project area with pronounced urban characteristics.
47.	Chakranagar Colony *	Shimoga	Project Area with pronounced urban characteristics.
48.	Mastikatte Colony *	--do--	--do--
49.	Kadra (KPC) Colony *	Uttar Kannad	--do--
50.	Binaga	--do--	Satisfies the empirical test.
51.	Magod Colony *	--do--	Project Area with pronounced urban characteristics.

* These are classified as towns under the discretionary clause.

Urban Agglomeration

This concept, which was introduced in 1971, was retained for the 1981 census and has been adopted without any modification for the 1991 Census. An urban agglomeration represents a continuous urban spread consisting of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with the continuous and well recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. In several areas it will be observed that around a core city or statutory town, fairly large and well recognised railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., have come up. These areas are outside the statutory limits of the Corporation, Municipality or Cantonment and fall within the revenue limits of the village or villages which is or are contiguous to the town. It may not be altogether realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of the town as rural units; at the same time these places may not meet the criteria for considering them as independent urban units. Such areas are reckoned along with the main town and the continuous spread, including such urban growths, is treated as an integrated

urban area, called the 'Urban Agglomeration'. There are different situations in which urban agglomerations may be constituted.

a) a city with a continuous outgrowth (the part of the 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) above; and

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

In varying local conditions there could be other combinations which could be treated as urban agglomerations if the basic consideration of the continuity of the urban spread is satisfied. The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep changing from census to census depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutory town concerned as well as the expansion of the existing outgrowths and the emergence of fresh outgrowths. The urban outgrowths which do not qualify to be treated as towns in their own right cannot be counted as individual towns but are reckoned as appendages of one or the other town forming the urban agglomeration. The aggregate population and such other basic data of the main town and such appendages are presented together as the 'total' for the urban agglomeration and this is followed by separate details pertaining to the town and each one of its outgrowths.

7 urban agglomerations were identified during the 1981 census, whereas in the 1991 Census there are 22 urban agglomerations. The Bangalore Urban Agglomeration has the largest continuous urban spread in the State and consists of the core city of Bangalore, besides 29 towns and 107 other components which are treated as outgrowths of 17 towns, including Bangalore City.

We shall now observe the difference in the number of towns between the 1981 and the 1991 Census for all the States and Union Territories.

Statement 2.3

Number of Statutory Towns and Census Towns, 1981 and 1991

India/State/ Union Territory	Number of Towns					
	1981			1991		
	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**2, 758**	**1, 271**	**4, 029**	**2, 996**	**1, 693**	**4, 689**
States						
01. Andhra Pradesh	85	167	252	116	148	264
02. Arunachal Pradesh	--	6	6	--	10	10
03. Assam	65	15	80	74	19	93
04. Bihar	151	69	220	172	99	271

Statement 2.3

Number of Statutory Towns and Census Towns, 1981 and 1991

India/State/ Union Territory	Number of Towns					
	1981			1991		
	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
05. Goa	9	6	15	13	18	31
06. Gujarat	70	185	255	79	185	264
07. Haryana	77	4	81	84	10	94
08. Himachal Pradesh	45	2	47	57	1	58
09. Jammu & Kashmir	57	1	58	72	2	74
10. Karnataka	244	37	281	179	127	306
11. Kerala	48	58	106	66	131	197
12. Madhya Pradesh	275	52	327	387	78	465
13. Maharashtra	232	75	307	246	90	336
14. Manipur	31	1	32	28	3	31
15. Meghalaya	5	7	12	7	5	12
16. Mizoram	6	--	6	22	--	22
17. Nagaland	4	3	7	8	1	9
18. Orissa	95	13	108	102	22	124
19. Punjab	132	2	134	112	8	120
20. Rajasthan	192	9	201	199	23	222
21. Sikkim	8	--	8	8	--	8
22. Tamil Nadu	120	314	434	111	358	469
23. Tripura	10	--	10	12	6	18
24. Uttar Pradesh	678	26	704	710	43	753
25. West Bengal	105	186	291	116	266	382
Union Territories						
01. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	--	1	1	--	1
02. Chandigarh	2	2	4	2	3	5
03. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	--	1	1	--	1	1
04. Daman & Diu	2	--	2	2	--	2
05. Delhi	3	27	30	3	29	32
06. Lakshadweep	--	3	3	--	4	4
07. Pondicherry	6	--	6	8	3	11

The largest addition to the number of towns is seen to be in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala. While the net increase in the number of towns over the decade is not significantly high in the case of Karnataka, there is considerable increase in the number of non-statutory census towns.

Statement 2.4 indicates the growth in the number of towns during the last decade in the districts of Karnataka State.

Statement 2.4

Number of Statutory Towns and Census Towns, 1981 and 1991

State/District	Number of Towns					
	1981			1991		
	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KARNATAKA STATE	244	37	281	179	127	306
01. Bangalore District	6	12	18	5	28	33
02. Bangalore Rural District	9	--	9	8	1	9
03. Belgaum District	18	2	20	18	4	22
04. Bellary District	12	1	13	10	2	12
05. Bidar District	6	--	6	5	--	5
06. Bijapur District	19	--	19	18	--	18
07. Chikmagalur District	9	1	10	5	5	10
08. Chitradurga District	10	--	10	5	5	10
09. Dakshin Kannad District	14	13	27	11	16	27
10. Dharwad District	22	--	22	19	1	20
11. Gulbarga District	14	1	15	13	6	19
12. Hassan District	11	1	12	6	7	13
13. Kodagu District	9	1	10	1	8	9
14. Kolar District	14	1	15	10	5	15
15. Mandya District	10	1	11	6	5	11
16. Mysore District	13	--	13	10	8	18
17. Raichur District	11	1	12	8	5	13
18. Shimoga District	14	--	14	7	9	16
19. Tumkur District	12	--	12	6	6	12
20. Uttar Kannad District	11	2	13	8	6	14

The reasons for difference in the (i) total number of towns, (ii) number of statutory towns and, (iii) census towns between 1981 and 1991 are given below :

1. Bangalore District

a) Kengeri, a municipal town in 1981 is now declassified as 'Rural'. Hence there is a reduction by one town in the statutory category.

b) Two non-municipal census towns of 1981 viz., Krishnarajapura and Kadenahalli have merged with I.T.I. Notified Area.

c) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthe Kaval, a census town of 1981, is now declassified.

d) 19 places have been classified as census towns for the 1991 Census.

2. Bangalore Rural District

a) Nelamangala which was a municipality in 1981 is now a census town (Mandal Panchayat).

3. Belgaum District

a) All statutory towns of 1981 continue to be statutory towns for 1991.

b) Sambre, a census town in 1981, is now declassified.

c) Three new census towns have been added. They are Hidkal, Dhupdal and Hindalge.

4. Bellary District

a) Two statutory towns of 1981, viz., Kudligi and Sandur, are not towns for the purposes of the 1991 Census.

b) Deogiri is the new addition to the list of census towns for the 1991 census.

5. Bidar District

a) One municipal town of 1981, viz., Aurad, is considered as rural for the 1991 Census.

6. Bijapur District

a) Two statutory towns of 1981, viz., Bilgi and Kamatgi, are not treated as towns for the 1991 Census.

b) Almatti-Sitimani is the new addition to the list of statutory towns for the 1991 Census.

7. Chikmagalur District

a) Five municipal towns of 1981 viz., Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Ajjampura on their conversion into Mandal Panchayats have become census towns for the 1991 Census.

b) Kudremukh Mines Area, a census town in 1981, is now a statutory town (viz., Kudremukh Notified Area).

8. Chitradurga District

a) Of the 10 statutory towns of 1981, only five continue to be statutory towns as the other five namely, Mayakonda, Holalkere, Hosadurga, Jagalur and Molakalmuru have been converted into Mandal Panchayats but continue as census towns.

9. Dakshin Kannad District

a) Two municipal towns of 1981 namely Sulya and Beltangadi have been declassified as Rural.

b) Padavu a municipal town in 1981 has been merged in Mangalore Municipal Corporation.

c) Four census towns of 1981 viz., Alape, Derebail, Kankanady and Kavuru are merged with the Mangalore Municipal Corporation.

d) Seven places, viz., Pudu, Puttur, Mallar, Hosangady Colony, Kannur, Bajal and Kemminji have been classified as census towns for the 1991 Census.

10. Dharwad District

a) Two municipal towns of Hirekerur and Kalghatgi of 1981 are now declassified.

b) Shirahatti, a municipal town in 1981, continues to be a town but it is now a census town.

11. Gulbarga District

a) Two municipal towns of 1981 viz., Afzalpur and Jevargi are now classified as Rural.

b) Chincholi a municipal town in 1981 is now a census town.

c) Bhimarayanagudi and Narayanapur are the two new statutory towns (Notified Area Committees).

d) Four places, namely, Krishnapur UKP Colony, Hunsigi UKP Camp, Kurkunta and Adityanagar, have been classified as census towns for the 1991 Census.

12. Hassan District

a) Five municipal towns of 1981 viz., Alur, Arkalgud, Konanur, Banavar, Shravan Belgola were converted into Mandal Panchayats, but they continue as (census) towns for the 1991 Census.

b) 'Arsikere Non-municipal Area' is classified as a census town for the 1991 Census.

13. Kodagu District

a) The lone non-municipal census town of 1981 viz., Kudmangalur is now classified as Rural.

b) Of the 9 statutory towns of 1981, only Madikeri is still a municipal town, the rest having been converted into Mandal Panchayats. All these however continue as towns for the 1991 Census.

14. Kolar District

a) All towns of 1981 continue as towns for the 1991 Census, but of the 14 statutory towns of 1981, four have now been converted into Mandal Panchayats.

15. Mandya District

a) Five statutory towns of 1981 are now converted into Mandal Panchayats, but they continue as towns.

b) Krishnarajasagar Notified Area is a new statutory town for the 1991 Census.

c) Hongahalli non-municipal town of 1981 is classified as rural for the 1991 Census.

16. Mysore District

a) Five statutory towns of 1981 are now converted into Mandal Panchayats but they are continued as towns for the 1991 Census.

b) Two new statutory towns namely Chamundi Betta NAC and Mahadeshwara Betta NAC have been classified as towns for the 1991 Census.

c) Three places viz., Kabini Colony, Mysore (non-municipal area) and Kyathamaranahalli have been classified as census towns for the 1991 Census.

17. Raichur District

a) Two statutory towns of 1981 Census viz., Devadurga and Kushtagi are now converted into Mandal Panchayats, but they are retained as census towns for the 1991 Census.

b) Yelbarga, a municipal town of 1981, is now classified as rural.

c) Hatti (village) and Shaktinagar are classified as census towns for the 1991 Census.

18. Shimoga District

a) Seven statutory towns of 1981 have now been converted into Mandal Panchayats, but these are retained as census towns.

b) Mastikatte Colony and Chakranagar Colony are the two new census towns for the 1991 Census.

19. Tumkur District

a) All towns of 1981 continue to be towns for the 1991 Census, but of the 12 statutory towns 6 have now been converted into Mandal Panchayats and hence are census towns.

20. Uttar Kannad District

a) Two statutory towns of 1981 viz., Mundgod and Siddapur, have been classified as rural for the 1991 Census.

b) Yellapur which was a statutory town in 1981 is now a Mandal Panchayat, but continues to be a town (census town) for the 1991 Census.

c) Three places viz., (i) Binaga, (ii) Kadra KPC Project Colony and (iii) Magod Colony have been classified as census towns for the 1991 Census.

Map 3 shows the spatial distribution of towns in Karnataka.

Population living in Urban Areas

Everyone is familiar with the saying that India is a land of villages and that 80% of the population live in villages. However, there is a perceptible increase in the percentage of population in our country residing in urban areas, as seen from the figures of each succeeding census.

Statement 2.5

Trend of Urbanisation in India

Census Year	Number of UAs/Towns	Total population	Urban population	Urban population as percentage of total population	Decennial growth rate of urban population (Per cent)	Tempo of urbanisation (Percent per year)		
						Annual exponential growth rate	Annual gain in percentage of urban population	annual rate of gain in percentage of urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	1,827	238,396,327	25,851,873	10.84	---	---	---	---
1911	1,815	252,039,390	25,941,633	10.29	0.35	0.03	- 0.06	- 0.51
1921	1,949	251,321,213	28,086,167	11.18	8.27	0.79	0.09	0.86
1931	2,072	278,977,238	33,455,989	11.99	19.12	1.75	0.08	0.72
1941	2,250	318,660,580	44,153,297	13.86	31.97	2.77	0.19	1.56
1951	2,843	361,088,090	62,443,709	17.29	41.42	3.47	0.34	2.47
1961	2,365	439,234,771	78,936,603	17.97	26.41	2.34	0.07	0.41
1971	2,590	548,159,652	109,113,977	19.91	38.23	3.21	0.19	1.08
1981	3,378	683,329,097	159,462,547	23.34	46.14	3.83	0.34	1.72
1991	3,768	844,324,222	217,177,625	25.72	36.19	3.09	0.24	1.02

Notes : 1. As the 1981 Census was not conducted in Assam, the 1981 population figures for India include interpolated figures for Assam.

2. The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu and Kashmir. The 1991 population figures for India include projected figures for Jammu and Kashmir as projected by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (October, 1989).

It will be seen that the percentage of population residing in urban areas has increased from 10.84 in 1901 to 25.72 in 1991. However, inspite of the fact that the percentage of the urban population has more than doubled in 90 years, India is a very poorly urbanised country when compared with most other countries. Statement 2.6 gives the level of urbanisation in selected countries/areas.

Statement 2.6

Level of Urbanisation in Selected Countries/Areas : Mid 1990

Country/Area	Percentage of urban residence
1	2
WORLD	**45**
01. Africa	34
02. Latin America	72
03. Central America	66
04. South America	75
05. North America	75
i) U.S.A.	75
06. Asia	34
07. Eastern Asia	39
i) China	39
ii) Japan	77
08. South Eastern Asia	30
i) Thailand	23
09. South Asia	27
i) Bangladesh	18
ii) Bhutan	16
iii) Nepal	10
iv) Pakistan	32
v) Sri Lanka	21
10. Western Asia	63
11. Europe	73
12. Oceania	71
i) Australia	85
ii) New Zealand	84
13. U.S.S.R.	66

Source : United Nation's World Population Chart, 1990 (Revised)

It may be seen that India is comparable only with Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan in the level of urbanisation and that most developed countries have 70-85% of their population living in urban areas. The level of urbanisation is thus an indicator of economic and industrial progress. It is therefore disquieting to note that the growth rate of the urban population, which had been increasing more or less steadily between 1901 and 1981, (except for the decade 1951-61) has shown a sudden sharp decline in 1991. In fact the decennial growth rate of urban population in the decade 1981-91 is even less than in the decade 1961-71. The reasons for this and whether it indicates a slowing down of economic development will require a more detailed analysis than we can attempt in this paper.

Statement 2.7 shows the percentage of urban population in the States and Union Territories of the country for both the censuses of 1981 and 1991.

Statement 2.7
Urban Population of States and Union Territories, 1981-1991

India/State/ Union Territory	1981			1991		
	Total population	Urban population	Urban population as percentage of total population	Total population	Urban population	Urban Population as percentage of total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	683, 329, 097	159, 462, 547	23.34	844, 324, 222	217, 177, 625	25.72
STATES						
01. Andhra Pradesh	53, 551, 026	12, 487, 576	23.32	66, 354, 559	17, 812, 693	26.84
02. Arunachal Pradesh	631, 839	41, 428	6.56	858, 392	104, 806	12.21
03. Assam	18, 041, 248	1, 782, 376	9.88	22, 294, 562	2, 470, 888	11.08
04. Bihar	69, 914, 734	8, 718, 990	12.47	86, 338, 853	11, 368, 889	13.17
05. Goa	1, 007, 749	322, 785	32.03	1, 168, 622	479, 421	41.02
06. Gujarat	34, 085, 799	10, 601, 653	31.10	41, 174, 343	14, 164, 301	34.40
07. Haryana	12, 922, 119	2, 827, 387	21.88	16, 317, 715	4, 045, 170	24.79
08. Himachal Pradesh	4, 280, 818	325, 971	7.61	5, 111, 079	444, 824	8.70
09. Jammu & Kashmir	5, 987, 389	1, 260, 403	21.05	7, 718, 700	1, 839, 400	23.83
10. Karnataka	37, 135, 714	10, 729, 606	28.89	44, 806, 468	13, 850, 702	30.91
11. Kerala	25, 453, 680	4, 771, 275	18.74	29, 032, 828	7, 676, 371	26.44
12. Madhya Pradesh	52, 178, 844	10, 586, 459	20.29	66, 135, 862	15, 348, 047	23.21
13. Maharashtra	62, 782, 818	21, 993, 594	35.03	78, 748, 215	30, 496, 352	38.73
14. Manipur	1, 420, 953	375, 460	26.42	1, 826, 714	505, 848	27.69
15. Meghalaya	1, 335, 819	241, 333	18.07	1, 760, 626	329, 079	18.69
16. Mizoram	493, 757	121, 814	24.67	686, 217	317, 040	46.20
17. Nagaland	774, 930	120, 234	15.52	1, 215, 573	210, 095	17.28
18. Orissa	26, 370, 271	3, 110, 287	11.79	31, 512, 070	4, 232, 455	13.43
19. Punjab	16, 788, 915	4, 647, 757	27.68	20, 190, 795	6, 000, 882	29.72
20. Rajasthan	34, 261, 862	7, 210, 508	21.05	43, 880, 640	10, 040, 118	22.88
21. Sikkim	316, 385	51, 084	16.15	405, 505	36, 984	9.12
22. Tamil Nadu	48, 408, 077	15, 951, 875	32.95	55, 638, 318	19, 027, 033	34.20
23. Tripura	2, 053, 058	225, 568	10.99	2, 744, 827	418, 983	15.26
24. Uttar Pradesh	110, 862, 512	19, 899, 115	17.95	139, 031, 130	27, 653, 410	19.89
25. West Bengal	54, 580, 647	14, 446, 721	26.47	67, 982, 732	18, 622, 014	27.39

Statement 2.7
Urban Population of States and Union Territories, 1981-1991

India/State/ Union Territory	1981			1991		
	Total population	Urban population	Urban population as percentage of total population	Total population	Urban population	Urban Population as percentage of total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNION TERRITORIES						
01. A & N Islands *	188, 741	49, 634	26.30	279, 111	74, 810	26.80
02. Chandigarh	451, 610	422, 841	93.63	640, 725	574, 646	89.69
03. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103, 676	6, 914	6.67	138, 401	11, 720	8.47
04. Daman & Diu	78, 981	29, 023	36.75	101, 439	47, 538	46.86
05. Delhi	6, 220, 406	5, 768, 200	92.73	9, 370, 475	8, 427, 083	89.93
06. Lakshadweep	40, 249	18, 629	46.28	51, 681	29, 089	56.29
07. Pondicherry	604, 471	316, 047	52.28	807, 045	516, 934	64.05

* Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Notes: 1. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Total population and urban population for 1981 for Assam have been worked out by interpolation.

2. The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total population and urban population for 1991 for Jammu & Kashmir are as projected by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections. (October, 1989).

The highest increase in the proportion of urban population among the larger States is seen to be in Kerala which had only 18.74 per cent of its population living in urban areas in 1981 whereas now in 1991 it has 26.44 per cent of its population living in urban areas. Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have shown a very small increase in the proportion of urban population during the last decade.

Statement 2.8 shows the States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of the level of urbanisation.

Statement 2.8
States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of their level of urbanisation

Rank in 1991	State/Union Territory	Urban population as per cent of total population		Rank in 1981
		1991	1981	
1	2	3	4	5
01	Delhi	89.93	92.73	2
02	Chandigarh	89.69	93.63	1
03	Pondicherry	64.05	52.28	3
04	Lakshadweep	56.29	46.28	4
05	Daman & Diu	46.86	36.75	5

Statement 2.8

States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of their level of urbanisation

Rank in 1991	State/Union Territory	Urban population as per cent of total population		Rank in 1981
		1991	1981	
1	2	2	3	4
06	Mizoram	46.20	24.67	15
07	Goa	41.02	32.03	8
08	Maharashtra	38.73	35.03	6
09	Gujarat	34.40	31.10	9
10	Tamil Nadu	34.20	32.95	7
11	Karnataka	30.91	28.89	10
12	Punjab	29.72	27.68	11
13	Manipur	27.69	26.42	13
14	West Bengal	27.39	26.47	12
15	Andhra Pradesh	26.84	23.32	16
16	A & N Islands *	26.80	26.30	14
17	Kerala	26.44	18.74	21
	INDIA	**25.72**	**23.34**	
18	Haryana	24.79	21.88	17
19	Jammu & Kashmir	23.83	21.05	18
20	Madhya Pradesh	23.21	20.29	20
21	Rajasthan	22.88	21.05	19
22	Uttar Pradesh	19.89	17.95	23
23	Meghalaya	18.69	18.07	22
24	Nagaland	17.28	15.52	25
25	Tripura	15.26	10.99	28
26	Orissa	13.43	11.79	27
27	Bihar	13.17	12.47	26
28	Arunachal Pradesh	12.21	6.56	32
29	Assam	11.08	9.88	29
30	Sikkim	9.12	16.15	24
31	Himachal Pradesh	8.70	7.61	30
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.47	6.67	31

* Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Note : Based on data contained in Statement 2.7

The increase in the proportion of urban population between the 1981 and 1991 censuses in the case of Karnataka approximates the average for the country as a whole. The urban population as percentage of total population in Karnataka is 30.91 according to the 1991 Census as against 28.89 for the 1981 Census. Karnataka's rank, when the States and Union Territories are arranged in the descending order in the level of urbanisation, has, however, come down from the 10th rank in 1981 to the 11th rank in 1991.

Statement 2.9 gives a comparative picture of the progress of urbanisation for India and Karnataka from 1901 onwards.

Statement 2.9

Urban Population as percentage of Total Population

Census Year	India	Karnataka
1901	10.84	12.56
1911	10.29	11.56
1921	11.18	13.76
1931	11.99	15.30
1941	13.86	16.94
1951	17.29	22.95
1961	17.97	22.33
1971	19.91	24.31
1981	23.34	28.89
1991	25.72	30.91

Statement 2.10 shows the rural - urban composition of the population for the States and Union Territories and the growth rate of the rural and urban population for the decade 1981-91.

Statement 2.10

Rural – Urban Composition of Population, 1991

India/State/ Union Territory		Population, 1991			Urban population as percentage of total population, 1991	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent), 1981-1991		
		Total	Rural	Urban		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	**844, 324, 222**	**627, 146, 597**	**217, 177, 625**	**25.72**	**23.56**	**19.71**	**36.19**
	STATES							
01.	Andhra Pradesh	66, 354, 559	48, 541, 866	17, 812, 693	26.84	23.91	18.21	42.64
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	858, 392	753, 586	104, 806	12.21	35.86	27.64	152.98

Statement 2.10

Rural Urban Composition of Population, 1991

India/State/ Union Territory		Population, 1991			Urban population as percentage of total population, 1991	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent), 1981-1991		
		Total	Rural	Urban		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
03.	Assam	22, 294, 562	19, 823, 674	2, 470, 888	11.08	23.58+	21.93+	38.63+
04.	Bihar	86, 338, 853	74, 969, 964	11, 368, 889	13.17	23.49	22.51	30.39
05.	Goa	1, 168, 622	689, 201	479, 421	41.02	15.96	0.62	48.53
06.	Gujarat	41, 174, 343	27, 010, 042	14, 164, 301	34.40	20.80	15.01	33.60
07.	Haryana	16, 317, 715	12, 272, 545	4, 045, 170	24.79	26.27	21.57	43.07
08.	Himachal Pradesh	5, 111, 079	4, 666, 255	444, 824	8.70	19.39	17.99	36.46
09.	Jammu & Kashmir	7, 718, 700*	5, 879, 300*	1, 839, 400*	23.83	28.92	24.38	45.94
10.	Karnataka	44, 806, 468	30, 955, 766	13, 850, 702	30.91	20.66	17.23	29.09
11.	Kerala	29, 032, 828	21, 356, 457	7, 676, 371	26.44	14.06	3.26	60.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66, 135, 862	50, 787, 815	15, 348, 047	23.21	26.75	22.11	44.98
13.	Maharashtra	78, 748, 215	48, 251, 863	30, 496, 352	38.73	25.43	18.30	38.66
14.	Manipur	1, 826, 714	1, 320, 866	505, 848	27.69	28.56	26.34	34.73
15.	Meghalaya	1, 760, 626	1, 431, 547	329, 079	18.69	31.80	30.80	36.36
16.	Mizoram	686, 217	369, 177	317, 040	46.20	38.98	−0.74	160.27
17.	Nagaland	1, 215, 573	1, 005, 478	210, 095	17.28	56.86	53.58	74.74
18.	Orissa	31, 512, 070	27, 279, 615	4, 232, 455	13.43	19.50	7.28	36.08
19.	Punjab	20, 190, 795	14, 189, 913	6, 000, 882	29.72	20.26	16.87	29.11
20.	Rajasthan	43, 880, 640	33, 840, 522	10, 040, 118	22.88	28.07	25.10	39.24
21.	Sikkim	405, 505	368, 521	36, 984	9.12	28.17	38.91	−27.60
22.	Tamil Nadu	55, 638, 318	36, 611, 285	19, 027, 033	34.20	14.94	12.80	19.28
23.	Tripura	2, 744, 827	2, 325, 844	418, 983	15.26	33.69	27.27	85.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	139, 031, 130	111, 377, 720	27, 653, 410	19.89	25.41	22.44	38.97
25.	West Bengal	67, 982, 732	49, 360, 718	18, 622, 014	27.39	24.55	22.99	28.90
	Union Territories							
01.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	279, 111	204, 301	74, 810	26.80	47.88	46.87	50.72
02.	Chandigarh	640, 725	66, 079	574, 646	89.69	41.88	129.69	35.90
03.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138, 401	126, 681	11, 720	8.47	33.49	30.92	69.51
04.	Daman & Diu	101, 439	53, 901	47, 538	46.86	28.43	7.89	63.79
05.	Delhi	9, 370, 475	943, 392	8, 427, 083	89.93	50.64	108.62	46.10
06.	Lakshadweep	51, 681	22, 592	29, 089	56.29	28.40	4.50	56.15
07.	Pondicherry	807, 045	290, 111	516, 934	64.05	33.51	0.58	63.56

+ The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. The decennial growth rates of population for 1981-91 have been worked out on the basis of the total, rural and urban population for 1981 obtained by interpolation.

* The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir. The total, rural and urban populations for 1991 are as projected by the Standing Committee of experts on Population Projections (October, 1989).

Among the major States, the highest growth rate of rural population is in Rajasthan, followed by West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. Among major States, the growth rate of the urban population is highest in Kerala at a remarkable 60.89 per cent. It may be noted that the growth rate of the rural population is lowest in Kerala - only 3.26 per cent over the decade! As far as growth rate of the urban population is concerned, Madhya Pradesh follows Kerala with 44.98 per cent. However, Madhya Pradesh has also a high growth rate for the rural population. Karnataka's growth rate for both rural and urban areas is slightly less than the average for India.

The lowest urban growth rate, apart from Sikkim, is that of Tamil Nadu which shows a growth rate of only 19.28 per cent over the decade - almost half the all India average.

We shall now turn to the districts of Karnataka.

Decennial growth of population in the Rural and the Urban areas of the State

Supplement Table 2 shows the percentage of urban population in Karnataka and in the various districts as well as the decennial growth rate of rural and urban population districtwise.

During the decade 1981-91, the population of the State increased by 7,670,754 persons and thus registered a decadal growth rate of 20.66 per cent. The population in the rural areas increased by 4,549,658 persons and in the urban areas by 3,121,096 persons. Thus the increase of population in the rural and urban areas is in the ratio of 3:2. The decadal growth rate in the rural and urban areas is 17.23 per cent and 29.09 per cent respectively. The urban population has thus increased at a faster pace than the rural population, which has been the normal trend in the country as a whole during the past. However, as discussed above, the urban growth rate has fallen in Karnataka, just as it has in the country as a whole. In the previous decade 1971-81, the urban population of the State registered a decadal growth rate of 50.65 per cent as against 29.09 per cent in the decade 1981-91. The corresponding figures for the rural population is 19.07 per cent as against 17.23 per cent in the last decade.

We shall now examine Supplement Table 2 in some detail.

We shall first take up those districts which have a higher population growth rate than the State average. These are Bangalore (37.52 per cent), Bellary (26.69 per cent), Bidar (25.78 per cent), Bijapur (21.53 per cent), Chitradurga (22.55 per cent), Gulbarga (23.74 per cent), Mysore (21.57 per cent) and Raichur (29.26 per cent). In the case of Bangalore District, both the rural and the urban growth rate of population are higher than the State average and the growth rate of the urban population is particularly high at 40.28 per cent. The high urban growth rate of Bangalore District is due to the capital of the State being located here, attracting migrants from within and outside the State. Bellary district shows a very high rural growth rate of 32.58 per cent and an extremely low urban growth rate of 14.76 per cent. Bellary district is one of the few districts where the percentage of the urban population to the total population has actually decreased during the last decade. Similarly, in the case of Bijapur, the growth rate of the rural population is much higher than the growth rate of the urban population and the percentage of the urban population has decreased in this district also over the last decade. Chitradurga has shown a marginally higher total population growth rate than the State average. However, the growth rate of the rural population in Chitradurga district is lower than the State average and the growth rate of the

urban population is an extraordinary 40.88 per cent - even higher than that of Bangalore district. The high population growth rate of Chitradurga is therefore entirely due to the increase in the urban population. This may be mainly due to the rapid growth of Davangere as a bustling industrial and commercial centre. Gulbarga district follows the characteristic pattern of a higher growth rate for the urban areas than for the rural areas, though the growth rate of the rural areas is higher than the State average while the growth rate of the urban population is slightly lower than the State average. Mysore district has a marginally higher population growth than the average for the State. Both the rural and urban growth rates in this district are slightly higher than the State average. After Bangalore district, Raichur district has the highest population growth rate during the decade 1981-91. Both the rural and the urban growth rates are in this case much higher than the State average.

The highest urban growth rate is in Chitradurga (40.88 per cent) followed by Bangalore (40.28 per cent), Tumkur (40.22 per cent), Raichur (39.65 per cent), Bidar (37.56 per cent) and Hassan (37.19 per cent). The rural population growth rates in Tumkur and Hassan are extremely low at 12.53 per cent and 11.73 per cent respectively. This shows that although the percentage of urban population to the total population in both Tumkur and Hassan is well below the State average, both districts are becoming urbanised very rapidly.

In five districts, the rural growth rate is higher than the urban growth rate, thus upsetting the general pattern. These are Bellary (Urban 14.76 per cent, Rural : 32.58 per cent), Bijapur (Urban : 18.96 per cent, Rural : 22.34 per cent), Chikmagalur (Urban : 7.40 per cent, Rural : 12.42 per cent), Uttar Kannad (Urban : 8.34 per cent and Rural : 15.23 per cent) and Dharwad (Urban : 17.80 per cent and Rural : 19.34 per cent). The case of Dharwad is particularly interesting since, inspite of being the second most highly urbanised district of the State and containing the important Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation and various other commercial centres, the urbanisation process has become extremely slow and sluggish during the last 10 years and the urban component of its population has moved down from 35.35 per cent in 1981 to 34.95 per cent in 1991.

Map 2 shows the percentage of the urban population to the total population in the various districts. The slowing down of the growth of urbanisation in some of the more urbanised districts such as Dharwad and Bellary and the rapid increase in the urban growth rate in the less urbanised districts such as Tumkur and Hassan is an interesting new trend.

Distribution of urban population by size class of towns :

The urban population of Karnataka is spread over in 22 Urban Agglomerations and 232 Towns. The variation in population size of the towns and urban agglomeration is very great. It is seen from Supplement Table 3 that the population size varies between 798 persons in Magod Colony and 3.3 million in Bangalore (i.e., the city and its outgrowths as distinct from the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration). The population of Bangalore City alone constitutes 19.14 per cent of the total urban population of the State, and the population of the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration area is 29.50 per cent of the total urban population in the State.

It has been customary to classify the towns into the following six classes according to 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 and
Class VI	--	below 5, 000

Of the 306 towns of Karnataka, 52 are components of various urban agglomerations. The following statement gives the distribution of 232 towns and 22 urban agglomerations by population and other related particulars.

Statement 2.11

Distribution of Towns/Urban Agglomerations and of Urban Population by Size Class of Towns, 1991

Population size class	No. of Towns/ UAs	Proportion of Towns/ UAs to the total No. of Towns/U.A.	Aggregate population	Proportion of the aggregate population to the total urban population	Average population of a Town/ U.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	21	8.27	8,947,057	64.60	426,050
II	17	6.69	1,017,913	7.35	59,877
III	82	32.28	2,449,085	17.68	29,867
IV	70	27.56	1,070,540	7.73	15,293
V	40	15.75	289,552	2.09	7,239
VI	24	9.45	76,555	0.55	3,190
All Classes	254	100.00	13,850,702	100.00	54,530

Although Class I towns and urban agglomerations (UAs) are only 21 in number, they constitute 64.60 per cent of the total urban population. The largest number of towns belong to Class III and IV categories i.e., having a population between 10,000 and 49,999.

Map 3 gives a good idea about the spatial dispersal of towns and urban agglomerations in the State. The 21 Cities/Urban Agglomerations are located in 16 districts and some of them are in close proximity to each other. The districts of Bellary, Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannad, Dharwad and Shimoga have two Class I towns/urban agglomerations each. The four districts which have no Class I towns are Bangalore, Rural, Chikmagalur, Kodagu and Uttar Kannad. With the exception of Kodagu, the other three have at least one Class II town each. There are 64 towns belonging to the Class V and VI category of which 18 are in north Karnataka and 46 in south Karnataka.

Supplement Table 3 gives the provisional population of each town/urban agglomeration and indicates the sex ratio as well as the decadal growth rates of population registered by each unit during the decade 1971-81 and 1981-91. A detailed analysis is beyond the purview of this paper. However, some of salient features are recounted here.

In the Class I category, Bangalore Urban Agglomeration tops the list and Chitradurga appears at the bottom most place. Mysore Urban Agglomeration is the second largest urban agglomeration. However, the Mysore Urban Agglomeration does not have even 1/6th of the population of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Hubli-Dharwad ranks next to Mysore Urban Agglomeration. It may be mentioned here that in 1981 Hubli-Dharwad held the second rank and was followed by Mysore which had a much smaller population. It is evident that the population of Mysore Urban Agglomeration has grown at a higher rate than that of Hubli-Dharwad Municipal

Corporation. Another town which has grown very rapidly is Tumkur Urban Agglomeration. Bidar Urban Agglomeration has also shown a high growth rate. The growth rate of Bellary City has, however, fallen from 61.03 per cent in the decade 1971 - 81 to 26.58 per cent in the decade 1981 - 91.

Of the 21 urban units in the Class I category, 17 are Urban Agglomerations. The core cities in these 17 cases have grown beyond their administrative and statutory boundaries.

Out of the 17 Class II towns, 3 are urban agglomerations. Kolar and Gangavati Urban Agglomeration occupy the first and the second ranks and at both the places, the population is above eighty thousand. The population is seen to lie in the range of 60, 000 to 80, 000 in 5 towns and between 50, 000 and 60, 000 in the remaining ten towns including Chintamani where it is the least (50, 376).

Amongst the 82 Class III towns, 2 are urban agglomerations. 12 towns have more than 40, 000 inhabitants each. The population ranges between 30, 000 to 40, 000 in 19 towns and between 20, 000 - 30, 000 in 51 towns. Muddebihal (population 20, 019) represents a border line case which has just crossed the threshold from Class IV town to Class III.

The Class IV category has 70 towns. Shiggaon (19, 923) and 7 other towns have more than 19, 000 inhabitants each. The population ranges between 18, 000 and 19, 000 in 6 towns, between 16, 000 and 18, 000 in 14 towns, between 14, 000 and 16, 000 in 20 towns and between 10, 000 and 14, 000 in 22 towns. It may be incidentally noticed that 3 out of the 70, namely Shaktinagar, Hatti and Pudu have acquired urban status for the first time in 1991.

Among the 40 Class V towns, T.Narasipur (9, 899) is the most populous and it is closely followed by Y.N. Hosakote (9, 481) and Kushalnagar (9, 461). The population lies between 8, 000 and 9, 000 in the case of 8 towns, between 7, 000 and 8, 000 in the case of 14 towns and between 5, 000 and 7, 000 in the case of 15 towns. 9 towns of this category have acquired the urban status for the first time at the 1991 Census.

In the case of Class VI towns, 13 out of the 24 are new towns. Amongst these 24 towns, Ponnampet is the most populous (4, 963) and it is closely followed by Alur (4, 961). In 7 more towns, the population is above 4, 000. The population lies in the range of 3, 000 to 4, 000 in 4 towns, 2, 000 to 3, 000 in 6 towns, 1, 000 to 2, 000 in 4 towns and happens to be less than 1, 000 in only one town.

Mega Cities

Cities are further divided into five classes as noted below :

Size Class	Population
M1	100, 000 - 199, 999
M2	200, 000 - 299, 999
M3	300, 000 - 499, 999
M4	500, 000 - 999, 999
M5	1, 000, 000 and above

Particulars of Cities/Urban Agglomerations in the country with more than a million population in 1991 are given in Statement 2.12.

Statement 2.12

Urban Agglomerations/Cities having Population of more than a Million 1991 Arranged in Descending Order of their 1991 Popuulation

Rank in 1991	Urban Agglomeration/City (1, 000, 000+ population)		1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
01.	Greater Bombay	UA	2, 966, 902	4, 152, 056	5, 970, 575	8, 243, 405	12, 571, 720
02.	Calcutta	UA	4, 669, 559	5, 983, 669	7, 420, 300	9, 194, 018	10, 916, 272
03.	Delhi	UA	1, 437, 134	2, 359, 408	3, 647, 003	5, 729, 283	8, 375, 188
04.	Madras	UA	1, 542, 333	1, 944, 502	3, 169, 930	4, 289, 347	5, 361, 468
05.	Hyderabad	UA	1, 130, 688	1, 249, 151	1, 796, 339	2, 545, 836	4, 280, 261
06.	Bangalore	UA	786, 343	1, 206, 961	1, 664, 208	2, 921, 751	4, 086, 548
07.	Ahmadabad	UA	877, 329	1, 206, 001	1, 752, 414	2, 548, 057	3, 297, 655
08.	Pune	UA	608, 634	790, 798	1, 135, 034	1, 686, 109	2, 485, 014
09.	Kanpur	UA	705, 383	971, 062	1, 275, 242	1, 639, 064	2, 111, 284
10.	Nagpur	UA	485, 264	690, 302	930, 459	1, 302, 066	1, 661, 409
11.	Lucknow	UA	496, 861	655, 673	813, 982	1, 007, 604	1, 642, 134
12.	Surat	UA	237, 294	317, 519	493, 001	913, 806	1, 517, 076
13.	Jaipur	UA	304, 380	410, 376	636, 768	1, 015, 160	1, 514, 425
14.	Kochi	UA	177, 134	292, 167	505, 838	685, 836	1, 139, 543
15.	Coimbatore	UA	287, 334	448, 201	736, 203	920, 355	1, 135, 549
16.	Vadodara	UA	211, 407	309, 716	467, 487	744, 881	1, 115, 265
17.	Indore	UA	310, 959	394, 941	560, 936	829, 327	1, 104, 065
18.	Patna	UA	326, 163	414, 811	551, 210	918, 903	1, 098, 572
19.	Madurai	UA	370, 791	490, 882	711, 501	907, 732	1, 093, 702
20.	Bhopal	MC	102, 333	222, 948	384, 859	671, 018	1, 063, 662
21.	Visakhapatnam	UA	108, 042	211, 190	363, 467	603, 630	1, 051, 918
22.	Varanasi	UA	369, 799	505, 952	635, 175	797, 162	1, 026, 467
23.	Ludhiana	M.Corp.	153, 795	244, 032	401, 176	607, 052	1, 012, 062

Note : Population for the years 1951 to 1981 is for the jurisdiction which prevailed in 1981 and has not been adjusted for the 1991 set up. In other words, 1991 population includes component attributable to inclusion of new areas in the urban agglomeration or expansion of jurisdiction of the 1981 Census.

It will be seen that Karnataka has only one city with more than a million population, viz., Bangalore which is the 6th largest Urban Agglomeration in the country. Of these 23 Metropolises, Urban Agglomerations and Cities, the highest growth rate of population during the decade 1981-91 is recorded by Visakhapatnam Urban Agglomeration (74.27 per cent) followed by Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (67.04 per cent). Bangalore Urban Agglomeration shows a growth rate of 39.87 per cent. The lowest growth rate is recorded by Calcutta Urban Agglomeration (18.73 per cent). Calcutta Urban Agglomeration which occupied the first position in population size from 1901 to 1981 has now moved to the second position while Greater Bombay Urban Agglomeration has moved to the first position in 1991. Bangalore, which occupied the 5th position in 1981, has now moved down to the 6th position. The population of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration from 1951 to 1991 is given below :

1951	786, 343
1961	1, 206, 961
1971	1, 664, 208
1981	2, 921, 751
1991	4, 086, 548

The increase of population in 1991 is 520 per cent of that of 1951. Among the six biggest cities only Delhi has grown at a faster rate than Bangalore.

Urbanisation in Karnataka : An Overview

To sum up, a comparison of the figures for different censuses shows that Karnataka, in common with the rest of the country, is becoming steadily more urbanised. From 1901 onwards, Karnataka has had a larger proportion of its population living in urban areas than the average for the country as a whole and this trend continues in the 1991 Census which shows that 30.91 per cent of the population of this State are now living in towns and cities/urban agglomerations whereas the average for India is 25.72 per cent. The number of towns and cities in Karnataka has also increased at a rapid rate from 245 in 1971 to 306 in 1991 - an increase of 25 per cent in 2 decades. The number of large cities and urban agglomerations has increased from 12 in 1971 to 21 in 1991. As is the pattern elsewhere, the large and medium sized towns are growing more rapidly than the smaller towns. Karnataka is a 'typical' State in many ways in that it generally follows the all India pattern and in this case too, the sudden slowing down of the rate of urban growth in the State during the last decade is of a pattern with most other States in the country.

CHAPTER - 3

SEX RATIO

Few of the findings of the 1991 Census have raised such deep feelings of concern as the sex ratio. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females to every thousand males. The sex ratio, which had always been unfavourable to women in our country and which had been steadily becoming more and more unfavourable, suddenly showed an improvement in the decade 1971-81, raising hopes that the trend of diminishing sex ratio had been finally reversed. However, the 1991 Census shows that the sex ratio has fallen still further, and that is in fact the lowest for the country!

Statement 3.1 gives the figures for the sex ratio from 1901 onwards:

Statement 3.1

Sex Ratio - 1901-1991, INDIA

Census Year	Sex Ratio
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	929 *

* Provisional

In Karnataka too, the sex ratio has declined from that in 1981.

Statement 3.2

Sex Ratio - 1901-1991, KARNATAKA

Census Year	Sex Ratio
1901	983
1911	981
1921	969
1931	965
1941	960
1951	966
1951	959
1971	957
1981	963
1991	961 *

* Provisional

In normal conditions nature maintains a balance of men and women and the two sexes should be approximately equal in number. The number of boys born is marginally higher than the number of girls (Ratio 105:100). This is in order to compensate for slightly higher mortality rate of male infants. By the time the children are four years old, the number of boys and girls should be equal, provided there is no bias or discrimination in the care given to either sex.

In developed countries, in fact, women have a slight edge in numbers over men, partly because women are the biologically tougher sex and partly because the men may have more unhealthy life styles, and are subject to more stress. However, the difference in the number of men and women in these countries is only marginal. Given below is the sex ratio in some of the developed countries :

Statement 3.3

Country	Census Year	Sex Ratio
1. United States of America	1980	1059
2. Japan	1980	1033
3. Federal Republic of Germany	1970	1101
4. United Kingdom	1981	1060
5. Canada	1981	1017
6. Australia	1981	1006

On the other hand, the sex ratio in some of the developing countries is as follows :

1. Pakistan	1981	905
2. Sri Lanka	1981	962
3. Egypt	1976	964

The sex ratio in India, as brought out by the 1991 Census, is one of the lowest in the world. In fact, the lowest sex ratios in the world is found in the Indian sub-continent in the countries of India, Pakistan and Bangla Desh.

Although age specific sex ratios (which are not yet available) may provide a clearer picture of the reasons for the further fall in the sex ratio, the most obvious explanation for the low sex ratio is the greater mortality rate of the Indian girl and women. This is borne out by the age specific mortality rates for males and females in our country which show that in every age group from 0-34 the mortality rate of the female exceeds that of the male and the greatest difference in the mortality rates of the two sexes is in the age group 0-4. This certainly indicates that female infants are discriminated against to such an extent as to lead to the death of many more baby girls than boys. Although the difference in the mortality rates narrows down consequently it continues to be higher for women in the child bearing years because of overwork, the strain of many pregnancies and differential treatment in the matter of nourishment and health care.

The 1991 Census shows that the number of males in the country is 437 million and the number of females 406 million. Hence, instead of an equal number of females and males, there are 30 million fewer females than males in our country. This is among the most disturbing data that have emerged from the census.

There can be no doubt that the sex ratio is linked to the status of women as well as to the economic and social development of the society. Kerala, which is in advance of other States in the country in matters of social development and where the status of women is comparatively high, is the only State which has shown a positive sex ratio for every census of the century. On the other hand, States such as Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, etc., have had a consistently low sex ratio and further fall in the sex ratio during the last decade has been considerable in these States.

In Karnataka, the only district with a favourable sex ratio is Dakshin Kannad which adjoins Kerala. Hassan district has a balanced sex ratio of 1,000.

While the low sex ratio in the State as a whole and in the country as a whole is due to the discrimination against women and their unfavourable circumstances as discussed above, the differences from one district to another cannot be explained as easily. This may be due to various reasons such as (1) social and economic backwardness and low status of women, resulting in discrimination against them, (2) male migration into the district from other districts and (3) the presence of cities and industrial undertakings where the sex ratio is generally disproportionately in favour of males because of male immigration into the cities.

Rural - Urban Sex Ratio

The urban and rural sex ratio in Karnataka is as follows :

Sex Ratio 1991

(Females per 1,000 Males)

Total	Rural	Urban
961	975	930

Supplement Table 2 gives the Urban - Rural break up of the sex ratio for all the districts of Karnataka.

Bangalore district has the lowest sex ratio and this is easily explained by the fact that 85.01 per cent of the population of Bangalore district reside in the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration area where the sex ratio is extremely low since more men than women come to the city for work. Bangalore Rural, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Mysore also have sex ratios below the State average. In these cases also the explanation may be that a large percentage of the population in these districts live in urban areas. The sex ratio in Bidar and Tumkur districts has fallen slightly from the 1981 census figures and this may be due to the spurt in the growth of Bidar and Tumkur Urban Agglomeration areas leading to an increase in male migration from the rural areas of the State. However, since we do not have the migration data as yet, these are merely assumptions.

CHAPTER - 4

LITERACY

Statement 4.1 shows the number of literates and illiterates in the population of the country aged 7 years and above for the 1981 and 1991 censuses. For the first time the number of literates has exceeded the number of illiterates. However this is not true of the female population where the number of illiterates still exceeds the number of literates. The ratio of female literates to male literates is in the ratio of 4:7.

Statement 4.1

Number of literates and illiterates among population aged seven years and above - India

1981 - 1991 (in 000's)

Literates/ Illiterates	Persons	Males	Females
Literates			
1981	233, 947	156, 953	76, 994
1991	352, 543	224, 545	127, 998
Increase in 1991 over 1981	118, 596	67, 592	51, 004
Illiterates			
1981	301, 933	120, 902	181, 031
1991	324, 030	126, 694	197, 336
Increase in 1991 over 1981	22, 097	5, 792	16, 305

Notes : 1. The figures exclude Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. For Assam, the 1981 figures are not available as the 1981 Census could not be held there, while for Jammu & Kashmir, the 1991 figures are not yet available as the 1991 Census is yet to be conducted there.

2. Figures of literate population for 1991 are as per the provisional results of the 1991 Census. The figures of illiterate population aged seven years and above are estimated figures based on certain assumptions on population age structure and are likely to undergo change.

The increase in the number of illiterate persons in the country after 1981 census is 22.10 million, 5.79 million of whom are males and 16.31 females.

Supplement Table 1 gives the details of the number of literate persons, males and females in the districts, towns and taluks of the State.

It is an accepted fact, corroborated by many studies, that female literacy and education is the single most important factor for improvement in such important social and economic dimensions as decrease in fertility rate, lowering of the mortality rate and improvement in general health. For this reason, some time will be devoted to comparing the various districts in Karnataka to study how they stand with regard to female literacy. Since we do not have the districtwise age break up of children in the age group 0 - 6, it is not possible to give the effective literacy rate for districts. The study is therefore confined to the comparison of the number of female literates to the number of male literates.

Statement 4.2

Number of literate females per thousand literate males

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of female literates	Total No. of male literates	No. of female literates per 1,000 male literates
1	2	3	4	5
KARNATAKA	T	8,194,121	12,886,799	636
	R	4,439,835	7,828,158	568
	U	3,754,286	5,058,641	743
01. Bangalore	T	1,351,630	1,818,011	743
	R	123,212	204,582	602
	U	1,228,418	1,613,429	761
02. Bangalore Rural	T	266,462	444,294	600
	R	191,576	344,425	556
	U	74,886	99,869	750
03. Belgaum	T	559,574	993,206	563
	R	341,312	685,108	498
	U	218,262	308,098	708
04. Bellary	T	243,026	459,017	529
	R	127,282	281,174	452
	U	115,744	177,843	651
05. Bidar	T	151,225	305,086	496
	R	97,510	220,658	442
	U	53,715	84,428	636
06. Bijapur	T	481,700	852,160	565
	R	324,857	612,365	531
	U	156,843	239,795	654
07. Chikmagalur	T	221,289	310,845	712
	R	169,599	246,053	689
	U	51,690	64,792	798

Statement 4.2

Number of literate females per thousand literate males

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of female literates	Total No. of male literates	No. of female literates per 1,000 male literates
1	2	3	4	5
08. Chitradurga	T	383, 389	627, 629	611
	R	227, 499	414, 059	549
	U	155, 890	213, 570	730
09. Dakshin Kannad	T	820, 399	943, 264	870
	R	557, 836	640, 304	871
	U	262, 563	302, 960	867
10. Dharwad	T	638, 899	1, 069, 759	597
	R	336, 935	640, 526	526
	U	301, 964	429, 233	704
11. Gulbarga	T	250, 918	547, 676	458
	R	125, 786	350, 746	359
	U	125, 132	196, 930	635
12. Hassan	T	301, 132	457, 808	658
	R	220, 362	356, 040	619
	U	80, 770	101, 768	794
13. Kodagu	T	127, 035	156, 786	810
	R	101, 742	126, 119	807
	U	25, 293	30, 667	825
14. Kolar	T	348, 222	597, 515	583
	R	205, 234	412, 061	498
	U	142, 988	185, 454	771
15. Mandya	T	254, 345	421, 981	603
	R	186, 893	332, 001	563
	U	67, 452	89, 980	750
16. Mysore	T	494, 198	770, 130	642
	R	232, 027	437, 217	531
	U	262, 171	332, 913	788
17. Raichur	T	203, 188	460, 480	441
	R	119, 473	321, 797	371
	U	83, 715	138, 683	604
18. Shimoga	T	406, 216	585, 479	694
	R	256, 295	395, 779	648
	U	149, 921	189, 700	790

Statement 4.2

Number of literate females per thousand literate males

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of female literates	Total No. of male literates	No. of female literates per 1,000 male literates
1	2	3	4	5
19. Tumkur	T	402, 979	666, 318	605
	R	297, 515	521, 523	570
	U	105, 464	144, 795	728
20. Uttar Kannad	T	288, 295	399, 355	722
	R	196, 890	285, 621	689
	U	91, 405	113, 734	804

In Karnataka as a whole the number of female literates per thousand male literates is only 636. The figures are better for urban areas, as is to be expected - 743 as against 568 in rural areas. The district with the least amount of disparity between literacy ratios of males and females is Dakshin Kannad district which is also the district with the highest literacy ratio. Kodagu and Bangalore where the ratio of female literates to male literates is 810 and 743 respectively come next. In all the other districts there is a glaring gap in the number of literate males and females. The gap is widest in the backward districts of the Hyderabad Karnatak area, viz., Bellary (529 literate females per thousand male literates), Bidar (496), Bijapur (565), Gulbarga (458), and Raichur (441). It may be noted that these are the districts which have also registered the highest population growth in the State.

If we turn to the taluks, we come across even more surprising figures. The number of female literates to thousand males is only 414 in Siruguppa Taluk in Bellary district, 446 in Molakalmuru Taluk in Chitradurga district, 397 in Afzalpur Taluk, 389 in Aland Taluk, 370 in Chincholi Taluk, 352 in Jevargi Taluk and 411 in Shahpur Taluk, all in Gulbarga district. It is 489 in Bagepalli Taluk of Kolar district, 438 in Manvi Taluk, 402 in Lingsugur Taluk, 339 in Kushtagi Taluk, 341 in Devadurga Taluk and 376 in Yelburga Taluk in Raichur district. These figures clearly show those regions where special efforts have to be made to improve literacy and in particular female literacy.

As is to be expected, the picture is brighter in urban areas where a large proportion of men and women are literate.

Statement 4.3 gives the number of female literates for every 1000 male literates in the Class I cities and Urban Agglomerations.

Statement 4.3

Number of female literates per 1,000 male literates

City/Urban Agglomeration with a population of 1 lakh and above	Total No. of female literates	Total No. of male literates	No. of female literates per 1,000 male literates
1	2	3	4
01. Mangalore U.A.	150, 951	171, 492	880
02. Udupi U.A.	42, 588	49, 816	855
03. Kolar Gold Fields U.A.	52, 345	63, 312	827
04. Mysore U.A.	195, 003	240, 891	810
05. Hassan U.A.	35, 289	43, 746	807
06. Shimoga U.A.	58, 359	73, 144	798
07. Bhadravati U.A.	44, 314	57, 293	773
08. Mandya City Municipality	32, 114	42, 044	764
09. Bangalore U.A.	1, 218, 553	1, 599, 182	762
10. Chitradurga U.A.	30, 307	39, 862	760
11. Belgaum U.A.	119, 083	159, 312	747
12. Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation	176, 647	241, 742	731
13. Davangere U.A.	75, 069	103, 317	727
14. Gadag-Betigeri City Municipality	34, 769	49, 573	701
15. Tumkur U.A.	50, 064	72, 227	693
16. Bijapur U.A.	50, 135	72, 660	690
17. Bidar U.A.	33, 076	49, 002	675
18. Bellary City Municipality	56, 664	84, 197	673
19. Hospet U.A.	28, 892	43, 475	665
20. Gulbarga U.A.	73, 237	110, 392	663
21. Raichur U.A.	33, 923	53, 228	637

CHAPTER - 5

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Questions 14 to 16 in the census questionnaire are 'economic questions' and they attempt to assess the number of workers and non-workers in the population. Of all the concepts used in the census, the definition of work and workers is the most difficult. Labour force definitions have changed from time to time. The 1991 Census has adopted, with some modification the latest international standard which defines the economically active population as inclusive of 'all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations Systems of National Accounts and Balances'. According to the system of national income accounts, in addition to all work for pay or in anticipation of profit, the production of economic goods and services should include all production and processing of primary products, whether for the market, for barter or for own consumption. However, in the Census, the only activity producing goods exclusively for self consumption of the members of the household which is included under economic activity is that of cultivation of land to produce foodgrains for domestic consumption. Other activities in the primary sector resulting in products which are used for own consumption such as cultivating a kitchen garden, animal husbandry, food processing, etc., are not considered economic activities in the 1991 Census. Therefore in the case of production and processing of primary products for own consumption, it is only in the case of cultivation that the Census is following the international definition of economic activity.

Economically productive activity may be physical or mental in nature. The definition of work includes effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise. The census attempts to assess the number of persons who are 'usually active' by measuring the economic activity in relation to the long reference period of a year. Irrespective of the amount of time spent on work or the quantity of work turned out, a person is defined as a worker if he has performed any work during the reference period covering the past 365 days. Those who did not perform any work at all during this period are classified as non-workers. Thus, on the basis of the answers to the questions on economic activity contained in questions 14 and 15 of the census questionnaire, the population is divided into two broad streams, namely workers and non-workers.

The workers are further classified as main workers and marginal workers with reference to the total period of their participation in economic activity during the reference period. Those who had worked for a major part of the reference year (i.e., for a period of 6 months or 183 days or more) are termed main workers and those who had worked for a period of less than six months are termed marginal workers. The number of hours worked in a day, the income received from the work or the productivity of the worker are not considerations for the classification of main and marginal workers.

Questions 14 to 16 of the census questionnaire are reproduced below :

14A	Did you work any time at all last year? (including unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise)	Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
14B	If 'Yes' in 14A, did you work for major part of last year	Yes (1)/No (2)
15A	Main activity last Year ?	'Yes' in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / 'No' in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
	If HHI/OW in 15A (i) Name of establishment (ii) Nature of Industry, trade or service (iii) Description of work (iv) Class of worker	
15B	'Yes' in 14B - Any other work any time last year ?	Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/NO
	'No' in 14B - Work done any time last year ?	(C/AL/HHI/OW)
	If HHI/OW in 15B (i) Name of establishment (ii) Nature of Industry, trade or service (iii) Description of work (iv) Class of worker	
16A	If 'No' in 14A, seeking/available for work ?	Yes (1)/No (2)
16B	If 'Yes' in 16A, have you ever worked before ?	Yes (1)/No (2)

Classification of Workers by Industrial Category

On the basis of the sector of economy in which the workers were engaged during the reference period, the main workers are classified under 9 industrial categories which are as follows :

I Cultivator II Agricultural Labourer

III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities

IV Mining and Quarrying

V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry, (b) Other than Household Industry.

VI Construction

VII Trade and Commerce

VIII Transport, Storage and Communications

IX Other Services

However, this form of detailed classification is adopted only for presentation of the final results of the 1991 Census. The data presented in this paper is confined to a fourfold classification of the main workers. The four categories are :

(a) Cultivators

(b) Agricultural Labourers

(c) Workers in Household Industry and

(d) Other Workers

The same four-fold classification was adopted at the 1981 Census for the presentation of provisional figures and the Primary Census Abstract.

(a) CULTIVATOR : For purposes of the census a person is working as a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereal and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nuts, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crops, cotton, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

(b) AGRICULTURAL LABOURER : A person who works on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is an Agricultural Labourer. An agricultural labourer will not have any right of lease or contract on the land on which he or she works.

(c) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY : Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of the members of the household. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

Household industry should relate to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods (but not merely selling). The goods produced should not be for consumption by the household itself but should be wholly or partly for sale. Certain activities, even though carried on collectively by the members of the household such as animal husbandry, production of milk, rearing of silkworm and production of cocoons and raw silk, fishing, etc., do not constitute a household industry. Professions such as those practised by doctors, pleaders, barbers, dancers and musicians, astrologers, dhobis, etc., are categorised under 'Other Work' but not under 'Household Industry'.

(d) OTHER WORKERS : All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last year, but are not classifiable as 'cultivators' or 'agricultural labourers' or 'workers in household industry', are regarded as 'other workers'. The type of workers who come under this residuary category are factory workers, plantation workers, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers in educational institutions, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, mining and quarrying, construction, political and social work, professional and community service activities etc.

It is necessary to mention here the difficulties involved in assessing women's contribution to the work force accurately, particularly in a subsistence economy. Men are traditionally acknowledged as bread winners and since they also in most cases own the means of production, there is no difficulty in their being reported as workers. However, women, particularly in developing countries, play multiple roles. Practically in all poor households, particularly in rural areas, women do make an important economic contribution to the family, in addition to running the household, looking after the children and

engaging in a number of subsistence activities such as collection of fuel wood and water. Because of these manifold activities, their 'work' participation as defined by the census is very often overlooked. The situation is further complicated by the fact that very often women do not work for pay but work as unpaid family workers. Even when they are being paid for their labour, the work that they put in is often underestimated since their main role is seen to be that of "housewives". Besides this, since they do a number of different kinds of work, individual items of work are likely to be considered as part time activities, thus leading to underestimation of their total contribution. Another reason for underestimation of women's work is that very few women own land or other resources. Traditional prejudices and biases on the part of the enumerator or the respondent also operate against obtaining a correct estimate of the number of women workers. The result has been that although the percentage of male workers has been more or less constant from census to census, and is also consistent with the National Sample Survey Organisation data, the statistics regarding female workers have shown many fluctuations. The National Sample Survey Organisation shows almost twice as many female workers as that netted by consecutive censuses. The statement given below showing the percentages of male and female workers in three consecutive population censuses makes the position clear :

Statement 5.1

Male/	Total percentage of workers		
Female	1971	1981	1991*
Male	54.40	54.59	53.91
Female	14.20	25.33	29.27

* Provisional.

It may be added here that these sharp differences in the proportion of female workers and the difficulties in assessing the actual female work participation rate are true not only of India but of most developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

During the 1991 Census, special efforts were made to arrive at a more accurate estimate of women workers, particularly those engaged in unpaid farm and family enterprises and the significant increase in the number of female workers which is seen in both the national as well as State's population is probably due to this and not to any actual increase in the female work participation rate during the last decade. However, the difficulties pointed out in accurately assessing the work contribution of women remain and more detailed questionnaires with perhaps an activity list and further probing questions will be required in order to get a more accurate picture of women's economic contribution. This, however, is not possible in a 100% population count.

According to the provisional results of the 1991 Census, out of the total population of 44, 806, 468 persons, 18, 744, 445 have been counted as workers and the remaining 26, 062, 023 are non-workers.

We shall now compare the percentage of workers and non-workers in the rural and urban population for both males and females as per the 1991 and the 1981 Census.

Statement 5.2

Proportion of Workers and Non-Workers in the male and female segments of the rural and urban population of the State.

Population segment	According to the 1991 Provisional Results		According to the 1981 Census	
	Proportion of		Proportion of	
	Workers	Non-Workers	Workers	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4	5
1. Total Population	41.83	58.17	40.24	59.76
A. Male	53.91	46.09	54.59	45.41
B. Female	29.27	70.73	25.33	74.67
2. Rural Population	46.24	53.76	44.07	55.93
A. Male	55.91	44.09	57.18	42.82
B. Female	36.33	63.67	30.66	69.34
3. Urban Population	31.98	68.02	30.81	69.19
A. Male	49.53	50.47	48.39	51.61
B. Female	13.11	86.89	11.83	88.17

It may be seen here that the proportion of workers in the population has increased slightly during the last decade. This is, however, due to the considerable increase seen in the number of women workers.

The increase in the percentage of female workers is most remarkable in the rural areas where it has increased from 30.66 per cent to 36.33 per cent. This is probably due to better coverage of unpaid family workers as workers. In urban areas both male and female work participation rates have increased marginally.

The districtwise data presented in Supplement Table 5 highlight the variations in the proportion of workers in different districts. Tumkur district has the highest proportion (47.37 per cent) of workers in its total population and this is followed by Kodagu (46.80 per cent) and Chikmagalur (45.10 per cent). The percentage of workers in the population is lower than the State average in 6 districts, the most prominent among these being Bangalore where only 34.27 per cent of the population are workers. The percentage of workers has registered an increase in 17 out of the 20 districts of the State during the last decade. The extent of such an increase is remarkably high in Mandya (36.82 per cent to 43.93 per cent) and Tumkur (41.36 per cent to 47.37 per cent). In both these districts the increase in the proportion of workers is due to increase in the female work participation rate. In Mandya district, the proportion of workers in the female population has moved up from 16.97 per cent in 1981 to 30.01 per cent. Likewise in Tumkur district the increase is from 26.47 per cent to 37.53 per cent. In both these districts, the proportion of workers among males has also increased, although the extent of such increases is only marginal. The districts in which the proportion of workers has decreased are Bidar (from 40.39 per cent to 39.86 per cent), Gulbarga (from 45.25 per cent to 43.13 per cent) and Kodagu (from 47.27 per cent to 46.80 per cent). In Bidar, the female work participation rate has increased from 27.06 per cent to 30.58 per cent while the male

work participation rate has decreased considerably from 53.28 per cent to 48.70 per cent. Similarly, in Kodagu the proportion of workers among females has increased whereas that amongst males has decreased. In Gulbarga, however, the decrease is noticeable among both males and females - to a considerable extent among males (from 55.36 per cent to 51.24 per cent) and to a marginal extent among females (from 34.96 per cent to 34.71 per cent).

Main workers and Marginal Workers

According to the 1991 provisional results, of the 18,744,445 workers in the State, 17,243,883 (91.99 per cent) are main workers and 1,500,562 (8.01 per cent) are marginal workers. Only 1.06 per cent of the male workers are marginal workers whereas 21.32 per cent of female workers are shown as marginal workers. Fourteen out of every 15 marginal workers in Karnataka are females. The proportion of marginal workers is higher in rural areas (9.98 per cent) than in the urban areas (1.62 per cent).

Supplement Table 5 shows the districtwise distribution of the workers, both main and marginal in respect of males and females and in both rural and urban areas. These are compared with the corresponding data from the 1981 Census. The proportion of main workers in the population has increased from 36.76 per cent in 1981 to 38.48 per cent in 1991 and that of marginal workers has decreased from 3.48 per cent in 1981 to 3.35 per cent in 1991. The proportion of main workers in the rural female population has increased considerably from 22.27 per cent in 1981 to 27.71 per cent in 1991, whereas in the urban areas the percentage of female main workers has increased from 10.54 per cent to 12.32 per cent. The proportion of marginal workers among females in the rural areas has increased slightly but in urban areas it has decreased sharply from 1.29 per cent in 1981 to 0.79 per cent in 1991. Fewer women are thus engaged in seasonal or part time activity in urban areas and many more are working on a regular and full time basis.

In the case of males, the proportion of both main and marginal workers has dropped since the last census - for main workers from 53.90 per cent to 53.34 per cent and for marginal workers from 0.69 per cent to 0.57 per cent.

Statement 5.3

Districts arranged in the descending order of the proportion of main workers to total population

Sl. No.	District	Proportion of main workers to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Kodagu	44.87	57.67	31.92
02.	Bellary	42.84	53.03	32.29
03.	Raichur	42.01	53.37	30.41
04.	Dakshin Kannad	41.28	50.90	32.22
05.	Chikmagalur	40.59	56.71	24.13
06.	Gulbarga	40.24	50.87	29.20

Statement 5.3

Districts arranged in the descending order of the proportion of main workers to total population

Sl. No.	District	Proportion of main workers to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
07.	Tumkur	39.96	55.22	24.05
08.	Kolar	39.89	54.30	24.99
09.	Chitradurga	38.79	53.18	23.54
10.	Mandya	38.76	56.80	20.05
11.	Dharwad	38.59	52.73	23.61
12.	Bijapur	38.03	50.40	25.20
13.	Shimoga	37.83	54.64	20.34
14.	Hassan	37.75	55.14	20.37
15.	Mysore	37.44	56.59	17.36
16.	Bangalore Rural	37.37	55.15	18.65
17.	Belgaum	37.24	53.56	20.21
18.	Bidar	37.21	48.47	25.40
19.	Uttar Kannad	35.08	52.35	17.23
20.	Bangalore	33.79	52.23	13.40

Statement 5.3 shows that there are considerable differences among the 20 districts of the State in the proportion of main workers to the population in the district. The lowest percentage of main workers is in Bangalore with 33.79 per cent and the maximum 44.87 per cent in Kodagu. After Kodagu, Bellary and Raichur emerge as districts with a very high proportion of main workers.

It may be seen that the range of variation is relatively small in the case of males. It is only in Bidar district that the main workers among males constitute less than 50 per cent. In the case of females, there are much larger variations among the districts. The percentage of main workers in the female population is above 30.00 per cent in four districts (the highest being 32.29 per cent in Bellary), between 25 and 30 per cent in three districts, between 20-25 per cent in 9 districts and below 20 per cent in the remaining 4 districts, the least being 13.40 per cent in Bangalore district.

In every district, the percentage of main workers in the female population has increased as compared with the 1981 data and this is particularly impressive in the districts of Mandya (from 11.70 per cent to 20.05 per cent), Tumkur (from 16.74 per cent to 24.05 per cent) and Kolar (from 17.96 per cent to 24.99 per cent).

Statement 5.4
Districts arranged in the descending order of the proportion of marginal workers to total population

Sl. No.	District	Proportion of marginal workers to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
01.	Tumkur	7.41	1.58	13.48
02.	Hassan	6.42	0.91	11.92
03.	Mandya	5.17	0.55	9.96
04.	Bangalore Rural	5.10	0.61	9.83
05.	Belgaum	4.89	0.60	9.37
06.	Chikmagalur	4.51	0.85	8.24
07.	Chitradurga	4.17	0.76	7.79
08.	Bijapur	3.65	0.46	6.97
09.	Uttar Kannad	3.58	0.90	6.34
10.	Dharwad	3.37	0.56	6.34
11.	Kolar	3.20	0.60	5.89
12.	Gulbarga	2.89	0.37	5.51
13.	Shimoga	2.88	0.49	5.37
14.	Bidar	2.65	0.23	5.18
15.	Raichur	2.40	0.25	4.61
16.	Mysore	2.31	0.28	4.44
17.	Bellary	2.10	0.54	3.71
18.	Kodagu	1.93	0.58	3.29
19.	Dakshin Kannad	1.82	0.74	2.85
20.	Bangalore	0.48	0.28	0.69

Statement 5.4 shows the proportion of marginal workers in the various districts. The percentage of marginal workers in the population is highest in Tumkur and lowest in Bangalore.

The distribution of male and female workers, main and marginal, is depicted in Maps 4 and 5. What strikes the eye immediately is that while the percentage of male workers to the total male population is generally higher in the southern districts and is particularly high in the districts of Kodagu, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, the percentage of female workers is significantly higher in the northern districts, and particularly so in Bijapur, Bellary, Raichur and Gulbarga. The exceptions are Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu which show a high female work participation rate. Generally speaking, it would be seen that the female work participation rate is higher, particularly in rural areas, in the more backward districts.

We shall now study the constitution of this work force-viz., in which of the four categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other work the male and female workers are largely concentrated.

Distribution of Main Workers by Categories

Every main worker is classified as a Cultivator, an Agricultural Labourer, a worker engaged in Household Industry or as an 'Other Worker' depending upon the nature of the work that he or she performed during the reference period. Supplement Table 6 presents the provisional figures for the number of workers in each of these categories in rural and urban areas of each district separately for males and females.

34.36 per cent of the 17,243,883 main workers in the State are Cultivators, 28.75 per cent are Agricultural Labourers, 2.81 per cent are engaged in Household Industry and 34.08 per cent are engaged in 'Other Work'. When compared to the 1981 Census, there is a fall in the proportion of cultivators and workers in household industry and a rise in that of agricultural labourers and other workers.

Among male workers, 39.13 per cent are other workers, 37.82 per cent are cultivators, 20.32 per cent are agricultural labourers and 2.73 per cent are engaged in household industry. Among female workers, 49.06 per cent are agricultural labourers, 26.01 per cent are cultivators, 21.92 per cent are engaged in 'other work' and the remaining 3.01 per cent are workers in household industry. Although the percentage of cultivators has decreased considerably among male workers, it has increased among female workers, probably due to the greater care taken by the enumerators to cover unpaid work on farm. The percentage of agricultural labourers has decreased marginally among women during the decade and has increased slightly among men. The percentage of workers in household industry has decreased slightly in the case of males and considerably (by more than 50 per cent) among females. In the category of 'other workers', the percentage has increased considerably among males and to some extent among females.

It is possible that the significant decrease in the number of workers engaged in household industry and the increase in those engaged in other work, particularly in the case of females, is attributable to some extent to the changes which have occurred in recent years regarding the terms and conditions under which certain economic activities were being carried on in the past. *Beedi* industry, for instance, in certain parts of the State, can no longer be considered under the unorganised sector or as a Household Industry in accordance with the definition adopted for census purposes.

The decrease in the percentage of cultivators and the increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers is, however, a matter for concern. Since income is not assessed in the census, the workers in the category of cultivators, household industry and 'other work' may be rich or poor. However, there can be no doubt that those in the category of agricultural labourers are among the poorest of the poor - the most vulnerable unorganised sector, selling their labour for wages. Therefore, any increase in the percentage of workers belonging to this category should be a matter for anxiety. In this connection, it is necessary to point out that although the total number of main workers among males is 12,186,096 and among females only 5,057,787 there are more female agricultural labourers than males 2,481,475 females as against 2,476,021 males. Almost half of the female workers in the State are agricultural labourers whereas only 19 per cent of the male workers are agricultural labourers. It is obvious that women are concentrated in the lowest paid manual unskilled occupations.

As is to be expected, cultivators and agricultural labourers are found predominantly in rural areas whereas those engaged in 'other work' are heavily concentrated in urban areas. The percentages

of urban workers engaged in household industry is more than the percentage of rural workers engaged in household industry. But in absolute figures, there are almost twice as many persons engaged in household industry in the rural areas as in the urban areas.

The relative importance of one or the other category of worker in a district largely depends upon the broad economic characteristics of the district. For example, though agricultural land is of considerable importance in every district, in certain districts labour intensive wet farming is predominant whereas in certain others, dry farming is important. In certain districts the chief agricultural produce does not fall within the ambit of cultivation as classified by the census.

It would be more meaningful to consider the differences among the districts in respect of one category at a time instead of attempting to examine the categorywise distribution within each district. Statements 5.5 to 5.9 provide a comprehensive picture of the inter-district variations in the proportions of workers belonging to each of the four categories. The salient features disclosed by these statements are discussed below.

Statement 5.5
Proportion of Cultivators to Main Workers in the district and its rural and urban areas and decadal percentage variation
(Figures in percentages)

Sl. No.	District	All Areas		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		Proportion of cultivators to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of cultivators to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of cultivators to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	Bangalore	5.98	− 25.71	32.93	− 18.37	0.79	− 21.00
02.	Bangalore Rural	49.88	− 8.79	58.08	− 7.84	7.31	− 15.39
03.	Belgaum	40.93	− 9.31	48.15	− 7.90	11.28	− 16.51
04.	Bellary	32.88	− 4.97	39.87	− 6.67	9.88	− 14.09
05.	Bidar	29.66	− 9.68	33.12	− 8.79	6.94	− 16.59
06.	Bijapur	31.81	− 8.59	36.25	− 10.41	10.60	− 5.36
07.	Chikmagalur	36.00	− 7.67	39.99	− 8.64	10.10	− 5.87
08.	Chitradurga	37.23	− 8.77	45.49	− 5.86	5.59	− 1.58
09.	Dakshin Kannad	19.72	− 21.12	25.07	− 18.15	4.95	− 8.50
10.	Dharwad	30.04	− 3.44	37.65	− 3.95	10.25	− 7.24
11.	Gulbarga	30.66	− 4.54	35.19	− 4.32	6.27	− 15.73
12.	Hassan	57.09	− 5.95	64.79	− 3.49	8.84	− 25.84
13.	Kodagu	20.07	− 13.90	22.59	− 12.85	2.96	− 37.55
14.	Kolar	46.86	− 10.04	54.67	− 9.03	7.22	− 19.15
15.	Mandya	53.35	− 9.59	59.73	− 9.05	12.60	− 14.75

Statement 5.5

Proportion of Cultivators to Main Workers in the district and its rural and urban areas and decadal percentage variation

(Figures in percentages)

Sl. No.	District	All Areas		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		Proportion of cultivators to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of cultivators to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of cultivators to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Mysore	37.74	− 18.61	48.03	− 16.70	5.91	− 17.11
17.	Raichur	33.14	− 7.25	37.42	− 6.36	9.33	− 19.57
18.	Shimoga	37.86	− 3.98	46.08	− 2.89	6.98	− 11.76
19.	Tumkur	54.56	− 6.72	61.56	− 4.60	8.98	− 8.92
20.	Uttar Kannad	33.10	− 10.64	39.63	− 11.46	6.03	− 26.10
	STATE	34.36	− 10.17	43.99	− 7.99	5.86	− 18.38

It may be seen from the Statement 5.5 that the proportion of cultivators exceeds 50 per cent in the three districts of Mandya, Tumkur and Hassan and is highest (57.09 per cent) in Hassan, ranges between 40-50 per cent in Bangalore Rural, Belgaum and Kolar districts; lies between 30-40 per cent in ten districts and is below 30 per cent in the remaining four districts namely Bangalore, Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu and Bidar. The small proportion of cultivators in Bangalore (5.98 per cent) is understandable since it is highly urbanised. Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu are also special cases since the coastal district of Dakshin Kannad is known for fisheries and Kodagu district for its coffee, orange and cardamom plantations which do not come under the category of cultivation. The per capita land availability for cultivation is also low. It is clear from the statement that the percentage of cultivators has decreased in all the 20 districts during the decade, the largest decrease being in Bangalore, Dakshin Kannad, Mysore, Kodagu, Kolar and Uttar Kannad.

Statement 5.6

Proportion of Agricultural Labourers to Main Workers in the district and its rural and urban areas and decadal percentage variation

(Figures in percentages)

Sl. No.	District	All Areas		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		Proportion of agricultural labourers to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of agricultural labourers to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of agricultural labourers to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	Bangalore	4.63	− 3.74	24.15	− 7.05	0.86	− 8.51
02.	Bangalore Rural	21.44	− 13.74	23.97	14.80	8.28	8.80
03.	Belgaum	29.64	13.91	34.05	14.80	11.55	16.43
04.	Bellary	41.45	9.17	46.92	9.01	23.44	− 0.51
05.	Bidar	45.43	7.71	50.53	8.92	11.89	− 4.65
06.	Bijapur	42.93	12.94	49.07	12.29	13.61	− 5.02
07.	Chikmagalur	24.64	23.76	26.36	20.64	13.53	59.74
08.	Chitradurga	31.98	2.90	38.35	6.53	7.56	− 6.09
09.	Dakshin Kannad	16.01	− 17.64	20.22	− 14.03	4.42	− 15.00
10.	Dharwad	39.10	1.88	47.69	2.58	16.73	− 8.38
11.	Gulbarga	44.11	13.36	50.15	14.11	11.56	− 5.01
12.	Hassan	14.57	14.27	15.93	14.52	6.05	54.73
13.	Kodagu	15.18	− 4.05	16.88	− 4.31	3.63	25.61
14.	Kolar	26.03	11.05	29.46	11.30	8.61	21.61
15.	Mandya	24.78	14.78	26.17	14.78	15.93	17.74
16.	Mysore	27.89	25.80	35.11	29.37	5.56	13.01
17.	Raichur	45.13	4.66	49.42	5.10	21.30	1.96
18.	Shimoga	35.11	6.85	40.71	5.91	14.08	29.29
19.	Tumkur	21.07	1.89	23.25	3.66	6.90	4.23
20.	Uttar Kannad	19.14	23.17	22.71	24.03	4.39	− 14.59
	STATE	28.75	7.36	35.71	10.32	8.16	− 5.12

The proportion of agricultural labourers among main workers is the least in Bangalore district (4.63 per cent) and highest in Bidar district (45.43 per cent). Agricultural Labourers constitute more than 40 per cent of the main workers in Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur besides Bidar. The proportion of agricultural labourers has increased in 16 districts and decreased in the four districts of Dakshin Kannad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore and Kodagu. The percentage increase is the highest in Mysore

(25.80 per cent) followed by Chikmagalur and Uttar Kannad. Gulbarga, Hassan, Mandya, Kolar, Bijapur and Belgaum have also shown considerable increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers.

It may be interesting to consider the extent of decrease in the percentage of cultivators in those districts which have shown a high increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers. Mysore which has the highest increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers, is one of the districts with a large decrease in the percentage of cultivators (18.61 per cent). Similarly Uttar Kannad also shows considerable decrease in the percentage of cultivators (10.64 per cent). However in the districts of Chikmagalur and Belgaum, the decrease in the percentage of cultivators approximates the average for the State.

Statement 5.7 shows the percentage of males and females among cultivators and agricultural labourers districtwise.

Statement 5.7

Percentage of males and females among Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers

State/District	Percentage of main workers in					
	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KARNATAKA STATE	34.36	37.82	26.01	28.75	20.32	49.06
01. Bangalore	5.98	5.86	6.50	4.63	3.47	9.60
02. Bangalore Rural	49.88	52.41	42.02	21.44	16.28	37.50
03. Belgaum	40.93	43.66	33.37	29.64	21.25	52.83
04. Bellary	32.88	37.75	24.62	41.45	29.23	62.21
05. Bidar	29.66	34.28	20.43	45.43	32.82	70.65
06. Bijapur	31.81	37.58	19.86	42.93	30.50	68.71
07. Chikmagalur	36.00	41.73	22.25	24.64	18.30	39.88
08. Chitradurga	37.23	41.79	26.35	31.98	31.79	56.32
09. Dakshin Kannad	19.72	20.81	18.09	16.01	14.89	17.68
10. Dharwad	30.04	34.18	20.26	39.10	28.19	64.89
11. Gulbarga	30.66	37.56	18.17	44.11	29.51	70.53
12. Hassan	57.09	59.32	51.03	14.57	10.41	25.82
13. Kodagu	20.07	21.96	16.62	15.18	13.22	18.75
14. Kolar	46.86	47.62	45.15	26.03	19.47	40.79
15. Mandya	53.35	57.26	41.88	24.78	18.28	43.89
16. Mysore	37.74	42.35	21.97	27.89	21.14	51.00
17. Raichur	33.14	41.58	18.02	45.13	29.47	73.19
18. Shimoga	37.86	42.40	25.16	35.11	25.83	61.07
19. Tumkur	54.56	57.45	47.62	21.07	14.64	36.48
20. Uttar Kannad	33.10	33.17	32.86	19.14	14.11	34.93

It may be seen that the percentage of female agricultural labourers is twice the percentage of male agricultural labourers in almost all districts and in Bangalore district it is almost three times the percentage of male agricultural labourers. However, the largest percentage of women workers engaged in agricultural labour are in the following districts : Bellary (62.21 per cent), Bidar (70.65 per cent), Bijapur (68.71 per cent), Gulbarga (70.53 per cent) and Raichur (73.19 per cent). Turning to Supplement Table 6 we find that in Raichur district there are 254, 023 women agricultural labourers as against only 183, 178 male agricultural labourers, in Gulbarga 260, 104 female agricultural labourers as against 196, 241 male agricultural labourers, in Bijapur 248, 232 female agricultural labourers as against 228, 298 male agricultural labourers, in Bidar 109, 701 female agricultural labourers as against 101, 973 male agricultural labourers and in Bellary 186, 242 female agricultural labourers as against 148, 714 male agricultural labourers. Thus even in absolute terms, there are in many of these districts almost twice as many female agricultural labourers as males.

Statement 5.8

Proportion of Workers in Household Industry to Main Workers in the district and its rural and urban areas and decadal percentage variation

(Figures in percentages)

Sl. No.	District	All Areas		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		Proportion of workers in household industry to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of workers in household industry to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of workers in household industry to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	Bangalore	2.70	− 4.93	2.26	− 1.35	2.78	− 6.40
02.	Bangalore Rural	3.99	23.91	2.51	26.77	11.69	15.97
03.	Belgaum	4.03	− 11.43	3.65	− 3.95	5.60	− 28.75
04.	Bellary	2.31	− 27.59	1.84	− 21.03	3.87	− 31.38
05.	Bidar	2.11	− 24.10	1.85	− 16.67	3.78	− 43.50
06.	Bijapur	4.11	− 31.84	3.39	− 13.08	7.52	− 49.50
07.	Chikmagalur	2.06	4.57	1.88	14.63	3.21	− 17.48
08.	Chitradurga	3.16	− 8.14	2.71	− 8.14	4.88	− 14.98
09.	Dakshin Kannad	2.04	− 66.78	2.16	− 87.23	1.73	− 87.12
10.	Dharwad	3.51	− 17.99	2.87	− 18.23	5.19	− 16.43
11.	Gulbarga	2.32	− 29.05	2.06	− 22.56	3.70	− 43.34
12.	Hassan	1.90	8.57	1.53	6.99	4.21	0.48
13.	Kodagu	0.93	− 6.06	0.88	− 1.12	1.26	− 27.59
14.	Kolar	2.02	14.77	1.38	16.95	5.24	6.50

Statement 5.8

Proportion of Workers in Household Industry to Main Workers in the district and its rural and urban areas and decadal percentage variation

(Figures in percentages)

Sl. No.	District	All Areas		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		Proportion of workers in household industry to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of workers in household industry to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of workers in household industry to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mandya	1.82	− 5.70	1.40	− 13.04	4.48	10.89
16.	Mysore	2.82	27.60	2.24	24.44	4.58	26.87
17.	Raichur	2.42	− 11.36	2.22	− 10.12	3.49	− 17.49
18.	Shimoga	2.40	3.45	1.98	7.03	3.98	− 4.56
19.	Tumkur	3.53	2.32	2.85	2.89	8.02	− 9.58
20.	Uttar Kannad	2.40	− 18.09	2.06	− 16.26	3.78	− 19.06
	STATE	2.81	− 31.46	2.35	− 33.43	4.17	− 30.03

The proportion of workers in household industry is quite low in the State, viz., 2.81 per cent. Amongst the districts, Bijapur, which is renowned for handloom weaving, tops the list with 4.11 per cent and is closely followed by Belgaum and Bangalore Rural-parts of which are also known for handloom weaving. This proportion is the least (0.93 per cent) in Kodagu and comparatively low in Hassan and Mandya. The percentage of workers engaged in household industry has suffered considerable decline in 13 out of the 20 districts during the decade. The district which has registered the heaviest decline is Dakshin Kannad where the proportion of workers in household industry has dropped from 16.14 per cent in 1981 to a mere 2.04 per cent in 1991. The other districts which have suffered a considerably heavy decline are Bijapur (31.84 per cent) and Gulbarga (29.05 per cent). The extent of decrease is marginal in Bangalore, Mandya and Chitradurga. On the other hand, among the districts which have registered a rise, Mysore district tops the list (27.60 per cent) and is closely followed by Bangalore Rural (23.91 per cent). In most of the other districts, the increase is only nominal.

Statement 5.9

Proportion of Other Workers to Main Workers in the district and its rural and urban areas and decadal percentage variation

(Figures in percentages)

Sl. No.	District	All Areas		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
		Proportion of other workers to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of other workers to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation	Proportion of other workers to main workers 1991	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	Bangalore	86.69	2.84	40.66	16.60	95.57	0.50
02.	Bangalore Rural	24.69	6.24	15.44	9.35	72.72	− 1.29
03.	Belgaum	25.40	4.53	14.15	− 0.77	71.57	4.16
04.	Bellary	23.36	− 3.63	11.37	− 4.53	62.81	5.92
05.	Bidar	22.80	2.70	14.50	− 3.85	77.39	6.72
06.	Bijapur	21.15	− 0.05	11.29	− 5.44	68.27	14.59
07.	Chikmagalur	37.30	− 4.68	31.77	− 2.96	73.16	− 4.88
08.	Chitradurga	27.63	12.00	13.45	5.66	81.97	1.79
09.	Dakshin Kannad	62.23	57.86	52.55	81.65	88.90	17.04
10.	Dharwad	27.35	4.27	11.79	9.17	67.83	5.20
11.	Gulbarga	22.91	− 10.86	12.60	− 24.14	78.47	6.24
12.	Hassan	26.44	6.61	17.75	1.25	80.90	1.15
13.	Kodagu	63.82	6.58	59.65	7.38	92.15	1.68
14.	Kolar	25.09	10.48	14.49	18.29	78.93	− 0.18
15.	Mandya	20.05	14.77	12.70	28.02	66.99	− 0.98
16.	Mysore	31.55	7.86	14.62	9.10	83.95	− 0.46
17.	Raichur	19.31	4.83	10.94	3.70	65.88	4.10
18.	Shimoga	24.63	− 2.99	11.23	− 8.40	74.96	− 2.69
19.	Tumkur	20.84	19.91	12.34	20.16	76.10	1.94
20.	Uttar Kannad	45.36	1.96	35.60	3.28	85.80	4.60
	STATE	34.08	10.40	17.95	10.19	81.81	4.54

The proportion of other workers to the total working population in the State is 34.08 per cent. Statement 5.9 shows that the proportion of 'other workers' is as high as 86.69 per cent in Bangalore district and is above 60 per cent in the districts of Dakshin Kannad, and Kodagu. This proportion is lower than the State average in 15 out of the 20 districts including Raichur where it is the least (19.31 per cent). As between 1981 and 1991, this proportion has registered an increase in 15 districts and has remained

almost unchanged in Bijapur and decreased in four districts. In Dakshin Kannad, the increase is seen to be as high as 57.86 per cent. The districts of Tumkur, Mandya, Chitradurga and Kolar have registered above average increases. On the other hand, the decrease is only nominal in Bijapur, marginal in Shimoga, Bellary and Chikmagalur and is quite substantial in Gulbarga (10.86 per cent).

The proportion of other workers to main workers is higher in the urban areas than in rural areas i.e., 81.81 per cent as against 17.95 per cent. In the urban areas of the districts, this proportion varies between 62.81 per cent in Bellary and 95.57 per cent in Bangalore.

Kodagu ranks next to Bangalore with a tally of 92.15 per cent and is closely followed by Dakshin Kannad (88.90 Per cent), Uttar Kannad (85.80 per cent) and Mysore (83.95 per cent). This proportion of 'other workers' to total main workers is below 75.00 per cent in 9 districts. Between 1981 and 1991, this proportion has registered an increase in 14 districts and the extent of increase is relatively high in Dakshin Kannad (17.04 per cent) and Bijapur (14.59 per cent). Among the districts which have registered a decline, Chikmagalur tops the list (4.88 per cent) and Kolar (0.18 per cent) takes up the last place. In Bangalore district the increase is of the order of just 0.50 per cent.

Bellary, Bijapur and Gulbarga are the 3 districts which have shown a decrease in all the three categories of cultivators, household industry and other work. All the three have shown a fair increase in the pereentage of agricultural labourers.

Maps 6, 7 and 8 show the distribution of main workers in the four categories districtwise for the total population as well as for males and females separately. It may be seen from Map 6 that the percentage of cultivators exceeds the percentage of agricultural labourers in most of the districts and the difference is most considerable in the districts of Mandya, Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Hassan and Kolar. In the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshin Kannad, Chitradurga, Belgaum, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Bangalore the percentage of agricultural labourers is slightly less than the percentage of cultivators. However, in the northern districts, the percentage of agricultural labourers exceeds the percentage of cultivators and the difference is most glaring in the districts of Bidar, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Bijapur. Obviously in the coastal districts as well as in the Southern Karnataka area there are a large number of small land holdings whereas in the economically backward districts of Northern Karnataka the land is concentrated in the hands of fewer persons and the bulk of the population consists of agricultural labourers.

Household Industry has a very small proportion of workers in all the districts and in the case of 'other work', Bangalore district, as is to be expected, towers over all the rest, followed by Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu.

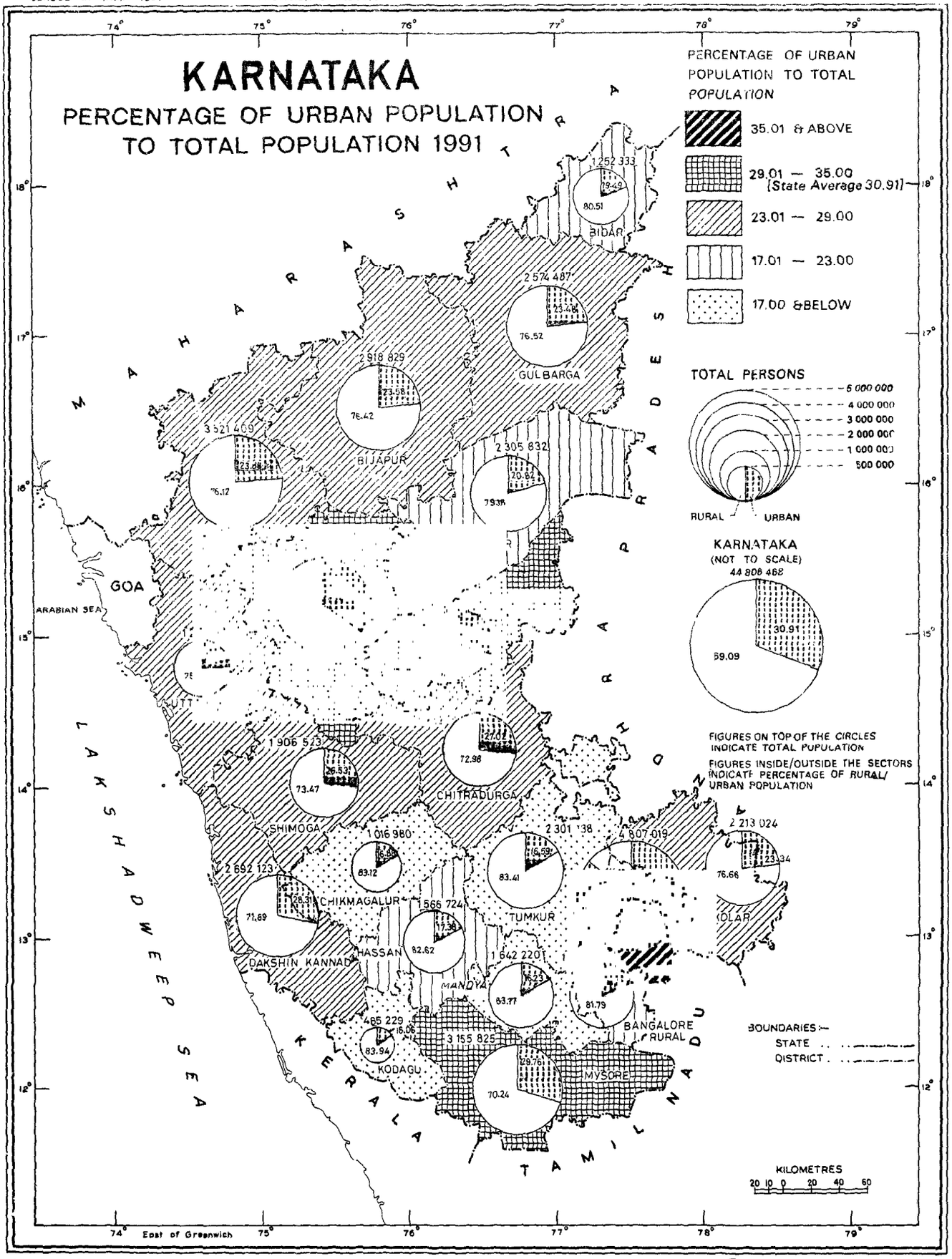
Map 7 presents these facts for male workers. In all the districts, including the northern districts, the percentage of male workers engaged in cultivation exceeds that engaged in agricultural labour. The largest percentage of male cultivators is found in Hassan district followed by Tumkur district. However, in the districts of Bangalore, Kodagu, Dakshin Kannad and Uttar Kannad, males are concentrated in the category of 'other work'. In Dharwad district, the percentage of males engaged in 'other work' is almost equal to the percentage in the

category of cultivators and both are only slightly more than the percentage engaged in agricultural labour.

Map 8 shows very clearly the high concentration of females in the category of agricultural labourer. Exceptions to this, i.e., where they are mainly found in the category 'other work', are the districts of Bangalore, Kodagu (but here the difference would only be in the definition - the female workers are labourers in plantations) and Dakshin Kannad. In Hassan, Tumkur, Bangalore Rural and Kolar districts, however, the percentage of female cultivators exceeds the percentage of female agricultural labourers. The highest concentration of female agricultural labourers is found in the districts of Dharwad, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bellary, Bidar and Shimoga and it is high in Chitradurga, Mysore and Belgaum. In Raichur, Shimoga, Gulbarga and Bidar, the percentage of female workers engaged in agricultural labour is more than 70.00 per cent.

Although there may be poor people in all the four categories of workers, there can be no doubt that the poorest of the poor belong to the category of agricultural labourer and that all workers belonging to this category are extremely poor, since their chief asset is their labour. Hence, the fact that 50.00 per cent of women workers are agricultural labourers and that in absolute numbers there are more female agricultural labourers than male agricultural labourers is significant. Similarly, a much larger proportion of workers are agricultural labourers in the North Karnataka region as compared to the South. The maps and the tables thus depict quite clearly the regional as well as gender based concentration of poverty.

MAPS



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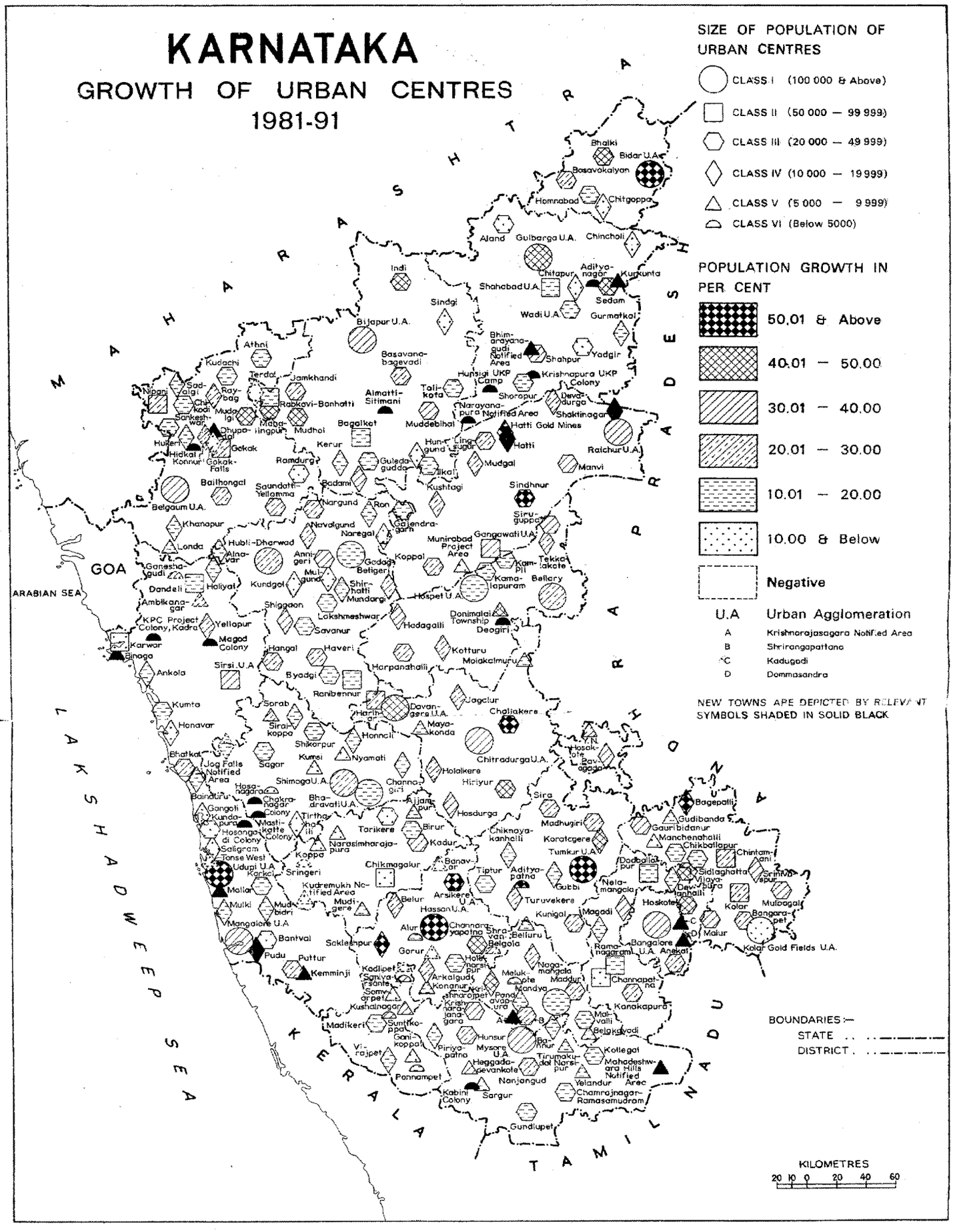
KARNATAKA

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1981-91



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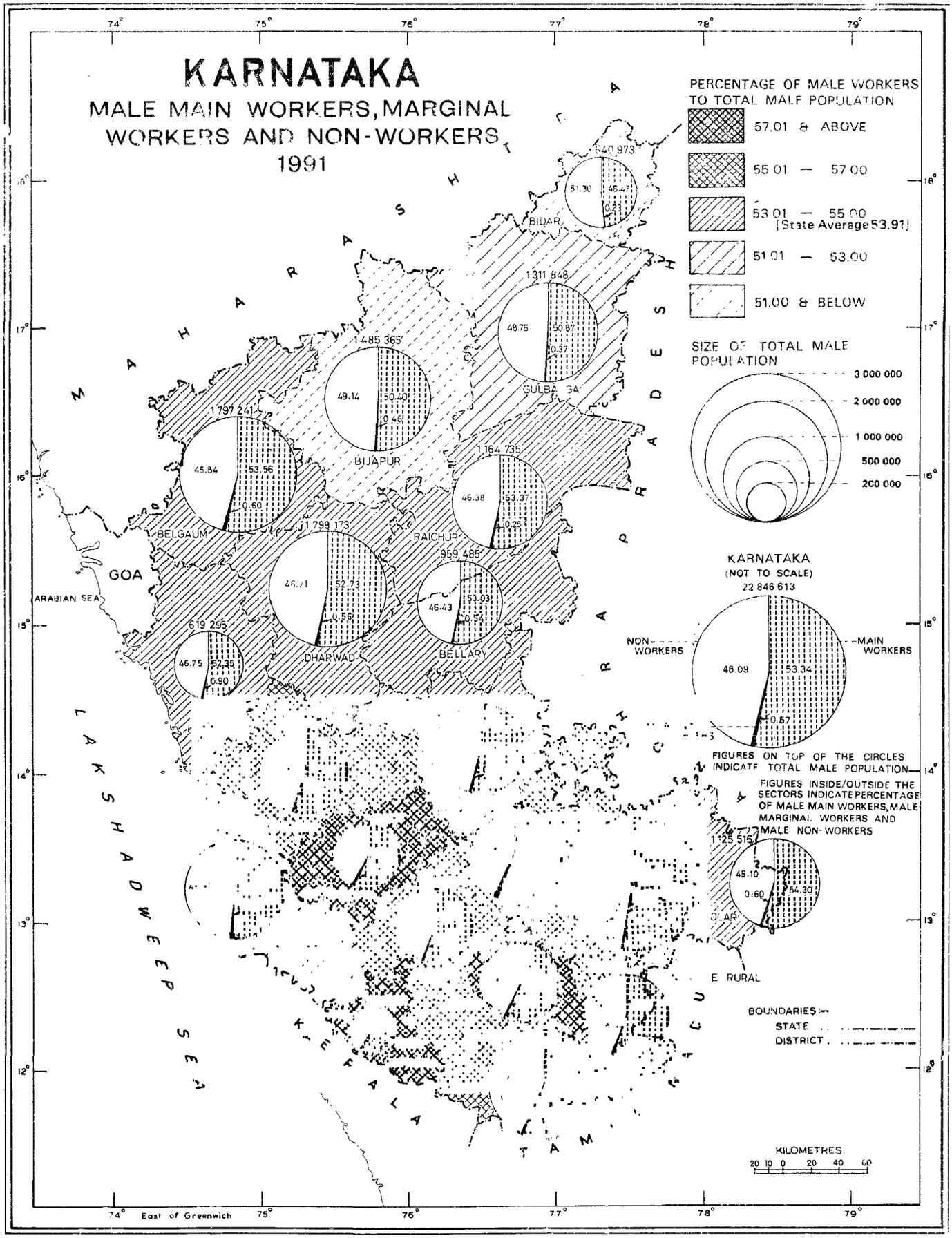

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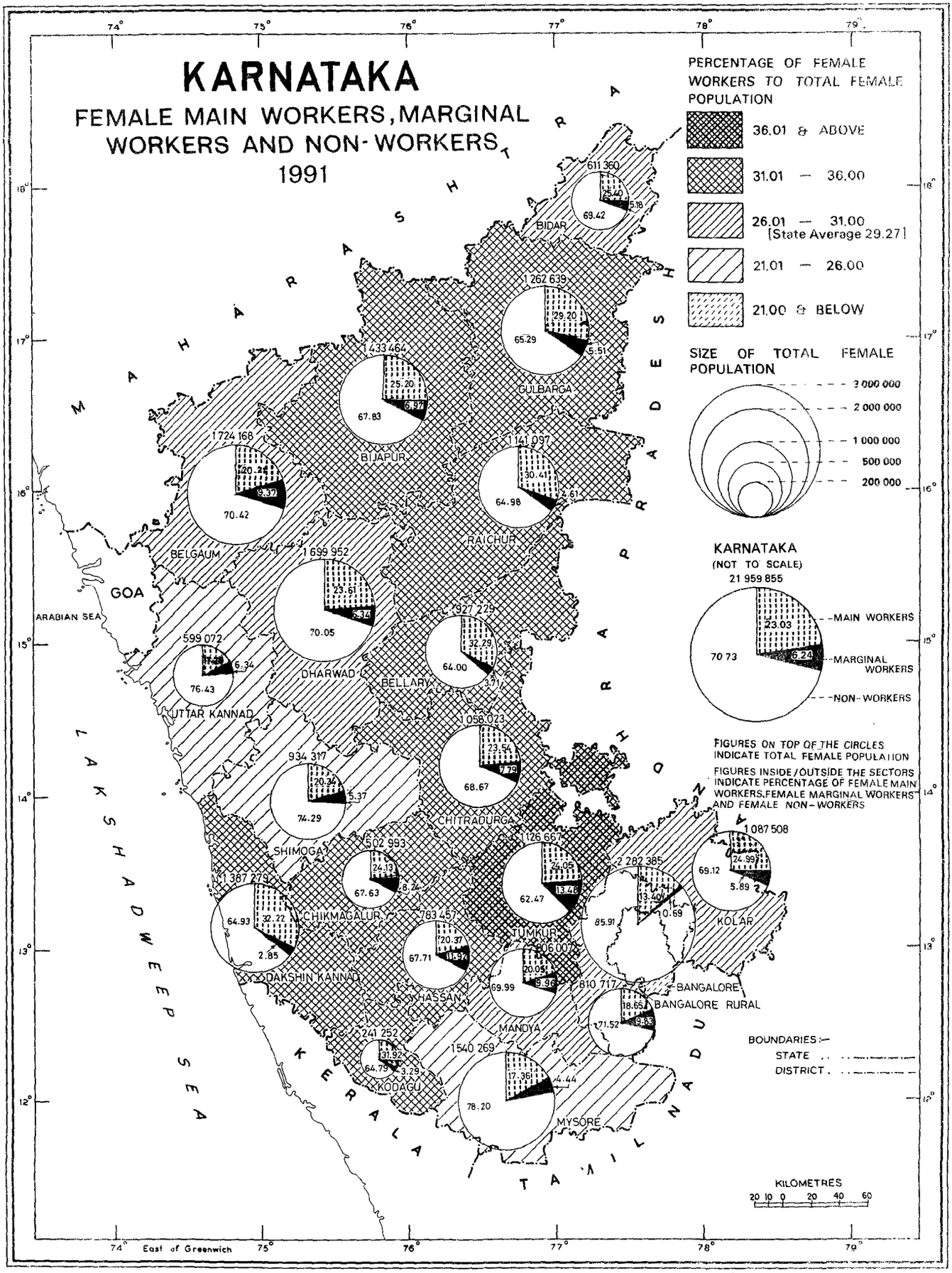

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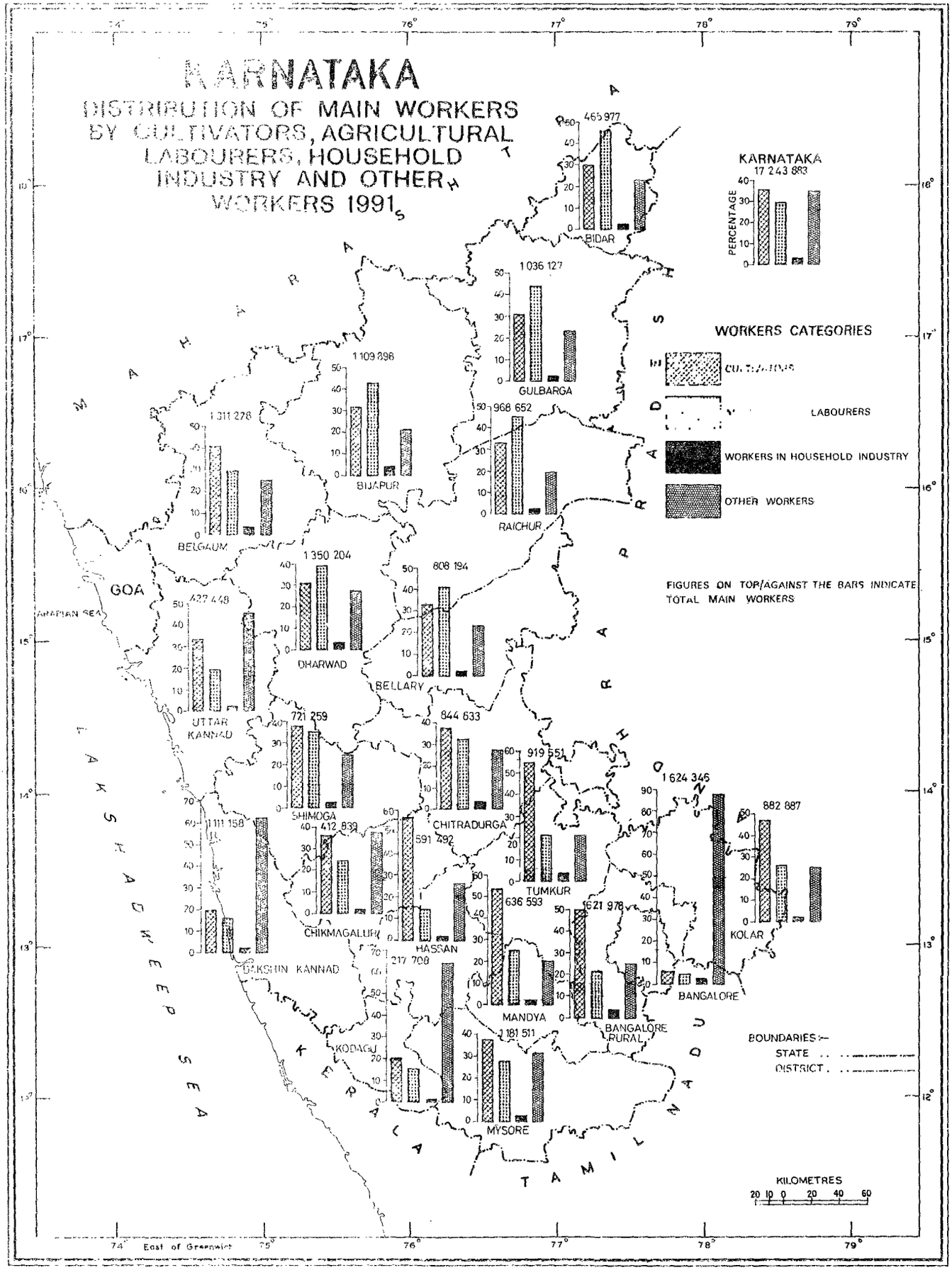
KARNATAKA

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER WORKERS 1991



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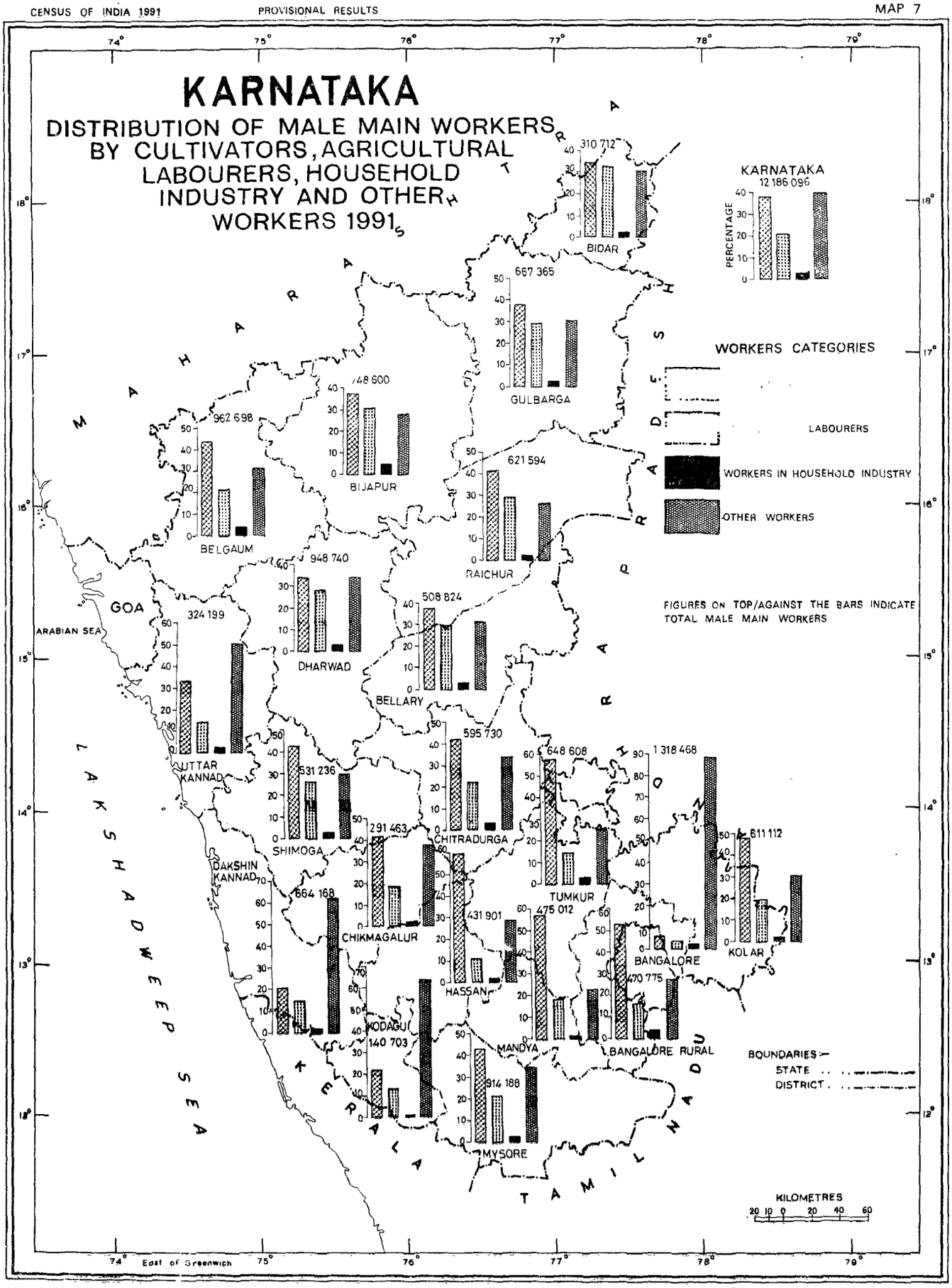

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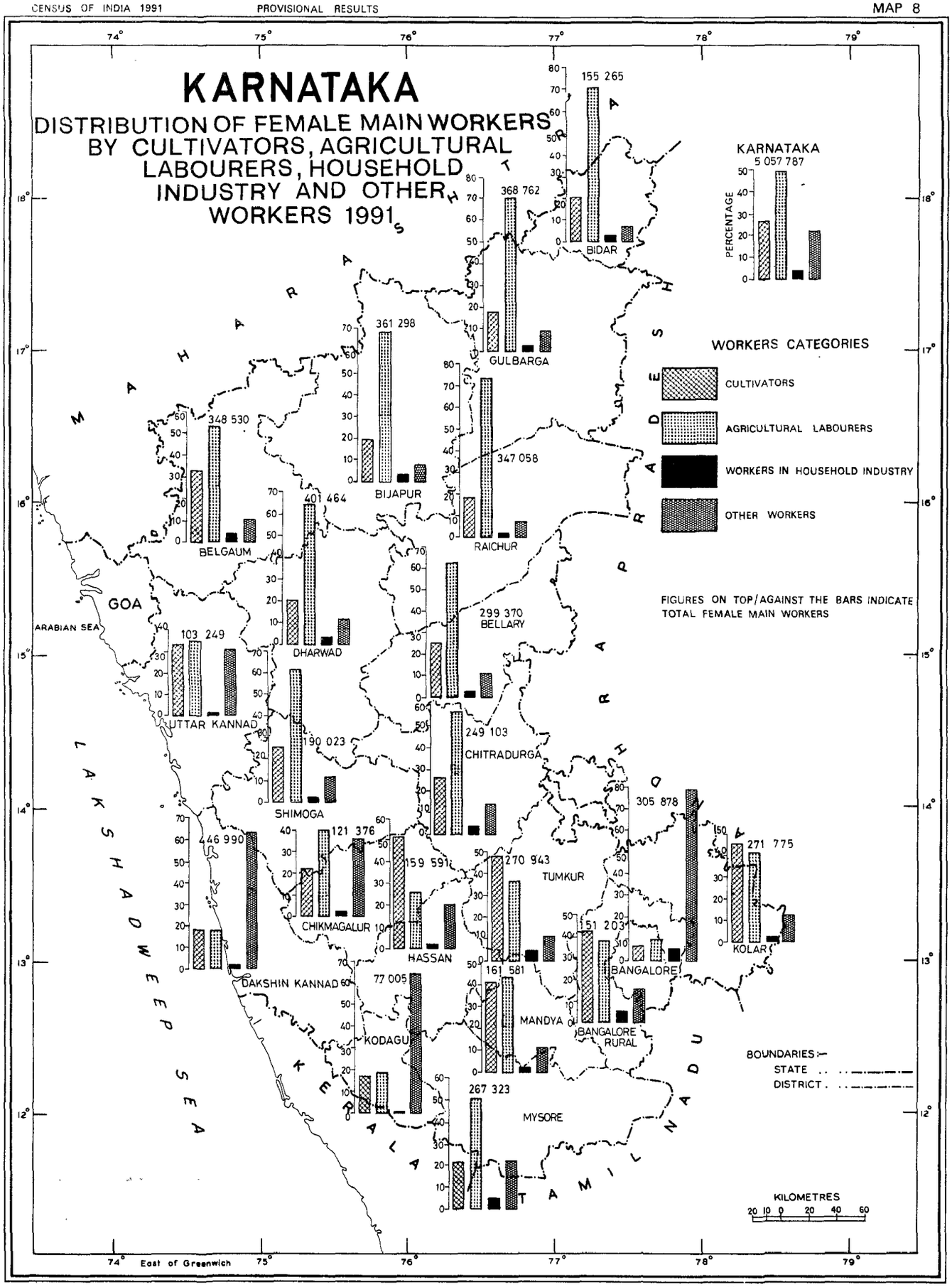

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SUPPLEMENT TABLES

SUPPLEMENT TABLE - 1

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATE :								
Karnataka	T	191,791	44,806,468	22,846,613	21,959,855	21,080,920	12,886,799	8,194,121
	R		30,955,766	15,669,860	15,285,906	12,267,993	7,828,158	4,439,835
	U		13,850,702	7,176,753	6,673,949	8,812,927	5,058,641	3,754,286
DISTRICT :								
1. Bangalore	T	2,190	4,807,019	2,524,634	2,282,385	3,169,641	1,818,011	1,351,630
	R		681,497	356,035	325,462	327,794	204,582	123,212
	U		4,125,522	2,168,599	1,956,923	2,841,847	1,613,429	1,228,418
2. *Bangalore Rural*	T	5,815	1,664,315	853,598	810,717	710,756	444,294	266,462
	R		1,361,316	696,971	664,345	536,001	344,425	191,576
	U		302,999	156,627	146,372	174,755	99,869	74,886
3. Belgaum	T	13,415	3,521,409	1,797,241	1,724,168	1,552,780	993,206	559,574
	R		2,680,606	1,363,840	1,316,766	1,026,420	685,108	341,312
	U		840,803	433,401	407,402	526,360	308,098	218,262
4. Bellary	T	9,885	1,886,714	959,485	927,229	702,043	459,017	243,026
	R		1,321,931	669,417	652,514	408,456	281,174	127,282
	U		564,783	290,068	274,715	293,587	177,843	115,744
5. Bidar	T	5,448	1,252,333	640,973	611,360	456,311	305,086	151,225
	R		1,008,277	512,481	495,796	318,168	220,658	97,510
	U		244,056	128,492	115,564	138,143	84,428	53,715
6. Bijapur	T	17,069	2,918,829	1,485,365	1,433,464	1,333,860	852,160	481,700
	R		2,230,510	1,132,375	1,098,135	937,222	612,365	324,857
	U		688,319	352,990	335,329	396,638	239,795	156,843
7. Chikmagalur	T	7,201	1,016,980	513,987	502,993	532,134	310,845	221,289
	R		845,277	425,471	419,806	415,652	246,053	169,599
	U		171,703	88,516	83,187	116,482	64,792	51,690
8. Chitradurga	T	10,852	2,178,252	1,120,229	1,058,023	1,011,018	627,629	383,389
	R		1,589,754	812,662	777,092	641,558	414,059	227,499
	U		588,498	307,567	280,931	369,460	213,570	155,890
9. Dakshin Kannad	T	8,441	2,692,123	1,304,844	1,387,279	1,763,663	943,264	820,399
	R		1,930,021	924,115	1,005,906	1,198,140	640,304	557,836
	U		762,102	380,729	381,373	565,523	302,960	262,563
10. Dharwad	T	13,738	3,499,125	1,799,173	1,699,952	1,708,658	1,069,759	638,899
	R		2,276,086	1,168,452	1,107,634	977,461	640,526	336,935
	U		1,223,039	630,721	592,318	731,197	429,233	301,964

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Gulbarga	T	16,224	2,574,487	1,311,848	1,262,639	798,594	547,676	250,918
	R		1,970,013	997,976	972,037	476,532	350,746	125,786
	U		604,474	313,872	290,602	322,062	196,930	125,132
12. Hassan	T	6,814	1,566,724	783,267	783,457	758,940	457,808	301,132
	R		1,294,446	643,068	651,378	576,402	356,040	220,362
	U		272,278	140,199	132,079	182,538	101,768	80,770
13. Kodagu	T	4,102	485,229	243,977	241,252	283,821	156,786	127,035
	R		407,322	203,788	203,534	227,861	126,119	101,742
	U		77,907	40,189	37,718	55,960	30,667	25,293
14. Kolar	T	8,223	2,213,024	1,125,516	1,087,508	945,737	597,515	348,222
	R		1,696,484	860,939	835,545	617,295	412,061	205,234
	U		516,540	264,577	251,963	328,442	185,454	142,988
15. Mandya	T	4,961	1,642,220	836,213	806,007	676,326	421,981	254,345
	R		1,375,669	698,566	677,103	518,894	332,001	186,893
	U		266,551	137,647	128,904	157,432	89,980	67,452
16. Mysore	T	11,954	3,155,825	1,615,556	1,540,269	1,264,328	770,130	494,198
	R		2,216,713	1,132,249	1,084,464	669,244	437,217	232,027
	U		939,112	483,307	455,805	595,084	332,913	262,171
17. Raichur	T	14,017	2,305,832	1,164,735	1,141,097	663,668	460,480	203,188
	R		1,825,807	918,573	907,234	441,270	321,797	119,473
	U		480,025	246,162	233,863	222,398	138,683	83,715
18. Shimoga	T	10,553	1,906,523	972,206	934,317	991,695	585,479	406,216
	R		1,400,794	711,177	689,617	652,074	395,779	256,295
	U		505,729	261,029	244,700	339,621	189,700	149,921
19. Tumkur	T	10,598	2,301,138	1,174,471	1,126,667	1,069,297	666,318	402,979
	R		1,919,330	972,752	946,578	819,038	521,523	297,515
	U		381,808	201,719	180,089	250,259	144,795	105,464
20. Uttar Kannad	T	10,291	1,218,367	619,295	599,072	687,650	399,355	288,295
	R		923,913	468,953	454,960	482,511	285,621	196,890
	U		294,454	150,342	144,112	205,139	113,734	91,405

+ Area figures provisional; Source: Surveyor General of India.

Note: Names of districts formed after 1981 Census are printed in italics.

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 . Bangalore District	T	2,190	4,807,019	2,524,634	2,282,385	3,169,641	1,818,011	1,351,630
	R		681,497	356,035	325,462	327,794	204,582	123,212
	U		4,125,522	2,168,599	1,956,923	2,841,847	1,613,429	1,228,418
Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	U			Please see Annexure				
Bangalore (MC)@	U		2,650,659	1,385,699	1,264,960	1,885,982	1,055,562	830,420
1. Anekal Taluk	T		219,981	115,397	104,584	104,325	65,459	38,866
	R		188,012	98,510	89,502	85,272	54,169	31,103
	U		31,969	16,887	15,082	19,053	11,290	7,763
Anekal (TMC)	U		24,936	13,201	11,735	15,297	9,043	6,254
Dommasandra (NMCT)	U		7,033	3,686	3,347	3,756	2,247	1,509
2. Bangalore North Taluk	T		926,196	492,566	433,630	565,991	337,395	228,596
	R		201,383	105,144	96,239	101,539	63,670	37,869
	U		724,813	387,422	337,391	464,452	273,725	190,727
Outgrowths of Bangalore (MC)	U		214,197	113,249	100,948	139,291	81,146	58,145
i) W C R Layout (OG)	U		82,056	43,296	38,760	53,625	31,320	22,305
ii) Nagarabavi Layout (OG)	U		44,846	24,080	20,766	28,241	17,050	11,191
iii) H B R III Stage (OG)	U		28,762	15,176	13,586	18,835	10,870	7,965
iv) R M Vilas II Stage (OG)	U		23,920	12,509	11,411	18,975	10,444	8,531
v) Gangondanahalli (OG)	U		13,010	6,730	6,280	5,475	3,154	2,321
vi) Nagashettihalli (OG)	U		9,205	4,867	4,338	5,970	3,500	2,470
vii) Bhoopasandra (OG)	U		3,574	1,876	1,698	2,359	1,375	984
viii) Lottegollahalli (OG)	U		3,158	1,676	1,482	2,352	1,363	989
ix) Mallathahalli (OG)	U		2,697	1,474	1,223	1,496	948	548
x) Poornapura (OG)	U		2,192	1,144	1,048	1,507	837	670
xi) Nagarabavi (OG)	U		777	421	356	456	285	171
xii) Gurihodeyomaidana (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
Devarajivanahalli (NMCT)	U		56,659	29,095	27,564	27,167	15,076	12,091
Kalagondanahalli	U		52,358	26,994	25,364	32,821	18,301	14,520
i) Kalagondanahalli (NMCT)	U		35,405	18,263	17,142	21,742	12,149	9,593
ii) H B R I Stage (Including Pillanna Garden III Stage) (OG)	U		14,724	7,606	7,118	9,961	5,467	4,494
iii) Hennur (OG)	U		2,229	1,125	1,104	1,118	685	433

@ Spreads over two taluks, namely Bangalore North and Bangalore South. Hence shown separately under the district and not under any of the taluks.

Note : Bangalore (MC) and all Urban units appearing under Bangalore North and Bangalore South Taluks with the exception of Kadugodi (NMCT) of Bangalore South Taluk are components of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration. Figures for Bangalore Urban Agglomeration and its constitutent units are presented in the Annexure.

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yelahanka	U		48,802	26,735	22,067	32,669	19,867	12,802
i) Yelahanka (TMC)	U		22,767	12,038	10,729	14,180	8,368	5,812
ii) Yelahanka (OG)	U		11,311	5,818	5,493	8,456	4,595	3,861
iii) Hunasamaranahalli (OG)$	U		3,508	1,889	1,619	2,152	1,322	830
iv) Allalasandra (OG)	U		3,111	2,015	1,096	2,213	1,686	527
v) Puttanahalli (OG)	U		3,105	1,651	1,454	2,189	1,224	965
vi) Vaderapura (OG)	U		2,332	1,934	398	2,113	1,836	277
vii) Venkatala (OG)	U		1,940	1,004	936	935	572	363
viii) Suggatta (OG)$	U		681	361	320	426	260	166
ix) Shivanahalli (OG)	U		47	25	22	5	4	1
Dasarahalli	U		43,507	24,799	18,708	31,337	19,512	11,825
i) Dasarahalli (NMCT)	U		27,331	15,803	11,528	21,355	13,293	8,062
ii) Mallasandra (OG)	U		8,606	4,844	3,762	5,114	3,244	1,870
iii) K.G. Bagalakunte (OG)	U		4,611	2,460	2,151	2,892	1,744	1,148
iv) Chikkabidarakallu (OG) *x*	U		2,959	1,692	1,267	1,976	1,231	745
Kacharakanahalli	U		43,450	22,654	20,796	27,143	15,200	11,943
i) H R B R Layout (OG)	U		30,202	15,799	14,403	18,538	10,381	8,157
ii) Kacharakanahalli (NMCT)	U		13,248	6,855	6,393	8,605	4,819	3,786
B.E.L. Township	U		39,729	21,407	18,322	25,594	15,324	10,270
i) Doddabommasandra (OG)	U		8,366	4,713	3,653	6,256	3,902	2,354
ii) B.E.L. Township (NMCT)	U		7,820	4,005	3,815	6,829	3,635	3,194
iii) Kodagehalli (OG)	U		7,799	4,152	3,647	4,820	2,967	1,853
iv) Singapura (OG)	U		7,308	4,029	3,279	3,308	2,127	1,181
v) Ramachandrapura (OG)	U		3,411	1,870	1,541	2,206	1,388	818
vi) Md. Sabarapalya (Jarakabandekaval) (OG)	U		2,118	1,096	1,022	611	331	280
vii) Thindlu (OG)	U		1,801	956	845	1,010	634	376
viii) Narasipura (OG)	U		1,106	586	520	554	340	214
ix) Kodagehalli Plantation (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
Laggere	U		37,266	20,382	16,884	20,651	13,188	7,463
i) Laggere (NMCT)	U		25,221	13,616	11,605	13,958	8,740	5,218
ii) Hegganahalli (OG)	U		6,590	3,616	2,974	3,471	2,239	1,232
iii) Nallakadaranahalli (OG)	U		5,455	3,150	2,305	3,222	2,209	1,013
Sanguruvanahalli	U		32,674	17,709	14,965	19,822	12,260	7,562
i) Sanguruvanahalli (NMCT)	U		22,328	12,089	10,239	13,846	8,569	5,277
ii) Srigandadakaval (OG)	U		10,346	5,620	4,726	5,976	3,691	2,285

$ Transferred from Devanhalli Taluk to Bangalore North Taluk after 1981 Census.

x Transferred from Nelamangala Taluk to Bangalore North Taluk after 1981 Census.

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Peenya	U		28,937	16,498	12,439	19,746	12,637	7,109
i) Peenya (NMCT)	U		12,478	7,050	5,428	8,418	5,283	3,135
ii) Chokkasandra (OG)	U		9,427	5,558	3,869	6,667	4,395	2,272
iii) Peenya Plantation (OG)	U		5,285	2,930	2,355	3,692	2,325	1,367
iv) Nagasandra (OG)	U		1,747	960	787	969	634	335
Nagavara	U		22,671	11,742	10,929	13,665	7,651	6,014
i) H B R II Stage (OG)	U		16,455	8,482	7,973	10,299	5,688	4,611
ii) Nagavara (NMCT)	U		4,756	2,495	2,261	2,539	1,493	1,046
iii) Shampura (OG)	U		1,460	765	695	827	470	357
Hebbal	U		20,199	10,958	9,241	13,419	8,140	5,279
i) Hebbal (NMCT) *	U		11,095	6,115	4,980	7,990	4,795	3,195
ii) Amruthahalli (OG)	U		3,631	1,891	1,740	2,043	1,260	783
iii) Byatarayanapura (OG)	U		2,631	1,443	1,188	1,826	1,108	718
iv) Kothihosahalli (OG)	U		1,555	831	724	786	500	286
v) Kempapura (OG)	U		1,287	678	609	774	477	297
vi) Hebbal Amanikere (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
Lingarajapura (NMCT) *	U		17,503	9,023	8,480	13,671	7,373	6,298
Kamagondanahalli (NMCT)	U		12,175	6,846	5,329	7,986	5,091	2,895
H.M.T. Township	U		11,556	6,218	5,338	9,513	5,396	4,117
i) H.M.T. Township (NMCT)	U		8,203	4,330	3,873	6,735	3,760	2,975
ii) Gangammanagudipalya (Jarakabande Kaval) (OG)	U		3,353	1,888	1,465	2,778	1,636	1,142
Jalahalli (NMCT) (Excluding the areas under Bangalore (MC), B.E.L Township and H.M.T. Township)	U		10,851	6,129	4,722	8,213	5,089	3,124
Kavalbyrasandra (NMCT)	U		10,658	5,545	5,113	7,101	4,044	3,057
Geddalahalli (NMCT)	U		10,261	5,497	4,764	6,735	4,010	2,725
Byataguttepalya (NMCT)	U		8,685	4,556	4,129	6,260	3,487	2,773
H.M.T. Watch Factory Township (NMCT) *	U		2,675	1,386	1,289	1,648	933	715
3. Bangalore South Taluk	T		1,010,183	530,972	479,211	613,343	359,595	253,748
	R		292,102	152,381	139,721	140,983	86,743	54,240
	U		718,081	378,591	339,490	472,360	272,852	199,508
Outgrowths of Bangalore (MC)	U		399,405	210,518	188,887	262,555	151,345	111,210
i) B S K III Stage (OG)	U		92,515	48,896	43,619	66,841	37,915	28,926
ii) J P Nagar (OG)	U		40,267	21,020	19,247	28,637	16,039	12,598

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
iii) H A L III Stage (OG)	U		39,075	20,203	18,872	30,543	16,701	13,842
iv) B T M Scheme (OG)	U		36,445	19,360	17,085	23,570	13,573	9,997
v) Koramangala Layout (OG)	U		25,994	13,547	12,447	18,801	10,549	8,252
vi) Kadirenahalli (OG)	U		15,244	8,038	7,206	8,584	5,136	3,448
vii) Jakkasandra (OG)	U		14,139	7,460	6,679	9,254	5,463	3,791
viii) Binnamangala Manavarthekaval (OG)	U		10,500	5,480	5,020	6,274	3,669	2,605
ix) Kengeri Satellite Town (OG)	U		9,649	5,041	4,608	7,666	4,233	3,433
x) Kengeri (OG)	U		8,440	4,395	4,045	4,999	2,941	2,058
xi) Hongasandra (OG)	U		8,243	4,341	3,902	4,421	2,708	1,713
xii) Bommanahalli (OG)	U		7,305	3,965	3,340	4,120	2,494	1,626
xiii) Sarakkikere (OG)	U		7,258	3,967	3,291	4,601	2,800	1,801
xiv) Hosakerehalli (OG)	U		6,454	3,390	3,064	3,728	2,245	1,483
xv) Yelachenahalli (OG)	U		6,264	3,330	2,934	3,431	2,013	1,418
xvi) Bilekahalli (OG)	U		5,903	3,213	2,690	3,436	2,138	1,298
xvii) Singasandra (OG)	U		5,031	2,651	2,380	2,672	1,618	1,054
xviii) Nayandahalli (OG)	U		4,879	2,619	2,260	2,544	1,630	914
xix) Rupena Agrahara (OG)	U		4,879	2,549	2,330	2,192	1,375	817
xx) Jaraganahalli (OG)	U		4,421	2,288	2,133	1,306	826	480
xxi) Chikkalasandra (OG)	U		4,219	2,256	1,963	2,433	1,457	976
xxii) Ittamadu (OG)	U		4,113	2,163	1,950	2,283	1,352	931
xxiii) Hulimavu (OG)	U		4,076	2,164	1,912	2,172	1,340	832
xxiv) Agara (OG)	U		3,974	2,067	1,907	2,079	1,251	828
xxv) Pantharapalya (OG)	U		3,763	2,042	1,721	2,213	1,356	857
xxvi) Yellukunte (OG)	U		3,409	1,859	1,550	1,447	929	518
xxvii) Nagadevanahalli (OG)	U		3,290	1,683	1,607	1,339	787	552
xxviii) Channasandra (OG)	U		3,214	1,842	1,372	2,092	1,398	694
xxix) Kenchanahalli (OG)	U		2,859	1,529	1,330	1,768	1,063	705
xxx) Arakere (OG)	U		2,573	1,409	1,164	1,377	858	519
xxxi) Valagerahalli (OG) (Excluding Kengeri Satellite Town)	U		2,403	1,240	1,163	1,119	693	426
xxxii) Kathriguppe (OG)	U		2,093	1,071	1,022	1,280	740	540
xxxiii) Puttenahalli (OG)	U		1,983	1,038	945	1,104	668	436
xxxiv) Halagevadarahalli (OG)	U		1,637	863	774	754	471	283
xxxv) Patnagere (OG)	U		1,096	587	509	660	403	257
xxxvi) Mylasandra (OG)	U		957	511	446	356	245	111
xxxvii) Venkoji Rao Khane (OG)	U		393	208	185	190	109	81
xxxviii) Hosur Sarajapura Layout (OG)	U		170	83	87	145	76	69
xxxix) Bikasipura (OG)	U		145	76	69	72	44	28
xl) Madivala (OG)	U		133	74	59	52	39	13
xli) Choodenapura (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
H.A. Sanitary Board	U		98,537	52,363	46,174	64,777	38,017	26,760
i) H.A. Sanitary Board (SB) (Excluding H.A.L. Township)	U		81,257	43,013	38,244	54,578	31,817	22,761
ii) Munnekolala (OG)	U		5,359	2,837	2,522	3,106	1,880	1,226
iii) White Field (OG)	U		3,665	2,138	1,527	2,726	1,684	1,042
iv) Pattandur (OG)	U		2,557	1,344	1,213	1,556	900	656
v) Kundalahalli (OG)	U		1,895	976	919	655	432	223

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
vi) Nallurahalli (OG)	U		1,258	670	588	619	400	219
vii) Chinnappanahalli (OG)	U		1,219	665	554	733	429	304
viii) Sonnenahalli (OG)	U		739	413	326	331	217	114
ix) A E C S Layout (OG)	U		588	307	281	473	258	215
x) Srinivasapura (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
I.T.I. Notified Area	U		71,563	37,503	34,060	49,044	28,050	20,994
i) I.T.I. Notified Area (NAC) @	U		58,783	30,740	28,043	42,136	23,697	18,439
ii) Hoodi (OG)	U		7,763	4,121	3,642	3,871	2,527	1,344
iii) Battarahalli (OG) ϕ	U		2,581	1,383	1,198	1,789	1,064	725
iv) Medihalli (OG) ϕ	U		2,050	1,052	998	1,068	650	418
v) Kodigehalli (OG)	U		386	207	179	180	112	68
Koramangala	U		37,694	19,815	17,879	19,569	11,639	7,930
i) Koramangala (NMCT)	U		26,176	13,576	12,600	11,514	6,990	4,524
ii) Ejipura (OG)	U		9,901	5,350	4,551	7,319	4,186	3,133
iii) Srinivagilu (OG)	U		1,617	889	728	736	463	273
Vijinapura (NMCT)	U		21,468	11,144	10,324	13,852	7,801	6,051
Banasavadi	U		20,917	10,944	9,973	13,127	7,535	5,592
i) O M B R Layout (OG)	U		11,400	5,952	5,448	7,541	4,390	3,151
ii) East of N G E F Layout (OG)	U		4,834	2,536	2,298	2,670	1,446	1,224
iii) Banasavadi (NMCT)	U		4,683	2,456	2,227	2,916	1,699	1,217
Byatarayanapura (B.Narayanapura) (NMCT)	U		18,045	9,610	8,435	13,847	7,974	5,873
H.A.L. Township (NMCT)	U		15,148	7,826	7,322	13,056	7,008	6,048
Baiyyappanahalli (Vimanapura)	U		14,862	7,848	7,014	9,014	5,333	3,681
i) Baiyyappanahalli (Vimanapura) (NMCT)	U		14,862	7,848	7,014	9,014	5,333	3,681
ii) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthekaval (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
Mahadevapura (NMCT)	U		7,935	4,329	3,606	4,907	3,076	1,831
Benniganahalli (NMCT)	U		5,502	2,957	2,545	3,553	2,117	1,436
Kadugodi (NMCT) ϕ	U		7,005	3,734	3,271	5,059	2,957	2,102
2. Bangalore Rural District	T	5,815	1,664,315	853,598	810,717	710,756	444,294	266,462
	R		1,361,316	696,971	664,345	536,001	344,425	191,576
	U		302,999	156,627	146,372	174,755	99,869	74,886

ϕ Transferred from Hoskote Taluk to Bangalore South Taluk after 1981 Census.

@ After the 1981 Census, two Census Towns and one outgrowth namely, Kadenahalli (M), Krishnarajapura (P) and Dyavasandra (OG) were merged with I.T.I. Notified Area (NAC).

Supplement Table - 1

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Channapatna Taluk	T		238,060	121,349	116,711	99,204	61,675	37,529
	R		182,850	93,064	89,786	66,303	43,513	22,790
	U		55,210	28,285	26,925	32,901	18,162	14,739
Channapatna (TMC)	U		55,210	28,285	26,925	32,901	18,162	14,739
2. Devanhalli Taluk	T		160,090	82,000	78,090	70,710	44,426	26,284
	R		117,713	60,097	57,616	48,640	31,276	17,364
	U		42,377	21,903	20,474	22,070	13,150	8,920
Devanhalli (TMC)	U		18,223	9,458	8,765	9,611	5,787	3,824
Vijayapura (TMC)	U		24,154	12,445	11,709	12,459	7,363	5,096
3. Dodballapur Taluk	T		223,753	114,729	109,024	109,943	68,057	41,886
	R		169,285	86,485	82,800	77,088	49,079	28,009
	U		54,468	28,244	26,224	32,855	18,978	13,877
Dodballapur (TMC)	U		54,468	28,244	26,224	32,855	18,978	13,877
4. Hoskote Taluk	T		187,888	96,704	91,184	86,157	52,662	33,495
	R		162,372	83,555	78,817	70,166	43,675	26,491
	U		25,516	13,149	12,367	15,991	8,987	7,004
Hoskote (TMC)	U		25,516	13,149	12,367	15,991	8,987	7,004
5. Kanakapura Taluk	T		313,324	162,527	150,797	108,021	69,832	38,189
	R		275,487	142,890	132,597	87,379	57,788	29,591
	U		37,837	19,637	18,200	20,642	12,044	8,598
Kanakapura (TMC)	U		37,837	19,637	18,200	20,642	12,044	8,598
6. Magadi Taluk	T		192,928	97,662	95,266	80,027	50,839	29,188
	R		173,307	87,527	85,780	69,250	44,543	24,707
	U		19,621	10,135	9,486	10,777	6,296	4,481
Magadi (TMC)	U		19,621	10,135	9,486	10,777	6,296	4,481
7. Nelamangala Taluk	T		142,946	72,699	70,247	71,679	44,171	27,508
	R		125,387	63,616	61,771	59,054	37,123	21,931
	U		17,559	9,083	8,476	12,625	7,048	5,577
Nelamangala (MP)	U		17,559	9,083	8,476	12,625	7,048	5,577
8. Ramanagaram Taluk	T		205,326	105,928	99,398	85,015	52,632	32,383
	R		154,915	79,737	75,178	58,121	37,428	20,693
	U		50,411	26,191	24,220	26,894	15,204	11,690
Ramanagaram (TMC)	U		50,411	26,191	24,220	26,894	15,204	11,690

Supplement Table - 1

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3 . Belgaum District	T	13,415	3,521,409	1,797,241	1,724,168	1,552,780	993,206	559,574
	R		2,680,606	1,363,840	1,316,766	1,026,420	685,108	341,312
	U		840,803	433,401	407,402	526,360	308,098	218,262
1. Athni Taluk	T		380,806	195,715	185,091	151,582	99,102	52,480
	R		348,770	179,450	169,320	132,927	88,038	44,889
	U		32,036	16,265	15,771	18,655	11,064	7,591
Athni (TMC)	U		32,036	16,265	15,771	18,655	11,064	7,591
2. Belgaum Taluk	T		673,841	347,663	326,178	394,015	234,248	159,767
	R		272,222	138,568	133,654	115,620	74,936	40,684
	U		401,619	209,095	192,524	278,395	159,312	119,083
Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	U		401,619	209,095	192,524	278,395	159,312	119,083
a) Belgaum	U		368,425	190,656	177,769	256,141	145,687	110,454
i) Belgaum (MC)	U		325,639	168,636	157,003	232,769	131,515	101,254
ii) Kakati (OG)	U		9,556	4,995	4,561	5,479	3,305	2,174
iii) Kangrali (BK) (OG)	U		5,922	3,020	2,902	3,237	1,994	1,243
iv) Kangrali (KH) (OG)	U		6,145	3,099	3,046	3,909	2,275	1,634
v) Benakanahalli (OG)	U		4,789	2,402	2,387	2,223	1,396	827
vi) Belgaum (OG)	U		824	418	406	560	307	253
vii) Peeranawadi (OG)	U		8,495	4,437	4,058	4,347	2,704	1,643
viii) Matche (OG)	U		7,055	3,649	3,406	3,617	2,191	1,426
b) Belgaum Cantonment	U		23,912	13,467	10,445	15,760	9,847	5,913
c) Hindalge (NMCT)	U		9,282	4,972	4,310	6,494	3,778	2,716
3. Chikodi Taluk	T		486,046	248,608	237,438	242,372	154,072	88,300
	R		391,559	200,456	191,103	183,006	118,840	64,166
	U		94,487	48,152	46,335	59,366	35,232	24,134
Chikodi (TMC)	U		27,273	14,096	13,177	17,665	10,290	7,375
Nipani (CMC)	U		51,622	26,029	25,593	33,553	19,684	13,869
Sadalgi (TMC)	U		15,592	8,027	7,565	8,148	5,258	2,890
4. Gokak Taluk	T		440,000	223,628	216,372	159,954	107,831	52,123
	R		327,946	166,428	161,518	102,361	72,828	29,533
	U		112,054	57,200	54,854	57,593	35,003	22,590
Dhupadal (NMCT)	U		7,451	3,703	3,748	3,911	2,241	1,670
Gokak (TMC)	U		52,037	26,562	25,475	29,730	17,590	12,140
Gokak Falls (NAC)	U		11,121	5,740	5,381	7,235	4,309	2,926
Konnur (TMC)	U		14,936	7,667	7,269	7,640	4,793	2,847
Mudalgi (TMC)	U		26,509	13,528	12,981	9,077	6,070	3,007

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Hukeri Taluk	T		307,688	155,929	151,759	123,867	81,415	42,452
	R		258,701	130,739	127,962	95,508	64,349	31,159
	U		48,987	25,190	23,797	28,359	17,066	11,293
Hidkal (NMCT)	U		4,355	2,255	2,100	2,879	1,693	1,186
Hukeri (TMC)	U		17,395	8,963	8,432	8,810	5,411	3,399
Sankeshwar (TMC)	U		27,237	13,972	13,265	16,670	9,962	6,708
6. Khanapur Taluk	T		213,891	107,200	106,691	95,826	60,481	35,345
	R		192,574	96,303	96,271	82,310	52,636	29,674
	U		21,317	10,897	10,420	13,516	7,845	5,671
Khanapur (TMC)	U		14,728	7,565	7,163	9,531	5,526	4,005
Londa (NMCT)	U		6,589	3,332	3,257	3,985	2,319	1,666
7. Parasgad Taluk	T		273,177	138,743	134,434	101,819	68,659	33,160
	R		240,041	121,856	118,185	84,544	58,105	26,439
	U		33,136	16,887	16,249	17,275	10,554	6,721
Saundatti-Yellamma (TMC)	U		33,136	16,887	16,249	17,275	10,554	6,721
8. Raybag Taluk	T		234,183	120,974	113,209	76,782	51,424	25,358
	R		200,578	103,590	96,988	60,530	41,676	18,854
	U		33,605	17,384	16,221	16,252	9,748	6,504
Kudachi (TMC)	U		21,193	10,900	10,293	8,938	5,369	3,569
Raybag (TMC)	U		12,412	6,484	5,928	7,314	4,379	2,935
9. Ramdurg Taluk	T		201,789	102,140	99,649	75,219	51,453	23,766
	R		172,139	87,085	85,054	58,219	41,061	17,158
	U		29,650	15,055	14,595	17,000	10,392	6,608
Ramdurg (TMC)	U		29,650	15,055	14,595	17,000	10,392	6,608
10. Sampgaon Taluk	T		309,988	156,641	153,347	131,344	84,521	46,823
	R		276,076	139,365	136,711	111,395	72,639	38,756
	U		33,912	17,276	16,636	19,949	11,882	8,067
Bailhongal (TMC)	U		33,912	17,276	16,636	19,949	11,882	8,067
4 . Bellary District	T	9,885	1,886,714	959,485	927,229	702,043	459,017	243,026
	R		1,321,931	669,417	652,514	408,456	281,174	127,282
	U		564,783	290,068	274,715	293,587	177,843	115,744
1. Bellary Taluk	T		495,281	253,016	242,265	206,441	132,054	74,387
	R		249,523	126,161	123,362	65,580	47,857	17,723
	U		245,758	126,855	118,903	140,861	84,197	56,664
Bellary (CMC)	U		245,758	126,855	118,903	140,861	84,197	56,664

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Hadagalli Taluk	T		146,778	74,172	72,606	55,567	36,413	19,154
	R		128,065	64,609	63,456	47,018	31,252	15,766
	U		18,713	9,563	9,150	8,549	5,161	3,388
Hadagalli (TMC)	U		18,713	9,563	9,150	8,549	5,161	3,388
3. Hagaribommanahalli Taluk	T		134,687	67,603	67,084	50,515	33,326	17,189
	R		134,687	67,603	67,084	50,515	33,326	17,189
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Harapanahalli Taluk	T		233,405	119,228	114,177	80,885	53,457	27,428
	R		199,266	101,513	97,753	66,173	44,463	21,710
	U		34,139	17,715	16,424	14,712	8,994	5,718
Harapanahalli (TMC)	U		34,139	17,715	16,424	14,712	8,994	5,718
5. Hospet Taluk	T		312,788	159,295	153,493	129,106	81,404	47,702
	R		125,612	63,695	61,917	34,682	23,968	10,714
	U		187,176	95,600	91,576	94,424	57,436	36,988
Hospet Urban Agglomeration	U		134,935	69,116	65,819	72,367	43,475	28,892
a) Amaravati (TMC)	U		20,606	10,569	10,037	12,060	7,167	4,893
b) Hospet	U		114,329	58,547	55,782	60,307	36,308	23,999
i) Hospet (CMC)	U		96,499	49,273	47,226	52,192	31,231	20,961
ii) Hospet (OG)	U		6,926	3,613	3,313	4,164	2,408	1,756
iii) Ananthaseyanagudi (OG)	U		5,031	2,647	2,384	2,552	1,641	911
iv) Sankalapura (OG)	U		1,658	861	797	295	235	60
v) Kariganur (OG)	U		4,215	2,153	2,062	1,104	793	311
Kamalapuram (TMC)	U		20,460	10,388	10,072	7,590	4,844	2,746
Kampli (TMC)	U		31,781	16,096	15,685	14,467	9,117	5,350
6. Kudligi Taluk	T		219,037	111,441	107,596	79,935	53,303	26,632
	R		199,930	101,482	98,448	68,012	46,108	21,904
	U		19,107	9,959	9,148	11,923	7,195	4,728
Kotturu (TMC)	U		19,107	9,959	9,148	11,923	7,195	4,728
7. Sandur Taluk	T		156,188	79,940	76,248	51,590	35,108	16,482
	R		146,414	74,898	71,516	45,134	31,352	13,782
	U		9,774	5,042	4,732	6,456	3,756	2,700
Deogiri (NMCT)	U		3,396	1,745	1,651	1,783	1,129	654
Donimalai Township (NMCT) *	U		6,378	3,297	3,081	4,673	2,627	2,046

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Siraguppa Taluk	T		188,550	94,790	93,760	48,004	33,952	14,052
	R		138,434	69,456	68,978	31,342	22,848	8,494
	U		50,116	25,334	24,782	16,662	11,104	5,558
Siraguppa (TMC)	U		31,339	16,022	15,317	12,060	7,730	4,330
Tekkalakote (TMC)	U		18,777	9,312	9,465	4,602	3,374	1,228
5 . Bidar District	T	5,448	1,252,333	640,973	611,360	456,311	305,086	151,225
	R		1,008,277	512,481	495,796	318,168	220,658	97,510
	U		244,056	128,492	115,564	138,143	84,428	53,715
1. Aurad Taluk	T		209,687	106,676	103,011	66,225	45,167	21,058
	R		209,687	106,676	103,011	66,225	45,167	21,058
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Basavakalyan Taluk	T		246,034	124,714	121,320	85,143	58,029	27,114
	R		203,322	102,527	100,795	65,091	45,337	19,754
	U		42,712	22,187	20,525	20,052	12,692	7,360
Basavakalyan (TMC)	U		42,712	22,187	20,525	20,052	12,692	7,360
3. Bhalki Taluk	T		222,539	113,783	108,756	84,279	57,330	26,949
	R		195,662	99,221	96,441	69,999	47,926	22,073
	U		26,877	14,562	12,315	14,280	9,404	4,876
Bhalki (TMC)	U		26,877	14,562	12,315	14,280	9,404	4,876
4. Bidar Taluk	T		329,866	171,445	158,421	137,263	88,045	49,218
	R		199,062	102,080	96,982	55,185	39,043	16,142
	U		130,804	69,365	61,439	82,078	49,002	33,076
Bidar Urban Agglomeration	U		130,804	69,365	61,439	82,078	49,002	33,076
i) Bidar (CMC)	U		107,542	56,996	50,546	71,207	42,008	29,199
ii) Chidri (OG)	U		6,741	3,595	3,146	3,174	1,984	1,190
iii) Seri-Champa (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
iv) Mailur (OG)	U		7,601	3,982	3,619	3,390	2,220	1,170
v) Kumbarwada (OG)	U		2,417	1,290	1,127	1,157	745	412
vi) Haladkeri (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
vii) Jangalkoi (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
viii) Mohilat-e-Gairabi (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
ix) Aliabad (OG)	U		1,274	696	578	423	293	130
x) Baghe-E-Karanja (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
xi) Guller Haveli (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
xii) Nowbad (OG)	U		5,229	2,806	2,423	2,727	1,752	975
5. Homnabad Taluk	T		244,207	124,355	119,852	83,401	56,515	26,886
	R		200,544	101,977	98,567	61,668	43,185	18,483
	U		43,663	22,378	21,285	21,733	13,330	8,403
Chitgoppa (TMC)	U		18,088	9,134	8,954	8,149	4,991	3,158
Homnabad (TMC)	U		25,575	13,244	12,331	13,584	8,339	5,245

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6 . Bijapur District	T	17,069	2,918,829	1,485,365	1,433,464	1,333,860	852,160	481,700
	R		2,230,510	1,132,375	1,098,135	937,222	612,365	324,857
	U		688,319	352,990	335,329	396,638	239,795	156,843
Almatti-Sitimani Notified Area (NAC)@	U		4,594	2,402	2,192	3,331	1,932	1,399
Mahalingpur (TMC) @@	U		26,047	13,005	13,042	12,828	7,860	4,968
1. Badami Taluk	T		256,285	128,275	128,010	123,603	78,439	45,164
	R		187,272	93,691	93,581	84,855	54,766	30,089
	U		69,013	34,584	34,429	38,748	23,673	15,075
Badami (TMC)	U		19,919	10,115	9,804	11,438	6,997	4,441
Guledagudda (TMC)	U		33,896	16,943	16,953	19,606	11,937	7,669
Kerur (TMC)	U		15,198	7,526	7,672	7,704	4,739	2,965
2. Bagalkot Taluk	T		208,354	105,728	102,626	104,955	66,961	37,994
	R		131,535	65,611	65,924	55,501	37,182	18,319
	U		76,819	40,117	36,702	49,454	29,779	19,675
Bagalkot (CMC)	U		76,819	40,117	36,702	49,454	29,779	19,675
3. Basavana Bagevadi Taluk	T		254,734	129,414	125,320	116,277	74,644	41,633
	R		231,686	117,626	114,060	105,512	67,788	37,724
	U		23,048	11,788	11,260	10,765	6,856	
Basavana Bagevadi (TMC)	U		23,048	11,788	11,260	10,765	6,856	3,909
4. Bijapur Taluk	T		472,478	244,308	228,170	227,107	142,521	84,586
	R		279,440	144,127	135,313	104,312	69,861	34,451
	U		193,038	100,181	92,857	122,795	72,660	50,135
Bijapur Urban Agglomeration	U		193,038	100,181	92,857	122,795	72,660	50,135
i) Bijapur (CMC)	U		186,846	96,909	89,937	119,978	70,779	49,199
ii) Mahal Bagayat (OG)	U		6,192	3,272	2,920	2,817	1,881	936
5. Bilgi Taluk	T		118,810	59,327	59,483	46,508	31,037	15,471
	R		118,810	59,327	59,483	46,508	31,037	15,471
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hungund Taluk	T		245,076	122,469	122,607	115,218	75,472	39,746
	R		189,600	94,434	95,166	85,599	56,896	28,703
	U		55,476	28,035	27,441	29,619	18,576	11,043
Hungund (TMC)	U		15,391	7,799	7,592	8,827	5,501	3,326
Ilkal (TMC)	U		40,085	20,236	19,849	20,792	13,075	7,717

@ Spreads over two taluks, namely, Bagalkot and Basavana Bagevadi. Hence shown separately under the district and not under any of the taluks.

@@ Mahalingapur spreads over two taluks namely, Mudhol and Jamkhandi. Hence shown separately under the district and not under any of the taluks.

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Indi Taluk	T		302,683	156,396	146,287	148,233	91,282	56,951
	R		277,564	143,294	134,270	135,032	83,266	51,766
	U		25,119	13,102	12,017	13,201	8,016	5,185
Indi (TMC)	U		25,119	13,102	12,017	13,201	8,016	5,185
8. Jamkhandi Taluk	T		338,704	172,314	166,390	131,699	85,275	46,424
	R		212,654	108,453	104,201	65,505	45,018	20,487
	U		126,050	63,861	62,189	66,194	40,257	25,937
Jamkhandi (TMC)	U		48,111	24,194	23,917	26,693	15,873	10,820
Rabkavi-Banhatti (TMC)	U		60,607	30,878	29,729	31,225	19,255	11,970
Terdal (TMC)	U		17,332	8,789	8,543	8,276	5,129	3,147
9. Muddebihal Taluk	T		218,837	110,038	108,799	94,990	63,738	31,252
	R		176,961	88,567	88,394	70,685	49,128	21,557
	U		41,876	21,471	20,405	24,305	14,610	9,695
Muddebihal (TMC)	U		20,019	10,347	9,672	12,034	7,066	4,968
Talikota (TMC)	U		21,857	11,124	10,733	12,271	7,544	4,727
10. Mudhol Taluk	T		194,293	98,345	95,948	75,575	48,313	27,262
	R		163,222	82,557	80,665	59,618	38,672	20,946
	U		31,071	15,788	15,283	15,957	9,641	6,316
Mudhol (TMC)	U		31,071	15,788	15,283	15,957	9,641	6,316
11. Sindgi Taluk	T		277,934	143,344	134,590	133,536	84,686	48,850
	R		261,766	134,688	127,078	124,095	78,751	45,344
	U		16,168	8,656	7,512	9,441	5,935	3,506
Sindgi (TMC)	U		16,168	8,656	7,512	9,441	5,935	3,506
7.Chikmagalur District	T	7,201	1,016,980	513,987	502,993	532,134	310,845	221,289
	R		845,277	425,471	419,806	415,652	246,053	169,599
	U		171,703	88,516	83,187	116,482	64,792	51,690
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	T		253,598	128,945	124,653	136,465	79,319	57,146
	R		192,784	97,490	95,294	92,046	54,997	37,049
	U		60,814	31,455	29,359	44,419	24,322	20,097
Chikmagalur (CMC)	U		60,814	31,455	29,359	44,419	24,322	20,097
2. Kadur Taluk	T		259,905	131,480	128,425	127,002	76,988	50,014
	R		214,423	108,197	106,226	100,185	61,799	38,386
	U		45,482	23,283	22,199	26,817	15,189	11,628
Birur (TMC)	U		20,098	10,157	9,941	11,715	6,629	5,086
Kadur (TMC)	U		25,384	13,126	12,258	15,102	8,560	6,542

Supplement Table - 1

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Koppa Taluk	T		80,461	39,951	40,510	46,699	26,010	20,689
	R		75,445	37,440	38,005	42,738	23,921	18,817
	U		5,016	2,511	2,505	3,961	2,089	1,872
Koppa (MP)	U		5,016	2,511	2,505	3,961	2,089	1,872
4. Mudigere Taluk	T		129,029	65,015	64,014	63,136	36,748	26,388
	R		113,438	56,744	56,694	51,939	30,401	21,538
	U		15,591	8,271	7,320	11,197	6,347	4,850
Kudremukh Notified Area (NAC) $	U		7,792	4,243	3,549	5,485	3,192	2,293
Mudigere (MP)	U		7,799	4,028	3,771	5,712	3,155	2,557
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	T		56,136	28,046	28,090	31,881	17,552	14,329
	R		49,612	24,669	24,943	27,220	14,999	12,221
	U		6,524	3,377	3,147	4,661	2,553	2,108
Narasimharajapura (MP)	U		6,524	3,377	3,147	4,661	2,553	2,108
6. Sringeri Taluk	T		33,249	16,446	16,803	21,429	11,626	9,803
	R		29,106	14,369	14,737	18,124	9,908	8,216
	U		4,143	2,077	2,066	3,305	1,718	1,587
Sringeri (MP)	U		4,143	2,077	2,066	3,305	1,718	1,587
7. Tarikere Taluk	T		204,602	104,104	100,498	105,522	62,602	42,920
	R		170,469	86,562	83,907	83,400	50,028	33,372
	U		34,133	17,542	16,591	22,122	12,574	9,548
Ajjampura (MP)	U		8,758	4,485	4,273	5,220	2,978	2,242
Tarikere (TMC)	U		25,375	13,057	12,318	16,902	9,596	7,306
8 . Chitradurga District	T	10,852	2,178,252	1,120,229	1,058,023	1,011,018	627,629	383,389
	R		1,589,754	812,662	777,092	641,558	414,059	227,499
	U		588,498	307,567	280,931	369,460	213,570	155,890
1. Challakere Taluk	T		279,318	143,639	135,679	102,244	67,975	34,269
	R		240,891	123,532	117,359	80,384	54,893	25,491
	U		38,427	20,107	18,320	21,860	13,082	8,778
Challakere (TMC)	U		38,427	20,107	18,320	21,860	13,082	8,778
2. Chitradurga Taluk	T		321,026	166,218	154,808	169,782	103,795	65,987
	R		217,681	112,202	105,479	99,613	63,933	35,680
	U		103,345	54,016	49,329	70,169	39,862	30,307
Chitradurga Urban Agglomeration	U		103,345	54,016	49,329	70,169	39,862	30,307
i) Chitradurga (CMC)	U		87,053	45,500	41,553	60,146	33,988	26,158
ii) Kelagote (OG)	U		10,621	5,598	5,023	7,477	4,234	3,243
iii) Medehalli (OG)	U		5,671	2,918	2,753	2,546	1,640	906

$ Formerly, Kudremukh Mines Area

Supplement Table - 1

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Davangere Taluk	T		513,779	266,587	247,192	277,452	164,849	112,603
	R		221,445	113,470	107,975	95,980	59,690	36,290
	U		292,334	153,117	139,217	181,472	105,159	76,313
Davangere Urban Agglomeration	U		287,114	150,418	136,696	178,386	103,317	75,069
i) Davangere (CMC)	U		265,971	139,466	126,505	167,122	96,628	70,494
ii) Shyabanuru (OG)	U		8,100	4,238	3,862	4,671	2,727	1,944
iii) Nittuvalli (OG)	U		5,652	2,917	2,735	3,219	1,913	1,306
iv) Avaragere (OG)	U		7,391	3,797	3,594	3,374	2,049	1,325
Mayakonda (MP)	U		5,220	2,699	2,521	3,086	1,842	1,244
4. Harihar Taluk	T		216,449	111,812	104,637	102,076	62,238	39,838
	R		149,789	77,215	72,574	60,303	38,449	21,854
	U		66,660	34,597	32,063	41,773	23,789	17,984
Harihar (TMC)	U		66,660	34,597	32,063	41,773	23,789	17,984
5. Hiriyur Taluk	T		228,561	116,613	111,948	96,806	61,615	35,191
	R		191,069	97,318	93,751	75,250	49,034	26,216
	U		37,492	19,295	18,197	21,556	12,581	8,975
Hiriyur (TMC)	U		37,492	19,295	18,197	21,556	12,581	8,975
6. Holalkere Taluk	T		179,071	91,088	87,983	84,025	51,917	32,108
	R		166,852	84,670	82,182	76,357	47,470	28,887
	U		12,219	6,418	5,801	7,668	4,447	3,221
Holalkere (MP)	U		12,219	6,418	5,801	7,668	4,447	3,221
7. Hosdurga Taluk	T		199,819	101,158	98,661	87,440	54,927	32,513
	R		182,566	92,240	90,326	76,426	48,673	27,753
	U		17,253	8,918	8,335	11,014	6,254	4,760
Hosdurga (MP)	U		17,253	8,918	8,335	11,014	6,254	4,760
8. Jagalur Taluk	T		136,726	69,895	66,831	57,887	37,276	20,611
	R		124,628	63,333	61,295	49,559	32,222	17,337
	U		12,098	6,562	5,536	8,328	5,054	3,274
Jagalur (MP)	U		12,098	6,562	5,536	8,328	5,054	3,274
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	T		103,503	53,219	50,284	33,306	23,037	10,269
	R		94,833	48,682	46,151	27,686	19,695	7,991
	U		8,670	4,537	4,133	5,620	3,342	2,278
Molakalmuru (MP)	U		8,670	4,537	4,133	5,620	3,342	2,278

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.Dakshin Kannad District	T	8,441	2,692,123	1,304,844	1,387,279	1,763,663	943,264	820,399
	R		1,930,021	924,115	1,005,906	1,198,140	640,304	557,836
	U		762,102	380,729	381,373	565,523	302,960	262,563
1. Bantval Taluk	T		322,785	159,690	163,095	196,490	110,412	86,078
	R		278,235	137,542	140,693	167,717	94,300	73,417
	U		44,550	22,148	22,402	28,773	16,112	12,661
Bantval (TMC)	U		34,309	16,972	17,337	22,822	12,604	10,218
Pudu (NMCT)	U		10,241	5,176	5,065	5,951	3,508	2,443
2. Beltangadi Taluk	T		211,099	104,165	106,934	124,808	69,127	55,681
	R		211,099	104,165	106,934	124,808	69,127	55,681
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Karkal Taluk	T		278,864	129,988	148,876	182,456	91,929	90,527
	R		238,890	109,913	128,977	152,201	75,712	76,489
	U		39,974	20,075	19,899	30,255	16,217	14,038
Karkal (TMC)	U		24,107	12,251	11,856	18,496	9,984	8,512
Mudbidri (TMC) *	U		15,867	7,824	8,043	11,759	6,233	5,526
4. Kundapura Taluk $	T		351,433	163,150	188,283	198,961	107,068	91,893
	R		292,019	134,322	157,697	160,419	86,327	74,092
	U		59,414	28,828	30,586	38,542	20,741	17,801
Bainduru (TMC) *	U		16,488	7,762	8,726	9,346	5,056	4,290
Gangoli (NMCT)	U		12,332	6,038	6,294	7,760	4,232	3,528
Hosangadi Colony (NMCT)	U		2,117	1,094	1,023	1,534	839	695
Kundapura (TMC) $	U		28,477	13,934	14,543	19,902	10,614	9,288
5. Mangalore Taluk	T		670,467	330,187	340,280	485,560	257,785	227,775
	R		230,582	110,852	119,730	153,005	81,107	71,898
	U		439,885	219,335	220,550	332,555	176,678	155,877
Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	U		425,785	212,581	213,204	322,443	171,492	150,951
(a) Mangalore	U		280,679	139,624	141,055	218,432	114,653	103,779
i) Mangalore (MC) @	U		272,819	135,694	137,125	213,677	111,982	101,695
ii) Bengre Area (OG) ϕ	U		7,860	3,930	3,930	4,755	2,671	2,084
(b) Ullal (NMCT)	U		31,131	15,305	15,826	21,035	11,362	9,673
(c) Someshwar (NMCT)	U		15,298	7,563	7,735	11,193	5,978	5,215
(d) Peramunnuru (NMCT) *	U		9,743	4,832	4,911	6,524	3,574	2,950

$ Formerly Coondapur.

@ The following urban units of 1981 census now form part of Mangalore (MC).
Towns:- 1) Mangalore (M) 2) Kankanady (P) 3) Derebail (P) 4) Padavu (M) 5) Alpe (P) and 6) Kavuru (P).
Outgrowths:- 1) Boloor (OG) 2) Kadri (OG) 3) Jeppinamogru (OG) 4) Maroli (OG) and 5) Bangrakulur (OG).

ϕ Casba Bazar and Mangalore Thota which were treated as outgrowths at the 1981 census are now deleted. The areas covered under the nomenclature Casba Bazar and Mangalore Thota previously are infact locally referred to as "Bengre Area". As reported by the local authorities Bengre Area does not form part of any revenue village.

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(e) Kotekara (NMCT) *	U		9,719	4,789	4,930	6,922	3,680	3,242
(f) Bajal (NMCT)	U		8,145	4,076	4,069	5,459	2,989	2,470
(g) Kannur (NMCT)	U		6,220	3,144	3,076	3,826	2,194	1,632
(h) New Mangalore Port	U		8,928	4,707	4,221	6,714	3,801	2,913
i) New Mangalore Port (NMCT)	U		3,501	1,936	1,565	2,901	1,663	1,238
ii) Tannirubavi (OG)	U		909	463	446	598	337	261
iii) Panambur (OG)	U		1,405	741	664	960	567	393
iv) Baikampady (OG)	U		3,113	1,567	1,546	2,255	1,234	1,021
(i) Suratkal	U		55,922	28,541	27,381	42,338	23,261	19,077
i) Suratkal (TMC) *	U		22,634	11,937	10,697	17,585	9,941	7,644
ii) Kulai (OG)	U		9,606	4,850	4,756	7,369	3,971	3,398
iii) Hosabettu (OG)	U		5,203	2,566	2,637	4,170	2,185	1,985
iv) Katipalla (OG)	U		18,479	9,188	9,291	13,214	7,164	6,050
Mulki (TMC)	U		14,100	6,754	7,346	10,112	5,186	4,926
6. Puttur Taluk	T		237,091	119,802	117,289	148,010	83,698	64,312
	R		204,511	102,339	102,172	123,685	69,747	53,938
	U		32,580	17,463	15,117	24,325	13,951	10,374
Kemminji (NMCT)	U		6,779	3,549	3,230	4,842	2,762	2,080
Puttur (TMC)	U		25,801	13,914	11,887	19,483	11,189	8,294
7. Sulya Taluk	T		124,734	63,346	61,388	82,289	45,779	36,510
	R		124,734	63,346	61,388	82,289	45,779	36,510
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Udupi Taluk	T		495,650	234,516	261,134	345,089	177,466	167,623
	R		349,951	161,636	188,315	234,016	118,205	115,811
	U		145,699	72,880	72,819	111,073	59,261	51,812
Mallar (NMCT)	U		5,776	2,705	3,071	4,122	2,041	2,081
Saligram (TMC) *	U		14,019	6,336	7,683	8,904	4,613	4,291
Tonse West (NMCT)	U		8,160	3,800	4,360	5,643	2,791	2,852
Udupi Urban Agglomeration	U		117,744	60,039	57,705	92,404	49,816	42,588
(a) Udupi	U		78,049	40,661	37,388	62,346	34,245	28,101
i) Udupi (TMC)	U		33,898	17,342	16,556	28,546	15,044	13,502
ii) Shivalli (OG)	U		18,253	9,335	8,918	14,293	7,724	6,569
iii) Herga (OG)	U		12,310	7,409	4,901	9,684	6,377	3,307
iv) Kuthpady (OG)	U		3,054	1,451	1,603	2,137	1,103	1,034
v) Kadekar (OG)	U		4,204	2,048	2,156	3,032	1,560	1,472
vi) Kidiyur (OG)	U		4,328	2,103	2,225	3,128	1,646	1,482
vii) Ambalpady (OG)	U		1,480	706	774	1,098	561	537
viii) Moodanidambur (OG)	U		522	267	255	428	230	198
(b) Badagabettu-76 (NMCT) *	U		10,445	5,118	5,327	8,408	4,261	4,147
(c) Malpe (MP)	U		19,179	9,418	9,761	14,290	7,547	6,743
(d) Puttur (NMCT)	U		10,071	4,842	5,229	7,360	3,763	3,597

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 . Dharwad District	T	13,738	3,499,125	1,799,173	1,699,952	1,708,658	1,069,759	638,899
	R		2,276,086	1,168,452	1,107,634	977,461	640,526	336,935
	U		1,223,039	630,721	592,318	731,197	429,233	301,964
Hubli - Dharwad (MC) @	U		647,640	336,272	311,368	418,389	241,742	176,647
1. Byadgi Taluk	T		111,834	57,639	54,195	51,649	32,831	18,818
	R		91,260	47,094	44,166	39,228	25,516	13,712
	U		20,574	10,545	10,029	12,421	7,315	5,106
Byadgi (TMC)	U		20,574	10,545	10,029	12,421	7,315	5,106
2. Dharwad Taluk	T		192,653	98,886	93,767	74,290	48,845	25,445
	R		178,168	91,489	86,679	66,429	44,288	22,141
	U		14,485	7,397	7,088	7,861	4,557	3,304
Alnavar (TMC)	U		14,485	7,397	7,088	7,861	4,557	3,304
3. Gadag Taluk	T		289,632	148,337	141,295	150,865	94,482	56,383
	R		139,954	71,579	68,375	59,483	40,373	19,110
	U		149,678	76,758	72,920	91,382	54,109	37,273
Gadag - Betigeri (CMC)	U		133,918	68,704	65,214	84,342	49,573	34,769
Mulgund (TMC)	U		15,760	8,054	7,706	7,040	4,536	2,504
4. Hangal Taluk	T		204,130	105,029	99,101	94,529	58,049	36,480
	R		183,226	94,348	88,878	83,412	51,829	31,583
	U		20,904	10,681	10,223	11,117	6,220	4,897
Hangal (TMC)	U		20,904	10,681	10,223	11,117	6,220	4,897
5. Haveri Taluk	T		220,278	113,459	106,819	97,523	61,683	35,840
	R		174,966	90,166	84,800	69,261	45,517	23,744
	U		45,312	23,293	22,019	28,262	16,166	12,096
Haveri (TMC)	U		45,312	23,293	22,019	28,262	16,166	12,096
6. Hirekerur Taluk	T		191,288	98,599	92,689	95,824	59,669	36,155
	R		191,288	98,599	92,689	95,824	59,669	36,155
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Hubli Taluk	T		112,935	58,193	54,742	52,143	34,146	17,997
	R		112,935	58,193	54,742	52,143	34,146	17,997
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Kalghatgi Taluk	T		121,105	62,577	58,528	42,906	28,692	14,214
	R		121,105	62,577	58,528	42,906	28,692	14,214
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-

@ Hubli-Dharwad (MC) spreads over two taluks namely, Hubli and Dharwad. Hence this unit is shown separately under the district and not under any of the taluks.

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Kundgol Taluk	T		137,808	71,074	66,734	64,166	41,941	22,225
	R		123,122	63,433	59,689	56,702	37,208	19,494
	U		14,686	7,641	7,045	7,464	4,733	2,731
Kundgol (TMC)	U		14,686	7,641	7,045	7,464	4,733	2,731
10. Mundargi Taluk	T		101,718	51,866	49,852	39,591	26,958	12,633
	R		85,177	43,344	41,833	31,100	21,533	9,567
	U		16,541	8,522	8,019	8,491	5,425	3,066
Mundargi (TMC)	U		16,541	8,522	8,019	8,491	5,425	3,066
11. Nargund Taluk	T		86,590	43,819	42,771	37,232	24,914	12,318
	R		56,673	28,628	28,045	23,775	16,377	7,398
	U		29,917	15,191	14,726	13,457	8,537	4,920
Nargund (TMC)	U		29,917	15,191	14,726	13,457	8,537	4,920
12. Navalgund Taluk	T		161,334	82,677	78,657	75,849	49,836	26,013
	R		116,669	59,742	56,927	54,356	36,220	18,136
	U		44,665	22,935	21,730	21,493	13,616	7,877
Annigeri (TMC)	U		25,237	12,925	12,312	11,847	7,635	4,212
Navalgund (TMC)	U		19,428	10,010	9,418	9,646	5,981	3,665
13. Ranibennur Taluk	T		269,289	139,389	129,900	132,498	83,070	49,428
	R		201,870	104,782	97,088	94,119	60,704	33,415
	U		67,419	34,607	32,812	38,379	22,366	16,013
Ranibennur (CMC)	U		67,419	34,607	32,812	38,379	22,366	16,013
14. Ron Taluk	T		220,470	110,174	110,296	98,745	66,144	32,601
	R		162,628	81,195	81,433	69,909	47,842	22,067
	U		57,842	28,979	28,863	28,836	18,302	10,534
Gajendragarh (TMC)	U		24,176	12,197	11,979	11,799	7,609	4,190
Naregal (TMC)	U		14,566	7,278	7,288	7,578	4,805	2,773
Ron (TMC)	U		19,100	9,504	9,596	9,459	5,888	3,571
15. Savanur Taluk	T		123,542	63,792	59,750	48,142	30,961	17,181
	R		93,843	48,497	45,346	37,008	24,382	12,626
	U		29,699	15,295	14,404	11,134	6,579	4,555
Savanur (TMC)	U		29,699	15,295	14,404	11,134	6,579	4,555
16. Shiggaon Taluk	T		147,325	76,080	71,245	62,625	39,475	23,150
	R		127,402	65,877	61,525	53,528	34,169	19,359
	U		19,923	10,203	9,720	9,097	5,306	3,791
Shiggaon (TMC)	U		19,923	10,203	9,720	9,097	5,306	3,791

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Shirhatti Taluk	T		159,554	81,311	78,243	71,692	46,321	25,371
	R		115,800	58,909	56,891	48,278	32,061	16,217
	U		43,754	22,402	21,352	23,414	14,260	9,154
Shirhatti (MP)	U		14,983	7,697	7,286	7,498	4,631	2,867
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	U		28,771	14,705	14,066	15,916	9,629	6,287
11 . Gulbarga District	T	16,224	2,574,487	1,311,848	1,262,639	798,594	547,676	250,918
	R		1,970,013	997,976	972,037	476,532	350,746	125,786
	U		604,474	313,872	290,602	322,062	196,930	125,132
1. Afzalpur Taluk	T		150,781	77,478	73,303	45,410	32,496	12,914
	R		150,781	77,478	73,303	45,410	32,496	12,914
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Aland Taluk	T		260,385	133,187	127,198	81,906	58,949	22,957
	R		233,806	119,453	114,353	70,603	51,594	19,009
	U		26,579	13,734	12,845	11,303	7,355	3,948
Aland (TMC)	U		26,579	13,734	12,845	11,303	7,355	3,948
3. Chincholi Taluk	T		189,094	95,689	93,405	49,853	36,383	13,470
	R		178,510	90,291	88,219	45,175	33,409	11,766
	U		10,584	5,398	5,186	4,678	2,974	1,704
Chincholi (MP)	U		10,584	5,398	5,186	4,678	2,974	1,704
4. Chitapur Taluk	T		305,611	155,435	150,176	94,089	64,455	29,634
	R		209,143	105,908	103,235	48,115	35,743	12,372
	U		96,468	49,527	46,941	45,974	28,712	17,262
Chitapur (TMC)	U		19,758	9,990	9,768	7,678	4,998	2,680
Shahabad Urban Agglomeration	U		52,534	26,931	25,603	27,840	17,014	10,826
a) Shahabad (TMC)	U		44,120	22,513	21,607	21,470	13,375	8,095
b) Shahabad A C C (NAC)	U		8,414	4,418	3,996	6,370	3,639	2,731
Wadi Urban Agglomeration	U		24,176	12,606	11,570	10,456	6,700	3,756
a) Wadi (NMCT) *	U		21,046	10,929	10,117	8,101	5,335	2,766
b) Wadi A C C (NAC)	U		3,130	1,677	1,453	2,355	1,365	990
5. Gulbarga Taluk	T		522,924	271,779	251,145	246,386	156,780	89,606
	R		212,962	108,826	104,136	62,757	46,388	16,369
	U		309,962	162,953	147,009	183,629	110,392	73,237
Gulbarga Urban Agglomeration	U		309,962	162,953	147,009	183,629	110,392	73,237
i) Gulbarga (MC)	U		303,139	159,319	143,820	180,076	108,129	71,947
ii) Brahmpur (OG)	U		1,119	646	473	797	492	305
iii) Biddapur (OG)	U		464	246	218	289	182	107
iv) Rajapur (OG)	U		3,798	1,975	1,823	1,653	1,106	547
v) Badepur (OG)	U		1,442	767	675	814	483	331

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Jevargi Taluk	T		187,850	94,772	93,078	48,480	35,857	12,623
	R		187,850	94,772	93,078	48,480	35,857	12,623
	U		-	-	-	-	-	
7. Sedam Taluk	T		163,302	82,155	81,147	45,614	31,607	14,007
	R		130,179	65,025	65,154	29,674	21,591	8,083
	U		33,123	17,130	15,993	15,940	10,016	5,924
Adityanagar (NMCT)	U		1,654	962	692	1,132	735	397
Kurkunta (NMCT)	U		8,209	4,199	4,010	3,676	2,368	1,308
Sedam (TMC)	U		23,260	11,969	11,291	11,132	6,913	4,219
8. Shahpur Taluk	T		239,448	120,984	118,464	56,138	39,786	16,352
	R		207,657	104,824	102,833	41,665	30,757	10,908
	U		31,791	16,160	15,631	14,473	9,029	5,444
Bhimarayanagudi Notified Area (NAC)	U		7,049	3,702	3,347	3,356	2,125	1,231
Shahpur (TMC)	U		24,742	12,458	12,284	11,117	6,904	4,213
9. Shorapur Taluk	T		281,562	142,420	139,142	73,446	51,686	21,760
	R		242,750	122,495	120,255	52,769	38,988	13,781
	U		38,812	19,925	18,887	20,677	12,698	7,979
Hunsigi UKP Camp (Old & New) (NMCT)	U		2,598	1,374	1,224	1,743	1,042	701
Narayanapur Notified Area (NAC)	U		4,075	2,116	1,959	2,377	1,449	928
Shorapur (TMC)	U		30,577	15,589	14,988	15,460	9,538	5,922
Krishnapura UKP Colony (NMCT)	U		1,562	846	716	1,097	669	428
10. Yadgir Taluk	T		273,530	137,949	135,581	57,272	39,677	17,595
	R		216,375	108,904	107,471	31,884	23,923	7,961
	U		57,155	29,045	28,110	25,388	15,754	9,634
Gurmatkal (TMC)	U		13,673	6,862	6,811	5,197	3,359	1,838
Yadgir (TMC)	U		43,482	22,183	21,299	20,191	12,395	7,796
12. Hassan District	T	6,814	1,566,724	783,267	783,457	758,940	457,808	301,132
	R		1,294,446	643,068	651,378	576,402	356,040	220,362
	U		272,278	140,199	132,079	182,538	101,768	80,770
1. Alur Taluk	T		78,869	39,251	39,618	35,759	21,598	14,161
	R		73,908	36,723	37,185	32,748	19,903	12,845
	U		4,961	2,528	2,433	3,011	1,695	1,316
Alur (MP)	U		4,961	2,528	2,433	3,011	1,695	1,316
2. Arkalgud Taluk	T		182,299	91,073	91,226	70,348	44,976	25,372
	R		161,144	80,304	80,840	59,061	38,419	20,642
	U		21,155	10,769	10,386	11,287	6,557	4,730
Arkalgud (MP)	U		13,462	6,881	6,581	7,451	4,399	3,052
Konanur (MP)	U		7,693	3,888	3,805	3,836	2,158	1,678

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Arsikere Taluk	T		283,678	143,139	140,539	146,768	88,184	58,584
	R		237,696	119,821	117,875	116,296	71,431	44,865
	U		45,982	23,318	22,664	30,472	16,753	13,719
Banavar (MP)	U		6,351	3,224	3,127	3,917	2,181	1,736
Arsikere Urban Agglomeration	U		39,631	20,094	19,537	26,555	14,572	11,983
a) Arsikere (TMC)	U		24,123	12,276	11,847	16,689	9,080	7,609
b) Arsikere (Non Municipal Area) (NMCT)	U		15,508	7,818	7,690	9,866	5,492	4,374
4. Belur Taluk	T		169,947	85,010	84,937	83,694	49,447	34,247
	R		153,132	76,432	76,700	72,235	43,217	29,018
	U		16,815	8,578	8,237	11,459	6,230	5,229
Belur (TMC)	U		16,815	8,578	8,237	11,459	6,230	5,229
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	T		253,952	125,044	128,908	119,552	73,234	46,318
	R		226,479	110,737	115,742	102,311	63,439	38,872
	U		27,473	14,307	13,166	17,241	9,795	7,446
Channarayapatna (TMC)	U		23,352	12,186	11,166	14,731	8,317	6,414
Shravan Belgola (MP)	U		4,121	2,121	2,000	2,510	1,478	1,032
6. Hassan Taluk	T		314,835	158,112	156,723	177,109	103,301	73,808
	R		201,353	99,207	102,146	94,832	57,656	37,176
	U		113,482	58,905	54,577	82,277	45,645	36,632
Gorur (NMCT) *	U		5,024	2,617	2,407	3,242	1,899	1,343
Hassan Urban Agglomeration	U		108,458	56,288	52,170	79,035	43,746	35,289
i) Hassan (CMC)	U		90,719	47,180	43,539	67,157	36,918	30,239
ii) Thamlapura (OG)	U		1,891	950	941	1,390	763	627
iii) Chikkakondagula (OG)	U		2,180	1,198	982	1,550	952	598
iv) Haralahalli (OG)	U		2,638	1,386	1,252	1,674	1,016	658
v) Chikkahonnenahalli (OG)	U		697	344	353	286	175	111
vi) Beeranahalli (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
vii) Satyamangala (OG)	U		6,281	3,191	3,090	4,427	2,478	1,949
viii) Aduvalli (OG)	U		23	21	2	16	14	2
ix) B. Katihalli (OG)	U		2,176	1,081	1,095	1,401	791	610
x) Hassan (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
xi) Chikkamandiganahalli (OG)	U		1,853	937	916	1,134	639	495
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	T		158,495	79,192	79,303	61,526	40,065	21,461
	R		134,940	67,200	67,740	47,149	31,962	15,187
	U		23,555	11,992	11,563	14,377	8,103	6,274
Holenarasipur (TMC)	U		23,555	11,992	11,563	14,377	8,103	6,274
8. Manjarabad Taluk	T		124,649	62,446	62,203	64,184	37,003	27,181
	R		105,794	52,644	53,150	51,770	30,013	21,757
	U		18,855	9,802	9,053	12,414	6,990	5,424
Sakleshpur (TMC)	U		18,855	9,802	9,053	12,414	6,990	5,424

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13 . Kodagu District	**T**	**4,102**	**485,229**	**243,977**	**241,252**	**283,821**	**156,786**	**127,035**
	R		**407,322**	**203,788**	**203,534**	**227,861**	**126,119**	**101,742**
	U		**77,907**	**40,189**	**37,718**	**55,960**	**30,667**	**25,293**
1. Madikeri Taluk	T		126,482	63,426	63,056	83,539	44,946	38,593
	R		97,753	48,681	49,072	61,611	33,150	28,461
	U		28,729	14,745	13,984	21,928	11,796	10,132
Madikeri (TMC)	U		28,729	14,745	13,984	21,928	11,796	10,132
2. Somvarpet Taluk	T		181,513	90,757	90,756	101,420	57,544	43,876
	R		156,345	77,668	78,677	84,189	47,850	36,339
	U		25,168	13,089	12,079	17,231	9,694	7,537
Kodlipet (MP)	U		2,179	1,089	1,090	1,564	834	730
Kushalnagar (MP)	U		9,461	5,002	4,459	6,528	3,725	2,803
Sanivarsante (MP)	U		3,596	1,865	1.731	2,343	1,335	1,008
Somvarpet (MP)	U		7,092	3,634	3,458	4,982	2,748	2,234
Suntikoppa (MP)	U		2,840	1,499	1,341	1,814	1,052	762
3. Virajpet Taluk	T		177,234	89,794	87,440	98,862	54,296	44,566
	R		153,224	77,439	75,785	82,061	45,119	36,942
	U		24,010	12,355	11,655	16,801	9,177	7,624
Gonikoppal (MP)	U		5,911	3,121	2,790	3,952	2,248	1,704
Ponnampet (MP)	U		4,963	2,432	2,531	3,247	1,704	1,543
Virajpet (MP)	U		13,136	6,802	6,334	9,602	5,225	4,377
14 . Kolar District	**T**	**8,223**	**2,213,024**	**1,125,516**	**1,087,508**	**945,737**	**597,515**	**348,222**
	R		**1,696,484**	**860,939**	**835,545**	**617,295**	**412,061**	**205,234**
	U		**516,540**	**264,577**	**251,963**	**328,442**	**185,454**	**142,988**
1. Bagepalli Taluk	T		145,663	74,614	71,049	48,777	32,750	16,027
	R		133,321	68,168	65,153	40,883	28,098	12,785
	U		12,342	6,446	5,896	7,894	4,652	3,242
Bagepalli (MP)	U		12,342	6,446	5,896	7,894	4,652	3,242
2. Bangarapet Taluk	T		387,244	195,796	191,448	208,166	123,039	85,127
	R		201,710	101,580	100,130	72,608	48,653	23,955
	U		185,534	94,216	91,318	135,558	74,386	61,172
Bangarapet (TMC)	U		29,136	14,940	14,196	19,901	11,074	8,827
Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	U		156,398	79,276	77,122	115,657	63,312	52,345
a) Robertsonpet (CMC)	U		67,900	34,504	33,396	48,556	26,551	22,005
b) Kolar Gold Fields (SB)	U		72,481	36,237	36,244	54,509	29,596	24,913

Supplement Table - 1

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c) B.E.M.L. Nagar	U		16,017	8,535	7,482	12,592	7,165	5,427
i) B.E.M.L. Nagar (NMCT) *	U		7,868	4,171	3,697	6,971	3,799	3,172
ii) Doddurkarpanhalli Plantation (OG)	U		1,700	930	770	1,475	841	634
iii) Dasarahoshalli (OG)	U		2,068	1,082	986	1,159	730	429
iv) Kathihalli (OG)	U		1,092	606	486	843	505	338
v) Chinnakote (OG)	U		2,681	1,446	1,235	1,787	1,088	699
vi) Devaganhalli (OG)	U		608	300	308	357	202	155
3. Chikballapur Taluk	T		168,326	86,036	82,290	74,801	46,678	28,123
	R		121,129	61,715	59,414	45,223	29,888	15,335
	U		47,197	24,321	22,876	29,578	16,790	12,788
Chikballapur (TMC)	U		47,197	24,321	22,876	29,578	16,790	12,788
4. Chintamani Taluk	T		235,318	120,094	115,224	96,519	61,978	34,541
	R		184,942	93,994	90,948	68,158	45,531	22,627
	U		50,376	26,100	24,276	28,361	16,447	11,914
Chintamani (TMC)	U		50,376	26,100	24,276	28,361	16,447	11,914
5. Gauribidanur Taluk	T		239,596	123,264	116,332	93,106	60,334	32,772
	R		207,565	106,582	100,983	73,532	49,035	24,497
	U		32,031	16,682	15,349	19,574	11,299	8,275
Gauribidanur (TMC)	U		25,574	13,401	12,173	16,425	9,436	6,989
Manchenahalli (MP)	U		6,457	3,281	3,176	3,149	1,863	1,286
6. Gudibanda Taluk	T		45,758	23,258	22,500	16,231	10,777	5,454
	R		38,195	19,418	18,777	12,228	8,398	3,830
	U		7,563	3,840	3,723	4,003	2,379	1,624
Gudibanda (MP)	U		7,563	3,840	3,723	4,003	2,379	1,624
7. Kolar Taluk	T		283,701	144,118	139,583	138,133	85,597	52,536
	R		200,482	101,655	98,827	86,079	56,536	29,543
	U		83,219	42,463	40,756	52,054	29,061	22,993
Kolar (CMC)	U		83,219	42,463	40,756	52,054	29,061	22,993
8. Malur Taluk	T		173,623	88,290	85,333	65,544	42,554	22,990
	R		152,590	77,344	75,246	53,951	35,694	18,257
	U		21,033	10,946	10,087	11,593	6,860	4,733
Malur (TMC)	U		21,033	10,946	10,087	11,593	6,860	4,733
9. Mulbagal Taluk	T		202,787	102,227	100,560	71,635	47,484	24,151
	R		167,239	84,279	82,960	54,575	37,540	17,035
	U		35,548	17,948	17,600	17,060	9,944	7,116
Mulbagal (TMC)	U		35,548	17,948	17,600	17,060	9,944	7,116

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Sidlaghatta Taluk	T		168,162	85,034	83,128	67,547	43,507	24,040
	R		143,005	72,045	70,960	54,165	35,400	18,765
	U		25,157	12,989	12,168	13,382	8,107	5,275
Sidlaghatta (TMC)	U		25,157	12,989	12,168	13,382	8,107	5,275
11. Srinivaspur Taluk	T		162,846	82,785	80,061	65,278	42,817	22,461
	R		146,306	74,159	72,147	55,893	37,288	18,605
	U		16,540	8,626	7,914	9,385	5,529	3,856
Srinivaspur (MP)	U		16,540	8,626	7,914	9,385	5,529	3,856
15 . Mandya District	T	4,961	1,642,220	836,213	806,007	676,326	421,981	254,345
	R		1,375,669	698,566	677,103	518,894	332,001	186,893
	U		266,551	137,647	128,904	157,432	89,980	67,452
Krishnarajasagara Notified Area (NAC) @	U		7,886	4,062	3,824	4,427	2,591	1,836
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	T		220,976	110,220	110,756	87,594	56,881	30,713
	R		202,979	100,799	102,180	77,402	50,756	26,646
	U		17,997	9,421	8,576	10,192	6,125	4,067
Krishnarajpet (MP)	U		17,997	9,421	8,576	10,192	6,125	4,067
2. Maddur Taluk	T		282,404	144,384	138,020	112,911	69,475	43,436
	R		260,201	132,997	127,204	100,253	62,433	37,820
	U		22,203	11,387	10,816	12,658	7,042	5,616
Maddur (TMC)	U		22,203	11,387	10,816	12,658	7,042	5,616
3. Malavalli Taluk	T		263,729	136,286	127,443	97,950	62,012	35,938
	R		226,670	117,318	109,352	78,594	50,756	27,838
	U		37,059	18,968	18,091	19,356	11,256	8,100
Belakavadi (MP)	U		7,282	3,657	3,625	3,448	2,042	1,406
Malavalli (TMC)	U		29,777	15,311	14,466	15,908	9,214	6,694
4. Mandya Taluk	T		382,584	197,418	185,166	175,360	106,409	68,951
	R		262,614	135,134	127,480	101,202	64,365	36,837
	U		119,970	62,284	57,686	74,158	42,044	32,114
Mandya (CMC)	U		119,970	62,284	57,686	74,158	42,044	32,114
5. Nagamangala Taluk	T		178,466	88,023	90,443	75,102	47,845	27,257
	R		158,191	77,458	80,733	62,406	40,604	21,802
	U		20,275	10,565	9,710	12,696	7,241	5,455
Bellur (MP)	U		6,182	3,238	2,944	3,876	2,262	1,614
Nagamangala (MP)	U		14,093	7,327	6,766	8,820	4,979	3,841

@ Spreads over two taluks namely Pandavapura and Shrirangapattana Taluks. Hence shown separately under the district and not under any of the taluks.

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Pandavapura Taluk	T		159,970	80,841	79,129	59,882	38,624	21,258
	R		140,711	70,999	69,712	49,033	32,369	16,664
	U		19,259	9,842	9,417	10,849	6,255	4,594
Melukote (MP)	U		3,254	1,655	1,599	2,051	1,251	800
Pandavapura (TMC)	U		16,005	8,187	7,818	8,798	5,004	3,794
7. Shrirangapattana Taluk	T		146,205	74,979	71,226	63,100	38,144	24,956
	R		124,303	63,861	60,442	50,004	30,718	19,286
	U		21,902	11,118	10,784	13,096	7,426	5,670
Shrirangapattana (TMC)	U		21,902	11,118	10,784	13,096	7,426	5,670
16 . Mysore District	T	11,954	3,155,825	1,615,556	1,540,269	1,264,328	770,130	494,198
	R		2,216,713	1,132,249	1,084,464	669,244	437,217	232,027
	U		939,112	483,307	455,805	595,084	332,913	262,171
1. *Chamarajnagar Taluk*	T		311,129	159,291	151,838	97,512	61,434	36,078
	R		266,653	135,940	130,713	73,419	47,059	26,360
	U		44,476	23,351	21,125	24,093	14,375	9,718
Chamrajnagar Ramasamudram (TMC)	U		44,476	23,351	21,125	24,093	14,375	9,718
2. Gundlupet Taluk	T		195,593	98,625	96,968	63,688	41,681	22,007
	R		171,667	86,411	85,256	51,082	34,188	16,894
	U		23,926	12,214	11,712	12,606	7,493	5,113
Gundlupet (TMC)	U		23,926	12,214	11,712	12,606	7,493	5,113
3. Heggadadevankote Taluk	T		215,722	109,921	105,801	64,076	41,692	22,384
	R		195,610	99,612	95,998	53,918	35,665	18,253
	U		20,112	10,309	9,803	10,158	6,027	4,131
Heggadadevankote (MP)	U		8,352	4,329	4,023	4,256	2,508	1,748
Kabini Colony (NMCT)	U		2,843	1,435	1,408	1,557	914	643
Sargur (MP)	U		8,917	4,545	4,372	4,345	2,605	1,740
4. Hunsur Taluk	T		221,332	112,882	108,450	80,142	51,463	28,679
	R		186,580	95,203	91,377	60,272	40,196	20,076
	U		34,752	17,679	17,073	19,870	11,267	8,603
Hunsur (TMC)	U		34,752	17,679	17,073	19,870	11,267	8,603
5. Kollegal Taluk	T		303,301	156,783	146,518	102,287	64,531	37,756
	R		255,759	132,139	123,620	75,064	48,725	26,339
	U		47,542	24,644	22,898	27,223	15,806	11,417
Kollegal (TMC)	U		42,353	21,842	20,511	25,776	14,764	11,012
Mahadeshwara Hills Notified Area (NAC)	U		5,189	2,802	2,387	1,447	1,042	405

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Krishnarajanagara Taluk	T		215,896	109,693	106,203	91,647	58,199	33,448
	R		189,803	96,312	93,491	74,985	48,839	26,146
	U		26,093	13,381	12,712	16,662	9,360	7,302
Krishnarajanagara (TMC)	U		26,093	13,381	12,712	16,662	9,360	7,302
7. Mysore Taluk	T		853,286	439,040	414,246	489,878	277,007	212,871
	R		201,040	103,428	97,612	53,984	36,116	17,868
	U		652,246	335,612	316,634	435,894	240,891	195,003
Mysore Urban Agglomeration	U		652,246	335,612	316,634	435,894	240,891	195,003
a) Mysore	U		605,789	312,135	293,654	413,535	228,581	184,954
i) Mysore (MC)	U		480,006	247,523	232,483	331,935	183,338	148,597
ii) Malalavadi (OG)	U		30,646	15,686	14,960	24,095	12,957	11,138
iii) Kukkarahalli (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
iv) Bhogadi (OG)	U		10,133	5,241	4,892	5,220	2,982	2,238
v) Maragowdanahalli (OG)	U		2,540	1,300	1,240	2,151	1,144	1,007
vi) Metagalli (OG)	U		6,238	3,257	2,981	3,775	2,207	1,568
vii) Belavatha (OG)	U		13,501	7,057	6,444	7,978	4,616	3,362
viii) Iranagere (OG)	U		2,182	1,125	1,057	1,482	792	690
ix) Devanoor (OG)	U		13,675	6,885	6,790	8,630	4,615	4,015
x) Kurubarahalli (OG)	U		10,846	5,158	5,688	8,626	4,302	4,324
xi) Yeraganahalli (OG)	U		4,267	2,260	2,007	2,047	1,267	780
xii) Alanahalli (OG)	U		2,357	1,193	1,164	1,098	634	464
xiii) Srirampura (OG)	U		4,711	2,419	2,292	2,655	1,523	1,132
xiv) Chikkaharadanahalli (OG)	U		169	87	82	68	42	26
xv) Datagalli (OG)	U		6,683	3,482	3,201	4,777	2,619	2,158
xvi) Vijyasripura (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
xvii) Hinkal (OG)	U		6,916	3,633	3,283	3,297	2,048	1,249
xviii) Hutagalli (OG)	U		2,270	1,294	976	1,390	915	475
xix) Hebbalu (OG)	U		8,649	4,535	4,114	4,311	2,580	1,731
b) Chamundi Betta	U		3,494	1,795	1,699	2,003	1,189	814
i) *Chamundi Betta Notified Area (NAC)*	U		3,494	1,795	1,699	2,003	1,189	814
ii) Chamundi Betta (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
c) Kyathamaranahalli	U		29,761	15,002	14,759	12,368	6.690	5,678
i) *Kyathamaranahalli (NMCT)*	U		29,240	14,733	14,507	12,135	6.546	5,589
ii) Sathagalli (OG)	U		521	269	252	233	144	89
d) Mysore (Non-Municipal Area)	U		13,202	6,680	6,522	7,988	4,431	3,557
i) *Mysore (Non-Municipal Area) (NMCT)*	U		5,985	3,053	2,932	4,069	2,259	1,810
ii) Nachanahalli (OG)	U		7,217	3,627	3,590	3,919	2,172	1,747

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)+	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Nanjangud Taluk	T		323,914	165,381	158,533	100,200	63,618	36,582
	R		281,298	143,629	137,669	75,419	49,693	25,726
	U		42,616	21,752	20,864	24,781	13,925	10,856
Nanjangud (TMC)	U		42,616	21,752	20,864	24,781	13,925	10,856
9. Piriyapatna Taluk	T		186,617	95,306	91,311	68,540	44,460	24,080
	R		174,660	89,187	85,473	62,383	40,873	21,510
	U		11,957	6,119	5,838	6,157	3,587	2,570
Piriyapatna (MP)	U		11,957	6,119	5,838	6,157	3,587	2,570
10. Tirumakudal-Narsipur Taluk	T		257,345	131,954	125,391	84,247	52,032	32,215
	R		229,631	117,750	111,881	70,290	44,117	26,173
	U		27,714	14,204	13,510	13,957	7,915	6,042
Bannur (TMC)	U		17,815	9,154	8,661	8,257	4,682	3,575
Tirumakudal-Narsipur (MP)	U		9,899	5,050	4,849	5,700	3,233	2,467
11. Yelandur Taluk	T		71,690	36,680	35,010	22,111	14,013	8,098
	R		64,012	32,638	31,374	18,428	11,746	6,682
	U		7,678	4,042	3,636	3,683	2,267	1,416
Yelandur (MP)	U		7,678	4,042	3,636	3,683	2,267	1,416
17. Raichur District	**T**	**14,017**	**2,305,832**	**1,164,735**	**1,141,097**	**663,668**	**460,480**	**203,188**
	R		**1,825,807**	**918,573**	**907,234**	**441,270**	**321,797**	**119,473**
	U		**480,025**	**246,162**	**233,863**	**222,398**	**138,683**	**83,715**
1. Devadurga Taluk	T		175,359	88,031	87,328	29,556	22,040	7,516
	R		160,403	80,516	79,887	24,197	18,585	5,612
	U		14,956	7,515	7,441	5,359	3,455	1,904
Devadurga (MP)	U		14,956	7,515	7,441	5,359	3,455	1,904
2. Gangawati Taluk	T		320,122	161,559	158,563	91,650	62,350	29,300
	R		239,014	120,114	118,900	58,739	41,402	17,337
	U		81,108	41,445	39,663	32,911	20,948	11,963
Gangawati Urban Agglomeration	U		81,108	41,445	39,663	32,911	20,948	11,963
i) Gangawati (TMC)	U		64,807	33,142	31,665	27,395	17,307	10,088
ii) Gangawati (OG)	U		10,011	5,142	4,869	3,141	2,105	1,036
iii) Waddarhatti (OG)	U		6,290	3,161	3,129	2,375	1,536	839
3. Koppal Taluk	T		251,362	127,078	124,284	85,481	58,773	26,708
	R		199,085	100,269	98,816	58,312	42,056	16,256
	U		52,277	26,809	25,468	27,169	16,717	10,452
Koppal (TMC)	U		44,619	22,933	21,686	22,161	13,819	8,342
Munirabad Project Area (NMCT)	U		7,658	3,876	3,782	5,008	2,898	2,110

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Kushtagi Taluk	T		189,539	95,511	94,028	53,091	39,639	13,452
	R		174,889	88,040	86,849	46,174	35,287	10,887
	U		14,650	7,471	7,179	6,917	4,352	2,565
Kushtagi (MP)	U		14,650	7,471	7,179	6,917	4,352	2,565
5. Lingsugur Taluk	T		261,341	132,019	129,322	73,405	52,342	21,063
	R		199,885	100,662	99,223	45,898	34,759	11,139
	U		61,456	31,357	30,099	27,507	17,583	9,924
Hatti Gold Mines (NAC) *	U		14,967	7,780	7,187	8,857	5,330	3,527
Hatti (NMCT)	U		10,515	5,338	5,177	3,921	2,703	1,218
Lingsugur (TMC)	U		21,328	10,841	10,487	9,422	6,045	3,377
Mudgal (TMC)	U		14,646	7,398	7,248	5,307	3,505	1,802
6. Manvi Taluk	T		269,171	135,143	134,028	63,361	44,072	19,289
	R		241,092	120,931	120,161	53,423	37,740	15,683
	U		28,079	14,212	13,867	9,938	6,332	3,606
Manvi (TMC)	U		28,079	14,212	13,867	9,938	6,332	3,606
7. Raichur Taluk	T		358,675	183,462	175,213	128,172	83,323	44,849
	R		175,614	89,013	86,601	34,205	25,836	8,369
	U		183,061	94,449	88,612	93,967	57,487	36,480
Raichur Urban Agglomeration	U		170,500	87,764	82,736	87,151	53,228	33,923
i) Raichur (CMC)	U		157,477	81,173	76,304	81,687	49,757	31,930
ii) Potgal (OG)	U		2,238	1,154	1,084	923	569	354
iii) Yermarus (OG)	U		2,011	1,065	946	958	626	332
iv) Askihal (OG)	U		3,302	1,655	1,647	1,334	959	375
v) Rampur (OG)	U		5,472	2,717	2,755	2,249	1,317	932
Shaktinagar (NMCT)	U		12,561	6,685	5,876	6,816	4,259	2,557
8. Sindhnur Taluk	T		284,280	143,016	141,264	77,824	53,524	24,300
	R		239,842	120,112	119,730	59,194	41,715	17,479
	U		44,438	22,904	21,534	18,630	11,809	6,821
Sindhnur (TMC)	U		44,438	22,904	21,534	18,630	11,809	6,821
9. Yelburga Taluk	T		195,983	98,916	97,067	61,128	44,417	16,711
	R		195,983	98,916	97,067	61,128	44,417	16,711
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
18 . Shimoga District	T	10,553	1,906,523	972,206	934,317	991,695	585,479	406,216
	R		1,400,794	711,177	689,617	652,074	395,779	256,295
	U		505,729	261,029	244,700	339,621	189,700	149,921
1. Bhadravati Taluk	T		324,460	166,334	158,126	175,726	102,615	73,111
	R		175,329	89,619	85,710	74,119	45,322	28,797
	U		149,131	76,715	72,416	101,607	57,293	44,314

Supplement Table - 1

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhadravathi Urban Agglomeration	U		149,131	76,715	72,416	101,607	57,293	44,314
a) Bhadravati	U		66,956	34,407	32,549	43,575	24,462	19,113
i) Bhadravati (TMC)	U		55,413	28,505	26,908	37,542	20,855	16,687
ii) Kodihalli (OG)	U		624	326	298	320	193	127
iii) Kabalikatte (OG)	U		930	460	470	468	290	178
iv) Kanakatte (OG)	U		4,127	2,090	2,037	1,836	1,115	721
v) Scegebagi (OG)	U		5,862	3,026	2,836	3,409	2,009	1,400
b) Bhadravati New Town	U		82,175	42,308	39,867	58,032	32,831	25,201
i) Bhadravati New Town (NAC)	U		74,865	38,495	36,370	53,742	30,247	23,495
ii) Bommanakatte (OG)	U		3,391	1,733	1,658	1,920	1,155	765
iii) Kadadakatte (OG)	U		1,985	1,038	947	1,257	755	502
iv) Kavalagundi (OG)	U		1,934	1,042	892	1,113	674	439
2. Channagiri Taluk	T		256,234	131,351	124,883	114,086	70,014	44,072
	R		242,094	123,995	118,099	106,012	65,490	40,522
	U		14,140	7,356	6,784	8,074	4,524	3,550
Channagiri (MP)	U		14,140	7,356	6,784	8,074	4,524	3,550
3. Honnali Taluk	T		199,903	102,477	97,426	90,635	56,805	33,830
	R		178,888	91,697	87,191	78,574	49,907	28,667
	U		21,015	10,780	10,235	12,061	6,898	5,163
Honnali (MP)	U		12,629	6,452	6,177	6,956	3,978	2,978
Nyamati (MP)	U		8,386	4,328	4,058	5,105	2,920	2,185
4. Hosanagara Taluk	T		102,333	50,851	51,482	54,483	31,738	22,745
	R		94,631	46,889	47,742	48,855	28,644	20,211
	U		7,702	3,962	3,740	5,628	3,094	2,534
Chakranagara Colony (NMCT)	U		1,280	648	632	939	503	436
Hosanagara (MP)	U		4,608	2,365	2,243	3,350	1,868	1,482
Mastikatte Colony (NMCT)	U		1,814	949	865	1,339	723	616
5. Sagar Taluk	T		177,092	89,356	87,736	101,107	59,041	42,066
	R		121,604	60,981	60,623	61,860	37,361	24,499
	U		55,488	28,375	27,113	39,247	21,680	17,567
Jog Falls Notified Area (NAC) *	U		13,271	6,758	6,513	9,227	5,186	4,041
Sagar (TMC)	U		42,217	21,617	20,600	30,020	16,494	13,526
6. Shikarpur Taluk	T		188,605	96,447	92,158	86,001	52,101	33,900
	R		149,618	76,422	73,196	63,310	39,356	23,954
	U		38,987	20,025	18,962	22,691	12,745	9,946
Shikarpur (TMC)	U		26,861	13,811	13,050	15,566	8,777	6,789
Siralkoppa (MP)	U		12,126	6,214	5,912	7,125	3,968	3,157

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Shimoga Taluk	T		364,920	188,335	176,585	207,794	119,184	88,610
	R		167,025	85,478	81,547	73,008	44,194	28,814
	U		197,895	102,857	95,038	134,786	74,990	59,796
Shimoga Urban Agglomeration	U		192,647	100,192	92,455	131,503	73,144	58,359
i) Shimoga (CMC)	U		178,882	93,128	85,754	124,343	69,029	55,314
ii) Shimoga (OG)	U		125	59	66	40	21	19
iii) Mulkere (OG)	U		504	261	243	222	135	87
iv) Navile (OG)	U		2,889	1,490	1,399	1,496	874	622
v) Venkatapura (OG)	U		285	148	137	131	77	54
vi) Kallahalli (OG)	U		469	237	232	298	161	137
vii) Gopala (OG)	U		2,722	1,418	1,304	1,554	875	679
viii) Mandali (OG)	U		2,860	1,470	1,390	991	578	413
ix) Harige (OG)	U		3,092	1,570	1,522	2,012	1,142	870
x) Islapura (OG)	U		819	411	408	416	252	164
Kumsi (MP)	U		5,248	2,665	2,583	3,283	1,846	1,437
8. Sorab Taluk	T		162,208	82,843	79,365	82,009	50,035	31,974
	R		153,918	78,564	75,354	76,461	46,947	29,514
	U		8,290	4,279	4,011	5,548	3,088	2,460
Sorab (MP)	U		8,290	4,279	4,011	5,548	3,088	2,460
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	T		130,768	64,212	66,556	79,854	43,946	35,908
	R		117,687	57,532	60,155	69,875	38,558	31,317
	U		13,081	6,680	6,401	9,979	5,388	4,591
Tirthahalli (TMC)	U		13,081	6,680	6,401	9,979	5,388	4,591
19 . Tumkur District	T	10,598	2,301,138	1,174,471	1,126,667	1,069,297	666,318	402,979
	R		1,919,330	972,752	946,578	819,038	521,523	297,515
	U		381,808	201,719	180,089	250,259	144,795	105,464
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	T		193,169	97,787	95,382	95,563	58,009	37,554
	R		175,509	88,826	86,683	84,496	51,697	32,799
	U		17,660	8,961	8,699	11,067	6,312	4,755
Chiknayakanhalli (TMC)	U		17,660	8,961	8,699	11,067	6,312	4,755
2. Gubbi Taluk	T		230,928	117,137	113,791	102,825	63,822	39,003
	R		217,098	109,931	107,167	93,773	58,709	35,064
	U		13,830	7,206	6,624	9,052	5,113	3,939
Gubbi (MP)	U		13,830	7,206	6,624	9,052	5,113	3,939
3. Koratagere Taluk	T		145,582	73,988	71,594	62,198	39,344	22,854
	R		134,052	68,116	65,936	54,878	35,191	19,687
	U		11,530	5,872	5,658	7,320	4,153	3,167
Koratagere (MP)	U		11,530	5,872	5,658	7,320	4,153	3,167

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Kunigal Taluk	T		234,514	116,909	117,605	96,710	60,706	36,004
	R		211,279	104,990	106,289	82,002	52,451	29,551
	U		23,235	11,919	11,316	14,708	8,255	6,453
Kunigal (TMC)	U		23,235	11,919	11,316	14,708	8,255	6,453
5. Madhugiri Taluk	T		245,350	125,587	119,763	103,705	67,445	36,260
	R		223,603	114,347	109,256	89,600	59,457	30,143
	U		21,747	11,240	10,507	14,105	7,988	6,117
Madhugiri (TMC)	U		21,747	11,240	10,507	14,105	7,988	6,117
6. Pavagada Taluk	T		212,635	109,389	103,246	77,333	52,188	25,145
	R		183,848	94,433	89,415	60,765	42,250	18,515
	U		28,787	14,956	13,831	16,568	9,938	6,630
Pavagada (MP)	U		19,306	10,093	9,213	11,668	6,971	4,697
Y.N. Hosakote (MP)	U		9,481	4,863	4,618	4,900	2,967	1,933
7. Sira Taluk	T		253,368	129,351	124,017	100,559	65,326	35,233
	R		219,920	112,185	107,735	81,438	54,384	27,054
	U		33,448	17,166	16,282	19,121	10,942	8,179
Sira (TMC)	U		33,448	17,166	16,282	19,121	10,942	8,179
8. Tiptur Taluk	T		195,531	99,260	96,271	111,464	65,745	45,719
	R		159,436	80,678	78,758	86,360	52,030	34,330
	U		36,095	18,582	17,513	25,104	13,715	11,389
Tiptur (TMC)	U		36,095	18,582	17,513	25,104	13,715	11,389
9. Tumkur Taluk	T		425,633	222,787	202,846	233,928	142,155	91,773
	R		246,136	125,192	120,944	111,637	69,928	41,709
	U		179,497	97,595	81,902	122,291	72,227	50,064
Tumkur Urban Agglomeration	U		179,497	97,595	81,902	122,291	72,227	50,064
i) Tumkur (CMC)	U		138,598	73,885	64,713	96,154	54,915	41,239
ii) Tumkur (OG)	U		816	446	370	410	261	149
iii) Devarayapatna (OG)	U		6,947	5,318	1,629	5,635	4,772	863
iv) Kyathasandra (OG)	U		10,277	5,306	4,971	6,347	3,594	2,753
v) Baddihalli (OG)	U		1,852	978	874	1,105	644	461
vi) Channanadinne (OG)	U		425	235	190	264	153	111
vii) Batavade (OG)	U		3,557	2,311	1,246	2,637	1,949	688
viii) Settihalli (OG)	U		6,507	3,521	2,986	4,318	2,577	1,741
ix) Upparahalli (OG)	U		1,519	788	731	907	525	382
x) Maralur (OG)	U		8,385	4,492	3,893	4,163	2,630	1,533
xi) Veerasagara (OG)	U		614	315	299	351	207	144

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Turuvekere Taluk	T		164,428	82,276	82,152	85,012	51,578	33,434
	R		148,449	74,054	74,395	74,089	45,426	28,663
	U		15,979	8,222	7,757	10,923	6,152	4,771
Adityapatna (NMCT)	U		4,870	2,521	2,349	3,489	1,962	1,527
Turuvekere (MP)	U		11,109	5,701	5,408	7,434	4,190	3,244
20. Uttar Kannad District	**T**	**10,291**	**1,218,367**	**619,295**	**599,072**	**687,650**	**399,355**	**288,295**
	R		**923,913**	**468,953**	**454,960**	**482,511**	**285,621**	**196,890**
	U		**294,454**	**150,342**	**144,112**	**205,139**	**113,734**	**91,405**
Dandeli (CMC) $	U		52,699	26,946	25,753	34,243	19,561	14,682
1. Ankola Taluk	T		91,228	46,610	44,618	52,312	31,040	21,272
	R		77,719	39,846	37,873	42,867	25,944	16,923
	U		13,509	6,764	6,745	9,445	5,096	4,349
Ankola (TMC)	U		13,509	6,764	6,745	9,445	5,096	4,349
2. Bhatkal Taluk	T		128,915	63,751	65,164	63,679	36,345	27,334
	R		97,459	48,234	49,225	40,987	24,623	16,364
	U		31,456	15,517	15,939	22,692	11,722	10,970
Bhatkal (TMC)	U		31,456	15,517	15,939	22,692	11,722	10,970
3. Haliyal Taluk	T		94,294	48,580	45,714	39,382	25,306	14,076
	R		70,226	36,219	34,007	24,914	16,925	7,989
	U		24,068	12,361	11,707	14,468	8,381	6,087
Ambikanagar (NMCT) *	U		6,063	3,118	2,945	3,958	2,223	1,735
Haliyal (TMC)	U		18,005	9,243	8,762	10,510	6,158	4,352
4. Honavar Taluk	T		145,707	72,666	73,041	83,390	47,452	35,938
	R		129,515	64,495	65,020	71,503	41,049	30,454
	U		16,192	8,171	8,021	11,887	6,403	5,484
Honavar (TMC)	U		16,192	8,171	8,021	11,887	6,403	5,484
5. Karwar Taluk	T		139,640	71,311	68,329	93,378	53,338	40,040
	R		78,785	39,756	39,029	48,753	28,260	20,493
	U		60,855	31,555	29,300	44,625	25,078	19,547
Binaga (NMCT)	U		7,281	3,776	3,505	4,672	2,647	2,025
Kadra (Karnataka Power Corporation Project) Colony (NMCT)	U		2,563	1,342	1,221	1,738	981	757
Karwar (CMC)	U		51,011	26,437	24,574	38,215	21,450	16,765
6. Kumta Taluk	T		134,019	67,725	66,294	79,519	46,246	33,273
	R		107,868	54,459	53,409	61,139	36,013	25,126
	U		26,151	13,266	12,885	18,380	10,233	8,147
Kumta (TMC)	U		26,151	13,266	12,885	18,380	10,233	8,147

$ Dandeli (CMC) spreads over two taluks, namely, Supa & Haliyal. Hence it is shown separately under the district and not under any of the taluks.

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

District/Taluk/UA/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2) +	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Mundgod Taluk	T		74,964	39,611	35,353	31,654	20,183	11,471
	R		74,964	39,611	35,353	31,654	20,183	11,471
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Siddapur Taluk	T		91,403	46,265	45,138	55,026	31,448	23,578
	R		91,403	46,265	45,138	55,026	31,448	23,578
	U		-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sirsi Taluk	T		152,792	78,212	74,580	96,286	53,502	42,784
	R		101,893	52,088	49,805	59,353	33,346	26,007
	U		50,899	26,124	24,775	36,933	20,156	16,777
Sirsi Urban Agglomeration	U		50,899	26,124	24,775	36,933	20,156	16,777
i) Sirsi (TMC)	U		47,751	21,451	20,300	31,355	17,033	14,322
ii) Sirsi (OG)	U		3,699	1,915	1,784	2,227	1,247	980
iii) Landakanahalli (OG)	U		1,561	812	749	1,062	596	466
iv) Kalkuni (OG)	U		1,332	669	663	963	519	444
v) Puttanamane (OG)	U		2,556	1,277	1,279	1,326	761	565
10. Supa Taluk	T		46,595	23,771	22,824	21,231	13,241	7,990
	R		43,224	22,029	21,195	18,772	11,846	6,926
	U		3,371	1,742	1,629	2,459	1,395	1,064
Ganeshagudi (NMCT) *	U		3,371	1,742	1,629	2,459	1,395	1,064
11. Yellapur Taluk	T		66,111	33,847	32,264	37,550	21,693	15,857
	R		50,857	25,951	24,906	27,543	15,984	11,559
	U		15,254	7,896	7,358	10,007	5,709	4,298
Magod Colony (NMCT)	U		798	543	255	627	480	147
Yellapur (MP)	U		14,456	7,353	7,103	9,380	5,229	4,151

+ Area figures provisional. source: Surveyor General of India.

Note :

1. *Names of districts formed after 1981 are printed in italics.*
2. Names of towns which are classified as such for the first time in 1991 Census are printed in *italics*.
3. Towns which were classified as such for the first time in 1981 Census and are continuing as towns in 1991 Census also are shown with an asterisk (*) on their right.
4. Out growth of the towns in the Urban Agglomeration are denoted by letters "OG" given within brackets - "(OG)".
5. The following abbreviations have been used to indicate the civic status of the towns.

MC	: Municipal Corporation
CMC	: City Municipal Council
CB	: Cantonment Board
TMC	: Town Municipal Council
NAC	: Notified Area Committee
SB	: Sanitary Board
MP	: Mandal Panchayat
NMCT	: Non-Municipal Census Town

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

State/District/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	U		4,086,548	2,147,978	1,938,570	2,817,735	1,599,182	1,218,553
I Bangalore	U		3,264,261	1,709,466	1,554,795	2,287,828	1,288,053	999,775
i) Bangalore (MC) @	U		2,650,659	1,385,699	1,264,960	1,885,982	1,055,562	830,420
ii) B S K III Stage (OG) £	U		92,515	48,896	43,619	66,841	37,915	28,926
iii) W C R Layout (OG)	U		82,056	43,296	38,760	53,625	31,320	22,305
iv) Nagarabavi Layout (OG)	U		44,846	24,080	20,766	28,241	17,050	11,191
v) J P Nagar (OG) £	U		40,267	21,020	19,247	28,637	16,039	12,598
vi) II A L III Stage (OG) £	U		39,075	20,203	18,872	30,543	16,701	13,842
vii) B T M Scheme (OG) £	U		36,445	19,360	17,085	23,570	13,573	9,997
viii) II B R III Stage (OG)	U		28,762	15,176	13,586	18,835	10,870	7,965
ix) Koramangala Layout (OG) £	U		25,994	13,547	12,447	18,801	10,549	8,252
x) R M Vilas II Stage (OG)	U		23,920	12,509	11,411	18,975	10,444	8,531
xi) Kadirenahalli (OG) £	U		15,244	8,038	7,206	8,584	5,136	3,448
xii) Jakkasandra (OG) £	U		14,139	7,460	6,679	9,254	5,463	3,791
xiii) Gangondanahalli (OG) £	U		13,010	6,730	6,280	5,475	3,154	2,321
xiv) Binnamangala Manavarthekaval(OG) £	U		10,500	5,480	5,020	6,274	3,669	2,605
xv) Kengeri Satellite Town (OG) £	U		9,649	5,041	4,608	7,666	4,233	3,433
xvi) Nagashettyhalli (OG)	U		9,205	4,867	4,338	5,970	3,500	2,470
xvii) Kengeri (OG) £ ∴	U		8,440	4,395	4,045	4,999	2,941	2,058
xviii) Hongasandra (OG) £	U		8,243	4,341	3,902	4,421	2,708	1,713
xix) Bommanahalli (OG) £	U		7,305	3,965	3,340	4,120	2,494	1,626
xx) Sarakki Kere (OG) £	U		7,258	3,967	3,291	4,601	2,800	1,801
xxi) Hosakerehalli (OG) £	U		6,454	3,390	3,064	3,728	2,245	1,483
xxii) Yelachenahalli (OG) £	U		6,264	3,330	2,934	3,431	2,013	1,418
xxiii) Bilekahalli (OG) £	U		5,903	3,213	2,690	3,436	2,138	1,298
xxiv) Singasandra (OG) £	U		5,031	2,651	2,380	2,672	1,618	1,054
xxv) Nayandahalli (OG) £	U		4,879	2,619	2,260	2,544	1,630	914
xxvi) Roopena Agrahara (OG) £	U		4,879	2,549	2,330	2,192	1,375	817
xxvii) Jaraganahalli (OG) £	U		4,421	2,288	2,133	1,306	826	480
xxviii) Chikkalasandra (OG) £	U		4,219	2,256	1,963	2,433	1,457	976
xxix) Ittamadu (OG) £	U		4,113	2,163	1,950	2,283	1,352	931
xxx) Hulimavu (OG) £	U		4,076	2,164	1,912	2,172	1,340	832
xxxi) Agara (OG) £	U		3,974	2,067	1,907	2,079	1,251	828
xxxii) Pantharapalya (OG) £	U		3,763	2,042	1,721	2,213	1,356	857
xxxiii) Bhoopasandra (OG)	U		3,574	1,876	1,698	2,359	1,375	984
xxxiv) Yellukunte (OG) £	U		3,409	1,859	1,550	1,447	929	518
xxxv) Nagadevanahalli (OG) £	U		3,290	1,683	1,607	1,339	787	552
xxxvi) Channasandra (OG) £	U		3,214	1,842	1,372	2,092	1,398	694
xxxvii) Lottegollahalli (OG)	U		3,158	1,676	1,482	2,352	1,363	989
xxxviii) Kenchanahalli (OG) £	U		2,859	1,529	1,330	1,768	1,063	705
xxxix) Mallathahalli (OG)	U		2,697	1,474	1,223	1,496	948	548
xl) Arakere (OG) £	U		2,573	1,409	1,164	1,377	858	519
xli) Valagerehalli (OG) £ ∴ (Excluding Kengeri Satellite Town)	U		2,403	1,240	1,163	1,119	693	426
xlii) Poornapura (OG)	U		2,192	1,144	1,048	1,507	837	670

Supplement Table - 1
Annexure

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

State/District/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
xliii) Kathriguppe (OG) £	U		2,093	1,071	1,022	1,280	740	540
xliv) Puttenahalli (OG) £	U		1,983	1,038	945	1,104	668	436
xlv) Halagevaddarahalli (OG) £	U		1,637	863	774	754	471	283
xlvi) Patnagere (OG) £	U		1,096	587	509	660	403	257
xlvii) Mylasandra (OG) £	U		957	511	446	356	245	111
xlviii) Nagarabavi (OG)	U		777	421	356	456	285	171
xlix) Venkoji Rao Khane (OG) £	U		393	208	185	190	109	81
l) Hosur-Sarjapur Layout (OG) £	U		170	83	87	145	76	69
li) Bikasipura (OG) £	U		145	76	69	72	44	28
lii) Madivala (OG) £	U		133	74	59	52	39	13
liii) Choodenapura (OG) £	U				Un-inhabited			
liv) Gurihodeyo Maidana (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
II H.A. Sanitary Board £	U		98,537	52,363	46,174	64,777	38,017	26,760
i) H.A. Sanitary Board (SB) £ (Excluding H.A.L Township)	U		81,257	43,013	38,244	54,578	31,817	22,761
ii) Munnekolala (OG) £	U		5,359	2,837	2,522	3,106	1,880	1,226
iii) White Field (OG) £	U		3,665	2,138	1,527	2,726	1,684	1,042
iv) Pattandur (OG) £	U		2,557	1,344	1,213	1,556	900	656
v) Kundalahalli (OG) £	U		1,895	976	919	655	432	223
vi) Nallurahalli (OG) £	U		1,258	670	588	619	400	219
vii) Chinnappanahalli (OG) £	U		1,219	665	554	733	429	304
viii) Sonnenahalli (OG) £	U		739	413	326	331	217	114
ix) A E C S layout (OG) £	U		588	307	281	473	258	215
x) Srinivasapura (OG) £	U				Un-inhabited			
III I.T.I. Notified Area £	U		71,563	37,503	34,060	49,044	28,050	20,994
i) I.T.I. Notified Area (NAC) £	U		58,783	30,740	28,043	42,136	23,697	18,439
ii) Hoodi (OG) £	U		7,763	4,121	3,642	3,871	2,527	1,344
iii) Battarahalli (OG) £ ϕ	U		2,581	1,383	1,198	1,789	1,064	725
iv) Medihalli (OG) £ ϕ	U		2,050	1,052	998	1,068	650	418
v) Kodigehalli (OG) £	U		386	207	179	180	112	68
IV Devarajeevanahalli (NMCT)	U		56,659	29,095	27,564	27,167	15,076	12,091
V Kalagondanahalli	U		52,358	26,994	25,364	32,821	18,301	14,520
i) Kalagondanahalli (NMCT)	U		35,405	18,263	17,142	21,742	12,149	9,593
ii) HBR I Stage (OG) (Including Pillana Garden III Stage)	U		14,724	7,606	7,118	9,961	5,467	4,494
iii) Hennur (OG)	U		2,229	1,125	1,104	1,118	685	433
VI Yelahanka	U		48,802	26,735	22,067	32,669	19,867	12,802
i) Yelahanka (TMC)	U		22,767	12,038	10,729	14,180	8,368	5,812
ii) Yelahanka (OG)	U		11,311	5,818	5,493	8,456	4,595	3,861
iii) Hunasamaranahalli (OG) $	U		3,508	1,889	1,619	2,152	1,322	830
iv) Allalasandra (OG)	U		3,111	2,015	1,096	2,213	1,686	527

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1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

State/District/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
v) Puttenahalli (OG)	U		3,105	1,651	1,454	2,189	1,224	965
vi) Vaderapura (OG)	U		2,332	1,934	398	2,113	1,836	277
vii) Venkatala (OG)	U		1,940	1,004	936	935	572	363
viii) Suggatta (OG) $	U		681	361	320	426	260	166
ix) Shivanahalli (OG)	U		47	25	22	5	4	1
VII Dasarahalli	U		43,507	24,799	18,708	31,337	19,512	11,825
i) Dasarahalli (NMCT)	U		27,331	15,803	11,528	21,355	13,293	8,062
ii) Mallasandra (OG)	U		8,606	4,844	3,762	5,114	3,244	1,870
iii) K.G. Bagalakunte (OG)	U		4,611	2,460	2,151	2,892	1,744	1,148
iv) Chikkabidarakallu (OG) #	U		2,959	1,692	1,267	1,976	1,231	745
VIII Kacharakanahalli	U		43,450	22,654	20,796	27,143	15,200	11,943
i) HRBR Layout (OG)	U		30,202	15,799	14,403	18,538	10,381	8,157
ii) Kacharakanahalli (NMCT)	U		13,248	6,855	6,393	8,605	4,819	3,786
IX B.E.L. Township	U		39,729	21,407	18,322	25,594	15,324	10,270
i) Doddabommasandra (OG)	U		8,366	4,713	3,653	6,256	3,902	2,354
ii) B.E.L. Township (NMCT)	U		7,820	4,005	3,815	6,829	3,635	3,194
iii) Kodagehalli (OG)	U		7,799	4,152	3,647	4,820	2,967	1,853
iv) Singapura (OG)	U		7,308	4,029	3,279	3,308	2,127	1,181
v) Ramachandrapura (OG)	U		3,411	1,870	1,541	2,206	1,388	818
vi) Md. Sabarapalya (Jarakabandekaval) (OG)	U		2,118	1,096	1,022	611	331	280
vii) Thindlu (OG)	U		1,801	956	845	1,010	634	376
viii) Narasipura (OG)	U		1,106	586	520	554	340	214
ix) Kodagehalli Plantation (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
X Koramangala £	U		37,694	19,815	17,879	19,569	11,639	7,930
i) Koramangala (NMCT) £	U		26,176	13,576	12,600	11,514	6,990	4,524
ii) Ejipura (OG) £	U		9,901	5,350	4,551	7,319	4,186	3,133
iii) Srinivagilu (OG) £	U		1,617	889	728	736	463	273
XI Laggere	U		37,266	20,382	16,884	20,651	13,188	7,463
i) Laggere (NMCT)	U		25,221	13,616	11,605	13,958	8,740	5,218
ii) Hegganahalli (OG)	U		6,590	3,616	2,974	3,471	2,239	1,232
iii) Nallakadarenahalli (OG)	U		5,455	3,150	2,305	3,222	2,209	1,013
XII Saneguruvanahalli	U		32,674	17,709	14,965	19,822	12,260	7,562
i) Saneguruvanahalli (NMCT)	U		22,328	12,089	10,239	13,846	8,569	5,277
ii) Srigandadakaval (OG)	U		10,346	5,620	4,726	5,976	3,691	2,285

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

State/District/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XIII Peenya	U		28,937	16,498	12,439	19,746	12,637	7,109
i) Peenya (NMCT)	U		12,478	7,050	5,428	8,418	5,283	3,135
ii) Chokkasandra (OG)	U		9,427	5,558	3,869	6,667	4,395	2,272
iii) Peenya Plantation (OG)	U		5,285	2,930	2,355	3,692	2,325	1,367
iv) Nagasandra (OG)	U		1,747	960	787	969	634	335
XIV Nagavara	U		22,671	11,742	10,929	13,665	7,651	6,014
i) HBR II Stage (OG)	U		16,455	8,482	7,973	10,299	5,688	4,611
ii) Nagavara (NMCT)	U		4,756	2,495	2,261	2,539	1,493	1,046
iii) Shampura (OG)	U		1,460	765	695	827	470	357
XV *Vijinapura (NMCT)*	U		21,468	11,144	10,324	13,852	7,801	6,501
XVI Banasavadi £	U		20,917	10,944	9,973	13,127	7,535	5,592
i) OMBR Layout (OG) £	U		11,400	5,952	5,448	7,541	4,390	3,151
ii) East of NGEF Layout (OG) £	U		4,834	2,536	2,298	2,670	1,446	1,224
iii) Banasavadi (NMCT) £	U		4,683	2,456	2,227	2,916	1,699	1,217
XVII Hebbal	U		20,199	10,958	9,241	13,419	8,140	5,279
i) Hebbal (NMCT) *	U		11,095	6,115	4,980	7,990	4,795	3,195
ii) Amruthahalli (OG)	U		3,631	1,891	1,740	2,043	1,260	783
iii) Byatarayanapura (OG)	U		2,631	1,443	1,188	1,826	1,108	718
iv) Kothihosahalli (OG)	U		1,555	831	724	786	500	286
v) Kempapura (OG)	U		1,287	678	609	774	477	297
vi) Hebbal Annikere (OG)	U				Un-inhabited			
XVIII *Byatarayanapura (NMCT) (B. Narayanapura)* £	U		18,045	9,610	8,435	13,847	7,974	5,873
XIX Lingarajapura (NMCT) *	U		17,503	9,023	8,480	13,671	7,373	6,298
XX HAL Township (NMCT) £	U		15,148	7,826	7,322	13,056	7,008	6,048
XXI Baiyyappanahalli (Vimanapura) £	U		14,862	7,848	7,014	9,014	5,333	3,681
i) *Baiyyappanahalli (NMCT) (Vimanapura) £*	U		14,862	7,848	7,014	9,014	5,333	3,681
ii) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthekaval (OG) £	U				Un-inhabited			
XXII *Kamagondanahalli (NMCT)*	U		12,175	6,846	5,329	7,986	5,091	2,895
XXIII HMT Township	U		11,556	6,218	5,338	9,513	5,396	4,117
i) HMT Township (NMCT)	U		8,203	4,330	3,873	6,735	3,760	2,975
ii) Gangammanagudipalya (Jarakabandekaval) (OG)	U		3,353	1,888	1,465	2,778	1,636	1,142

Supplement Table - 1
Annexure

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Literates by Residence and Sex 1991

State/District/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km^2)	Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XXIV Jalahalli (NMCT) (Excluding the areas under Bangalore (MC), BEL Township and HMT Township)	U		10,851	6,129	4,722	8,213	5,089	3,124
XXV *Kavalbyrasandra (NMCT)*	U		10,658	5,545	5,113	7,101	4,044	3,057
XXVI *Geddalahalli (NMCT)*	U		10,261	5,497	4,764	6,735	4,010	2,725
XXVII *Byataguttepalya (NMCT)*	U		8,685	4,556	4,129	6,260	3,487	2,773
XXVIII *Mahadevapura (NMCT)* £	U		7,935	4,329	3,606	4,907	3,076	1,831
XXIX *Benniganahalli (NMCT)* £	U		5,502	2,957	2,545	3,553	2,117	1,436
XXX HMT Watch Factory Township (NMCT)*	U		2,675	1,386	1,289	1,648	933	715

@ The corresponding unit at the 1981 Census was "Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority". Now areas under the control of Bangalore Development Authority are treated as "Out growths". The unit shown as "Bangalore (MC)" represents the jurisdiction of Bangalore City Corporation.

£ Bangalore Urban Agglomeration spreads over two taluks, namely Bangalore North and Bangalore South. Components which belong to Bangalore South Taluk are identified by £ sign printed against the names.

∴ At the 1981 Census, Kengeri comprising the areas of three revenue villages, viz., Kengeri, Valagerehalli and Choodenapura was classified as a town since it enjoyed the civic administrative status of a "Town Municipal Council". As this unit lost its municipal status subsequent to 1981 Census, the above mentioned three villages have been treated as outgrowths of Bangalore (MC) in Bangalore Urban Agglomeration.

ϕ Transferred from Hoskote taluk to Bangalore South taluk after 1981 Census.

$ Transferred from Devanhalli taluk to Bangalore North taluk after 1981 Census.

Transferred from Nelamangala taluk to Bangalore North Taluk after 1981 Census.

SUPPLEMENT TABLE - 2

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population and Decennial Growth Rate and Sex Ratio by Residence

State/District	Percentage of Urban Population to Total population		Decennial growth rate 1981-1991			Sex Ratio, 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)		
	1981	1991	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KARNATAKA	**28.89**	**30.91**	**20.66**	**17.23**	**29.09**	**961**	**975**	**930**
01. Bangalore	84.14	85.82	37.52	22.89	40.28	904	914	902
02. Bangalore Rural	17.37	18.21	14.62	13.46	20.14	950	953	935
03. Belgaum	22.54	23.88	18.21	16.17	25.23	959	965	940
04. Bellary	33.05	29.93	26.69	32.58	14.76	966	975	947
05. Bidar	17.82	19.49	25.78	23.22	37.56	954	967	899
06. Bijapur	24.09	23.58	21.53	22.34	18.96	965	970	950
07. Chikmagalur	17.54	16.88	11.54	12.42	7.40	979	987	940
08. Chitradurga	23.50	27.02	22.55	16.91	40.88	944	956	913
09. Dakshin Kannad	24.47	28.31	13.27	7.52	31.03	1063	1089	1002
10. Dharwad	35.25	34.95	18.80	19.34	17.80	945	948	939
11. Gulbarga	22.86	23.48	23.74	22.75	27.06	962	974	926
12. Hassan	14.63	17.38	15.45	11.73	37.19	1000	1013	942
13. Kodagu	15.52	16.06	5.05	4.38	8.71	989	999	939
14. Kolar	22.45	23.34	16.14	14.81	20.73	966	971	952
15. Mandya	15.52	16.23	15.80	14.82	21.15	964	969	936
16. Mysore	27.41	29.76	21.57	17.64	31.98	953	958	943
17. Raichur	19.27	20.82	29.26	26.78	39.65	980	988	950
18. Shimoga	25.72	26.53	15.08	13.83	18.67	961	970	937
19. Tumkur	13.77	16.59	16.35	12.53	40.22	959	973	893
20. Uttar Kannad	25.32	24.17	13.49	15.23	8.34	967	970	959

Note: Names of districts formed after 1981 Census are printed in *Italics*

SUPPLEMENT TABLE - 3

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL CLASSES		**13,850,702**	**7,176,753**	**6,673,949**	**50.65**	**29.09**	**930**
CLASS-I (100,000 and above)		**8,947,057**	**4,663,299**	**4,283,758**	**72.21**	**42.14**	**919**
1. Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	**Bangalore**	**4,086,458**	**2,147,978**	**1,938,570**	**75.56**	**39.87**	**903**
I Bangalore		**3,264,261**	**1,709,466**	**1,554,795**	**70.61**	**24.18**	**910**
i) Bangalore (MC) @		2,650,659	1,385,699	1,264,960	60.72	7.04	913
ii) B.S.K. III Stage (OG) £		92,515	48,896	43,619	-	-	892
iii) W.C.R. Layout (OG)		82,056	43,296	38,760	-	-	895
iv) Nagarabavi Layout (OG)		44,846	24,080	20,766	-	-	862
v) J.P. Nagar (OG) £		40,267	21,020	19,247	-	-	916
vi) H.A.L. III Stage (OG) £		39,075	20,203	18,872	-	-	934
vii) B.T.M. Scheme (OG) £		36,445	19,360	17,085	-	-	882
viii) HBR III Stage (OG) £		28,762	15,176	13,586	-	-	895
ix) Koramangala Layout (OG) £		25,994	13,547	12,447	-	-	919
x) R.M. Vilas II Stage (OG)		23,920	12,509	11,411	-	-	912
xi) Kadirenahalli (OG) £		15,244	8,038	7,206	-	327.12	896
xii) Jakkasandra (OG) £		14,139	7,460	6,679	-	365.25	895
xiii) Gangondanahalli (OG) £		13,010	6,730	6,280	-	7737.35	933
xiv) Binnamangala Manavarthekaval (OG) £		10,500	5,480	5,020	-	309.68	916
xv) Kengeri Satellite Town (OG) £		9,649	5,041	4,608	-	-	914
xvi) Nagashettihalli (OG)		9,205	4,867	4,338	-	206.83	891
xvii) Kengeri (OG) £		8,440	4,395	4,045	-	-	920
xviii) Hongasandra (OG) £		8,243	4,341	3,902	-	-	899
xix) Bommanahalli (OG) £		7,305	3,965	3,340	-	266.72	842
xx) Sarakki Kere (OG) £		7,258	3,967	3,291	-	-	830
xxi) Hosakerehalli (OG) £		6,454	3,390	3,064	-	452.57	904
xxii) Yelachenahalli (OG) £		6,264	3,330	2,934	-	-	881
xxiii) Bilekahalli (OG) £		5,903	3,213	2,690	-	86.33	837
xxiv) Singasandra (OG) £		5,031	2,651	2,380	-	-	898
xxv) Nayandahalli (OG) £		4,879	2,619	2,260	-	162.59	863
xxvi) Roopena Agrahara (OG) £		4,879	2,549	2,330	-	262.48	914
xxvii) Jaraganahalli (OG) £		4,421	2,288	2,133	-	30.88	932
xxviii) Chikkalasandra (OG) £		4,219	2,256	1,963	-	526.89	870
xxix) Ittamadu (OG) £		4,113	2,163	1,950	-	3039.69	902
xxx) Hulimavu (OG) £		4,076	2,164	1,912	-	-	884
xxxi) Agara (OG) £		3,974	2,067	1,907	-	-	923
xxxii) Pantharapalya (OG) £		3,763	2,042	1,721	-	47.51	843

@ The corresponding unit at the 1981 Census was "Bangalore (C) and Bangalore Development Authority". Now areas under the control of Bangalore Development Authority are treated as "Out growths". The unit shown as "Bangalore (MC)" represents the jurisdiction of Bangalore City Corporation.

£ Bangalore Urban Agglomeration spreads over two taluks namely, Bangalore North and Bangalore South. Components which belong to Bangalore South taluk are identified by '£' sign printed against the names.

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xxxiii) Bhoopasandra (OG)		3,574	1,876	1,698	-	329.57	905
xxxiv) Yellukunte (OG) £		3,409	1,859	1,550	-	-	834
xxxv) Nagadevanahalli (OG) £		3,290	1,683	1,607	-	-	955
xxxvi) Channasandra (OG) £		3,214	1,842	1,372	-	-	745
xxxvii) Lottegollahalli (OG)		3,158	1,676	1,482	-	110.11	884
xxxviii) Kenchanahalli (OG) £		2,859	1,529	1,330	-	75.08	870
xxxix) Mallathahalli (OG)		2,697	1,474	1,223	-	18.29	830
xl) Arakere (OG) £		2,573	1,409	1,164	-	-	826
xli) Valagerehalli (OG) £ ∴ (Excluding Kengeri Satellite Town)		2,403	1,240	1,163	-	-	938
xlii) Poornapura (OG)		2,192	1,144	1,048	-	- 18.66	916
xliii) Kathriguppe (OG) £		2,093	1,071	1,022	-	33.74	954
xliv) Puttenahalli (OG) £		1,983	1,038	945	-	-	910
xlv) Halagevadarahalli (OG) £		1,637	863	774	-	75.83	897
xlvi) Patnagere (OG) £		1,096	587	509	-	4.98	867
xlvii) Mylasandra (OG) £		957	511	446	-	55.86	873
xlviii) Nagarabavi (OG)		777	421	356	-	- 29.75	846
xlix) Venkoji Rao Khane (OG) £		393	208	185	-	-	889
l) Hosur-Sarjapur Layout (OG) £		170	83	87	-	-	1048
li) Bikasipura (OG) £		145	76	69	-	-	908
lii) Madivala (OG) £		133	74	59	-	- 94.78	797
liii) Choodenapura (OG) £ ∴				Un-inhabited			
liv) Gurihodeyo Maidana (OG)				Un-inhabited			
II HA Sanitary Board £		98,537	52,363	46,174	44.33	100.89	882
i) HA Sanitary Board (SB) £ (Excluding HAL Township)		81,257	43,013	38,244	16.23	105.71	889
ii) Munnekolala (OG) £		5,359	2,837	2,522	-	-	889
iii) White Field (OG) £		3,665	2,138	1,527	-	59.42	714
iv) Pattandur (OG) £		2,557	1,344	1,213	-	45.20	903
v) Kundalahalli (OG) £		1,895	976	919	-	-	942
vi) Nallurahalli (OG) £		1,258	670	588	-	39.93	878
vii) Chinnappanahalli (OG) £		1,219	665	554	-	-	833
viii) Sonnenahalli (OG) £		739	413	326	-	105.28	789
ix) AECS Layout (OG) £		588	307	281	-	-	915
x) Srinivasapura (OG) £				Un-inhabited			

∴ At the 1981 Census, Kengeri was a Municipal Town comprising of Kengeri, Valagerehalli and Choodenapura revenue villages. For the 1991 Census, Kengeri was declassified and the above villages have been classified as "Outgrowths" of Bangalore (MC).

ϕ Transferred from Hoskote Taluk to Bangalore South Taluk after 1981 Census.

After 1981, two census towns and one outgrowth of 1981 namely, Kadenahalli (P) with a population P: 10,515 (M: 5381; F: 5134), Krishnarajapura (P) with a population P: 7,993 (M: 4157; F: 3836) and Dyavasandra (OG) with a population P: 6472 (M: 3531; F: 2941) merged with ITI Notified Area (NAC).

Supplement Table - 3

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III ITI Notified Area £		71,563	37,503	34,060	186.61	152.85	908
i) ITI Notified Area (NAC) £ #		58,783	30,740	28,043	-2.32	509.40	912
ii) Hoodi (OG) £		7,763	4,121	3,642	-	124.36	884
iii) Battarahalli (OG) £ ϕ		2,581	1,383	1,198	-	-	866
iv) Medihalli (OG) £ ϕ		2,050	1,052	998	-	-	949
v) Kodigehalli (OG) £		386	207	179	-	50.19	865
IV Devarajivanahalli (NMCT)		56,659	29,095	27,564	110.25	51.96	947
V Kalagondahalli		52,358	26,994	25,364	167.74	239.04	940
i) Kalagondahalli (NMCT)		35,405	18,263	17,142	167.74	129.26	939
ii) HBR I Stage (OG) (Including Pillanna Garden III Stage)		14,724	7,606	7,118	-	-	936
iii) Hennur (OG)		2,229	1,125	1,104	-	-	981
VI Yelahanka		48,802	26,735	22,067	127.20	105.96	825
i) Yelahanka (TMC)		22,767	12,038	10,729	53.61	42.12	891
ii) Yelahanka (OG)		11,311	5,818	5,493	-	507.14	944
iii) Hunasamaranahalli (OG) $		3,508	1,889	1,619	-	57.95	857
iv) Allalasandra (OG)		3,111	2,015	1,096	-	211.72	544
v) Puttenahalli (OG)		3,105	1,651	1,454	-	482.55	881
vi) Vaderapura (OG)		2,332	1,934	398	-	6377.78	206
vii) Venkatala (OG)		1,940	1,004	936	-	37.20	932
viii) Suggatta (OG) $		681	361	320	-	18.64	886
ix) Shivanahalli (OG)		47	25	22	-	30.56	880
VII Dasarahalli		43,507	24,799	18,708	-	-	754
i) *Dasarahalli (NMCT)*		27,331	15,803	11,528	-	-	729
ii) Mallasandra (OG)		8,606	4,844	3,762	-	-	777
iii) K.G. Bagalakunte (OG)		4,611	2,460	2,151	-	-	874
iv) Chikkabidarakallu (OG) @		2,959	1,692	1,267	-	-	749
VIII Kacharakanahalli		43,450	22,654	20,796	-	-	918
i) HRBR Layout (OG)		30,202	15,799	14,403	-	-	912
ii) *Kacharakanahalli (NMCT)*		13,248	6,855	6,393	-	-	933
IX B.E.L. Township		39,729	21,407	18,322	196.23	96.50	856
i) Doddabommasandra (OG)		8,366	4,713	3,653	-	127.96	775
ii) B.E.L. Township (NMCT)		7,820	4,005	3,815	8.45	5.65	953
iii) Kodagehalli (OG)		7,799	4,152	3,647	-	66.01	878
iv) Singapur (OG)		7,308	4,029	3,279	-	-	814
v) Ramachandrapura (OG)		3,411	1,870	1,541	-	27.56	824

$ Transferred from Devanhalli Taluk to Bangalore North Taluk after 1981 Census.

@ Transferred from Nelamangala Taluk to Bangalore North Taluk after 1981 Census.

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
vi) Md. Sabarapalya (Jarakabandekaval) (OG)		2,118	1,096	1,022	-	-	932
vii) Thindlu (OG)		1,801	956	845	-	66.45	884
viii) Narasipura (OG)		1,106	586	520	-	-	887
ix) Kodagehalli Plantation (OG)				Un-inhabited			
X Koramangala £		37,694	19,815	17,879	-	-	902
i) *Koramangala (NMCT)* £		26,176	13,576	12,600	-	-	928
ii) Ejipura (OG) £		9,901	5,350	4,551	-	185.91	851
iii) Srinivagilu (OG) £		1,617	889	728	-	-	819
XI Laggere		37,266	20,382	16,884	-	-	828
i) *Laggere (NMCT)*		25,221	13,616	11,605	-	-	852
ii) Hegganahalli (OG)		6,590	3,616	2,974	-	-	822
iii) Nallakadarenahalli (OG)		5,455	3,150	2,305	-	-	732
XII Saneguruvanahalli		32,674	17,709	14,965	-	-	845
i) *Saneguruvanahalli (NMCT)*		22,328	12,089	10,239	-	-	847
ii) Srigandadakaval (OG)		10,346	5,620	4,726	-	-	841
XIII Peenya		28,937	16,498	12,439	-	-	754
i) *Peenya (NMCT)*		12,478	7,050	5,428	-	-	770
ii) Chokkasandra (OG)		9,427	5,558	3,869	-	139.26	696
iii) Peenya Plantation (OG)		5,285	2,930	2,355	-	155.44	804
iv) Nagasandra (OG)		1,747	960	787	-	-	820
XIV Nagavara		22,671	11,742	10,929	-	-	931
i) HBR II Stage (OG)		16,455	8,482	7,973	-	-	940
ii) *Nagavara (NMCT)*		4,756	2,495	2,261	-	-	906
iii) Shampura (OG)		1,460	765	695	-	-	908
XV *Vijinapura (NMCT)*		21,468	11,144	10,324	-	-	926
XVI Banasavadi £		20,917	10,944	9,973	-	-	911
i) OMBR Layout (OG) £		11,400	5,952	5,448	-	-	915
ii) East of NGEF Layout (OG) £		4,834	2,536	2,298	-	-	906
iii) *Banasavadi (NMCT)* £		4,683	2,456	2,227	-	-	907
XVII Hebbal		20,199	10,958	9,241	-	53.37	843
i) Hebbal (NMCT) *		11,095	6,115	4,980	-	34.03	814
ii) Amruthahalli (OG)		3,631	1,891	1,740	-	85.16	920
iii) Byatarayanapura (OG)		2,631	1,443	1,188	-	-	823
iv) Kothihosahalli (OG)		1,555	831	724	-	-	871
v) Kempapura (OG)		1,287	678	609	-	171.52	898
vi) Hebbal Amanikere (OG)				Un-inhabited			

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1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XVIII *Byatarayanapura (NMCT)* £ *(B. Narayanapura)*		18,045	9,610	8,435	-	-	878
XIX Lingarajapura (NMCT) *		17,503	9,023	8,480	-	104.45	940
XX HAL Township (NMCT) £		15,148	7,826	7,322	3.65	- 3.63	936
XXI Baiyyappanahalli (Vimanapura) £		14,862	7,848	7,014	-	-	894
i) *Baiyyappanahalli (Vimanapura) (NMCT)* £		14,862	7,848	7,014	-	-	894
ii) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthekaval (OG) £ β				Un-inhabited			
XXII *Kamagondanahalli (NMCT)*		12,175	6,846	5,329	-	-	778
XXIII HMT Township		11,556	6,218	5,338	- 13.39	19.63	858
i) HMT Township (NMCT)		8,203	4,330	3,873	- 13.39	-15.80	894
ii) Gangammanagudipalya (Jarakabandekaval) (OG)		3,353	1,888	1,465	-	-	776
XXIV Jalahalli (NMCT) (Excluding the areas under Bangalore (MC), BEL Township & HMT Township)		10,851	6,129	4,722	-35.35	33.93	770
XXV *Kavalbyrasandra (NMCT)*		10,658	5,545	5,113	-	-	922
XXVI *Geddalahalli (NMCT)*		10,261	5,497	4,764	-	-	867
XXVII *Byataguttepalya (NMCT)*		8,685	4,556	4,129	-	-	906
XXVIII *Mahadevapura (NMCT)* £		7,935	4,329	3,606	-	-	833
XXIX *Benniganahalli (NMCT)* £		5,502	2,957	2,545	-	-	861
XXX HMT Watch Factory Township (NMCT) *		2,675	1,386	1,289	-	13.78	930
2. Mysore Urban Agglomeration	Mysore	652,246	335,612	316,634	34.69	36.15	943
(a) Mysore		605,789	312,135	293,654	24.20	26.45	941
i) Mysore (MC)		480,006	247,523	232,483	24.20	8.66	939
ii) Malalavadi (OG)		30,646	15,686	14,960	-	805.88	954
iii) Devanoor (OG)		13,675	6,885	6,790	-	45483.33	986
iv) Belavatha (OG)		13,501	7,057	6,444	-	1,507.26	913
v) Kurubarahalli (OG)		10,846	5,158	5,688	-	113.76	1103

β At the 1981 Census it was treated as a "Census Town".

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
vi) Bhogadi (OG)		10,133	5,241	4,892	-	116.75	933
vii) Hebbalu (OG)		8,649	4,535	4,114	-	-	907
viii) Hinkal (OG)		6,916	3,633	3,283	-	-	904
ix) Datagalli (OG)		6,683	3,482	3,201	-	-	919
x) Metagalli (OG)		6,238	3,257	2,981	-	192.59	915
xi) Srirampura (OG)		4,711	2,419	2,292	-	-	947
xii) Yeraganahalli (OG)		4,267	2,260	2,007	-	-	888
xiii) Maragondanahalli (OG)		2,540	1,300	1,240	-	- 33.05	954
xiv) Alanahatti (OG)		2,357	1,193	1,164	-	-	976
xv) Hutagalli (OG)		2,270	1,294	976	-	-	754
xvi) Iranagere (OG)		2,182	1,125	1,057	-	22.04	940
xvii) Chikkaharadanahalli (OG)		169	87	82	-	-	943
xviii) Vijayasripura (OG)				Un-inhabited			
xix) Kukkarahalli (OG)				Un-inhabited			
(b) Kyathamaranahalli		29,761	15,002	14,759	-	-	984
i) *Kyathamaranahalli (NMCT)*		29,240	14,733	14,507	-	-	985
ii) Satagalli (OG)		521	269	252	-	-	937
(c) Mysore (Non-Municipal Area)		13,202	6,680	6,522	-	-	976
i) Nachanahalli (OG)		7,217	3,627	3,590	-	395.67	990
ii) *Mysore Non-Municipal Area (NMCT)*		5,985	3,053	2,932	-	-	960
(d) Chamundi Betta		3,494	1,795	1,699	-	-	947
i) *Chamundi Betta Notified Area (NAC)*		3,494	1,795	1,699	-	-	947
ii) Chamundi Betta (OG)				Un-inhabited			
3. Hubli-Dharwad (MC)	**Dharwad**	**647,640**	**336,272**	**311,368**	**39.02**	**22.87**	**926**
4. Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	**Dakshin Kannad**	**425,785**	**212,581**	**213,204**	**37.05**	**39.11**	**1003**
(a) Mangalore		280,679	139,624	141,055	17.27	44.90	1010
i) Mangalore (MC)		272,819	135,694	137,125ϕ	4.29	58.38	1011
ii) Bangre Area (OG) $		7,860	3,930	3,930	-	-	1000
(b) Suratkal		55,922	28,541	27,381	-	115.10	959
i) Suratkal (TMC) *		22,634	11,937	10,697	-	- 12.94	896
ii) Katipalla (OG)		18,479	9,188	9,291	-	-	1011
iii) Kulai (OG)		9,606	4,850	4,756	-	-	981
iv) Hosabettu (OG)		5,203	2,566	2,637	-	-	1028

$ Bangre area reportedly does not form part of any revenue village and Casba Bazar and Mangalore Thota treated as outgrowths at the 1981 Census are now deleted as the area covered as Casba Bazar and Mangalore Thota previously, in fact, is referred to as "Bengre Area".

ϕ Casba Bazar and Mangalore Thota which were treated as outgrowths at the 1981 Census are now deleted. The areas covered under the nomenclature Casba Bazar and Mangalore Thota previously are in fact locally referred to as "Bengre Area". As reported by the local authorities Bengre Area does not form part of any revenue village.

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Ullal (NMCT)		31,131	15,305	15,826	32.02	22.04	1034
(d) Someshwar (NMCT)		15,298	7,563	7,735	34.31	38.68	1023
(e) Peramunnur (NMCT) *		9,743	4,832	4,911	-	30.45	1016
(f) Kotekar (NMCT) *		9,719	4,789	4,930	-	33.34	1029
(g) New Mangalore Port		8,928	4,707	4,221	-	28.55	897
i) New Mangalore Port (NMCT) *		3,501	1,936	1,565	-	67.35	808
ii) Baikampady (OG)		3,113	1,567	1,546	-	-	987
iii) Panambur (OG)		1,405	741	664	-	- 63.86	896
iv) Tannirbavi (OG)		909	463	446	-	- 5.80	963
(h) *Bajal (NMCT)*		8,145	4,076	4,069	-	-	998
(i) *Kannur (NMCT)*		6,220	3,144	3,076	-	-	978
5. Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	**Belgaum**	**401,619**	**209,095**	**192,524**	**40.44**	**33.71**	**921**
a) Belgaum		368,425	190,656	177,769	42.62	34.25	932
i) Belgaum (MC)		325,639	168,636	157,003	42.62	18.66	931
ii) Kakati (OG)		9,556	4,995	4,561	-	-	913
iii) Peeranawadi (OG)		8,495	4,437	4,058	-	-	915
iv) Matche (OG)		7,055	3,649	3,406	-	-	933
v) Kangrali (KH) (OG)		6,145	3,099	3,046	-	-	983
vi) Kangrali (BK) (OG)		5,922	3,020	2,902	-	-	961
vii) Benakanahalli (OG)		4,789	2,402	2,387	-	-	994
viii) Belgaum Rural (OG)		824	418	406	-	-	971
(b) Belgaum Cantonment (CB)		23,912	13,467	10,455	20.97	- 7.83	776
(c) *Hindalge (NMCT)*		9,282	4,972	4,310	-	-	867
6. Gulbarga Urban Agglomeration	**Gulbarga**	**309,962**	**162,953**	**147,009**	**52.02**	**40.05**	**902**
i) Gulbarga (MC)		303,139	159,319	143,820	52.02	36.97	903
ii) Rajapur (OG)		3,798	1,975	1,823	-	-	923
iii) Badepur (OG)		1,442	767	675	-	-	880
iv) Brahmpur (OG)		1,119	646	473	-	-	732
v) Biddapur (OG)		464	246	218	-	-	886
7. Davangere Urban Agglomeration	**Chitradurga**	**287,114**	**150,418**	**136,696**	**62.35**	**46.02**	**909**
i) Davangere (CMC)		265,971	139,466	126,505	62.35	35.27	907
ii) Shyabanuru (OG)		8,100	4,238	3,862	-	-	911
iii) Avaregere (OG)		7,391	3,797	3,594	-	-	947
iv) Nittuvalli (OG)		5,652	2,917	2,735	-	21.92	938

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1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Bellary (CMC)	**Bellary**	**245,758**	**126,855**	**118,903**	**61.03**	**26.58**	**937**
9. Bijapur Urban Agglomeration	**Bijapur**	**193,038**	**100,181**	**92,857**	**41.74**	**31.04**	**927**
i) Bijapur (CMC)		186,846	96,909	89,937	41.74	26.84	928
ii) Mahalbagayat (OG)		6,192	3,272	2,920	-	-	892
10. Shimoga Urban Agglomeration	**Shimoga**	**192,647**	**100,192**	**92,455**	**47.78**	**26.92**	**923**
i) Shimoga (CMC)		178,882	93,128	85,754	47.78	17.85	921
ii) Harige (OG)		3,092	1,570	1,522	-	-	969
iii) Navile (OG)		2,889	1,490	1,399	-	-	939
iv) Mandali (OG)		2,860	1,470	1,390	-	-	946
v) Gopala (OG)		2,722	1,418	1,304	-	-	920
vi) Islapur (OG)		819	411	408	-	-	993
vii) Mulkere (OG)		504	261	243	-	-	931
viii) Kallahalli (OG)		469	237	232	-	-	979
ix) Venkatapura (OG)		285	148	137	-	-	926
x) Shimoga Rural (OG)		125	59	66	-	-	1119
11. Tumkur Urban Agglomeration	**Tumkur**	**179,497**	**97,595**	**81,902**	**54.19**	**65.18**	**839**
i) Tumkur (CMC)		138,598	73,885	64,713	54.19	27.54	876
ii) Kyathasandra (OG)		10,277	5,306	4,971	-	-	937
iii) Maralur (OG)		8,385	4,492	3,893	-	-	867
iv) Devarayapatna (OG)		6,947	5,318	1,629	-	-	306
v) Settihalli (OG)		6,507	3,521	2,986	-	-	848
vi) Batavade (OG)		3,557	2,311	1,246	-	-	539
vii) Baddihalli (OG)		1,852	978	874	-	-	894
viii) Upparahalli (OG)		1,519	788	731	-	-	928
ix) Tumkur Kasaba (OG)		816	446	370	-	-	830
x) Veerasagara (OG)		614	315	299	-	-	949
xi) Channadinne (OG)		425	235	190	-	-	809
12. Raichur Urban Agglomeration	**Raichur**	**170,500**	**87,764**	**82,736**	**56.28**	**36.66**	**943**
i) Raichur (CMC)		157,477	81,173	76,304	56.28	26.22	940
ii) Rampur (OG)		5,472	2,717	2,755	-	-	1014
iii) Askihal (OG)		3,302	1,655	1,647	-	-	995
iv) Potgal (OG)		2,238	1,154	1,084	-	-	939
v) Yermarus (OG)		2,011	1,065	946	-	-	888
13. Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	**Kolar**	**156,398**	**79,276**	**77,122**	**21.47**	**8.32**	**973**
a) Kolar Gold Fields (S.B.)		72,481	36,237	36,244	2.06	- 6.69	1000
b) Robertsonpet (CMC)		67,900	34,504	33,396	42.92	11.13	968

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c) B.E.M.L. Nagar		16,017	8,535	7,482	-	185.66	877
i) B.E.M.L. Nagar (NMCT) *		7,868	4,171	3,697	-	40.32	886
ii) Chinnakote (OG)		2,681	1,446	1,235	-	-	854
iii) Dasarahosahalli (OG)		2,068	1,082	986	-	-	911
iv) Doddur Karpanahalli Plantation (OG)		1,700	930	770	-	-	828
v) Kathihalli (OG)		1,092	606	486	-	-	802
vi) Devaganahalli (OG)		608	300	308	-	-	1027
14. Bhadravathi Urban Agglomeration	**Shimoga**	**149,131**	**76,715**	**72,416**	**28.86**	**14.18**	**944**
(a) Bhadravathi New Town		82,175	42,308	39,867	26.00	6.64	942
i) Bhadravathi New Town (NAC)		74,865	38,495	36,370	26.00	- 2.84	945
ii) Bommanakatte (OG)		3,391	1,733	1,658	-	-	957
iii) Kadadakatte (OG)		1985	1,038	947	-	-	912
iv) Kavalagundi (OG)		1,934	1,042	892	-	-	856
(b) Bhadravathi		66,956	34,407	32,549	33.20	25.03	946
i) Bhadravathi (TMC)		55,413	28,505	26,908	33.20	3.48	944
ii) Scegebagi (OG)		5,862	3,026	2,836	-	-	937
iii) Kanakatte (OG)		4,127	2,090	2,037	-	-	975
iv) Kabalikatte (OG)		930	460	470	-	-	1022
v) Kodihalli (OG)		624	326	298	-	-	914
15. Hospet Urban Agglomeration	**Bellary**	**134,935**	**69,116**	**65,819**	**51.44**	**16.98**	**952**
(a) Hospet		114,329	58,547	55,782	48.57	18.03	953
i) Hospet (CMC)		96,499	49,273	47,226	38.92	6.54	958
ii) Hospet (OG)		6,926	3,613	3,313	-	197.25	917
iii) Ananthseyanagudi (OG)		5,031	2,647	2,384	-	27.08	901
iv) Kariganur (OG)		4,215	2,153	2,062	-	-	958
v) Sankalapura (OG)		1,658	861	797	-	-	926
(b) Amaravathi (TMC)		20,606	10,569	10,037	68.52	11.44	950
16. Gadag - Betigeri (CMC)	**Dharwad**	**133,918**	**68,704**	**65,214**	**22.99**	**14.10**	**949**
17. Bidar Urban Agglomeration	**Bidar**	**130,804**	**69,365**	**61,439**	**55.63**	**65.88**	**886**
i) Bidar (CMC)		107,542	56,996	50,546	55.63	36.38	887
ii) Mailur (OG)		7,601	3,982	3,619	-	-	909
iii) Chidri (OG)		6,741	3,595	3,146	-	-	875
iv) Nowbad (OG)		5,229	2,806	2,423	-	-	864
v) Kumbarwada (OG)		2,417	1,290	1,127	-	-	874
vi) Aliabad (OG)		1,274	696	578	-	-	830
vii) Haladkeri (OG)				Un-inhabited			

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
viii) Jangalkoi (OG)				Un-inhabited			
ix) Mohilat-e-Gairabi (OG)				Un-inhabited			
x) Bagh-e-Karanja (OG)				Un-inhabited			
xi) Seri-Champa (OG)				Un-inhabited			
xii) Guller Haveli (OG)				Un-inhabited			
18. Mandya (CMC)	**Mandya**	**119,970**	**62,284**	**57,686**	**39.03**	**19.63**	**926**
19. Udupi Urban Agglomeration	**Dakshin Kannad**	**117,744**	**60,039**	**57,705**	**12.30**	**252.39**	**961**
(a) Udupi		78,049	40,661	37,388	12.30	133.59	920
i) Udupi (TMC)		33,898	17,342	16,556	12.30	1.45	955
ii) Shivalli (OG)		18,253	9,335	8,918	-	-	955
iii) Herga (OG)		12,310	7,409	4,901	-	-	661
iv) Kidiyoor (OG)		4,328	2,103	2,225	-	-	1058
v) Kadekar (OG)		4,204	2,048	2,156	-	-	1053
vi) Kuthpady (OG)		3,054	1,451	1,603	-	-	1105
vii) Ambalpady (OG)		1,480	706	774	-	-	1096
viii) Moodanidambur (OG)		522	267	255	-	-	955
(b) Malpe (MP)		19,179	9,418	9,761	29.70	6.64	1036
(c) Badagabettu - 76 (NMCT) *		10,445	5,118	5,327	-	25.35	1041
(d) Puttur (NMCT)		10,071	4,842	5,229	-	-	1080
20. Hassan Urban Agglomeration	**Hassan**	**108,458**	**56,288**	**52,170**	**39.37**	**51.62**	**927**
i) Hassan (CMC)		90,719	47,180	43,539	39.37	26.82	923
ii) Satyamangala (OG)		6,281	3,191	3,090	-	-	968
iii) Haralahalli (OG)		2,638	1,386	1,252	-	-	903
iv) Chikkakondagula (OG)		2,180	1,198	982	-	-	820
v) B. Katihalli (OG)		2,176	1,081	1,095	-	-	1013
vi) Thamlapura (OG)		1,891	950	941	-	-	991
vii) Chikkamandiganahalli (OG)		1,853	937	916	-	-	978
viii) Chikkahonnenahalli (OG)		697	344	353	-	-	1026
ix) Aduvalli (OG)		23	21	2	-	-	95
x) Biranahalli (OG)				Un-inhabited			
xi) Hassan (OG)				Un-inhabited			
21. Chitradurga Urban Agglomeration	**Chitradurga**	**103,345**	**54,016**	**49,329**	**48.41**	**38.57**	**913**
i) Chitradurga (CMC)		87,053	45,500	41,553	48.41	16.72	913
ii) Kelagote (OG)		10,621	5,598	5,023	-	-	897
iii) Medehalli (OG)		5,671	2,918	2,753	-	-	943

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS - II (50,000 - 99,999)		**1,017,913**	**523,411**	**494,502**	**15.52**	**47.34**	**945**
1. Kolar (CMC)	Kolar	83,219	42,463	40,756	51.63	26.41	960
2. Gangawati Urban Agglomeration	**Raichur**	**81,108**	**41,445**	**39,663**	**69.52**	**38.09**	**957**
i) Gangawati (TMC)		64,807	33,142	31,665	69.52	10.34	955
ii) Gangawati (OG)		10,011	5,142	4,869	-	-	947
iii) Waddarahatti (OG)		6,290	3,161	3,129	-	-	990
3. Bagalkot (CMC)	Bijapur	76,819	40,117	36,702	31.14	13.21	915
4. Ranibennur (CMC)	Dharwad	67,419	34,607	32,812	42.62	16.00	948
5. Harihar (TMC)	Chitradurga	66,660	34,597	32,063	54.43	27.37	927
6. Chikmagalur (CMC)	Chikmagalur	60,814	31,455	29,359	45.49	0.38	933
7. Rabkavi-Banhatti (TMC)	Bijapur	60,607	30,878	29,729	37.81	17.24	963
8. Channapatna (TMC)	Bangalore Rural	55,210	28,285	26,925	55.66	8.84	952
9. Dodballapur (TMC)	Bangalore Rural	54,468	28,244	26,224	32.49	15.48	928
10. Dandeli (CMC)	Uttar Kannad	52,699	26,946	25,753	87.32	10.65	956
11. Shahabad Urban Agglomeration	**Gulbarga**	**52,534**	**26,931**	**25,603**	**58.73**	**11.03**	**951**
(a) Shahabad (TMC)		44,120	22,513	21,607	64.72	13.69	960
(b) Shahabad A.C.C. (NAC)		8,414	4,418	3,996	36.17	- 1.12	904
12. Gokak (TMC)	Belgaum	52,037	26,562	25,475	41.84	22.45	959
13. Nipani (CMC)	Belgaum	51,622	26,029	25,593	18.99	23.55	983
14. Karwar (CMC)	Uttar Kannad	51,011	26,437	24,574	70.00	8.05	930
15. Sirsi Urban Agglomeration	**Uttar Kannad**	**50,899**	**26,124**	**24,775**	**36.15**	**30.82**	**948**
i) Sirsi (TMC)		41,751	21,451	20,300	36.15	7.31	946
ii) Sirsi (OG)		3,699	1,915	1,784	-	-	932
iii) Puttanamane (OG)		2,556	1,277	1,279	-	-	1002
iv) Landakanahalli (OG)		1,561	812	749	-	-	922
v) Kalkuni (OG)		1,332	669	663	-	-	991
16. Ramanagaram (TMC)	Bangalore Rural	50,411	26,191	24,220	39.96	14.56	925
17. Chintamani (TMC)	Kolar	50,376	26,100	24,276	46.93	28.48	930

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS III (20,000 - 49,999)		**2,449,085**	**1,254,941**	**1,194,144**	**73.70**	**28.71**	**952**
1. Jamkhandi (TMC)	Bijapur	48,111	24,194	23,917	28.55	24.83	989
2. Chikballapur (TMC)	Kolar	47,197	24,321	22,876	37.19	17.71	941
3. Haveri (TMC)	Dharwad	45,312	23,293	22,019	32.25	24.59	945
4. Koppal (TMC)	Raichur	44,619	22,933	21,686	31.89	24.03	946
5. Chamrajnagar-Ramasamudram (TMC)	Mysore	44,476	23,351	21,125	30.10	10.03	905
6. Sindhnur (TMC)	Raichur	44,438	22,904	21,534	80.73	71.74	940
7. Yadgir (TMC)	Gulbarga	43,482	22,183	21,299	23.85	7.18	960
8. Basavakalyan (TMC)	Bidar	42,712	22,187	20,525	30.11	28.27	925
9. Nanjangud (TMC)	Mysore	42,616	21,752	20,864	54.71	21.97	959
10. Kollegal (TMC)	Mysore	42,353	21,842	20,511	25.79	17.29	939
11. Sagar (TMC)	Shimoga	42,217	21,617	20,600	29.29	18.43	953
12. Ilkal (TMC)	Bijapur	40,085	20,236	19,849	20.14	11.17	981
13. Arsikere Urban Agglomeration	**Hassan**	**39,631**	**20,094**	**19,537**	**4.95**	**56.33**	**972**
(a) Arsikere (TMC)		24,123	12,276	11,847	4.95	- 4.84	965
(b) *Arsikere Non-Municipal Area (NMCT)*		15,508	7,818	7,690	-	-	984
14. Challakere (TMC)	Chitradurga	38,427	20,107	18,320	48.07	53.44	911
15. Kanakapura (TMC)	Bangalore Rural	37,837	19,637	18,200	48.60	25.45	927
16. Hiriyur (TMC)	Chitradurga	37,492	19,295	18,197	44.81	49.07	943
17. Tiptur (TMC)	Tumkur	36,095	18,582	17,513	34.86	18.47	942
18. Mulbagal (TMC)	Kolar	35,548	17,948	17,600	62.75	32.83	981
19. Hunsur (TMC)	Mysore	34,752	17,679	17,073	38.66	25.34	966
20. Bantval (TMC)	Dakshin Kannad	34,309	16,972	17,337	-	9.34	1022
21. Harpanahalli (TMC)	Bellary	34,139	17,715	16,424	38.66	25.01	927
22. Bailhongal (TMC)	Belgaum	33,912	17,276	16,636	36.14	28.14	963
23. Guledagudda (TMC)	Bijapur	33,896	16,943	16,953	10.99	15.84	1001
24. Sira (TMC)	Tumkur	33,448	17,166	16,282	51.18	20.90	949
25. Saundatti-Yellamma (TMC)	Belgaum	33,136	16,887	16,249	64.91	25.50	962
26. Athni (TMC)	Belgaum	32,036	16,265	15,771	13.01	16.29	970

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1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27. Kampli (TMC)	Bellary	31,781	16,096	15,685	36.11	17.23	974
28. Bhatkal (TMC)	Uttar Kannad	31,456	15,517	15,939	37.01	22.56	1027
29. Siruguppa (TMC)	Bellary	31,339	16,022	15,317	56.74	34.21	956
30. Mudhol (TMC)	Bijapur	31,071	15,788	15,283	36.73	45.49	968
31. Shorapur (TMC)	Gulbarga	30,577	15,589	14,988	21.56	19.46	961
32. Nargund (TMC)	Dharwad	29,917	15,191	14,726	35.72	27.14	969
33. Malvalli (TMC)	Mandya	29,777	15,311	14,466	32.13	18.57	945
34. Savanur (TMC)	Dharwad	29,699	15,295	14,404	36.89	18.54	942
35. Ramdurg (TMC)	Belgaum	29,650	15,055	14,595	39.89	7.60	969
36. Bangarpet (TMC)	Kolar	29,136	14,940	14,196	52.86	29.09	950
37. Lakshemeshwar (TMC)	Dharwad	28,771	14,705	14,066	23.55	13.08	957
38. Madikeri (TMC)	Kodagu	28,729	14,745	13,984	27.73	16.20	948
39. Kundapura (TMC) α	Dakshin Kannad	28,477	13,934	14,543	18.82	0.57	1044
40. Manvi (TMC)	Raichur	28,079	14,212	13,867	53.46	31.55	976
41. Chikodi (TMC)	Belgaum	27,273	14,096	13,177	24.27	19.68	935
42. Sankeshwar (TMC)	Belgaum	27,237	13,972	13,265	26.74	13.40	949
43. Bhalki (TMC)	Bidar	26,877	14,562	12,315	43.73	42.76	846
44. Shikarpur (TMC)	Shimoga	26,861	13,811	13,050	30.67	19.46	945
45. Aland (TMC)	Gulbarga	26,579	13,734	12,845	22.57	0.54	935
46. Mudalgi (TMC)	Belgaum	26,509	13,528	12,981	68.72	48.83	960
47. Kumta (TMC)	Uttar Kannad	26,151	13,266	12,885	22.36	11.83	971
48. Krishnarajanagara (TMC)	Mysore	26,093	13,381	12,712	22.85	38.35	950
49. Mahalingpur (TMC)	Bijapur	26,047	13,005	13,042	40.95	46.26	1003
50. Puttur (TMC)	Dakshin Kannad	25,801	13,914	11,887	14.99	28.34	854
51. Homnabad (TMC)	Bidar	25,575	13,244	12,331	33.45	17.16	931
52. Gauribidanur (TMC)	Kolar	25,574	13,401	12,173	46.09	36.48	908
53. Hoskote (TMC)	Bangalore Rural	25,516	13,149	12,367	44.19	45.49	941
54. Kadur (TMC)	Chikmagalur	25,384	13,126	12,258	41.91	30.80	934
55. Tarikere (TMC)	Chikmagalur	25,375	13,057	12,318	19.51	6.04	943

α Formerly Coondapur.

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1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56. Annigeri (TMC)	Dharwad	25,237	12,925	12,312	26.79	35.58	953
57. Sidlaghatta (TMC)	Kolar	25,157	12,989	12,168	37.03	11.86	937
58. Indi (TMC)	Bijapur	25,119	13,102	12,017	29.26	41.38	917
59. Anekal (TMC)	Bangalore	24,936	13,201	11,735	52.56	29.42	889
60. Shahapur (TMC)	Gulbarga	24,742	12,458	12,284	26.10	37.60	986
61. Gajendragarh (TMC)	Dharwad	24,176	12,197	11,979	30.41	19.53	982
62. Wadi Urban Agglomeration	Gulbarga	24,176	12,606	11,570	2705.63	12.79	918
(a) Wadi (NMCT) *		21,046	10,929	10,117	-	16.33	926
(b) Wadi ACC (NAC)		3,130	1,677	1,453	337.57	- 6.37	866
63. Vijayapura (TMC)	Bangalore Rural	24,154	12,445	11,709	49.02	40.33	941
64. Karkal (TMC)	Dakshin Kannad	24,107	12,251	11,856	11.40	16.39	968
65. Gundlupet (TMC)	Mysore	23,926	12,214	11,712	35.43	19.84	959
66. Holenarsipura (TMC)	Hassan	23,555	11,992	11,563	26.42	16.50	964
67. Channarayapatna (TMC)	Hassan	23,352	12,186	11,166	58.33	43.29	916
68. Sedam (TMC)	Gulbarga	23,260	11,969	11,291	39.07	47.00	943
69. Kunigal (TMC)	Tumkur	23,235	11,919	11,316	34.52	28.54	949
70. Basavana Bagevadi (TMC)	Bijapur	23,048	11,788	11,260	34.78	22.13	955
71. Maddur (TMC)	Mandya	22,203	11,387	10,816	43.95	27.59	950
72. Shrirangapattana (TMC)	Mandya	21,902	11,118	10,784	28.63	20.76	970
73. Talikota (TMC)	Bijapur	21,857	11,124	10,733	26.13	19.20	965
74. Madhugiri (TMC)	Tumkur	21,747	11,240	10,507	28.09	20.27	935
75. Lingsugur (TMC)	Raichur	21,328	10,841	10,487	36.92	26.37	967
76. Kudachi (TMC)	Belgaum	21,193	10,900	10,293	31.28	14.61	944
77. Malur (TMC)	Kolar	21,033	10,946	10,087	45.24	39.36	922
78. Hangal (TMC)	Dharwad	20,904	10,681	10,223	23.60	22.32	957
79. Byadgi (TMC)	Dharwad	20,574	10,545	10,029	25.03	14.71	951
80. Kamalapuram (TMC)	Bellary	20,460	10,388	10,072	25.90	17.09	970
81. Birur (TMC)	Chikmagalur	20,098	10,157	9,941	27.71	11.16	979
82. Muddebihal (TMC)	Bijapur	20,019	10,347	9,672	43.56	33.80	935

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1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS- IV (10,000 - 19,999)		**1,070,540**	**546,673**	**523,867**	**8.51**	**-27.27**	**958**
1. Shiggaon (TMC)	Dharwad	19,923	10,203	9,720	25.78	32.95	953
2. Badami (TMC)	Bijapur	19,919	10,115	9,804	28.94	32.59	969
3. Chitapur (TMC)	Gulbarga	19,758	9,990	9,768	28.85	7.84	978
4. Magadi (TMC)	Bangalore Rural	19,621	10,135	9,486	32.02	11.34	936
5. Navalgund (TMC)	Dharwad	19,428	10,010	9,418	31.48	23.29	941
6. Pavagada (MP)	Tumkur	19,306	10,093	9,213	60.32	33.74	913
7. Kotturu (TMC)	Bellary	19,107	9,959	9,148	19.98	23.71	919
8. Ron (TMC)	Dharwad	19,100	9,504	9,596	24.94	16.73	1010
9. Sakleshpur (TMC)	Hassan	18,855	9,802	9,053	7.51	56.80	924
10. Tekkalakote (TMC)	Bellary	18.777	9,312	9,465	35.00	27.27	1016
11. Hadagalli (TMC)	Bellary	18,713	9,563	9,150	31.27	36.35	957
12. Devanhalli (TMC)	Bangalore Rural	18,223	9,458	8,765	20.23	19.95	927
13. Chitgoppa (TMC)	Bidar	18,088	9,134	8,954	24.02	8.73	980
14. Haliyal (TMC)	Uttar Kannad	18,005	9,243	8,762	28.71	15.01	948
15. Krishnarajpet (MP)	Mandya	17,997	9,421	8,576	32.90	40.60	910
16. Bannur (TMC)	Mysore	17,815	9,154	8,661	29.76	17.92	946
17. Chiknayakanhalli (TMC)	Tumkur	17,660	8,961	8,699	19.41	13.23	971
18. Nelamangala (MP)	Bangalore Rural	17,559	9,083	8,476	43.20	39.65	933
19. Hukeri (TMC)	Belgaum	17,395	8,963	8,432	24.73	11.90	941
20. Terdal (TMC)	Bijapur	17,332	8,789	8,543	24.42	- 9.18	972
21. Hosdurga (MP)	Chitradurga	17,253	8,918	8,335	41.44	39.36	935
22. Belur (TMC)	Hassan	16,815	8,578	8,237	29.69	23.73	960
23. Mundargi (TMC)	Dharwad	16,541	8,522	8,019	-	21.47	941
24. Srinivaspur (MP)	Kolar	16,540	8,626	7,914	42.30	33.03	917
25. Bainduru (TMC) *	Dakshin Kannad	16,488	7,762	8,726	-	17.18	1124
26. Honavar (TMC)	Uttar Kannad	16,192	8,171	8,021	21.54	7.06	982
27. Sindgi (TMC)	Bijapur	16,168	8,656	7,512	55.34	2.26	868
28. Pandavapura (TMC)	Mandya	16,005	8,187	7,818	32.92	13.00	955
29. Mudbidri (TMC) *	Dakshin Kannad	15,867	7,824	8,043	-	16.88	1028

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1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio -1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. Mulgund (TMC)	Dharwad	15,760	8,054	7,706	-	8.43	957
31. Sadalgi (TMC)	Belgaum	15,592	8,027	7,565	11.22	12.08	942
32. Hungund (TMC)	Bijapur	15 [illegible]1	7,799	7,592	14.72	5.78	973
33. Kerur (TMC)	Bijapur	15,198	7,526	7,672	21.96	15.17	1019
34. Shirhatti (MP)	Dharwad	14,983	7,697	7,286	43.43	12.59	947
35. Hatti Gold Mines (NAC) *	Raichur	14,967	7,780	7,187	-	50.24	924
36. Devadurga (MP)	Raichur	14,956	7,515	7,441	23.37	25.31	990
37. Konnur (TMC)	Belgaum	14,936	7,667	7,269	28.04	- 26.25	948
38. Khanapur (TMC)	Belgaum	14,728	7,565	7,163	22.76	17.70	947
39. Kundgol (TMC)	Dharwad	14,686	7,641	7,045	28.08	2.52	922
40. Kushtagi (MP)	Raichur	14,650	7,471	7,179	30.21	24.35	961
41. Mudgal (TMC)	Raichur	14,646	7,398	7,248	9.13	27.82	980
42. Naregal (TMC)	Dharwad	14,566	7,278	7,288	11.62	2.70	1001
43. Alnavar (TMC)	Dharwad	14,485	7,397	7,088	25.58	11.20	958
44. Yellapur (MP)	Uttar Kannad	14,456	7,353	7,103	87.92	22.59	966
45. Channagiri (MP)	Shimoga	14,140	7,356	6,784	22.93	19.13	922
46. Mulki (TMC)	Dakshin Kannad	14,100	6,754	7,346	4.97	16.55	1088
47. Nagamangala (MP)	Mandya	14,093	7,327	6,766	29.14	27.15	923
48. Saligram (TMC) *	Dakshin Kannad	14,019	6,336	7,683	-	5.98	1213
49. Gubbi (MP)	Tumkur	13,830	7,206	6,624	22.33	18.54	919
50. Gurmatkal (TMC)	Gulbarga	13,673	6,862	6,811	10.65	17.71	993
51. Ankola (TMC) *	Uttar Kannad	13,509	6,764	6,745	-	11.16	997
52. Arkalgud (MP)	Hassan	13,462	6,881	6,581	26.82	21.62	956
53. Jog Falls Notified Area (NAC) *	Shimoga	13,271	6,758	6,513	-	- 18.46	964
54. Virajpet (MP)	Kodagu	13,136	6,802	6,334	19.36	12.50	931
55. Tirthahalli (TMC)	Shimoga	13,081	6,680	6,401	14.36	7.45	958
56. Honnali (MP)	Shimoga	12,629	6,452	6,177	30.06	15.42	957
57. *Shaktinagar (NMCT)*	Raichur	12,561	6,685	5,876	-	-	879
58. Raybag (TMC)	Belgaum	12,412	6,484	5,928	- 21.29	28.82	914
59. Bagepalli (MP)	Kolar	12,342	6,446	5,896	46.72	55.77	915

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1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60. Gangoli (NMCT)	Dakshin Kannad	12,332	6,038	6,294	27.51	3.14	1042
61. Holalkere (MP)	Chitradurga	12,219	6,418	5,801	26.14	24.57	904
62. Siralkoppa (MP)	Shimoga	12,126	6,214	5,912	13.56	15.29	951
63. Jagalur (MP)	Chitradurga	12,098	6,562	5,536	28.64	24.18	844
64. Piriyapatna (MP)	Mysore	11,957	6,119	5,838	35.46	19.11	954
65. Koratagere (MP)	Tumkur	11,530	5,872	5,658	39.54	42.61	964
66. Gokak Falls (NAC)	Belgaum	11,121	5,740	5,381	19.94	- 4.02	937
67. Turuvekere (MP)	Tumkur	11,109	5,701	5,408	37.52	23.60	949
68. Chincholi (MP)	Gulbarga	10,584	5,398	5,186	41.38	1.44	961
69. *Hatti (NMCT)*	Raichur	10,515	5,338	5,177	-	-	970
70. *Pudu (NMCT)*	Dakshin Kannad	10,241	5,176	5,065	-	-	979
CLASS - V (5,000 - 9,999)		**289,552**	**148,824**	**140,728**	**- 6.61**	**- 5.85**	**946**
1. Tirumakudal Narasipur (MP)	Mysore	9,899	5,050	4,849	30.65	11.10	960
2. Y.N. Hosakote (MP)	Tumkur	9,481	4,863	4,618	21.55	26.28	950
3. Kushalnagar (MP)	Kodagu	9,461	5,002	4,459	38.72	36.40	891
4. Sargur (MP)	Mysore	8,917	4,545	4,372	35.03	18.20	962
5. Ajjampur (MP)	Chikmagalur	8,758	4,485	4,273	14.55	13.84	953
6. Molakalmuru (MP)	Chitradurga	8,670	4,537	4,133	17.24	16.52	911
7. Nyamati (MP)	Shimoga	8,386	4,328	4,058	17.42	9.35	938
8. Heggadadevankote (MP)	Mysore	8,352	4,329	4,023	40.10	35.74	929
9. Sorab (MP)	Shimoga	8,290	4,279	4,011	22.93	23.99	937
10. *Kurkunta (NMCT)*	Gulbarga	8,209	4,199	4,010	-	-	955
11. Tonsewest (NMCT)	Dakshin Kannad	8,160	3,800	4,360	13.30	- 1.76	1147
12. *Krishnarajasagar Notified Area (NAC)*	Mandya	7,886	4,062	3,824	-	-	941
13. Mudigere (MP)	Chikmagalur	7,799	4,028	3,771	42.23	10.11	936
14. Kudremukh Notified Area (NAC) *	Chikmagalur	7,792	4,243	3,549	-	- 2.26	836
15. Konanur (MP)	Hassan	7,693	3,888	3,805	25.27	10.99	979
16. Yelandur (MP)	Mysore	7,678	4,042	3,636	30.75	14.43	900
17. Munirabad Project Area (NMCT)	Raichur	7,658	3,876	3,782	25.73	2.50	976
18. Gudibanda (MP)	Kolar	7,563	3,840	3,723	26.23	17.82	970

Supplement Table - 3

1991 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. *Dhupadal (NMCT)*	Belgaum	7,451	3,703	3,748	-	-	1012
20. Belakavadi (MP)	Mandya	7,282	3,657	3,625	15.51	13.85	991
21. *Binaga (NMCT)*	Uttar Kannad	7,281	3,776	3,505	-	-	928
22. Somvarpet (MP)	Kodagu	7,092	3,634	3,458	10.43	2.25	952
23. *Bhimarayanagudi Notified Area (NAC)*	Gulbarga	7,049	3,702	3,347	-	-	904
24. Dommasandra (NMCT)	Bangalore	7,033	3,686	3,347	-	-	908
25. *Kadugodi (NMCT)*	Bangalore	7,005	3,734	3,271	-	-	876
26. *Kemminji (NMCT)*	Dakshin Kannad	6,779	3,549	3,230	-	-	910
27. Londa (NMCT)	Belgaum	6,589	3,332	3,257	31.65	11.08	977
28. Narasimharajapura (MP)	Chikmagalur	6,524	3,377	3,147	3.23	6.92	932
29. Manchenahalli (MP)	Kolar	6,457	3,281	3,176	20.91	9.81	968
30. Donimalai Township (NMCT) *	Bellary	6,378	3,297	3,081	-	45.42	934
31. Banavar (MP)	Hassan	6,351	3,224	3,127	49.89	- 3.79	970
32. Bellur (MP)	Mandya	6,182	3,238	2,944	25.79	13.68	909
33. Ambikanagar (NMCT) *	Uttar Kannad	6,063	3,118	2,945	-	- 21.61	945
34. Gonikoppal (MP)	Kodagu	5,911	3,121	2,790	95.54	9.65	894
35. *Mallar (NMCT)*	Dakshin Kannad	5,776	2,705	3,071	-	-	1135
36. Kumsi (MP)	Shimoga	5,248	2,665	2,583	6.05	5.74	969
37. Mayakonda (MP)	Chitradurga	5,220	2,699	2,521	19.12	12.45	934
38. *Mahadeshwara Hills Notified Area (NAC)*	Mysore	5,189	2,802	2,387	-	-	852
39. Gorur (NMCT) *	Hassan	5,024	2,617	2,407	-	- 4.07	920
40. Koppa (MP)	Chikmagalur	5,016	2,511	2,505	12.29	5.40	998
CLASS - VI (Less than 5,000)		**76,555**	**39,605**	**36,950**	**- 29.32**	**23.42**	**933**
1. Ponnampet (MP)	Kodagu	4,963	2,432	2,531	33.75	13.65	1041
2. Alur (MP)	Hassan	4,961	2,528	2,433	12.28	18.77	962
3. Adityapatna (NMCT)	Tumkur	4,870	2,521	2,349	93.02	59.99	932
4. Hosanagar (MP)	Shimoga	4,608	2,365	2,243	18.75	1.03	948
5. *Almatti Sitimani Notified Area (NAC)*	Bijapur	4,594	2,402	2,192	-	-	913
6. *Hidkal (NMCT)*	Belgaum	4,355	2,255	2,100	-	-	931

Population of Towns

Size Class of Towns/ City/UA/Town	District	Population 1991			Growth Rate		Sex-Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-81	1981-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Sringeri (MP)	Chikmagalur	4,143	2,077	2,066	14.26	- 3.02	995
8. Shravan Belgola (MP)	Hassan	4,121	2,121	2,000	50.01	- 24.26	943
9. *Narayanapur Notified Area (NAC)*	Gulbarga	4,075	2,116	1,959	-	-	926
10. Sanivarasante (MP)	Kodagu	3,596	1,865	1,731	34.35	33.63	928
11. *Deogiri (NMCT)*	Bellary	3,396	1,745	1,651	-	-	946
12. Ganeshagudi (NMCT) *	Uttar Kannad	3,371	1,742	1,629	-	- 31.51	935
13. Melukote (MP)	Mandya	3,254	1,655	1,599	8.35	10.01	966
14. *Kabini Colony (NMCT)*	Mysore	2,843	1,435	1,408	-	-	981
15. Suntikoppa (MP)	Kodagu	2,840	1,499	1,341	44.50	31.12	895
16. *Hunsigi UKP Camp (NMCT)*	Gulbarga	2,598	1,374	1,224	-	-	891
17. *Kadra (Karnataka Power Corporation Project Colony) (NMCT)*	Uttar Kannad	2,563	1,342	1,221	-	-	910
18. Kodlipet (MP)	Kodagu	2,179	1,089	1,090	9.47	- 3.33	1001
19. Hosangadi Colony (NMCT)	Dakshin Kannad	2,117	1,094	1,023	-	-	935
20. Mastikatte Colony (NMCT)	Shimoga	1,814	949	865	-	-	911
21. Adityanagar (NMCT)	Gulbarga	1,654	962	692	-	-	719
22. Krishnapura UKP Colony (NMCT)	Gulbarga	1,562	846	716	-	-	846
23. Chakranagar Colony (NMCT)	Shimoga	1,280	648	632	-	-	975
24. Magod Colony (NMCT)	Uttar Kannad	798	543	255	-	-	470

Note :

1. Names of towns which are classified as such for the first time in 1991 Census are printed in *italics*.
2. Towns which were classified as such for the first time in 1981 Census and are continuing as towns in 1991 Census also are shown with an asterisk (*) on their right.
3. Out growth of the towns in the Urban Agglomeration are denoted by letters "OG" given within brackets - "(OG)".
4. The following abbreviations have been used to indicate the civic status of the towns.

MC	: Municipal Corporation
CMC	: City Municipal Council
CB	: Cantonment Board
TMC	: Town Municipal Council
NAC	: Notified Area Committee
SB	: Sanitary Board
MP	: Mandal Panchayat
NMCT	: Non-Municipal Census Town

Supplement Table 3

Population of Towns

Appendix

List of Census Towns of 1981 Declassified in 1991 and Census Towns of 1981 Merged with other Towns in 1991

Declassified Towns			Merged Towns			
Name of Town	District	Population in 1981	Name of Town	Population in 1981	Name of the Town with which merged	District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kengeri (M)	Bangalore	9,659	Kadenahalli (P)	10,515	I.T.I. Notified Area (NAC)	Bangalore
Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthekaval (P)	Bangalore	2,742	Krishnarajapura (P)	7,993	I.T.I. Notified Area (NAC)	Bangalore
Sambre (TP)	Belgaum	6,309	Alape (P)	7,032	Mangalore (MC)	Dakshin Kannad
Kudligi (M)	Bellary	13,981	Derebail (P)	9,063	Mangalore (MC)	Dakshin Kannad
Sandur (M)	Bellary	17,698	Kankanadi (P)	11,520	Mangalore (MC)	Dakshin Kannad
Aurad (M)	Bidar	7,971	Kavuru (P)	6,747	Mangalore (MC)	Dakshin Kannad
Bilgi (M)	Bijapur	10,047	Padavu (M)	18,618	Mangalore (MC)	Dakshin Kannad
Kamatgi (M)	Bijapur	11,090				
Beltangadi (M)	Dakshin Kannad	5,668				
Sulya (M)	Dakshin Kannad	10,394				
Hirekerur (M)	Dharwad	10,270				
Kalghatgi (M)	Dharwad	11,035				
Afzalpur (M)	Gulbarga	10,588				
Jevargi (M)	Gulbarga	8,293				
Kudmangalur (P)	Kodagu	4,522				
Hongahalli (P)	Mandya	6,247				
Yelbarga (M)	Raichur	7,551				
Mundgod (M)	Uttar Kannad	10,332				
Siddapur (M)	Uttar Kannad	11,289				

Note :- Abbreviations used under columns 1 and 4 represent the civic status of the towns as at the 1981 Census :- M : Municipality;
1991 Census :- P : Panchayat;
TP : Town Panchayat
and those used under column 6 as at the 1991 Census :- MC : Municipal Corporation;
NAC : Notified Area Committee

Size-Class	No. of UA's/Towns			Population		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Classes	227	250	254	7,122,093	10,729,606	13,850,702
Class I (100,000 & Above)	12	17	21	3,655,006	6,294,438	8,947,057
Class II (50,000 - 99,999)	9	11	17	598,028	690,849	1,017,913
Class III (20,000 - 49,999)	38	64	82	1,095,459	1,902,813	2,449,085
Class IV (10,000 - 19,999)	97	100	70	1,356,524	1,471,934	1,070,540
Class V (5,000 - 9,999)	45	42	40	329,315	307,545	289,552
Class VI (Below 5,000)	26	16	24	87,761	62,027	76,555

TABLE - 4

Urban Population

Proportion of Population in each size class to total Urban Population			Inter-Censal Growth rate				Size-Class
			1971-1981		1981-1991		
1971	1981	1991	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
100.00	100.00	100.00	50.65	47.11	29.09	29.79	All Classes
51.32	58.66	64.60	72.21	57.43	42.14	34.27	Class I (100,000 & Above)
8.40	6.44	7.35	15.52	40.75	47.34	34.86	Class II (50,000 - 99,999)
15.38	17.73	17.68	73.70	37.53	28.71	20.31	Class III (20,000 - 49,999)
19.05	13.72	7.73	8.51	32.73	- 27.27	22.20	Class IV (10,000 - 19,999)
4.62	2.87	2.09	- 6.61	29.82	- 5.85	16.15	Class V (5,000 - 9,999)
1.23	0.58	0.55	- 29.32	58.92	23.42	11.97	Class VI (Below 5,000)

(a) Refers to the growth of urban population according to the size class given in each Census.

(b) Refers to the growth of population according to the size class of the town in the 1971 Census in respect of the decade 1971 - 81 and in the 1981 Census in respect of the decade 1981 - 91.

SUPPLEMENT TABLE - 5 1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and their Percentage to Total Population

State/District/ UA/City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	**T**	**P**	**44,806,468**	**18,744,445**	**17,243,883**	**1,500,562**	**40.24**	**41.83**	**36.76**	**38.48**	**3.48**	**3.35**
State		**M**	**22,846,613**	**12,316,261**	**12,186,096**	**130,165**	**54.59**	**53.91**	**53.90**	**53.34**	**0.69**	**0.57**
		F	**21,959,855**	**6,428,184**	**5,057,787**	**1,370,397**	**25.33**	**29.27**	**18.95**	**23.03**	**6.38**	**6.24**
	R	**P**	**30,955,766**	**14,314,517**	**12,885,897**	**1,428,620**	**44.07**	**46.24**	**39.53**	**41.63**	**4.54**	**4.61**
		M	**15,669,860**	**8,761,398**	**8,650,102**	**111,296**	**57.18**	**55.91**	**56.41**	**55.20**	**0.77**	**0.71**
		F	**15,285,906**	**5,553,119**	**4,235,795**	**1,317,324**	**30.66**	**36.33**	**22.27**	**27.71**	**8.39**	**8.62**
	U	**P**	**13,850,702**	**4,429,928**	**4,357,986**	**71,942**	**30.81**	**31.98**	**29.92**	**31.46**	**0.89**	**0.52**
		M	**7,176,753**	**3,554,863**	**3,535,994**	**18,869**	**48.40**	**49.53**	**47.88**	**49.27**	**0.52**	**0.26**
		F	**6,673,949**	**875,065**	**821,992**	**53,073**	**11.83**	**13.11**	**10.54**	**12.32**	**1.29**	**0.79**
1. Bangalore	**T**	**P**	**4,807,019**	**1,647,242**	**1,624,346**	**22,896**	**31.29**	**34.27**	**30.52**	**33.79**	**0.77**	**0.48**
District		**M**	**2,524,634**	**1,325,606**	**1,318,468**	**7,138**	**50.38**	**52.51**	**49.85**	**52.23**	**0.53**	**0.28**
		F	**2,282,385**	**321,636**	**305,878**	**15,758**	**10.08**	**14.09**	**9.04**	**13.40**	**1.04**	**0.69**
	R	**P**	**681,497**	**276,189**	**262,567**	**13,622**	**36.62**	**40.53**	**34.46**	**38.53**	**2.16**	**2.00**
		M	**356,035**	**199,092**	**196,188**	**2,904**	**55.33**	**55.92**	**54.70**	**55.10**	**0.63**	**0.82**
		F	**325,462**	**77,097**	**66,379**	**10,718**	**16.33**	**23.69**	**12.51**	**20.40**	**3.82**	**3.29**
	U	**P**	**4,125,522**	**1,371,053**	**1,361,779**	**9,274**	**30.28**	**33.23**	**29.77**	**33.01**	**0.51**	**0.22**
		M	**2,168,599**	**1,126,514**	**1,122,280**	**4,234**	**49.46**	**51.95**	**48.95**	**51.75**	**0.51**	**0.20**
		F	**1,956,923**	**244,539**	**239,499**	**5,040**	**8.88**	**12.50**	**8.38**	**12.24**	**0.50**	**0.26**
Bangalore	**U**	**P**	**4,086,548**	**1,358,250**	**1,349,009**	**9,241**	**30.26**	**33.24**	**29.76**	**33.01**	**0.50**	**0.23**
Urban		**M**	**2,147,978**	**1,115,811**	**1,111,590**	**4,221**	**49.43**	**51.95**	**48.92**	**51.75**	**0.51**	**0.20**
Agglomeration		**F**	**1,938,570**	**242,439**	**237,419**	**5,020**	**8.85**	**12.51**	**8.36**	**12.25**	**0.49**	**0.26**
2. Bangalore	**T**	**P**	**1,664,315**	**706,901**	**621,978**	**84,923**	**39.91**	**42.47**	**35.27**	**37.37**	**4.64**	**5.10**
Rural		**M**	**853,598**	**475,977**	**470,775**	**5,202**	**56.20**	**55.76**	**55.62**	**55.15**	**0.58**	**0.61**
District ●		**F**	**810,717**	**230,924**	**151,203**	**79,721**	**22.86**	**28.48**	**13.98**	**18.65**	**8.88**	**9.83**
	R	**P**	**1,361,316**	**604,780**	**521,570**	**83,210**	**41.62**	**44.43**	**36.15**	**38.32**	**5.47**	**6.11**
		M	**696,971**	**393,060**	**388,275**	**4,785**	**57.32**	**56.40**	**56.69**	**55.71**	**0.63**	**0.69**
		F	**664,345**	**211,720**	**133,295**	**78,425**	**25.28**	**31.87**	**14.77**	**20.06**	**10.51**	**11.81**
	U	**P**	**302,999**	**102,121**	**100,408**	**1,713**	**31.78**	**33.70**	**31.11**	**33.14**	**0.67**	**0.56**
		M	**156,627**	**82,917**	**82,500**	**417**	**50.98**	**52.94**	**50.64**	**52.67**	**0.34**	**0.27**
		F	**146.372**	**19,204**	**17,908**	**1,296**	**11.18**	**13.12**	**10.17**	**12.23**	**1.01**	**0.89**

● Formed after 1981 Census.

Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and their Percentage to Total Population

State/District/ UA/City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3. Belgaum	T	P	3, 521, 409	1, 483, 510	1, 311, 228	172, 282	41.32	42.13	36.06	37.24	5.26	4.89
District		M	1, 797, 241	973, 429	962, 698	10, 731	56.10	54.16	55.24	53.56	0.86	0.60
		F	1, 724, 168	510, 081	348, 530	161, 551	25.87	29.58	16.00	20.21	9.87	9.37
	R	P	2, 680, 606	1, 219, 219	1, 054, 321	164, 898	44.33	45.48	37.97	39.33	6.36	6.15
		M	1, 363, 840	757, 263	747, 953	9, 310	58.14	55.52	57.23	54.84	0.91	0.68
		F	1, 316, 766	461, 956	306, 368	155, 588	30.01	35.08	18.00	23.27	12.01	11.81
	U	P	840, 803	264, 291	256, 907	7, 384	30.99	31.43	29.51	30.55	1.48	0.88
		M	433, 401	216, 166	214, 745	1, 421	49.22	49.88	48.55	49.55	0.67	0.33
		F	407, 402	48, 125	42, 162	5, 963	11.35	11.81	9.00	10.35	2.35	1.46
Belgaum	U	P	401, 619	121, 601	118, 194	3, 407	28.89	30.28	28.15	29.43	0.74	0.85
Urban		M	209, 095	103, 970	103, 147	823	48.35	49.72	47.67	49.33	0.68	0.39
Agglomeration		F	192, 524	17, 631	15, 047	2, 584	7.12	9.16	6.31	7.82	0.81	1.34
4. Bellary	T	P	1, 886, 714	847, 799	808, 194	39, 605	42.71	44.94	40.97	42.84	1.74	2.10
District		M	959, 485	514, 001	508, 824	5, 177	54.85	53.57	54.39	53.03	0.46	0.54
		F	927, 229	333, 798	299, 370	34, 428	30.24	36.00	27.18	32.29	3.06	3.71
	R	P	1, 321, 931	657, 766	619, 818	37, 948	47.51	49.76	45.26	46.89	2.25	2.87
		M	669, 417	371, 228	366, 458	4, 770	57.65	55.46	57.16	54.75	0.49	0.71
		F	652, 514	286, 538	253, 360	33, 178	37.21	43.91	33.17	38.83	4.04	5.08
	U	P	564, 783	190, 033	188, 376	1, 657	32.99	33.65	32.28	33.36	0.71	0.29
		M	290, 068	142, 773	142, 366	407	49.26	49.22	48.86	49.08	0.40	0.14
		F	274, 715	47, 260	46, 010	1, 250	15.89	17.20	14.85	16.75	1.04	0.45
Bellary (CMC)	U	P	245, 758	75, 739	74, 986	753	29.66	30.82	29.13	30.51	0.53	0.31
		M	126, 855	60, 551	60, 329	222	47.08	47.73	46.71	47.56	0.37	0.17
		F	118, 903	15, 188	14, 657	531	11.15	12.77	10.45	12.33	0.70	0.44
Hospet	U	P	134, 935	43, 813	43, 730	83	33.25	32.47	32.79	32.41	0.46	0.06
Urban		M	69, 116	34, 184	34, 140	44	50.50	49.46	50.12	49.40	0.38	0.06
Agglomeration		F	65, 819	9, 629	9, 590	39	15.34	14.63	14.79	14.57	0.55	0.06
5. Bidar	T	P	1, 252, 333	499, 125	465, 977	33, 148	40.39	39.86	36.81	37.21	3.58	2.65
District		M	640, 973	312, 184	310, 712	1, 472	53.28	48.70	52.83	48.47	0.45	0.23
		F	611, 360	186, 941	155, 265	31, 676	27.06	30.58	20.26	25.40	6.80	5.18
	R	P	1, 008, 277	436, 656	404, 472	32, 184	43.43	43.31	39.24	40.12	4.19	3.19
		M	512, 481	259, 404	258, 034	1, 370	55.67	50.62	55.17	50.35	0.50	0.27
		F	495, 796	177, 252	146, 438	30, 814	30.90	35.75	22.95	29.54	7.95	6.21

Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and their Percentage to Total Population

State/District/ UA/City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	U	P	244, 056	62, 469	61, 505	964	26.38	25.60	25.62	25.20	0.76	0.40
		M	128, 492	52, 780	52, 678	102	42.55	41.08	42.32	41.00	0.23	0.08
		F	115, 564	9, 689	8, 827	862	8.79	8.38	7.46	7.64	1.33	0.74
Bidar	U	P	130, 804	30, 918	30, 703	215	22.82	23.64	22.49	23.47	0.33	0.17
Urban		M	69, 365	27, 140	27, 109	31	38.91	39.13	38.71	39.08	0.20	0.05
Agglomeration		F	61, 439	3, 778	3, 594	184	4.77	6.15	4.29	5.85	0.48	0.30
6. Bijapur	T	P	2, 918, 829	1, 216, 558	1, 109, 898	106, 660	41.60	41.68	37.01	38.03	4.59	3.65
District		M	1, 485, 365	755, 408	748, 600	6, 808	54.44	50.86	53.75	50.40	0.69	0.46
		F	1, 433, 464	461, 150	361, 298	99, 852	28.53	32.17	19.96	25.20	8.57	6.97
	R	P	2, 230, 510	1, 018, 218	917, 746	100, 472	44.94	45.65	39.31	41.15	5.63	4.50
		M	1, 132, 375	594, 675	588, 448	6, 227	56.75	52.52	55.95	51.97	0.80	0.55
		F	1, 098, 135	423, 543	329, 298	94, 245	33.05	38.57	22.54	29.99	10.51	8.58
	U	P	688, 319	198, 340	192, 152	6, 188	31.07	28.82	29.75	27.92	1.32	0.90
		M	352, 990	160, 733	160, 152	581	47.33	45.53	46.95	45.37	0.38	0.16
		F	335, 329	37, 607	32, 000	5, 607	13.97	11.21	11.66	9.54	2.31	1.67
Bijapur	U	P	193, 038	48, 772	47, 900	872	25.13	25.27	24.61	24.82	0.52	0.45
Urban		M	100, 181	42, 646	42, 576	70	42.73	42.57	42.37	42.50	0.36	0.07
Agglomeration		F	92, 857	6, 126	5, 324	802	6.04	6.60	5.34	5.73	0.70	0.87
7. Chikmagalur	T	P	1, 016, 980	458, 650	412, 839	45, 811	44.60	45.10	38.82	40.59	5.78	4.51
District		M	513, 987	295, 844	291, 463	4, 381	57.12	57.56	55.82	56.71	1.30	0.85
		F	502, 993	162, 806	121, 376	41, 430	31.45	32.37	20.97	24.13	10.48	8.24
	R	P	845, 277	402, 138	357, 731	44, 407	47.08	47.57	40.26	42.32	6.82	5.25
		M	425, 471	249, 412	245, 360	4, 052	58.22	58.62	56.74	57.67	1.48	0.95
		F	419, 806	152, 726	112, 371	40, 355	35.50	36.38	23.15	26.77	12.35	9.61
	U	P	171, 703	56, 512	55, 108	1, 404	32.94	32.91	32.03	32.09	0.91	0.82
		M	88, 516	46, 432	46, 103	329	52.10	52.46	51.63	52.09	0.47	0.37
		F	83, 187	10, 080	9, 005	1, 075	11.77	12.12	10.38	10.83	1.39	1.29
8. Chitradurga	T	P	2, 178, 252	935, 769	844, 833	90, 936	42.95	42.96	38.86	38.79	4.09	4.17
District		M	1, 120, 229	604, 268	595, 730	8, 538	55.29	53.94	54.51	53.18	0.78	0.76
		F	1, 058, 023	331, 501	249, 103	82, 398	29.88	31.33	22.28	23.54	7.60	7.79
	R	P	1, 589, 754	757, 538	670, 004	87, 534	47.01	47.65	41.85	42.15	5.16	5.50
		M	812, 662	456, 717	449, 344	7, 373	57.77	56.20	56.88	55.29	0.89	0.91
		F	777, 092	300, 821	220, 660	80, 161	35.77	38.71	26.15	28.40	9.62	10.31

Supplement Table - 5 1991 Census

(Provisional Figures)

Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and their Percentage to Total Population

State/District/ UA/City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	U	P	588, 498	178, 231	174, 829	3, 402	29.74	30.29	29.12	29.71	0.62	0.58
		M	307, 567	147, 551	146, 386	1, 165	47.45	47.97	46.99	47.59	0.46	0.38
		F	280, 931	30, 680	28, 443	2, 237	10.14	10.92	9.34	10.12	0.80	0.80
Chitradurga	U	P	103, 345	28, 762	28, 158	604	25.41	27.83	25.02	27.25	0.39	0.58
Urban		M	54, 016	24, 427	24, 182	245	42.01	45.22	41.70	44.77	0.31	0.45
Agglomeration		F	49, 329	4, 335	3, 976	359	6.66	8.79	6.18	8.06	0.48	0.73
Davangere	U	P	287, 114	87, 803	86, 420	1, 383	29.95	30.58	29.50	30.10	0.45	0.48
Urban		M	150, 418	72, 898	72, 340	558	48.16	48.46	47.77	48.09	0.39	0.37
Agglomeration		F	136, 696	14, 905	14, 080	825	9.79	10.90	9.28	10.30	0.51	0.60
9. Dakshin	T	P	2, 692, 123	1, 160, 265	1, 111, 158	49, 107	41.84	43.10	40.00	41.28	1.84	1.82
Kannad		M	1, 304, 844	673, 775	664, 168	9, 607	49.57	51.64	48.82	50.90	0.75	0.74
District		F	1, 387, 279	486, 490	446, 990	39, 500	34.54	35.07	31.68	32.22	2.86	2.85
	R	P	1, 930, 021	858, 323	815, 350	42, 973	43.27	44.47	41.15	42.24	2.12	2.23
		M	924, 115	477, 922	470, 025	7, 897	49.97	51.72	49.15	50.86	0.82	0.86
		F	1, 005, 906	380, 401	345, 325	35, 076	37.03	37.82	33.70	34.33	3.33	3.49
	U	P	762, 102	301, 942	295, 808	6, 134	37.43	39.62	36.46	38.81	0.97	0.81
		M	380, 729	195, 853	194, 143	1, 710	48.37	51.44	47.80	50.99	0.57	0.45
		F	381, 373	106, 089	101, 665	4, 424	26.64	27.82	25.26	26.66	1.38	1.16
Mangalore	U	P	425, 785	175, 294	172, 108	3, 186	39.29	41.17	38.69	40.42	0.60	0.75
Urban		M	212, 581	112, 031	111, 146	885	50.25	52.70	49.88	52.28	0.37	0.42
Agglomeration		F	213, 204	63, 263	60, 962	2, 301	28.40	29.67	27.57	28.59	0.83	1.08
Udupi	U	P	117, 744	43, 537	42, 947	590	31.11	36.98	30.64	36.48	0.47	0.50
Urban		M	60, 039	29, 763	29, 549	214	46.11	49.57	45.68	49.21	0.43	0.36
Agglomeration		F	57, 705	13, 774	13, 398	376	16.26	23.87	15.75	23.22	0.51	0.65
10. Dharwad	T	P	3, 499, 125	1, 468, 072	1, 350, 204	117, 868	41.72	41.96	37.98	38.59	3.74	3.37
District		M	1, 799, 173	958, 855	948, 740	10, 115	55.10	53.29	54.24	52.73	0.86	0.56
		F	1, 699, 952	509, 217	401, 464	107, 753	27.63	29.95	20.84	23.61	6.79	6.34
	R	P	2, 276, 086	1, 082, 734	975, 427	107, 307	46.79	47.57	41.80	42.86	4.99	4.71
		M	1, 168, 452	654, 020	645, 851	8, 169	58.43	55.97	57.42	55.27	1.01	0.70
		F	1, 107, 634	428, 714	329, 576	99, 138	34.66	38.71	25.51	29.76	9.15	8.95
	U	P	1, 223, 039	385, 338	374, 777	10, 561	32.41	31.51	30.96	30.64	1.45	0.87
		M	630, 721	304, 835	302, 889	1, 946	49.06	48.33	48.47	48.02	0.59	0.31
		F	592, 318	80, 503	71, 888	8, 615	14.50	13.59	12.12	12.14	2.38	1.45

Supplement Table - 5 1991 Census

(Provisional Figures)

Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and their Percentage to Total Population

State/District/ UA/City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gadag - Betigeri (CMC)	U	P	133, 918	40, 707	39, 415	1, 292	32.92	30.40	31.15	29.43	1.77	0.97
		M	68, 704	33, 015	32, 748	267	49.33	48.05	48.51	47.66	0.82	0.39
		F	65, 214	7, 692	6, 667	1, 025	15.42	11.80	12.62	10.23	2.80	1.57
Hubli- Dharwad (MC)	U	P	647, 640	185, 137	181, 750	3, 387	28.44	28.59	27.88	28.07	0.56	0.52
		M	336, 272	156, 546	155, 631	915	46.29	46.55	45.83	46.28	0.46	0.27
		F	311, 368	28, 591	26, 119	2, 472	8.86	9.18	8.19	8.39	0.67	0.79
11. Gulbarga District	T	P	2, 574, 487	1, 110, 495	1, 036, 127	74, 368	45.25	43.13	40.30	40.24	4.95	2.89
		M	1, 311, 848	672, 214	667, 365	4, 849	55.36	51.24	54.57	50.87	0.79	0.37
		F	1, 262, 639	438, 281	368, 762	69, 519	34.96	34.71	25.76	29.20	9.20	5.51
	R	P	1, 970, 013	945, 443	873, 976	71, 467	50.11	47.99	43.95	44.36	6.16	3.63
		M	997, 976	537, 365	533, 086	4, 279	58.62	53.85	57.68	53.42	0.94	0.43
		F	972, 037	408, 078	340, 890	67, 188	41.57	41.98	30.16	35.07	11.41	6.91
	U	P	604, 474	165, 052	162, 151	2, 901	28.86	27.31	27.98	26.83	0.88	0.48
		M	313, 872	134, 849	134, 279	570	44.71	42.96	44.41	42.78	0.30	0.18
		F	290, 602	30, 203	27, 872	2, 331	11.91	10.39	10.41	9.59	1.50	0.80
Gulbarga Urban Agglomeration	U	P	309, 962	74, 836	74, 188	648	24.28	24.14	24.06	23.93	0.22	0.21
		M	162, 953	65, 616	65, 285	331	41.15	40.27	40.98	40.07	0.17	0.20
		F	147, 009	9, 220	8, 903	317	5.57	6.27	5.30	6.06	0.27	0.21
12. Hassan District	T	P	1, 566, 724	692, 032	591, 492	100, 540	40.52	44.17	35.20	37.75	5.32	6.42
		M	783, 267	439, 028	431, 901	7, 127	55.61	56.05	54.87	55.14	0.74	0.91
		F	783, 457	253, 004	159, 591	93, 413	25.23	32.29	15.28	20.37	9.95	11.92
	R	P	1, 294, 446	608, 377	510, 080	98, 297	42.50	47.00	36.43	39.41	6.07	7.59
		M	643, 068	369, 580	363, 149	6, 431	57.04	57.47	56.25	56.47	0.79	1.00
		F	651, 378	238, 797	146, 931	91, 866	27.95	36.66	16.60	22.56	11.35	14.10
	U	P	272, 278	83, 655	81, 412	2, 243	29.01	30.72	28.05	29.90	0.96	0.82
		M	140, 199	69, 448	68, 752	696	47.66	49.54	47.15	49.04	0.51	0.50
		F	132, 079	14, 207	12, 660	1, 547	8.65	10.76	7.20	9.59	1.45	1.17
Hassan Urban Agglomeration	U	P	108, 458	32, 809	31, 714	1, 095	26.11	30.25	25.77	29.24	0.34	1.01
		M	56, 288	27, 233	26, 782	451	43.53	48.38	43.29	47.58	0.24	0.80
		F	52, 170	5, 576	4, 932	644	6.84	10.69	6.40	9.45	0.44	1.24
13. Kodagu District	T	P	485, 229	227, 068	217, 708	9, 360	47.27	46.80	45.18	44.87	2.09	1.93
		M	243, 977	142, 117	140, 703	1, 414	59.58	58.25	58.85	57.67	0.73	0.58
		F	241, 252	84, 951	77, 005	7, 946	34.08	35.21	30.54	31.92	3.54	3.29

Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and their Percentage to Total Population

State/District/ UA/City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	R	P	407, 322	198, 834	189, 742	9, 092	49.20	48.81	46.89	46.58	2.31	2.23
		M	203, 788	120, 083	118, 820	1, 263	60.33	58.93	59.64	58.31	0.69	0.62
		F	203, 534	78, 751	70, 922	7, 829	37.40	38.69	33.37	34.84	4.03	3.85
	U	P	77, 907	28, 234	27, 966	268	36.76	36.24	35.87	35.90	0.89	0.34
		M	40, 189	22, 034	21, 883	151	55.64	54.83	54.69	54.45	0.95	0.38
		F	37, 718	6, 200	6, 083	117	15.41	16.44	14.59	16.13	0.82	0.31
14. Kolar	T	P	2, 213, 024	953, 687	883, 687	70, 800	39.49	43.09	36.11	39.89	3.38	3.20
District		M	1, 125, 516	617, 853	611, 112	6, 741	54.29	54.90	53.74	54.30	0.55	0.60
		F	1, 087, 508	335, 834	271, 775	64, 059	24.26	30.88	17.96	24.99	6.30	5.89
	R	P	1, 696, 484	806, 336	737, 533	68, 803	43.44	47.53	39.27	43.47	4.17	4.06
		M	860, 939	494, 282	488, 281	6, 001	57.44	57.41	56.84	56.71	0.60	0.70
		F	835, 545	312, 054	249, 252	62, 802	29.12	37.35	21.29	29.83	7.83	7.52
	U	P	516, 540	147, 351	145, 354	1, 997	25.85	28.53	25.17	28.14	0.68	0.39
		M	264, 577	123, 571	122, 831	740	43.53	46.71	43.13	46.43	0.40	0.28
		F	251, 963	23, 780	22, 523	1, 257	7.30	9.44	6.33	8.94	0.97	0.50
Kolar Gold	U	P	156, 398	35, 292	35, 079	213	20.25	22.57	19.89	22.43	0.36	0.14
Fields Urban		M	79, 276	31, 280	31, 105	175	36.26	39.46	35.85	39.24	0.41	0.22
Agglomeration		F	77, 122	4, 012	3, 974	38	3.78	5.20	3.46	5.15	0.32	0.05
15. Mandya	T	P	1, 642, 220	721, 451	636, 593	84, 858	36.82	43.93	34.01	38.76	2.81	5.17
District		M	836, 213	479, 593	475, 012	4, 581	55.86	57.35	55.41	56.80	0.45	0.55
		F	806, 007	241, 858	161, 581	80, 277	16.97	30.01	11.70	20.05	5.27	9.96
	R	P	1, 375, 669	633, 849	550, 482	83, 367	38.19	46.08	34.98	40.02	3.21	6.06
		M	698, 566	409, 263	405, 066	4, 197	57.27	58.59	56.81	57.99	0.46	0.60
		F	677, 103	224, 586	145, 416	79, 170	18.45	33.17	12.39	21.48	6.06	11.69
	U	P	266, 551	87, 602	86, 111	1, 491	29.32	32.87	28.68	32.31	0.64	0.56
		M	137, 647	70, 330	69, 946	384	48.37	51.09	47.96	50.81	0.41	0.28
		F	128, 904	17, 272	16, 165	1, 107	8.71	13.40	7.82	12.54	0.89	0.86
Mandya	U	P	119, 970	36, 815	36, 596	219	28.07	30.69	27.80	30.51	0.27	0.18
(CMC)		M	62, 284	30, 577	30, 491	86	46.88	49.09	46.60	48.95	0.28	0.14
		F	57, 686	6, 238	6, 105	133	7.40	10.81	7.14	10.58	0.26	0.23

Supplement Table - 5 1991 Census

(Provisional Figures)

Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and their Percentage to Total Population

State/District/ UA/City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16. Mysore	T	P	3,155,825	1,254,564	1,181,511	73,053	37.77	39.75	35.16	37.44	2.61	2.31
District		M	1,615,556	918,768	914,188	4,580	56.48	56.87	55.82	56.59	0.66	0.28
		F	1,540,269	335,796	267,323	68,473	18.08	21.80	13.43	17.36	4.65	4.44
	R	P	2,216,713	962,478	893,020	69,458	40.95	43.42	37.61	40.29	3.34	3.13
		M	1,132,249	677,493	674,186	3,307	59.83	59.84	59.10	59.55	0.73	0.29
		F	1,084,464	284,985	218,834	66,151	21.20	26.28	15.13	20.18	6.07	6.10
	U	P	939,112	292,086	288,491	3,595	29.33	31.10	28.67	30.72	0.66	0.38
		M	483,307	241,275	240,002	1,273	47.67	49.92	47.19	49.66	0.48	0.26
		F	455,805	50,811	48,489	2,322	9.76	11.15	8.91	10.64	0.85	0.51
Mysore	U	P	652,246	199,072	196,786	2,286	28.06	30.52	27.51	30.17	0.55	0.35
Urban		M	335,612	165,180	164,200	980	45.98	49.22	45.50	48.93	0.48	0.29
Agglomeration		F	316,634	33,892	32,586	1,306	8.93	10.70	8.31	10.29	0.62	0.41
17. Raichur	T	P	2,305,832	1,024,098	968,652	55,446	43.89	44.41	41.07	42.01	2.82	2.40
District		M	1,164,735	624,478	621,594	2,884	56.88	53.62	56.55	53.37	0.33	0.25
		F	1,141,097	399,620	347,058	52,562	30.75	35.02	25.41	30.41	5.34	4.61
	R	P	1,825,807	874,340	821,136	53,204	46.54	47.89	43.29	44.97	3.25	2.92
		M	918,573	507,474	504,973	2,501	58.70	55.25	58.36	54.98	0.34	0.27
		F	907,234	366,866	316,163	50,703	34.34	40.44	28.16	34.85	6.18	5.59
	U	P	480,025	149,758	147,516	2,242	32.80	31.20	31.81	30.73	0.99	0.47
		M	246,162	117,004	116,621	383	49.41	47.53	49.13	47.38	0.28	0.15
		F	233,863	32,754	30,895	1,859	15.34	14.01	13.61	13.21	1.73	0.80
Raichur	U	P	170,500	48,658	47,628	1,030	29.58	28.54	29.19	27.94	0.39	0.60
Urban		M	87,764	39,657	39,394	263	46.96	45.19	46.71	44.89	0.25	0.30
Agglomeration		F	82,736	9,001	8,234	767	10.97	10.88	10.43	9.95	0.54	0.93
18. Shimoga	T	P	1,906,523	776,160	721,259	54,901	38.04	40.71	35.94	37.83	2.10	2.88
District		M	972,206	535,935	531,236	4,699	54.18	55.13	53.60	54.64	0.58	0.49
		F	934,317	240,225	190,023	50,202	20.99	25.71	17.29	20.34	3.70	5.37
	R	P	1,400,794	622,726	569,610	53,116	41.16	44.46	38.58	40.67	2.58	3.79
		M	711,177	406,433	402,318	4,115	56.37	57.15	55.80	56.57	0.57	0.58
		F	689,617	216,293	167,292	49,001	25.23	31.36	20.55	24.26	4.68	7.10

Supplement Table - 5 1991 Census

(Provisional Figures)

Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and their Percentage to Total Population

State/District/ UA/City	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Percentage to total population of					
							Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
							1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	U	P	505, 729	153, 434	151, 649	1, 785	29.03	30.34	28.32	29.99	0.71	0.35
		M	261, 029	129, 502	128, 918	584	47.98	49.61	47.37	49.39	0.61	0.22
		F	244, 700	23, 932	22, 731	1, 201	8.52	9.78	7.70	9.29	0.82	0.49
Bhadravathi	U	P	149, 131	43, 532	43, 223	309	27.04	29.19	26.53	28.98	0.51	0.21
Urban		M	76, 715	36, 463	36, 348	115	45.49	47.53	45.01	47.38	0.48	0.15
Agglomeration		F	72, 416	7, 069	6, 875	194	6.90	9.76	6.36	9.49	0.54	0.27
Shimoga	U	P	192, 647	60, 078	59, 807	271	30.16	31.19	29.55	31.05	0.61	0.14
Urban		M	100, 192	51, 099	50, 932	167	49.04	51.00	48.43	50.83	0.61	0.17
Agglomeration		F	92, 455	8, 979	8, 875	104	9.43	9.71	8.82	9.60	0.61	0.11
19. Tumkur	T	P	2, 301, 138	089, 985	919, 551	170, 434	41.36	47.37	36.22	39.96	5.14	7.41
District		M	1, 174, 471	667, 138	648, 608	18, 530	55.68	56.80	54.94	55.22	0.74	1.58
		F	1, 126, 667	422, 847	270, 943	151, 904	26.47	37.53	16.74	24.05	9.73	13.48
	R	P	1, 919, 330	962, 893	797, 006	165, 887	43.07	50.17	37.36	41.53	5.71	8.64
		M	972, 752	568, 001	550, 470	17, 531	57.04	58.39	56.29	56.59	0.75	1.80
		F	946, 578	394, 892	246, 536	148, 356	28.65	41.72	17.82	26.05	10.83	15.67
	U	P	381, 808	127, 092	122, 545	4, 547	30.68	33.29	29.08	32.10	1.60	1.19
		M	201, 719	99, 137	98, 138	999	47.38	49.15	46.68	48.65	0.70	0.50
		F	180, 089	27, 955	24, 407	3, 548	12.36	15.52	9.76	13.55	2.60	1.97
Tumkur	U	P	179, 497	56, 349	55, 027	1, 322	28.52	31.39	27.18	30.65	1.34	0.74
Urban		M	97, 595	45, 246	44, 977	269	45.05	46.36	44.43	46.08	0.62	0.28
Agglomeration		F	81, 902	11, 103	10, 050	1, 053	9.91	13.56	7.75	12.27	2.16	1.29
20. Uttar	T	P	1, 218, 367	471, 014	427, 448	43, 566	38.43	38.66	34.03	35.08	4.40	3.58
Kannad		M	619, 295	329, 790	324, 199	5, 591	53.75	53.25	52.37	52.35	1.38	0.90
District		F	599, 072	141, 224	103, 249	37, 975	22.45	23.57	14.88	17.23	7.57	6.34
	R	P	923, 913	385, 680	344, 306	41, 374	41.23	41.74	35.96	37.26	5.27	4.48
		M	468, 953	258, 631	253, 817	4, 814	55.56	55.15	54.15	54.12	1.41	1.03
		F	454, 960	127, 049	90, 489	36, 560	26.38	27.93	17.10	19.89	9.28	8.04
	U	P	294, 454	85, 334	83, 142	2, 192	30.19	28.98	28.34	28.24	1.85	0.74
		M	150, 342	71, 159	70, 382	777	48.48	47.33	47.19	46.81	1.29	0.52
		F	144, 112	14, 175	12, 760	1, 415	10.72	9.84	8.27	8.86	2.45	0.98

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KARNATAKA STATE	T	P	17, 243, 883	5, 924, 533	4, 957, 496	484, 323	5, 877, 531
		M	12, 186, 096	4, 609, 176	2, 476, 021	332, 034	4, 768, 865
		F	5, 057, 787	1, 315, 357	2, 481, 475	152, 289	1, 108, 666
	R	P	12, 885, 897	5, 668, 934	4, 601, 853	302, 762	2, 312, 348
		M	8, 650, 102	4, 396, 441	2, 268, 252	214, 339	1, 771, 070
		F	4, 235, 795	1, 272, 493	2, 333, 601	88, 423	541, 278
	U	P	4, 357, 986	255, 599	355, 643	181, 561	3, 565, 183
		M	3, 535, 994	212, 735	207, 769	117. 695	2, 997, 795
		F	821, 992	42, 864	147, 874	63, 866	567, 388
1. Bangalore District	T	P	1, 624, 346	97, 143	75. 145	43, 843	1, 408, 215
		M	1, 318, 468	77, 271	45, 762	28. 030	1, 167. 405
		F	305. 878	19. 872	29, 383	15, 813	240, 810
	R	P	262, 567	86, 458	63. 424	5. 924	106. 761
		M	196, 188	67, 883	37, 248	4. 235	86. 822
		F	66. 379	18, 575	26. 176	1, 689	19, 939
	U	P	1, 361, 779	10, 685	11. 721	37. 919	1, 301, 454
		M	1, 122, 280	9, 388	8, 514	23 795	1, 080, 583
		F	239, 499	1, 297	3, 207	14, 124	220. 871
Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	U	P	1, 349, 009	9, 567	10, 535	36, 963	1, 291, 944
		M	1, 111, 590	8, 381	7, 616	23, 074	1, 072, 519
		F	237, 419	1, 186	2. 919	13. 889	219, 425
2. Bangalore Rural District @	T	P	621, 978	310, 265	133, 346	24, 822	153, 545
		M	470, 775	246, 729	76, 651	17, 512	129, 883
		F	151, 203	63, 536	56, 695	7, 310	23, 662
	R	P	521, 570	302, 932	125, 030	13, 082	80, 526
		M	388, 275	240, 316	70, 795	8, 872	68, 292
		F	133, 295	62, 616	54, 235	4. 210	12, 234
	U	P	100, 408	7, 333	8, 316	11, 740	73, 019
		M	82, 500	6, 413	5, 856	8, 640	61, 591
		F	17, 908	920	2, 460	3. 100	11. 428

@ Formed after 1981 Census.

TABLE - 6

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
38.25	34.36	26.78	28.75	4.10	2.81	30.87	34.08	P	T	KARNATAKA
42.83	37.82	19.01	20.32	3.28	2.73	34.88	39.13	M		STATE
24.75	26.01	49.72	49.06	6.51	3.01	19.02	21.92	F		
47.81	43.99	32.37	35.71	3.53	2.35	16.29	17.95	P	R	
55.32	50.83	23.62	26.22	2.83	2.48	18.23	20.47	M		
28.36	30.04	55.04	55.09	5.32	2.09	11.28	12.78	F		
7.18	5.86	8.60	8.16	5.96	4.17	78.26	81.81	P	U	
7.54	6.02	6.02	5.87	4.55	3.33	81.89	84.78	M		
5.43	5.21	21.25	17.99	12.91	7.77	60.41	69.03	F		
8.05	5.98	4.81	4.63	2.84	2.70	84.30	86.69	P	T	1. Bangalore
8.54	5.86	3.64	3.47	2.49	2.13	85.33	88.54	M		District
5.04	6.50	12.00	9.60	4.94		78.02	78.73	F		
40.34	32.93	22.56	24.15	2.23	2.26	34.87	40.66	P	R	
44.48	34.60	17.18	18.99	2.21	2.16	36.13	44.25	M		
20.70	27.98	48.03	39.43	2.35	2.55	28.92	30.04	F		
1.00	0.79	0.94	0.86	2.97	2.78	95.09	95.57	P	U	
1.06	0.84	0.82	0.76	2.56	2.12	95.56	96.28	M		
0.56	0.54	1.70	1.34	5.68	5.90	92.06	92.22	F		
0.93	0.71	0.90	0.78	2.75	2.74	95.42	95.77	P	U	Bangalore
0.99	0.75	0.79	0.69	2.35	2.08	95.87	96.48	M		Urban
0.52	0.50	1.62	1.23	5.41	5.85	92.45	92.42	F		Agglomeration
54.69	49.88	18.85	21.44	3.22	3.99	23.24	24.69	P	T	2. Bangalore Rural
58.82	52.41	13.80	16.28	3.07	3.72	24.31	27.59	M		District @
37.47	42.02	39.89	37.50	3.84	4.83	18.80	15.65	F		
63.02	58.08	20.88	23.97	1.98	2.51	14.12	15.44	P	R	
68.23	61.89	15.26	18.23	1.87	2.29	14.64	17.59	M		
42.20	46.97	43.36	40.69	2.41	3.16	12.03	9.18	F		
8.64	7.31	7.61	8.28	10.08	11.69	73.67	72.72	P	U	
9.46	7.77	6.12	7.10	9.36	10.47	75.06	74.66	M		
4.27	5.14	15.55	13.74	13.91	17.31	66.27	63.81	F		

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Belgaum	T	P	1,311,228	536,660	388,648	52,851	333,069
District		M	962,698	420,344	204,523	39,760	298,071
		F	348,530	116,316	184,125	13,091	34,998
	R	P	1,054,321	507,676	358,972	38,480	149,193
		M	747,953	396,777	187,462	28,836	134,878
		F	306,368	110,899	171,510	9,644	14,315
	U	P	256,907	28,984	29,676	14,371	183,876
		M	214,745	23,567	17,061	10,924	163,193
		F	42,162	5,417	12,615	3,447	20,683
Belgaum	U	P	118,194	8,433	3,650	5,408	100,703
Urban		M	103,147	6,152	1,546	4,424	91,025
Agglomeration		F	15,047	2,281	2,104	984	9,678
4. Bellary	T	P	808,194	265,770	334,956	18,662	188,806
District		M	508,824	192,065	148,714	11,885	156,160
		F	299,370	73,705	186,242	6,777	32,646
	R	P	619,818	247,146	290,805	11,376	70,491
		M	366,458	177,262	125,740	7,514	55,942
		F	253,360	69,884	165,065	3,862	14,549
	U	P	188,376	18,624	44,151	7,286	118,315
		M	142,366	14,803	22,974	4,371	100,218
		F	46,010	3,821	21,177	2,915	18,097
Bellary (CMC)	U	P	74,986	3,454	5,193	3,148	63,191
		M	60,329	2,742	2,326	1,887	53,374
		F	14,657	712	2,867	1,261	9,817
Hospet Urban	U	P	43,730	4,400	9,942	1,303	28,085
Agglomeration		M	34,140	3,145	5,763	935	24,297
		F	9,590	1,255	4,179	368	3,788
5. Bidar	T	P	465,977	138,231	211,674	9,824	106,248
District		M	310,712	106,511	101,973	6,622	95,606
		F	155,265	31,720	109,701	3,202	10,642

Table - 6

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
45.13	40.93	26.02	29.64	4.55	4.03	24.30	25.40	P	T	3. Belgaum
48.78	43.66	19.11	21.25	4.42	4.13	27.69	30.96	M		District
31.95	33.37	50.95	52.83	5.03	3.76	12.07	10.04	F		
52.28	48.15	29.66	34.05	3.80	3.65	14.26	14.15	P	R	
57.53	53.05	22.09	25.06	3.81	3.86	16.57	18.03	M		
35.00	36.20	54.61	55.98	3.76	3.15	6.63	4.67	F		
13.51	11.28	9.92	11.55	7.86	5.60	68.71	71.57	P	U	
14.01	10.97	7.28	7.95	6.81	5.09	71.90	75.99	M		
10.59	12.85	25.25	29.92	13.98	8.17	50.18	49.06	F		
6.83	7.13	1.82	3.09	6.12	4.58	85.23	85.20	P	U	Belgaum
6.72	5.96	1.06	1.50	5.92	4.29	86.30	88.25	M		Urban
7.73	15.16	8.19	13.98	7.86	6.54	76.22	64.32	F		Agglomeration
34.60	32.88	37.97	41.45	3.19	2.31	24.24	23.36	P	T	4. Bellary
39.85	37.75	26.90	29.23	3.15	2.33	30.10	30.69	M		District
23.80	24.62	60.72	62.21	3.28	2.26	12.20	10.91	F		
42.72	39.87	43.04	46.92	2.33	1.84	11.91	11.37	P	R	
51.69	48.37	31.37	34.31	2.39	2.05	14.55	15.27	M		
27.02	27.58	63.47	65.15	2.24	1.53	7.27	5.74	F		
11.50	9.88	23.56	29.44	5.64	3.87	59.30	62.81	P	U	
12.24	10.40	16.48	16.14	4.92	3.07	66.36	70.39	M		
8.97	8.30	48.06	46.03	8.11	6.34	34.86	39.33	F		
4.35	4.61	5.88	6.92	7.34	4.20	82.43	84.27	P	U	Bellary (CMC)
4.09	4.54	4.10	3.86	6.39	3.13	85.42	88.47	M		
5.61	4.86	14.29	19.56	11.86	8.60	68.24	66.98	F		
9.79	10.06	27.58	22.74	3.06	2.98	59.57	64.22	P	U	Hospet Urban
9.23	9.21	19.05	16.88	2.79	2.74	68.93	71.17	M		Agglomeration
11.77	13.08	57.57	43.58	4.01	3.84	26.65	39.50	F		
32.84	29.66	42.18	45.43	2.78	2.11	22.20	22.80	P	T	5. Bidar
39.07	34.28	30.42	32.82	2.75	2.13	27.76	30.77	M		District
16.04	20.43	73.88	70.65	2.86	2.06	7.22	6.86	F		

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	R	P	404, 472	133, 961	204, 365	7, 498	58, 648
		M	258, 034	102, 614	97, 543	5, 282	52, 595
		F	146, 438	31, 347	106, 822	2, 216	6, 053
	U	P	61, 505	4, 270	7, 309	2, 326	47, 600
		M	52, 678	3, 897	4, 430	1, 340	43, 011
		F	8, 827	373	2, 879	986	4, 589
Bidar Urban Agglomeration	U	P	30, 703	1, 352	2, 245	774	26, 332
		M	27, 109	1, 250	1, 447	564	23, 848
		F	3, 594	102	798	210	2, 484
6. Bijapur District	T	P	1, 109, 898	353, 055	476, 530	45, 564	234, 749
		M	748, 600	281, 300	228, 298	34, 105	204, 897
		F	361, 298	71, 755	248, 232	11, 459	29, 852
	R	P	917, 746	332, 691	450, 379	31, 107	103, 569
		M	588, 448	263, 887	212, 751	22, 936	88, 874
		F	329, 298	68, 804	237, 628	8, 171	14, 695
	U	P	192, 152	20, 364	26, 151	14, 457	131, 180
		M	160, 152	17, 413	15, 547	11, 169	116. 023
		F	32, 000	2, 951	10, 604	3, 288	15, 157
Bijapur Urban Agglomeration	U	P	47, 900	2, 392	1, 993	1, 913	41, 602
		M	42, 576	2, 199	1, 425	1, 495	37, 457
		F	5, 324	193	568	418	4, 145
7. Chikmagalur District	T	P	412, 839	148, 630	101, 736	8, 511	153, 962
		M	291, 463	121, 628	53, 325	6, 093	110, 417
		F	121, 376	27, 002	48, 411	2, 418	43, 545
	R	P	357, 731	143, 063	94, 281	6, 743	113, 644
		M	245, 360	116, 587	48, 553	4, 745	75, 475
		F	112, 371	26, 476	45, 728	1, 998	38, 169
	U	P	55, 108	5, 567	7, 455	1, 768	40, 318
		M	46, 103	5, 041	4, 772	1, 348	34, 942
		F	9, 005	526	2, 683	420	5, 376

Table - 6

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
36.31	33.12	46.39	50.53	2.22	1.85	15.08	14.50	P	R	
44.23	39.77	34.16	37.80	2.40	2.05	19.21	20.38	M		
16.84	21.41	76.45	72.95	1.78	1.51	4.93	4.13	F		
8.32	6.94	12.47	11.89	6.69	3.78	72.52	77.39	P	U	
8.98	7.40	8.63	8.41	4.74	2.54	77.65	81.65	M		
4.29	4.22	36.18	32.62	18.67	11.17	40.86	51.99	F		
3.72	4.40	2.59	7.31	2.78	2.52	90.91	85.77	P	U	Bidar Urban
3.88	4.61	1.82	5.34	2.42	2.08	91.88	87.97	M		Agglomeration
2.13	2.84	10.46	22.20	6.39	5.84	81.02	69.12	F		
34.80	31.81	38.01	42.93	6.03	4.11	21.16	21.15	P	T	6. Bijapur
41.38	37.58	27.06	30.50	6.13	4.55	25.43	27.37	M		District
16.75	19.86	68.05	68.71	5.73	3.17	9.47	8.26	F		
40.46	36.25	43.70	49.07	3.90	3.39	11.94	11.29	P	R	
49.38	44.84	31.72	36.16	4.28	3.90	14.62	15.10	M		
18.18	20.90	73.66	72.16	2.95	2.48	5.21	4.46	F		
11.20	10.60	14.33	13.61	14.89	7.52	59.58	68.27	P	U	
12.00	10.87	9.89	9.71	12.96	6.97	65.15	72.45	M		
7.83	9.22	33.12	33.14	23.08	10.28	35.97	47.36	F		
4.75	4.99	3.28	4.16	4.11	4.00	87.86	86.85	P	U	Bijapur Urban
5.03	5.16	2.67	3.35	3.45	3.51	88.85	87.98	M		Agglomeration
2.28	3.63	8.62	10.67	9.83	7.85	79.27	77.85	F		
38.99	36.00	19.91	24.64	1.97	2.06	39.13	37.30	P	T	7. Chikmagalur
45.04	41.73	14.86	18.30	2.09	2.09	38.01	37.88	M		District
22.09	22.25	34.01	39.88	1.63	1.99	42.27	35.88	F		
43.77	39.99	21.85	26.36	1.64	1.88	32.74	31.77	P	R	
51.78	47.52	16.64	19.79	1.78	1.93	29.80	30.76	M		
23.38	23.56	35.10	40.69	1.30	1.78	40.22	33.97	F		
10.73	10.10	8.47	13.53	3.89	3.21	76.91	73.16	P	U	
11.21	10.94	5.96	10.35	3.65	2.92	79.18	75.79	M		
8.09	5.84	22.26	29.80	5.16	4.66	64.49	59.70	F		

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Chitradurga District	T	P	844, 833	314, 566	270, 138	26, 697	233, 432
		M	595, 730	248, 928	129, 832	17, 468	199, 502
		F	249, 103	65, 638	140, 306	9, 229	33, 930
	R	P	670, 004	304, 794	256, 911	18, 172	90, 127
		M	449, 344	240, 550	122, 178	12, 029	74, 587
		F	220, 660	64, 244	134, 733	6, 143	15, 540
	U	P	174, 829	9, 772	13, 227	8, 525	143, 305
		M	146, 386	8, 378	7, 654	5, 439	124, 915
		F	28, 443	1, 394	5, 573	3, 086	18, 390
Chitradurga Urban Agglomeration	U	P	28, 158	837	802	851	25, 668
		M	24, 182	772	482	646	22, 282
		F	3, 976	65	320	206	3, 386
Davangere Urban Agglomeration	U	P	86, 420	2, 753	4, 735	4, 082	74, 850
		M	72, 340	2, 436	2, 663	2, 637	64, 604
		F	14, 080	317	2, 072	1, 445	10, 246
9. Dakshin Kannad District	T	P	1, 111, 158	219, 060	177, 940	22, 680	691, 478
		M	664, 168	138, 220	98, 893	15, 007	412, 048
		F	446, 990	80, 840	79, 047	7, 673	279, 430
	R	P	815, 350	204, 426	164, 876	17, 556	428, 492
		M	470, 025	128, 895	92, 564	11, 953	236, 613
		F	345, 325	75, 531	72, 312	5, 603	191, 879
	U	P	295, 808	14, 634	13, 064	5, 124	262, 986
		M	194, 143	9, 325	6, 329	3, 054	175, 435
		F	101, 665	5, 309	6, 735	2, 070	87, 551
Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	U	P	172, 108	3, 801	2, 718	2, 353	163, 236
		M	111, 146	2, 505	1, 463	1, 412	105, 766
		F	60, 962	1, 296	1, 255	941	57, 470
Udupi Urban Agglomeration	U	P	42, 947	3, 036	2, 598	986	36, 327
		M	29, 549	1, 789	1, 282	663	25, 815
		F	13, 398	1, 247	1, 316	323	10, 512

Table - 6

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
40.81	37.23	31.08	31.98	3.44	3.16	24.67	27.63	P	T	8. Chitradurga
45.66	41.79	21.72	21.79	3.10	2.93	29.52	33.49	M		District
28.24	26.35	55.32	56.32	4.34	3.71	12.10	13.62	F		
48.32	45.49	36.00	38.35	2.95	2.71	12.73	13.45	P	R	
56.02	53.53	25.86	27.19	2.80	2.68	15.32	16.60	M		
30.81	29.12	59.05	61.06	3.29	2.78	6.85	7.04	F		
5.68	5.59	8.05	7.56	5.74	4.88	80.53	81.97	P	U	
5.96	5.72	5.86	5.23	4.22	3.72	83.96	85.33	M		
4.11	4.90	20.29	19.59	14.18	10.85	61.42	64.66	F		
3.77	2.97	2.95	2.85	3.78	3.02	89.50	91.16	P	U	Chitradurga Urban
3.95	3.19	2.29	2.00	3.36	2.67	90.40	92.14	M		Agglomeration
2.40	1.63	7.99	8.05	7.02	5.16	82.59	85.16	F		
2.49	3.19	3.13	5.48	6.35	4.72	88.03	86.61	P	U	Davangere Urban
2.74	3.37	2.27	3.68	4.24	3.64	90.75	89.31	M		Agglomeration
1.11	2.25	8.01	14.72	18.33	10.26	72.55	72.77	F		
25.00	19.72	19.44	16.01	16.14	2.04	39.42	62.23	P	T	9. Dakshin Kannad
26.83	20.81	16.65	14.89	6.57	2.26	49.95	62.04	M		District
22.34	18.09	23.48	17.68	30.06	1.72	24.12	62.51	F		
30.63	25.07	23.52	20.22	16.92	2.16	28.93	52.55	P	R	
33.78	27.42	20.89	19.70	7.29	2.54	38.04	50.34	M		
26.35	21.87	27.09	20.94	29.98	1.62	16.58	55.57	F		
5.41	4.95	5.20	4.42	13.43	1.73	75.96	88.90	P	U	
5.44	4.80	3.60	3.26	4.36	1.57	86.60	90.37	M		
5.34	5.22	8.19	6.62	30.39	2.04	56.08	86.12	F		
2.11	2.21	1.74	1.58	12.09	1.37	84.06	94.84	P	U	Mangalore Urban
2.16	2.25	1.39	1.32	2.80	1.27	93.65	95.16	M		Agglomeration
2.04	2.13	2.37	2.06	28.78	1.54	66.81	94.27	F		
4.35	7.07	4.43	6.05	9.22	2.30	82.00	84.58	P	U	Udupi Urban
2.23	6.06	1.67	4.34	3.96	2.24	92.14	87.36	M		Agglomeration
5.31	9.31	7.76	9.82	18.85	2.41	68.08	78.46	F		

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Dharwad District	T	P	1, 350, 204	405, 632	527, 943	47, 408	369, 221
		M	948, 740	324, 296	267, 427	33, 269	323, 748
		F	401, 464	81, 336	260, 516	14, 139	45, 473
	R	P	975, 427	367, 231	465, 227	27, 968	115, 001
		M	645, 851	292, 796	232, 222	20, 532	100, 301
		F	329, 576	74, 435	233, 005	7, 436	14, 700
	U	P	374, 777	38, 401	62, 716	19, 440	254, 220
		M	302, 889	31, 500	35, 205	12, 737	223, 447
		F	71, 888	6, 901	27, 511	6, 703	30, 773
Gadag Betigeri (CMC)	U	P	39, 145	1, 984	2, 545	3, 222	31, 664
		M	32, 748	1, 652	1, 353	2, 217	27, 526
		F	6, 667	332	1, 192	1, 005	14, 138
Hubli Dharwad (CMC)	U	P	181, 750	9, 962	10, 751	6, 494	154, 543
		M	155, 631	8, 500	6, 637	4, 402	136, 092
		F	26, 119	1, 462	4, 114	2, 092	18, 451
11. Gulbarga District	T	P	1, 036, 127	317, 686	457, 045	24, 047	237, 349
		M	667, 365	250, 677	196, 941	16, 317	203, 430
		F	368, 762	67, 009	260, 104	7, 730	33, 919
	R	P	873, 976	307, 518	438, 307	18, 046	110, 105
		M	533, 086	242, 017	186, 969	12, 612	91, 488
		F	340, 890	65, 501	251, 338	5, 434	18, 617
	U	P	162, 551	10, 168	18, 738	6, 001	127, 244
		M	134, 279	8, 660	9, 972	3, 705	111, 942
		F	27, 872	1, 508	8, 766	2, 296	15, 302
Gulbarga Urban Agglomeration	U	P	74, 188	1, 882	1, 530	1, 732	69, 044
		M	65, 285	1, 687	1, 032	1, 191	61, 375
		F	8, 903	195	498	541	7, 669
12. Hassan District	T	P	591, 492	337, 657	86, 174	11, 253	156, 408
		M	431, 901	256, 225	44, 968	7, 420	123, 288
		F	159, 591	81, 432	41, 206	3, 833	33, 120

Table - 6

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
31.11	30.04	38.38	39.10	4.28	3.51	26.23	27.35	P	T	10. Dharwad
36.30	34.18	27.71	28.19	4.25	3.51	31.74	34.12	M		District
16.87	20.26	67.66	64.89	4.39	3.52	11.08	11.33	F		
39.20	37.65	46.49	47.69	3.51	2.87	10.80	11.79	P	R	
47.66	45.33	34.85	35.96	3.78	3.18	13.71	15.53	M		
19.35	22.38	73.84	70.70	2.85	2.26	3.96	4.46	F		
11.05	10.25	18.26	16.73	6.29	5.19	64.48	67.83	P	U	
11.96	10.40	12.42	11.62	5.24	4.21	70.38	73.77	M		
7.12	9.60	43.40	38.27	10.42	9.32	39.06	42.81	F		
5.70	5.03	8.11	6.46	8.43	8.17	77.76	80.34	P	U	Gadag
5.66	5.05	4.72	4.13	7.26	6.77	82.36	84.05	M		Betigeri (CMC)
5.87	4.98	22.02	17.88	13.21	15.07	58.90	62.07	F		
5.96	5.48	7.96	5.92	4.23	3.57	81.85	85.03	P	U	Hubli -
6.10	5.46	5.48	4.26	3.44	2.83	84.98	87.45	M		Dharwad (CMC)
5.15	5.60	23.21	15.75	9.02	8.01	62.62	70.64	F		
32.12	30.66	38.91	44.11	3.27	2.32	25.70	22.91	P	T	11. Gulbarga
38.63	37.56	26.54	29.51	3.10	2.45	31.73	30.48	M		District
18.08	18.17	65.61	70.53	3.64	2.10	12.67	9.20	F		
36.78	35.19	43.95	50.15	2.66	2.06	16.61	12.60	P	R	
45.89	45.40	30.92	35.07	2.83	2.37	20.36	17.16	M		
19.29	19.22	68.99	73.73	2.33	1.59	9.39	5.46	F		
7.44	6.27	12.17	11.56	6.53	3.70	73.86	78.47	P	U	
7.77	6.45	7.92	7.43	4.27	2.76	80.04	83.36	M		
5.93	5.41	31.52	31.45	16.85	8.24	45.70	54.90	F		
2.84	2.54	2.25	2.06	3.13	2.33	91.78	93.07	P	U	Gulbarga Urban
2.97	2.58	1.82	1.58	2.58	1.83	92.63	94.01	M		Agglomeration
1.69	2.19	5.95	5.59	7.80	6.08	84.56	86.14	F		
60.70	57.09	12.75	14.57	1.75	1.90	24.80	26.44	P	T	12. Hassan
64.39	59.32	8.77	10.41	1.74	1.72	25.10	28.55	M		District
47.26	51.03	27.22	25.82	1.80	2.40	23.72	20.75	F		

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	R	P	510, 080	330, 457	81, 246	7, 830	90, 547
		M	363, 149	249, 992	41, 802	5, 616	65, 739
		F	146, 931	80, 465	39, 444	2, 214	24, 808
	U	P	81, 412	7, 200	4, 928	3, 423	65, 861
		M	68, 752	6, 233	3, 166	1, 804	57, 549
		F	12, 660	967	1, 762	1, 619	8, 312
Hassan Urban Agglomeration	U	P	31, 714	1, 888	938	1, 130	27, 758
		M	26, 782	1, 592	550	575	24, 065
		F	4, 932	296	388	555	3, 693
13. Kodagu District	T	P	217, 708	43, 699	33, 035	2, 028	138, 946
		M	140, 703	30, 902	18, 599	1, 434	89, 768
		F	77, 005	12, 797	14, 436	594	49, 178
	R	P	189, 742	42, 870	32, 021	1, 677	113, 174
		M	118, 820	30, 174	17, 993	1, 164	69, 489
		F	70, 922	12, 696	14, 028	513	43, 685
	U	P	27, 966	829	1, 014	351	25, 772
		M	21, 883	728	606	270	20, 279
		F	6, 083	101	408	81	5, 493
14. Kolar District	T	P	882, 887	413, 723	229, 803	17, 817	221, 544
		M	611, 112	291, 021	118, 943	12, 356	188, 792
		F	271, 775	122, 702	110, 860	5, 461	32, 752
	R	P	737, 533	403, 225	217, 285	10, 201	106, 822
		M	488, 281	282, 260	110, 795	7, 336	87, 890
		F	249, 252	120, 965	106, 490	2, 865	18, 932
	U	P	145, 354	10, 498	12, 518	7, 616	114, 722
		M	122, 831	8, 761	8, 148	5, 020	100, 902
		F	22, 523	1, 737	4, 370	2, 596	13, 820
Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	U	P	35, 079	626	435	522	33, 496
		M	31, 105	414	304	419	29, 968
		F	3, 974	212	131	103	3, 528

Table - 6

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
67.13	64.79	13.91	15.93	1.43	1.53	17.53	17.75	P	R	
72.28	68.84	9.64	11.51	1.48	1.55	16.60	18.10	M		
9.68	54.76	28.39	26.85	1.27	1.51	20.66	16.88	F		
11.92	8.84	3.91	6.05	4.19	4.21	79.98	80.90	P	U	
11.73	9.07	2.96	4.60	3.49	2.62	81.82	83.71	M		
13.24	7.64	10.73	13.92	9.22	12.79	66.81	65.65	F		
2.61	5.95	0.93	2.96	3.74	3.56	92.72	87.53	P	U	Hassan Urban
2.81	5.94	0.76	2.05	3.53	2.15	92.90	89.86	M		Aggomeration
1.10	6.00	2.16	7.87	5.29	11.25	91.45	74.88	F		
23.31	20.07	15.82	15.18	0.99	0.93	59.88	63.82	P	T	13. Kodagu
25.59	21.96	13.74	13.22	1.17	1.02	59.50	63.80	M		District
18.61	16.62	20.12	18.75	0.62	0.77	60.65	63.86	F		
25.92	22.59	17.64	16.88	0.89	0.88	55.55	59.65	P	R	
29.16	25.40	15.75	15.14	1.06	0.98	54.03	58.48	M		
19.76	17.90	21.22	19.78	0.56	0.72	58.46	61.60	F		
4.74	2.96	2.89	3.63	1.74	1.26	90.63	92.15	P	U	
4.99	3.33	2.16	2.77	1.79	1.23	91.06	92.67	M		
3.69	1.66	5.99	6.71	1.51	1.33	88.81	90.30	F		
52.09	46.86	23.44	26.03	1.76	2.02	22.71	25.09	P	T	14. Kolar
55.16	47.62	16.90	19.47	1.87	2.02	26.07	30.89	M		District
42.63	45.15	43.59	40.79	1.42	2.01	12.36	12.05	F		
60.10	54.67	26.47	29.46	1.18	1.38	12.25	14.49	P	R	
65.41	57.81	19.43	22.69	1.33	1.50	13.83	18.00	M		
45.59	48.53	45.73	42.72	0.76	1.15	7.92	7.60	F		
8.93	7.22	7.08	8.61	4.92	5.24	79.07	78.93	P	U	
9.07	7.13	5.50	6.63	4.31	4.09	81.12	82.15	M		
7.87	7.71	18.39	19.40	9.26	11.53	64.48	61.36	F		
1.00	1.78	0.70	1.24	1.65	1.49	96.65	95.49	P	U	Kolar Gold
0.96	1.33	0.56	0.98	1.43	1.35	97.05	96.34	M		Fields Urban
1.42	5.33	2.19	3.30	3.98	2.59	92.41	88.78	F		Agglomeration

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Mandya	T	P	636, 593	339, 641	157, 775	11, 570	127, 607
District		M	475, 012	271, 978	86, 864	7, 168	109, 002
		F	161, 581	67, 663	70, 911	4, 402	18, 605
	R	P	550, 482	328, 790	144, 054	7, 714	69, 924
		M	405, 066	262, 639	78, 070	5, 618	58, 739
		F	145, 416	66, 151	65, 984	2, 096	11, 185
	U	P	86, 111	10, 851	13, 721	3, 856	57, 683
		M	69, 946	9, 339	8, 794	1, 550	50, 263
		F	16, 165	1, 512	4, 927	2, 306	7, 420
Mandya (CMC)	U	P	36, 596	2, 546	4, 154	1, 363	28, 533
		M	30, 491	2, 299	2, 701	534	24, 957
		F	6, 105	247	1, 453	829	3, 576
16. Mysore	T	P	1, 181, 511	445, 950	329, 573	33, 263	372, 725
District		M	914, 188	387, 219	193, 239	19, 907	313, 823
		F	267, 323	58, 731	136, 334	13, 356	58, 902
	R	P	893, 020	428, 899	313, 519	20, 052	130, 550
		M	674, 196	371, 523	182, 052	13, 409	107, 202
		F	218, 834	57, 376	131, 467	6, 643	23, 348
	U	P	288, 491	17, 051	16, 054	13, 211	242, 175
		M	240, 002	15, 696	11, 187	6, 498	206, 621
		F	48, 489	1, 355	4, 867	6, 713	35, 554
Mysore Urban	U	P	196, 786	4, 825	1, 981	8, 316	181, 664
Agglomeration		M	164, 200	4, 633	1, 671	3, 692	154, 204
		F	32, 586	192	310	4, 624	27, 460
17. Raichur	T	P	968, 652	320, 988	437, 201	23, 460	187, 047
District		M	621, 594	258, 447	183, 178	16, 477	163, 492
		F	347, 058	62, 541	254, 023	6, 939	23, 555
	R	P	821, 136	307, 232	405, 773	18, 270	89, 861
		M	504, 973	247, 107	167, 263	12, 858	77, 755
		F	316, 163	60, 125	238, 520	5, 412	12, 106

Table - 6

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
59.01	53.35	21.59	24.78	1.93	1.82	17.47	20.05	P	T	15. Mandya
62.96	57.26	16.64	18.28	1.81	1.51	18.59	22.95	M		District
39.52	41.88	46.02	43.89	2.48	2.72	11.98	11.51	F		
65.67	59.73	22.80	26.17	1.61	1.40	9.92	12.70	P	R	
70.42	64.84	17.50	19.27	1.57	1.39	10.51	14.50	M		
43.14	45.49	47.95	45.38	1.80	1.44	7.11	7.69	F		
14.78	12.60	13.53	15.93	4.04	4.48	67.65	66.99	P	U	
15.87	13.35	11.20	12.57	3.37	2.22	69.56	71.86	M		
7.56	9.35	29.00	30.48	8.48	14.27	54.96	45.90	F		
7.72	6.96	9.69	11.35	2.70	3.72	79.89	77.97	P	U	Mandya (CMC)
8.37	7.54	8.10	8.86	2.14	1.75	81.39	81.85	M		
3.08	4.05	21.05	23.80	6.71	13.58	69.16	58.57	F		
46.37	37.74	22.17	27.89	2.21	2.82	29.25	31.55	P	T	16. Mysore
51.06	42.35	16.55	21.14	1.96	2.18	30.43	34.33	M		District
25.85	21.97	46.73	51.00	3.29	5.00	24.13	22.03	F		
57.66	48.03	27.14	35.11	1.80	2.24	13.40	14.62	P	R	
64.22	55.11	20.39	27.00	1.70	1.99	13.69	15.90	M		
30.88	26.22	54.70	60.08	2.20	3.03	12.22	10.67	F		
7.13	5.91	4.92	5.56	3.61	4.58	84.34	83.95	P	U	
7.87	6.54	3.93	4.66	2.79	2.71	85.41	86.09	M		
2.96	2.80	10.49	10.04	8.27	13.84	78.28	73.32	F		
2.86	2.45	1.06	1.01	3.34	4.23	92.74	92.31	P	U	Mysore Urban
3.21	2.82	1.01	1.02	2.61	2.25	93.17	93.91	M		Agglomeration
0.79	0.59	1.40	0.95	7.58	14.19	90.23	84.27	F		
35.73	33.14	43.12	45.13	2.73	2.42	18.42	19.31	P	T	17. Raichur
44.22	41.58	29.96	29.47	2.88	2.65	22.94	26.30	M		District
16.60	18.02	72.77	73.19	2.40	2.00	8.23	6.79	F		
39.96	37.42	47.02	49.42	2.47	2.22	10.55	10.94	P	R	
50.74	48.93	33.36	33.12	2.63	2.55	13.27	15.40	M		
17.57	19.02	75.41	75.44	2.14	1.71	4.88	3.83	F		

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	U	P	147, 516	13, 756	31, 428	5, 146	97, 186
		M	116, 621	11, 340	15, 925	3, 619	85, 737
		F	30, 895	2, 416	15, 503	1, 527	11, 449
Raichur Urban Agglomeration	U	P	47, 628	2, 139	3, 790	1, 222	40, 477
		M	39, 394	1, 820	2, 044	825	34, 705
		F	8, 234	319	1, 746	397	5, 772
18. Shimoga District	T	P	721, 259	273, 050	253, 254	17, 314	177, 641
		M	531, 236	225, 243	137, 211	13, 060	155, 722
		F	190, 023	47, 807	116, 043	4, 254	21, 919
	R	P	569, 610	262, 455	231, 904	11, 282	63, 969
		M	402, 318	215, 794	123, 171	8, 407	54, 946
		F	167, 292	46, 661	108, 733	2, 875	9, 023
	U	P	151, 649	10, 595	21, 350	6, 032	113, 672
		M	128, 918	9, 449	14, 040	4, 653	100, 776
		F	22, 731	1, 146	7, 310	1, 379	12, 896
Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration	U	P	43, 223	2, 472	8, 972	1, 325	30, 454
		M	36, 348	2, 178	5, 791	1, 017	27, 362
		F	6, 875	294	3, 181	308	3, 092
Shimoga Urban Agglomeration	U	P	59, 807	2, 175	5, 382	2, 333	49, 917
		M	50, 932	2, 033	3, 565	1, 645	43, 689
		F	8, 875	142	1, 817	688	6, 228
19. Tumkur District	T	P	919, 551	501, 658	193, 755	32, 500	191, 638
		M	648, 608	372, 634	94, 920	19, 790	161, 264
		F	270, 943	129, 024	98, 835	12, 710	30, 374
	R	P	797, 006	490, 652	185, 296	22, 676	98, 382
		M	550, 470	363, 868	89, 767	14, 697	82, 138
		F	246, 536	126, 784	95, 529	7, 979	16, 244
	U	P	122, 545	11, 006	8, 459	9, 824	93, 256
		M	98, 138	8, 766	5, 153	5, 093	79, 126
		F	24, 407	2, 240	3, 306	4, 731	14, 130

Table - 6

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
11.60	9.33	20.89	21.30	4.23	3.49	63.28	65.88	P	U	
12.55	9.72	13.39	13.66	4.08	3.10	69.98	73.52	M		
7.97	7.82	49.36	50.18	4.78	4.94	37.89	37.06	F		
3.49	4.49	3.52	7.96	3.56	2.56	89.43	84.99	P	U	Raichur Urban
3.73	4.62	2.65	5.19	3.33	2.09	90.29	88.10	M		Agglomeration
2.35	3.87	7.72	21.21	4.63	4.82	85.30	70.10	F		
39.43	37.86	32.86	35.11	2.32	2.40	25.39	24.63	P	T	18. Shimoga
44.60	42.40	23.63	25.83	2.40	2.46	29.37	29.31	M		District
22.52	25.16	63.07	61.07	2.07	2.24	12.34	11.53	F		
47.45	46.08	38.44	40.71	1.85	1.98	12.26	11.23	P	R	
55.41	53.64	28.36	30.61	1.97	2.09	14.26	13.66	M		
24.82	27.89	67.10	65.00	1.52	1.72	6.56	5.39	F		
7.91	6.98	10.98	14.08	4.17	3.98	77.03	74.96	P	U	
8.43	7.33	7.79	10.89	3.83	3.61	79.95	78.17	M		
4.45	5.04	31.50	32.16	6.42	6.07	57.63	56.73	F		
4.84	5.72	12.30	20.76	2.57	3.06	80.29	70.46	P	U	Bhadravati Urban
4.99	5.99	8.45	15.93	2.47	2.80	84.09	75.28	M		Agglomeration
3.60	4.28	42.08	46.27	3.35	4.48	50.97	44.97	F		
3.69	3.64	7.24	9.00	4.28	3.90	84.79	83.46	P	U	Shimoga Urban
3.97	3.99	4.85	7.00	3.77	3.23	87.41	85.78	M		Agglomeration
1.99	1.60	21.64	20.47	7.36	7.75	69.01	70.18	F		
58.49	54.56	20.68	21.07	3.45	3.53	17.38	20.84	P	T	19. Tumkur
63.64	57.45	13.89	14.64	3.08	3.05	19.39	24.86	M		District
40.91	47.62	43.87	36.48	4.70	4.69	10.52	11.21	F		
64.53	61.56	22.43	23.25	2.77	2.85	10.27	12.34	P	R	
70.88	66.10	15.07	16.31	2.60	2.67	11.45	14.92	M		
43.81	51.42	46.41	38.75	3.35	3.24	6.43	6.59	F		
9.86	8.98	6.62	6.90	8.87	8.02	74.65	76.10	P	U	
10.49	8.93	5.23	5.25	6.62	5.19	77.66	80.63	M		
6.55	9.18	13.91	13.55	20.68	19.38	58.86	57.89	F		

Distribution of Main Workers as Cultivators, Agricultural

State/District/ U.A./City	T R U	P M F	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tumkur Urban Agglomeration	U	P	55, 027	3, 096	1, 526	3, 366	47, 039
		M	44, 977	2, 570	1, 061	1, 480	39, 866
		F	10, 050	526	465	1, 886	7, 173
20. Uttar Kannad District	T	P	427, 448	141, 469	81, 825	10, 253	193, 901
		M	324, 199	107, 538	45, 760	8, 354	162, 547
		F	103, 249	33, 931	36, 065	1, 899	31, 354
	R	P	344, 306	136, 458	78, 178	7, 108	122, 562
		M	253, 817	103, 500	43, 324	5, 688	101, 305
		F	90, 489	32, 958	34, 854	1, 420	21, 257
	U	P	83, 142	5, 011	3, 647	3, 145	71, 339
		M	70, 382	4, 038	2, 436	2, 666	61, 242
		F	12, 760	973	1, 211	479	10, 097

Table - 6

1991 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Labourers, Workers in Household Industry and Other Workers

Percentage of Main Workers in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry and Other Work to Total Main Workers								P M F	T R U	State/District/ U.A./City
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers				
1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
4.13	5.63	1.64	2.77	5.55	6.12	88.68	85.48	P	U	Tumkur Urban
4.45	5.71	1.66	2.36	4.23	3.29	89.66	88.64	M		Agglomeration
2.09	5.23	1.49	4.63	14.06	18.77	82.36	71.37	F		
37.04	33.10	15.54	19.14	2.93	2.40	44.49	45.36	P	T	20. Uttar Kannad
37.52	33.17	11.76	14.11	3.18	2.58	47.54	50.14	M		District
35.31	32.86	29.40	34.93	1.99	1.84	33.30	30.37	F		
44.76	39.63	18.31	22.71	2.46	2.06	34.47	35.60	P	R	
46.41	40.78	14.16	17.07	2.69	2.24	36.74	39.91	M		
39.31	36.42	31.97	38.52	1.71	1.57	27.01	23.49	F		
8.16	6.03	5.14	4.39	4.67	3.78	82.03	85.80	P	U	
7.77	5.74	3.76	3.46	4.84	3.79	83.63	87.01	M		
10.53	7.63	13.52	9.49	3.69	3.75	72.26	79.13	F		