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## POPULATION TOTALS

(PROVISIONAL)

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**THERE ARE TWO PARTNERS IN CENSUS  
TAKING - THE PERSON ENUMERATED AND  
THE ENUMERATOR. TO BOTH OF THEM,  
THIS PUBLICATION IS GRATEFULLY  
DEDICATED.**



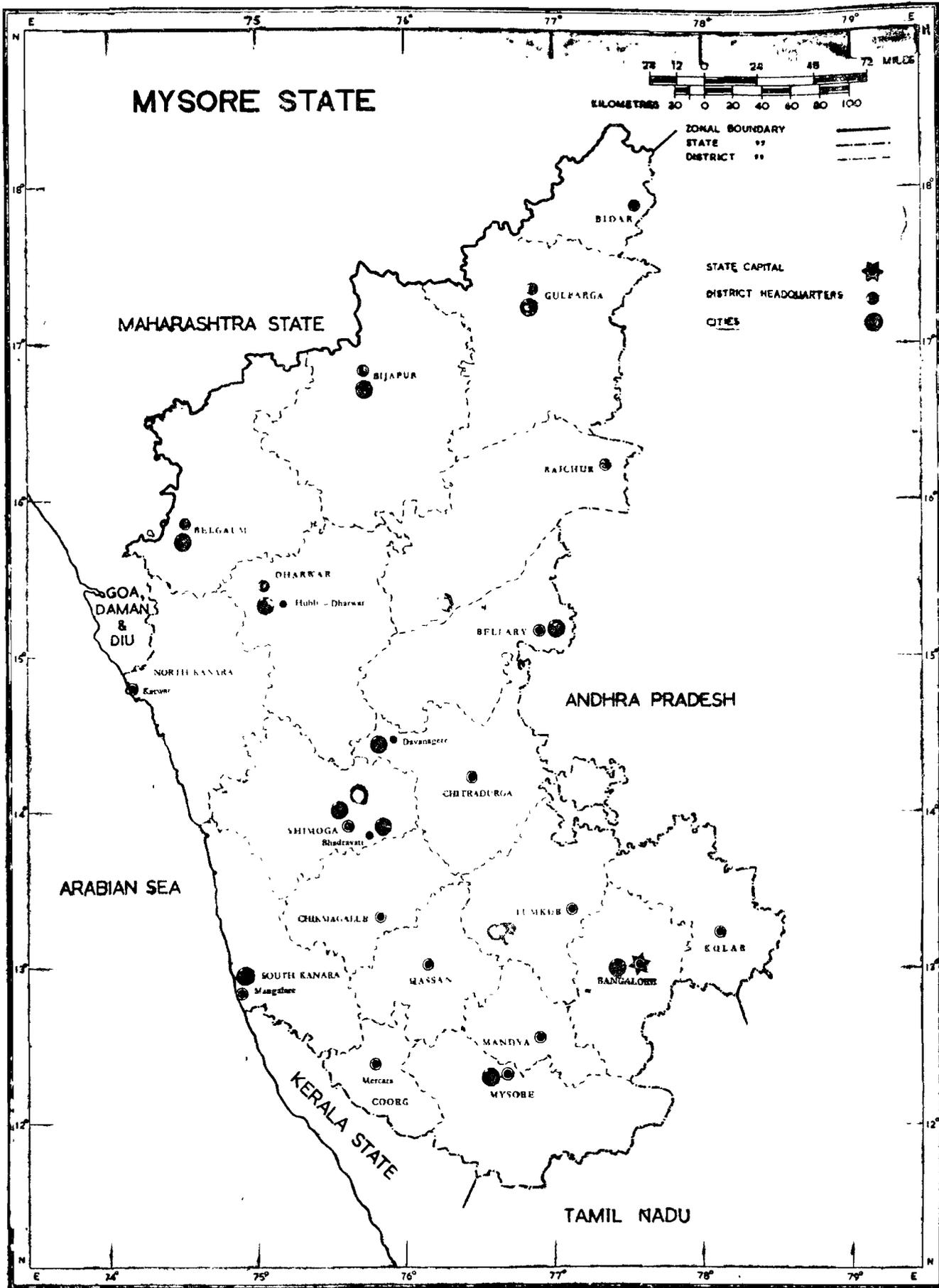
## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The figures presented in this booklet give some basic particulars of the population of Mysore State as on 1st April 1971, as recorded by the 1971 Census of India. The data has been compiled from the abstracts prepared by the enumerators on the basis of the Census records and must, therefore, be considered as representing only crude totals. The figures are therefore, only provisional. The accurate, final figures will be available only after the census schedules have been fully processed. The final tabulation will present the Primary Census Data for every village and, in the case of towns for every enumerator's block. Apart from these, a series of cross-tabulations of census data will be made to present the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in a manner which will be useful to census data users. Since the full tabulation of the results is likely to take time, this booklet seeks to present the essential data on the population for current information.

The 1971 Census of India marks the completion of 100 years of census taking in this country. The reference date for the Census is the 1st April 1971. The enumeration was conducted from 10th March 1971 to 31st March 1971, with a revisional round from 1st April 1971 to 3rd April 1971. The houseless were enumerated on the night of the 31st March 1971. The State was divided into about 70,000 Census Blocks and the operations were conducted by nearly 60,000 Enumerators and Supervisors.

BANGALORE,  
*April 1971.*

P. PADMANABHA,  
*Director of Census Operations  
in Mysore.*



**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971**  
**MYSORE STATE**  
**PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS**

**FIGURES AT A GLANCE**

A. POPULATION OF MYSORE STATE	.. .. .	..	Total 29,263,334 Males 14,940,661 Females 14,322,673
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 1961-71	..	..	24.07 Per cent
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION	.. .. .	..	153 per Sq. Km.
D. SEX RATIO	.. .. .	..	959 females per 1,000 males
E. PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	..	..	24.31 Per cent
F. LITERACY RATE	.. .. .	..	Total 31.54 per cent Males 41.87 per cent Females 20.76 per cent



## BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF THE 1971 CENSUS

The population of Mysore State according to the provisional results of the 1971 Census is 29,263,334 consisting of 14,940,661 males and 14,322,673 females. The State population in 1961 was 23,586,772. There has thus been an increase of 5,676,562 persons over the decade 1961-71. This represents a percentage increase of 24.07 over the 1961 population. The corresponding increase in the decade 1951-61 was 21.57 per cent.

Of the total population of 29,263,334 the number of persons who live in rural areas total 22,148,627 and in the urban areas there are 7,114,707 persons. In other words, 24.31 per cent of the population lives in urban areas and the rest in rural areas. In 1961, the proportion living in urban areas was 22.33 per cent indicating a slight increase in the decade 1961-71 in the urban population.

Mysore State with a population of 29,263,334 contributes 5.34% of the total population of the country. The State has the 8th rank in order of population size, which rank it held in 1961 also. Uttar Pradesh has the largest population of 88,299,453 which is nearly thrice that of Mysore. Bihar has a population nearly twice that of this State while Tamil Nadu is about one and a half times. Except for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, which have population sizes greater than that of Mysore, all the other States have population smaller than this State.

Mysore's sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) is 959 in 1971. Kerala has the highest sex ratio of 1,019, closely followed by the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli with 1,007. The States and Union Territories with sex ratios higher than that of Mysore are Kerala (1,019), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1,007), Pondicherry (990), Orissa (989), Goa, Daman and Diu (989), Manipur (984), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (980), Tamil Nadu (979), Andhra Pradesh (977) and Himachal Pradesh (974). All the other areas have sex ratios lower than that of Mysore. The All India sex ratio of 932 is also lower than that of Mysore's sex ratio.

Among the four southern States, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, in that order, have sex ratios higher than that of Mysore.

The population density, or the number of persons per square kilometre, in this State is 153. This gives Mysore State the 15th rank among the States in terms of population density. Delhi (2,723) has the highest density, closely followed by Chandigarh (2,254). The other States or Union Territories with densities above that of this State are Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Pondicherry, Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Daman and Diu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Among the Southern States, Kerala has the highest density (548) followed by Tamil Nadu (316), Andhra Pradesh (157) and Mysore (153). Mysore has the sixth rank in area in the country and is the second largest State in area among the four southern States, Andhra Pradesh being the largest and Kerala the smallest.

The rate of growth of population in the decade 1961-71 for the country is 24.27 per cent. The growth rate for Mysore is 24.07 per cent. In terms of growth rate Mysore occupies the 23rd rank among the States and Union Territories in India. Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have rates of growth lower than that of Mysore in that order.

Chandigarh Union Territory has the highest growth rate of 114.36 per cent, followed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands (81.11%) and Delhi (52.12%). Among the four southern States, Kerala has a higher growth rate than Mysore. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have rates lower than that of Mysore.

### Distribution of Population by Districts :

Table I indicates the distribution of population, the sex ratio, density of population and growth rates by districts. The comparative chart of the population size of the districts at page 29 gives a pictorial idea of the population distribution among the districts.

Of the 19 districts in the State, Bangalore has the highest population of 3,346,405 followed by Belgaum with 2,421,196. The districts with the smallest population is Coorg with 376,923 persons preceded by Chikmagalur with 735,447 persons. The districts have generally maintained the ranks which they held when arranged according to population size in 1961 except for Bellary which has yielded place to Mandya. The population of Bellary District in 1961 was 915,261 while its population in 1971 is 1,122,472. The population of Mandya District in 1961 was 899,210 while in 1971 it is 1,152,763. Except for this slight interchange of ranks, the position is similar to that of 1961.

For information, the population of each district in 1961 and 1971 are indicated below :—

	1961	1971
1. Bangalore	2,504,462	3,346,405
2. Belgaum	1,983,811	2,421,196
3. Dharwar	1,950,362	2,342,098
4. Mysore	1,671,599	2,073,568
5. Bijapur	1,660,178	1,983,237
6. South Kanara	1,563,837	1,937,042
7. Gulbarga	1,399,457	1,739,671
8. Tumkur	1,367,402	1,633,228
9. Kolar	1,290,144	1,516,455
10. Raichur	1,100,895	1,414,953
11. Chitradurga	1,094,284	1,397,181
12. Shimoga	1,017,368	1,300,379
13. Bellary	915,261	1,122,472
14. Mandya	899,210	1,152,763
15. Hassan	895,847	1,098,884
16. North Kanara	689,549	848,604
17. Bidar	663,172	822,818
18. Chikmagalur	597,305	735,447
19. Coorg	322,829	376,923

As mentioned earlier, Bangalore District has the highest population in the State. It is interesting to notice that of Bangalore District's population of 3,346,405 persons, nearly half are in Bangalore City Agglomeration since the population of the latter is 1,648,232.

### Growth Rate

The growth rate for the State as mentioned earlier in the decade 1961-71 is 24.07 per cent as against a growth rate of 21.57 per cent in the preceding decade of 1951-61. When the growth rates of the districts are compared, as will be evident from Column 10 of Table I, Bangalore has the highest growth rate of 33.62 per cent followed by Raichur with a growth rate of 28.53 per cent with Mandya closely following with 28.20 percent. The district with the lowest growth rate is Coorg with 16.76 per cent. The districts can be grouped as follows depending on the growth rates being equal to or above the State average or below :

### State Average : 24.07 Per cent

<i>District with growth rates equal or above State average</i>			<i>District with growth rates below State average</i>		
Bangalore	..	.. (33.62%)	Mysore	..	.. (24.06%)
Raichur	..	.. (28.53%)	South Karara	..	.. (23.80%)
Mandya	..	.. (28.20%)	Chikmagalur	..	.. (23.15%)
Shimoga	..	.. (27.82%)	North Karara	..	.. (23.07%)
Chitradurga	..	.. (27.68%)	Hassan	..	.. (22.60%)
Gulbarga	..	.. (24.31%)	Bellary	..	.. (22.64%)
Bidar	..	.. (24.07%)	Belgaum	..	.. (22.05%)
			Dharwar	..	.. (20.09%)
			Bijapur	..	.. (19.46%)
			Tumkur	..	.. (19.44%)
			Kolar	..	.. (17.54%)
			Coorg	..	.. (16.76%)

It is interesting to notice from Columns 9 and 10 of Table I the rather steep fall in the growth rates during the decade 1961-71 when compared with the growth rates in 1951-61 in the case of the districts of Chikmagalur, Coorg and Shimoga. The large growth rates in the decade 1951-61 in these districts was due to the influx of population into these areas consequent on the control of epidemics particularly Malaria, whereas the growth rates in the decade 1961-71 represent the normal increases which might be expected in these areas.

The increase of 33.62 per cent in the case of Bangalore District in the decade 1961-71, which is nearly double the increase in the previous decade is largely explained by the growth of Bangalore City itself. As mentioned earlier, Bangalore City Agglomeration constitutes nearly half the population of the district.

The increase in the growth rates in the decade 1961-71 over the corresponding rates of the decade 1951-61 in the case of Gulbarga District is partially explained by the Large Scale improvement in communications in the area and investment in development in that district

in recent years. Similarly, in the case of Mysore District, the establishment of the University and the development of a new campus for the University has added to Mysore City's population and consequently partially explains the increase in the growth rate of this district. Large-scale project works which have recently been taken up and resettlement schemes also have contributed to the growth. Raichur District has been an area of intensive agricultural development consequent on irrigation since nearly 5 lakh acres have been developed in the district under the Tungabhadra Dam. Irrigation has always required intensive labour and this district has had quite some migration from neighbouring areas, particularly from Andhra Pradesh. The influx of agricultural labour and the improvement of communications and marketing largely explain the jump from 15.44 per cent in the decade 1951-61 to a growth rate of 28.53 per cent in the decade 1961-71 in this district. The increases in the case of Mandya and South Kanara Districts are also due to development activities. In Mandya district agricultural development as a result of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme has attracted labour while in the case of South Kanara special projects such as the Harbour Project and the Railway Project would explain partially the increase.

### Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is an important demographic characteristic. It is defined as the number of females per thousand males. For Mysore State the sex ratio in 1961 was 959. The sex ratio is identical to this figure in 1971 also. Incidentally, the All India sex ratio in 1961 was 941.

South Kanara has the highest sex ratio of 1,061. In 1961 too, this district had the highest sex ratio. It has been the tradition for males from South Kanara to move into the plantation areas in the neighbouring districts of the State for employment.

It is interesting to notice that the rural sex ratio is higher than that of the urban one. This has been so even in 1961 and is due to the fact that it is usually the males who first move into the urban areas in search of employment rather than the females. This explains Bangalore district having the lowest sex ratio in the State. The figures for 1961 and 1971 are indicated below :

			<i>Sex Ratio (Mysore State)</i>	
			<i>1971</i>	<i>1961</i>
Total	--	..	959	959
Rural	..	..	973	973
Urban	--	..	914	913

### Density of population per Sq. Km.

The density of population per Sq. Km. in the State is 153 persons as against 123 in 1961. Bangalore District has the highest density, which it had in 1961 also. This is mainly due to Bangalore City. The district with the lowest density of population is North Kanara with 83 persons. In 1961 also it had the lowest density.

The statement below indicates the districts arranged in the order of density of population per Sq. Km. in 1961 and in 1971 :

	1961		1971
Bangalore .. ..	(309)	Bangalore .. ..	(418)
South Kanara .. ..	(192)	Mandya .. ..	(233)
Mandya .. ..	(185)	South Kanara .. ..	(229)
Kolar .. ..	(157)	Kolar .. ..	(184)
Belgaum .. ..	(149)	Belgaum .. ..	(181)
Dharwar .. ..	(143)	Mysore .. ..	(174)
Mysore .. ..	(142)	Dharwar .. ..	(170)
Tumkur .. ..	(130)	Hassan .. ..	(161)
Hassan .. ..	(129)	Tumkur .. ..	(154)
Bidar .. ..	(123)	Bidar .. ..	(151)
Chitradurga .. ..	(101)	Chitradurga .. ..	(129)
Bijapur .. ..	(98)	Shimoga .. ..	(123)
Shimoga .. ..	(97)	Bijapur .. ..	(116)
Bellary .. ..	(92)	Bellary .. ..	(113)
Gulbarga .. ..	(86)	Gulbarga .. ..	(107)
Chikmagalur .. ..	(82)	Chikmagalur .. ..	(105)
Raichur .. ..	(78)	Raichur .. ..	(101)
Cooerg .. ..	(78)	Cooerg .. ..	(92)
North Kanara .. ..	(67)	North Kanara .. ..	(83)

The density in Mandya district has increased from 185 to 233 placing it as the district with the second highest density of population among the districts in the State. South Kanara district which held the second place in 1961 now moves to the third place. Mandya district has had fairly intensive development in recent years and this would explain the higher density in this district. In 1961 Dharwar and Mysore had densities of 143 and 142 respectively. In 1971, they exchange places with Mysore district having a density of 174 and Dharwar 170. Tumkur, which had a density of 154 in 1971 yields place to Hassan district which has now a density of 161. Shimoga district which had a density of 97 in 1961 now has a density of 123. Consequently it has displaced Bijapur from its position in 1961. Bijapur district had a density of 98 in 1961 but now has a density of 116 in 1971. Shimoga district has attracted considerable labour around the industrial belt between Shimoga and Bhadravati. The ranks of the other districts do not undergo any change.

The density of population varies from district to district. It ranges from 83 in North Kanara to 418 in Bangalore district. The other districts with densities higher than the State average of 153 persons per Sq. Km. are Mandya (233), South Kanara (229), Kolar

(184), Belgaum (181), Mysore (174), Dharwar (170), Hassan (161) and Tumkur (154). Bidar (151) is very close to the State average. The rest of the districts, namely, Chitradurga (129), Shimoga (123), Bijapur (116), Bellary (113), Gulbarga (107), Chikmagalur (102), Raichur (101), Coorg (92) and North Kanara (83) are below the State average. Except for Belgaum and Dharwar, the other districts which have densities above the State average are situated in South Mysore. Of these, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur and Kolar form a compact block. South Kanara forms a unit by itself. Broadly, the southern, south-eastern and southern coastal regions are more densely populated. Dharwar and Belgaum also form a compact block. The Malnad districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Coorg and North Kanara have densities lower than the State average as also the Northern-Maidan districts of Bijapur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Raichur. Among the Malnad districts, North Kanara, Shimoga and Chikmagalur form a continuous belt, while the Northern-Maidan districts indicated form one block.

### Comparative ranking of the Districts

In the statement given below the districts have been arranged according to their rank in terms of population size in 1971. The percentage of population attributable to each district in 1971 has also been indicated along with the rank which the district holds in terms of size and its rank in population density :—

<i>Rank in population size in 1971</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Percentage of State's population in 1971</i>	<i>Rank of Area</i>	<i>Rank of density</i>
1	Bangalore .. ..	11.44	14	1
2	Belgaum .. ..	8.27	5	5
3	Dharwar .. ..	8.00	04	7
4	Mysore .. ..	7.09	6	6
5	Bijapur .. ..	6.78	1	13
6	South Kanara .. ..	6.62	12	3
7	Gulbarga .. ..	5.94	2	15
8	Tumkur .. ..	5.58	8	9
9	Kolar .. ..	5.18	13	4
10	Raichur .. ..	4.84	3	17
11	Chitradurga .. ..	4.77	7	11
12	Shimoga .. ..	4.44	9	12
13	Mandya .. ..	3.94	18	2
14	Bellary .. ..	3.84	11	14
15	Hassan .. ..	3.76	16	8
16	North Kanara .. ..	2.90	10	19
17	Bidar .. ..	2.81	17	10
18	Chikmagalur .. ..	2.51	15	16
19	Coorg .. ..	1.29	19	18

Bijapur District, though having the largest area among the districts in the State occupies only the 5th rank in terms of population. The second largest district of Gulbarga occupies an even lower position in terms of population as does Raichur also. The districts which have ranks in population size higher than what they have in terms of area are Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mysore, South Kanara, Kolar, Mandya and Hassan. Tumkur, Bidar and Coorg districts get the same rank both on the basis of population and on the basis of area. Coorg is in fact the only district which gets the lowest rank both in terms of area and population.

There has not been any significant change in the ranks among the districts when arranged in terms of population size in 1971 from the ranks they held in 1961, except in the case of Mandya which has displaced Bellary in 1971. Bellary district had the 13th rank in terms of population in 1961 but now moves to the 14th rank yielding place to Mandya district. It is interesting to notice that Bangalore district, though occupying a fairly low position in terms of area, has the first rank in terms of population size. As has been mentioned earlier, this is mainly attributable to the development of Bangalore City.

Bangalore district has the first rank even in terms of density of population. Bijapur district, with the largest area, though occupying the 5th rank in terms of population size has only the 13th rank in terms of density. It is significant that Mandya district which has the 18th rank in size, that is the last but one place in terms of area among the districts in Mysore State has the second largest density of population among the districts. The districts which have rather high ranks in terms of density are Bangalore, Mandya, South Kanara, Kolar, Belgaum, Mysore, Dharwar, Hassan and Tumkur. Except for Belgaum and Dharwar districts and South Kanara district, the other districts which have a high rank in terms of density of population form a compact block. Dharwar and Belgaum districts together form a compact area while South Kanara forms a unit by itself. In general, the South and South Eastern coastal regions of the State have larger densities. The districts of Shimoga, Bijapur, Bellary, Gulbarga, Chikmagalur, Raichur, Coorg and North Kanara hold fairly low ranks in terms of density. Of these, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary form one block, while Shimoga, Chikmagalur and North Kanara form another compact area.

### **Variation of Population from 1901**

Tables II-A and II-B, provide data on variation of population and the decadal variation of population since 1901 in the State. It will be evident from Table II-A that the population in the State registered only marginal increases between 1901 to 1921. Thereafter, the increases have been impressive both in terms of numbers and percentages. The year 1921 can, in fact, be considered as a turning point in the population trends of this country. It is interesting here to quote from the All India General Report of 1951 of Sri R. A. Gopaldaswamy wherein he pointed out that 1921 was a central year for the analysis of population trends. He writes "There is a profound difference between the trend of growth after that year and the trend of growth in the preceding decades. Dry figures of

the Census which record the growth of the people acquire meaning and significance only when the sharp trends between the decades before and since 1921 is clearly understood and constantly borne in mind." Upto the year 1921, the growth of population was considerably curtailed by recurrent famines and epidemics but thereafter with the vast strides made in public health measures, population has continued to increase at a rapid rate. Mysore State has followed the All India trend and we have added 5,676,562 persons to the population of 1961 in the last decade.

Table II-B, indicates the decadal variation in population since 1901 in the State. It will be noticed from this table that the growth of population for the State as a whole or in the case of the districts has not been uniform from decade to decade. From 1921 onwards there is a perceptible change and the decades that follow 1931 specially, are periods of sizeable increase.

Bangalore has had a spurt in population from 1931 onwards and specially during the decade 1941-51 the increase is impressive being 46.79 per cent. This tremendous growth is mainly due to the phenomenal spurt in population in Bangalore City with the establishment of largescale public sector undertakings during this period. The general tempo of increase in the case of Bangalore District has continued to be maintained mainly because of the development of Bangalore City.

Belgaum district has registered an increase of 22.05 per cent during 1961-71. In keeping with the general trend, the increase is comparatively greater in the years following 1921. Large parts of the district are in the low rainfall area and exposed to droughts. It is only the western and central parts of the district which are in the high and medium rainfall regions. This would explain the rather low growth of population in the district as a whole upto 1961. With increasing measures to counter the scarcity conditions, the population has registered a slight spurt in the decade 1961-71.

Bellary has shown a decrease of population in the first two decades of this century and a small increase during 1931-41. The district lies in the low rainfall region of the State and in the years past has had recurrent famines which has resulted in emigration from the area to other places. These factors have been responsible for the moderate rate of increase of population in the district. However, with the Tungabhadra High Level Canal now irrigating large tracts of the district, there has been immigration into the district. This would explain the spurt in population in the decade 1961-71.

Bidar district has registered an increase in population identical to that of the State average. Till 1951, the growth rate has been rather low and it is only in the two decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 that the population increase has been sizeable. The entire district is in the region of medium and reliable rainfall and well irrigation is also prevalent in the area. Agricultural operations are generally good and the district has had a significant increase in the area coming under sugarcane which has, in fact, induced the establishment of a Co-operative Sugar Mill in recent years. These factors together would explain the increase in population in this district.

Bijapur district in terms of area, is the largest district in the State. In this district also the general trend of increase after 1921 has been maintained but the rate of growth is lower than the State average. The fall in population in the decade 1911-21 was due to epidemics and influenza. The whole district is situated in the northern low rainfall region of the State and rainfall is not only low but also unreliable. Large tracts of the district are often subject to frequent scarcity conditions. It would be generally true to say that the district is rather poor and that conditions are not conducive for a high rate of growth of population.

The low decadal growth rates in Chikmagalur district upto 1951 are explained by the serious epidemics which prevailed during those years, specially Malaria. Intensive public health measures undertaken particularly after 1941 appear to have yielded good results as will be evident from the increasing size of population particularly during 1951-61. The plantations in this district are generally large scale enterprises and attract a large number of labourers from outside. This factor of immigration also contributes to the population growth in the district. The increase of 21.13 per cent in the decade 1961-71 in the case of Chikmagalur district can be considered as normal.

Chitradurga district has also followed the general trend. The growth rates in the decade 1951-61 and 1961-71 indicate that the population has been growing fairly rapidly. Though the district is located in the central low rainfall region of the State, there are large areas of tank and well irrigation. Large areas are also served by the Bhadra Project around Davanagere. The textile industry of Davanagere and the other industries around Harihar also attract a large component of labour. These factors explain the fairly high growth rate of this district.

Coorg district is an exception to the general trend of growth in the State in that it has shown a decline in population even during 1921-31 and a very low rate of growth in 1931-41. This is a completely Malnad district where Malaria was at one time a serious epidemic. With public health measures improving, the district has registered an impressive growth in the decades 1941-51 and 1951-61. Coorg is a highly developed plantation area and soon after 1941 and upto 1961 has evidently attracted large components of outside labour. It is likely that with plantation activity already having reached an optimum scale such migration may tend to taper off.

Dharwar district is in the medium rainfall region of the Northern Maidan area and some parts of it are subject to severe scarcity conditions. In the last few years, such conditions have resulted in some migration to other areas which would explain the slightly below average rate of growth in this district in the decade 61-71.

Gulbarga district has registered an increase of 24.31 per cent in the decade 1961-71 as against 15.31 per cent in the previous decade. While this district has had a fairly low rate of growth in the previous decades, due to its being agriculturally rather backward, situated as it is in a low rainfall region, the spurt in population growth in the decade 1961-71

can be attributed to some extent to the general improvement in the economic infrastructure of the district. With an impressive net work of communications now having been developed, improvement in educational and medical facilities and the general growth of Gulbarga City itself, the district has registered a rate of growth which, in comparison with the previous decades, is impressive.

Hassan district has maintained a fairly uniform rate of growth over 1951 while it follows the general trend in the previous decades. The low rate of growth in the previous decades upto 1941 is, in common with all Malnad areas, attributable to the high mortality rates due to epidemics specially Malaria.

Kolar district has kept up a steady rate of growth. However, it is below the State average. The district is in the low rainfall region of the Southern Maidan part of the State though there are pockets of tank and well irrigation. The generally poor economic conditions in the district induce the people to migrate to areas of more intensive agriculture.

Mandya district has a high rate of growth of 28.20 per cent. Mandya is now agriculturally a well developed and prosperous district, thanks to the extensive irrigation facilities and large scale investment under the Intensive Agricultural Development Plans. In fact, Mandya Town itself has had a very impressive increase, having doubled in the decade 1961-71.

Mysore district has generally followed the trend in the State. The population of this district has been steadily increasing. The area around Mysore City has also attracted many immigrants particularly with the establishment of educational and other centres in and around this city. As mentioned before, certain projects have been undertaken in this district and some settlement schemes are also in progress. The district as a whole has registered a growth rate of 28.06 per cent.

North Kanara is one of the districts in which the overall increase in population in past decades has been low. Malaria at one time was severe in this district and it is only after 1941 that the population has steadily risen.

Raichur district has registered an increase of 28.53 per cent over the 1961 population which, in comparison with its previous rate of growth is impressive. Though the major part of the district is in the low rainfall region of the State, the extensive irrigation facilities offered by the Tungabhadra Project have attracted large components of labour into the district, specially from neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. The spurt in population in the decade 1961-71 can be attributed to labour camps which now dot the countryside wherever irrigation facilities exist, greatly improved communication facilities and larger marketing centres which have developed in recent years.

Shimoga, like other Malnad districts has had a very low rate of growth till 1941. After improvement of public health measures, the district has registered a sizeable increase in population. The agricultural pattern of the district, particularly in the rice and

arecanut growing areas, attracts labour from neighbouring districts such as South Kanara and Chikmagalur. The district has also had an impressive increase of urban population as will be evident from Table III as a consequence of industrial growth. These factors together explain the high rate of growth of this district.

South Kanara district has maintained a steady growth rate during the earlier decades. Traditionally, this district has exported labour because of the dense population which is mainly rural and agricultural. The Harbour Project, the Railway project and other activities in the district partially explain the growth rate of 23.86 per cent in this district.

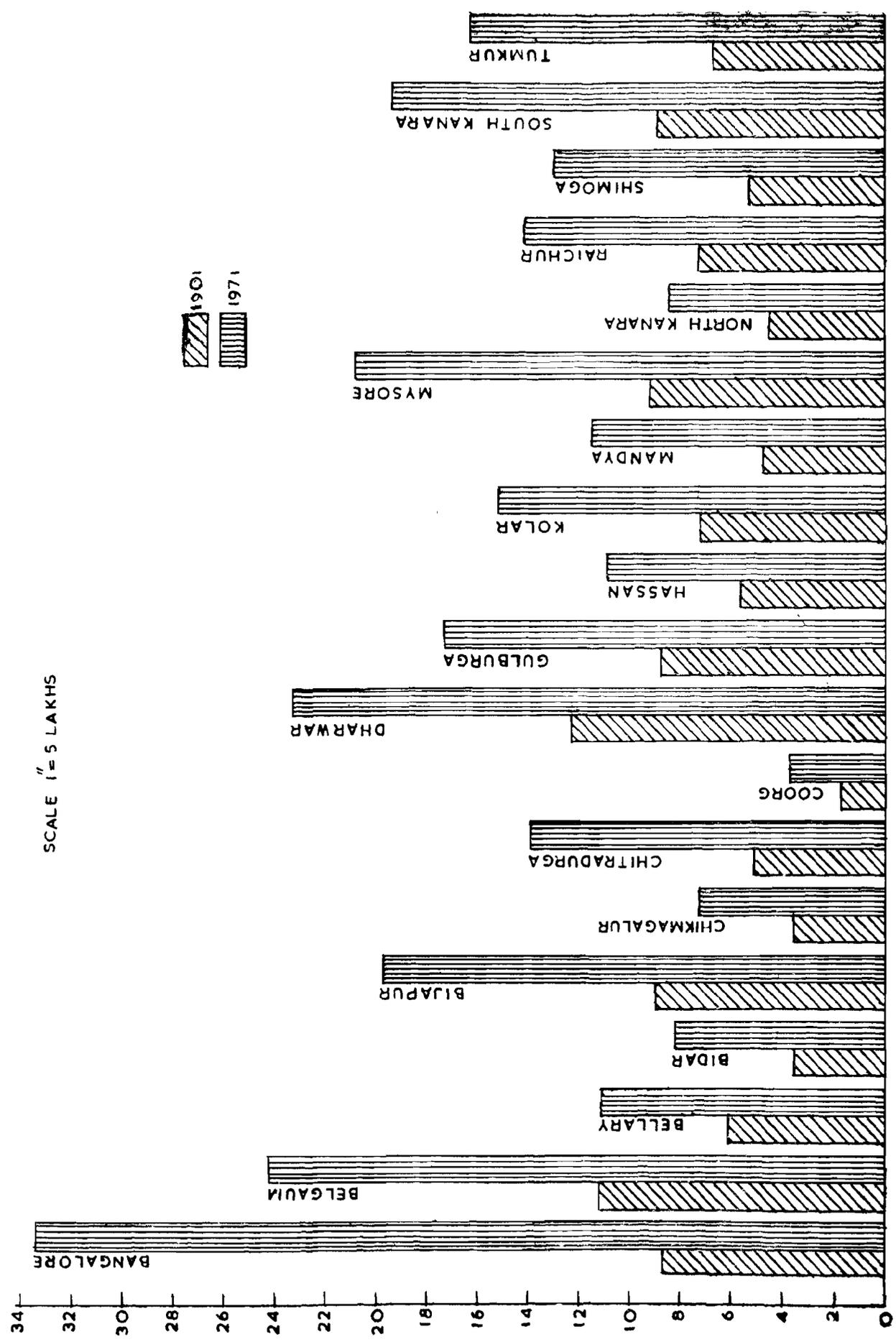
Tumkur district has registered a rate of growth less than that of the State average. The district is situated in the Central low rainfed area of the Southern Maidan region of the State. A large proportion of the population is dependent on agriculture and though there is fairly extensive tank cultivation, this district has always had a low rate of growth. Lack of industrialisation in the district and the generally low rainfall in the area would indicate that the district is not able to sustain a high rate of growth.

### Seventy years of population growth

It is interesting to consider the percentage increase of population in the State and in the districts over the last seventy years from 1901 to 1971. The increase of population in the State between 1901 and 1971 is 124.16 per cent. The corresponding increases for the districts are indicated below :

<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage increase between 1901-71.</i>	
Bangalore ..	..	278.63
Belgaum ..	..	114.00
Bellary ..	..	84.58
Bidar ..	..	130.10
Bijapur ..	..	119.61
Chikmagalur ..	..	104.71
Chitradurga ..	..	173.62
Coorg ..	..	108.70
Dharwar ..	..	87.88
Gulbarga ..	..	97.00
Hassan ..	..	93.15
Kolar ..	..	109.15
Mandya ..	..	138.77
Mysre ..	..	124.25
North Kanara ..	..	86.72
Raichur ..	..	93.48
Shimoga ..	..	143.89
South Kanara ..	..	115.61
Tumkur ..	..	143.06

COMPARISON OF POPULATION IN 1901 WITH 1971 BY DISTRICTS



1971 CENSUS, PROVISIONAL FIGURES

During the 70 years from 1901 to 1971, the population of the State has increased by 124.16 per cent or nearly one and a quarter times over the 1901 population. In 1901, the population of the State was 13,054,754 while in 1971 it is 29,263,334. In other words, the population is now two and a quarter times bigger than the 1901 population of the State. Put another way, during the ten years from 1961 to 1971, the State has had an additional population nearly equal to 44 per cent of its total population in 1901.

Among the districts of this State, the largest increase over the last 70 years is in Bangalore with 278.63 per cent. This is mainly attributable to the rapid growth of Bangalore City. The population of Bangalore district in 1971 is nearly thrice that of 1901.

In the districts of Chitradurga, Shimoga, Tumkur, Mandya, Bidar and Mysore the percentage increases over 1901 are also higher than the State average. In fact, in these districts and in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, South Kanara, Coorg and Kolar the population has more than doubled since 1901. The increases in the districts are not uniform over the decades since 1901. However, in general, the increases have occurred mainly after 1941. Bangalore district has had the highest increase in the decade 1941-51 when the increase in population was 46.79 per cent. In the decade 1961-71 also it had the highest increase among all the districts in the State. Tumkur district has also had its largest increase in the decade 1941-51. The districts of Chikmagalur, Coorg, Dharwar, Hassan, North Kanara and Shimoga had their highest increases in the decade 1951-61. The districts which have had their highest increases in the decade 1961-71 are Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur and South Kanara.

### **Cities over 100,000 population**

For Census purposes, certain places were classified as urban areas based on the following criteria :

- (i) all municipalities, cantonments, notified areas ;
- (ii) places with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 with a density of not less than 1,000 per square mile and with at least three-fourths of male population engaged in non-agricultural activities ;
- (iii) places having pronounced urban characteristics but not satisfying the two criteria indicated above.

Such places are considered as towns for census purposes. There are 245 Towns in 1971. Among such towns, those with a population of 100,000 and above are termed Cities.

In certain cases, where the core town has urban outgrowths not falling within the strictly statutory limits of that town but closely linked to it, the core town and the out-

growths have been grouped together to constitute an Urban Agglomeration. In this State there are four such agglomerations as indicated below :

<i>Agglomeration</i>	<i>Constituent units</i>
1. <b>Bangalore</b> ..	(i) <b>Bangalore Municipal Area and area under the C. I. T. B.</b> (ii) <b>H. A. L. Township</b> (iii) <b>B. E. L. Township</b> (iv) <b>H. M. T. Township</b> (v) <b>I. T. I. Notified Area</b> (vi) <b>H. A. L. Sanitary Board Area</b> (vii) <b>Devarajeevanahalli</b> (viii) <b>Jalahalli</b> (ix) <b>Kadugondanahalli</b>
2. <b>Belgaum</b> ..	(i) <b>Belgaum Municipal Area</b> (ii) <b>Belgaum Cantonment Board Area</b>
3. <b>Mangalore</b> ..	(i) <b>Mangalore Municipal Area</b> (ii) <b>Derebail</b> (iii) <b>Kankanadi</b> (iv) <b>Padava</b> (v) <b>Ullal</b>
4. <b>Bhadravati</b> ..	(i) <b>Bhadravati Municipal Area</b> (ii) <b>Bhadravati New Town Board Area</b>

Table III indicates the population by sex and the growth rate in the decade 1961-71 of the eleven Cities (including agglomerations).

In 1961, 6 places were classified as Cities. These were Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar Town-Group, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum and Kolar Gold Fields Area. Due to the re-organisation of municipal limits in the K.G.F. area, this ceased to be a City in 1971 Census. The other five continue to be Cities. In addition, at the 1971 Census, six new places have qualified to be classified as cities. These are Gulbarga, Bellary, Davanagere, Bijapur, Shimoga and Bhadravati Agglomeration. These six places have, for the first time, crossed the one lakh mark and have attained the status of Cities.

Of the eleven Cities in the State, Bangalore is the largest with a population of 1,648,232. The City has had a growth rate of 43 percent in the decade 1961-71 as against 53.49 percent in the previous decade. The decadal growth rates of Bangalore over the last few decades are indicated below :

1901-11	..	..	17.34 Percent
1911-21	..	..	26.69 ..
1921-31	..	..	29.05 ..
1931-41	..	..	32.66 ..
1941-51	..	..	91.34 ..
1951-61	..	..	53.49 ..
1961-71	..	..	43.00 ..

In general, Bangalore has registered a steady growth. The phenomenal increase in the decade 1941-51 is primarily due to the establishment of large scale industrial complexes and administrative organisations in Bangalore. This was a period of Industrial development, the tempo of which has continued to be felt in the succeeding two decades. The decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 are also periods of impressive growth in the City.

Hubli—Dharwar is the second largest City in the State with a population of 379,555. This City was formed in 1962 by the combination of the erstwhile municipal areas of Hubli and Dharwar along with some of the intervening villages. The growth rate of 52.75 per cent is due not merely to the increase in the statutory limits of the Municipal Corporation but also to the developing industrial importance of Hubli and the increasing educational importance of Dharwar. The corresponding growth rate in the decade 1951-61 was 26.66 per cent.

The third largest city in the State is Mysore with a population of 355,636. This City has had a growth rate of 40.09 percent over 1961. The increase is partially explained by the establishment of educational institutions in the City.

Mangalore is the fourth largest city in the State. It has a population of 214,093 and has had a growth of 22.68 per cent over 1961. Mangalore, in the previous decade 1951-61 had a growth rate of 45.41 per cent.

Belgaum, which is an agglomeration made up of Belgaum City and the Cantonment has a population of 208,872 and is the fifth City in the State. The growth rate of 42.29 per cent in the decade 1961-71 is due to two factors, namely, the increase in the statutory limits of the Municipality as also the growing administrative and industrial importance of the place. In the previous decade 1951-61, Belgaum had a growth rate of 24.58 per cent.

Gulbarga has the sixth rank among the Cities in the State with a population of 145,630. The city shows an impressive growth rate of 50.03 percent in the decade 1961-71 as against a growth rate of 25.75 per cent during the period 1951-61. The high rate of increase is explained by the growing importance of the town. Educational facilities have been expanded impressively in recent years while housing colonies have also been established.

Bellary has the seventh rank among the Cities in the State with a population of 125,127. Its growth rate of 46.05 percent in the decade 1961-71 is due to the growing importance of the place both as an educational and administrative centre. With some of the administrative agencies concerned with expansion of irrigation under the T.B. Dam locating their offices in Bellary, the town has increased in importance. Its growth rate in the decade 1951-61 was 21.83 percent.

Davanagere which occupies the eighth place among the Cities in the State has a population of 121,018. It is an industrial centre where the textile industry has established itself.

The growth rate of 54.91 per cent is explained by its industrial importance. Even in the previous decade of 1951-61, Davangere showed a high rate of growth of 39.46 per cent.

Bijapur with a population of 103,308 is the ninth city in the State. The City has registered a growth of 31.01 per cent in the decade 1961-71 as against a rate of 19.96 per cent in the decade 1951-61.

Shimoga claims the highest increase of 61.07 per cent among all the Cities in the State. The large increase is mainly due to the growing administrative and industrial importance of the place.

Bhadravati agglomeration has for the first time become entitled to be classified as a city with its crossing the 100,000 mark. The impressive rise over 1961 of 54.03 per cent is due to the industrial growth in the area with the great expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and other units there. In fact, Bhadravati and Shimoga are closely linked, situated as they are about 16 Kilometres apart.

### Literacy

Table IV provides some essential information regarding literacy in the State and in the districts of the State.

For Census purposes, a person was considered as literate if he could both read and write with understanding in any language. It was not necessary that one should have had any formal education or have passed any minimum educational standard. The ability to read and write in any language was applied as the only criterion for determination of literacy.

Of the 29,263,334 persons in the State, 9,230,140 persons are literate which would mean that 31.54 percent of the total population is literate. The percentage of literacy in the State in 1961 was 25.39. The proportion of literates in the State to the total population has therefore increased in the decade 1961-71.

The statement below indicates the rural and urban distribution of the population and the literates in the State.

		POPULATION			LITERATES		
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total	..	14,940,661	14,322,673	29,263,334	6,256,109	2,974,031	9,230,140
Rural	..	11,223,300	10,925,327	22,148,627	3,996,320	1,570,260	5,566,580
Urban	..	3,717,361	3,397,346	7,114,707	2,259,789	1,403,771	3,663,560

This would be more interesting when presented in terms of percentages. The statement in page 16 therefore indicates the percentage of literates in the State to the total population

with the rural and urban break up. For easy comparison, the corresponding percentages for 1961 have been indicated in brackets :

		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>32</b> (25)	<b>42</b> (36)	<b>21</b> (14)
<b>Rural</b>	..	<b>25</b> (20)	<b>36</b> (30)	<b>14</b> (9)
<b>Urban</b>	..	<b>51</b> (44)	<b>61</b> (55)	<b>41</b> (32)

Both in the rural and urban population, the proportion of literates has increased in the decade 1961-71. The literacy rate among males is twice that among females, the disparity being greater in rural than in urban areas. It is, however, interesting to notice that among females also, the increase in literacy is increasing specially in the rural areas.

Table IV also gives information districtwise regarding literacy rates. The percentage of literates to total population or of males and females to total males and females varies from district to district. The districts can be arranged in the order of thier literacy rates as indicated in the statement below :

<i>Persons</i>			<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
1.	Coorg	.. 44.35	South Kanara	<b>52.42</b>	Coorg	<b>37.83</b>
2.	South Kanara	.. 43.42	Bangalore	<b>52.01</b>	South Kanara	<b>34.93</b>
3.	Bangalore	.. 43.03	Dharwar	51.43	Bangalore	<b>33.19</b>
4.	North Kanara	.. 40.59	Coorg	<b>50.33</b>	North Kanara	<b>31.13</b>
5.	Dharwar	.. 38.50	North Kanara	49.66	Shimoga	<b>26.45</b>
6.	Shimoga	.. 36.65	Shimoga	46.15	Chikmagalur	<b>25.24</b>
7.	Chikmagalur	.. 34.98	Chikmagalur	44.11	Dharwar	<b>24.87</b>
8.	Chitradurga	.. 31.87	Chitradurga	42.83	Chitradurga	<b>20.23</b>
9.	Belgaum	.. 30.53	Belgaum	42.35	Hassan	19.55
10.	Hassan	.. 30.49	Hassan	41.23	Belgaum	<b>18.08</b>
11.	Tumkur	.. 29.19	Bijapur	40.59	Tumkur	17.69
12.	Bijapur	.. 27.42	Tumkur	40.21	Mysore	17.42
13.	Kolar	.. 26.90	Bellary	37.26	Kolar	16.80
14.	Bellary	.. 26.11	Kolar	36.56	Bellary	14.55
15.	Mysore	.. 25.46	Mysore	33.04	Bijapur	<b>13.93</b>
16.	Mandya	.. 22.29	Mandya	31.52	Mandya	12.68
17.	Raichur	.. 20.33	Raichur	31.15	Raichur	9.30
18.	Bidar	.. 19.57	Bidar	30.44	Gulbarga	8.59
19.	Gulbarga	.. 18.81	Gulbarga	28.84	Bidar	8.28

Coorg has the largest proportion of literates to total population followed by South Kanara and Bangalore Districts. Mandya, Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga districts occupy the last four places. In 1961 too, these districts occupied the last places.

Among males, the largest proportion of literate males is in South Kanara with 52.42 percent of males literate as against 41.38 percent in 1961. Bangalore comes next with 52.01 percent of literate males as against 44.50 percent in 1961 followed by Dharwar with 51.43 percent and Coorg with 50.33 percent. The districts of Mandya, Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga occupy the last four places even with regard to literate males. In 1961 also these four districts had the last places.

The largest proportion of literate females to total females is in Coorg district with 37.83 percent as against 27.89 percent in 1961. South Kanara closely follows with 34.93 percent as against 23.99 percent in 1961. Bangalore comes next with 33.19 percent of its females literate as against 23.26 percent in 1961. Mandya, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar occupy the last places. Gulbarga District has a slightly larger proportion of literate females than Bidar district.

The ranking among the districts varies from the 1961 ranks they held. Coorg district has retained its first position with respect to total literacy. Bangalore which held the second position in 1961, has yielded place to South Kanara which, in 1961, had only the 5th place. The percentage of literates to total population in the case of South Kanara in 1961 was 32.35 and now it is 43.42 percent while in the case of Bangalore the percentage in 1961 was 34.34 which has increased to 43.03 percent in 1971. In terms of percentage, the difference is marginal. Of the districts in the State, Coorg, South Kanara, Bangalore, North Kanara, Dharwar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga have percentages of literates to total population above the State average. All the other districts are below the State average.

The ranking of the districts in terms of percentage of literate males to total males is interesting. In 1961, Dharwar had the largest percentage of literate males but now South Kanara has the largest percentage. Bangalore district which had the second rank in terms of percentage of literate males to total males continues to maintain its position in 1971 also.

The districts of Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Hassan have improved their position while Bijapur which held the 7th place in 1961 now occupies the 11th rank. The districts of Bellary, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur retain the same ranking which they had so far as male literacy is concerned in 1961.

Coorg has retained its first position with reference to the percentage of female literates to total female population which it had in 1961. South Kanara, Bangalore and North Kanara districts which had the 2nd, 3rd and 4th places in 1961 continue to hold these ranks in 1971 also with reference to female literacy. Except for marginal differences, the other districts have approximately the same ranking which they had in 1961.

In general, the literacy rates in 1971 for the State as a whole and in the districts are higher than in 1961.

A little earlier in this report, the population structure of the 11 Cities in the State has been considered. In the statement below, the population of these 11 cities with the break-up for literate males and literate females and total literates is given as indicated by the provisional figures for 1971:

<i>City</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Literate Males</i>	<i>Literate Females</i>	<i>Total Literates</i>
Bangalore .. ..	879,267	768,965	1,648,232	588,235	392,942	981,177
Hubli-Dharwar .. ..	201,198	178,357	379,555	129,506	76,132	205,638
Mysore .. ..	186,751	168,885	355,636	117,788	82,647	200,435
Mangalore .. ..	107,257	106,836	214,093	77,746	61,243	138,989
Belgaum .. ..	109,981	98,891	208,872	76,906	50,009	126,915
Gulbarga .. ..	76,623	69,007	145,630	45,355	22,780	68,135
Bellary .. ..	65,565	59,562	125,127	38,142	21,304	59,446
Davanagere .. ..	64,412	56,606	121,018	38,979	22,906	61,885
Bijapur .. ..	54,405	48,903	103,308	35,474	18,574	54,048
Shimoga .. ..	54,423	48,280	102,703	34,498	23,550	58,048
Bhadravati .. ..	53,531	47,784	101,315	31,982	18,806	50,788

The statement given below indicates in percentages the proportions of literate males, literate females and literate total population to the number of males, females and persons. The corresponding literacy rates among males, females and total persons for 1961 has been indicated herein:

<i>City</i>	<i>Literacy rate 1971</i>			<i>Literacy rate 1961</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bangalore .. ..	66.90	51.10	59.53	59.32	38.40	49.57
Hubli-Dharwar .. ..	64.37	42.69	54.18	62.60	36.74	50.34
Mysore .. ..	63.07	48.94	56.36	61.64	43.20	52.88
Mangalore .. ..	72.49	57.32	64.92	61.30	45.65	53.53
Belgaum .. ..	69.93	50.57	60.76	69.55	46.48	58.75
Gulbarga .. ..	59.19	33.01	46.79	54.52	23.34	39.73
Bellary .. ..	58.17	35.77	47.51	54.34	29.76	42.74
Davanagere .. ..	60.52	40.47	51.14	56.12	30.84	44.31
Bijapur .. ..	65.20	37.98	52.32	61.46	30.99	46.91
Shimoga .. ..	63.39	48.78	56.52	57.67	39.17	49.04
Bhadravati .. ..	59.74	39.36	50.13	53.13	28.55	41.59

From the above statement, it will be noticed that Mangalore City takes the first place with regard to total literacy, literacy among males and literacy among females. Thus in all the three literacy proportions it ranks first. This rank was held by Belgaum in 1961. Belgaum City has been displaced by Mangalore in literacy rates in 1971. Belgaum City occupies the second place with regard to total literacy rate and the rate of literacy among males. However, it does not enjoy the second place with respect to female literacy rate which is occupied by Bangalore in 1971. The City with the lowest total literacy rate is Gulbarga. This City also occupies the lowest place among the Cities in the State with reference to female literacy rate. However, so far as male literacy is concerned, Bellary occupies the lowest place in 1971, while Gulbarga City has the 10th rank. Mysore City which held the third rank among the Cities in the State in 1961 with respect to total literacy,

now moves to the 5th place with Bangalore and Shimoga overtaking it. Mysore City again, with the third place both for male and female literacy rates in 1961 now moves to the 7th and 4th place respectively so far as male and female literacy rates are concerned.

In terms of total literacy in 1971 the ranking of the Cities would be Mangalore, Belgaum, Bangalore, Shimoga, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwar, Bijapur, Davanagere, Bhadravati, Bellary and Gulbarga.

Mysore State has the 14th rank among all the States and Union Territories in India with reference to literacy rates. The statement below indicates the literacy rate in the States and Union Territories in 1971 and in 1961.

<i>Ranking in 1971</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Literacy rate in 1971</i>	<i>Literacy rate in 1961</i>
	<b>INDIA</b> .. ..	<b>29.35</b>	<b>24.03</b>
1	Chandigarh .. ..	61.24	51.06
2	Kerala .. ..	60.16	46.85
3	Delhi .. ..	56.65	52.75
4	Goa, Daman and Diu .. ..	44.53	30.75
5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands .. ..	43.48	33.63
6	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands .. ..	43.44	23.27
7	Pondicherry .. ..	43.36	37.43
8	Tamil Nadu .. ..	39.39	31.41
9	Maharashtra .. ..	39.06	29.82
10	Gujarat .. ..	35.70	30.45
11	Punjab .. ..	33.39	26.74
12	West Bengal .. ..	33.05	29.28
13	Manipur .. ..	32.80	30.42
14	Mysore .. ..	31.54	25.39
15	Himachal Pradesh .. ..	31.32	21.26
16	Tripura .. ..	30.87	20.24
17	Assam .. ..	28.74	29.19
18	Meghalaya .. ..	28.41	18.47
19	Nagaland .. ..	27.33	17.91
20	Haryana .. ..	26.69	19.93
21	Orissa .. ..	26.12	21.66
22	Andhra Pradesh .. ..	24.56	21.19
23	Madhya Pradesh .. ..	22.03	17.13
24	Uttar Pradesh .. ..	21.64	17.65
25	Bihar .. ..	19.97	18.40
26	Rajasthan .. ..	18.79	15.21
27	Jammu and Kashmir .. ..	18.30	11.03
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .. ..	14.86	9.48
29	North-East Frontier Agency .. ..	9.34	7.13

Mysore continues to have the same rank it held in 1961. The Union Territory of Chandigarh has the highest literacy rate in 1971 of 61.24 per cent followed by Kerala with 60.16 per cent and Delhi with 56.65%. Among the Southern States, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have literacy rates higher than that of Mysore State. Andhra Pradesh has a literacy rate lower than that of Mysore.

# TABLES

## THE POPULATION OF STATES OF INDIA—A COMPARATIVE TABLE

1971 Census—Provisional figures,

<i>India/ States and Union Territories</i>	<i>Total Population</i>		<i>Decennial Growth Rate of Population</i>		<i>Density of population 1971 (per Sq. Km.)</i>
	<i>Population in 1961 (and rank)</i>	<i>Population in 1971 (and rank)</i>	1951-61	1961-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>INDIA</b> .. ..	439,234,771	546,955,945	+21.64	+24.57	182
Andhra Pradesh .. ..	35,983,447 (4)	43,394,951 (5)	+15.65	+20.60	157
Assam (excluding M. gh. laya and N.E.F.A.) .. ..	11,127,959 (14)	14,857,314 (13)	+35.06	+33.51	149
Bihar .. ..	46,455,610 (2)	56,387,296 (2)	+19.77	+21.38	324
Gujarat .. ..	27,633,350 (9)	26,660,929 (9)	+26.88	+29.21	136
Haryana .. ..	75,90,543 (15)	9,971,165 (15)	+33.79	31.36	225
Himachal Pradesh .. ..	— (17)	3,424,332 (18)	+17.87	+21.76	62
Jammu and Kashmir .. ..	3,56,976 (16)	4,615,176 (16)	+9.44	+29.60	...
Kerala .. ..	16,903,715 (12)	21,280,397 (12)	+24.76	+25.89	548
Madhya Pradesh .. ..	32,372,408 (7)	41,449,729 (6)	+24.17	+28.04	93
Maharashtra .. ..	39,553,718 (3)	50,295,081 (3)	+23.60	+27.16	163
Mysore .. ..	23,586,772 (8)	29,224,046 (8)	+21.57	+23.90	152
Nagaland .. ..	369,200 (23)	515,561 (23)	+14.07	+39.64	31
Orissa .. ..	17,548,816 (11)	21,934,827 (11)	+19.82	+24.99	141
Punjab .. ..	11,135,069 (13)	13,472,972 (14)	+21.56	+21.00	268
Rajasthan .. ..	20,155,602 (10)	25,724,142 (10)	+26.20	+27.63	75
Tamil Nadu .. ..	33,686,953 (6)	41,103,125 (7)	+11.85	+22.01	316
Uttar Pradesh .. ..	73,746,401 (1)	88,299,453 (1)	+16.66	+19.73	300
West Bengal .. ..	34,926,279 (5)	44,440,095 (4)	+32.80	+27.24	507

## THE POPULATION OF STATES OF INDIA—A COMPARATIVE TABLE

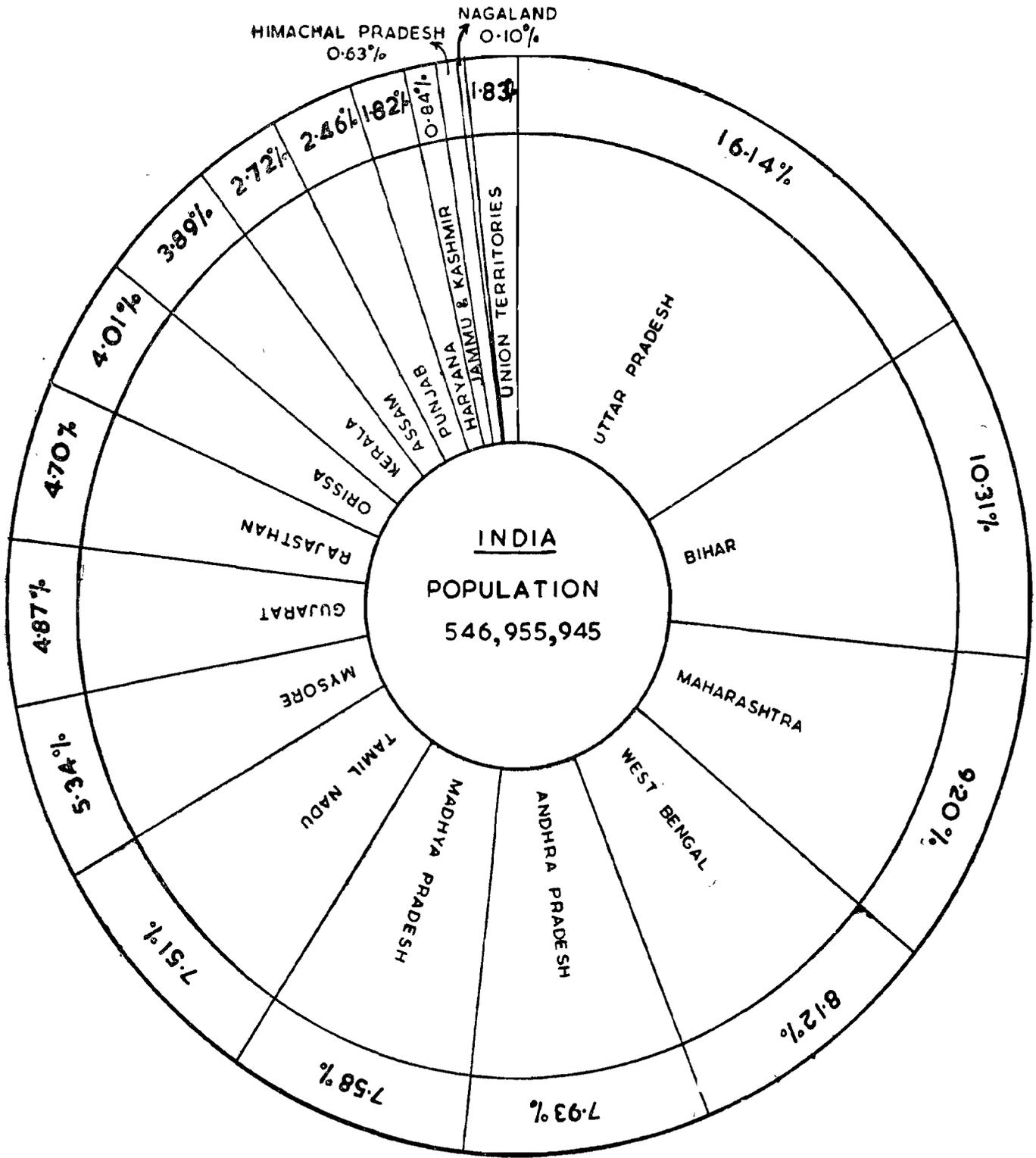
(1971 Census—Provisional figures)

<i>India/ States and Union Territories</i>	<i>Total Population</i>		<i>Decennial Growth rate of population</i>		<i>Density of Population 1971 (per Sq.Km.)</i>
	<i>Population in 1961 (and rank)</i>	<i>Population in 1971 (and rank)</i>	1951-61	1961-71	
<b>UNION TERRITORIES.</b>					
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63,548 (27)	115,090 (27)	+105.19	+81.11	14
Chandigarh .. ..	119,881 (26)	256,979 (26)	+394.13	+114.36	2,254
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	57,963 (28)	74,165 (28)	+39.56	+27.95	151
Delhi .. ..	— (18)	4,044,338 (17)	+52.44	+52.12	2,723
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	626,667 (22)	857,180 (22)	+5.14	+36.78	225
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin- divi Islands.	24,108 (29)	31,798 (29)	+14.61	+31.90	994
Manipur .. ..	783,037 (20)	1,069,555 (20)	+35.04	+37.12	48
Meghalaya .. ..	744,833 (21)	983,336 (21)	+25.97	+32.02	44
North East Frontier Agency	336,558 (25)	444,744 (25)	..	+32.14	...
Pondicherry .. ..	369,079 (24)	471,347 (24)	+16.34	+27.71	982
Tripura .. ..	1,142,005 (19)	1,556,822 (19)	+78.71	+36.32	149

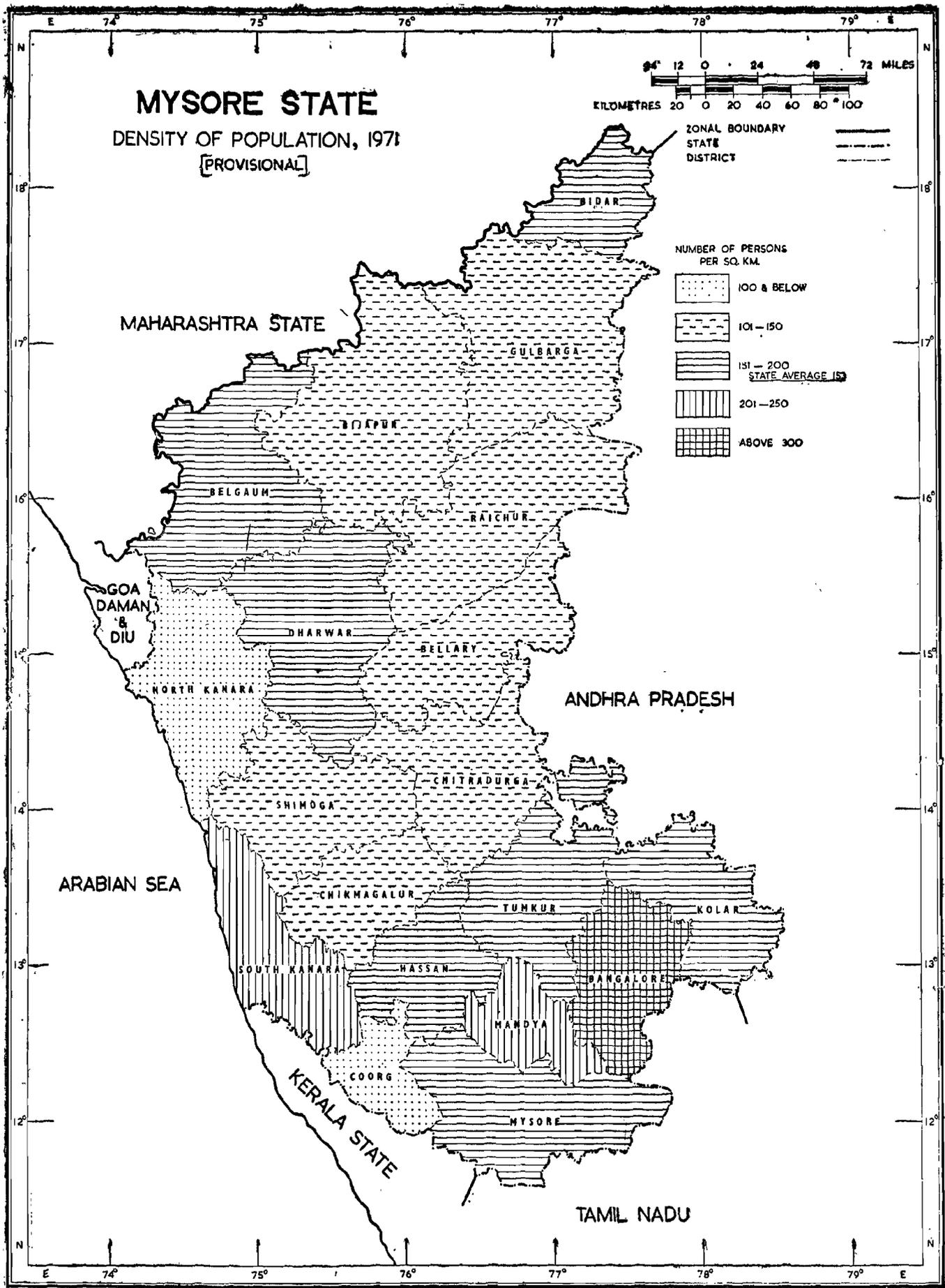
*Note:*—The Population of Mysore State as indicated in this comparative table is slightly less than that indicated in the other tables in this booklet. This is because the population of certain special areas which will ultimately find a place in the final totals has been included in these figures in the other tables but not in this All India Table. The slight variation in density in the pages that follow from that indicated herein is also due to the same factor.



COMPARITIVE POPULATION SIZE OF STATES  
AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA



1971 CENSUS, PROVISIONAL FIGURES

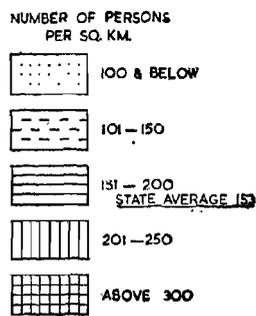


# MYSORE STATE

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971  
[PROVISIONAL]

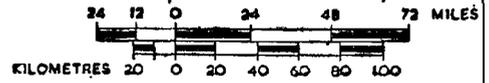


ZONAL BOUNDARY  
STATE  
DISTRICT



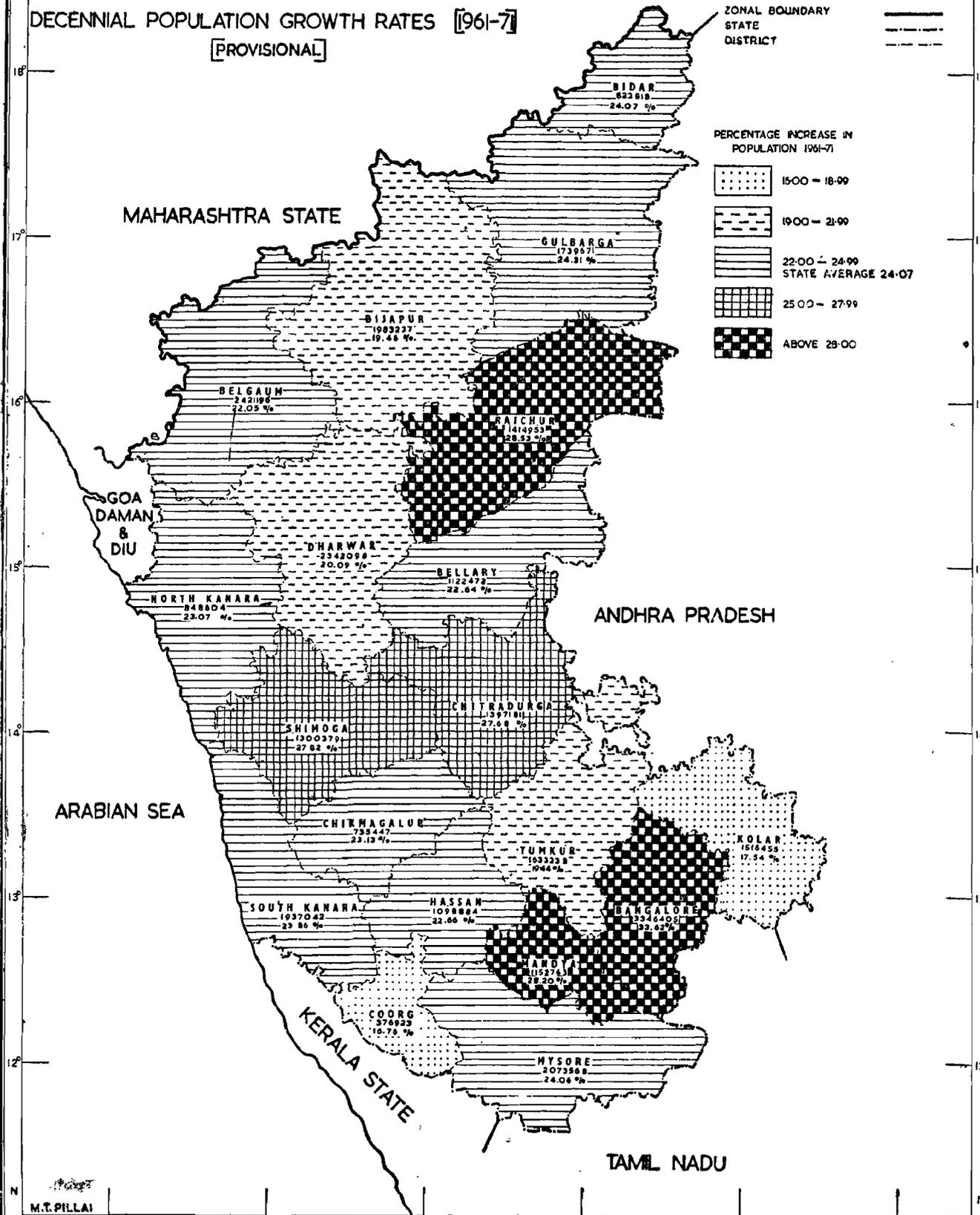
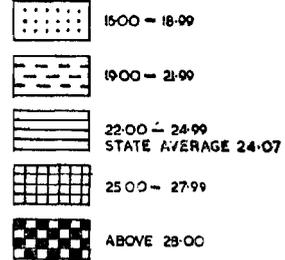
# MYSORE STATE

DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES [1961-71]  
[PROVISIONAL]



ZONAL BOUNDARY  
STATE  
DISTRICT

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN  
POPULATION 1961-71



M.T. PILLAI

# MYSORE STATE

## COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS

[1971 CENSUS-PROVISIONAL]

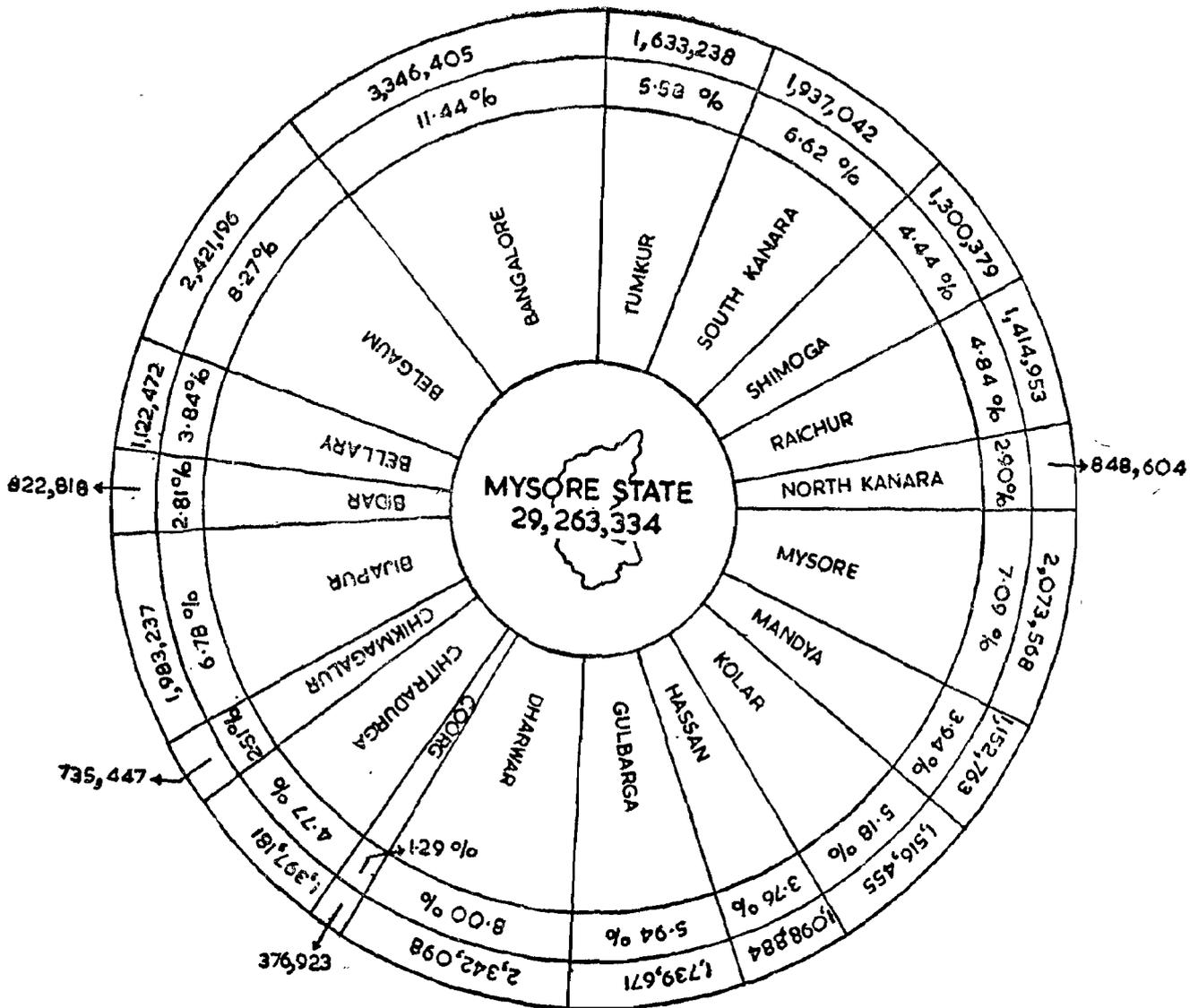


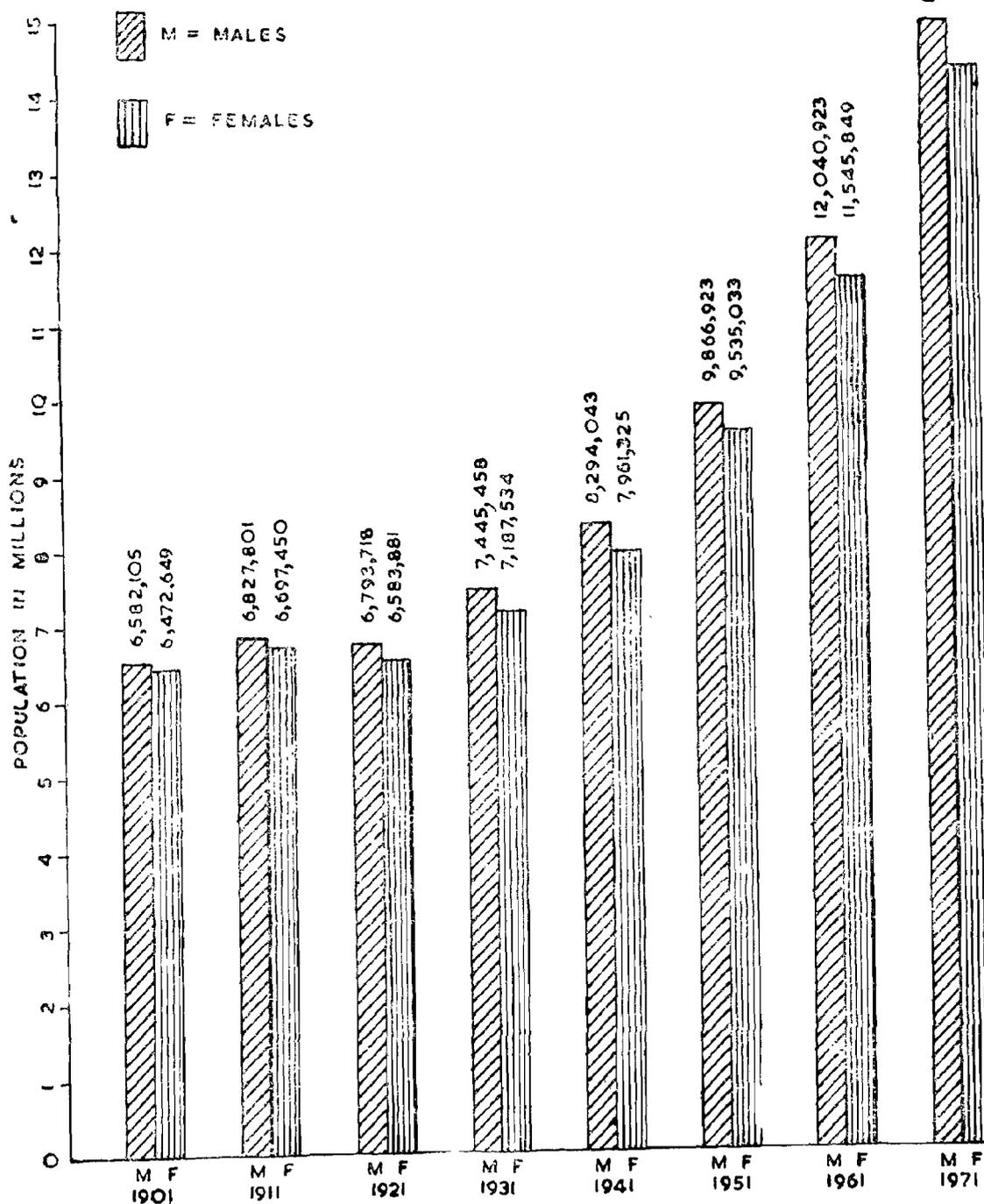
TABLE I  
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY OF POPULATION AND  
GROWTH RATES BY DISTRICTS

(1971 Census—Provisional Figures)

State/District	Population 1971			Sex Ratio, i.e. Females per 1,000 Males		Density of population per Sq. Km.		Decennial Growth Rate of Population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971	1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MYSORE STATE ..	29,263,334	14,940,661	14,322,673	959	959	123	153	+21.57	+24.07
BANGALORE ..	3,346,405	1,750,592	1,595,813	917	912	309	418	+17.74	+33.62
BELGAUM ..	2,421,186	1,242,015	1,179,181	951	949	149	181	+20.53	+22.05
BELLARY ..	1,122,472	571,341	551,131	960	965	92	113	+18.29	+22.64
BIDAR ..	822,818	419,180	403,638	971	963	123	151	+20.35	+24.07
BIJAPUR ..	1,983,237	1,003,649	979,588	976	976	98	116	+18.87	+19.46
CHIKMAGALUR ..	735,447	379,527	355,920	903	938	82	102	+43.05	+23.13
CHITRADURGA ..	1,397,181	719,660	677,521	940	941	101	129	+20.02	+27.68
COORG ..	376,923	196,600	180,323	862	917	78	92	+40.72	+16.76
DHARWAR ..	2,342,098	1,202,615	1,139,483	951	948	143	170	+23.80	+20.09
GULBARGA ..	1,739,671	878,032	861,639	989	981	86	107	+15.31	+24.31
HASSAN ..	1,098,884	554,700	544,184	969	981	129	161	+25.27	+22.66
KOLAR ..	1,516,455	772,592	743,863	968	963	157	184	+14.18	+17.54
MANDYA ..	1,152,763	588,269	564,494	967	990	185	233	+25.49	+28.20
MYSORE ..	2,073,568	1,067,605	1,005,963	950	42	142	174	+17.32	+24.06
NORTH KANARA ..	848,604	433,274	415,330	946	959	67	83	+33.17	+23.07
RAICHUR ..	1,414,953	714,189	700,764	985	981	78	101	+15.44	+28.53
SHIMOGA ..	1,300,379	673,016	627,363	898	932	97	123	+53.38	+27.82
SOUTH KANARA ..	1,937,042	940,074	996,968	1,082	1,051	192	229	+17.50	+23.86
TUMKUR ..	1,633,238	833,731	799,507	956	959	130	154	+18.76	+19.44

POPULATION OF MYSORE STATE AT EACH CENSUS  
(1901-1971, BY SEX)

SCALE 1" = 2 MILLIONS



1971 CENSUS, PROVISIONAL FIGURES

TABLE II-A  
 VARIATION OF POPULATION 1901-71

(1971 Census—Provisional Figure)

Year	Population	Variation (in numbers)	Percentage variation
<b>MYSORE STATE</b>			
1901	13,054,754	..	..
1911	13,525,251	+ 470,497	+ 3.60
1921	13,377,599	- 147,652	- 1.09
1931	14,632,992	+1,255,393	+ 9.38
1941	16,255,368	+1,622,376	+11.09
1951	19,407,956	+3,146,588	+19.26
1961	23,586,772	+4,184,816	+21.57
1971	29,263,334	+5,676,562	+24.07
<b>INDIA</b>			
1901	233,396,327	..	..
1911	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+ 5.75
1921	251,321,213	- 772,177	- 0.31
1931	278,977,238	+27,656,025	+11.00
1941	318,660,580	+39,683,342	+14.22
1951	361,088,090	+42,420,485	+13.31
1961	439,224,771	+77,682,873	+21.51
1971	546,955,945	107,721,174	+24.57

Note:—The figures for 1971 are provisional.



TABLE II-B  
DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

(1971 Census-Provisional Figures)

State/District	Percentage decadal variation in population						
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>MYSORE STATE</b>	+3.60	-1.09	+9.38	+11.09	+19.36	+21.57	-24.07
BANGALORE	+7.97	+8.07	+18.36	+18.71	+46.79	+17.74	+33.62
BELGAUM	-4.19	+0.46	+13.63	+13.97	+16.71	+20.53	+22.05
BELLARY	-0.51	-13.45	+13.40	+9.31	+19.21	+18.29	+22.64
BIDAR	+18.95	-5.81	+9.51	+16.90	+7.45	+20.35	+24.07
BIJAPUR	+13.67	-6.65	+9.25	+12.31	+18.79	+18.87	+19.46
CHIKMAGALUR	-5.79	-1.45	+4.25	+3.04	+16.54	+43.05	+23.13
CHITRADURGA	+10.43	+1.96	+14.35	+10.47	+19.56	+20.02	+27.68
COORG	-3.12	-6.37	-0.31	+3.31	+35.96	+40.72	+16.76
DHARWAR	-7.31	+0.52	+6.58	+9.08	+16.66	+23.80	+20.09
GULBARGA	+9.22	-7.94	+11.56	+6.99	+14.52	+15.31	+24.31
HASSAN	+1.61	+0.63	+2.61	+5.16	+13.93	+25.27	+22.66
KOLAR	+7.80	+1.57	+7.16	+14.36	+16.13	+14.18	+17.54
MANDYA	+4.47	+7.59	+7.27	+9.09	+12.90	+25.49	+28.20
MYSORE	+3.11	Negligible	+8.16	+14.33	+20.84	+17.32	+24.06
NORTH KANARA	-5.27	-6.69	+4.01	+5.58	+17.37	+33.17	+23.07
RAICHUR	+7.38	-7.78	+6.59	+11.10	+11.21	+15.44	+28.53
SHIMOGA	-2.69	-4.64	+5.45	+5.93	+20.02	+53.38	+27.82
SOUTH KANARA	+4.82	+4.50	+8.04	+10.38	+13.41	+17.50	+23.86
TUMKUR	+10.02	+5.10	+11.10	+10.73	+20.46	+18.76	+19.44



TABLE III.  
POPULATION BY SEX OF CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION IN 1971 AND THE GROWTH  
RATE OF POPULATION 1961-71.

(1971 Census—Provisional Figures).

<i>Cities over 100,000 population, 1971</i>	<i>Population 1971</i>			<i>Percentage Growth Rate of population 1961-71</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
Bangalore Agglomeration .. ..	1,648,232 (1,152,622)	879,267 (615,261)	768,965 (537,361)	+43.00
Hubli-Dharwar .. ..	379,555 (248,489)	201,198 (130,718)	178,357 (117,771)	+52.75
Mysore .. ..	355,636 (253,865)	186,751 (133,365)	168,885 (120,500)	+40.09
Mangalore Agglomeration .. ..	214,093 (174,519)	107,257 (87,940)	106,836 (86,579)	+22.68
Belgaum Agglomeration .. ..	208,872 (146,790)	109,981 (78,125)	98,891 (68,665)	+42.29
Gulbarga .. ..	145,630 (97,069)	76,623 (51,019)	69,007 (46,050)	+50.03
Bellary .. ..	125,127 (85,673)	65,565 (45,243)	59,562 (40,430)	+46.05
Davanagere .. ..	121,018 (78,124)	64,412 (41,606)	56,606 (36,518)	+54.91
Bijapur .. ..	103,308 (78,854)	54,405 (41,205)	48,903 (37,649)	+31.01
Shimoga .. ..	102,703 (63,764)	54,423 (34,024)	48,280 (29,740)	+61.07
Bhadravati Agglomeration .. ..	101,315 (65,776)	53,531 (34,880)	47,784 (30,896)	+54.03



TABLE IV  
LITERACY

(1971 Census-Provisional Figures)

State/District	Percentage of literates to total population											
	Total Population 1971			Literate Population 1971			1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>MYSORE STATE</b>	<b>29,263,334</b>	<b>14,940,661</b>	<b>14,322,673</b>	<b>9,230,140</b>	<b>6,256,109</b>	<b>2,974,081</b>	<b>25.39</b>	<b>36.15</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>31.54</b>	<b>41.87</b>	<b>20.76</b>
Bangalore	3,346,405	1,750,592	1,595,813	1,440,096	910,469	529,627	34.34	44.50	23.26	43.03	52.01	33.19
Belgaum	2,421,196	1,242,015	1,179,181	739,176	525,974	213,202	26.03	37.89	13.55	30.53	42.35	18.08
Bellary	1,122,472	571,341	551,131	293,106	212,909	80,197	20.91	32.16	9.19	26.11	37.26	14.55
Bidar	822,818	419,180	403,638	161,029	127,610	33,419	14.49	24.02	4.67	19.57	30.44	8.28
Bijapur	1,983,237	1,003,649	979,588	543,809	407,338	136,471	24.44	38.04	10.52	27.42	40.59	13.93
Chikmagalur	735,447	379,527	355,920	257,241	167,410	89,931	27.53	37.63	16.35	34.98	44.11	25.24
Chitradurga	1,397,181	719,660	677,521	447,305	308,219	137,086	25.09	36.84	12.59	31.87	42.83	20.23
Coorg	376,923	196,600	180,323	167,163	98,951	68,212	36.27	43.49	27.89	44.35	50.33	37.83
Dharwar	2,342,098	1,202,615	1,139,483	901,811	618,473	283,338	33.35	47.43	18.55	38.50	51.43	24.87
Gulbarga	1,739,671	878,032	861,639	327,164	253,188	73,976	14.73	24.15	5.20	18.81	28.84	8.59
Hassan	1,098,884	554,700	544,184	335,087	228,716	106,371	24.34	35.53	12.78	30.49	41.23	19.55
Kolar	1,516,455	772,592	743,863	407,871	282,440	125,431	21.29	30.93	11.33	26.90	36.56	16.86
Mandya	1,152,763	588,269	564,494	257,007	185,447	71,560	17.31	26.45	7.86	22.29	31.52	12.68
Mysore	2,073,568	1,067,605	1,005,963	527,958	352,712	175,246	21.30	29.50	12.67	25.46	33.04	17.42
North Kanara	848,604	433,274	415,330	344,448	215,160	129,288	33.44	43.39	22.92	40.59	49.66	31.13
Raichur	1,414,953	714,189	700,764	287,600	222,461	65,139	15.66	25.96	5.21	20.33	31.15	9.30
Shimoga	1,300,379	673,016	627,363	476,554	310,623	165,931	28.05	38.33	16.60	36.65	46.15	26.45
South Kanara	1,937,042	940,074	906,968	841,039	492,756	348,283	32.35	41.38	23.99	43.42	52.42	34.93
Tumkur	1,633,238	833,731	799,507	476,676	335,253	141,423	22.64	33.98	10.77	29.19	40.21	17.69



**MYSORE STATE.****1971 CENSUS.****(Provisional Figures).****SOME INTERESTING FACTS**

1. The Population of Mysore State in 1971 is 29,263,334.
2. The increase in population over 1961 is 5,676,562.
3. The population of the State in 1971 is about 2.25 times that in 1901.
4. Nearly half the population of Bangalore District is in and around Bangalore City (Bangalore City Agglomeration).
5. Bangalore District which is the 14th district in area, has the highest population and density among the districts in the State.
6. North Kanara District has the lowest density of population in the State.
7. Coorg District, with the smallest area and population, has the highest literacy rate in the State.
8. Gulbarga District has the lowest literacy rate.
9. In 1961, there were six Cities with a population of one lakh. In 1971 there are 11.
10. Gulbarga, Bellary, Davanagere, Bijapur, Shimoga and Bhadravati Agglomeration have, for the first time, crossed the one lakh mark and thus attained the status of Cities.
11. South Kanara District has the highest sex ratio (1,061) while Bangalore District has the lowest (912).
12. Bangalore is the Seventh largest City in India.