GROWTH AND COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN KARNATAKA STATE SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS FROM 1991-2011

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Abstract: In this article a detailed analysis of population distribution in Karnataka State was analyzed. For this, important issues are considered to be, the Population Growth Rate, Density, Male Female Population, Male Female Ratio, Literacy, Sex Ratio, Child Sex Ratio etc., Therefore in the recent trend in social sciences it is to be understood and analyzed social problems faced in all the areas in the state. So for this I have tried to put the information through a series of information has been considered and highlighted for the population distribution and growth in Karnataka State during 1991 to 2011.

Key words: Growth composition, Population, Spatio-temporal analysis

Introduction
Generally speaking the history of demography may be traced since about three centuries back. However it may in quantitative as well as qualitative. Its development may be observed only in the 20th century. Today demography is being considered as an independent branch of knowledge. According to Peter R. Cox ‘it is sometimes argued that certain branches of population analysis should be distinguished from others by a separate title’. In this connection the word ‘demology’ has occasionally been suggested as an indicator of the more learned branches of the subject. But this has not come into general use. Rather more commonly the expression population studies are used to indicate the simpler and more descriptive demographic work. There is however no sharp dividing line between the various parts of demography and these expressions are used if at all without much consistency. In the beginning demography was concerned only with the enumeration of population gradually it began to study population from empirical, statistical and mathematical viewpoints. Today it studies the size, composition and distribution of population. The size includes the population at a place in different periods. The composition of population includes measurable characteristics of population such as age, sex, marital status, education, religion, caste, health etc. These characteristics of population organization are always changing. Distribution of population may be studied according to communities and religious groups or according to fields of population. Demography studies the patterns and causes of the changes in the size, composition and distribution of population. In this regard the study of the population growth and composition in Karnataka during the period of 1991 to 2011 was taken to analyses the decadal growth and composition of population within the past two decades. (1991 to 2011).

Study Area
Karnataka is located in the western part of the Deccan plateau. Larger part of the state belongs to the Mysore plateau which is one of the three segments of larger Deccan plateau. The state has both lands as well as water frontiers. It is surrounded by Maharashtra in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the East, Tamil Nadu in the South and South East, Kerala in the South West and Goa in the North West, in the western part is flanked by the Arabian Sea.
The state extends from $11^0.31^1$ to $18^0.45^1$ North latitudes. The state has maximum latitudinal extent of $7^0.14^1$. Longitudinally the state extends from $74^0.12^1$ to $78^0.40^1$ east, thus the state has a longitudinal extent of $4^0.28^1$. From North to South 750 km. long and west to east the state is about 400 km. The total Geographical area of the state is about 191791 Sq. km, which contributes 5.83 percent of total area of the country, and a population of 61130704, as per 2011 census. It contributes 5.05 percent, of the total population of the country. It is the 8th largest state in terms of area and 9th in terms of population in the country. The density of population per square km. is about 300. It is below the national average. The state has a growth rate of about 15 percent which is the 22nd highest growth rate in the country. The population of the state is rising considerably due to rapid efforts towards development and progress. The literacy rate in the state is about 75 percent which is a cause for concern and a statistic. The authorities must take notice and look to correct in the years to come. The sex ratio in the state is stands about 20 points higher than the national average. The statistics in the Karnataka census 2011 reveal facts that can be taken into consideration by the government in a bid to further development. The state is moving towards development at a rapid rate and has emerged as one of the prime economical contributors to the revenue of India as a whole.

Objectives
- To analyse the changes in district level population in Karnataka state for the decades of 1991 to 2011.
- To trace the major changes in growth rates, literacy, male female ratio, density of population during 1991 to 2011.

Data and Methods
To study the decadal variation in population growth and composition in Karnataka State during the period of 1991 to 2011 secondary data have been obtained from census publications for the three different periods of census years for 1991, 2001 and 2011. District wise population and also decadal growth rates have also been computed for the study. A comparative analysis has been done for the study to trace the major changes in growth rate and decadal variations in population composition in two decades. In understanding the demographic shift and its impact
on the changes in proportion and growth of population in Karnataka a district wise analysis has been done for the study in the context of increasing population growth, literacy, urban population, density in modern society in India. A special emphasis has been laid to understand the growth rate, density, male-female ratio, literacy, rural urban ratio in Karnataka between two decades of 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Population (in Lakhs)</th>
<th>Decadal Variation (in Lakhs)</th>
<th>Decadal Variation (in percentage)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>130.5</td>
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<td>135.2</td>
<td>+4.70</td>
<td>+3.60</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>133.8</td>
<td>-1.47</td>
<td>-1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>146.3</td>
<td>+12.55</td>
<td>+9.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>162.5</td>
<td>+16.22</td>
<td>+11.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>194.0</td>
<td>+31.46</td>
<td>+19.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>235.8</td>
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<td>+21.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>292.6</td>
<td>+47.12</td>
<td>+24.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>370.4</td>
<td>+77.44</td>
<td>+26.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>448.2</td>
<td>+71.33</td>
<td>+21.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>527.3</td>
<td>+77.56</td>
<td>+17.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>611.3</td>
<td>+79.10</td>
<td>+15.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Karnataka 1991-2011

The trend of population growth in Karnataka clearly reveals large variations over the past Eleven decades. The growth of population in first three decades was either small or negative. It was due to many epidemics like plague and influenza. In the first 30 years between 1901 to 1931 the net addition was only 16.3 lakh. The second stage between 1931 to 1961 between three decades the growth of population was steady with a decadal growth of 9.35 percent in 1931, 19.36 percent in 1951, and 21.57 percent in 1961. The total population in the state during these three decades has increased to 16.25 million, 19.40 million and 23.58 million respectively. In these decades the state has witnessed a rapid growth of population from 1961. In the history of population growth in the state the period 1961 to 1981 is most important. It has recorded highest growth rate. The decadal growth of population in 1971 was 24.22 percent, and it was increased to 26.75 percent in 1981. The growth rate of 1981 was a record in the state because of medical facilities availability throughout the state and other health care measures, the government initiated were so effective and have caused rapid decline in the death rate. The phenomenal growth in this period is described as population explosion. The decades 1991, 2001 and 2011 is quite interesting in the census history both in the state as well as India. It is because that a ray of hope has appeared in the horizon in controlling growth of population. The decadal population growth rate has started declining from 21.12 percent in 1991, to 17.25 percent in 2001, and to 15.93 percent in 2011. Actual increase of population was 77.8 Lakhs, between 1981 to 1991, 79.1 lakhs in 1991 to 2001 and 84.0 lakhs in 2001 to 2011. The difference in the actual increase was only marginal. Thus there are very strong positive evidences to believe declining trend of population in the coming census.
The table 1 shows, the decadal growth of population has wide variation in the districts of Karnataka. The average growth rate was 17.25 in 2001 and 15.7 percent in 2011 comparatively the decadal growth was declined. Even there are large variations in the growth rate of urban and rural areas. Among the districts, Bangalore urban district has register a highest growth rate of 35.09 in 2001 and 46.10 percent in 2011, followed by Koppal (24.84 percent) in 2001 and Bellary 24.9 percent in 2011. In contrast some of the districts have recorded lowest decadal growth such as Udupi 7.15, Mandya 7.26, Mysore 5.75 percent in 2001 census and Chikkmagalure -0.3 percent, Kodagu 1.1, Mandya 2.2, Tumkur 3.7, Hassan 3.2, Ramanagar 5.1, Chamarajanagar 5.1, Udupi 5.9, Uttarakannada 6.2, Shimoga 6.9 percent in 2011 census.
Density
Density is the most important criteria in analyzing distribution of population. Usually number of people per Sq. K.M or a mile is called density. The mean population density of the state was 235 in 1991, 275 in 2001 and 319 in 2011. Which is lower than the mean density of India, relief pattern of rain fall, urbanization, and irrigation, climatic conditions are the influencing factors for the density of population? The table 3 shows an analysis of density of population of that the cosital districts, urbanized districts and the districts which have irrigation facilities have more density. In contrast, the Malnad districts, Hyderabad-Karnataka, North Karnataka and also drought prone central districts of the state have lower density of population. The lowest density of population is in Kodagu, UttaraKannda, Chithradurga, Chamarajnagar, Bijapur, Shimoga, Yadagiri, Gadag, Raichur, Hassan. These are Malnad and Semi-Malnad and drought prone areas Kodagu is the lowest density district in the state. The highest population density in the state is found in Bangalore Urban, Bangalore rural, Mysore, Mandya, Kolar, Dharwad, Davanagere and Belgaum districts. These are urban areas well irrigated, and good agriculturally developed districts. The Bangalore urban district recorded highest density in the state with 2210, 2979, 4378 per sq. km. in 1991, 2001 and 2011 census respectively.

Literacy
Literacy is one of the important features of demographic composition and it is an indicator of the levels of human development. It reflects socio-economic development to a large extent. Improvement of literacy helps to improve people’s productivity by strengthening their income. It is an established fact that there is a positive relationship between the levels of literacy and income. At the same time, literacy rate also influences much on sex ratio and the status of women. This is apparent from the situation prevailing in Dakshinkannada, Udupi, and Kodagu districts which have highest sex ratio in the state as well as very high female literacy. The literacy rate in the state has continuously increased and has always remained much above the literacy rates of the country. Not only the total literacy has even the male and female literacy remained higher than the national average. It is increasing rapidly in the recent decades. Since 1971, the decadal growth of literacy is always remaining higher than 10 percent. In the decades of 1991 to 2001 (66.6), and 2001 to 2011 (75.6), it has increased by 10 percent and 9 percent respectively.

The table 03 shows that the literacy rates of men and women in Karnataka 67.2 percent, 44.3 percent in 1991, 76.1 percent, 56.9 percent in 2001, 88.8 percent, and 68.1 percent in 2011. And also the average literacy is also increased. Thus the women literacy has increased from 44.3 percent in 1991 to 56.9 percent in 2001 and 68.1 percent in 2011 census. The male and the average literacy also increase in the recent decades. A district-wise comparison of literacy is more interesting to analyze its growth in the last two census decades. The literacy rate between different districts varies. The highest male literacy recorded in Bangalore urban, Bangalore rural, Dakshin Kannada, Udupi, Uttarkannada, Dharwad districts. In Dakshinkannada there is highest male literacy rates, and Yadagir district records lowest male literacy rate in 2011 census. The highest female literacy recorded in the districts of Bangalore urban, Dakshin Kannada, Udupi, Uttar Kannada, Dharwad according to 2011 census, and Raichur district records lowest female literacy in the state. The male literacy rate is much higher than the state average and also in female and rural urban literacy also. The state needs to take immediate steps to increase female rural literacy in the state. Koppal, Raichur, Gulberga, Bagalkot and Gadag districts are highly depressed in terms of rural female literacy. The overall view of the male, female, rural, urban literacy among the districts of Karnataka is increased by nearly 10 percent in every census decades, because of the several literacy programmes, initiated by the state government.
## Table 02: District Wise Trend of Population Growth in Karnataka State 1901-201

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Decadal growth percent</th>
<th>Decadal growth percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bangalore Urban</td>
<td>2543000  2296000  4839000</td>
<td>35.09</td>
<td>46.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bangalore Rural</td>
<td>860000  613000  1673000</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bagalkot</td>
<td>--  --  --</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Belgaum</td>
<td>1834000  1734000  3584000</td>
<td>17.61</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bellary</td>
<td>962000  928000  1890000</td>
<td>22.41</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bidar</td>
<td>643000  613000  1256000</td>
<td>19.63</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bijapur</td>
<td>1491000  1473000  2928000</td>
<td>17.51</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Chamarajnagar</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chikmagalur</td>
<td>515000  502000  1017000</td>
<td>12.15</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Chitradurga</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Davanagere</td>
<td>--  --  --</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dharwad</td>
<td>1802000  1701000  3503000</td>
<td>16.68</td>
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<tr>
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<td>D.Kannada</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gadag</td>
<td>--  --  --</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gulbarga</td>
<td>1316000  1266000  2582000</td>
<td>21.25</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Havery</td>
<td>--  --  --</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Hassan</td>
<td>785000  785000  1570000</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kolar</td>
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<td>14.40</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Koppal</td>
<td>--  --  --</td>
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<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kodagu</td>
<td>247000  242000  489000</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>16.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mandyar</td>
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<td>7.26</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>974000  936000  1910000</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Tumkur</td>
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<td>3.7</td>
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<td>Udupi</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
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<td>5.9</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>--</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Yadagiri</td>
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</table>

## Table 03: District wise Male and Female Literacy 1991 to 2011

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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>72.1</td>
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<td>Gulbarga</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>67.26</strong></td>
<td><strong>44.34</strong></td>
<td><strong>56.04</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Karnataka census 1991, 2001, 2011. (Total percent calculated by author)

### Sex ratio

Sex ratio is one of the important attributes of population composition. The sex ratio is expressed as ratio of women per thousand male populations. It is one of the indicator of socio-economic development, it also indicate several other social conditions of the society. The status of women, role of women in decision making, general equality, rate of literacy particularly female literacy the impact of women empowerment programmes of literacy have all been reflected in the sex ratio of the society. Udupi has highest sex ratio in the state with 1134, 1127, 1093 in 1991, 2001 and 2011 census accordingly, followed by Dakshinkannada, Kodagu, Hassan, Chikmaglore, these five districts are have higher levels of sex ratio in the state. Among 176 taluks 25 taluks have 1000 or more female population per thousand males. These are two in Uttarkannada, two in Shimoga, seven in Dakshin Kannada, one in Chikmaglore, two in Tumkur, three in Mandya, six in Hassan, one each in Kodagu and Gulbarga districts. The trend of urban and rural sex ratio is almost same. The lowest sex ratio in the state is in Bangalore urban, which has 908 female populations per thousand males, it is followed by Bangalore rural 945, Haveri 951, Bidar 952, Bijapur 954 and Gulbarga 962 districts. Lower sex ratio is related to several
factors; it is largely caused by poor reproductive health care and gender bias. These have caused women and girls not to get adequate nutrition and health care, there is preference of male child in the society. However in the recent years with increasing literacy and public health care the female sex ratio has registered a modest improvement. Sex determination is one of the worst situations in the society which has to be tackled with proper programmes which are already implemented by the government.

Conclusion
In the past 20 years there has been a continuous decline in population growth in Karnataka. The decades of 1991, 2001 and 2011 is quite interesting in the census history both in the state as well as in the country. It is because that a ray of hope has appeared in the horizon in controlling growth of population. The decadal population growth rate has started declining from 21.12 percent in 1991 to 17.25 percent in 2001 and to 15.93 percent in 2011. It indicates the positive evidences to believe declining trend of population in the coming census. This study summarize the decadal growth how is different among the districts, the Hyderabad Karnataka region records highest growth rate comparatively to the Mysore region. The Mumbai region and remaining districts have registered moderate growth. The density is also varies among the districts, the southern, coastal, and the Mumbai region has high density, and remaining northern, Mysore region has moderate density, in the Malnad districts have registered low density. The literacy is also varies among the districts, the costal districts Udupi, Uttarkannada, Dakshinkannada, Kodagu, Bangalore urban, Dharwad have registered highest literacy more than 81 percent, the northern part of Karnataka has below 70 percent, and remaining district of Mumbai and Mysore region has 71 to 80 percent, especially the Raichur and Yadagir registered very low literacy rates in the state. The sex ratio also variably distributed among the districts of Karnataka, the highest sex ratio registered in coastal and Malnad districts. The lowest sex ratio is in Bangalore urban, Bidar, Dharwad, Haveri districts, the remaining districts are have moderate sex ratio. The overall view of the study is to understand the growth, composition, of population in Karnataka during the period of 20 years from 1991 to 2011.

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