

Census of India, 1941

VOLUME XXIII

MYSORE

PART I—REPORT

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CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT, MYSORE

BANGALORE :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1943

" I look upon this ceremony of ascending the throne of my ancestors as a dedication of myself, my life and all I have to the service of the people of Mysore. "

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR
8th September 1940.



HIS HIGHNESS SRI JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

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"His late Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was a personality whose accomplishments would have won distinction in any walk of life. As a Ruler, the manner in which he discharged the responsibilities of his great position, his close interest in the welfare of his subjects, his zeal for progress, for the advancement of justice, for the development of a higher sense of civic duty, and the simplicity of his mode of life, all of them impressed deeply those of us who had the privilege of his friendship and who had been able to see him in his own State ; and the example which he set enhanced the prestige of the Princely Order not only in this country but far beyond its borders."

— LORD LINLITHGOW.



HIS HIGHNESS SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE (1902-1940)

INTRODUCTION

THIS Census was taken on 1st March 1941. The numerous enquiries that were received during the Census operations indicated two things—the growing interest that the intelligentsia are taking in the collection of statistics, and the very general desire that opportunity should be taken of the Census that comes only once in ten years, to gather as much reliable data as possible. Among the innovations introduced in this Census to meet this desire may be mentioned: (1) the taking of a Census of Industrial Employment in the State, (2) a survey of the house-room available for each family in urban areas, (3) ascertaining the number of cattle and their distribution in the two Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, (4) a Census of beggars in the same two Cities, (5) the inclusion of a linguistic map of the territories where *Kannada* is the principal mother-tongue, (6) the amplification of the Village Tables to show the number of persons vaccinated and literate; and the medical, educational and drinking water facilities in each village, and (7) the addition of tables to show the distribution of the population in each town according to literacy, caste, occupation and cottage industries.

The four Cities are also dealt with separately for the first time in Appendix I in which are also incorporated the results of the survey of the housing conditions and of the cattle census. The report on the census of beggars is printed as Appendix II, and the report on the census of Industrial Establishments as Appendix VI. The taking of an Economic Census as part of the general Census was considered and given up as it was thought that an economic survey of individual wealth and individual income may wait until we have a fairly reliable estimate of the wealth and income of the community as a whole. Government, however, ordered the Economic Survey of about 260 representative villages all over the State. The results of the population Census are studied in the meanwhile against a historical and economic background on the data already available.

These data are contained in the second edition of the *Mysore Gazetteer* by Lewis Rice, where statistics are brought up to 1895; the revised edition of the *Gazetteer* by *Rajacharita Visarada Rao Bahadur* C. Hayavadana Rao, bringing the facts up to 1924; the Statistical Abstracts of Mysore published in 1915, 1921 and 1926; the available Season and Crop Reports; the Reviews of the Foreign Rail-borne Trade of Mysore and other publications of the Industries and Commerce Department; and the annual Administration Reports of other Departments. The statistics in a collected form are available only up to 1923-24, both in the *Gazetteer* and in the Abstracts, and it is necessary that these should be brought up-to-date. I have had to address the several Heads of Departments, therefore, to give me annual figures up to 1940. I should like to acknowledge here my indebtedness to them for having readily complied with my requests.

The statistical needs of a progressive country like Mysore are ever expanding. Hence it was that the statistics in the Abstract for 1915 were found inadequate in 1921 and 1926. I find that these statistics, too, have to be amplified further to serve our present-day needs. Information, even approximately correct, is not available for instance, about agricultural and industrial production. It is time that effective steps are taken to remedy this grave defect if we want to have a comprehensive policy, a plan, and an organisation for the development of the country. It would be necessary to have, as in all progressive countries, a permanent statistical department to determine the kind of statistics that would be required by the student and the administrator in an ever-changing world, to collect them from the several departments of Government and other sources, and check and compile them, and bring out an annual publication in the quickest possible time after the close of the year. Even the taking of the population Census once in ten years may well be made part of the duties of this permanent department and it may be possible, ultimately, with the help of such a permanent organisation, even to dispense with the taking of the decennial Census, as it would be part of its duties to keep the population figures up-to-date from year to year. The belated publication of statistical information, by different departments—in many cases irreconcilable—at long and uncertain intervals, is not very useful.

In the absence of such an organization, the Census would be a very good opportunity for taking stock of a country's progress. The establishment of a settled Government in the country from 1831; the development of communications and the improvement of tanks between 1831 and 1881; the stabilisation of the Gold Mining Industry in 1891; the inauguration of the Hydro-electric Scheme in 1901; the Krishnarajasagara, the Iron Works, the Mysore Bank, the Mysore University, the Economic Conference, the departments of Agriculture, and Industries and Commerce, the Village Improvement Scheme—all of which came into being between the years 1911-1921; world events like the Great War of 1914-1918; the industrial policy of our Government and the improvement of Towns and Cities in recent years; the policy of economic self-sufficiency

pursued by some of the nations, with the five-year and ten-year plans consequent on such policies; the post-war boom and the great depression that set in after 1931—, have all affected as much, if not more the prosperity and efficiency of our population, as the Great Famine of 1877-78 or the First Plague of 1898-99 or the Influenza of 1919 affected its growth and distribution. The Census Report cannot take the one into account and leave the other out. The rapid development of communications has made of the whole world one country from an economic point of view, in spite of political and economic barriers, and the great cataclysm we are going through may itself be a stage in the evolution of a world state. Some aspects of the development in Mysore have had to be considered therefore in an All-India setting, and this Census Report describes not only the growth and distribution of the population, but the progress the country has made since 1881—the year which marked the Rendition of the State to Indian Rule—in developing its resources and in improving the health, education and efficiency of the people. This, I am aware, is a new orientation of the object of the Census; but I hope the results would justify the change in the method of presentation.

In accordance with this plan, there is first a general description of the country, its people and history; the body of the Report records the growth, distribution and composition of the population and deals in detail with the progress—social, economic and cultural—made by the population from 1881 to 1941, but with particular reference to the last decade; and the *resúme* records the conclusions drawn from discussions in the Report and suggests certain remedies.

This procedure has entailed much more labour than I anticipated. I have had to consider the whole Report in perspective, bring a sense of proportion to bear on the several subjects dealt with, and endeavour to make of it an organic whole so that it may flow from paragraph to paragraph and section to section in a way to interest not only the expert and the student of statistics but the layman who is interested in the country. With the same end in view, I have not burdened the report with too many tables or with too many explanations or comments on tables; and even the few tables that were found necessary have been relegated to the end of the Report, so that the continuity of the *Essay* may not be broken. I have also tried to make the Report as brief as possible so as not to tire the reader; but I have provided maps and diagrams where it was thought they would be more helpful than lengthy descriptions. The more studious reader will find ample material for study in the usual tables which are published separately in Parts II, IV and V of the Report.

It has been my endeavour to be objective in my approach to the subject, and I have therefore avoided, as far as possible, obtruding my personal views. But where I have had to express them, I need hardly say, that they are mine and that they in no way commit Government to them. The experience gained as a member of the Mysore Civil Service in practically all the Departments of Government and in all the Districts of the State stood me in good stead in my Census work. The most valuable part of this experience, I consider, was the contact I established with officials and non-officials alike. This gave a personal touch to our relationship as Census Officers; and the demands that I made for much additional information during this Census were most willingly met not only by the Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and other Officers of Government, but by school masters, village officials and non-official gentlemen who, as Enumerators and Supervisors, gave readily of their voluntary service. The success of the Census is, in a large measure, due to their co-operation. Especially valuable was the Economic Survey. It took me to the remotest villages and brought me into touch with the every-day life of the villager. This work would have been impossible but for the spirit of service which was evinced by the Investigator. Deputy Commissioners took particular care to choose only such villages as had intelligent, enthusiastic and influential Investigators and I must say that the Investigators have mostly justified their selection.

I have studiously abstained from making any comments which may savour of politics, but I have considered it as part of my duty to present statistics which have a bearing on political problems. Readers will no doubt draw their own conclusions, while perusing the paragraphs on the economic conditions in Mysore, as to how far they are bound up with the destinies of India, and how these in turn, are affected by the industrial and financial policy,—including exchange, currency, and customs,—of the Government of India and the British Government. Much of what I have discussed may appear to be obsolete, considering the speed at which events are moving in the world. There have been instances of even high-paid officials belittling the idea of writing such a thing as a Census Report in these days when the most vital issues are at stake. But this Government has proceeded with the task on hand in the firm belief that, whatever happens, the Census Report will, at least, serve as a true picture of the conditions existing in 1941.

The books that I have consulted in the preparation of this Report are given in a Bibliography at the end. I must acknowledge my indebtedness particularly to the inspiring speeches of the late Maharaja with their judicious advice and admonition to his subjects, and to the speeches of Sir. M. Visvesvaraya and Sir Mirza M. Ismail, permeated with a high sense of patriotism. I have drawn largely on the *Mysore Gazetteer* both by Mr. Rice and by Mr. Hayavadana Rao, for the general description and the historical background, on the statistics published by the Government in the Statistical Abstracts and on the Administration Reports of the several Departments. *Social Service in India*—

an introduction to some social and economic problems of the Indian People—edited by Sir Edward Blunt and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, has been of very great help to me in presenting my Report in the proper Indian setting. The Chapters contributed by Major-General Sir John Megaw on Medicine and Public Health, by Sir George Anderson on Education and by Sir Frank Noyce on Industries, have been specially helpful. Other books that I have found of considerable help are *The Population Problem* as discussed by T. H. Marshall, Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders, H. D. Henderson, R. R. Kuczynski and Prof. Arnold Plant, published by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., and *India's Teeming Millions* by Prof. Gyan Chand, Professor of Economics, Patna University.

I have been very ably assisted in my task by my two Assistants Mr. S. Nagappa and Mr. T. Shamanna. Mr. S. Nagappa was one of the Assistants in the last Census and his past experience was of great help in organising the Census Office and the Census operations. He brought to bear upon his work not only his knowledge but a willing enthusiasm and a painstaking industry which went thoroughly into every detail. I am glad Mr. T. Shamanna was selected as the Second Assistant. He is young, energetic and intelligent and has shown a keen desire to master the intricacies of the Census. He will serve as a very good link between this Census and the next and I have no doubt that the experience he has gained now, coupled with his initiative, will make him a good Census Officer. My establishment worked with commendable zeal and industry throughout. Mr. R. M. Vancheswara Iyer, B.A., my Office Manager, conducted the work of the office very efficiently and evinced a great deal of interest in the Census work in all its branches. Mr. K. Sitarama Rao, my steno-typist, bore the brunt of typing work and assisted me in the preparation of notes and drafts of reports. Mr. H. A. Subramanya Sastri, B.Sc., Head Clerk of the Abstraction Office and Mr. V. Seshachar, B.A., Accountant, Central Office, discharged their strenuous duties ungrudgingly. Mr. G. Nanjundiah, B.A., Inspector, whom I selected on account of his past experience of Census work, amply justified my selection by his unostentatious and steady good work. He supervised sorting, compilation and printing work and his skilful management of the printing of Census Tables resulted in appreciable economy. Mr. V. C. Simon, one of the Compilers, prepared the maps and diagrams to my entire satisfaction. All the Supervisors and Compilers did good work and the excellent work turned out by Messrs. K. Gururayachar, B.A., K. H. Srinivasa Murthy, M.Sc. and M. Madhava Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), deserves special mention. I am equally sensible of the good work of the other officials both of the Central and of the Abstraction Offices.

I must thank *Rajasevasakta* B. M. Srikantia, M.A., B.L., Professor of English and Kannada (retired), University of Mysore, who has contributed a note on the development of Kannada Literature, printed as Appendix V; Mr. K. B. Madhava, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. (Lond.), Professor of Mathematical Economics and Statistics, Maharaja's College, Mysore, who has contributed a note on Fertility Statistics, published as Appendix III; and Mr. E. R. Sundararajan, M.A., Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health, for his note on the Expectation of Life in Mysore (Appendix IV).

The printing work connected with the Census was all done in the Government Press and I highly appreciate the keen interest evinced and the special efforts made by the Superintendent, Mr. B. Krishnaswamy Chetty, in getting through the large volume of work expeditiously and well. Mr. B. Gopala Iyengar, the Sub-Assistant Superintendent, who was in direct charge of the work bore our hustling with commendable patience and was extremely helpful with his valuable suggestions.

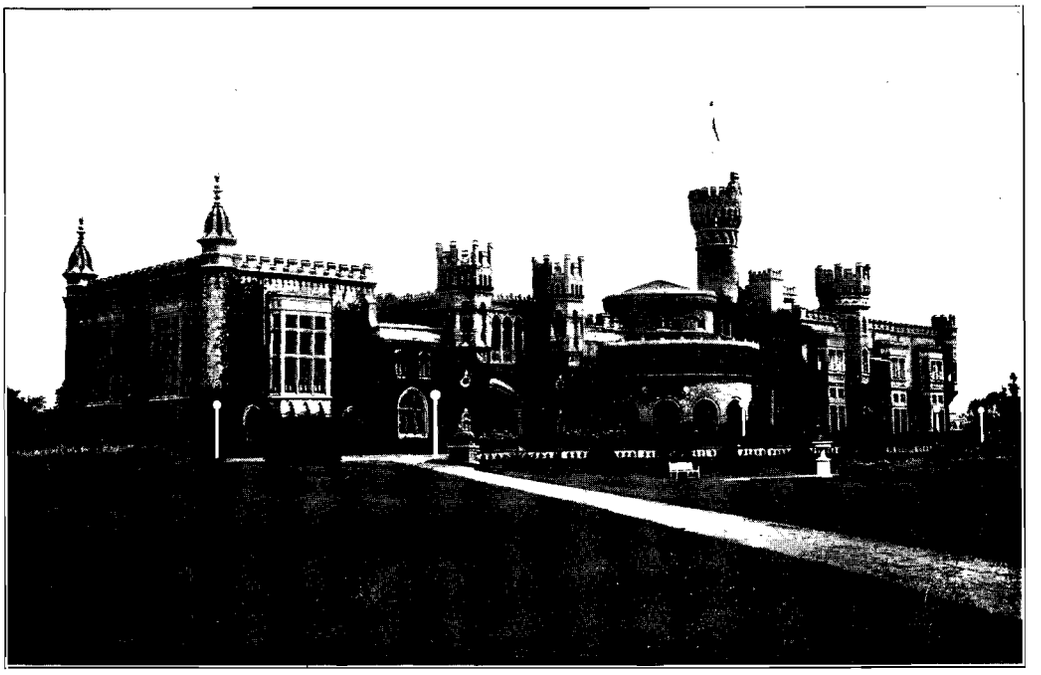
I am grateful to Government for giving me this opportunity for studying the country. I would be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge at the same time my indebtedness to Mr. M. W. W. M. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Census Commissioner for India, who very readily advised me and guided me at every stage, even after other important duties called him away from the Census Office. The notable departure from the traditional lengthy report to the handy *Essay* is the result of his inspiration and guidance.

I hope that I have made the best use of my opportunities and brought out a publication which will give a good general idea of Mysore and its people and serve as a book of reference for some time to come.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO



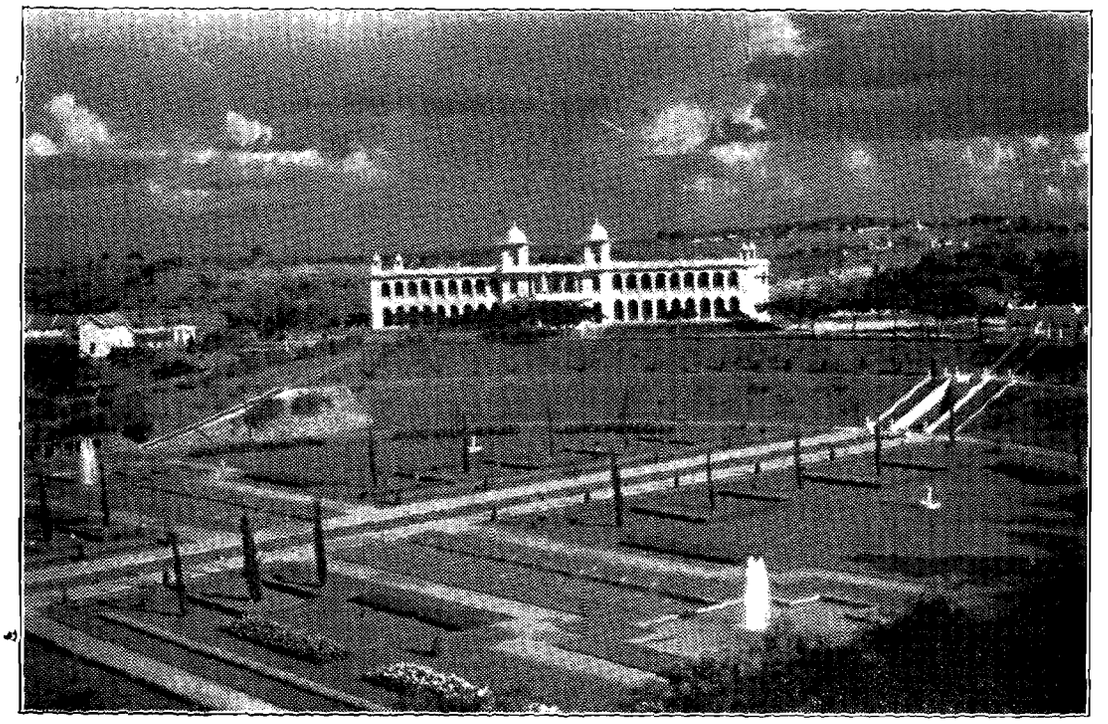
THE PALACE, MYSORE



THE PALACE, BANGALORE



PUBLIC OFFICES, CUBBON PARK, BANGALORE



THE BRINDAVAN GARDENS

CENSUS OF MYSORE, 1941

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Country

MYSORE is an important Indian State—as distinct from a British Indian Province—in the South of India, and is ruled by Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. It is situated between 11° 38′ and 15° 2′ North Latitude and 74° 42′ and 78° 36′ East Longitude and is surrounded by the British Indian Provinces of Bombay, Coorg and Madras. Mysore City is the seat of the Maharaja and Bangalore City is the Administrative Headquarters. Both are easily approached by rail, Bangalore being only 220 miles from Madras and 700 miles from Bombay; and Mysore, 88 miles to the South-west of Bangalore, being connected with Bangalore both by rail and by a good tarred motor road. The far-famed Krishnarajasagara or the Brindavan Gardens is only 12 miles from Mysore.

2. The natural boundaries of Mysore would include the Nilgiris in the South, the Western Ghats in the West and the Eastern Ghats in the East and extend up to the Tungabhadra in the North. Its political boundaries, however, are more limited and were fixed in 1799 under a treaty with the British after the death of Tippu Sultan in the Fourth Mysore War. Its present area is 29,458 square miles, with a population of 7,329,140, yielding a mean density of 249 to the square mile. The area is exceeded only by four other Indian States—Hyderabad, Kashmir, Kalat, and Jodhpur (Marwar) and is nearly equal to that of Scotland (30,410 square miles) and is two and a half times the area of Belgium (11,750 square miles). In population it is second only to Hyderabad. It is, however, not so densely populated as Cochin (953), Travancore (792), Baroda (349), Kolhapur (338) or Patiala (326) (Table 1). Of these, the States with an outlet to the sea are Baroda, Travancore and Cochin; the others are all land-locked. At one point, on the West, Mysore is within ten miles of the sea; but in general it preserves a distance of from 30 to 50 miles. In the East, the nearest point is 120 miles from the sea; and the Southern extremity is 250 miles from Cape Comorin. Its greatest length North to South is about 250 miles and East to West about 290.

3. It occupies a position physically well defined, and forms part of the Deccan plateau which culminates in the Mysore table-land nestling between the mighty arms of the Eastern and Western Ghats stretching from the gigantic head and shoulders of the Nilgiri Range. The highest point is Mulliangiri, 6,317 feet above the sea level in the Bababudan Range. The general elevation is about 2,000 feet along the Northern and Southern frontiers and about 3,000 feet along the central watershed which separates the basin of the Krishna from the basin of the Cauvery and which divides the country into two nearly equal parts. The climate is, therefore, equable throughout the year, the temperature in winter rarely going below 40° and in summer above 105°. The maximum temperature ranges in the shade from 85° to 99° in summer and from 48° to 63° in winter. The average minimum temperature at Bangalore is 60.2° and the average maximum 90°; the absolute minimum and the absolute maximum are 48.7° and 102.4°, respectively. The year is divided into three seasons—the rainy, the cold and the hot. The first commences with the bursting of the South-west monsoon, generally in the first week of June, and continues till the middle of November, closing with the rains of the North-east monsoon. The cold season, which is generally free from rains, then commences and lasts till the end of February. The hot season sets in about the middle of March and lasts till about the end of May.

4. The State is hemmed in by chains of mountains on the West, the South and the East and derives the benefit of both the South-west and the North-east monsoons. As the country, however, is nearer the Western sea-board, the major portion of the annual rainfall is received during the South-west monsoon; and the region of heavy rainfall is in the West, called the Malnad, to a width of 20 to 50 miles from the Western Ghats. The rainfall in this belt is above 60 inches per annum, the highest recorded (483″) being at Agumbe on the crest of the Western Ghats. The average rainfall in the rest of the area, which is called the Maidan or open country, is between 20 and 35 inches and is only a little more than 10 inches in the north centre. The excessive rain of the Malnad rapidly diminishes eastwards. The tract stretching north-east from the Bababudan Range along both banks of the Vedavathi or Hagari to the Chitaldrug frontier of the State receives the least rainfall. The mean annual relative humidity of the Mysore State is 75 compared with 65 of the Carnatic and 81 of Malabar and Coorg.

5. That portion of the State in the west which receives an annual rainfall of more than 35 inches constitutes the Malnad or the Hill country. It is usual to call the areas receiving a rainfall of more than 60 inches and which rest or border on the Western Ghats as the real Malnad and the intermediate area between the Malnad

and the Maidan, receiving an annual rainfall between 35 and 60 inches, as Semi-malnad. The Malnad is a region of hill and dale, forests, plantations and rice slopes with a heavy rainfall, scattered home-steads, and sparsely populated villages not easily accessible. It is also extremely malarial. Naturally and historically, the Malnad may be divided into two parts—the Hassan or Manjarabad Malnad, including part of the Kadur District, constituting the old Balam country under the Aigur Chieftains, and the Shimoga or the Nagar Malnad which formed part of the old Bednur Kingdom. The first is more open, has a lesser rainfall, and was included in the Mysore Kingdom by the Mysore Rajas before the end of the 17th century. The second is very thickly wooded, contains Agumbe and Hulikal which record the heaviest rainfall in India next to Cherrapunji, and was included in the Mysore Kingdom as late as 1763. About one-fifth of the area of the State is in the Malnad and contains less than one-tenth of the population.

6. The drainage of the country with a slight exception, finds its way to the Bay of Bengal and is divisible into three great river systems; that of the Tungabhadra on the North, the Cauvery on the South and the two Pennars and the Palar on the East. The only streams flowing to the Arabian Sea are those of certain taluks in the north-west, which, uniting in the Sharavati, hurl themselves down the Ghats in the magnificent falls of Gersoppa; and some minor streams of Nagar and Manjarabad, which flow into the Gargita and the Netravati. A line drawn east from Ballalarayandurg to Nundydurg and thence south to Anekal, with one from Devaraynadurg north to Pavagada, indicates approximately the watersheds separating the three main river-basins. From the north of this ridge flow the Tunga and the Bhadra, rising in the Western Ghats and uniting in the Tungabhadra, which, with its tributary the Hagari or Vedavati, joins the Krishna beyond the limits of Mysore at Srisaila near Karnul. From the south of the line, the Hemavati (with its affluent the Yegachi), the Lokapavani, the Shimsha and the Arkavati flow into the Cauvery which, rising in Coorg and taking a south-easterly course through the country receives also on the right bank the Lakshmanathirtha, the Gundal, the Kabbani and the Honnu Hole before quitting the territory. From the east of the line in the immediate neighbourhood of Nandidurg spring three main streams, namely, the Uttarapinakini or Northern Pennar (with its tributaries the Chitravati and Papaghni) which discharges into the sea at Nellore; the Dakshinapinakini or Southern Pennar which ends its course at Cuddalore; and between them the Palar whose mouth is at Sadras. Though useless for the purpose of navigation, the main streams, especially the Cauvery and its tributaries, support an extensive system of irrigation by means of channels drawn from immense dams, called *anicuts*, which retain the upper waters at a high level and permit only the over-flow to pass down stream. Some of these works are of great antiquity—the large Talakad anicut, for instance, the lowest down on the Cauvery, having been constructed a thousand years ago.

7. The situation of Mysore within the tropics combined with an elevation which gives it a temperate climate, its being hemmed in by lofty mountain chains and the difference in rainfall have contributed to the formation of a rich and varied flora. The forests of the country which yield a considerable revenue, cover an area of 3,796 square miles. They may be roughly divided into evergreen and deciduous forests, and are distributed in three distinct forest belts of very unequal width running north and south. These are (1) the *evergreen belt*, (2) the *dry belt* and (3) the *mixed belt* combining some of the features of both.

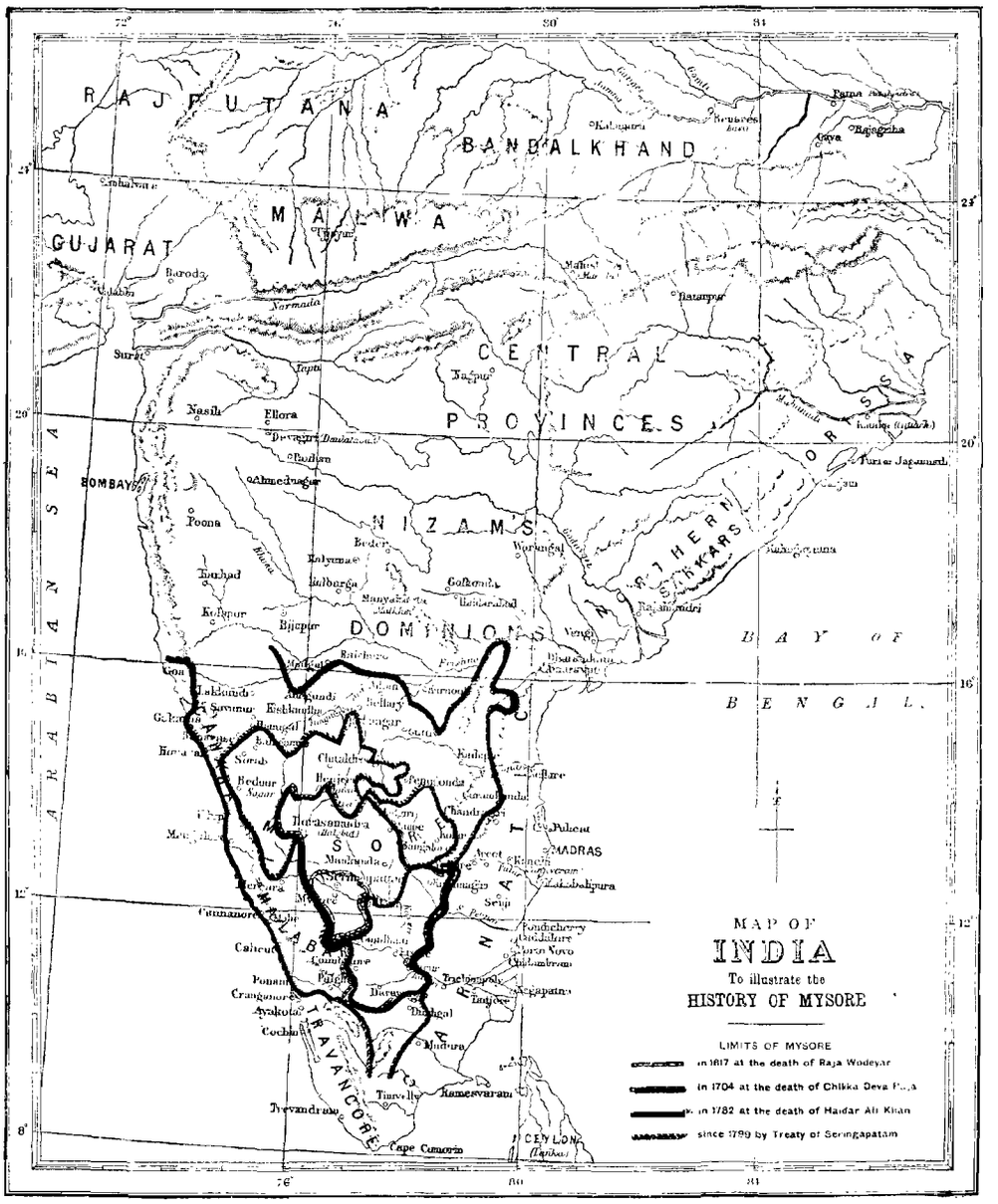
8. The *evergreen belt* is confined to the west and comprises the country in the Western Ghats and below them, extending from the north of Sagar Taluk to the south of Manjarabad. Its greatest width which is at its northern extremity nowhere exceeds 14 miles and at some points is not more than six. The tree vegetation is magnificent; many of the hills are covered to their summits with heavy forest, while the valleys and ravines produce trees which can scarcely be rivalled in India—so luxuriant is their growth, so vast their height, so great their size. In some parts the undergrowth is dense, elsewhere the forest is open; and on all sides trees with clear stems to the first branch of from 80 to 100 feet meet the eye.

9. The *mixed belt* extends over the whole length of the State, from the extreme north of Sorab Taluk to Bandipur in the south of Gundlupet Taluk. It is very unequal in width, varying at different points from 10 to 45 miles. It includes the greater number of the timber producing State Forests, large tracts of District Forests, and much sandalwood. In it are the *kans* of Sorab and other portions of Nagar, the arecanut and cardamom gardens of western Mysore, the coffee plantations of Koppa and Manjarabad, and the rice-flats of Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli, Chikmagalur and Heggaddevankote. The division between this rich and productive belt and the far less useful strip to the west of it cannot be very easily defined. The presence of a number of fine nandi and blackwood trees, which grow abundantly and attain great size on the eastern confines of the *evergreen belt*, forms a sufficiently clear line. The bamboo, scientifically reckoned a giant grass, abounds in the large forests, and is one of the most valuable products.

10. The third or *dry belt* lies to the east of the mixed forest belt, and includes by far the greater portion of the State. The tree vegetation is much inferior to that immediately to the west, the change being in some parts gradual and in others very marked, as in the case of the regions to the west and east of the Bababudan hills, which from their elevation arrest much of the rain which would otherwise pass to the east and north-east. The difference between the abundant vegetation of the Jagar valley to the west,

Map 1

(Para 18)



Historical Map

GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE

and the scanty vegetation to the East of the Kalhatti hills in the Bababudans is remarkable. Many of the trees found in the *mixed belt* are common to this third tract, but as a rule they are of smaller growth.

11. The sandaltree, a product principally of Mysore and a State monopoly, yielding the largest share of the forest revenue, is found all over the country, but grows very unequally in different parts. It is rarely met with in the *evergreen belt* or in heavy forest of the *mixed belt*, but is most abundant along the eastern skirts of the last named tract, in the taluks bordering on the Cauvery, and in those lying along the chain of hills which runs from Kankanhalli up to Madhugiri. In the Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts it is very scarce.

12. Mysore is the fortunate possessor of a fauna so diverse and varied that few other parts of India can equal it. The extensive open plains of the north are the home of numerous herds of black buck, which extend more or less over all cultivated areas of the State; the more broken country holds chinkara and wolves, while *nilgai*, though uncommon, are still reported to exist in certain parts. The forests contain herds of elephant and bison, and a good herd of sambur and spotted deer; while lesser fry—barking deer, wild pig, etc., are common in suitable localities. The State contains some famous tiger grounds, and panthers are ubiquitous, though hunting leopards are probably now extinct. Bears are fairly common in certain parts and wild dogs even more so. The *Amrit Mahal* and *Hallikar* breed of Mysore cattle are famous throughout Southern India.

13. The only crops in the region of heavy rainfall formerly were paddy and areca, as they are even to-day in Tirthahalli and Hosanagar Taluks. Plantations of sugarcane, pepper, cardamom, coffee, tea and rubber have now made their appearance in other parts of the region. Semi-malnad parts with a rainfall of less than 60 inches must be reached before dry crops like cotton, jola and ragi are met with. The Maidan yields a variety of both commercial and food crops. The level plains of alluvial black soil in the north and extreme south grow cotton and jola; the districts irrigated by channels drawn from rivers in the south and west, grow sugarcane and rice; the lands under tanks contain gardens of cocoanuts, areca and the betel vine; onions, potatoes, flowers and vegetables are grown on the lands under wells; the higher-lying undulating tracts of red soil in the east yield ragi and the associated crops; and the stony and wide-spreading pasture grounds in the centre are covered with coarse grass and are relieved by shady groves of trees.

14. The Imperial Gazetteer of India referring to Irrigation in Indian States accords the first place to Mysore. In the Malnad the wet lands are all rainfed; the so-called tanks are merely small reservoirs without a sluice and with natural waste-weirs from which water is let out when required by a breach in the bund which is closed up immediately after. In the Maidan, the sources of irrigation are tanks, channels or canals, and wells. Almost every valley contains a chain of tanks, the first over-flowing into the second and so on until the terminal tank is filled. Nearly sixty per cent of the area of the State is covered by the tank system as the result of the patient industry of its inhabitants. Most of the river-channels are in the south of the State and are connected with the Cauvery and its tributaries. Spring heads called *Talapariges* form an important feature of the hydrography of the North-east. They are situated to the east of a line drawn from Koratagere to Hiriyur and on to Molakalmuru. Water from these is either conducted by narrow channels to the fields, or raised with the help of bullocks.

15. The State was divided into eight districts—Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga—for purposes of administration until 1st July 1939, when the additional District of Mandya was carved out of the Mysore District. The State has now 9 Districts, 82 Taluks, 364 Hoblis, 16,349 inhabited villages and 108 towns including the four Cities—Bangalore, Civil and Military Station, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore.

16. Mysore, Mandya, and Bangalore Districts grow the most ragi, followed in order by Tumkur, Kolar and Hassan. Chitaldrug and Mysore have the largest area under other dry grains like jola and under oil seeds. Chitaldrug is pre-eminently the cotton district. Kadur takes the lead in the limited area under wheat. Mysore produces the most tobacco. Shimoga is the chief rice district, the cultivation being to a great extent dependent on the rains alone; Mysore follows with its splendid system of irrigation channels; and Hassan and Kadur come next, depending both upon rains and irrigation. Mandya, Kolar, Shimoga and Hassan are the principal sugarcane districts. Mulberry cultivation, for the nourishment of silk-worms, is confined entirely to the eastern part of the State. Tumkur stands first in cocoanut gardens, followed by Hassan, Mysore and Kadur. Shimoga excels in arecanut. Kolar cultivates the largest extent of vegetables, while Bangalore and Tumkur come next, a good way after. Kadur and Hassan are almost exclusively the coffee districts.

17. The State is favourably situated in regard to most of the raw materials needed for the development of its industries. Agricultural raw materials of considerable industrial importance are raised every year, the most important of them being cotton, oil seeds, mulberry and sugarcane. The forests yield, besides sandalwood, different kinds of timber that are used for a variety of purposes. The minor forest produce consists of tanning barks, myrobalans, gums, soap-nut, bamboos and the like. Amongst the minerals of the Indian Empire, gold from the Kolar Gold Fields stands second in point of value. Iron ore is widely distributed throughout the State, while other mineral resources include manganese, chromium, mica, asbestos corundum and different kinds of building stones and

clay. There are no deposits of coal in Mysore, and its distance from the important coalfields in India and its land-locked position add considerably to the cost of transporting coal into the State. But the resources of wood fuel are extensive and in recent years numerous plantations of casuarina have come into existence in most of the Maidan districts. The Cauvery Hydro-electric Works generate annually about 64,000 H.P. There are other water falls in the State which also possess large power potentialities.

History

18. Map 1 shows the limits of Mysore (1) in 1617 at the death of Raja Wadeyar, (2) in 1704 at the death of Chickadevaraja Wadeyar, (3) in 1782 at the death of Haidar Ali Khan and (4) in 1799 at the death of Tippu Sultan as fixed by the treaty of Seringapatam.

19. The Mysore Kingdom comprised only the Mysore and Mandya Districts and part of the Hassan District in 1617. At the death of Chickadevaraja in 1704, the country extended from the Palni Hills, south of the Coimbatore country, to Midigesi in the north of the Tumkur District, and from the borders of Coorg in the west to Vaniambadi in the east. In 1763 when the Bednur Kingdom was conquered by Haidar, the Kingdom extended from Santhebennur and Holalkere in the east to the sea in the west over the whole of the Canara Districts.

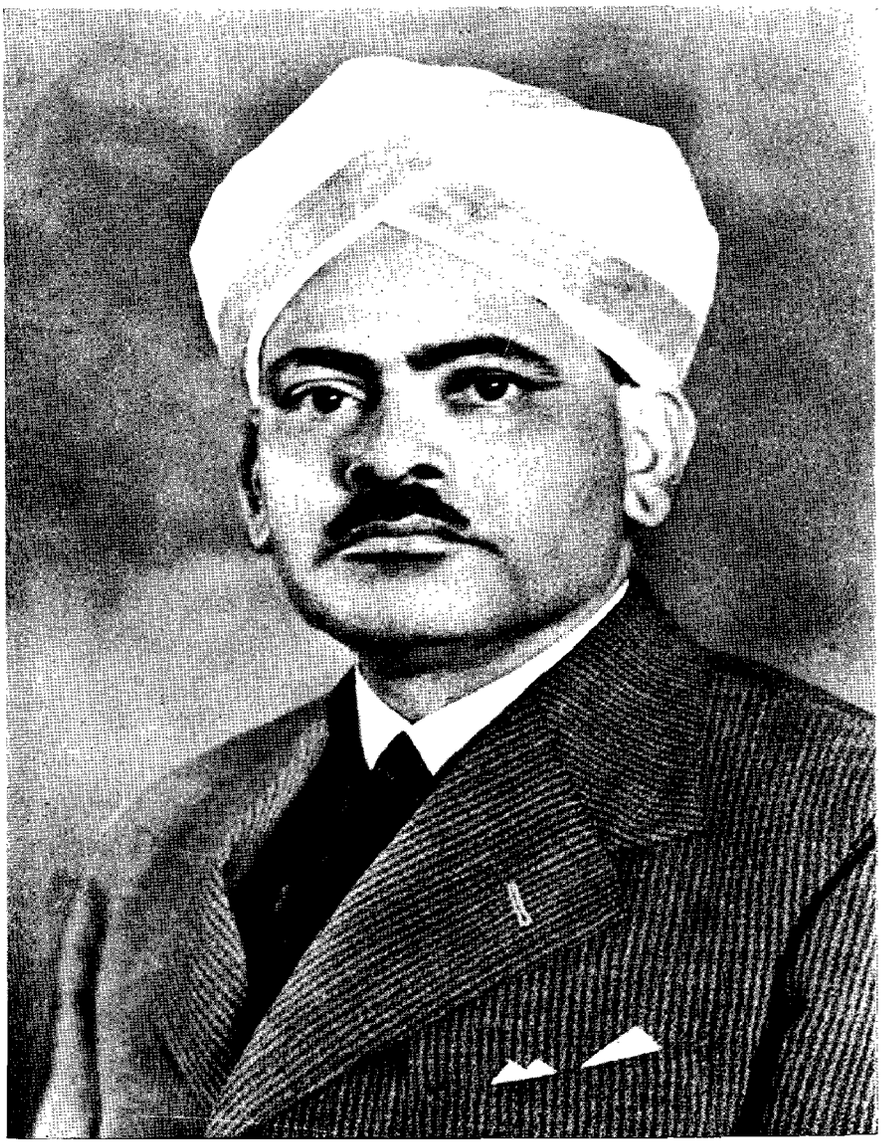
20. Until the time of Haidar Ali Khan, the Mysore Wodeyars had thus extended their sway only on the southern portions of the State comprising the Mysore and Mandya Districts and parts of Hassan, Kadur, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts. It was Haidar, who incorporated within the territories of Mysore, the District of Chitaldrug and most of the Tumkur District in the North, and Kadur and Shimoga Districts on the West, by first reducing the Pallegars of Chitaldrug, Tarikere and Basavapatna in 1762, and then conquering the Bednur Kingdom in 1763. On the other hand, parts of Coimbatore and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency had been included in the Mysore Kingdom even in the 17th century.

21. Mysore was an inland country until the conquest of the Bednur Kingdom. It then acquired all the maritime provinces between the Western Ghats and the sea coast from Goa to Cannanore. At the death of Tippu Sultan it reached Tinnevelly in the South, the borders of the Nizam's Dominions in the North and included the Districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Karnool, Chittoor and North Arcot in the East. By the treaty of Seringapatam the three confederates—the English, the Nizam and the Mahrattas—divided parts of the territories of Mysore amongst themselves and restored the rest to a scion of the old Hindu dynasty which had been ousted by Haidar in 1761. By this treaty, Mysore lost all her sea-ports and became again a land-locked country. It now consists of a part of the ancient Kingdom of Mysore, of the Pallegars and the Bijapur Bednur Kingdom, and it is its harbour at Bhatkal so that the an Malnad and of Mysore as a w

22. These historical facts hav if we are to understand some of t with the composition, movemer the population and the varying conditions in different parts of t has left its mark on the country i in stone and mortar like the art Halebid and Somanathpur, the l the little mud and stone fortress towns and the mausoleums in Sir and Seringapatam, but in the re Sringeri, Melkote and Sravanbel the people now inhabiting Mys

23. The history of Mysore fr patam may be divided into six 1799-1810, the Regency of Poorni reign of Sri Krishna Raja Wodey under the British Commission, (4 of Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar, (5) 1 of Sri Vanivilasa Sannidhana and reign of the late lamented Sri Kri It is proposed to consider in this l since 1881. The Rulers of Myso been assisted by a succession of whom special mention should be r charlu (1881-1883), Sir K. Sesha Sir M. Visvesvaraya (1912-1918), med Ismail (1926-1941).

24. Mr. C. Rangacharlu is rem who, even as early as 1881, had t people into the confidence of the tuted the Representative Assen seeds of democracy in the State. inaugurated the Hydro-electric sch tributed so much to the prosper built the Vanivilasa Sagara and t Bangalore City and the Kolar G reaching consequences of the act Visvesvaraya have not yet beer planned the development of the decades to come; gave a great Education and established the developed the Department of Agric ed the Krishnarajasagara Res Mysore Iron and Steel Works, est ment of Industries, and constit Industries and Commerce. In th and Banking, he established the Commerce and the Bank of Mysc of culture, he started the Kann and the Civic and Social Progress the people thinking. Sir Mirza M to make the cities of Mysore and are—models of cleanliness and



Pradhana Siromani N. MADHAVA RAU, B.A., B.L.,
DEWAN OF MYSORE



C. Rangacharlu, C.I.E., Dewan (1881-1883)



Rajyadhurandhara Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., Dewan (1883-1901)



Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., Dewan (1912-18)



Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan (1926-41)

roads and foot-paths, ornamental lights and fountains, imposing buildings and beautiful parks and gardens. He carried the amenities of city life not only to other urban areas—by making generous grants for water supply, electric lights, drainage and town improvement generally—but even to remote villages; and gave them a general aesthetic sense. He was unsparing in his efforts to improve public health by giving good drinking water to villagers, by expanding the activities of the Health Department, and by harnessing public support and attracting public donations for starting hospitals and dispensaries all over the State. He also embarked on a bold and enlightened policy of industrialisation. It was in his time that further steps were taken to increase the association of the people with the Government in the Administration of the State. The powers of the Representative Assembly were extended and the composition of the Legislative Council was revised so as to ensure a statutory elected majority; the franchise was widened; and the elected representatives of the people were given a place on the Executive Council. These four Dewans may well be called the MAKERS OF MODERN MYSORE. The period 1881-1941 which is the theme of this Report, may be divided into two equal halves—1881 to 1911 and 1911 to 1941—, the year 1911 marking the beginning of the era when Mysore began to make an earnest endeavour to reach the level of progressive countries in the West under the leadership of Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

25. More than anything, Mysore owes its present pre-eminent position to the wise and benign rule of His Highness the late Maharaja who guided the destinies of the country for well-nigh four decades and converted an old fashioned State into a modern one. The oft-repeated expression of his love for his people was not formal, but came from a heart charged with a genuine solicitude for their welfare and prosperity. There was no branch of the Administration and no new policy of the State calculated to advance the good of the people, which was not inspired and fostered by him. Well may Sir Mirza M. Ismail call him the GREATEST ASSET of this fortunate State.

The People

26. Mysore, like the rest of India, is a predominantly Hindu country. "Here in Mysore, the Jain King Chandragupta spent his last days after leaving his Kingdom on a pilgrimage. Here again each of the three great teachers of Hinduism spent a part of his life. Sankaracharya, the apostle of the absolute unity of God and all life and the soul, founded here the school in which his memory is enshrined and his work continued. Ramanujacharya, fleeing from persecution by the Chola Kings, found in Mysore, even at that early date, that toleration and freedom of speech, which, following the example of his predecessors, His Highness the Maharaja has always tried to make one of the watchwords of his Government. Later followed Madhva, with his doctrine of the duality of the Soul and God, and his teaching of the necessity for *Bhakti*, the love and devotion of the Soul for God. Thus we are surrounded here by places in which some of India's best and noblest have breathed out their lives in intense aspiration, in profound meditation, in the eager desire for absorption in God. In Mysore again Veerasaivism has flourished for several centuries."

27. As far back as the 10th century we find two great territorial divisions, *viz.*, Gangavadi occupying the southern and central parts of the country and Nonambavadi the northern. These divisions persist in the Nonaba Vakkaligas and Gangadikar Vakkaligas of to-day. Telugu influences are discernible in the Reddy Vakkaligas of the north-east. The Tamilian population has been steadily increasing during the last fifty years in the Mining and Industrial areas, and the Tulu population from South Kanara, and the Malayalam population from Malabar are to be found in the western districts. The Muslim population is comparatively much higher in the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts which were included for a long time in the Kingdom of the Mughals and the Bijapur Kings, than either in the Malnad (the old Bednur Kingdom) or the southern districts of Mysore, Mandya and Hassan (the old Mysore Kingdom). It is also noticeable in the eastern part of the Shimoga District and the western part of the Chitaldrug District which formed the battle fields between the Mahrattas and the Nizam as late as the latter part of the 18th century.

28. The first appearance of Musalmans by land, south of the Vindhya mountains, was in 1294, during the invasion of Devagiri by Ala'-ud-Din. Their introduction into Mysore was probably in 1310, when Dorasamudra, the present Halebid, the capital of the Hoysala Kingdom, was taken by the Muhammadan general Malik Kafar. Under the Vijayanagar Empire, the continued rivalry and struggles between that power and the Bahmani and Bijapur Pathan Kingdoms gave occasion for the further introduction of Islam into Mysore. The permanent settlement of Musalmans in Mysore may be assigned with certainty to the time, first of the Bijapur conquest under Randulla Khan in 1637 and second to the Mughal conquest under Khasim Khan in 1687 and the formation of the Province of Sira. By settlement, conquest and conversions the number of the Muhammadans rose considerably and we find them employed in the Military and other services in the territories of Mysore, Bednur and Chitaldrug at the time of Haidar Ali's usurpation in 1761. Under Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan there was a considerable accession to the Musalman ranks. The community is growing in strength from decade to decade and in recent years there has been a large influx of Muslims speaking Malayalam, Tamil, Arabic, Punjabi, Pashto, Gujarathi and other languages, chiefly in the cities and

the Malnad areas. This previous history of the community in Mysore explains why it forms such a small percentage of the population, and why the Musalmans are to be found in greater numbers in places like Sira, Kolar and Channapatna than elsewhere in the State.

29. The oldest Christian Mission to Mysore was the Roman Catholic, in the middle of the 17th century. Before the time of Haidar a church was built in Seringapatam for a Canarese congregation, and another at Kankanhalli. Among others established in the west was one at Heggaddevankote. In the east, a Telugu mission was established in 1702, by two French Jesuits from Vellore, who built Chapels at Bangalore, Devanhalli, Chikballapur and other places. On the fall of Seringapatam, the Abbe Dubois, then in the south, was invited to Seringapatam by the Catholic congregation there. He was the founder of the church at Mysore and of the Christian agricultural community of Sathalli near Hassan and laboured in Mysore for twenty-two years. Till 1848 there were only two priests for the whole of Mysore—one at Bangalore and one at Seringapatam. The first Protestant mission, the London Mission, commenced operations in Bangalore in 1820 and extended them to Mysore in 1839. The Wesleyan Mission commenced its work in the Mysore country in 1822; but for many years the missionaries laboured only among the Tamil people of the Cantonment of Bangalore. The Canarese Mission was begun in Bangalore in 1835. Gubbi was made the residence of a Missionary in 1837, and a considerable number of populous villages in the neighbourhood were brought under Christian instruction. The Christian community counts among its members a considerable number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians who belong to the Military forces or who have settled down in the cities and on coffee plantations, or are Missionaries in out-stations. For purposes of comparison with other main communities in the matter of occupation, literacy and the like, it is best to take the Indian Christian community alone into consideration. It is confined to the areas round about Missionary centres.

30. The Jains in the State number only 32,858. There is a considerable accession to the strength of the Jains by the immigration of persons from Central India, Ajmer-Merwara and the Rajaputana Agency for purposes of trade. The Jains are shown as (1) Digambar, (2) Swetambar and (3) Sada. The first and the third are mostly local Jains and the second are immigrants from the Rajaputana States. It is useful to keep this distinction in mind, when dealing with questions of sex distribution, literacy, civil condition, etc.

31. Other communities, which include Buddhists, Parsees, Sikhs and Jews, are confined to the cities and number only 1,409, 401, 269 and 64, respectively.

POPULATION

32. Though the Census is mainly concerned with recording the growth, distribution and movement of population and its composition by age, sex and civil condition, the social, cultural, economic and occupational aspects are also receiving more and more attention in recent years.

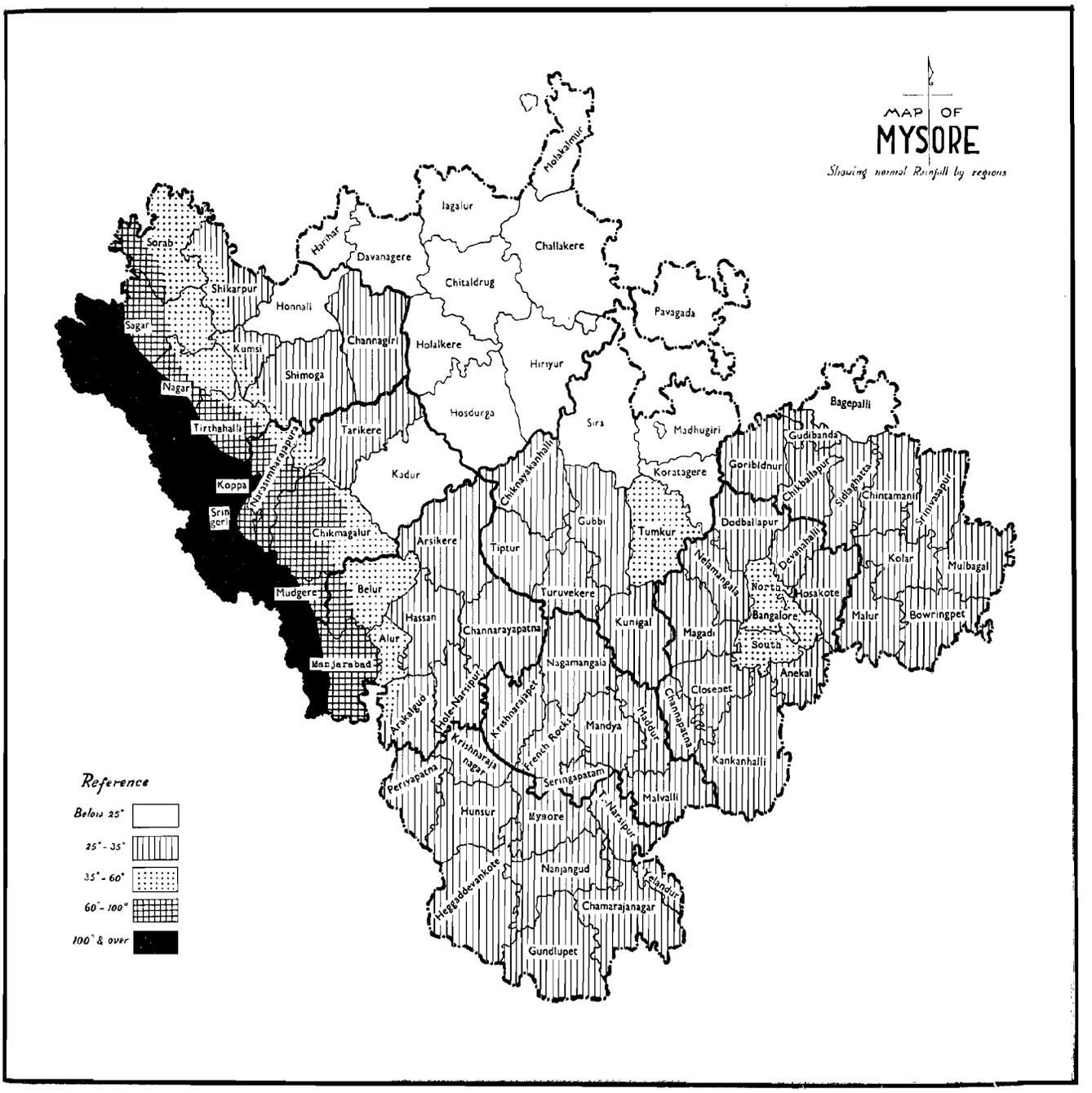
Variation

33. The population of the State which was 41·86 lakhs in 1881 rose to 73·29 lakhs in 1941; that is to say, it increased by 31·43 lakhs or 75 per cent in a period of 60 years, while the area (29,458 sq. miles) remained unchanged (Table 2). The density per square mile thus increased from 142 to 249 in the same period. Comparing it with the density of the States and Provinces in India, it is not so great as in Cochin (953), Travancore (792), Baroda (349), Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa or Madras. But it is much more than in Hyderabad (196), Gwalior (152), Indore (152), Bhopal (113), Kashmir (47), Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, or the Punjab (Table 1). According to the figures compiled by Prof. Carr-Saunders for the year 1932, in his book on World Population—"In England and Wales there were 695 people to the square mile, in Europe as a whole 184, in Japan 439, in China about 250, in India 195. When we contrast these statistics with the 41 to the square mile in the United States and (counting only the territory regarded as habitable) 8 in Canada and 4 in Australia, the conclusion is irresistible that the human race is very badly spread, from the point of view of making the most effective use of the natural resources upon which its health and prosperity depend".

34. Two facts stand out in the matter of this growth—(1) it has not been uniform in all the decades and (2) it has not been uniform all over the State. The increases in the six decades were in order—18·1, 12·1, 4·8, 3·0, 9·7 and 11·8 per cent. The large increase in the first decade following the Famine of 1877-78 is but a confirmation of the fact that the population increases with a spurt after such a calamity as War or Famine. Plague made its first appearance in the Cities in 1898 and took a heavy toll between 1898 and 1901. That explains the comparatively smaller increase between 1891 and 1901, though it was much larger than in any subsequent decade. Plague spread to the Districts in the next decade and kept down the population. Between 1911 and 1921 Influenza devastated the country, so that the increase was the least in that decade. We are fortunately saved in this part of the country from the second of the three natural checks on population, namely, *Famine*, *Flood* and *Pestilence*. The rivers flow in well-defined ravines, and even the unprecedented floods of 1924 did not cause much loss of life. In the last two decades, the country has been

Map 2

(Para 35)

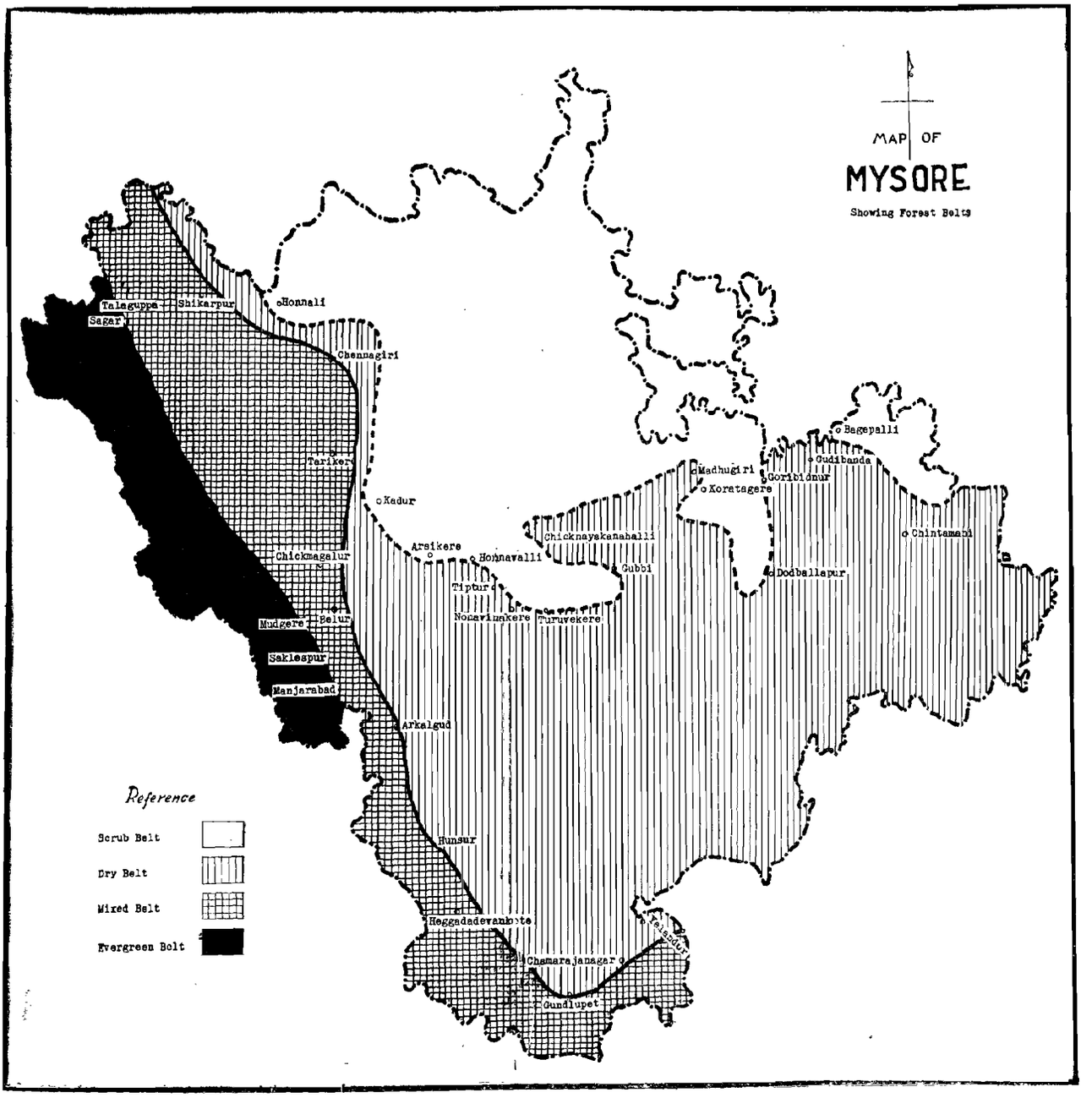


Rainfall by Regions

GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE

Map 3

(Para 35)



Forest Belts

completely free from epidemics and famines, and the population shows increases around 10 per cent, or one per cent per annum. In the last decade, the population has increased from 65·57 lakhs to 73·29 lakhs or by 11·8 per cent, while for India as a whole, the increase is 15 per cent. The Provinces and States where the population has increased at a lesser rate than in Mysore are Madras (11·6), Oudh (10·4), Central Provinces (11·3), Berar (4·6), Orissa (8·8), Baluchistan (8·2), Coorg (3·3), Kashmir (10·3), the Madras States (10·0), some Agencies and Tribal areas in the North-West Province (5·3), the Punjab Hill States (10·5), Sikkim (10·9), and the Rampur and the Benares States in the United Provinces (8·3). In all other Provinces and States the increase is more than in Mysore. It is 44·1 per cent in the Delhi Province and more than 20 per cent in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, and Bengal. Travancore and Cochin show increases of 19·1 and 18·1 per cent, respectively. On the whole, the problem in Mysore, as in India in general, is therefore one of a rapidly growing population rather than of a stationary or diminishing population, unlike the West and among the White races (Table 3).

35. But there are certain areas in the State where the population is stationary or declining. Map 2 shows the regions (1) of heavy rainfall, *i.e.*, above 100 inches, between 60 and 100 inches, and between 35 and 60 inches per annum, (2) of an average rainfall, *i.e.*, between 25 and 35 inches and (3) of scanty rainfall, below 25 inches. The region of rainfall above 60 inches which is confined to the extreme west of the State has been treated in this Census as the Malnad; the region between 35 and 60 inches as the Semi-malnad and the rest of the State as the Maidan. The Western Districts—Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan—have been divided into these three parts and each part is considered separately. The remaining Districts are entirely Maidan. Map 3 shows the division of the forests into ever-green, mixed, dry and scrub. It will be noticed that the ever-green practically corresponds with the Malnad, the mixed with the Semi-malnad, the dry deciduous with the region of average rainfall, and the scrub with the region of scanty rainfall. Map 4 shows the regions (1) of average density, *i.e.*, between 200 and 300 per square mile, (2) below average, and (3) above average. The density is below the average in the Malnad, the Semi-malnad and generally in the region of scanty rainfall and scrub jungle. Broadly speaking, the south-eastern half of the State contains a density, average or above the average, and the north-western less than the average. Map 5 shows the regions where the population has declined, where it has remained almost stationary, and where it shows rapid increase. It has declined in the Malnad, remained stationary in the Semi-malnad, and more than doubled itself in the centre of the State from North to South and in a portion in the East.

36. In the Malnad Taluks, namely, Manjarabad, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Mudigere, Nagar, Sagar and Tirthahalli, the population has declined from 3·04 lakhs in 1881 to 3·02 lakhs in 1941 and is continuing to decline in four out of the eight taluks, namely, Manjarabad, Narasimharajapura, Mudigere and Nagar. There would have been no increase in Sagar Taluk but for the congregation of about 6,000 persons at Jog and Madenur in connection with the New Hydro-electric Scheme, and the large increase in Sagar Town. In the Semi-malnad Taluks—Belur, Alur, Chikmagalur, Sorab, Shikarpur, Shimoga and Kumsi—the population may be said to be almost stationary, as it has increased from 3·94 lakhs to 4·02 lakhs or by only 2 per cent in 60 years, whereas the population of the State as a whole, has increased by 75 per cent in the same period. If we consider the urban and rural populations separately, we see that the decline has been entirely in the rural population, the urban population having increased from 11,850 to 26,200 in the Malnad Taluks and from 36,200 to 82,600 in the Semi-malnad Taluks, or having more than doubled itself. Particularly noticeable is the fall in Alur, Sorab and Shikarpur. These three Taluks alone account for a decrease of over 25,000 persons between 1881 and 1941. In Belur and Kumsi, the population in 1931 was slightly more than in 1881 but it has again shown a downward tendency in 1941. The other Semi-malnad Taluks—Chikmagalur and Shimoga—show some improvement but it is deceptive. Much more than the general increase in those taluks is entirely contributed by the Bhadravati and Shimoga Towns and Chikmagalur Town, respectively and the population in the rural parts of these Taluks also has really declined. It may therefore be truly said that the rural population both in the Malnad and in the Semi-malnad Taluks has considerably declined and is continuing to decline (Table 4).

37. The Maidan Taluks of these three districts are Channagiri and Honnali in the Shimoga District; Kadur and Tarikere in the Kadur District; and Hassan, Arsikere, Holenarsipur, Arkalgud and Channarayapatna in the Hassan District. The contrast in the variation of population between Malnad and Maidan is striking. The population of all the Maidan Taluks has invariably increased. Channagiri and Honnali suffered a severe set-back by the Influenza epidemic between 1911-1921, but for which the growth in their populations would have been as great as in the others. The small increases in Arkalgud and Tarikere are due to their containing Semi-malnad tracts. In the Maidan taluks, rural and urban populations alike show considerable increases, a noticeable increase having occurred in the case of the Arsikere Taluk, where the population has more than doubled itself.

Regions of decline

38. Excessive rainfall, the unhealthiness of the climate, the prevalence of Malaria, the inadequacy of

communications, the encroachment of the jungle, the severity with which forest and game laws are being administered, the scarcity of labour, the growing indebtedness of the agriculturists and the cupidity of the money-lender—these are some of the important reasons adduced for the decline of the population in the Malnad. But the natural disadvantages have existed for a long time past without producing the same result. The hills and forests, the excessive rainfall, the inaccessibility of some regions and even the unhealthiness and the Malaria did not prevent the rise of a flourishing kingdom first at Keladi and then at Ikkeri and finally at Bednur. Nagar, which has a population of just over a thousand now, had at one time a population of more than one lakh and so became entitled to that proud appellation, *Nagar*. Sivappa Naik is reported to have kept a standing army of 40 to 50 thousand there.

39. The decline of the Malnad really began in the year 1763 when it became a conquered country and the battle field of the contending armies of Tippu and Haidar on the one hand, and the English and the Mahrattas on the other. With the extinction of the Malnad Kingdoms of Aigur and Bednur, the centre of gravity was shifted to Mysore.

40. These Kingdoms were also much amputated by the treaties of Mysore in 1792 and 1799. They first comprised not only the region above the Western Ghats, as they now do, but the whole of the country between the Ghats and the sea-coast from Goa to Cannanore. Politically and economically, the people of Canara and of the Malnad were one, as some of them are, socially and culturally, even to-day. They had a long sea-board and a merchant navy and carried on an extensive trade in the long-famed Indian spices. The Queen of Gersoppa was otherwise known as the "Pepper Queen" and was the mistress of the country of the pepper-wine both in Canara and above the Ghats. The treaties reduced the Malnad to an inland and land-locked country with no outlet to the sea and divided the people into two camps with conflicting political and economic interests.

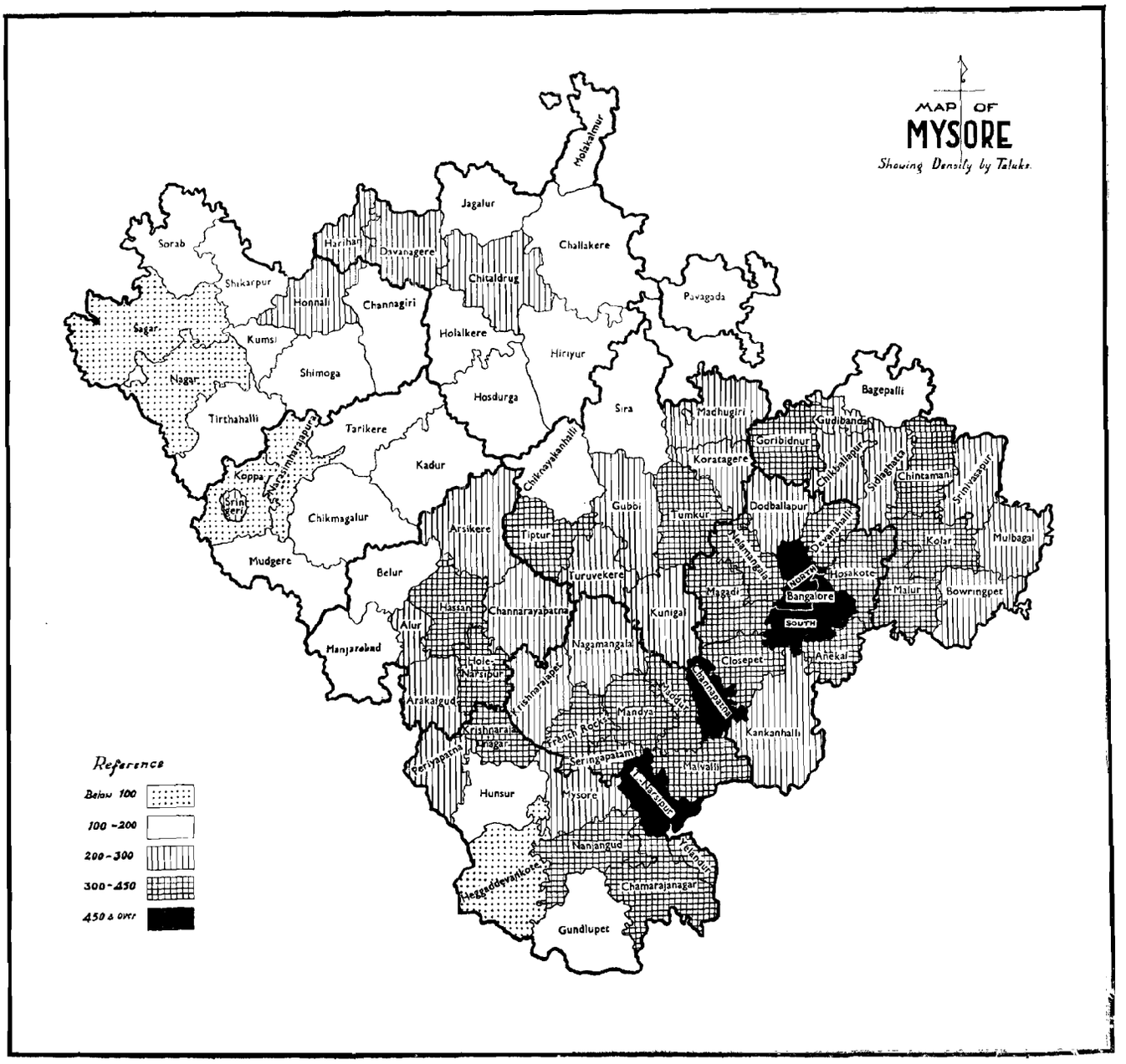
41. That part of the country which was added on to the Mysore dominions by Haidar Ali Khan in 1762 and 1763 had no settled Government from 1762 to 1799 as he and his son were much pre-occupied with their wars. There were also revolts here in the beginning of the 19th century which led to the English taking over the Administration from 1831 to 1881. The Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts suffered most from these wars and insurrections. When the population dwindled as a result of these wars and rebellions, it found itself unequal to the task of fighting nature. Nature won, forests encroaching upon villages and towns. Malaria and the wild beasts began to take their toll and the famine of 1877-1878 added to the difficulties. These are the fundamental causes of the decline. The economic causes will be discussed later on (Paras 152 and 153).

42. The expansion of irrigation in some areas has also caused fluctuations in the rate of growth. Some villages in Seringapatam, French-Rocks, Maddur and Mandya Taluks in the Irwin Canal area, though in the Maidan, show a decrease in population between 1931 and 1941, a large percentage of the villages under new irrigation in Seringapatam and French-Rocks Taluks being involved (Map 6). Such a decline is noticeable in some villages commanded by other canals also in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, in Malvalli, T.-Narasipur, Seringapatam, Krishnarajpet and Krishnarajanagar Taluks—the population in these villages having declined from 23,111 in 1931 to 19,887 in 1941 (Table 5). Other large irrigation works in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts have also affected the populations of villages commanded by them. In the Shimoga District, more than a third of the number of villages under Sulekere tank are uninhabited, and nearly half the number of villages under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel and one-fifth under the Anjanapur Division show a decrease in population. In the Tumkur District, 6 out of 14 villages under Borankanive tank show a decrease in population; and in the Chitaldrug District, 9 out of 37 under the Marikanive Reservoir show decreases. Generally speaking, nearly a third of the number of villages under large irrigation works show this decrease. (Table 6). But taking all the villages under the irrigation works together, the rate of increase in the population is more than the average for the State, leading to the conclusion that the expansion of irrigation may no doubt affect the health and result in the decrease of population in some villages; but on the whole, the population tends to increase, as the result of improved facilities for agriculture. The list of villages where population has declined mainly as the result of the expansion of irrigation is given in Table 7.

43. The rise of an industrial centre also reduces the agricultural population in the neighbourhood, as instanced by the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works and the villages round about. Out of 57 inhabited villages within a radius of five miles from Bhadravati, in 35 villages the population has declined between 1921 and 1941; and in the other 22 villages, it has increased only slightly. Taking all the villages together, the population has decreased from 10,250 to 9,600. The population of Bhadravati town and village, on the other hand, is increasing in geometrical progression, from 4,500 in 1921 to 9,100 in 1931 and to

Map 4

(Para 35)

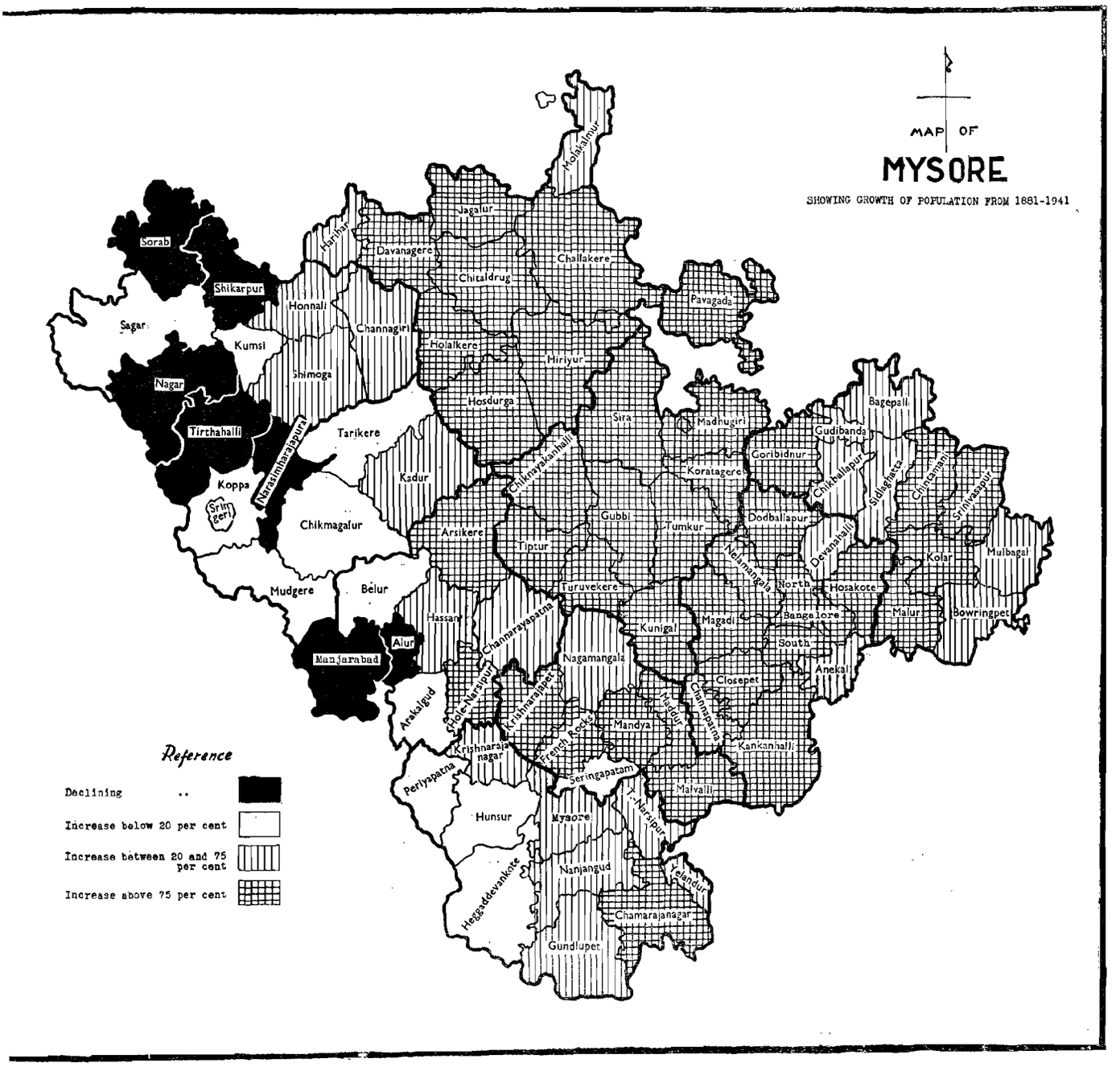


Density by Taluks

GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE

Map 5

(Para 35)



Growth of Population since 1881

20,700 in 1941. Some of these villages may be said to be in the Semi-malnad tract; and the general causes, such as the prevalence of Malaria responsible for the decrease, may be operating in this area also. But the most important causes of the decrease in the villages and the increase in the industrial centre seem to be (1) that the villager finds industrial wages more remunerative than agriculture and is, therefore, abandoning his village to work at Bhadravati and (2) that the industry is attracting immigrants from other areas farther afield. (Table 8).

Vital Statistics

44. The growth of population is made up of the excess of Births over Deaths and the excess of Immigration over Emigration. The Indian birth-rate has been in the neighbourhood of 35 per thousand of population and is far higher than the birth-rate in England and Wales or indeed than that of any country in Western Europe and shows no sign of declining. The English rate has been dropping steadily until it was 15 in 1935 against 35 in 1871. The general Indian death-rate at its lowest is about double the English rate and was 25.5 against 12 in England in 1935. The natural increase of population is thus 10 per mille in India against 3 per mille in England. In Mysore the birth-rate in 1940 was 19·6 and the death-rate 13.9 giving a natural increase of 6 per mille. (Table 9.) The reporting of Births and Deaths is still unsatisfactory in many rural and urban areas as will be apparent from the fact that whereas the excess of births over deaths during the last decade according to the returns of Vital Statistics was only 3·18 lakhs, the actual increase in population has been nearly 7.72 lakhs. Making allowances for the excess of immigration over emigration which was 2·19 lakhs in 1931, and which could not have been more than 2.6 lakhs in 1941, the increase in the natural population is still nearly 40 per cent more than the figure yielded by Vital Statistics. It has been estimated that in the Registration of Births and Deaths in India, the deficiency is about 40 per cent in the case of births and about 25 per cent in the case of deaths. The same may perhaps be safely assumed for Mysore also. But whatever the general level of accuracy, as it is the same kind of agency that is working both in the Malnad and the Maidan, the rates in the two areas furnish valuable data for comparison.

45. The most important cause of the decline of population is disease; and the incidence of all diseases except small-pox and consumption is higher in the Malnad than in the Maidan. The birth-rate is calculated on the number of live-births, and the death-rate on the number of deaths from all causes, per mille of population. The rate of still-births is a percentage on the live-births. The Infant Mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live-births. The maternal mortality rate is the number of deaths of mothers, at or during the thirty days of labour, for every 1,000 infants born, including still-births. And specific death rates are the number of deaths under each cause for one hundred thousand of the population. Surprisingly enough, the birth-rate in the Malnad (19.8) in 1940 is slightly more than in the Maidan (18.0); but as the infant mortality rate is much more (152.5 against 97.8), the survival rate is lower. The morbidity rate in the Malnad (1,561) is more than twice as much as in the Maidan (668). The general death rate is nearly double (21 against 11.7). The situation is aggravated by the high percentage not only of infant mortality which is 50 per cent more than in the Maidan (152.5 against 97.8) but by maternal mortality which is nearly three times as much (31.5 against 10.8) (Table 10). The total number of deaths (17,632) in the Malnad in 1940 was much more than the total number of births (16,408). It is no wonder therefore that the population in the Malnad is declining year after year.

46. The one disease that is responsible for the largest number of deaths, whether in the Malnad or in the Maidan, is Malaria (Table 11). It accounted for more than 34,000 deaths out of a total of 96,000 deaths in the year 1940; 9,000 of the deaths from Malaria occurred in the Malnad alone, and more than half the number of deaths in the Malnad were due to Malaria. Besides the Malnad and Semi-malnad areas, which are extremely malarial, the disease is not only on the increase in the areas brought newly under irrigation, but is spreading to other centres which were hitherto free, though no appreciable change has taken place in the natural conditions; as for example, in Kunigal, Sidlaghatta and Dodballapur Towns, showing that even the healthy districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore are being affected. Methods for controlling the disease are being studied in the three study stations at Nagenhalli, Mudigere and Hiriyur and suitable measures have been undertaken for some years now, the cost of such measures in 1940 alone in Bangalore City, Mysore City, Dodballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chikmagalur, Sakrepatna, Belur, Bhadravati, Shimoga, Mandya, Hiriyur, Nagenhalli, Mudigere, Thippagondanahalli, Jog, Shimshapur, Sivasamudram, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and in the Irwin Canal Area being more than Rs. 2,35,000. Besides oiling with malariol, spraying Paris-green mixture, stocking wells and ponds with Gambusia fish, killing adult mosquitoes by spraying Pyrethrum extracts, adopting permanent engineering methods such as grading and canalisation, cement concreting the sides of the channels, flushing, intermittent irrigation, draining marshes and stagnant pools of water and sub-soil water, filling in pits, cleaning and cutting the margin of drains, clearing vegetation and weeds in tanks and channels—experiments are being tried by planting shade trees along water courses and providing the channels with herbal vegetation to prevent the breeding of the carrying species of the mosquito. It

has also been practically established that keeping wet cultivation at least two furlongs away from the inhabited site goes a long way to mitigate Malaria. On the curative side, quinine tablets are being distributed freely and Special Malaria Relief Dispensaries have been opened in the affected areas. But the toll taken by the disease is still heavy. The Malaria map for 1940 (Map 7) shows that both the Malnad and Semi-malnad are badly affected.

47. The State is spending a considerable sum of money on the improvement of Public Health,—the amount spent in 1940 being no less than. (1) Rs. 39·93 lakhs in the Department of Public Health alone on Administration, Water Supply, Drainage, Sanitary Fittings, Town-planning, Malaria control, Sanitation at fairs, festivals and shandies ; (2) Rs. 22·85 lakhs in the Department of Medicine on the curative side on Hospitals and Dispensaries ; and (3) Rs. ·52 lakh on Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries ; or a total sum of Rs. 63·30 lakhs on a population of 73.29 lakhs, working out to nearly 14 annas per head. The average area served by each hospital or dispensary in the State in 1935 was 94 square miles, the average population served 20,653 and the expenditure on medical relief *per capita* Re. 0-4-6,—which compare favourably with Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and Bihar or Hyderabad (Table 12). Viewed against the background of the development of medical relief and sanitation in British India, the position in Mysore is a matter for satisfaction. There were 28 Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1881. The number increased to 95 in 1891, 130 in 1901, 134 in 1911, 196 in 1921 and 274 in 1931. The number now stands at 349. Apart from the major and special institutions located in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, there are a General Hospital, a Maternity Hospital and an Epidemic Diseases Hospital in Kolar Gold Fields, and there are District Hospitals in all District Headquarter Towns with a Female Dispensary and Maternity Hospital attached to each. There are also 223 Local Fund Dispensaries in the interior, 37 Maternity Hospitals and Female Dispensaries, 25 Malnad Improvement Dispensaries and 25 Subsidised Rural Medical Practitioners. A campaign against the scourge of Venereal Diseases has been initiated by the Government. A scheme for the medical inspection of school children has been working for the past ten years. Maternity and Child Welfare work has been organised on modern scientific lines in collaboration with the Indian Red Cross Society. Birth-control clinics have been started for the improvement of the health of women. There are 39 Maternity Homes and 33 Child Welfare Centres in the State, and several Midwives have been stationed in places which have no Hospitals or Maternity Homes. Special Itinerant Dispensaries—3 in the Malnad and some in the Mysore and Mandya Districts—have been established for giving relief to the Malnad and the highly malarial tracts in the Maidan. The expenditure on Medical services in 1940 was Rs. 22·85 lakhs against Rs. 14.73 in 1931 and Rs. 10.10 in 1921 (Table 13).

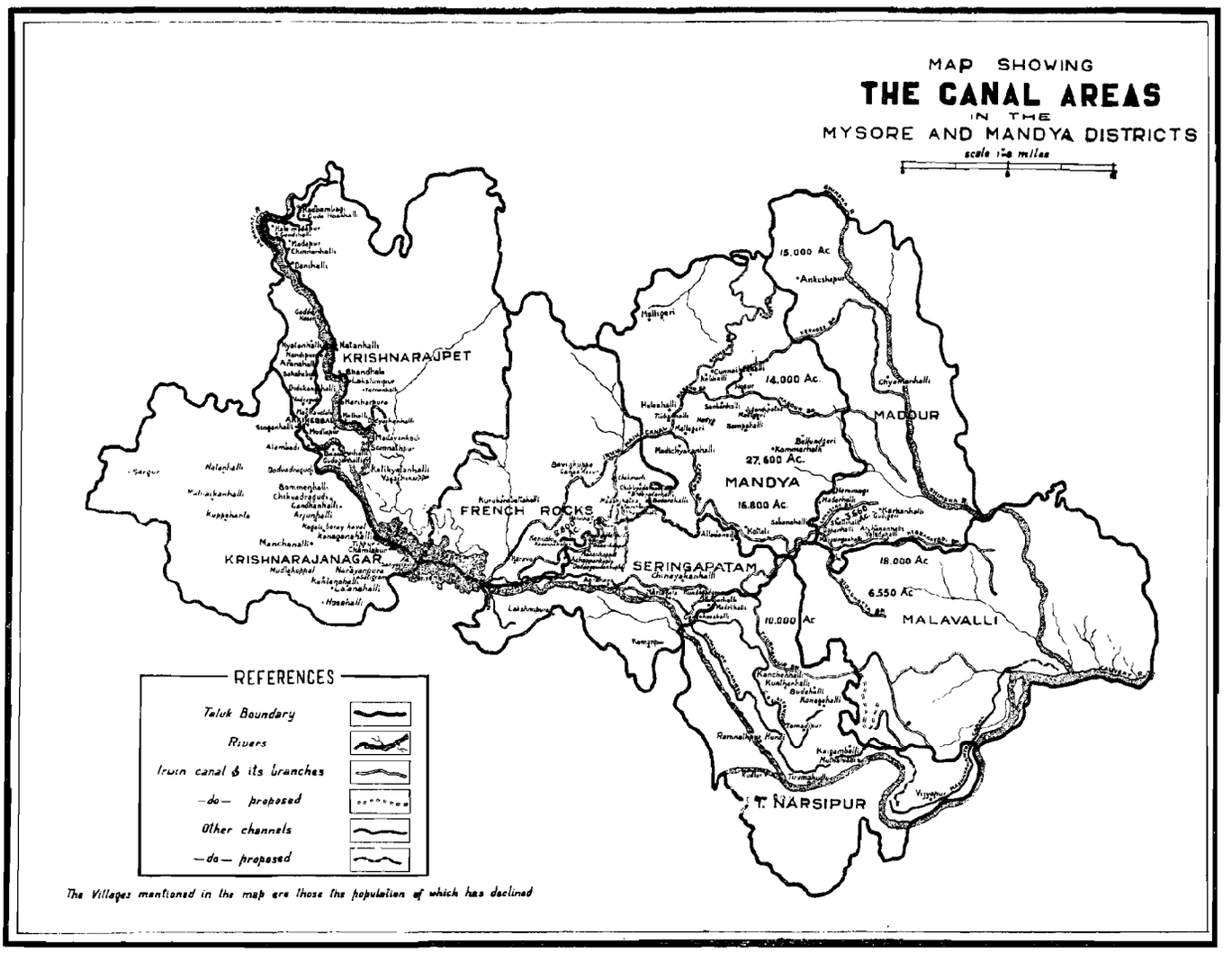
48. Still, the morbidity rates for all the Malnad Taluks, except Sorab, exceed 1,000 and what is more alarming, the rate has increased as compared with the year 1937. During the year 1940, 4 per cent of the deaths were due to epidemic diseases, 35·5 per cent to Malaria, 5·6 per cent to Typhoid, 11·3 per cent to other fevers, 8·7 per cent to Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 5·2 per cent to Respiratory Diseases, 4·4 per cent to Consumption and the rest to other causes. The mortality under Malaria has been increasing from year to year, deaths from Malaria for one lakh of population in 1940 being 492 against 369 in 1935 (Table 14). It accounted for 20·5 per cent of the morbidity and 35.3 per cent of the mortality in 1939 against 20·2 per cent and 31·7 per cent, respectively, in 1938. In the Malnad, the morbidity rate, the death rate, the still-birth rate, the infant-mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate are all higher as compared with that in the Maidan (Table 10). Malaria, Typhoid, other fevers, Dysentery and Diarrhoea and Respiratory Diseases are all much more prevalent in the Malnad than in the Maidan, the only exception being in the case of Consumption which is more prevalent in the Maidan than in the Malnad (Table 15). Another significant fact is that whereas Malaria decreased or was stationary in the Malnad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga, it increased in all the Maidan Districts without exception and both in rural and urban areas (Table 11). Typhoid is more prevalent in Rural than in Urban areas and the specific death rate has been on the increase. Dysentery and Diarrhoea are more prevalent in Cities than in other urban and rural areas. Respiratory Diseases are also more heavy in City areas and slightly greater in the Malnad than in the Maidan. Consumption, too, is highest in City areas and is more prevalent in the Maidan than in the Malnad. Maternal mortality rates are highest in the Malnad Districts of Hassan (15·4), Kadur (32·1) and Shimoga (32·9) and the rate is three times as much in the Malnad as in the Maidan (Table 16).

Regions of increase

49. At the other end of the scale come the Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts. The populations of both the districts are more than double of what they were in 1881, and the growth is uniform all over, as all the taluks show this doubling, except Pavagada in the Tumkur District and Molakalmuru and Harihar in the Chitaldrug District. The famine of 1877-1878 did great havoc in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, so much so, the population of Tumkur was less than that of Kolar in 1881 and the population of Chitaldrug less than that of Hassan. But Tumkur overtook Kolar as early as 1891 and has kept its superiority ever since, and Chitaldrug overtook Hassan in 1931. Some taluks of Bangalore and Mandya Districts—namely, Magadi, Closepet, Channapatna and

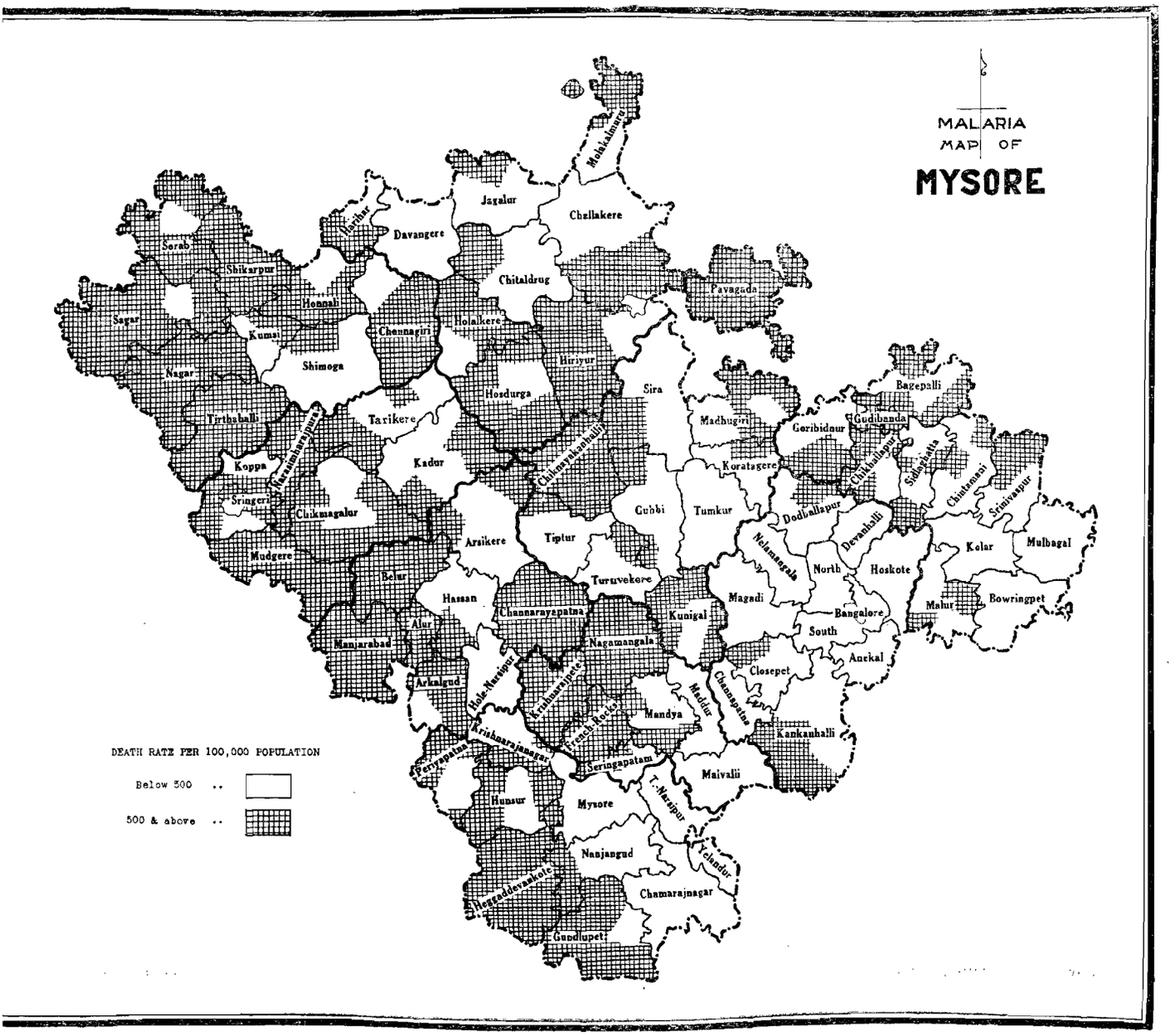
Map 6

(Para 42)


MAP SHOWING
THE CANAL AREAS
IN THE
MYSORE AND MANDYA DISTRICTS
scale 16 miles
KRISHNARAJPET
KRISHNARAJANAGAR
FRENCH ROCKS
SERINGAPATAM
MANDYA
MADDUR
MALAVALLI
T. NARSIPUR
15,000 Ac
14,000 Ac.
27,600 Ac.
16,800 Ac.
18,000 Ac
6,550 Ac
10,000 Ac
REFERENCES
Taluk Boundary
Rivers
Irwin canal & its branches
—do— proposed
Other channels
—do— proposed
The Villages mentioned in the map are those the population of which has declined

Map 7

(Para 46)


MALARIA
MAP OF
MYSORE
Mahkalidurga
Jagalur
Chitaldrug
Davangere
Harihar
Sorab
Shikarpur
Honnali
Sagar
Kumsi
Shimoga
Nagar
Tirthahalli
Chennagiri
Holalkere
Hiriyur
Hosdurga
Tarikere
Kadur
Koppa
Narasimharajapura
Sringeri
Chikmagalur
Mudgere
Belur
Hassan
Alur
Manjarabad
Arkalgud
Arsikere
Tiptur
Turuvekere
Channarayapatna
Nagamangala
Hole-Narsipur
Krishnarajapete
Krishnarajnagar
Periyapatna
Mandya
Maddur
Channapatna
Kankanhalli
Seringapatam
Mysore
Hunsur
T. Narsipur
Malvalli
Nanjangud
Yelandur
Chamarajnagar
Heggadadevankote
Gundlupet
Pavagada
Sira
Madhugiri
Koratagere
Gubbi
Tumkur
Kunigal
Magadi
Ramanagala
Closepet
Bangalore South
Bangalore North
Anekal
Dodballapur
Devanhalli
Chikballapur
Goribidnur
Gudibanda
Bagepalli
Sidlaghatta
Chintamani
Srinivaspur
Kolar
Mulbagal
Hoskote
Malur
Bowringpet
DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
Below 500 ..
500 & above ..

Kankanhalli in the Bangalore District, and Maddur, Mandya and Malvalli in the Mandya District—have similarly doubled their populations. The population of the Bangalore District as a whole, has also very nearly doubled itself in the same period. The Mysore District was all along the most extensive and populous until it was split up into two Districts—Mysore and Mandya—from 1st July 1939. The Kolar District is one of the healthiest and is well served with tanks. The population in all these Maidan Districts is growing fast, the lowest rate of increase between 1881 and 1941, being 47·9 per cent in the Mysore District and the highest 127·3 per cent in the Chitaldrug District (Table 2).

Distribution

50. It is usual to consider how the population is distributed between town and country. All Municipal areas are treated as Towns. According to the Census classification, out of 198 towns in the State, 58 fall in the class containing a population of less than 5,000 each; and out of the remaining fifty,—33 contain between 5,000 and 10,000, 10 between 10,000 and 20,000, 3 between 20,000 and 50,000, none between 50,000 and 100,000, and the four cities contain more than 100,000. It would be more advantageous to classify the towns according to the facilities available in them, rather than merely on the size of the population, though in many cases, facilities may go hand in hand with the size. The cities afford medical relief of a very high order and, except in Kolar Gold Fields, provide for collegiate education. The District Headquarter Towns, and towns with a population of above 10,000, generally have a High School and Civil and Criminal Courts. There are practically no Taluk Headquarter Towns without Middle Schools, Hospitals, Midwives and Veterinary Dispensaries, irrespective of the strength of the population. A Taluk Headquarter Town, though with a population of less than 5,000, is thus in a better position than a town with a larger population, but which is not a Taluk Headquarter, as for example Birur, Bannur and Ramasamudra. But all the other towns with a population exceeding 5,000 are Taluk Headquarters. It is only in the case of those with a population of less than 5,000 that we have to divide them into two classes—Taluk Headquarter Towns and others—the latter having the least urban characteristics and the least urban facilities.

51. In 1881, out of a total population of 4,186,188, the towns contained 573,636 or 13·7 per cent. In 1941, out of a total of 7,329,140, the town population was 1,346,206 or 18·4 per cent. The urban population in industrialised countries like England, U.S.A., Germany, France, Canada and Japan is well over 50 per cent and reached 80 per cent in England more than a decade ago. Whereas the population as a whole has increased by 75·1 per cent, the urban population has increased by 134·2 per cent and the rural by 65·6 per cent. A larger proportion of the population is thus now living in towns, and the urban population to-day is two and one third times of what it was in 1881. The rate of increase in the town is also more than double the rate in the village (Table 17). The distribution of urban and rural populations in the several districts, including the cities is shown in Table 18, from which it will be apparent that the Bangalore District including Bangalore City and the C. and M. Station, as may be expected, has the largest percentage of urban population (34·4) followed by Kolar including Kolar Gold Fields (22·5) and Mysore including Mysore City (22·4) with Shimoga (16·3), Kadur (13·3) and Chitaldrug (11·2) next in order. Hassan (9·6), Mandya (8) and Tumkur (6·5) are the least urbanised.

The Cities

52. This phenomenon again, is not uniform all over the State. Towns with a population of more than one lakh are called Cities for the purpose of the Census. There were only three Cities in 1881—Bangalore City, the Civil and Military Station, and Mysore—with a total population of 216,149. The Kolar Gold Fields City came into prominence in 1891 and the total population of the four Cities in that year was 278,525. Now the four Cities count among them a population of 691,159. In other words, the population has already more than doubled itself (Table 19).

53. Bangalore City and Mysore City were almost level in 1881, and the Civil and Military Station began with a very good start of more than 50 per cent over Mysore or Bangalore. All the three had a set back in the decade 1891 to 1901 on account of the first plague; but the first two more than recouped themselves in 1911. In 1921, Bangalore caught up with the Civil and Military Station, though Mysore was still far behind. Since 1921, the growth of Bangalore and Mysore Cities has been extremely rapid. Bangalore City was ahead of the Civil and Military Station even in 1931, and its population now is 90,000 more than in the neighbouring area. Mysore has now very nearly come up to the level of the Civil and Military Station. Kolar Gold Fields began with a population of less than 25,000 in 1891 and now contains more than a hundred thousand. Taking Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station together, as they ought to be—considering that they are really two parts of the same City, though under different administrations—the population which was 156,000 in 1881 is now more than four lakhs (4·07), making Bangalore the ninth biggest City in India, the only larger Cities being Calcutta (21·09), Bombay (14·88), Madras (7·77), Hyderabad (7·29), Lahore (6·72), Ahmedabad (5·90), Delhi (5·33) and Cawnpore (4·87).

54. Each of our Cities has certain distinguishing features which partly account for the variation in the rate of progress. Kolar Gold Fields City is entirely a creation of the Gold Mining industry and its fortunes

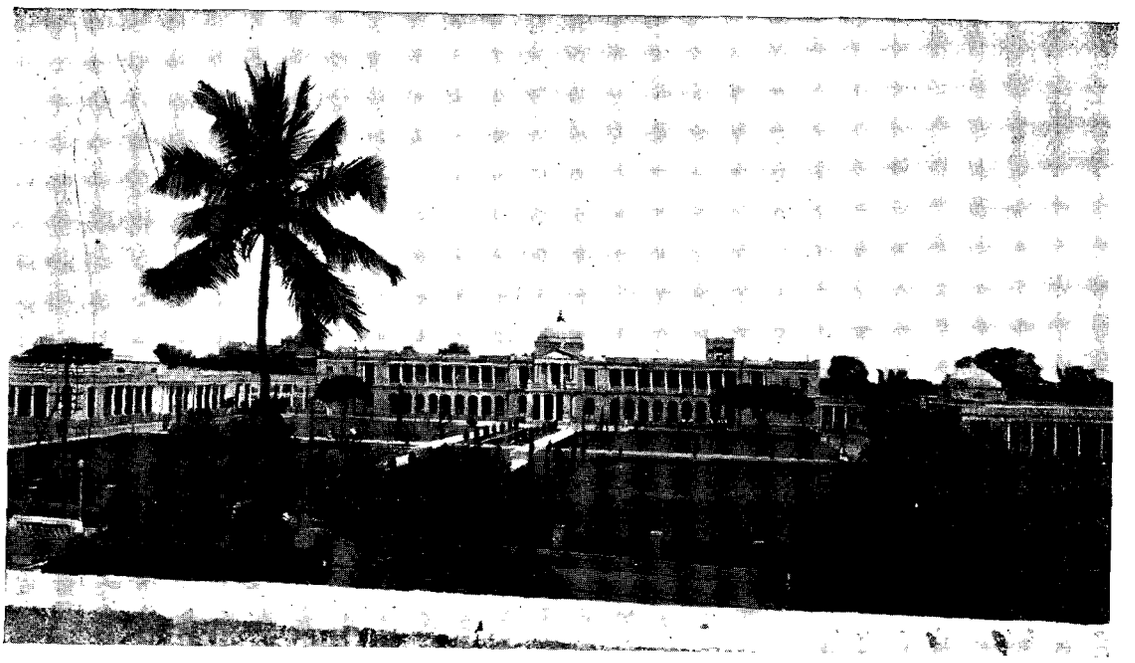
vary with the fortunes of the industry. The Kolar Gold Fields City also comprises three distinct areas, namely, the Mining Area under the charge of the Mining Companies, the Sanitary Board Urban Area comprising, Robertsonpet, Andersonpet and some contiguous villages which have become merged in the urban area, and the Sanitary Board Rural area which comprises 80 villages. About 26,400 may be taken as the rural population included in the population of Kolar Gold Fields City. The slackness in the gold mining business between 1911 and 1931 is reflected in the poor growth of the City's population in the two decades, just as its prosperity has resulted in the phenomenal increase of population in the last decade. The prosperity of the Civil and Military Station is, to some extent, bound up with the strength of the Military population in the area. It was formerly the Headquarters of the Southern Division of the Indian Army but is now only the Headquarters of the Madras District. It is not so industrial as either Bangalore or Mysore, and hence the comparatively slow rate of progress. Bangalore City is leaping from strength to strength and throbs with vitality, because it is the administrative, industrial and commercial centre of the State. Mysore's rapid growth from 1921 is due to its being second only to Bangalore in industrial and commercial importance, and having in addition the advantages of being the residence of His Highness the Maharaja, the seat of the University of Mysore and the Headquarters of the Mysore State Railway.

55. The populations of the four Cities consequently differ in their composition as well. The labour population naturally preponderates in Kolar Gold Fields City which is more a labour settlement than a City, and most of this population is drawn from the Depressed Classes and the Christian community. Out of a total population of nearly 134,000, the Depressed Classes account for 58,000 and the Christians for 24,500. This feature is common to Kolar Gold Fields and the Civil and Military Station though for different reasons. The population of the Civil and Military Station, except in the Bazaar and in Ulsoor and in some villages comprised in the area, consists largely of domestic servants and camp followers, or of persons who cater to the needs of the Military or of the large number of European and Anglo-Indian settlers; and these again belong mostly to the Depressed Classes and Christian communities who number, respectively, 32,500 and 35,000. The Muslims in the Station number another 34,500. These three communities therefore are almost equally represented in this area and total up to 102,000 out of 158,000. The Hindu population preponderates in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore,—207 out of 248 in Bangalore and 118 out of 151 in Mysore. The Depressed Classes in Bangalore number only 21,500 and in Mysore only 15,000, the Christians numbering 9,500 and 5,500, respectively. There is, however, a large element of the Muslim population in both Cities, 30,000 in Bangalore and 26,000 in Mysore—congregations next only to the Civil and Military Station Another remarkable feature in these two Cities is the large number of Brahmins—this caste forming the biggest single caste in either City—48,000 in Bangalore and 30,000 in Mysore. It is well known that the Christians and the Muslims are more urban than the Hindus. It is, perhaps, not so well known what proportions of these communities are concentrated in these four Cities alone. More than 100,000 out of a total of 485,000 Muslims in the State and nearly 75,000 out of a total of 113,000 Christians are found in these Cities. Certain other communities like the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, Parsees, Jews and Buddhists are also largely confined to these Cities. The composition of the populations in the four Cities according to main communities and the percentage of the City population to total population of the communities in the State are clearly exhibited in Table 20.

Amenities in Towns

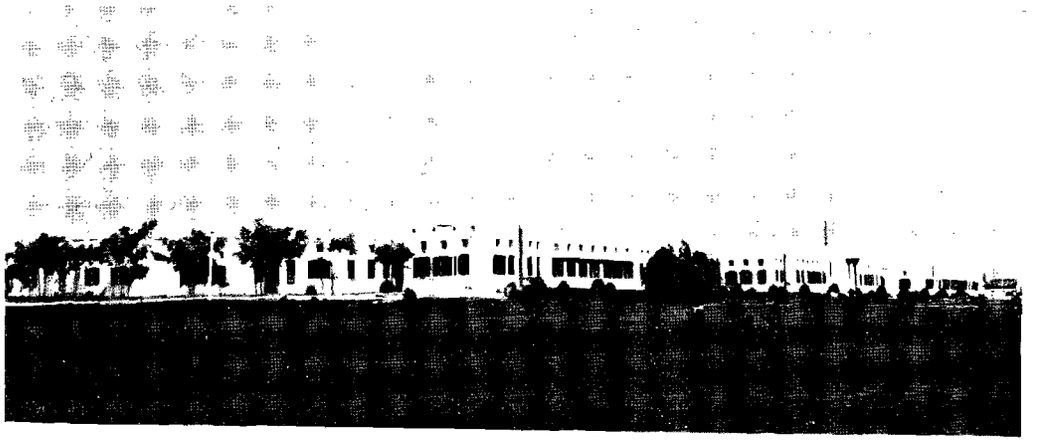
56. This phenomenal growth in the urban population is not confined to the Cities, but has been a continuous and steady process in all the towns, the policy of creating greater amenities in towns pursued during the last decade or two—by improving lighting, water supply and drainage, and by establishing schools and hospitals—being not a little responsible for this. According to the Report for 1935 of the Public Health Commissioner for India, of 163 towns with a population of over 30,000 in India, 51 have no proper water supply; while of 1,131 towns with a population below 30,000 only 149 have protected supply. In Mysore, out of 108 Municipal towns, 46 have a protected water supply and 57 are provided with electric lights. Almost all the Municipal Towns are also provided with a drainage system. More than 12 lakhs of rupees was spent in the last decade on the improvement of towns alone excluding the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore (Table 21).

57. Educational and Medical facilities are also available more in the towns than in the villages. Thus all the University Colleges, except the Intermediate Colleges in Tumkur and Shimoga, and all the Oriental Colleges, except the one at Melkote, are located in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore. Tumkur and Shimoga are District Headquarter Towns and Melkote is a Municipal Town. Fourteen out of the 37 High Schools are found in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore; 7 in the other District Headquarter Towns; 14 in Taluk Headquarter Towns and 2 in other than Taluk Headquarter Towns, *viz.*, Bhadravati and Robertsonpet. Of the 10 High Schools for girls, 4 are in Bangalore, 2 in Mysore and the other 4 in Shimoga, Kolar, Tumkur and Chikmagalur—all District Headquarter Towns. Both the institutions which train students for employment as teachers in Middle Schools, *viz.*, the Training College for men, and the Maharani's College for women are in



VANI VILAS HOSPITAL, BANGALORE

(For women and children)



MENTAL HOSPITAL, BANGALORE

Mysore City. Five out of the 7 institutions which train students for employment in Primary Schools are located in Mysore or Bangalore and the other two are in Shimoga and Tumkur. Similarly, all Commercial Schools, except those at Channapatna, Shimoga, and Robertsonpet, are situated either in Bangalore or Mysore. The other special Schools, like the School for the Deaf and the Blind and the *Sishuvihar* or Nursery School are in Mysore or Bangalore. Thus either for higher education or special instruction, students have to go to Mysore or Bangalore or other towns, mostly District Headquarter Towns. Similarly, more than two-thirds of the total number of Kannada Middle Schools are located in Municipal Towns and all the Urdu Middle Schools for boys, except half-a-dozen, and all the Middle Schools for girls, both Urdu and Kannada, are found in towns alone. It is only about 130 Kannada and 14 Urdu Middle Schools for boys that are found in rural parts. Upper Primary Schools for girls, both Kannada and Urdu, are also found only in towns, except for half a dozen Kannada Schools. The rural parts with very few exceptions have thus only Lower Primary Schools. The majority of separate schools for girls are also in towns. The cities and important towns are, no doubt, bound to contain in all countries the more important educational institutions. The majority of Middle Schools will also continue to be in towns, as they serve not only the towns in which they are situated, but also in some cases, the rural areas in the neighbourhood. The fact, however, remains that there are greater educational facilities in the towns than in the villages.

58. Similarly, all the major and special Medical institutions are located either in the three Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields or in the seven other District Headquarter Towns. Out of 349 Medical institutions of all kinds, 168 are rural and 181 urban, of which 23 are in Bangalore City, 18 in Mysore City and four in Kolar Gold Fields, making up a total of 45 for the three Cities alone. In 1940, out of 3,388 beds for in-patients, 2,229, or nearly two-thirds were in the three Cities. Seventy out of 377 Midwives, 56 out of 176 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries, 18 out of 52 Maternity Homes, and 270 out of 386 Nurses were in the three Cities alone.

59. All the Districts—not excepting the Malnad—share in this growth, and the District Headquarter Towns, particularly of all the Malnad Districts, have more than doubled their populations. There are only three towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000—Davangere, Shimoga and Tumkur—and 10 with a population between 10,000 and 20,000. Seven out of these 13 towns are District Headquarters. Mandya, the new District Headquarter Town owes its growth directly to the Krishnarajasagara and the sugarcane cultivation thereunder, and Davangere is the most important industrial and trading centre next to the Cities (Table 22).

60. Among Taluk Headquarter Towns, even Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli, which are situated in the very heart of the Malnad show phenomenal increases. The most noteworthy, however, are Arsikere (928 to 7,051) an important railway junction and trading centre; Tiptur (2,169 to 7,513) another important trading centre, and Bowringpet (1,302 to 7,515), the gate-way to the Kolar Gold Fields (Table 23). On the other hand, Seringapatam Town is the only Taluk Headquarter whose population has declined considerably as compared to 1881. This is due as much to the growing importance of Mysore City close by, as to the general unhealthiness engendered by vacant sites and houses and rank vegetation and the breeding of the malaria carrier species of mosquitoes on the rocky bed of the river.

61. Among places other than Taluk Headquarters, particular mention should be made of Bhadravati (2,334 to 19,585) where three important industries, the Iron Works, the Cement Factory and the Paper Mills are located. There are several other towns whose populations are more than double of what they were in 1881. There are altogether 36 places with a population between 5,000 and 10,000; three of these are rural areas, namely (1) Jog where there is a big labour camp in connection with the Hydro-electric Scheme, (2) Turuvanur and (3) Doddasiddavvanahalli villages in the Chitaldrug District. Of the remaining 33, only three—Bannur, Ramasamudra and Birur—are not Taluk Headquarters. The other 30 are Taluk Headquarters. Of the 58 towns with a population of less than 5,000, Taluk Headquarters number 37 and others 21 (Tables 23 and 24).

62. 57·4 per cent of the urban population is found in the four Cities and the three big towns. The 58 towns in the last class contain only 14·4 per cent of the urban population. 44·7 per cent of the rural population, on the other hand, lives in small villages with a population of less than 500. The urban population has thus a tendency to congregate in large towns, whereas the rural population shows a preference to small villages. The proportion of the rural population living in such small villages is the largest in the Hassan and Kolar Districts followed in order by the Shimoga, Kadur, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. A large portion of the rural population in the Mysore, Chitaldrug and Mandya Districts, however, lives in big villages with a population between 500 and 2,000.

Density

63. There is another way of looking at this question of distribution. We may study the degree of density per square mile in different parts of the State. The nature of the country—whether hilly and wooded, or plain and open—the climate, the rainfall, the fertility and the nature of the soil, the facilities for natural or artificial irrigation, the situation of the country—inland or with a sea-board—the means of communication, industrialisation and urbanisation, all play

their individual part in the adjustment of population to its environment. The initial density itself has a bearing on its future growth or decline. Under certain circumstances, the sparsity of the population may itself be the cause of making it thinner. In certain other circumstances, the sparsity may open up vast possibilities for expansion. Some natural features of this environment are unchangeable, but man can change the others. An inland country may acquire a corridor to the sea; man may alter the face of the country and influence even the rainfall and the fertility of the soil by indiscriminate destruction of forests on the one hand, or by afforestation and prevention of erosion on the other; he may make the same land yield more by the application of artificial manures and improved methods of cultivation. He may alter his environment by the construction of large irrigation works, by improving the means of communication and means of transport, by planned immigration, by developing industries and commerce and by improving public health and living conditions generally.

64. There are great variations in density in different parts of the State ranging from 18,813 in Bangalore City and 514 in Channapatna Taluk to 62 in Hosanagar Taluk. The Malnad and Semi-malnad Taluks contain 20 per cent of the area of the State but only 9·6 of its population. In other words, a fifth of the area contains less than a tenth of the population. The population obviously is much less than the average for the State, the rural average in the Malnad being 83 and in the Semi-malnad 119 against 228 in the Maidan. This is bound to be so, as a large extent in the Malnad is uncultivable. Nearly a fourth of the entire uncultivable extent of the State is in the Malnad. In the purely Malnad Taluks, the cultivable area is only just a little over one-fourth of the entire area. The rest is uncultivable consisting of hills and forests. The position is better in the Semi-malnad but the uncultivable extent is still much more than the cultivable extent. The districts of Kadur and Shimoga which contain the largest proportion of uncultivable land are naturally the most sparsely populated, the density being 112 and 114, respectively. In the Maidan Taluks, of the same two districts, the cultivable extent is more than the uncultivable. It can naturally support a larger population; and a larger population, in its turn, actually cultivates a larger proportion of the cultivable land. The cultivated extent is just a little less than 50 per cent of the cultivable in the Malnad; it is 57·8 in the Semi-malnad and 74·5 in the Maidan. It is remarkable how the cultivated area is more or less proportionate to the population in all the three areas though the density per square mile, including as it does, cultivable and uncultivable, may vary greatly. In the Malnad, the rural population is 2·8 lakhs and the cultivated extent is 2·9 lakhs acres. In the Semi-malnad, the figures are 3·1 lakhs persons and 3·7 lakhs acres; and in the Maidan they are 53·93 lakhs persons and 57·22 lakhs acres. It is the Semi-malnad that appears to be best off in the matter of acre per man (Table 25).

65. The Chitaldrug District, though its population has more than doubled during the last 60 years, comes only just a little above Semi-malnad in the degree of density (155), as it is in the region of scanty rainfall. Hassan (209) and Tumkur (218) Districts are a little more densely populated, as a major portion of the Hassan District is Maidan and contains a large irrigated area, and as the Tumkur District is entirely Maidan and is one of the healthiest. The other four Districts —Mandya (302), Bangalore (302), Kolar (236) and Mysore (222) are the most densely populated as they are nature's favourites,—with good soils, an adequate rainfall, a good system of irrigation, and subsidiary occupations like sericulture and spinning for the rural population, and are well served by Railways and Electric Power, and as they also contain the big industrial and commercial centres (Table 25).

66. The average density per square mile is between 200 and 300, and 28·4 per cent of the area of the State with this density contains 28·6 of the population. Heggaddevankote (86), Koppa and Narasimharajapura (78), Sagar (82) and Nagar (62) Taluks constitute the area with a density below 100, and account for 9 per cent of the area and 2·9 per cent of the population of the State. Parts of the three Malnad Districts—Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga—and of the two sparsely populated Districts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur with a scanty rainfall account for another 18·2 per cent of the area and 9·4 per cent of the population with a mean density of between 100 and 150. Parts of the same Districts together with Hunsur (183) and Gundlupet (164) in the Mysore District, containing forest areas and Bagepalli (170) in the Kolar District with a scanty rainfall contain another 20·1 per cent of the area with 14·2 per cent of the population, with a mean density of between 150 and 200. It is only the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts that contain some Taluks whose mean density is above the average. It is between 300 and 450 in 21·3 per cent of the area with 29·9 per cent of the population, and it is between 450 and 600 only in the Bangalore (463), Channapatna (514) and T-Narsipur (508) Taluks and accounts for 2·8 per cent of the area and 5·6 per cent of the population. In no taluk is the density between 600 and 750. It is only the four Cities that have a density of more than 750 per square mile (Table 26). These regions of varying density are marked in Map 4.

Composition: Birthplace

67. The population of the State is composed, of course, of the natural or indigenous population and the immigrant population. The fact of immigration is inferred first from the birthplace of persons, all those born outside but found in Mysore being considered immigrants. This is admittedly an unsatisfactory

criterion, especially along the frontiers, as a person found in Mysore, even of Mysore parentage, may be considered an immigrant, if he was born just across the border. It would therefore be more correct to consider the population in two categories according to place of birth, and call them "Mysore-born" and "Others" rather than "Indigenous" and "Immigrant". The Mysore-born population in 1941 is 69·29 lakhs out of 73·29 or 94·5 per cent. There are thus now four lakhs of persons born outside the State, while the corresponding number was 340,000 in 1931. Their percentage to the total population is now 5·5 against 5·3 in 1931.

68. Of these, those born outside India number 4,400. Compared with 1931, there is an increase in the number of persons born in Asiatic countries beyond India, in Continental Europe and in Africa, America and Australasia ; and a decrease in those born in the United Kingdom. More than three-quarters of the British-born and more than half of the others are found in the Civil and Military Station alone, among its Military and Anglo-Indian population and the large body of pensioners and their families. The other Cities contain a large majority of the balance. Outside the Cities, it is only the Kadur and Shimoga Districts in the West and Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and Kolar Districts in the East that contain the foreign-born element in considerable numbers. The plantations in the Kadur District and the Industrial works at Bhadravati and Jog in the Shimoga District account for most of these persons in the West. The Christian Missionaries and those engaged in industries and trade constitute this population in the Eastern Districts. The large increase in those born in Africa and in Asiatic countries beyond India is noteworthy. The first is probably due to Mysoreans or other Indians born in Africa having been forced to return to India and settle down in Mysore, due to discrimination against the Indian in Africa. The second is, in some measure, due to Burma being considered as part of India in 1931, but as outside India in 1941. The anti-Indian measures adopted in Burma may have also forced many Burma-born Indians to return to their home-land and settle in Mysore (Table 27).

69. Of those born in India, the great majority come from the Provinces adjoining Mysore—3·42 lakhs from the Madras Presidency, ·31 lakh from Bombay and 3,600 persons from Coorg. In other words, these three Provinces account for 3·77 lakhs out of a total of 4 lakhs. There is a large interchange of Mysore-born and Madras, Bombay, or Coorg-born along the frontiers, where inter-marriages take place regardless of political boundaries. Nearly half the Bombay-born population of the State is thus found in the Shimoga District which is bounded, both on the North and on the West, by the Bombay Presidency; and another 10,600 in the Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts which are close to the Bombay Presidency ; Mysore City, Mysore District and the Hassan District contain the largest number of Coorg-born ; and the Madras-born population is found in considerable numbers in all the Districts,—Mysore City and the Mysore and Mandya Districts containing the least number (Table 28).

70. The only other areas in India that send a large number are Hyderabad (4,428), the Punjab (3,078), the Rajaputana Agency (1,777), Travancore and Cochin (2,534), the United Provinces (945), Ajmer-Merwara (839), Bengal (794), C.P. and Berar (617), the Western India Agency (768) and the French and the Portuguese Settlements (777). The numbers from these parts have generally increased from decade to decade,—especially from the Punjab, Travancore and Cochin, the Western India Agency, Ceylon and Ajmer-Merwara. The Rajaputana Agency, C.P. and Berar, and the Bombay States show decreases. The increase in the number of Ceylon-born is not due to any immigration by the Ceylonese, but to the return of the Indians from Ceylon, probably on account of anti-Indian measures as in the case of Burma and Africa. Persons born in Rajaputana Agency and Ajmer-Merwara constitute, what is popularly known as the Marwari community, and the Western India Agency sends out Gujarathis. These two communities are engaged in trade and banking and are found in large numbers in all the four Cities and in almost all the Districts. The immigrants from the Punjab are found mostly in the Military population of the Civil and Military Station, in the Cities, and at Jog where the Hydro-electric Works are going on (Table 28).

71. There is, of course, a great deal of internal migration between the adjoining Districts of the State, and movement from the Districts into the Cities. The Mysore and Mandya Districts have the largest percentage of those born in the District (97·8). Tumkur, Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan have all a percentage of more than 90. The other Districts—Shimoga and Kadur—have less than 90 and the four Cities have the least percentage—Mysore City (77·7), Civil and Military Station (68·8), Bangalore City (62·7) and Kolar Gold Fields (53·2). On the whole the percentage in the Cities is 65·5 against 92·9 in the Districts. As between 1931 and 1941, the percentage of the population born in the District is now lower. On the other hand, the Mysore-born population found in the Districts of the State other than the birth-district has increased showing a greater internal movement of population between the Districts and the Cities and between District and District. The most noticeable percentages are in Bangalore City (16·7) and Mysore City (13·8). Next in order are Kadur (6·2) and Shimoga (5·5). The Mandya District (5 per cent) with its Sugar Factory and Channel irrigation is also now attracting immigrants from other parts of the State. In all other Districts, persons born in other Districts of the State form less than 5 per cent, Mysore having the least percentage (1·2) (Table 29).

72. The decline of population in the Malnad has been noticed already. A truer picture of the position will be obtained if we consider also the changes in the proportion of the indigenous and immigrant population in these areas, as we can then say definitely whether there has been, what is called, a natural growth at all, as distinct from the growth due to immigration. The indigenous population both in the Malnad Taluks and in the Semi-malnad Taluks is less in 1941 than it was in 1931. The number of immigrants both from within the State and from outside has increased in both the areas. The Mysore-born population to the non-Mysorean is in the Malnad as 4 to 1, in the Semi-malnad as 14 to 1, whereas in the Maidan Taluks of the three Districts it is as 87 to 1. The decline would therefore have been much more if there were not so much of immigration. The number of immigrants into Kadur and Shimoga Districts which contain only Malnad and Semi-malnad Taluks except for Channagiri and Honnali, and Kadur and Tarikere, has risen from 79,319 in 1921 to 89,393 in 1941. The Malnad Taluks of Koppa and Nagar show a decrease between 1921 and 1941 in all the three classes of population, namely, (1) born in the District, (2) born in other Districts of the State and (3) born outside the State; Sringeri shows a decrease in classes (1) and (3) and Tirthahalli in class (3). Amongst the Semi-malnad Taluks, Sorab and Shikarpur show decreases under (1) and (3) and Kumsi under (2) and (3). In the case of these taluks therefore the decline in the natural population is not made up even by immigration (Table 30).

73. On the whole, the largest admixture of population is found in the four Cities, and especially in the Civil and Military Station, which contains the largest number of persons born in other parts of India and beyond India. It is only these centres that may be said to be attracting immigrants in search of employment or for purposes of trade and industry or in pursuit of education. Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station especially are known as the "Pensioners' Paradise" and attract a large number of such persons from all over India. A special statement (Table 31) is prepared for the four Cities showing the details of immigrants by birth-place and occupation. The largest number of immigrants into Civil and Military Station are (1) from Madras (30,966), (2) from other parts of the Mysore State (6,844) and (3) from other parts of India (5,434); into Bangalore City (1) from Madras (45,869), (2) from other parts of the Mysore State (41,520), (3) from Bombay (1,588) and (4) from other parts of India (2,032); into Kolar Gold Fields (1) from Madras (55,485) and (2) from other parts of Mysore (4,830); and into Mysore City (1) from other parts of Mysore (20,849) and (2) from Madras (10,411). Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station thus attract the largest number from Madras; Bangalore and Mysore Cities attract the largest number from other parts of the Mysore State; and the Civil and Military Station and Bangalore City from other parts of India and from outside India like Burma, Ceylon and the United Kingdom. Government service absorbs the largest number of immigrants in the Civil and Military Station; Government service, general labour, factory labour and trade in the Bangalore City; factory labour, general labour and trade in Kolar Gold Fields; and Government service and trade in Mysore City. One noticeable feature is the large number of immigrants engaged in domestic service in the Civil and Military Station and Bangalore City; and also as bricklayers, masons and cartmen in these two Cities,—the latter indicating the development of the building industry and of trade. Another noticeable feature is the large number of immigrant money-lenders in these Cities. Thus there are 413 immigrant money-lenders in the Civil and Military Station, out of which 199 are from other parts of India, 96 from Madras and 33 from beyond India. Out of 174 in the Bangalore City, 115 are from other parts of India, and 24 from other parts of the Mysore State. Out of 87 in the Kolar Gold Fields, 67 are from other parts of India; and in Mysore City, 39 out of 66 are from other parts of India and 14 from beyond India. Classified according to communities, the number of Brahmin immigrants into Bangalore and Mysore Cities is very large, being 23,261 and 10,630, respectively. The number of Other Hindu immigrants into these Cities is also large. Particularly noticeable is the large number of Jain immigrants into all the Cities.

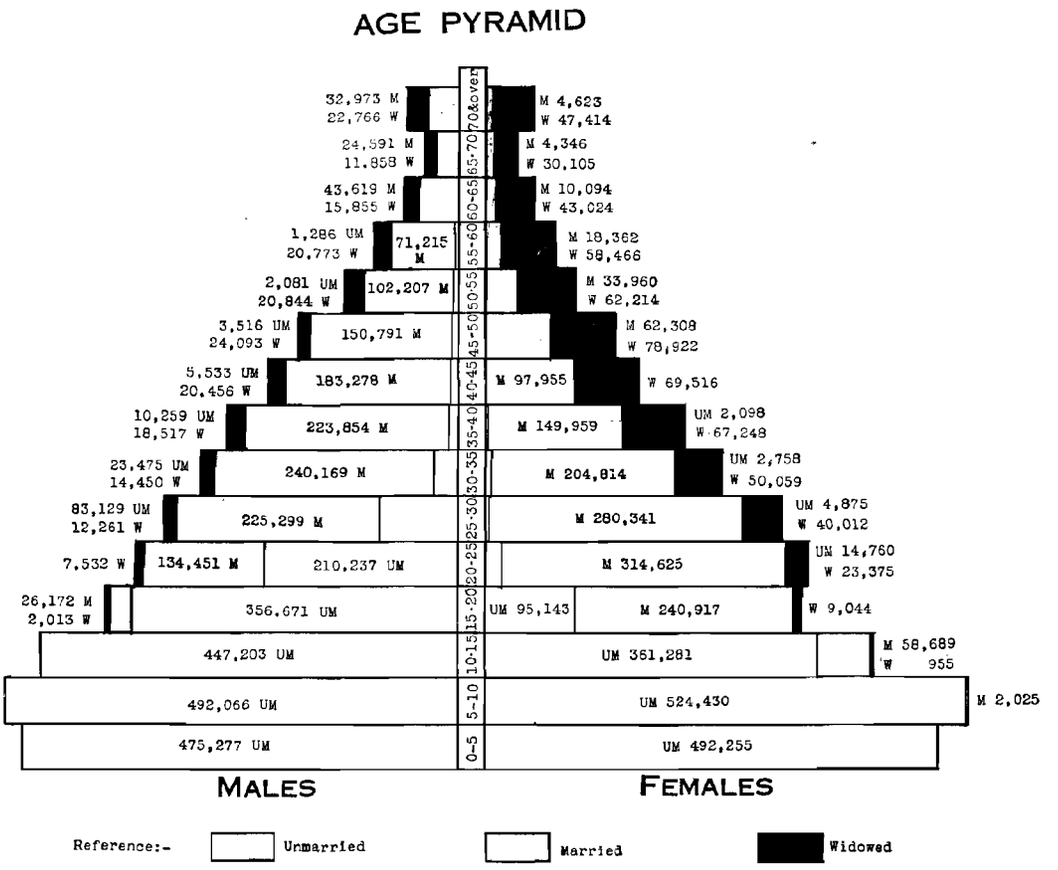
74. The figures for emigration may not be available at all during this Census as the British Indian Provinces are not proceeding to full tabulation. One fact may, however, be noticed. There were 13 Taluks in the State in 1931 where the female population was more than the male; and this was explained as due to the large emigration of male labour from these Taluks which are mostly situated in an arid area. The number of such Taluks is now only five. This may mean that there is now less emigration and that the population is finding employment in the State itself. There are 123 Mysore-born persons found in Cochin, 318 in Travancore, 34 in Bhopal, 9 in Jammu and Kashmir and 62 in Gwalior. Information about other States and Provinces is not available. There is a general belief that a large number of educated young men from Mysore are employed in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and other parts of India and as far afield as the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The existence of Mysore Associations with a large membership in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta lends support to this belief. We must however wait for full tabulation before reliable figures are available.

Sex Ratio

75. The Sex ratio is as good an indication of immigration as place of birth or language. Examining the Sex ratio for the several areas, it is the least in the Bangalore City (890 females per thousand males), and only slightly

Diagram I

(Para 79)



better in Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The small ratio in Bangalore City is understandable, as it has the largest immigrant population which generally leaves its women-folk behind. The Jain population of Bangalore City, for instance, contains a large number from Rajaputana States, the Western India Agency and Ajmer-Merwara and contains less than 580 women per thousand men. Similarly, the ratio is less than 850 in the Muslim population of Bangalore City as it contains a large number of Labbes from Madras, Moplahs from Malabar and Pathans from North-West. Even the Hindu ratio is less than 890 due to the presence of a large number of Gujarathi, Multani and Tamil immigrants. In the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, the Depressed Classes and Hindus who form the bulk of the indigenous population, show a ratio more than that for the District as a whole, but the Muslim, Christian and Jain communities, which all contain large elements of immigrants, show less. In all other areas, the sex ratio is more than 900 per thousand, and it is the highest in the Mandya, Hassan, Mysore and Bangalore Districts. The communities in the State in which the number of women is disproportionately small, indicating unmistakably that they are immigrant, are Swetambar-Jain, Labbe, Moplah, Pathan, Gujarathi, Multani, Sikh, and Christian (in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts). It has been said that as the standard of life improves and as women's rights are recognised,—or rather as women begin to assert their rights,—the sex ratio begins to increase and even overstep. This view is supported by the larger ratio amongst Jews, Parsees, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, whose standards of life are certainly very much higher than that of the Hindu, Muslim or Jain and whose women are as well educated as the men.

76. The ratio of females to males has been steadily falling during the last fifty years until it is now 948 per thousand against 991 in 1891. The only area that shows an increase is Kolar Gold Fields, where it has risen from 507 to 901 as the result of the Mining authorities constructing houses for their labourers, who are thus induced to settle down permanently in the Mining area with their families. In all other areas, whether City or District, it shows a decrease, though there have been some temporary increases in some decades. This is the more remarkable when we remember that in Mysore City and Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan Districts, the proportion was 1,018, 1,019, 1,036 and 1,019 per thousand respectively in 1891. The number of females continued to be more than the number of males up to 1911 in the Hassan District and up to 1921 in the Mysore and Mandya Districts. But it has been less in all the Districts and Cities ever since with the exception of 13 Taluks in 1931, which number is now reduced to only 5 (Table 32). A larger proportion of immigrants in the population, early marriage, and maternal mortality during child birth seem to be the main causes of the diminishing sex ratio (Table 33).

77. This may be a cause for satisfaction in a country where the problem is one of a too rapidly growing population. For, the lesser the number of women, the lesser, perhaps, the number of mothers. But if the process continues, it may give rise to new problems—females becoming too few as in the big Cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Rawalpindi and in the Delhi Province—the ratio being as low as 452 per thousand in Calcutta (Table 34). But we are still far from such a contingency. In this respect too Mysore is in the same position as the rest of India, except Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, Assam States and Cochin, all of which contain a larger number of women than men. But a rise in the ratio of females by itself does not seem to have made any perceptible change in the growth of population in the States and Provinces mentioned—the rate of increase except in Cochin and in the Assam States, being less than the average for India, though there are more women than men. The same phenomenon is perceptible in the West also, where, too, there are more women than men; but population does not grow fast enough, as birth-control methods are practised extensively. For, the rate of increase of population depends not merely on the number of women, but upon the number of married women in the reproductive age who are able and willing to give birth to children. Statistics in this respect were collected for the first time in Mysore during this Census and they have been examined at some length in Appendix III to this Report by Mr. K. B. Madhava, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. (Lond.), Professor of Mathematical Economics and Statistics, University of Mysore. It is enough to say here that there are yet no signs of any voluntary endeavour to limit population. I shall revert to this subject later (*vide* paras 81 to 85).

78. Examining the ratio of the sexes by age, it is found that up to the age of five, there are more females than males. This continues up to the age of 10. Then, as the girls amongst Hindus, Muslims and Jains, get married and bear children the ratio is reversed, there being altogether more boys than girls in the age groups 10-15 and 15-20. There are again more women than men between the ages of 20 and 30. Thereafter, the women are less than men. The only age groups therefore in which females are in a majority are 0-10 and 20-30. This is, however, not common to all communities or all areas, and immigration again plays a large part in the age composition of the population. In the Kolar District, for instance, there are more girls than boys even up to the age of 15, and in the Kolar Gold Fields area, even up to the age of 20. In the Anglo-Indian community, the only ages in which there are fewer girls than boys are 5-15. Amongst Europeans and Allied Races, girls are more than the boys even up to 20, fewer between 20 and 35, and again more after 35. The larger number of male immigrants of those ages must be responsible for the larger number of men between 20 and 35. Amongst Parsees, girls are more than boys up to the age of 25 except in the age

group 5 to 10. Amongst Muslims when once the proportion begins to decline after the age of 10 it does not recover even between 20 and 30, unlike the case of the Hindus. Amongst Indian Christians right up to the age of 30 and even up to 40 in some areas, there are more women than men. The later age at which the Christians marry and the *Purdah* system amongst Muslims may have some thing to do with the larger ratio of females amongst the former and with the continuous decline from the age of 10 in the latter. Similarly, amongst the Depressed Classes, where the marriage of girls is generally postponed till after 15, the girls are in a majority even up to the age of 15. There are no statistics of maternal mortality in India but indirect evidence about maternal mortality is available in the fact that (i) the female death rate is much higher during the age period 15-30 than it is in the preceding 10 years and (ii) the female death rate exceeds the male death rate only during the age period 15 to 40. The maternal mortality rate in Mysore in 1940 was 13·5 for 1,000 births for the whole State and more than 31 for the Malnad. Making the usual allowance for incomplete recording, the rate may have to be increased by another 25 per cent.

Age Composition

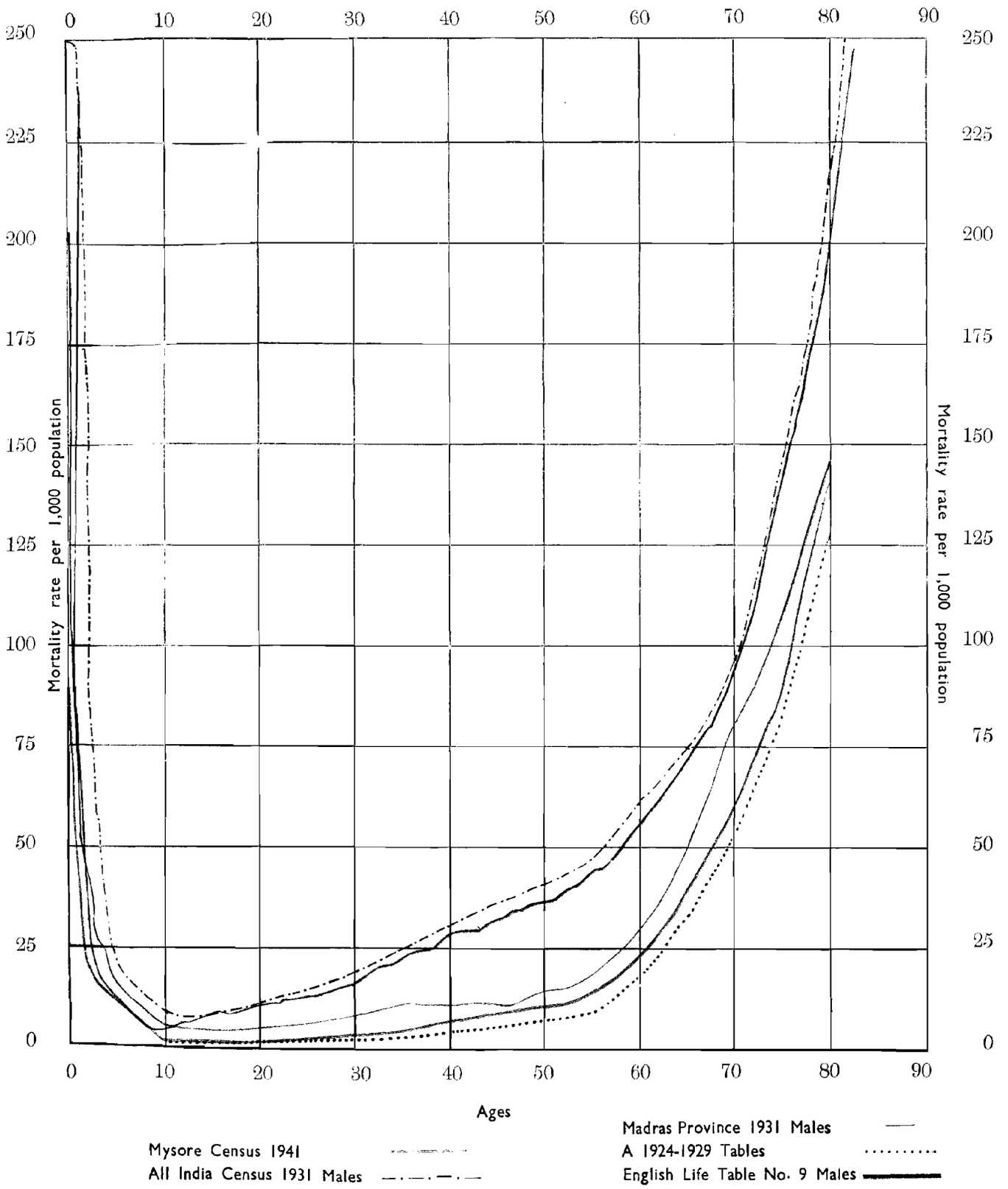
79. Comparing the age composition of the population in 1941 with that of 1931, the changes noticed are (1) children under 15 years of age formed 40 per cent of the population in 1931, whereas now they form 38·9, the decrease being found both among boys and girls, but more among boys than girls; (2) the percentage of the population in the reproductive age (15-50) was 49·9 in 1931, whereas it is 51·7 in 1941; and (3) the percentage of old people—above 50 years of age—is now 9·4 against 10 in 1931. A larger proportion of the population is now therefore in the reproductive age than in the last decade and a smaller proportion is to be found both amongst children and old people (*vide* Table 35 and the Age Pyramid—Diagram 1). In other words, the population is very much *younger* than in the West. The expectation of life both of males and of females in India is markedly less at birth than it is at 10 years and is obviously referable to the high rate of infant mortality. Whereas the female expectation in England exceeds that of the male at all ages, in India it is less of the two till the 40th year, and begins to exceed the male figure only from the 50th year, which points to an excess of male over female expectation of life during the reproductive period. The English figures of expectation of life for both the sexes and at all ages are far higher than that of the Indian figures. The mean age in India has been oscillating between 24 and 26 during the last four decades, that for males being generally one more than for females. A note on the expectation of life in the State by Mr. E. R. Sundararajan, M.A., (Hons.) Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health, and Deputy Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Mysore, is printed as Appendix IV. The expectation of life at birth in Mysore is 36·2 and is higher for the female than the male—that is 37·1 against 35·3. It rises till the age of 10 (50·8) and continues to be higher for the female (44·6 against 44·3) till the age of 5. It declines thereafter, more rapidly for the female than the male till the age of 30 (40·3 against 41·3). But after that age the female expectation is again more than for the male (Table 36). The Mysore Census figures have been compared with (i) the All-India 1931 Census (Male), (ii) Madras Presidency 1931 Census (Male) and two English Tables, *viz.*, (iii) English Life Tables No. 9 (*a*) General Population Census Table and (iv) A-1924-29 Tables (Specialised Investigation of Select Lives accepted as First Class Risks by British Life Offices). The Mysore Census experiences lighter mortality than the All-India or the Madras Presidency, but a heavier mortality than the English. It will be seen from the graph (Diagram 2) that the curve showing the mortality for Mysore is more like the curves for the English Mortality Tables—the 3 curves between the ages of 10 and 80 running almost parallel.

Civil Condition

80. One improvement in social conditions that has been revealed in this Census is the fact that no person below the age of five is married in any community in the State. There were 50 such in 1931 and one was widowed. Between the ages 5 and 10, boys married were 359 and widowed 17, and 21,224 girls were married, and 322 widowed. But now all males between 5 and 10 are unmarried and a small number, 2,025, amongst females married; 1,529 of these are Other Hindus, 434 belong to the Depressed Classes, 20 are Muslims, 3 Jains and 2 Indian Christians. There are also 11 widows aged between 5 and 10—nine of whom are Other Hindus and 2 belong to the Depressed Classes. We may therefore leave out of consideration civil condition below the age of 10. Marriage among boys at an early age (10-15) is rare, as only 674 boys out of 447,929 are married, of whom 467 are Other Hindus, 156 belong to the Depressed Classes, 45 are Muslims, 3 are Jains, 2 are Indian Christians and 1 is Tribal. But 58,689 girls out of 420,925 or nearly 1 in 7 are married—even the Buddhists and Anglo-Indians contributing 8 and 2 each. The commonly accepted marriageable age may be said to begin when in that age the married are more than the unmarried. Amongst women this begins only after the age of 15 in the case of Hindu, Muslim and Jain and continues for all ages. In the case of Christian and Jew, it begins after 20 and amongst Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsees after 25. Amongst men, the unmarried are more than the married up to the age of 25, but thereafter a very large number is in the married state. From the age of 45, widows outnumber the married

Diagram 2
(Para 79)

COMPARATIVE RATES OF MORTALITY



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women amongst Hindus. Amongst Muslims and Primitive Tribes, this happens only after 50, amongst Anglo-Indians after 60 and amongst Europeans only after 65. In the Jain community, the widows outnumber the married women even from the age of 40. In the Malnad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga and the Malnad region of the Hassan District, this preponderance of widows at an early age occurs in all communities. The number of widowers, however, is much smaller than of the widows in any age group and in any community, the general proportion of widower to widow being 1 to 3 for all ages from 25. As compared with 1931, the percentage of married has gone down, but largely as a result of lesser number of marriages amongst men—and this again is related to immigration—and amongst girls below 10. Between the ages of 15 and 50, which may be called roughly the reproductive age for both the sexes, the percentage of married women has slightly gone up from 74·4 to 74·6. Though marriage may now be postponed to a later age, the indigenous population of the country is as much married as in the past. Marriage—and early marriage—is still almost universal and birth-control methods have not yet reached even the educated urban population. Even amongst Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Parsees and Jews, there are proportionately more married women in 1941 than in 1931. The distribution of the main communities by sex, age, and civil condition in the Cities and Districts will be found in Tables 37 and 38.

Fertility.

81. "If we want to establish a true balance of births and deaths, we must ascertain the *net reproduction rate.* This rate shows (on the basis of current fertility and mortality) the average number of girls born to a newly born girl in the course of her life, or, what amounts to the same, the average number of future mothers born to a mother of to-day. If this rate is one, it means that the present generation of females will, at their death, have been fully replaced by the girls they have borne, and the population will remain constant. If the rate is above one, the population will increase. If the rate is below one, the population will decrease. If the rate *remains* below one, the population will eventually die out. In the 1870s, as in earlier times, the average number of children born to a married woman (who did not die prematurely) was seven or eight in Eastern Europe, and about five in most countries of Western, Northern, and Southern Europe. France was the only country where it had dropped below four. In the last fifty years the decline in fertility has been enormous in nearly all countries predominantly inhabited by whites. The average number of children born to a married woman passing through child-bearing age is now about five or six in Soviet Russia, between three and four in such countries as Poland and Bulgaria, and about two in most countries of Western and Northern Europe, in the United States, in Australia, and New Zealand. In England among every hundred married women having at least one child, the number with only one, fell from twenty-three to twenty-two; with two, rose from fifteen to twenty-six; with three, rose from fourteen to seventeen; with four, remained at twelve, and with more than four, fell from thirty-five to twenty-three. The number of large families has greatly diminished, but the number of two and three child families has increased. In these twenty years the proportion of infertile marriages has also risen from about ten per cent of all marriages to rather over twenty per cent. The uncontrolled family has gone, never to return. Voluntary parenthood has taken its place."

82. In Mysore the total number of married women in 1941 was 1,483,000 including about 25,000 who are married, but who are below the age of 12, which is the earliest child-bearing age. Of these 1,127,000 had children born and 356,000 were childless. Deducting those below the age of 12 from the total number of married women, the percentage of married women of child-bearing age who were childless on the date of Census, works out to 22·3. The number of married women who had children at the age of 12 is 12, of whom 4 are from the Depressed Classes, 6 from Other Hindus and 2 from Muslims. The average number of children per married woman varies only with the age of the mother, or the duration of marriage, the number being 1 up to the age of 18, 2 up to the age of 21, 3 up to the age of 25, 4 up to the age of 30, 5 up to the age of 33, 6 up to the age of 40 and 7 up to the age of 45. The average number of children born in the case of those who have passed through the child-bearing age is 6 to 7, the biggest average being amongst Brahmins.

83. There were six cases in which the age of the mother at birth of first child was only 11, and all these were Muslims. Some obvious mistakes have crept in. It is rather difficult to believe that a woman whose age at birth of the first child was 48 could give birth to 11 children, or a woman who gave birth to the first child at 55 bore 7 children. In these cases the "age at birth of first child" is probably a mistake for "present age". Taking all the communities together, the number of married women who gave birth to their first children at the age of 45 is only 8 and these may be ignored for the purposes of our discussion. Three of these belong to the Depressed Classes, 2 to Other Hindus, 1 to Muslim and 2 to Christians. The study of the size of family according to the age at birth of first child does not lead to any definite conclusions, as the total number of children born seems to depend more on the duration of married life than on the age at birth of first child.

84. Similarly, taking the cases of completed fertility, *i.e.*, for married women aged 45 and over, we may ignore those who are supposed to have given birth to their first child after the age of 45. Considering

the other cases, there are 3 women with 25 children each, 4 with 24, 1 with 23, 11 with 22, 16 with 21, and 47 with 20 children each. There are as many as 21,200 women who have between 10 and 19 children each.

85. The largest number of children surviving for a mother is, however, only 15. There are 5 mothers with 15 children surviving, 12 with 14, 36 with 13, 124 with 12, 321 with 11 and 1,323 with 10 children surviving.

COMMUNITY AND CASTE

Main Communities

86. At this Census, the Hindus are divided into three classes—(1) Brahmins, (2) Depressed Classes, and (3) Other Hindus, as this classification facilitates comparison with previous censuses and furnishes useful data for studying literacy and other social conditions in different groups of the Hindu community. The Brahmin is shown separately, as it is recognised that in the south of India generally he plays a part which cannot be measured merely by his numbers. Depressed Classes consist of Adikarnataka (including Adidravida), Korama, Koracha, Vodda, Banajara, Hill-Tribe and Animist. The other castes amongst the Hindus are clubbed together as "Other Hindu". The Kaniyars have been included in the Depressed Classes at this Census also, though they have been agitating for being shown as belonging to the Backward rather than to the Depressed Class. They may be shown as a separate caste in the next Census and included in "Other Hindu". It was usual hitherto to sub-divide the Muslims into (1) Labbe, (2) Mughal, (3) Pinjari, (4) Syed, (5) Sheik, and (6) Pathan, but the Muslim community itself is not anxious to perpetuate this division, and the Census Commissioner for India also thought it unnecessary to do so. The important divisions amongst Christians are Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Allied Races, and Other Christians.

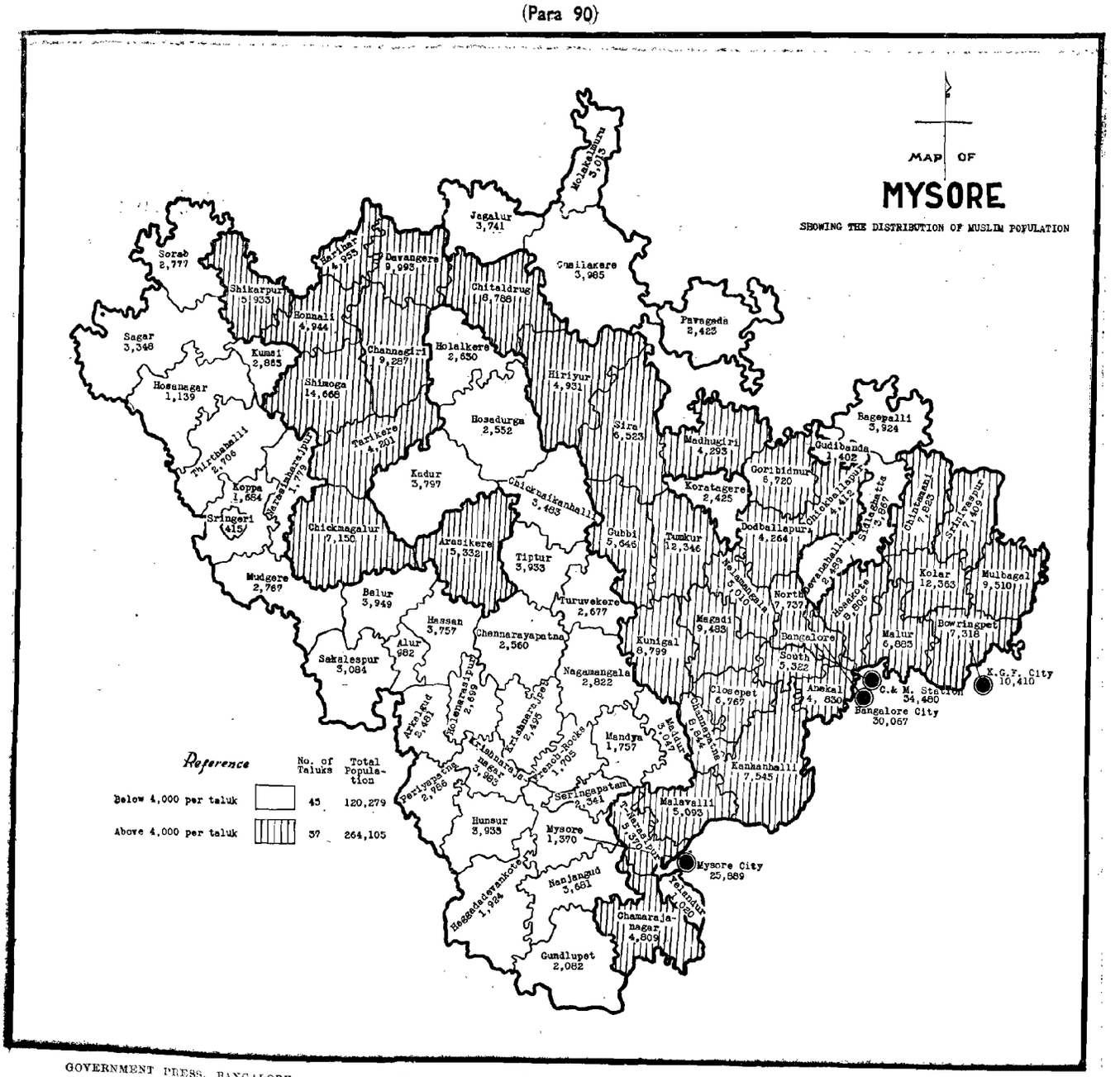
87. Of the total population of 73 lakhs, 67 lakhs or 91·23 per cent is Hindu; 485,000 or 6.62 per cent is Muslim, 113,000 or 1.54 per cent is Christian and 33,000 or .45 per cent is Jain. The other communities together number 11,569 (including 9,405 Tribal) and form only .16 per cent. The Tribal population in 1911 was 72,196 and included Hasalaru and Maleru. In 1921, it was reduced to 62,831 and in 1931 to 23,626 showing thereby the tendency for the Hindu community to absorb the Tribes. They are found in appreciable numbers now only in the Kankanhalli Taluk in the Bangalore District, and Gundlupet and Chamarajanagar Taluks in the Mysore District; and consist only of the Kadu and Jenu Kurubas of the South-Western forests, the Soligas of the Biligirirangan Hills and the Iruligas of the forest tracts in the Eastern Districts. The Banajaras or Lambanis and Korachas and Koramas no longer call themselves Tribal. They are giving up their nomadic ways of life and do not segregate themselves but form part of the village community. They are now included in the Hindu Depressed Classes. But in spite of this addition to the Hindus, its *proportion* has gone down gradually until it is now only 91.23 per cent against 92.05 per cent in 1901. The Muslim, Christian and Jain populations, on the other hand, show a steady increase in *proportion* in the same period from 5.23 to 6.62, from .90 to 1.54, and from .25 to.45 per cent, respectively. The *rate of increase* in the Muslim population is double that of the Hindu; and in the Christian and Jain populations, it is more than four times. The Christians have increased by more than 125 per cent, whereas the Hindu has increased by only 31 per cent and the Muslim by 67.5 per cent. In these forty years, the gross increase in the Hindu population is from 5,099,176 to 6,686,630; in the Muslim population from 289,697 to 485,230; in the Christian population from 50,059 to 112,853; and in the Jain population from 13,682 to 32,858 (Table 39).

88. The Hindus are much more rural than other communities—84.8 per cent living in villages, against 72.4 per cent Jain, 54 per cent Muslim and 23.1 per cent Christian. The Christians are thus the most urban (76.9) among the main communities. Among the other communities, 99 per cent of the Parsees, 98 per cent of the Buddhists and 94 per cent of the Jews are urban and are confined mostly to the four cities (Table 20). But though a large majority of the Hindus live in villages, in the towns also they form by far the major community, 7,615 being Hindu, 1,658 Muslim, 645 Christian, 67 Jain and 15 others, out of every 10,000 of the urban population.

89. The Hindu proportion is highest in the Mandya, Mysore and Hassan Districts, next highest in Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts, and then in the Bangalore and Kadur Districts. It is less than the average for the State in the Kolar and the Shimoga Districts and in the cities. The Hindus form only 72.8 per cent in Kolar Gold Fields and 55 per cent of the population in the Civil and Military Station. It is the decrease of the Hindu population in these two cities and in the Kolar, Mysore and Hassan Districts that has contributed to the general fall of the proportion of the Hindus. For, as compared with 1901, the Hindu proportion has increased in the other districts and cities. The proportion of the Muslim population has increased enormously in all the Districts and in the Kolar Gold Fields City between 1901 and 1941. It has gone down in Bangalore City, the Civil and Military Station and Mysore City. The proportion of the Christians too has gone down only in Bangalore City

Map 8

(Para 90)

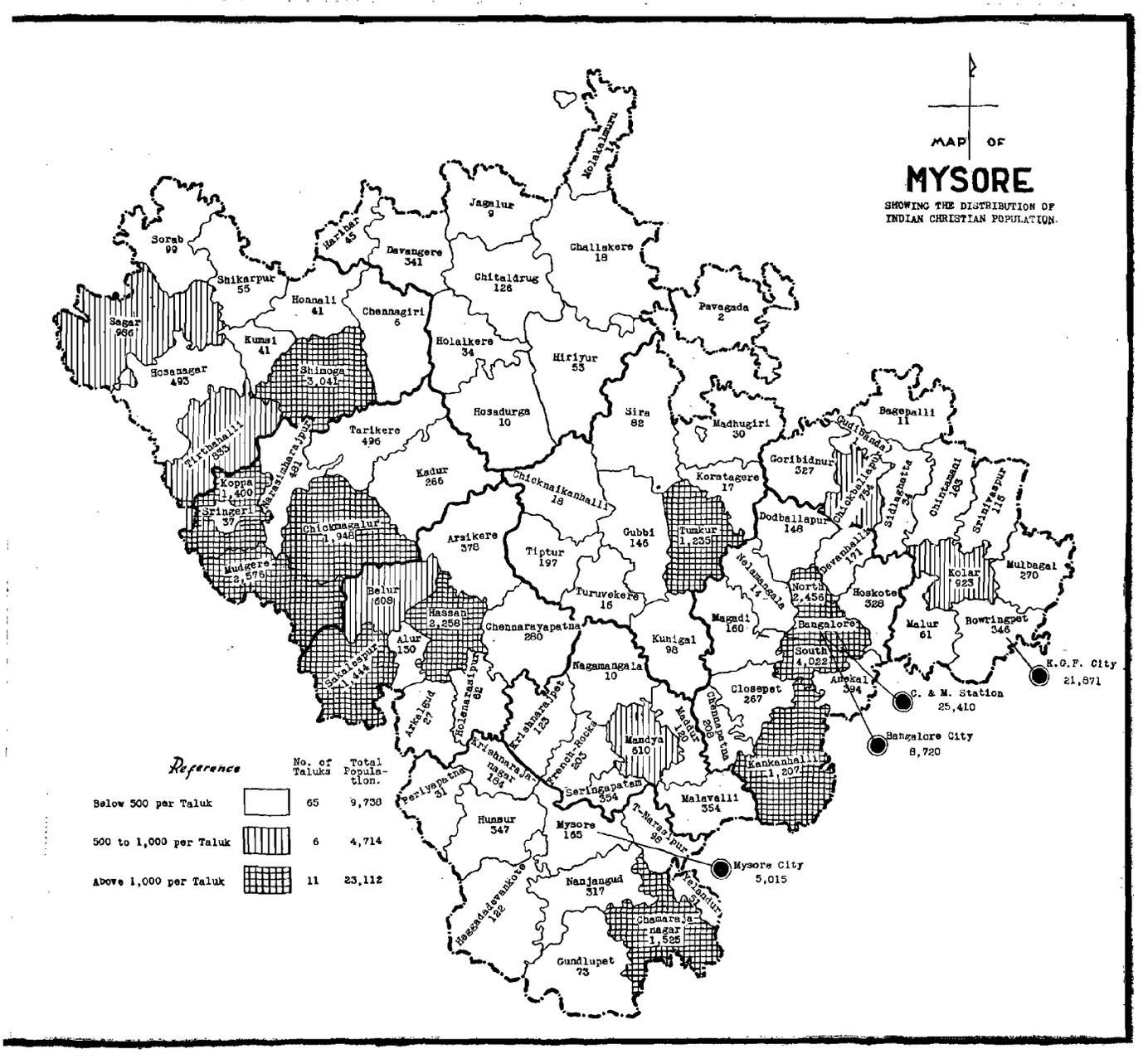


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Distribution of Muslim Population

Map 9

(Para 90)



Distribution of Indian Christian Population

and Kolar Gold Fields ; in other places it has increased enormously, the most noticeable increases having occurred in the Mysore and Mandya Districts (12 to 33 per 10,000), Shimoga District (37 to 103) and Kadur District (107 to 204). The proportion of the Jain population has increased largely in all the cities and districts except in the Malnad districts, where it shows a decrease. Not forgetting that the Hindus form the vast bulk of the population both in the cities and in the districts, the Muslim *proportion* is the highest in the Civil and Military Station, Mysore City and Bangalore City ; and the Christian proportion in the Civil and Military Station, Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore City and Mysore City, followed far behind by the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The Muslim proportion is less than the average for the State in Mandya, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts, and the Christian proportion is less than the average in all the districts except Kadur. It is only in the four cities that Christians form an appreciable portion of the population (Table 40). The strength of the communities in the districts and cities is exhibited in Table 41.

90. Out of a total urban Christian population of 86,800, the Civil and Military Station alone contains 34,900 and the Kolar Gold Fields, another 24,500. Bangalore City has 9,500 and Mysore City 5,500 (Table 42). More than 1,000 Christians live in Bhadravati (1,578) and in Shimoga Town (1,464). Other towns which contain more than 500 are Sagar, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Tumkur (Table 43). Out of a Muslim urban population of 2·23 lakhs more than one lakh live in the four Cities alone—the Civil and Military Station containing 34,500, the Bangalore City 30,000, the Mysore City 26,000 and the Kolar Gold Fields 10,000. Channapatna, Davangere, Kolar and Shimoga Towns contain more than 5,000 each and Tumkur, Closepet, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur, Sira, Chikballapur, Bhadravati, Mulbagal, Bowringpet, Harihar, Chintamani, Hassan and Dodballapur Towns contain between 2,000 and 5,000 each. There is no town without a Muslim population, however small, but there are several towns in which there is not a single Christian (Table 44). Amongst the Taluks, Bangalore, Shimoga, Mudigere, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chamarajanagar, Manjarabad, Koppa, Tumkur and Kankanhalli have between 1,200 and 4,000 Christians each ; and Sagar, Kolar, Tirthahalli, Chikballapur, Mandya and Belur have between 600 and 1,000 each. In 32 Taluks, the Christian population is less than 100 (Table 45). On the other hand, there are only two Taluks—Alur and Sringeri—where the Muslim population is less than 1,000 (Table 46). Maps 8 and 9 show the numerical strength of Muslims and Christians in the several taluks.

Castes

91. There is of course no caste amongst Muslims and Christians. The main communities are, however, subdivided into classes or sects. The Christians, for example, are divided into Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Allied Races and Others. The Christian community as a whole is preponderatingly urban; and the Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Christians other than Indian are over-whelmingly so. 8,562 out of a total Anglo-Indian population of 8,929, live in towns and 8,249 of these live in the four cities alone,—the Civil and Military Station taking the palm with 5,501 and Kolar Gold Fields coming next with 1,935. Similarly, 5,137 out of 5,256 Europeans and 76 out of 88 Other Christians are urban and 5,074 and 70, respectively live in the four cities alone. Again the Civil and Military Station and Kolar Gold Fields take the lead. We find only 367 Anglo-Indians and 131 Europeans and Other Christians outside towns (Table 42), and 339 of these or nearly two-thirds the number are found in the Bangalore District alone, partly in the Anglo-Indian settlement of Whitefield, and partly in the neighbourhood of Bangalore as estate owners. The only other places where they are found in considerable numbers are the Kadur District, in which there are many planters, and in the Towns of Bhadravati and Shimoga. The Indian Christian population numbers 98,580, out of a total Christian population of 112,853 ; and 73,000 of these live in towns, 61,000 living in the four cities alone. In the districts, the urban Indian Christian population is 12,000 and the rural 25,500 ; or roughly, in the proportion of 1 to 2. The Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur contain large rural Indian Christian populations. In all other districts, the urban is much more than the rural (Table 47). When considering the Christian population as a whole, it is well to remember that less than a fourth is rural, and the rural population consists almost entirely of Indian Christians.

92. It is the Hindus that are really divided into a number of castes. There were 33 castes tabulated in 1931. They have now been raised to 37, the additional castes being (1) Arya, (2) Hallikar, (3) Rajput and (4) Others. There are 402 Aryas found in the State. These are tabulated separately this time at the request of the Arya Samaj who also deposited the cost of tabulation. Government ordered that the Hallikars who were hitherto included amongst Vakkaligas should be shown separately as they had more in common with Yadavas than Vakkaligas, and that the Rajputs should be separated from local Kshatriyas like the Ursus. Hallikars number 10,722 and Rajputs 10,876. "Others" include those that have not returned any castes,—Brahmos, etc.,—and total 13,786.

93. The biggest castes numerically, in lakhs, are (1) Vakkaliga (14·64), (2) Adikarnataka (11·19), (3) Lingayat (8·36), (4) Kuruba (4·66), (5) Beda (3·30), (6) Brahmin (2·95), (7) Gangakula (1·93), (8) Yadava (1·83), (9) Vodda (1·82), (10) Banajiga (1·73), (11) Viswakarma (1·58), (12) Uppara (1·30), (13) Kunchatiga (1·22), (14) Agasa (1·20) and (15) Thigala (1·02). All these contain more than a lakh of persons each ; and each is larger than the Indian

Christian community (.99). Some of the castes like Devanga (70,854), Mahratta (68,961), Neygi (57,097), Vaisya (55,811), Mudali (46,720), Kshatriya (34,398), and Darzi (29,339), are mainly urban castes and are small in number compared with the large rural castes mentioned above. Some castes are found in larger numbers in some parts of the State than in others. While Vakkaliga, Adikarnataka, Lingayat, Kuruba and Beda form the first five castes in the State in the order of numbers, their order changes in different districts. Taking the Muslim community also into consideration, which takes its place numerically between Lingayat and Kuruba, the Adikarnatakas rank between 1 and 5 in all the districts and cities. The Vakkaligas do not come in the first six in the Chitaldrug District, but are the first in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya and Hassan Districts and are the third and fifth, respectively in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The Muslim is below the sixth in rank only in the Tumkur and Mysore Districts. The Lingayat cannot find a place in the first six only in the Kolar District; and amongst cities, Mysore is the only city where he is among the first six. The Kuruba finds a place in the first six in all the districts except Tumkur and Shimoga. The Bedas appear in large numbers in the Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts and the Thigalas in the Bangalore District and in the Civil and Military Station. The Banajiga is an urban caste and is found in large numbers in the Kolar District and in the cities of Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore, and Civil and Military Station. The Yadavas in Tumkur and Chitaldrug oust the Muslims and Vakkaligas, respectively from a place in the first six. The Uppara is to be found in large numbers in the Mysore District, the Idiga in the Shimoga District and the Kunchatiga in the Tumkur District. The Devangas are numerous in the Bangalore City and the Mudalis in Kolar Gold Fields and Civil and Military Station. The Brahmins form the biggest single caste in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and are in the first six in the Malnad Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. They are also the seventh biggest caste in the State (Table 48 and Map 10).

94. Many of the castes had their origin not so much in social differences, as in differences in language, in the place of advent, in occupation, and even in the number of families that originally settled down in the country. The caste of Vakkaliga, for instance, has reference to its original economic status,—*Vokkalu* meaning a tenant farmer. But Vakkaligas now pursue several other occupations and many of them are owners of land in their own right. The divisions amongst them into Reddy, Morasu, Nonaba, Gangadikar, etc., have references, some to language as in the case of Reddy who speaks Telugu while others speak Kannada; some to migration as in the case of Morasu Vakkaligas who settled down some centuries ago near Nandi; and some to geographical divisions as in the case of Nonambavadi, the region of the Nonabas, and Gangavadi, the region of the Gangadikars. As social practices amongst these Vakkaligas do not vary very much, it is natural that as time advances, they should coalesce by inter-marriage and that they should not ask for perpetuating these sub-divisions. The Dravida Brahmins of Devarayasamudra and the Sankethi Brahmins of Bettadapura and Koushika owe their distinction to their language which is Tamil of sorts, and the Deshastha Brahmin to his advent from the Mahratta country. The Aravelu and the Aravattu Vokkalu amongst Brahmins, have reference to the original number of families that settled in the country—namely, 6,000 and 60, respectively. Many of the castes are occupational—for example, Agasa (Washerman), Beda (Hunter), Darzi (Tailor), Devanga and Neygi (Weaver), Gangakula (Fisherman), Ganiga (Oil-monger), Idiga (Tapper), Jogi (Mendicant), Kshatriya (Warrior), Kumbara (Potter), Kuruba (Shepherd), Meda (Basket weaver), Nayinda (Barber), Uppara (Salt manufacturer), Viswakarma (Artisan) and Yadava (Cowherd). Economic conditions have compelled many of the members of these castes to change their occupations. It may be expected, that in course of time, the barriers for social intercourse amongst many of these castes may disappear.

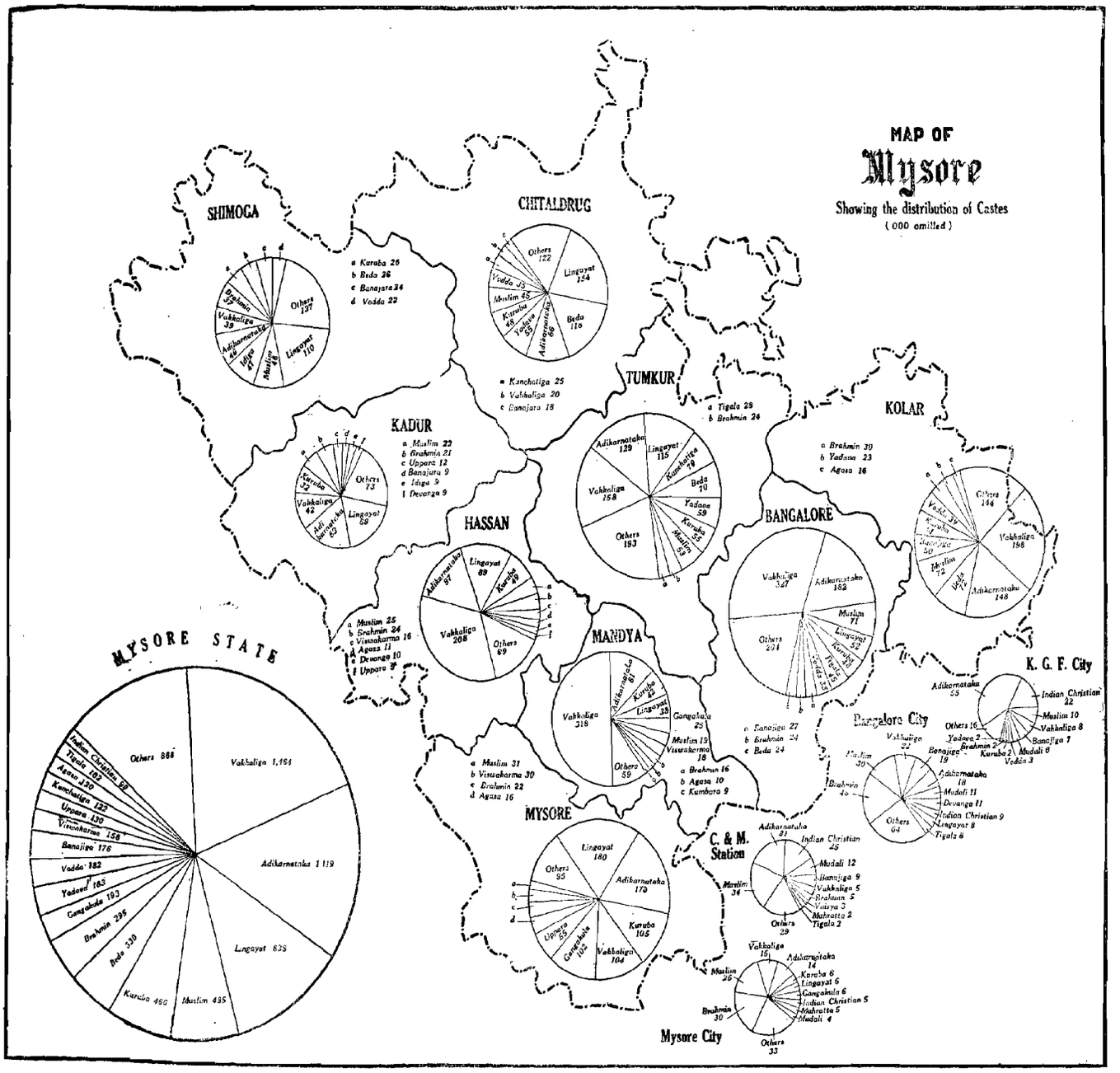
LANGUAGE

95. The Mysore State forms the most important part, from the point of view of history or culture or literature, of the linguistic Province of Kannada which extends from the north of the Nizam's Dominions in the North to the Coimbatore District in the South, and from Kolar in the East to the Arabian Sea on the West. Kannada is therefore the principal and official language of the country, and is the mother tongue of 50.75 lakhs or 69.2 per cent of the population throughout the State. Nearly 42 per cent of the 150 lakhs of the Kannada knowing population in India live in the Mysore State. Next in order come the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum and North Canara and parts of Satara and Sholapur; the British Districts of the Madras Presidency—Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, Anantapur and South Canara; the Districts of Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga in the Hyderabad State; the Bombay States—Kolhapur, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Ramdurg and Savanur; and the Madras State of Sandur. Dialects of Kanarese are spoken in the Nilgiris; and the language has been taken by immigrants as far afield as Madura and the Central Provinces.

96. Map 11, is a map of the Kannada country prepared from a study of the Census Reports for 1931 of

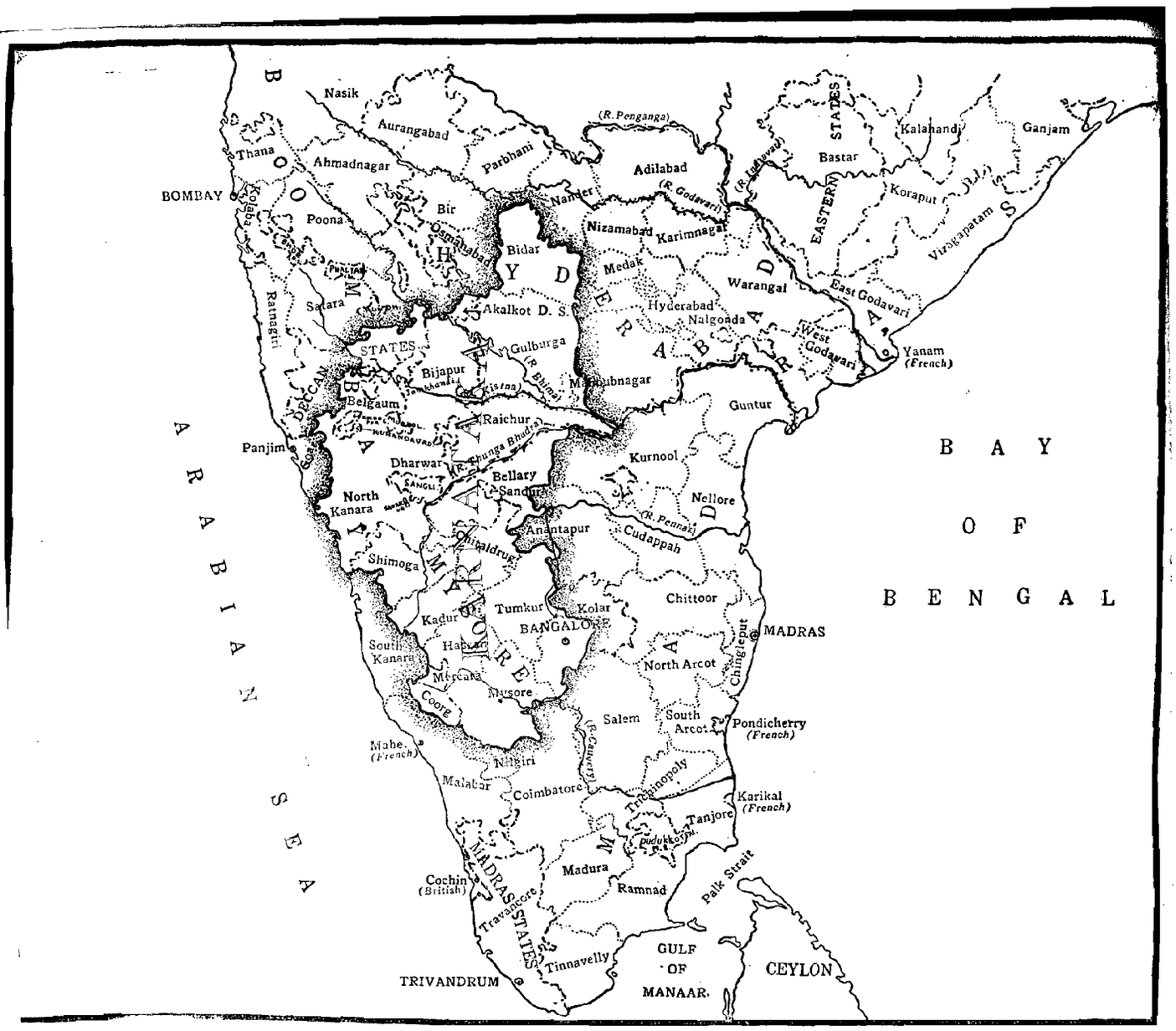
Map 10

(Para 93)



Distribution of Castes

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Map 11

(Para 96)

Karnataka Map



Map 12

(Para 97)

Map of Indian Languages

(By Dr. M. H. Krishna, Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore)

the Mysore State, the Hyderabad State, the Province of Coorg, the Bombay Presidency and the Madras Presidency. Areas in which more than 50 per cent of the population speak Kannada are alone included in this map. The percentage naturally falls off on the borders of the Kannada country where other neighbouring languages make their influence felt. These border lands are shaded in the map.

97. The Kannada country is bounded on the north and west by Marathi and its dialect Konkani, on the east by Telugu and Tamil and on the south by Tamil, Kodagu and Tulu. It is but natural therefore that a considerable number of persons speaking these languages should be found in Mysore also (Map 12 and Table 49).

98. Telugu is only next in importance to Kannada. It is the principal language of the Kolar District, which really forms part of the Telugu country incorporated in the territories of Mysore, and occupies a place next to Kannada in the Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts, and an important place in all the cities. It is the mother tongue of 11·15 lakhs or 15·2 per cent.

99. Hindustani and Tamil are the other languages that are found throughout the State. Hindustani is next to Kannada in the Mysore City and is the mother-tongue of a large section in the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station. Considerable numbers speak the language in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts and in the Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. It counts 4·67 lakhs speakers and the percentage has increased from 5·9 to 6·4 in the last decade. It is the language mainly of the Muslim community. Representations were received from certain Muslim associations at this Census that the mother-tongue of all Muslims speaking Hindusthani and certain allied languages might be recorded as Urdu. The mother-tongue was recorded as given out by the enumerated. It has been found that Hindustani is the language spoken by most Muslims, and there are more than 25,000 Muslims in the State who speak other languages. On the one hand, there are several thousand Hindus whose mother-tongue is Hindustani, and on the other, there are several thousand Muslims whose mother-tongue is other than Hindustani or Urdu. Thus nearly 7,000 Muslims have Malayalam as their mother-tongue, 6,000 Tamil, 5,400 Kannada, 2,500 Telugu and more than a thousand each, Arabic and Hindi. Less than a thousand speak each of the languages Punjabi, Pashto, Tulu, Persian and Gujarathi (Table 50).

100. The largest Tamil speaking population in a single centre is found in the Kolar Gold Fields, the next in order being the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore District, Bangalore City and Kolar District. These five areas account for nearly 310,000 out of a total Tamil speaking population of 391,000 in the State,—Mysore City and all the other Districts put together accounting for only a little over 75,000. Considering the Adidravidas and Adikarnatakas together in the Kolar Gold Fields, more than 48,000 are Adidravida speaking Tamil, and there are less than 7,000 speaking Kannada and Telugu; in the Civil and Military Station there are nearly 24,000 speaking Tamil and a little over 7,000 speaking Kannada and Telugu; and even in Bangalore City, nearly 10,000 have Tamil as their mother-tongue, another 8,000 speaking Kannada and Telugu. It is only in the Mysore City that the Tamil speaking Adidravida is in a small minority (Table 51).

101. Though Mysore is essentially a Kannada country, these three languages—Telugu, Hindustani and Tamil—may be considered as occupying an important position, as a large number speaking them settled down in the country in the near, though not in the very distant, past. The community of Thigalars who pursue market gardening as their main occupation and who speak the Tamil language, have settled down for generations in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The Devarayasamudra and Bettadapura Brahmins and the Srivaishnava Brahmins are other examples of indigenous Tamil speaking communities. While the growth of population in the decade is only 11·8 per cent, the population speaking the Tamil language has increased by 24·7 per cent and that speaking Hindi and Hindustani by 22·5 per cent, showing that there is even now a large immigration of these people into the State. The rate of increase in the Kannada and Telugu speaking populations, on the other hand, is less than the average for the State (Table 52).

102. According to the *Mysore Gazetteer* in the east and north, settlers from the Telugu country were attracted into Mysore even before the 6th century A.D., under the Mauryas and the Pallavas. The Chola invasion of the 11th century introduced a large Tamil element. The introduction of the Marathi and the Banajari languages is however more recent and must be ascribed to the Mysore wars of the 18th century with the Mahrattas, the Nizam and the English. There were waves after waves of invasion by the Mahrattas, large tracts of country were given to them in lieu of tribute, and many entered the Mysore armies and settled down in the country after peace was restored. The Mahratta speaking population is found mostly in parts of the country which were exposed to the Mahratta invasions, namely in the Shimoga, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Their presence in large numbers in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore and in the Civil and Military Station is also due to their military traditions and their having been employed for a long time in the military forces of the State. Many of them have also now settled down as agriculturists and some members of the community have attained prominence in the business world. Marathi speakers now number 99,000.

103. The presence of the Banajari speaking population is also due to military causes. They were the camp followers who formed the commissariat of the British forces invading Mysore and gave their aid, as occasion offered, either to the Mahrattas or any army that was in need of their services. They are also found therefore in the same areas, namely Shimoga, Chitaldrug,

Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. Some of them have also settled down in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. They were till recently a nomadic race and avoided inhabited areas. They are therefore conspicuous by their absence in the four cities and extremely few are found in the Mysore and Mandya Districts. They now number 61,515 in the State.

104. The presence of the Tulu and Konkani speaking population is due to the growth of plantations in the Hassan and Kadur Districts and the decline of the population in the Malnad. Nearly 44,000 out of 45,000 Tulu speaking persons are found in the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts and are engaged in the coffee and tea plantations and in the areca gardens. A large number out of those found in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore are probably cooks from Udipi and their families. Konkanies are found in large numbers in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. They are an enterprising race, and much of the trade and banking in Tirthahalli, Sagar and Nagar is in their hands. They are also acquiring landed property. Some of the Konkanies are engaged as labourers in the plantations and gardens. More than 8,000 out of 10,000 of these people are found in the districts of Kadur and Shimoga alone. They form an influential community in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Civil and Military Station and find remunerative employment in the textile and other businesses, in trade and in Government and other services.

105. Two other languages which count more than 10,000 speakers are Malayalam and Hindi. The number speaking Malayalam increased from 8,500 in 1931 to 16,300 in 1941 or by 91·9 per cent. Under Hindi, the increase was from 6,900 to 11,100 or by 60·6 per cent, which is a sure indication of the large immigration into Mysore of communities speaking these languages. The influx of the Hindi speaking population is most noticeable in the Bangalore District, Bangalore City, the Civil and Military Station, Mysore City and the Mysore District, but is general throughout the State. These are also engaged mostly in business. The Malayalam speaking population is found in large numbers in the Kolar Gold Fields engaged as mining labour; in the Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts where the Moplah and Beri itinerant trader and maistry is very much in evidence; and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore City, the Mysore District and Mysore City. Some of them are employed in the milita engaged as artisans, mecha servants. 69·2 per cent of t as its mother tongue, 15·2 pe Hindustani, 5·3 per cent Ta ·9 per cent Banajari and ·6 (Map 13). A special table— been published as State T literate persons, 745,539 a 92,332 in Hindustani, 62,00 languages, and 21,078 in Tel in Hindi and Marathi are 2,4 Though the number of Te only next to Kannada, mo literates use the Kannada s using the Telugu script ha the Kolar District, Civil and City, Tumkur District, Kola lore District.

106. There are other rem tions speaking other langua Almost the entire increase u large number employed in Civil and Military Station. number speaking Pashto is points to the growing num are commonly known as engaged on the Jog Hyd half of them are found in the lore City and the Civil and lenders and the other half District engaged in the Bh the Jog Electric Works. T in the case of the Chinese, traders, is also noticeable. the four Cities. The other lations speaking Singalese, call for no special remarks can be drawn from this rev valent in Mysore, namely, t population speaking the indig and Telugu—has gone do whereas the proportion unde Konkani, Malayalam and o shown remarkable increases and trade and business con State are attracting an i from outside.

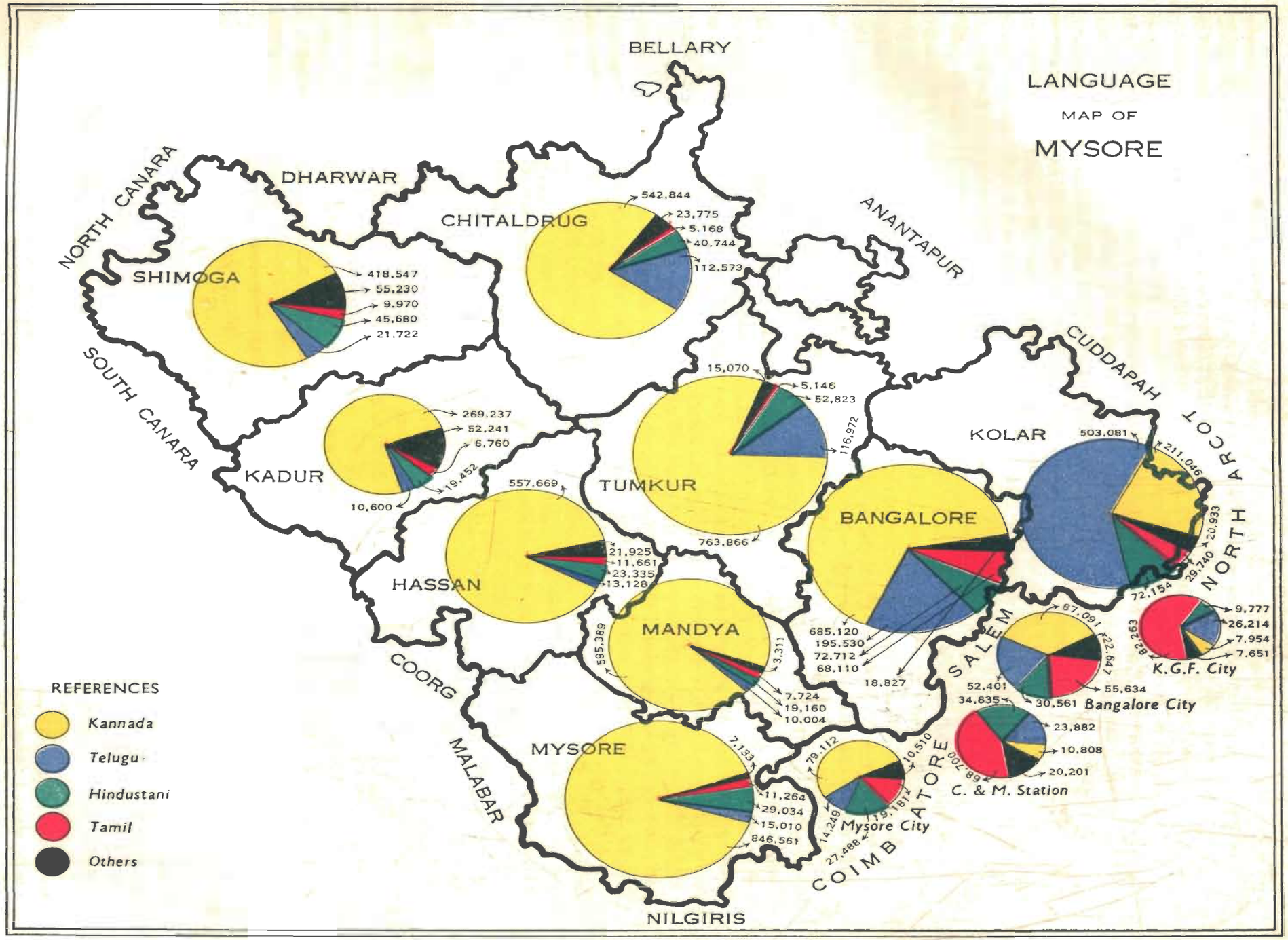
EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Literacy

107. The position of Mysore in the matter of literacy as compared with other States and Provinces in India remains unaltered. It still occupies the eleventh place as in 1931. Cochin then occupied the first place with 28 per cent of the total population literate, Travancore and Baroda coming next i and 20·9 per cent, respective have now changed places, high a percentage of literacy Baroda takes the fourth r its total population is now percentage has increased fr

Map 13

(Para 105)



Language Map of Mysore

GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE

decade—male literacy having gone up from 17·4 to 20·4, and female literacy from 3·3 to 5·3. Bombay and Bengal which were more or less on a level with Mysore in 1931 have now increased their literacy much more (from 10 to 19·5 and 9 to 16·1 per cent, respectively)—the increase in male literacy in Bombay being from 17·6 to 29·6 and in Bengal from 18 to 24·7 and in female literacy in Bombay from 3·1 to 8·6 and in Bengal from 3·3 to 6·6 (Table 53).

108. The Muslim community was far ahead of the Hindu in literacy even in 1931 (16·9) and is still keeping up the lead (23·5). The Indian Christian community (35·7) is ahead of even the Muslim. The Jains (30·2) have also made considerable headway. The Christians come first, the Jains second, the Muslims third and the Hindus last in the order of general literacy and male literacy. In female literacy the Muslim is above the Jain. It is thus the Hindu community (11·7) that is the most backward. If the Brahmin caste with its high percentage (59·2) is separated from the rest of the Hindu community, the percentage goes down still further for the "Other Hindus" (from 11·7 to 9·5). For the Depressed Classes, the percentage is as low as 2·9 (Table 55).

109. Urban conditions conduce to literacy more than rural conditions. While the percentage for the State as a whole is 13·0, it is 32·0 for urban areas. Bangalore City tops the list with 38·7 per cent, the Civil and Military Station and Mysore City coming next with 38 and 36·9 per cent, respectively (Table 54). 55·7 per cent of the Brahmin population is urban and more than half of this, urban population (28·7 per cent) lives in the four Cities and less than half in the towns. Similarly, 46 per cent of the Muslim and 74·1 per cent of the Indian Christian populations are urban, of which nearly half the Muslim population (20·7 per cent) and five-sixth the Indian Christian population (61·9 per cent) live in the four Cities alone (Table 20). This explains partly the high degree of literacy in these communites. Rural literacy, on the other hand, is very low ranging from 6 per cent in the Mysore District to 12·3 per cent in the Kadur District. Curiously enough it is the Malnad Districts—Hassan (10·2), Shimoga (11·3) and Kadur (12·3) that lead in the point of rural literacy and it is the Maidan Districts which are economically best off that are the most backward, namely, Bangalore (8·0), Kolar (7·8), Mandya (7·0) and Mysore (6·0) (Table 54). Brahmin (59·2), Vaisya (44·6), Mudali (37·1), Indian Christian (35·7), Rajput (30·2), Darzi (29·8), Kshatriya (26·5), Muslim (23·5), Devanga (20·0), Viswakarma (19·4), Banajiga (18·7), and Neygi (17·9) form the important urban communities and literacy among them is as noted in brackets against each. The other castes namely, Kunchatiga (10·9), Vakkaliga (8·4), Idiga (6·9), Thigala (5·3), Kuruba (5·2), Agasa (5·1), Beda (4·7), Gangakula (4·7), Yadava (4·6), Uppara (4·1), Adikarnataka (3·0), and Vodda (1·9), are mostly rural and the literacy in all these communities is about 5 per cent or less, except in the case of Kunchatiga, Vakkaliga and Idiga. The Lingayat is distributed both in rural and urban areas, and literacy in this community consequently is 18·8 per cent, or much more than the average for the Hindu community (Table 55-A).

110. Occupation and tradition, too, have a bearing on literacy, whether a community lives in the town or in the country. Brahmins are much more literate even in the country than the other castes even in towns; and the Depressed Classes even in the Cities remain most illiterate. Low literacy, however, is not confined to the Depressed Classes. Vakkaliga, Kuruba, Beda and several other castes whose occupation is mostly agriculture, not requiring literacy for its pursuit, are also most backward.

111. There are now 172,484 persons literate in English against 92,046 in 1931. More than 129,000 of these are Hindus, of whom more than 66,000 or more than a half, are Brahmins and 58,000 are Other Hindus —the Depressed Classes numbering only about 5,000. Muslims and Indian Christians number about 14,500 each. Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Other Christians account for another 12,000. There are 1,400 Jains and less than 700 in all the other communities put together, namely, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists, Jews and Others. 2·4 per cent of the population is now literate in English against 1·4 in 1931. Female literacy in English has increased from ·4 per cent to ·8 per cent and male literacy from 2·3 to 3·8. Leaving aside the Anglo-Indians and Europeans—whose mother tongue is English—and the Parsees and Jews who are numerically very small, English literacy is highest in the Brahmin community (22·4) followed far behind by the Indian Christian community (14·8). The Muslim percentage is 3 and the Jain percentage 4·3. In all the main communities, literacy in English has nearly doubled itself during the last decade and it has more than doubled itself amongst females. The improvement in English literacy amongst Depressed Classes (·2 to ·4 per cent) and Jains (2·0 to 4·3) is specially noticeable both amongst males (·3 to ·7) and (3·7 to 7·4) and females (·02 to ·1) and (·1 to ·7), respectively (Table 55). Most of the English literates are found in the Cities and in other urban areas, the total number in rural areas being only 31,750. It is rather unbelievable that there is only one person literate in English in an urban area like Vadigenahalli. The returns under this head therefore do not appear to be quite reliable in some cases.

112. The progress of literacy may be viewed from different angles. The total population has increased from 55·39 lakhs in 1901 to 73·29 lakhs in 1941 or by 32·3 per cent, the male population having increased by 34·5 per cent—from 27·97 lakhs to 37·63 lakhs—and the female population by 30 per cent—from 27·42 lakhs to 35·66 lakhs. But the increase in the total number of literates is much more; namely from 2·80 lakhs to 9·55 lakhs or by 253·3 per cent. The male literates have increased from 2·59 lakhs to 7.67 lakhs or by 196 per cent and the female

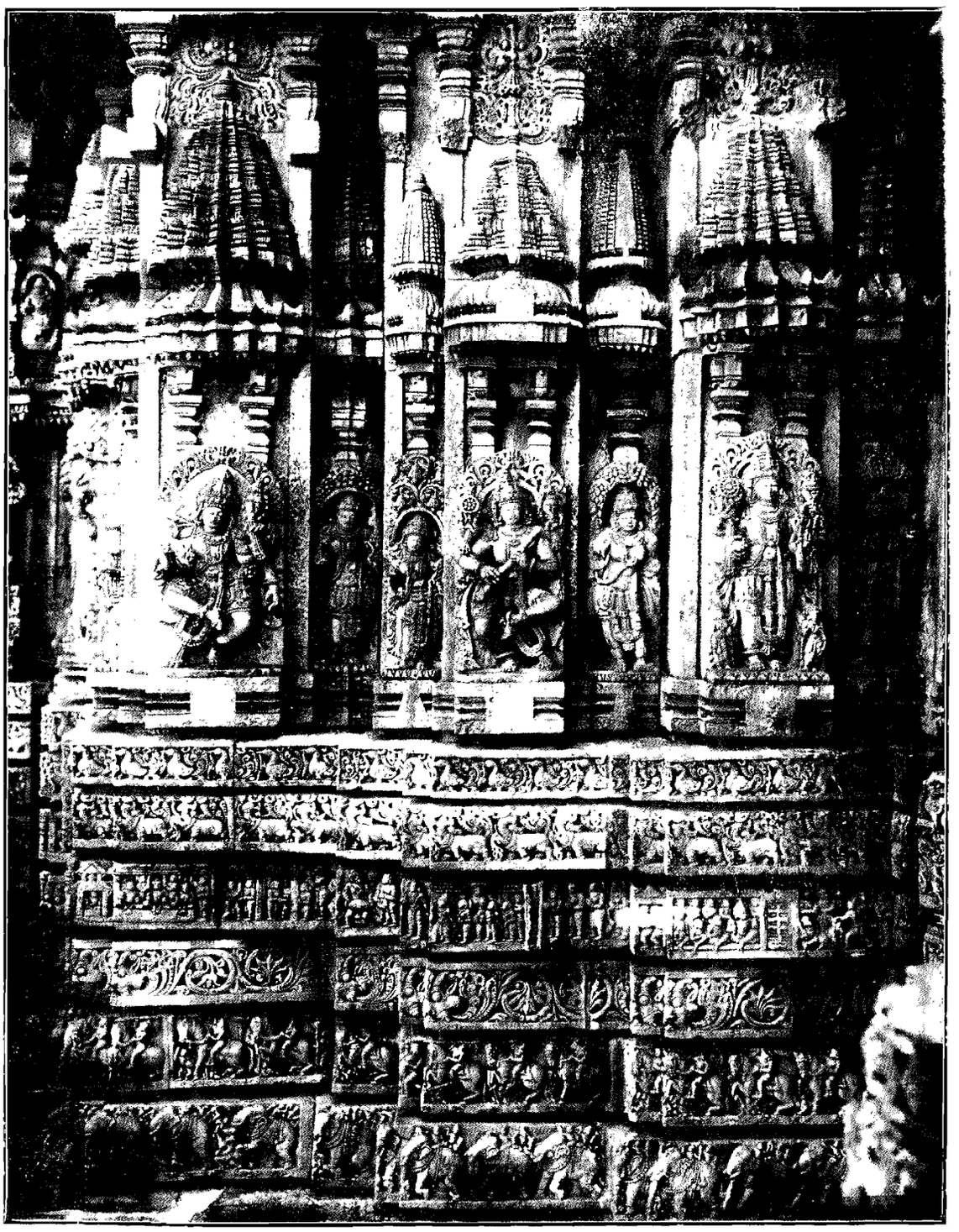
literates by 785·4 per cent,—from 21,269 to 1,88,307. So whether considered on the basis of crude figures or percentages, the progress of literacy is striking and the rate of progress of female literacy is particularly so. The progress of English literacy is even more remarkable. There were only 27,439 persons literate in English in 1901 and there are now 172,484 showing an increase of 528·6 per cent. Male English literates have increased from 23,156 to 142,843 or by 516·9 per cent and the female literates from 4,283 to 29,641 or by 592·1 per cent,—growth of English literacy among women being again more than among men, though the disparity is not so striking as in the case of general literacy. Viewed from another angle namely, the ratio of literates to 1,000 of population, it has increased from 51 to 130 for the whole population—93 to 204 for the male, and 8 to 53 for the female. There is still only one female literate, it is true, for four male literates. But female literacy is making very rapid progress. There is therefore reason for satisfaction from both these viewpoints,—the percentage of literacy having increased from 5·1 to 13 in a period of 40 years. But 13 per cent itself is too low in 1941, compared either with other more fortunate States and Provinces in India, or with other parts of the world. Much more rapid progress has been achieved in Travancore, Cochin and Baroda and in Japan and Soviet Russia. It would be worth while examining why it is so, and what Mysore should do to fall in line with more progressive countries (Table 56).

Education

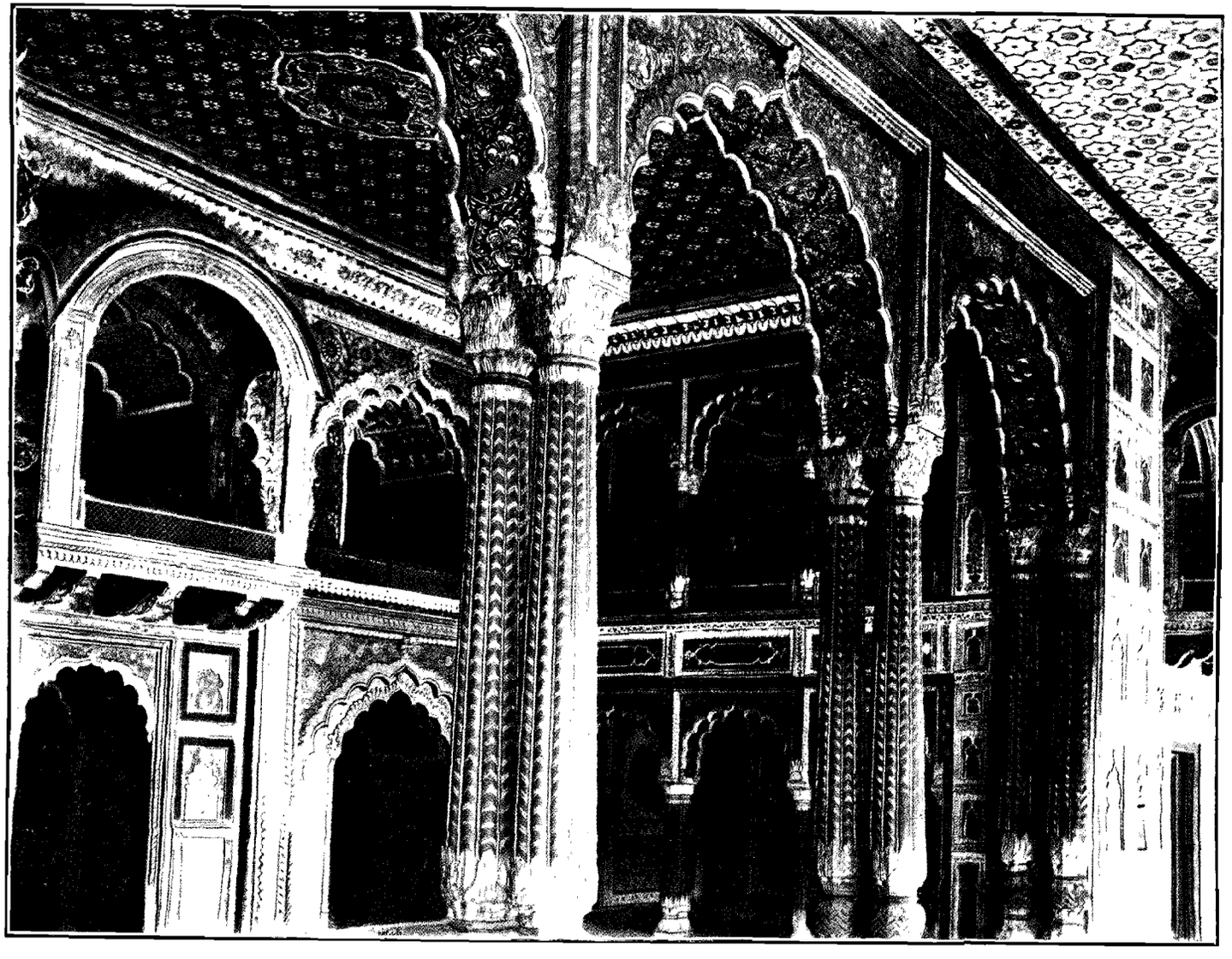
113. Not that the State is stinting expenditure on education, but the progress is not commensurate with the expenditure which has increased from 19 lakhs in 1912 to nearly 72 lakhs in 1939-40. It was low until 1912, as the private institutions were as many as the public. Less than two-thirds of even this low expenditure was met from State Revenues till 1912 and even up to 1922. But from that year, about 75 per cent of the expenditure has been met from State Funds alone. The reduction in the number of private institutions and the larger share borne by the State have thrown an unnecessarily heavy burden on its resources and retarded the spread of education (Table 57).

114. Government was dissatisfied with the slow progress that education had made during the previous three decades and on Sir M. Visvesvaraya assuming office as Dewan, embarked upon a programme of rapid expansion. The number of institutions increased by more than a thousand per annum from 1913 to 1918-19, the number in the latter year being 11,487 against 5,134 in 1913-14. The expenditure naturally was nearly doubled during the same period from 21 lakhs to 39 lakhs. The number of pupils on the rolls was also nearly double—3·40 lakhs against 1·88. But as the Government was too impatient to wait for private effort, it shouldered the entire burden of this expansion, so that the number of private institutions actually declined from 2,133 in 1913-14 to 987 in 1919. The number of public institutions on the other hand, went up in the same period from 3,000 to 10,500. Then, after Sir M. Visvesvaraya laid down his office, began what is called a policy of consolidation, resulting in a reduction of the number of schools and scholars but not in expenditure,—until to-day, there are only 8,162 institutions (public and private) against 11,487 in 1919 and the number of pupils is practically the same—3·69 lakhs against 3·40 lakhs,—while the expenditure has mounted up from 38·51 lakhs to 71·61 lakhs. Part of this increase in expenditure is no doubt accounted for by the establishment of the University and its ever-increasing demands—the expenditure on University education alone having risen from 3·84 lakhs in 1916 to nearly 16 lakhs in 1939-40—but there are other reasons for this heavy expenditure not yielding the results expected (Table 58).

115. It was felt as early as 1911 that apart from the Brahmin community others had not taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by the State in the field of education. Special encouragement was therefore given to the Muslims, Christians, Jains, the Backward communities amongst Hindus (which means all castes except the Brahmin) and the Depressed Classes (or the most backward), by the grant of scholarships, fee-concessions and even preferential treatment in recruitment to Government services. But even this does not seem to have acted as a sufficient stimulus. The communities other than Brahmin are still not keen on education—especially higher education. The Lingayats, Vakkaligas and Muslims have a large proportion of pupils in the Primary stage and persevere even in the Middle School stage; but beginning from the High School, the Vakkaliga proportion rapidly declines, especially amongst women, though the Muslims and Lingayats still keep up. The Muslim ratio persists even in the Colleges but the Lingayats drop out. Traditional love of learning is a great asset and this tradition has yet to be built up in a number of castes. The number of pupils proceeding to higher education is quite disproportionate to the strength of the communities. On the other hand, there are no signs of the Brahmin giving up higher education in spite of the disabilities under which he is labouring. Most of the Brahmin pupils are poor. They come to centres of education from the mofussil and the Brahmin is so disorganised—or individualistic if that term is preferred—that the students are entirely thrown on their own resources for food, shelter, fees and books. Many beg from door to door for their food, and sometimes engage a house for living together. They do not get fee-concessions, as a matter of course, unlike other communities (as the Brahmin community is considered not backward in education) and they must perforce pay examination fees, even if they happen to secure free-ships or scholarships. The Brahmins form the



PANEL OF TEMPLE AT SOMANATHAPUR



DARIA DOWLAT, SERINGAPATAM

biggest proportion of pupils paying fees both in High Schools and Colleges and any enhancement of fees hits them hardest; so much so, there was a big drop in College pupils when the fees were enhanced in 1930. But still the urge for higher education amongst Brahmins is so strong (or as others put it—they have been in this groove so long that they cannot think of any other course) that in spite of these disabilities this single caste counts 60 per cent of the passes and more than 60 per cent of the boys in High Schools and Colleges (Tables 59 and 60).

116. There is a great deal of wastage not only of money but of effort and material. In the first place, even in the most advanced Brahmin community, women's education is not taken so much as a matter of course as boys' education. Secondly, even the girls who are sent to school do not continue there even for four years which is the minimum period, in the opinion of experts, for them to attain a fair degree of literacy. The number of pupils goes on decreasing from class to class even in the Primary stage and continues to decline in the Middle School stage. The greatest handicap to girls' education is thus the initial unwillingness to send them to school and then the unwillingness to continue them there long enough. Social causes are at the bottom of this. In schools where co-education is unavoidable, parents naturally withdraw girls from school after a certain age and even in separate schools for girls, early marriage or the age of puberty generally puts an end to girls' education, though the more venturesome may continue to study. The *Purdah* system is an additional handicap to Muslim girls, particularly in the secondary stage of Education. The wastage in boys' schools is less but it is still considerable. Children are withdrawn from schools as soon as they can work in the fields and add to the family income. Attendance in schools is irregular as the children are enfeebled by ill-health and inadequate nourishment. Lack of easy communications, as in the Malnad, often renders it necessary to create more schools than would otherwise be required. Untouchability, and the desire of Muslims for separate schools are other causes impeding the progress of education.

117. The rural parts, with very few exceptions, have only Lower Primary Schools. The large majority of such schools for boys, both Kannada and Urdu, are situated in villages; but the majority of the separate schools for girls are in towns. Unless girls attend boys' schools, female education is bound to be neglected in the villages and this tells hardest on the Muslims. This cannot, however, be helped as, even as it is, the cost of educating Muslim girls is very high, a large number of schools having had to be maintained for half the number of girls as compared with Kannada Girls' Schools. There are, for example, already, 15 schools for 581 Muslim girls in the Tumkur District, against 13 for 1,535 Kannada girls; and 34 for 1,208 Muslim girls against 22 for 1,231 Kannada girls in the Kolar District, and 51 for 2,679 Muslim girls in the Bangalore District against 50 for 5,586 Kannada girls.

118. It has been said that on an average there is one school for every 3.59 square miles and for every 787 persons in Mysore. But there is no use being complacent on averages. Special statistics were collected at this Census about the distance from the nearest schools in the case of villages with no schools. There are still many villages in each District which contain no schools within a radius of five miles. The cities and important towns are bound to contain in all countries, the more important educational institutions. The majority of middle schools also will continue to be in towns. They serve not only the towns in which they are situated but in some cases the rural areas in the neighbourhood as well. A useful comparison about the populations served by each school can only be made in respect of primary schools in urban and rural areas. There is now a school for every 1,086 of the rural population and 2,182 of the urban population. The villages are thus better served than towns by primary schools, if we go by averages. It has been assumed by the Department of Education as in British India generally, that the school-going population is only 15 per cent of the total population. Taking the school-going population as that between the ages of 5 and 15, it is actually 25 per cent. There is thus only one school for 271 and 545 of rural and urban children, respectively. This only makes out a case for more primary schools and shows how it is impracticable for Government to meet the entire need. Private effort should also take up the responsibility.

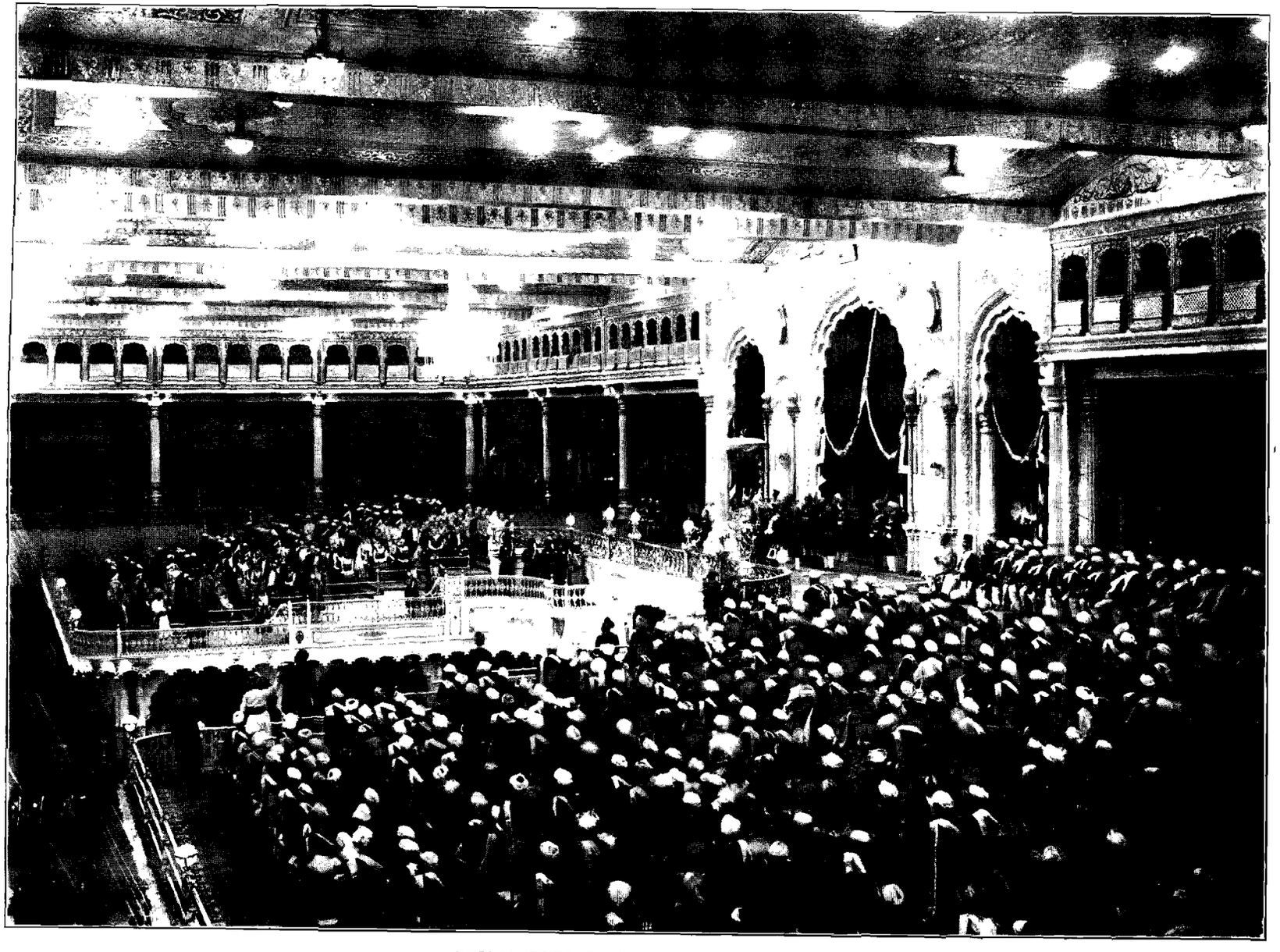
119. In British India, colleges and schools are ordinarily maintained by private agency or by local bodies, Government being responsible for only a few colleges and high schools, and scarcely any institution below that status. Christian Missions have also played a valuable part in the maintenance of schools and colleges. Primary schools are ordinarily run by Local Bodies in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Assam; and either by private associations or individuals in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madras. In Cochin, there are only 186 Government institutions to 505 private institutions. But in Mysore, as we have seen, more than 75 per cent of the entire expenditure on education is borne by the State. Education is also entirely free in Government primary and middle schools. This has discouraged the establishment of aided or unaided institutions. Much was expected from the transfer of primary education to local bodies ten years ago. But it proved such a dismal failure that Government have resumed the responsibility. There is unfortunately a growing tendency in this State to look to Government for everything instead of relying on self-help. Primary education cannot make satisfactory progress unless self-help is forthcoming. There is an evergrowing desire for more middle schools and a demand for more and better teachers and for better accommodation and equipment.

in existing schools. It cannot be met from the present resources of Government. The Director of Public Instruction has recommended the levy of fees both in private and Government middle schools and the time is, perhaps, not distant when this will have to be done. States like Baroda, Cochin and Travancore, where primary education has made such rapid strides, have left not only both primary and middle school education to private effort, but even some high schools and colleges are run on the grant-in-aid basis. The expenditure on education in Baroda and Cochin States is therefore only 14.4 and 16.3 per cent of their revenues whereas Mysore spends 17.1 per cent but with less success. Mysore has perhaps to follow their example if it is to emulate them in the point of education and literacy.

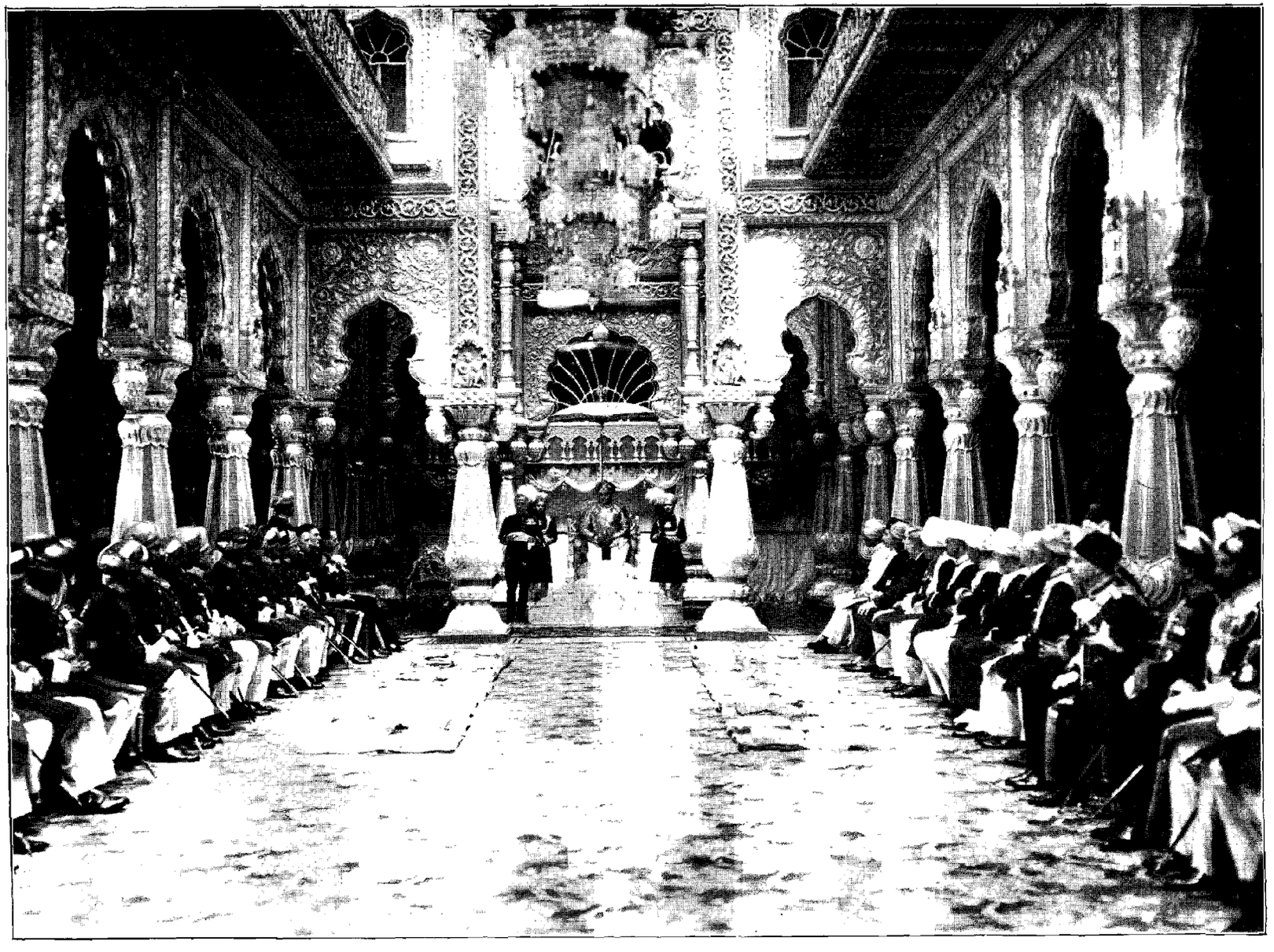
120. Female literacy is highest in the Civil and Military Station (26.2), due to the large element of Anglo-Indian and European populations, followed next by Bangalore City (25.4) and Mysore City (24.3). In the urban population of Districts, it is highest in the Tumkur District (21) with Shimoga District (20.2), Hassan District (19.5) and Kadur District (19.4) following closely behind. The lowest percentage of female literates in urban areas is in the Mysore District (12.2). In rural areas, female literacy is as low as 1.5 per cent in the Mysore District and 1.6 per cent in the Mandya District, the highest percentages being in the Kadur District (3.4) and Shimoga (2.8) (Table 54). But on the whole, female literacy as we have already seen, has increased much more rapidly than male literacy, and this increase is noticeable more in urban than in rural areas.

121. This progress in women's education has had social repercussions. Women in general are taking a greater part in political, social and literary activities. They are now conscious of their rights and are no longer content to accept as a matter of course a status inferior to that of man. They are fighting for social justice as between man and woman and an increasingly large number of women are now employed as teachers, midwives, nurses and doctors. It is not so long ago that the first two women graduates of Mysore were hailed as something phenomenal. But now the Mysore University alone has produced 233 women graduates since its inception and the number of such graduates at the last Convocation was 37. In the political field where there were only three women members in the Representative Assembly, there are now nine at the rate of one representative for each district, besides three other women representing special communities. There are two women in the Legislative Council. There are women on the Board of Education, District Boards, Municipal Councils and other Public Bodies. Some have entered the legal profession and are Honorary Magistrates. They are also to be found on several committees. Women are organizing themselves by starting Women's Associations all over the State. Several have distinguished themselves in the literary field. They have recently acquired enhanced legal rights to property; and are now demanding a place on the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja. It would not be a matter for surprise, if following the modern practice of basing political claims on the strength of numbers, equal representation in all the services and on all public bodies is claimed on the ground that the female population is nearly equal to the male population. Furthermore, they demand that no venue of service or employment should be denied to them merely on the ground of sex and that they should have a special voice in all matters affecting women and children. But this movement is so far confined only to the towns and to the women who have received higher education,—and these mostly belong to the Brahmin, Muslim and Christian classes. It has also not grown militant yet, as the leaders of the movement are married women and mothers, and as marriage still continues to be the best career open to women.

122. "Literacy," it has been said, "does not consist in reading and writing but in the *use* of reading and writing and it may even be added, of speaking and listening." The main purpose of primary education is thus not even to secure permanent literacy but to equip the individual with the means to improve himself. How far our system of education has cultivated this reading habit in the individual is partly indicated by the number of Reading Rooms and Libraries and by the number of books in the vernacular published or purchased. The number of libraries and the money spent on them is disappointingly small. Except the Public Libraries in Bangalore and Mysore which are popular and increasingly made use of, there are very few libraries in the State. Thus, out of the 28 aided by the Department of Education, 11 libraries are in Bangalore City, 4 in the Bangalore District, 1 in Mysore City, 4 in Mysore District, 6 in the Tumkur District and one each in Chikmagalur and Channagiri. The other Districts have no aided libraries even in District Headquarter towns. The grant for these libraries is less than Rs. 15,000 per annum; and a sum of Rs. 5,000 is provided for starting libraries in model villages of the State. A scheme of travelling libraries was tried sometime ago but was not persisted in. There is nothing like the Public Library movement as in Baroda. The expenditure on libraries and reading rooms is not proportionate to the total expenditure on education, nor is it calculated to keep up the desire for knowledge and prevent the lapse into illiteracy. The growth in the number of printing presses and of newspapers and periodicals is also an indication of the growth of the reading habit. There are 44 printing presses including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore in addition to 138 presses which do only job work. There are 8 newspapers, 4 in Kannada, 2 in English, 1 in English and Kannada and 1 in Urdu; and 73 periodicals of which 32 are in English, 26 in Kannada, 14 in Kannada and English



PUBLIC DURBAR HALL, MYSORE PALACE



PRIVATE DURBAR HALL, MYSORE PALACE

and 1 in Kannada, Urdu and English. They cannot be said to be inadequate.

123. There are 76 adult night schools with a strength of 1,966 run by the Education Department. Certain individuals and organisations have recently devised methods for promoting quick literacy amongst adults,—notably Messrs. Devadu Narasimha Sastry, and B. Srikantayya, some students of the Maharaja's College, and small batches of teachers under the auspices of the Mysore State Education League and the University Settlement. "Perhaps the most effective preliminary to the successful introduction of adult education would be to stimulate the desire for learning by providing vernacular literature of the right type, by promoting lectures and talks, by lantern lectures or preferably cinema films, by broadcasting and other such means." A small sum of Rs. 2,000 is spent for giving encouragement to authors, and prizes are also given for the best works. But this has failed to produce literature of the type required. Some school text books are being published by the Department of Public Instruction, but very little literature is produced in the vernacular either in original or by translation. The only road to higher education or education in Western knowledge of all kinds, is still through English. There are many works of fiction and poetry in Kannada, but there are not many which add to the fund of knowledge. University Extension Lectures are arranged for educating the people in the mofussil, but these have not yet reached even the Taluk Headquarters. Some useful hand-books have been published by the University for carrying knowledge in simple Kannada to the home. Mr. B. M. Sivaramaiya, pleader, Nanjangud, works for the spread of useful knowledge among the masses by delivering lectures, broadcasting talks and exhibiting pictures. The Department of Public Health employs a lecturer equipped with lantern slides; and the new Broadcasting Station established by the Government has educational propaganda on its programme. These are all moves in the right direction but have to be pursued with much more vigour and carried to the country-side instead of being confined to cities and towns.

124. The low level of literacy of the country as a whole is due to the low level of the Hindus who form the bulk of the rural and agricultural classes. There is no hope of our attaining the standard set by Travancore or Cochin States or by the Brahmin community in our own State, unless steps are taken to carry on an intensive drive amongst the Depressed Classes and the other Hindu castes, which, numerically very large, contain so few literates that they cannot but bring down the percentage of literacy of the whole State.

Culture

125. Literacy and education in modern knowledge are not the only signs of a people's civilisation. Literacy assumed such importance only after the printing press made it possible for the written word to reach a wider public than the spoken word. As many sources of knowledge would be denied to an illiterate person under present conditions, it should be the endeavour of every progressive country that wishes to take its proper place in the world to advance literacy as rapidly as possible. In the meanwhile, so long as the bulk of the population remains illiterate, the spoken word must be made full use of for education. This was recognised by the ancient Hindus, who instructed the literate and the illiterate alike through the recitation of the *Puranas* and the performance of *Harikathas*—a peculiarly South Indian Institution. This was responsible for the high level of culture even amongst the illiterate rustics and women, and evoked the wonder and admiration of the Western student. For, the *Vedas*, the *Upanishads* and the *Brahma Sutras* may be the ultimate sources and authorities of Hinduism; but it is the Ramayana, the Mahabharatha, the Bhagavata and the several *Puranas* and *Ithihasas* that the people listen to, that are still the living forces moulding the character and culture of the Hindu. The invasions by the Mohammedans made no impression on this culture in Mysore, as the first invasion by Ala'-Ud-Din was but in the nature of a raid for big booty and merely resulted in vast destruction. The subsequent occupations by the Bijapur and Mughal armies also succeeded only in making some converts to Islam. Even the usurpation by Haider and Tippu was too short-lived to bring about any permanent change. Officials in those days affected a Mohammedan style of dress, and spoke and wrote Urdu—the language of official business—which has left a legacy of Persian and Arabic words in our official jargon which goes by the name of Kannada. The impact of Western culture and Christianity in more recent times has also touched only the surface, and the bulk of the population remains unaffected. The Christians to-day form just over one per cent of the population and are mostly confined to the cities and towns. Those that are conversant with English are also mostly found in urban areas. The great mass of the people at large are leading their lives much as usual, unaffected either by Christianity or Western modes of life and thought.

126. But a change has been wrought by what may be called the *Time Spirit*. It has unsettled many things. There has been a period of indifference, if not actual contempt for old ways of life, whether based on sound or unsound foundations, a breaking away from authority and discipline, and a spirit of

self-assertion in the name of independence and liberty which often degenerates into license. There is also manifest a spirit of desperation which takes no account of consequences. Narrow ideals and narrow ambitions have cut the world into compartments and given rise to jealousies, suspicions and hatreds which are apparent no less in communal animosities than in the international field. There is a migration from the villages into the towns,—it may be not of a very large number—but of those who contribute to the cultural life of the villagers. Centres of culture on the banks of rivers are sadly neglected, bathing ghats are in disrepair, temples have fallen into decay, choultries for travellers are used as residences, *topes* are over-grown with lantana and wells are used for insanitary purposes. The recitors of *Puranas* have better audiences and can earn a better living in the town than in the country, and the cultural life in the rural parts has in consequence deteriorated. The only salvation seems to lie either in attracting the cultured back to the villages or in rapid urbanisation.

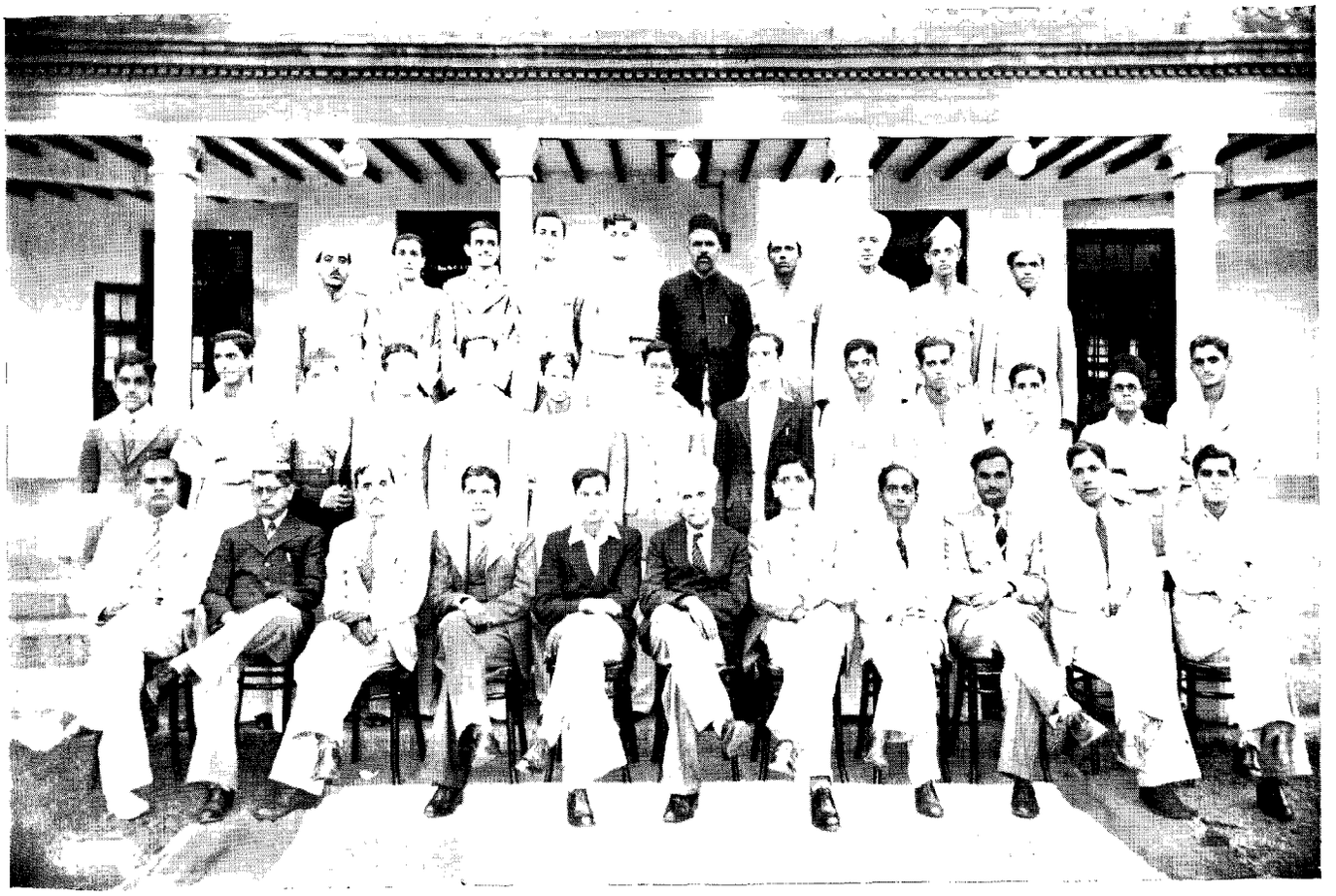
127. The development of Kannada language and literature received an impetus during the regime of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, by the founding of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat or the Kannada Literary Academy (1915) and the University of Mysore (1916). The Academy was started with the object of (1) publishing critical and authoritative editions of old works in Kannada, (2) compiling a Kannada-English Dictionary, (3) encouraging books in Kannada in science and modern knowledge with the necessary coining of scientific and technical terms, (4) evolving new forms of literature, (5) keeping a careful watch on the standards and purity of the language and protecting them from corruption, (6) bringing together in periodical conferences workers in the several fields and (7) publishing a journal in furtherance of these objects.

128. The Parishat was established in 1915 and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1940, when an account was given of its activities during the 25 years. "The annual conferences in different parts of Karnataka have unified the *Kannadigas* and inspired in them a love of the language. Several branches of the Parishat have been formed in every nook and corner of the country. The celebrations in these branches have given a new impetus to Kannada literature, and culture, and to science. Even women and children are being attracted towards the work of the Parishat by the establishment of Women's and Children's sections of the Parishat and by instruction in recitation and acting. Two journals—a weekly and a quarterly—are being published in a press of its own. The Library and Reading Room attached to it are serving a useful purpose and the book exhibitions are demonstrating to the public the new developments in Kannada literature. An Association of authors and a Dramatic Association are working under the auspices of the Parishat. It is also paying attention to the development of the Kannada vocabulary to suit modern requirements, education in the vernacular, the development of style, and is laying emphasis on the necessity for works in prose and for the study of modern sciences and history. The study of political, economic and social problems are other fields of its activities. It has also devoted itself to the improvement of literacy and the dissemination of Kannada literature and culture. The vernacular has now been accepted as the medium of instruction in the subjects of history, geography, mathematics and the sciences, and lectures in the vernacular have been delivered on the most abstruse aspects of modern science. The output of Kannada books is about 3,500 of which roughly speaking, 1,000 deal with fiction, 700 with poetry and drama, 400 with religion, 500 with educational subjects such as science and history, and 250 with biography." The greatest service rendered by the Parishat is the impetus it has given to the movement for the unification of the Karnataka or the Kannada country which is now split up politically under several administrations. The Kannada people are made to feel that they are the children of a common mother, that they have a common heritage of Kannada language and literature and it is their duty to preserve this heritage untarnished and to develop it to the best of their ability. The University of Mysore was the first University to be founded by an Indian Ruler for the benefit of Indian people. His Highness the Maharaja said in his speech delivered at the first Convocation of the University in 1918, "I feel that I should acknowledge on this public occasion a debt of gratitude from myself and my people to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan of my State. It was chiefly his patriotism, his enthusiasm and his unflinching advocacy which converted what was once little more than a dream of the future into a living creation, and his name will always be remembered, above all others, as the man to whom our University owes its being." Among the aims and aspirations of the University set forth by His Highness are—(1) the special encouragement to Kannada Literature, and to the other vernaculars of Southern India, provided for in the University Scheme, and (2) the diffusion of knowledge by lectures and publications among those sections of the people who cannot participate in the regular University courses.

129. I have followed the example set by my predecessor *Rajasevaprasakta* M. Venkatesa Iyengar—himself one of the greatest modern writers in Kannada—of giving in Appendix V to this Report, an account of the development of Kannada Literature. *Rajasevasakta* B. M. Srikantiya, another great writer and a discerning student of Kannada and English literature alike, has been good enough to write the account. The most noticeable developments are the short story and the novel, and literary criticism in prose and the experiments in blank verse and several indigenous metres in lyric poetry. Drama, too, has broken away from the ancient trammels both in form and matter. Several plays have been written on the Greek model; and liberties have been taken even with the *Puranic* stories.



MATRICULATION CLASS, CENTRAL COLLEGE (1863)



BANGALORE INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE GROUP (1941)



ORCHESTRA, MAHARANI'S COLLEGE, MYSORE (1901)



ORCHESTRA, MAHARANI'S COLLEGE, BANGALORE (1941)

Biography is well represented, but books on history, philosophy and science have yet to gain ground. A great gain is the fact that the literary language has become fairly uniform all over the Karnataka. There can be no doubt that there has been a renaissance in Kannada literature, and that the old and the young alike are moved with a spirit of love and service to their mother tongue.

130. This spirit is manifest not only in the field of literature but in that of art as well. Two fortunate circumstances have contributed to this result,—the existence of the kingdom of Mysore, and a succession of Kings who have been devotees and patrons of Art. Indian Courts have generally given encouragement to Art. Vijayanagar was the last of such Hindu Empires. The Courts of Tanjore and Mysore carried on this tradition, but with the extinction of the Kingdom of Tanjore, the sole responsibility fell on the shoulders of Mysore. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was a munificent patron of Art and Literature. The British took over the Administration from 1831 to 1881. Whatever may be the works of utility which the British carried out, the cultural life of the people did not receive much attention during the period. With the Rendition of the Kingdom to Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar began a new life. He was a great patron of music, the drama and dancing; and artists not only from Mysore, but from all parts of India flocked to his Court.

131. Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV was himself a man of fine and catholic taste and left every branch of Art richer than he found it. The palace band and orchestra both in the Eastern and Western styles of music are the envy and the admiration of visitors to Mysore. Musicians with any pretensions to talent—whether of Mysore or of any part of the world—were always sure of recognition and patronage.

132. We can, however, show a better record in the field of painting, sculpture and architecture. The destruction of the old palace by fire in 1897 gave an opportunity to the Maharaja to build the new palace; and he utilised it to make the new palace a store-house of architecture, sculpture, and painting. He brought together workmen from all parts of India to build the palace, which stands as an outstanding example of Indo-Saracenic Art. Mysore sculptors and painters like Venkatappa, Keshavaiya and others were given patronage. The best sculptors of India wrought the beautiful images on the pillars and elsewhere. And the famous Ravivarma was one of the artists commissioned to decorate the walls of the palace.

133. His late Highness lived a full and many-sided life and wanted his subjects to do likewise. Music in the palace was broadcast to the people and loud-speakers were installed at the palace gates. The art gallery and the treasures of sculpture and painting in the palace were open to the public; the magnificent pageantry of the Dasara procession which was a perfect piece of art with its blending of colour, its orderliness and attention to the minutest detail, was designed to add to the aesthetic life of the people and not as an exhibition of vanity. The beautiful buildings and gardens in Mysore and Bangalore—some of them constructed and laid out from his private purse—nourished this aesthetic life.

134. The people of Mysore are noted for their refinement, courtesy and generous hospitality. Those in the Cities have a reputation for being well-dressed and the characteristic lace turban affected by the Mysorean is known all over India. Changes there have been, of course, in the mode of dress both of men and women during the last 60 or 70 years, as will be apparent from the photographs of persons appearing in this volume. But the Mysorean has been well-dressed at all times, according to the prevailing standards. Both the boys and the girls in the old photographs look better nourished and physically better developed. The decadence in physique in the present generation is perhaps the price one has to pay for modern civilisation. The Mysore girl is sought after in marriage by the neighbouring provinces as she is well known for her delicacy and refinement. Dr. Metcalfe, the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, said: "Our object first of all is to make our students *men*, secondly *gentlemen* and then if we can, to make them gentlemen capable of making their *way* in the world." Mysoreans trained in this ideal have made not only their *way* but made their *mark* in the world and have brought honour to Mysore.

135. The Census, as a Professor of Statistics recently put it, is a mass production of statistics. It indicates the general trends of many social and economic forces. It does not gather all the details that a specialist may require. Nor does the Census Report draw all the conclusions that it may be possible to draw from the recorded statistics. It merely opens out new and useful lines of thought. It never claims to be exhaustive, and does not endeavour to replace the specialist. It is for the specialist to make further permutations and combinations of the Census statistics; supplement them, if necessary, from other sources, and perhaps from his own investigations, and bring out a specialised product.

136. The problem that confronts India, as already stated, is the too rapid growth of population outstripping the development of resources. We, in Mysore, are still far from the congested conditions in Bengal or in the Indo-Gangetic valley or in the strip of the West Coast comprised in Cochin and Travancore States. The equilibrium of population is reached when it is bound to decline after that. This is said to have happened in the Indo-Gangetic valley. The optimum population is the population that can be supported by a country in comfort without lowering the standard of living. This is a very difficult point to determine, as the standards vary from country to country. That the standard in India and in Mysore is low is admitted on all hands, though no detailed investigations have been conducted in Mysore, apart from the study of certain individual family budgets in Kolar Gold Fields, by Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan (at present Controller of Supplies, South India Circle), and in Bangalore City and Mysore City by Messrs. C. Narasimha Murthy (now, Private Secretary to the Dewan) and R. K. Srinivasan. Government have now ordered an enquiry into the economic conditions of rural families in about 260 villages all over the State, and it is expected to yield useful results. At the same time, it must be realised that we have not yet fully developed our resources. Indeed, we are just on the threshold of industrialisation; and agricultural production has not been effectively improved. The compelling pressure of population on the land will bring this about, more than any amount of propaganda, as it has done in China, and nearer home, in Cochin and Travancore. That the pressure is not unbearably heavy yet in Mysore is shown by the fact, that industrial labour is still coming from outside Mysore, though at the same time, it may be partly due to the Mysore population being more conservative and loath to leave the land and the home for another avocation away from the home, however lucrative. Mysore, perhaps, *can* support a larger population and it may perhaps, even *need* a larger population, at least in certain parts of the State as in the Malnad, to develop its natural resources. We seem to be far away from the optimum population and certainly from the equilibrium of population. But these are lines of investigation that should be followed up by specialists.

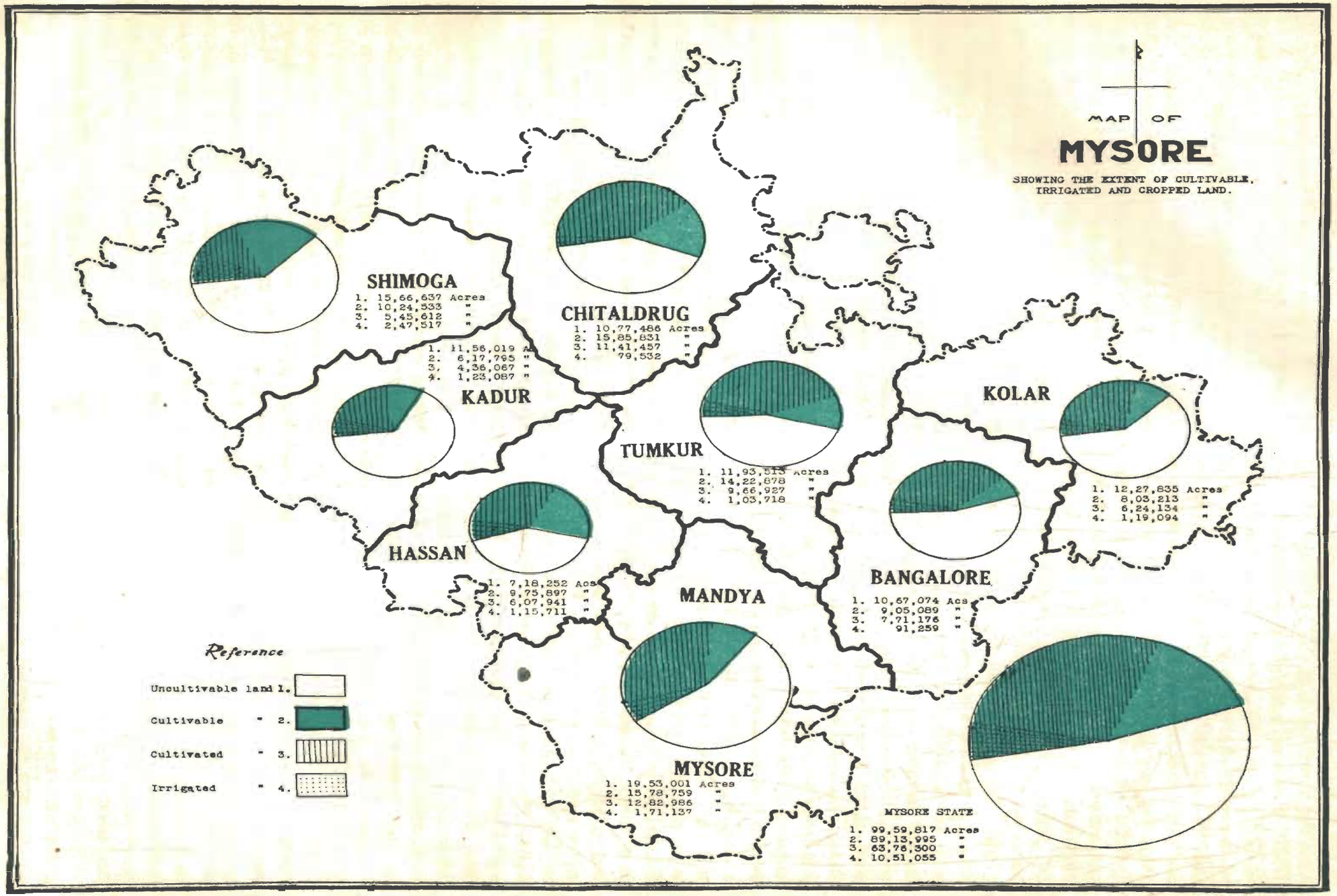
Occupational Distribution

137. The "Production of raw materials" still supports 76·7 per cent of the population—75·9 per cent depending on "exploitation of animals and vegetation", and the rest on the "exploitation of minerals.". The "preparation and supply of material substances" supports another 13·4 per cent, of which, "industry" supports 7·6 per cent, "trade" 4·9 per cent and "transport" ·9 per cent. Miscellaneous occupations support 5·2 per cent, of which, "insufficiently described occupations" form 3·7 per cent, persons engaged in "domestic service" and "unproductive occupations," and "persons living on their income" constituting the rest. "Public Administration" and "Liberal Arts" support only 4·7 per cent, of which 2·1 per cent are engaged in "Professions and Liberal Arts," 1·9 per cent in "Public Administration" and the balance of ·7 per cent in the "Public Force." The country is still thus preponderatingly agricultural. "Pasture and Agriculture" forms the means of livelihood—principal or subsidiary—of the largest number of persons. Considering the means of livelihood by Orders, next to "Pasture and Agriculture," "trade of other sorts" or petty trade provides the means of livelihood to 2·1 per cent of the population, "textiles" to 1·8 per cent, "industries of dress and the toilet" to 1·4 per cent and "miscellaneous and undefined industries" to 1 per cent. Considered by Groups, the "cultivating owners" form the biggest group (61·1 per cent) followed by "agricultural labourers," (4·2 per cent), "market gardeners" (2·9 per cent), "tenant cultivators" (2·8 per cent), "labourers and workmen" (3 per cent), "general store-keepers and shop-keepers" (1·9 per cent), "cotton spinners and weavers" (1·1 per cent) and "servants of Indian States" (1·1 per cent). Less than one per cent, or less than 50,000 persons depend for their livelihood on the other Groups (Table 61 and Diagram 3).

138. As compared with 1931, and taking only the workers into consideration, there is an accession of strength to the groups 'cultivating owners,' 'tenant cultivators' and 'market gardeners' and a reduction under 'agricultural labourers' and 'non-cultivating proprietors'—which is all to the good, as it indicates that more owners have taken to actual cultivation, that agricultural labourers have been absorbed either as tenants or cultivators, that the land is passing from non-cultivating proprietors to cultivating owners, and that the lucrativeness of market-gardening is being increasingly realised. Gold mining is also engaging more workers. There is a decrease on the other hand,

Map 14

(Para 140)



Map Showing the Extent of Cultivable, Irrigated and Cropped Land

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under industry, trade and transport. Textiles, basket making, ceramics, oil crushing, rice-pounding and flour grinding, industries of dress and the toilet, washing and cleaning, hair-dressing, and working in precious metals—all contribute to the decrease under industries. Those showing improvement are the leather, wood, metal, food, building and miscellaneous industries, brick and tile making, the manufacture of sugar and tobacco, tailors, milliners and dress makers and scavengers. The big fall in the number of persons engaged in transport is accounted for by the fall in transport by road, mostly bullock-cart transport. The large number of lorries and buses plying on the roads is responsible for this. There were only 530 motor vehicles of all kinds in 1921. They increased to 1,929 in 1931 (933 buses, 159 lorries, 829 cars and 8 motor cabs) and to 3,950 in 1941 (624 buses, 572 lorries, 2,668 cars and 86 motor cabs). How hard the villager, to whom hiring of carts was a very important subsidiary source of income, has been hit, will be realised when we know that this decrease is in spite of the large increase in the number of persons employed as labourers on roads and bridges, on railway construction and maintenance and on transport by rail and other mechanical transport who are all clubbed together as persons engaged in "Transport." Under trade, trade in textiles, in foodstuffs, in dairy products, eggs and poultry and in fodder and fuel, show decreases whereas large increases are found in the number of persons engaged in hotels, cafes and restaurants, dealing in fruits and vegetables, trade in means of transport, miscellaneous trades and general store keepers and shop-keepers. More persons are now employed in 'Public Administration and Liberal Arts.' Under "Professions and Liberal Arts", there are increases in all the Orders—Religion, Law, Medicine, Instruction, and Letters, Arts and Sciences. There are increases likewise under "Miscellaneous occupations". Persons living on their income are now more than in 1931, but fewer in all the other classes—the largest decrease being under "Domestic Service" which was rather inflated in the last Census (Table 62).

Agriculture

139. Technical progress in farming methods has been so rapid that the world's requirements can now be met by a smaller number of farmers. The countries faced with poorer prospects of farming are therefore concentrating more and more upon fostering industries in the towns. But in Mysore, in spite of the Agricultural Department having demonstrated the advantages of better seeds, better implements, better manures and better methods of cultivation, these have not been applied so intensively by the people as to effectively increase production. In the Malnad districts, the yield of paddy per acre is still as low as 5½ *pallas* in Narasimharajapura and 3½ *pallas* in Nagar, the maximum being reached in Sringeri (11½ *pallas*) and Kumsi (14½ *pallas*). The highest yield is in Holenarasipur Taluk (19½ *pallas*) and the poorest in Heggaddevankote (2 *pallas*). Chitaldrug is the poorest District for paddy, the minimum and maximum being 2½ *pallas* and 10 *pallas*. In the other districts, the minimum and maximum are 4 *pallas* and 19 *pallas*, respectively. Sugarcane yields per acre are low in Tumkur (8·93 tons), Holenarasipur (8·80 tons) and Channagiri (8·03 tons). The average yield in the other districts is 25 tons, the maximum yields being 51 tons in Gundlupet, 46½ tons in Kunigal, 46 tons in Mandya, 45 tons in Tirthahalli and 37½ tons in Gudibanda. The yield of dry ragi varies from 3 to 5 pallas per acre, *Sannahatti* from 6 to 8 maunds and *Doddahatti* from 15 to 20 Maunds. As regards the other crops, the present standard yields are the same as in 1918, *viz.*, 2 *pallas* of horsegram per acre, the only exceptions being Channarayapatna and Manjarabad where it is as high as 5 and 4 *pallas*, respectively; and 3 *pallas* of jola per acre—the yield going up to 5 *pallas* in the Kadur District. (A *palla* is equal to 100 seers and a maund is equal to 24 lbs.)

140. There has, of course, been no change since 1881 in the area of the State, which remains at 29,458 square miles or nearly 189 lakhs acres. More than half of this (99 lakhs acres) is unculturable. Out of the other half, the area under occupancy and the cropped area went on increasing with the growth of population, though not proportionately, up to 1931, but both have decreased since then. The occupied area which was 45·44 lakhs acres in 1881 reached the maximum, 83·57 lakhs in 1931-32 and was reduced to 78·19 in 1938-39—the latest year for which figures are available—and the cropped area, which was 43·54 lakhs acres in 1881 reached the maximum, 66·46 lakhs in 1930-31 and was only 63·06 lakhs in 1938-39. An incresingly large area of occupied land is not being cropped, the uncropped area which was less than 2 lakhs in 1881 increasing to 20 lakhs in 1923-24. Even in 1938-39, it was more than 15 lakhs. The State cannot afford to have a large extent of culturable occupied land lying fallow (Table 63—Map 14).

141. Out of a total cropped area of 63 lakhs acres, 52 lakhs are under food crops, of which ragi, jola and paddy are the most important. The largest area under ragi was in 1895-96 (26 lakhs acres) and under paddy in 1899-1900 (nearly 9 lakhs). Ragi now occupies 22 lakhs acres and jola and paddy about 7 lakhs each (Map 15). The total area under food crops which was 38 lakhs in 1881, has increased by only 37 per cent, to 52 lakhs in 1941, whereas the population has increased by more than 75 per cent (Table 64).

142. Treating the whole State as a unit for agricultural production, the figures of rail-borne and road-borne traffic should help us to ascertain its deficits and surpluses in respect of agricultural production. These reveal (1) a deficit to the value of more than a crore of rupees under food crops—50 lakhs under paddy, 40

lakhs under grams and pulses, and 15 lakhs under wheat, (2) a deficit of raw cotton and Indian piece-goods to the value of another crore of rupees per annum—40 lakhs under raw cotton and 60 lakhs under Indian piece-goods and (3) an exportable surplus of copra, coffee, arecanut, cardamom, jaggery, oil seeds vegetables and fruits. The main problems of Mysore agriculture, therefore, are how to increase the production of paddy, gram and cotton to meet the country's requirements and how to increase the production of exportable crops to compensate for the large imports.

143. The State has to depend in an ever-increasing measure, on outside supplies of food, as the production of food crops has not kept pace with the growth of population. The export of ragi has dwindled considerably both in quantity and value during the last ten years as the result of increased local consumption. The annual import of rice into Mysore to the value of 100 lakhs of rupees every year is an alarming drain on the wealth of the State. The Director of Agriculture, *Rajasevaprasakta* T. G. Rama Iyer, recommends the use of improved selections of paddy, both in the Maidan and in the Malnad, for increasing production in the existing paddy areas; and the extension of the area under paddy by the cultivation of dry-land paddy.

144. The decrease in the area under food crops is made up to a certain extent, by an increase in the area under some commercial crops like groundnut, cocoanut, sugarcane, til and tobacco. But as the total area cropped, taking food crops and commercial crops together, is going down, there can be no doubt that the agricultural position is deteriorating (Table 65).

145. The State is constantly alive to its responsibilities in this matter. During the Regency of Dewan Purniah, 300 lakhs were spent on irrigation works, mainly for the repairs of the old channels and tanks, which had fallen into ruin during the reigns of Hyder and Tippu. Another sum of 304 lakhs was spent between 1831 and 1856. After the formation of the Public Works Department in 1856, a further 523 lakhs were spent in a period of 20 years. Between 1856 and 1881, the sum spent on original irrigation works was 26 lakhs. More than 11½ crores of rupees were thus spent on irrigation works alone from 1799, the year of Tippu's death, to the year of the Rendition in 1881. From the Rendition to the year 1921, in a period of 40 years, 527 lakhs were devoted to irrigation. This policy of spending large sums of money on works of irrigation has been continued during the last two decades also, the most outstanding work being the Krishnarajasagar Dam across the Cauvery, the second largest reservoir in India, costing 2.5 crores, with a storage capacity of nearly 44,000 million cubic feet, and designed to irrigate 125,000 acres. The canals are expected to cost another two crores.

146. There were 2,567 major tanks and 20,857 minor tanks in 1941 irrigating 5.89 lakhs acres. Table 66 contains a list of only those tanks and reservoirs which cost about or more than one lakh of rupees each, and irrigate 1,000 or more acres each, constructed in recent years. A sum of more than 192 lakhs has been spent only on 41 such large reservoirs irrigating nearly 70,000 acres. There are about 50 river-fed channels in the State, 1,605 miles in length, irrigating an area of nearly two lakhs of acres. Most of these are in the south of the State and are connected with the Cauvery and its tributaries. The waters of the Tunga-Bhadra have not so far been utilised on account of certain physical and financial difficulties. The sharing of the waters of this river among the Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay Governments, is now under consideration. Table 67 gives details of the length of the channels drawn from rivers and the areas irrigated by each. It has been estimated that it will require another 10 crores of rupees for fully developing the permissible irrigation from rivers.

147. There are more than 40,000 wells, irrigating more than 80,000 acres. The irrigation from this source is prevalent mostly in the Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. The irrigation from *talapariges* or springs, in the area to the east of a line drawn from Koratagere to Hiriyur and on to Molakalmuru, is still awaiting development on modern lines. As the resources of many agriculturists do not permit of their sinking large bore-wells or installing electric pumps with their own money or borrowed capital, Government may consider the desirability of following the example of the United Provinces, where such water is raised at Government cost and sold to the agriculturists at a fixed rate per 1,000 gallons. The largest areas irrigated from rain water are in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

148. The irrigated area reached 11 lakhs of acres in 1941, constituting more than one-sixth of the area cultivated, as compared to 9½ lakhs in 1911. Under channels especially, it is now double of what it was in 1911, having increased from 118,000 acres to 253,000 acres. Roughly speaking, out of the 11 lakhs acres irrigated, 6 lakhs are under tanks, 2 lakhs under channels, 1 lakh under wells and 2 lakhs are fed from other sources (Table 68).

149. Among dry crops, the largest scope in the State now is for cotton. Till 15 years ago, the quantity of raw cotton exported was about three times the quantity imported. Owing to the development of the cotton mills, the position has now been reversed and during the last ten years, the quantity of raw cotton imported was nearly three times the quantity exported. The area under cotton which was 99,000 acres and 110,000 acres, respectively,in 1913-14 and 1914-15, went down however in 1938-39 to 84,000 acres. This reduction has to be stopped. There is also a large import of pulses, particularly *togari*, valued at several lakhs of rupees from Northern India. The Director of Agriculture recommends the inter-cropping of short duration ragi and M.A. II cotton or *togari* as a means of utilising the huge area under ragi for the production of the much

Map 15

(Paras 141 and 151)



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needed cotton and *togari* and for more than doubling the income per acre of dry land. The success of dry farming as a lucrative calling, he thinks, lies in the extension of inter-cropping. He also recommends better methods of cultivation of Asiatic cotton on black cotton soils and the introduction more extensively of American cotton on red soil, not only to stop the import of cotton, but to create a surplus as the years go by.

150. The production and distribution of foodstuffs from other parts of India have improved owing to the construction of irrigation works, railways and roads. This is a great achievement, but when we look at the state of nutrition of the people as a whole, we find small reason for being content with existing economic standards of life. It has been estimated that, on an average, in the whole of India, 39 per cent of the population is well nourished, 41 per cent poorly nourished and 20 per cent very badly nourished. Milk, even when skimmed, is a valuable addition to the usual diet of children in Southern India. "If every growing child in India could have a pint and every adult half a pint of milk daily in addition to their present diet, the physique and health of the people would undergo nothing short of a revolution" says Sir John Meagaw. "But it is useless to tell people to drink more milk or eat more fruit and vegetable unless we can show them how these articles can be obtained *in addition* to and *not instead* of part of the usual diet. Many people cannot obtain even enough rice and other bulky cheap food to satisfy their hunger. The increasingly growing population adds greatly to the difficulty of providing an adequate supply of food".

151. There is not much difference in the fertility of the soil between one part of the State and another. The main distinction is between the black cotton soils in portions of the Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts in the north and a portion of the Mysore District in the south on the one hand; the laterite soils in the Malnad on the other; and the generally prevailing red soil in the rest of the State. These differences, however, coupled with the difference in rainfall, have given rise to the prevalence of certain crops in certain regions as Map 15 will show. In a preponderatingly agricultural country like India and where agriculture depends so largely upon rainfall, experts have found that the growth of population is very closely related to good harvests. A bad harvest may not really kill off people by starvation. The year 1924 witnessed both famines and floods in Mysore due to scanty or no rainfall in certain areas and heavy rains in the Ghats; but there were practically no deaths due to starvation. A bad harvest however affects vitality and the power of reproduction. We may now examine how the soil and rainfall have affected the populations and the economic conditions in different parts of the State.

152. The main crops of the Malnad are rice and areca. They are, as a matter of fact, the only crops in Tirthahalli and Nagar Taluks which are in the heart of the Malnad and which receive the highest rainfall. Rice is a crop which must be cultivated by the indigenous population and so is areca in a large measure, though it may require seasonal labour from below the Ghats. The decline in the indigenous population would therefore seriously affect the agricultural production in these two Taluks. The population in the Nagar Taluk which was 44,000 in 1881 is now 33,000 and that of Tirthahalli which was 57,000 is now 55,000. The area under rice, we find, is reduced from 62,000 acres in 1920-21 to 56,000 in 1937-38 and that under areca from 9,400 in 1930-31 to 9,100 in 1937-38. Other crops peculiar to the Malnad are coffee, tea, cardamom and pepper and they are responsible for large immigrant labour. None of these is grown in the Shimoga or Nagar Malnad. They are confined to the Kadur District and Manjarabad and Belur Taluks in the Hassan District. Tea and pepper are grown only in Manjarabad, Mudgere and Koppa; cardamom in these taluks and in Chikmagalur; and coffee in the above four Taluks and Tarikere and Belur. The prosperity of these Taluks depends, therefore, as much on the state of these commercial crops and their prices, as on the state of the staple crops, rice and areca. There are now less than 400 acres of pepper in the whole region. The planting of tea was taken up in the year 1915 and now covers 4,000 acres. The area under coffee was the highest in the year 1882-83 with 145,000 acres. It is now 100,000 acres. Competition from other markets and violent fluctuations in prices have been largely responsible for the vicissitudes of coffee and areca in the State. It has been calculated that coffee and areca do not pay if their price is less than Rs. 10 per maund. But there have been years in which prices were as low as Rs. 6-12-0 per maund of 25 lbs. in the case of areca and Rs. 7-3-0 per maund of 28 lbs. in the case of coffee. The cost of cultivation of areca has also grown up with the growing dependence of the cultivator on outside labour and to some extent on the prevalence of *Koleroga*, a disease peculiar to areca in the Malnad. Cardamom is the only crop that is sailing on the tide of prosperity. The area has grown from year to year, until it has now reached 22,000 acres.

153. There are no industries and manufactures in any of these Malnad Taluks and the only important trading centres are Tirthahalli, Sagar and Shiralkoppa which form the gateway to the Malnad. The prosperity of the Malnad Taluks therefore depends upon the state of agriculture, the prices realised for agricultural produce and the number, education and health of the indigenous population. The contribution of the Malnad to the wealth of the State is not commonly realised. We are led away by the phenomenal development of irrigation under the Cauvery and its tributaries. 46.4 per cent of the area under rice, 59.8 under arecanut and 15.7 under sugarcane, and the entire area under coffee, tea, cardamom

and pepper are in the Malnad. It is the forests of the Malnad and the Semi-malnad Taluks that produce the most valuable timber and sandalwood. The area of the Malnad as compared to the Maidan may be small and the population of the Malnad smaller, but it contributes very largely to the resources of the State and we cannot afford to neglect it or its people. Another mistaken impression is that the Kolar District has the largest area irrigated by tanks and that it is the tanks in this and in the other districts in the Maidan generally that require the greatest attention. As a matter of fact, it is the Shimoga District that has the largest number of tanks and the largest area irrigated by tanks, the Kadur District taking the second place. It is unfortunate that the cropped irrigated area in the Malnad Taluks of these two districts has been generally declining from decade to decade.

154. Cultivation in the Malnad requires large capital and labour and has given rise to large landed proprietors on the one hand and a class of agricultural labourers on the other. There is no room there for the small land-holder who owns and cultivates his own land. The labour problem was not so acute formerly as there was a system of serfs attached to the lands, and the landlords looked upon these serfs as more or less members of their families. The famine of 1878 compelled the landlords and the serfs to shift for themselves and this resulted in the migration of the labourers. It was found difficult later on to get them back to the lands they had left. The human tie, too, had been severed and could not be restored. The development of the Maidan has also reacted on the Malnad by retaining to itself the labour population, formerly migrating to the Malnad. There is even now a seasonal migration of Maidan labour to the portion of the Malnad bordering on the Maidan. But the Malnad more to the west has to look to South Canara and North Canara for its labour. The improvement of communications, too, has brought problems in its train. It has increased the wants of the people, and helped to drain away money from the Malnad for being spent outside the area. The money economy, which has gradually replaced the barter system, has given rise to the problem of the indebtedness of the Malnad raiyats, which has increased alarmingly since 1911.

155. The decrease in the population has resulted in the cropped area in the Malnad diminishing; and as the area under non-food crops has increased, the reduction under food crops is much more than the general decline. The area under rice has fallen from 1.85 lakhs to 1.72 lakhs acres, all the Taluks contributing to this decrease—some in a larger degree and some in a lesser. It is only Manjarabad that has increased its non-food crops while retaining the area under food crops. Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri have suffered a severe set back both under food and non-food crops. All the other Taluks are alike in showing an improvement under non-food crops and a worsening under food crops (Table 69). It is the same story in the case of the Semi-malnad Taluks—a decline in the total cropped area and an improvement in the area under non-food crops, showing that the food crops have had to make way for the non-food crops. The area under rice and ragi have gone down in all the Taluks—except rice in Chikmagalur and Shimoga. The rise in the acreage under jola has partly made up for the fall under ragi. But on the whole, the food position has worsened (Table 70).

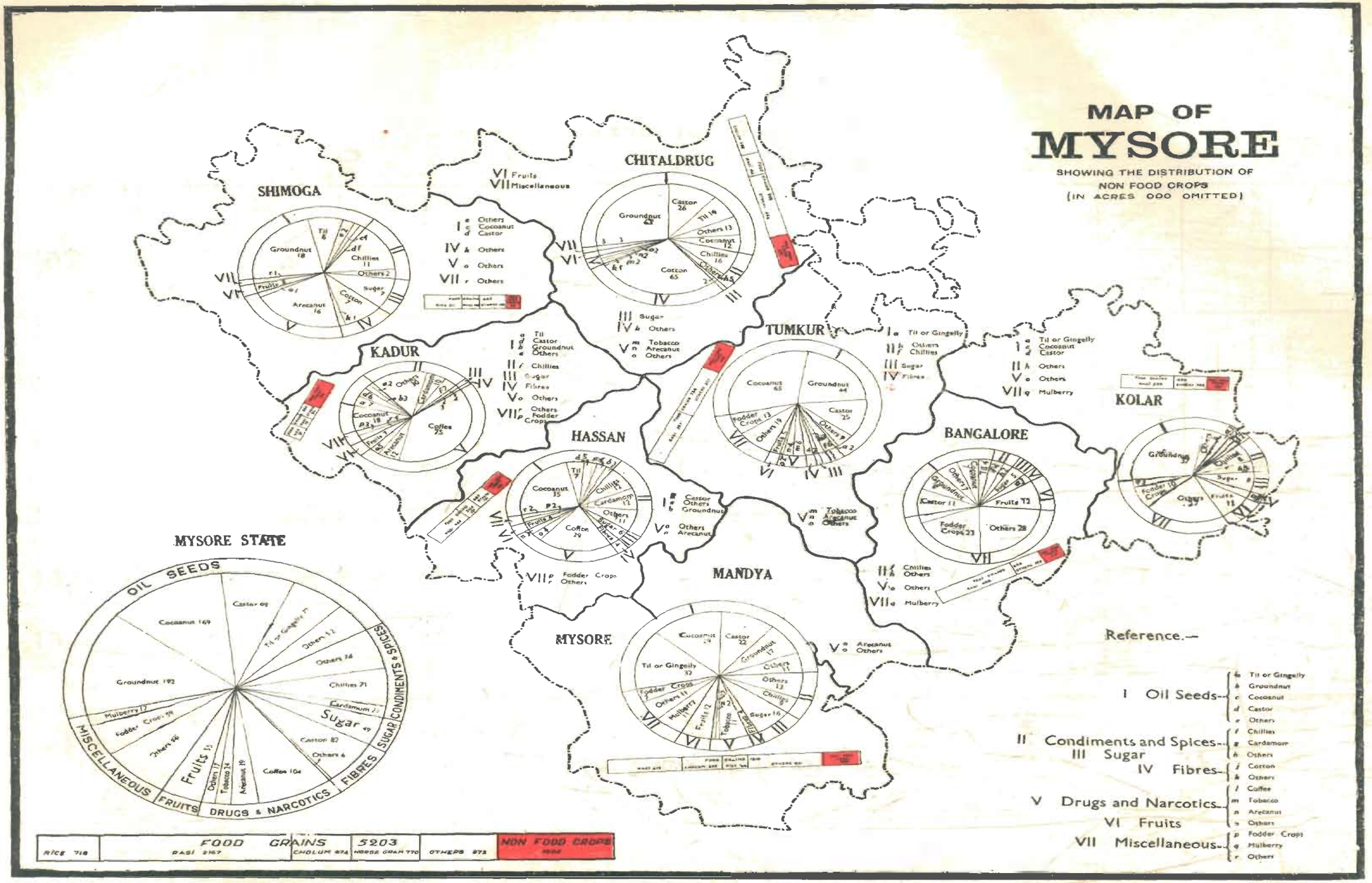
156. This tendency to contract the area under cultivation and to replace food with non-food crops is discernible all over the State including the Maidan, except in Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Three points deserve notice—the area under rice has gone down in all the Districts except in the Mysore and Mandya Districts; there is a much larger area now than formerly under jola, making up for the loss under ragi and rice; and the area under non-food crops has considerably increased (Table 71 Map 16).

157. These facts show how natural conditions like hills and forests and an excessive rainfall as in the Malnad can bring about a diminution in population, and how a diminishing population in its turn can affect the prosperity of the country by reducing production, especially in food crops. It must be remembered that only a sixth of the cultivated area in the State is irrigated and of this irrigated area more than two-fifths is in the Malnad. The Shimoga District alone contains 2.47 lakhs acres of irrigated land out of a total of 10.57 lakhs for the State, and the Kadur District contains another 1.23 lakhs; and the major part of this area is under paddy. It would be a calamity of the first magnitude if production of such a large area is reduced, because of a dwindling population. This problem faces us only in the Malnad. The cause is well known, namely, the prevalence of Malaria. The remedies are also equally well known but in many cases are impracticable in application. This is an instance of the case, already referred to, of a scanty population being itself the cause of making it scantier. A vicious circle is created—Malaria reduces the population and a reduced population makes it more and more difficult to fight Malaria and the encroachment by the jungle and wild beasts. A dense population on the other hand, can withstand the ravages of Malaria. Bengal is the most malarial as well as the most densely populated Province. In spite of the large number of deaths from Malaria, the very density of the population not only keeps up the numbers but actually adds to them, the increase in the last decade being more than 20 per cent. That the Malnad also can be conquered has been demonstrated by the rise of the town of Bhadravati—in what was part of the jungle—and in the new colony at Jog that is springing up. But nature will yield only to determined action and not to half-hearted measures.

158. Coming now to the Maidan Taluks where the population has generally increased by more than the

Map 16

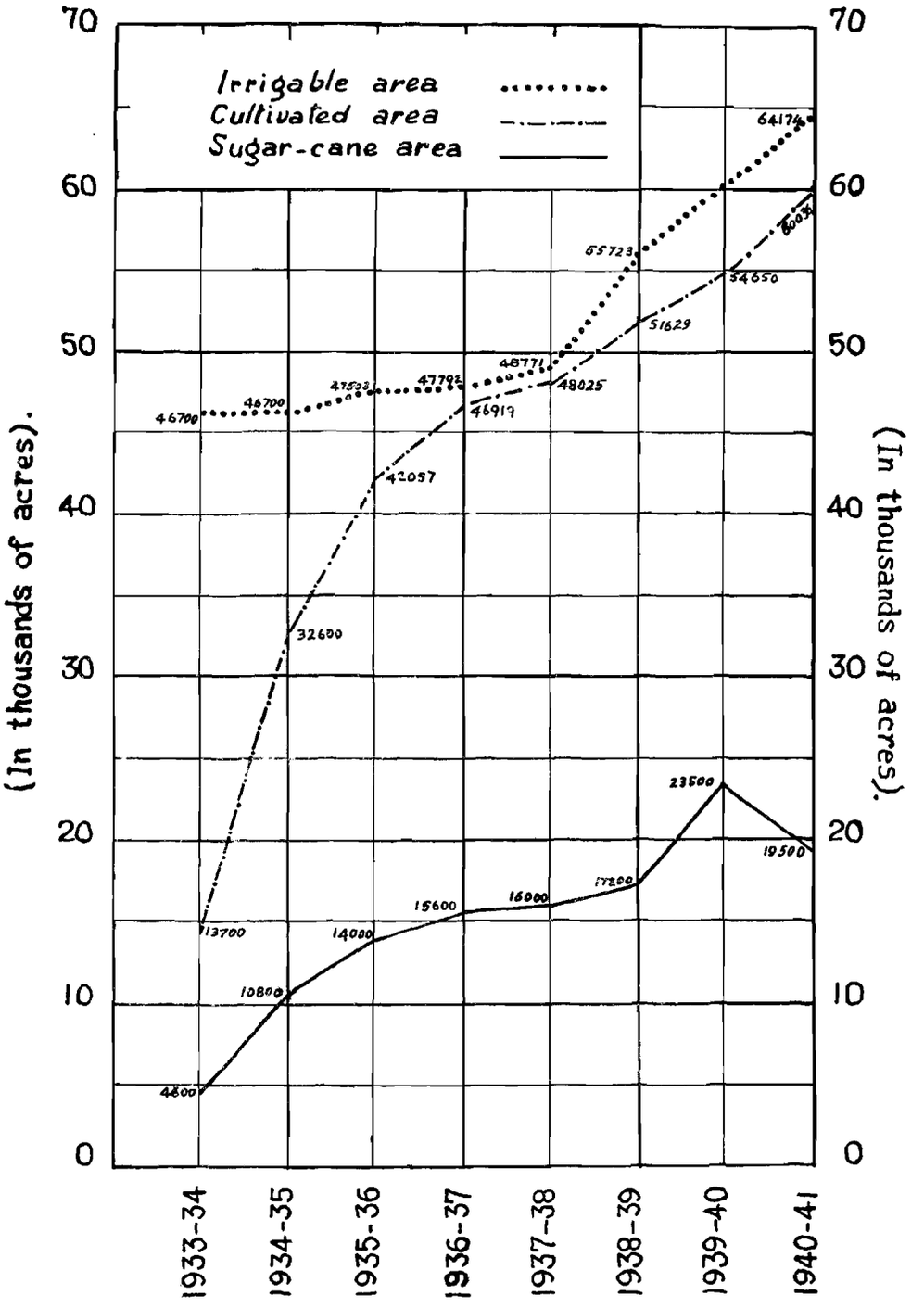
(Paras 155-156)



GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE.

Diagram 5

(Para 160)



Irrigated area, and area under Sugarcane in the Irwin Canal Area

average for the State and has doubled itself in some areas, we see other causes at work. The Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts which have both doubled their populations are the healthiest in the State. The scanty rainfall has created a hardy population. There is no rainfed irrigation, and channel irrigation is almost unknown. In some cases, the precarious supply from tanks has to be supplemented from wells, and in others the lands are irrigated entirely from wells. The Chitaldrug District has the least extent under irrigation,—only ·80 lakh acres out of a total cultivated extent of 11.42 lakhs acres in the District. The wars of the 18th century, the insurrections in the beginning of the 19th century and the great famine of 1877-78 had affected these two Districts most, so much so, the area was practically denuded of its population. A settled Government, a healthy climate and the absence of epidemics in the last two decades, have accelerated the growth of population. In both the Districts there are large areas of cultivable land, Chitaldrug having 15.86 lakhs acres for a rural population of only 6.44 lakhs and Tumkur having 14.23 lakhs acres for a population of 8.92 lakhs. It is in these Districts also that the cultivated area works out to more than one acre per capita,—to nearly 1.8, as a matter of fact, in Chitaldrug. The average holding is much larger than in any other part of the State and the peasantry is generally healthy and prosperous. The proportion of rural to urban is also much higher in these Districts than elsewhere. In the matter of industries and trade, these two Districts are the least industrialised—organised industry being non-existent in the Tumkur District; and Davangere and Chitaldrug Towns being the only two industrial centres in the Chitaldrug District. But these areas contain or are contiguous to some important trading centres like Davangere and Birur, Tiptur and Arsikere. The cultivation of commercial crops has nowhere attained such proportions as in the Chitaldrug District and in the adjoining parts of Shimoga, Kadur and Tumkur Districts. The area under non-food crops has increased from 1.09 lakhs acres to 1.68 in Tumkur, from 1.69 to 2.48 in Chitaldrug, from 1.52 to 1.87 in Kadur and from ·49 to .82 in Shimoga between 1910–11 and 1939-40. The people in these areas are also noted for their keen business acumen.

159. The Kolar and Bangalore Districts present the refreshing spectacle of a welcome increase in the area cropped, amidst the general scene of a diminishing area, in spite of the increase in agricultural population. That is because the pressure of population is heaviest in the Bangalore District and parts of the Kolar District. The population of the Bangalore District rose from 5.24 lakhs in 1881 to 10.44 lakhs in 1941. 7.71 lakhs acres out of a cultivable extent of 9.05 were cropped in 1938-39. The area under food crops increased from 5.81 to 6.70 lakhs acres; under non-food from .87 to 1.26, and the total from 6.68 to 7.95. In the Kolar District, the population rose from 4.81 to 8.37 lakhs. Here, too, the cropped area rose from 5.48 lakhs acres to 6.24 lakhs acres—the areas both under food and non-food crops showing increases. The existence of three large Cities in these Districts has stimulated the demand for agriculture and dairy products like fruits and vegetables, milk, curds, ghee, eggs, etc., and ensured good markets and prices. The caste of Thigalars—whose equals perhaps it is difficult to find in the intensive growing of vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc.,—are practically confined to these Districts. The cropped area barely works out to three-quarters of an acre per capita of even the rural population in those Districts; but we see, probably, the best farming here. Next to Chitaldrug District, Bangalore has the least irrigated extent—only .91 lakh acres out of 7.71 lakhs acres. But Kolar is much more fortunate,—1.19 lakhs acres out of 6.30 being irrigated—working out to more than a fifth of the area or much more than the State average, which is one-sixth. The most extensive system of tanks in a series is found in the Kolar District in the Palar and Pennar Basins. Well irrigation is also extensive, and it is favoured with *Talapariges* or spring-heads where sub-soil water is tapped near the surface. These Districts, too, had the first railway; electricity was laid on here first; the Gold Mining industry has been established in the Kolar District for more than half a century now; the Textile mills in the Bangalore District form the biggest industry in the State next to Gold Mining; and Bangalore has fast developed as an industrial, commercial and distributing centre. It is also the seat of the Government and has a Cantonment. It contains Colleges—affiliated some to the Madras and some to the Mysore Universities—and the best Medical Institutions in the State. All these have contributed not only to the rapid growth, but to the high density of the population, and have stimulated in turn more extensive and intensive agriculture.

160. It is rather disappointing that the Mysore District (including Mandya District) and the Maidan of the Hassan District should show decreases under the total area cropped. The raiyat has perhaps given up cultivating the less profitable land due to improvement in irrigation. These two Districts have enjoyed the benefits of channel irrigation for a long time past. Some of the *anicuts* on the Cauvery and its tributaries are several centuries old. In recent years, too, the Krishnarajasagara and several other *anicuts* have vastly increased the irrigated extent, so much so, next to the Shimoga District, Mysore (including Mandya) has the largest irrigated area (1.71 lakhs acres). The source of irrigation is more assured than tank, rain, or well-water. Wet lands in the channel area therefore fetch greater prices and the crops are more certain. Mysore is the

one District where the acreage under paddy has gone up. It was 1.25 lakhs acres in 1910-11 and 1·47 lakhs acres in 1939-40. The area under non-food crops, too, went up from .15 to .44 lakh acres in the same period. The land per capita is nearly 1.5 acres. What spells even greater prosperity is that between 1911 and 1941, the area irrigated, mostly by channels increased by 40,000 acres. The area under sugarcane alone is now 28,000 acres and has put a great deal of money into the raiyats' pockets. Of this area, nearly 20,000 acres are under the Irwin Canal, out of a total cultivated extent of 60,005 acres in this region (Diagram 5). This has also given rise to a large migration into the Mandya District for cultivating more land, and especially into Mandya Town which contains a Sugar Factory and has recently been converted into a District Headquarter. Mysore (including Mandya) is also fortunate in having two important rural industries subsidiary to agriculture, namely, hand-spinning in the Tagadur and Badanval centres, and sericulture in T.-Narsipur, Yelandur, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Malvalli and Maddur Taluks. The District also contains Mysore City, the Capital of His Highness the Maharaja, the Headquarters of the Mysore State Railway and the University Centre. Mysore is next only to Bangalore City in industrial and commercial importance. These factors have not only contributed to the ability of the land to support a larger population but has tended also to attract immigrants.

Trade

161. The decrease in the area cultivated would not by itself be a matter for regret if we knew that due to better methods of cultivation, two blades of grass were growing in the place of one, or the raiyat was earning more on a lesser extent, or that he had given up cultivation for some more remunerative occupation. He would then be acquiring greater purchasing power and could afford to purchase from outside what he had ceased to produce within. This would be reflected in the general trade position of the country as revealed by the Export and Import figures (Table 72).

162. The first year after 1901, in which the balance of trade was adverse to the State was in 1918-19. Since 1929-30, it has generally been adverse except in two years; and the balance against the State was more than Rs. 79 lakhs in 1938-39. Mysore must therefore improve its exports. There is a net export under the heads coffee, fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, leather, liquors, oil-seeds, spices, sugar, manufactured tobacco and treasure; and a net import under all other heads—the export and import of animals being more or less equal. It will be observed that most of the exports are raw materials, mostly agricultural produce. The main manufactured articles exported are the products of the Iron and Steel Works, the Sugar Factory, the Textile Mills and the Cigarette Factory.

163. Some of the imports are inevitable as they are not available locally, such as coal and coke, brass, copper and tin, and mineral oils and petrol. Machinery and mill work cannot but be imported in the initial stages by any country that wishes to advance industrially. But there is no reason why agricultural commodities should not be introduced or improved as the local conditions are favourable, as for example, forest produce, agricultural produce like coir, fodder and cattle food, fruits like bananas and oranges which account for an import worth nearly Rs. 10 lakhs, grains and pulses to which reference has already been made in the section on "Agriculture", spices like chillies and coriander, and rubber and wood. It is surprising that with such valuable forests in the State, we are importing Rs. 12 lakhs worth of timber, more than a lakh worth of fuel, Rs. 2½ lakhs worth of furniture, and other forest produce worth nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. Manufacture of brass and other vessels from imported sheets and the extraction of oil from oil-seeds are other industries that should be developed.

164. Mysore is importing large quantities of boot and shoes, gold and silver lace, haberdashery and millinery, cement, lime and tiles, chemicals and manures, drugs and medicines, dyes, motor cars and motor cycles, cycles and their spare parts, glassware and bangles, matches, paper and stationery, scientific instruments, paints and colours and textiles. The State is trying to minimise these imports by starting local industries like the Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mills, the Cement Factory, the Mysore Tannery, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, the Industrial and Testing Laboratory for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, Match Factories, the Government Electric Factory and the Lac and Paint Works. The Textile Factories have made phenomenal progress during the last three decades. But, while much has been achieved since 1911, much more has yet to be done by increasing both agricultural and industrial production if we have to stop the alarming excess of imports over exports, which cannot but impoverish the country.

165. The export in horned cattle is mostly by road, the net exports amounting to nearly four lakhs of rupees in 1939 while that by rail was less than half a lakh. More sheep and goats are imported than exported, the net import being valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs. It is necessary to stimulate the breeding of these animals in larger numbers to keep pace with the increased demand. The imports of other animals like horses, ponies and mules account for another three lakhs nearly. The actual number of sheep and goats in the country has gone down as compared with 1915-1916 (Table 73).

166. Silk-worm rearing is an important cottage industry which is suffering from Chinese and Japanese competition. Owing to the inadequacy of protection against foreign competition afforded to the silk industry even after two exhaustive enquiries by the Indian Tariff Board, the increase in the imports of Japanese and Chinese silks and of artificial silk manufactures is

threatening the stability of the Mysore silk industry. Silk piece-goods of the value of Rs. 14,45,000 were exported in 1938-39. On the other hand, the value of silk and silk goods imported was Rs. 28,73,000, and if the value of artificial silk and artificial silk goods imported (Rs. 8,56,000) is added to this, the trade balance even under this item is heavily against the State.

167. Bones and oil-cakes are the principal exports for manurial purposes. Bones worth over Rs. 1½ lakhs and oil-cakes to the value of more than Rs. 8 lakhs were exported in 1938-39; but ammonium sulphate and other chemical manures to the value of more than Rs. 15 lakhs are being imported annually for use on the sugarcane fields and coffee estates resulting in an adverse trade balance even under this head. Drugs and medicines to the value of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs were exported in 1938-39—mainly the product of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory—but the value of those imported was nearly Rs. 28 lakhs.

168. The export trade in tanning materials has suffered heavily in recent years on account of the competition from wattle bark imported into India from foreign countries; so much so, the value of exports in 1938-39 was only Rs. 3,64,000 against Rs. 15,14,000 in 1918-19. Mysore is still exporting fruits and vegetables worth double of what is imported (Rs. 22 lakhs against Rs. 11 lakhs). There is, however, large scope for improving the production of bananas, as the net import of bananas by road and rail is valued at more than Rs. 4 lakhs. Even the export of apples, for which Bangalore was once so famous, has dwindled. Other fruits, fresh and dry, to the value of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs are being imported into the State annually. It is the cocoanuts (Rs. 8 lakhs), potatoes (Rs. 5 lakhs) and onions (Rs. 3 lakhs) which are classed under "Fruits and vegetables" that are helping to keep the balance in favour of the State, under this head.

169. The trade and banking of Mysore is getting progressively into the hands of outsiders. Trade in foodstuffs is getting into the hands of Cutchis, Kathewaris and Labbes; the trade in Textiles into the hands of Gujarathis and Marwaris and other merchants from Madras and Bombay; and Banking and money-lending into the hands of Marwaris, Multanis, Pathans and Banks incorporated outside Mysore. Marwaris and Labbes are prominent in the hardware line; the distribution of Cinema films is almost completely in the hands of Gujarathis; and the tanning industry is the monopoly of the Labbes. The biggest hotels and restaurants are run by Brahmins from Udipi or U. P. The "trade of other sorts" and the keeping of retail shops seem to be the only fields in which the Mysorean is still preponderating. The Mysore merchant is himself to blame for this state of affairs. He is rightly twitted by the out-sider for his lack of enterprise. He has not adapted himself to the changing conditions in the field of commerce and is still pursuing the old traditional methods. He does not get credit so cheap as the out-sider and even if he does, he does not, in many cases, keep up the credit. His standards of life are also much higher. What is needed is a knowledge of up-to-date business practices and the formation of character. The general level of integrity and efficiency of the working population in the State has to be raised and as Sir M. Visvesvaraya says, "people should be made to realise that to achieve success, no new law of life has been discovered but the law of hard work."

Industry

170. A Census of industries in the State—both organised and unorganised—was taken this time and compared with the Census taken in 1911 and 1921. The Special Industrial Census in 1911 was confined to mines and factories employing at least 20 persons. The persons so employed were 31,327. In 1921, it was extended to include all establishments employing ten or more persons on definite remuneration, or to all *Organised* industries but it did not include the *Cottage* or family industry. The number in 1921 was 38,840. In the Census of 1931 statistics about "Organised" industries were not compiled as the Census did not yield useful results, but statistics were, for the first time, compiled about unorganised or rural and cottage industries. In 1941, a Census was taken of persons employed in all "Industrial Establishments" in the State, irrespective of the number employed being more or less than ten, an industrial establishment being defined as one in which paid labour is employed on definite remuneration. The number in 1941 has increased to 84,724 (Table 74). And, as distinct from the "Industrial Establishments," special statistics were also collected about cottage industries, a cottage industry being defined as one which is practised by the members of the family and the profit shared by them. Cottage industries supported 41,413 families and 210,867 persons in 1941 (Table 75).

171. As far back as the year 1881, it was recognised that the prosperity of the country depended upon the development of her industries, and a start was made in 1882. But the progress was very slow till 1901. In that year Sir K. Seshadri Iyer laid the foundation of Mysore Industry by inaugurating the Hydro-Electric Scheme. The institution of the Mysore Economic Conference in 1911 was another step forward. The Department of Industries and Commerce was constituted and a definite policy of State aid to industries was laid down about the same time. The industrialisation of Mysore got a great impetus by the advent of Sir M. Visvesvaraya as the Dewan in 1913. The last decade under Sir Mirza Ismail witnessed the largest growth of industrial enterprises in the State.

172. Gold Mining is by far the most important organised industry. The State would be a loser by more than a crore of rupees annually, if the Gold Mining industry were to come to a sudden stop. Cotton, Silk and Woollen textiles are only next in importance.

The textile establishments employ about 20,000 persons against 26,500 persons engaged in Gold Mining. These include more than 6,602 spinners in more than 415 villages and 500 weavers engaged in weaving hand-spun yarn (Table 76). It has been demonstrated that as compared to organized textile establishments, hand-spinning and hand-weaving require much less capital, but give employment proportionately to a larger number of persons in their own houses as subsidiary to agriculture, though the output may be considerably smaller. The next most important industry is sericulture. There are more than 45,000 acres under shrub mulberry and the industry supports in all its branches over 50,000 families (Table 77). The bulk of the silk produced is consumed by hand-looms and power-looms within the State. The State is also one of the most important wool producing regions in India and an important centre for the manufacture of woollen articles. It contributes eleven per cent of the total Indian export of the skins of sheep and goats.

173. The advance made by the country in the industrial field is indicated by the fact that almost all the industries mentioned by Sir M. Visvesvaraya—under medium and small—in his book *Planned Economy for India* are now practised in the Mysore State, though not on a sufficiently large scale to meet the country's requirements. Some of the industries are entirely Government-owned; in some, the Government own shares; and to others Government have afforded certain facilities like the grant of land, supply of water and power at cheap rates and the promise to purchase the products. The utility services that are generally run by joint-stock companies in capitalistic countries are owned by the Government in our State. A sum of more than 13 crores of rupees has been invested on the railways, the hydro-electric works and water supply works; and it yields a net revenue of 82½ lakhs of rupees per annum, which accrues to the benefit of the general tax-payer after contributing to the interest and sinking fund. The Mysore Iron & Steel Works; the Aircraft Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, the Mysore Sugar Co., and the Mysore Paper Mills are the heavy industries which are directly owned or aided by the Government.

174. In the memorable words of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, "We, in Mysore, form, as it were, a nation within a nation. While co-operating both with the Indian Government and the Indian public in measures which lead to the prosperity of India as a whole, we, in our own local sphere, are doing our best to promote our economic resources". In the absence of a co-ordinated policy for India as a whole, Mysore has had to evolve an individual policy of her own. This has proceeded in two directions: (1) encouragement and help to private effort and (2) direct Government enterprise in fields beyond the capacity of private effort. Government have themselves pioneered an industry whenever they thought that such a course was in the larger interests of the State and that private enterprise was not properly equipped to take it up. There are 13 large industrial concerns with a total fixed and working capital of about Rs. 320 lakhs which are completely owned and managed by Government. Private enterprise has been assisted by technical advice and by the grant of financial accommodation for the purchase and erection of machinery, construction of wells, mills, ware-houses and other structures, for the purchase of raw materials and appliances and for working capital. As a result of this policy, there are now established as many as 29 major industrial concerns (not including the hydro-electric works, the textile mills and the gold mining companies), with a total capital investment of about Rs. 500 lakhs and employing 16,500 persons. The number of large industrial establishments in the State to-day employing ten or more persons is 605, employing 77,518 persons. Local private enterprise is however still lacking. Private capital flows only after the success of an industry is well established. The concerns in which private capital is readily invested are rice and flour mills, brick and tile factories and the manufacture of beedies. The pioneer work in new fields of industrial enterprise and the risk of undertaking such enterprises are still left to the Government; and this is the most useful service that Government is rendering to industry in Mysore. This industrial policy of the Government has had its justification in the important part that the State is privileged to play in the War effort of India. No less than 16 Industrial Concerns in the State are engaged directly in the manufacture of war supplies, the total value of which comes to as much as Rs. 3½ crores. The Iron and Steel Works, the Government Electric Factory, the Government Porcelain Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, the Silk Weaving Factory, the Bichromate Factory, the Mysore Implements Factory and the Industrial and Testing Laboratory, are among the important factories engaged on war supplies. The Mysore Kirloskar, Ltd., has started the manufacture of machine tools and has been supplying them against war orders and to private industrialists for speeding up the war out-put. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company is making a steady supply to the Government of India besides undertaking the fabrication of harness, saddlery and other equipment required for army purposes. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills is making supplies both to His Majesty's Government and to the Supply Department of the Government of India. The Government Silk Weaving Factory has now established the manufacture of parachute components and of silk threads, cords, and tapes. The small-scale industries are supplying cutlery, buttons, wood and leather articles, blankets, and textiles to the value of 10 lakhs of rupees. Mysore supplies cotton, ammonia and acetate for explosives, iron and steel for armaments, silk for aeroplanes, carbonised cocoanut shells for gas-masks, timber for military camps, and a variety of articles for army clothing and equipment. The factories are also helpful

n training the war technicians required by the Government of India.

175. Government is also the largest employer of labour next to the Gold Mines and the Textile Mills. The first employ about 26½ thousand persons, and the private textile mills employing 100 persons and more give employment to another 12½ thousand persons. The Government owned concerns alone employ nearly 13,000 persons and Government aided concerns another 7,000 besides the spinning centres which employ 8,500; whereas the other private concerns employing 100 persons or more, provide employment to only 3,500 persons.

176. A comparison of the figures of Industrial Establishments with those of 1911 and 1921 is most interesting. Fifty establishments (employing 20 or more) including mining, employed 31,327 persons in 1911, whereas in 1941, the respective figures for the same class are 318 and 73,688. As compared with 1921, there were 605 establishments (employing 10 persons or more) and 77,518 persons in 1941 against 224 establishments and 38,840 persons in 1921. The number of establishments employing less than 10 persons, of which a census was taken for the first time now, is 2,387 and the number of persons employed is 7,206. Altogether there are now 2,992 establishments employing 84,724 persons.

177. The next question to be considered is how far our industries have provided employment to local people as distinguished from immigrants. Out of 84,724 persons employed, 49,375 are Mysoreans and 35,349 non-Mysoreans, the number of non-Mysoreans being everywhere less than the Mysoreans except in Kolar Gold Fields where it is far in excess—20,761 against 7,059 (Table 78). Considered according to industries the gold-mining industry, the tanning industry, the wood industry in Shimoga, and the textile industry in Chitaldrug employ an excess of non-Mysoreans. The proportion of outsiders in the textile industry in Bangalore City is also heavy, though it has not yet exceeded the Mysorean; and the building industry in Bangalore City is progressively attracting non-Mysoreans. There is a natural tendency, where the direction and management of an industry or factory has got into the hands of outsiders, to prefer outsiders to local people, especially in more remunerative jobs. Geography also plays a part. Davangere attracts more people from the closeby Dharwar District than Tumkur; and Kadur and Shimoga Districts attract more from South Canara than from the Maidan Districts of the State. There can be no doubt that as Davangere develops industrially, it will attract more outsiders into the State. So long as the Government invests the general tax-payers' money in industrial concerns or encourages the growth of industries with concessions granted by the State, there seems to be a case for insisting that Mysore labour and Mysore brains should have preference in industrial employment. Classified according to communities, a large portion of the non-Mysorean industrial population comes from the Depressed and Christain classes. Classified according to industries, the largest number employed in all industries, except mining, hides and skins, and narcotics are Other Hindus, who also form the biggest community in the State. In the first two, the Depressed Classes predominate; and in "Narcotics"—which means practically manufacture of *beedies*—the Muslims predominate. Mother-tongue is another indication of the foreign element in the labour population. The largest proportion (33,310) speaks Tamil—nearly two-thirds of which is in the Kolar Gold Fields,—24,090 speak Kannada, 11,405 Telugu, 8,603 Hindustani and the rest other languages. Next to Kolar Gold Fields, the largest Tamil-speaking labour population is found in Bangalore City, Bangalore District and Civil and Military Station. The largest Telugu-speaking labour population is in Kolar Gold Fields City and Bangalore City; and the largest Hindustani-speaking labour population, in Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields City, Bangalore District and Mysore City. Next to Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore City has the most heterogenous labour population which is fast becoming non-Mysorean (Table 78).

178. Classified according to income, the largest number of labour families earn Rs. 10 to Rs. 19 per mensem, and those that earn between Rs. 20 and Rs. 29, Rs. 30 and over and below Rs. 10 take rank in the descending order. The agricultural industries naturally have nearly equal numbers among those that earn below Rs. 10 and those that earn between Rs. 10 and Rs. 19 per mensem. The mining industries have the largest number of wage earners in the Rs. 20 to Rs. 29 class and over Rs. 30 class. A large proportion in the metal industry also earn more than Rs. 30 per mensem. Industries like Ceramics, and Hides and Skins that employ a large number of persons of the Depressed Class pay low wages. The Chemical and Food industries have also a large number of labourers whose earnings are less than Rs. 10 per mensem (Table 78).

179. Our industries are at present mostly localised in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the neighbourhood. This may be partly due to electric power being made available first only in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar which are now consequently pre-eminently industrial. Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts are still predominantly agricultural and require industrialisation. The resources of the Malnad are also not fully developed. The generation of electric power at Jog may give an impetus to the development of industries in the Malnad, especially Forest Industries. Davangere with a keen and business population, is also sure to develop fast into an industrial centre.

180. It is no doubt a matter for satisfaction that our organised industries (meaning establishments that employ 10 or more persons) now provide employment to 77,518 persons, against about two-fifths the number in 1911. But this has been, sometimes, at the expense

of cottage industries. The increase in the number employed in the organized industries is disproportionately small as compared with the number displaced in the cottage industries. For purposes of comparison, the cottage industries in 1941 were divided into two classes ; (1) General—or all those about which statistics are available for 1931, and (2) Special—or the rest. Cottage industries have, on the whole, declined. There were 48,000 families in 1931 engaged in such industries and the total population supported was more than 2·68 lakhs ; whereas in 1941, the number of families was reduced to 41,413 and the number of persons supported to 2·11 lakhs. This decline has been almost continuous since 1871. The total number of persons engaged in spinning and weaving cotton were 69½ thousand in 1871, and less than 35 thousand in 1931. Those engaged in spinning and weaving wool were 18,555 in 1871 and 13,603 in 1931. The cotton cleaners in 1931 were only a little above 50 per cent of the figure in 1871. It was found that on the whole the important rural industries had declined, the fall being particularly noticeable under cotton spinning and weaving. The only industries that show an increase are goldsmithy, carpentry, mat-making and the leather industries. The greatest decreases are under weaving and oil-pressing. The number of families engaged in weaving declined from 21,964 in 1931 to 18,590 in 1941. In oil-pressing, the decline is much more considerable, from 3,343 to 1,222. The decline under pottery and tile-making from 7,210 to 4,491 and basket and *thatti* making from 2,940 to 1,262 is also considerable. There are now only 3,031 families practising blacksmithy against 3,787 in 1931 (Table 75).

181. As regards the special cottage industries, *beedi* manufacture is the most important, engaging as it does 1,235 families, the next in order being rope-making (459), working in metal (344), *nakki*-making (170), lacquer-ware works and toys (164), comb-making (160) and *rattan* work (149). All the other industries namely, *agarbathi* manufacture, dyeing, sculpture, sandalwood and ivory carving, gunnybag manufacture, bangle-making, cap-making and slate-pencil making, engaged less than 100 families each. Details by Districts both for general and special cottage industries are given in Tables 78 and 79. Details by Taluks will be found in the Taluk Tables. The figures for cottage industries will have to be read along with the figures for the corresponding industry under Industrial Establishments to get a true picture of the extent of the industry in the State. The importance of these as cottage industries will be apparent from Table 80, wherefrom it will be seen that when the same industry is practised both in Industrial Establishments and in cottages, the number employed in the latter is several times that of the former. Weaving, goldsmithy sericulture, pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, basket and *thatti* making, and mat and cane weaving, are the most important cottage industries just as gold mining and textiles take the palm among the organised industries. *Beedi* manufacture, oil-pressing and working in leather form another class by themselves and engage about an equal number of families each.

182. The Government of Mysore have not lost sight of the need for developing cottage industries. As Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao, the Director of Industries and Commerce, stated before the National Planning Committee, Government believe in the possibilities of factories and workshops thriving by the side of prosperous villages and see no necessary antagonism between machine industries and simple handicrafts, as they realise that there is room in this country for the plough and the tractor, the charka and the mammoth mill. The development of rural and cottage industries has thus been a special feature of the policy of Government in recent years. The Mysore Government is unique in regarding the development of the *Khadi* industry as falling within the sphere of the State's activities and in giving it a place among the key industries. Side by side with *khadi*, a number of industries subsidiary to agriculture have been introduced, and attempts are being made to improve other existing industries such as handmade paper, coir-making, flaying and village tanning.

183. Mysore, in spite of the imposing list of its industries and its rapid industrialisation, is not producing more than a small fraction of its vital necessities even in the fields that it has entered, and there are still several fresh fields to enter. Statistics about industrial production were not collected in this Census, as under the Census Act, producers could not be compelled to disclose the information. But the very fact of the large excess of imports over exports, even of the articles manufactured in the State, shows that we are not producing enough. Most of the exports from the State still consist of raw materials and not manufactured goods. 69.5 per cent of the working population still depends for its livelihood on the exploitation of animals and vegetation. It is only 9·8 per cent of the working population that is engaged in industries, and another ·9 per cent in mining. Persons earning their livelihood by industry, trade and transport were fewer in 1941 than in 1931, whereas, the persons dependent on agriculture were more (Table 81). To quote Sir M. Visvesvaraya again, "Large-scale industries are happily making satisfactory progress, but there is need for the introduction of a sound organisation and business system, such as one sees in Japan or Germany, to spread a knowledge of minor and cottage industries, the use of machinery and machine tools of the modern type, and popularise modern business habits and practices, among our rural and labouring populations."

Transport

184. The development of transport is largely dependent on the improvement in communications. The state of communications about a century ago is described thus in the *Mysore Gazetteer* : "The roads were

running through swamps, the passage of which would detain the baggage of a regiment an entire day; other places bore the appearance of water courses with beds of river sand, the soil having been washed away far below the level of the surrounding country. Bridges were almost totally absent. It was no uncommon thing for a regiment, or even the postal runners, to be detained for several days at a channel not 16 miles from Bangalore. There was not in 1831 a single pass through the Western Ghats practicable even for cattle with loads. Everything of value was carried by coolies. The approach to the head of the pass was marked by lame cattle, bleeding and bruised, with horns broken off in scrambling about the stones on the pass." There are now six Ghat roads, *viz.*, Kallur, Agumbe, Manjarabad, Bisle, Bund and Hyderghar. Considerable progress has been made during the last sixty years in the construction of railways, roads and bridges as will be apparent from Tables 79, 80 and 81. The length of railways in the State is now 815 miles as against only 55 in 1881 (Table 82). As compared to 3,795 in 1875-76, there are now 6,343 miles of road even excluding village approach roads and other inter-village roads maintained by the villagers (Table 83). Special mention should be made of the large addition to the mileage by the District Boards of Tumkur and Chitaldrug and by the Irrigation Department in the Irwin Canal area of the Mandya District. Important bridges constructed during the last decade alone were 11, costing in all Rs. 25 lakhs (Table 84). The improvement of communications is however not an unmixed blessing in a country which is not industrially and commercially developed. It merely makes exploitation by more advanced countries more easy; and that is what has happened in Mysore, as will have been apparent from the discussions under Industries and Trade. Improvement in communications and the large import of mechanically driven transport vehicles already referred to have also hit the agriculturists hard, as transport by bullock carts which was an important source of income has largely given place to mechanical transport. The number of carts in 1940-41 was only 2·61 lakhs against 2·73 in 1930-31, though the population has rapidly increased. It may also be observed incidentally that Mysore has not got a sufficient number of even bullock carts to transport its population, while America can boast of a motor car for every five of its population.

Public Administration and Liberal Arts

185. Next to Agriculture, Industries, Trade and Transport, and barring insufficiently described occupations, "Public Administration and Liberal Arts" engage the largest number of persons, *viz.*, 5·2 per cent of the workers. Persons actually engaged in 1941 in "Public Administration" were 58,839 and in the "Public Force" 23,081. Those employed both in the Army and in the Regular Police Force are increasing from decade to decade. So also the number engaged in "Public Administration." As Government have recognised the principle of communal representation in the Services, there is a growing demand by each community for more adequate representation; but certain communities like the Muslim, the Mahratta and the Rajaput and, very recently, the Tamilian preponderate in the Army. It is not because the local population is not martial. It was the Parivaras of the Mysore District, the Billoru of the Malnad and the Nayaks of the Chitaldrug District that helped the old Mysore Rajas, the Bednur Chieftains and the Pallegars of Chitaldrug to extend their Kingdoms. Very good martial material would be utilised if the Parivaras, Billoru and Nayaks are again recruited to the army. This can happen only if units of the army are again stationed at District Headquarters and men are recruited from the local population.

186. In "Public Administration," figures by communities are available for the non-gazetted Superior Service or Ministerial and Executive Staff, omitting those in menial or inferior services. The total number of such persons employed is 26,720 or nearly half the total number in "Public Administration." Details are noted in Table 85, for certain castes among Hindus and the other main communities. The total number of persons employed in each caste or community is compared with the total population, and with the total literate and English literate populations of such caste or community.

187. It will be seen that generally speaking, the percentage of any caste or community in the services has reference more to literacy in English than to the total strength of the population. Thus, of the total number of persons literate in English, Brahmins form 38.43 per cent, and they occupy 43.5 per cent of the posts. The Indian Christians form 8.44 per cent, Muslims 8.38, Other Caste Hindus 8.05, Lingayats 6.35 and Vakkaligas 5.32 of those literate in English. But in Government Service, their percentages are—Indian Christians 4.97, Muslims 11.40, Other Caste Hindus 9.36, Lingayats 9.28 and Vakkaligas 6.07. It would appear therefrom that proportionate to English literacy, Indian Christians are not adequately represented, whereas, the Muslim seems to have more than his due share of representation. This is apparent also, from the Civil List which gives a list of Gazetted Officers.

188. The number of Muslim Officers has been steadily growing until there were in 1941 more than 90 Muslim Officers. Fifteen out of 76 Assistant Commissioners and 14 out of 87 Amildars in 1941 were Muslims. In the Military, 12 out of 34 Officers were also Muslims. A statement was prepared in 1940 showing the number of non-Muslims and Muslims in the Mysore Police Force. Eleven out of 107 Police

Inspectors and 33 out of 215 Sub-Inspectors, were Muslims, working out to 10·34 and 15·4 per cent of the appointments, respectively. Whatever may be said, therefore, in respect of Muslim representation in the Services in other States or Provinces, the Muslims who form only 6·62 per cent of the population, occupy a large percentage of the Government posts, in this State. Their education too has not been neglected, asth is 6·62 per cent of the population contributes 11·95 per cent of the total literates and 8·38 per cent of the literates in English, and a sum of Rs. 6.46 lakhs is spent on separate schools for the Muslims out of Rs. 35·65 lakhs for the whole State on corresponding Institutions.

189. On the other hand, many Hindu Castes who form a very large proportion of the population are not adequately represented in the Services. Such, for example, are the Vakkaliga, the Depressed Classes, the Other Caste Hindus, and the Lingayat, who, though they form 20·12, 19·17, 18·73 and 11·40 per cent, respectively, of the population, occupy only 6·07, 3·16, 9·36 and 9·28 per cent of the posts,—and this, in spite of these Castes, except the Depressed Class, contributing a larger percentage of the literates also than the Muslim. That is so, because, they have not taken to English literacy so much as the Muslim community. There seems to be a feeling that we have given special treatment to the Depressed Classes long enough and that they should be left to shift for themselves in the future; and cries are occasionally heard for cutting down their privileges in the matter of free boarding and lodging, exemption from fees, grant of scholarships and so on. But, considering that even these inducements have not had the effect of appreciably increasing their literacy, there appears to be a case more for granting greater facilities than for curtailing them. Other note-worthy Castes are the Gangakula, Viswakarma, Uppara, Kunchatiga, Agasa and Thigala who, though they number more than a lakh of persons each, are very inadequately represented in the Services. The Kshatriya, Mudali and Vaisya are, on the other hand, examples of Hindu Castes, small in number, whose percentage of both general and English literacy is much higher than their percentage in the general population and who are therefore coming to be represented more and more in the Services. Communities and Castes that desire greater representation, should therefore pay greater attention to English literacy. As His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore said,—"The doors of education and the Public Services lie open to all alike; and those of you who prove their fitness will not lack recognition from me or from my Government..... It has always been my earnest desire to see all classes of my subjects represented in just proportion in public service. The preponderance of the Brahmins in the Government Service is due to inevitable causes and I feel convinced that time and the spread of education and enlightenment will gradually remove the inequality of which you rightly complain. At the same time I must tell you that it is far from my desire that any community should in any way be penalised on account of its caste, simply because it has worked hard and utilised fully the opportunities for advancement which are open to all my subjects. For, I believe I have in the Brahmin community as loyal subjects as any among my people. Nor can I for a moment forget the eminent services rendered in the past and that are still being rendered to my House and State by the representatives of that gifted community. My ambition is to pursue a righteous policy, as between various castes and communities in the State, neither unduly favouring nor suppressing any community, but trying to uplift them all for the permanent good of the State. My Government is using its utmost endeavours to encourage backward classes in the State and you may rest assured that this policy of affording special facilities and encouragement to all communities who are lagging behind in the race of progress will be steadily pursued in future even more than it has been in the past..... I am anxious that these questions should not create a cleavage among my people. While, as I have already told you, I sympathise with the objects which you have generally in view and while my Government will do its utmost to further your advancement, it is my desire that in carrying on your propaganda, you should be careful not to do anything that would in any manner mar the unity and harmonious relations which have hitherto existed to a great extent among the different classes of my subjects and which, I consider, are an essential condition of all real progress. I appeal to the Brahmin community also to behave likewise in a conciliatory and tolerant spirit towards the other classes; and my Brahmin Officers, I feel sure, will co-operate with my Government in advancing the interests of the other classes also in the State and show practical sympathy with them in their natural aspirations."

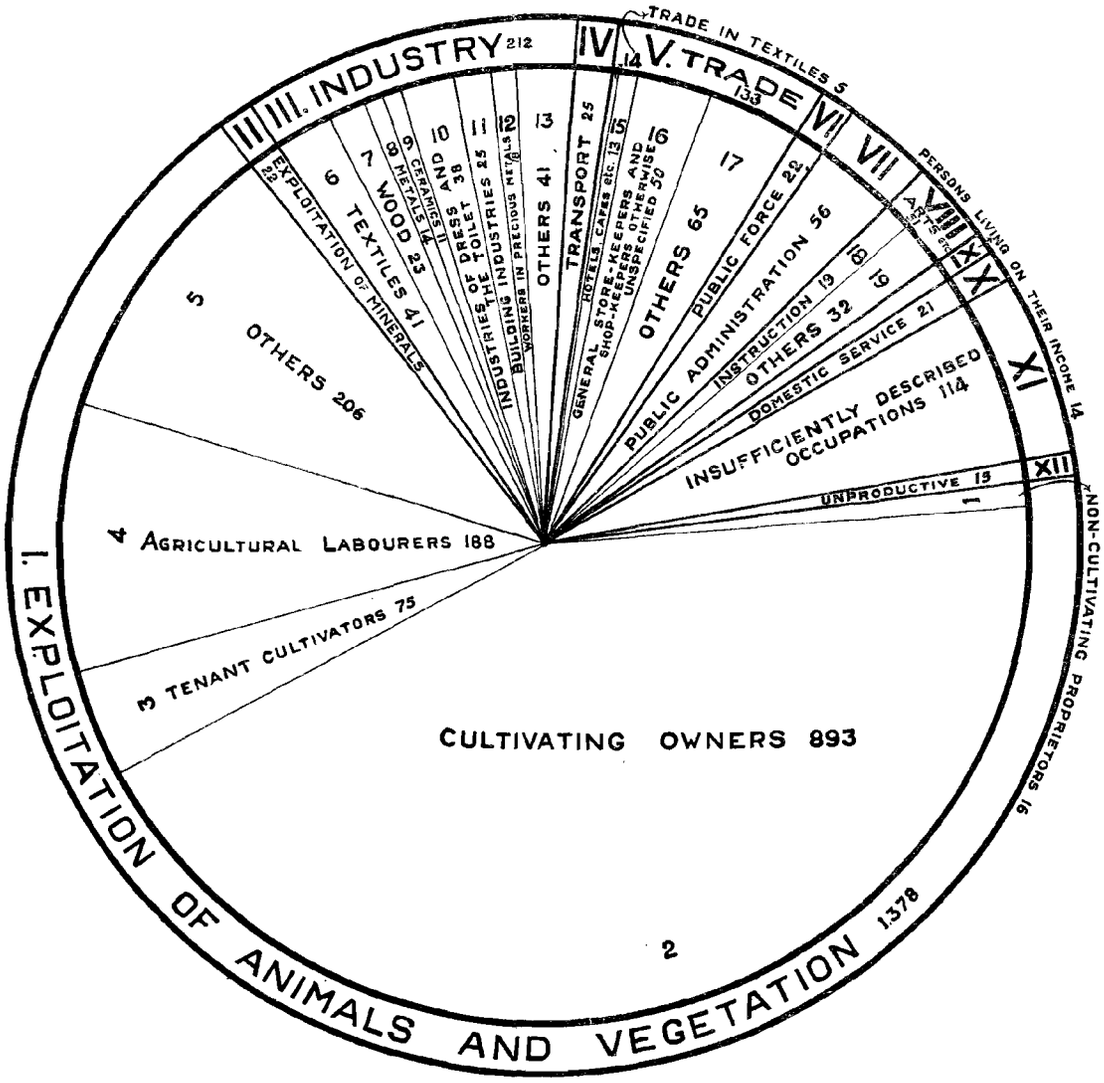
190. There would have been no need to refer to communal representation in the Services, if so much importance had not been attached to Government appointments. Government service still absorbs most of the educated persons, in the absence of a proper development of the industries and commerce of the country; and employment under Government still carries a certain amount of importance and prestige. To add to this, there are certain highly paid and coveted appointments—a legacy of the British Administration and a copy of the practice in the neighbouring British Provinces. This scrambling for Government jobs will cease only when equally remunerative or even more remunerative employment can be found in other avocations.

Subsidiary Occupations

191. The main subsidiary occupations are also connected with agriculture, as for example (1) Agricultural labour which gives employment to nearly 30,000, (2) Village Office, to another 21,000, (3)

Diagram 3

(Para 137)



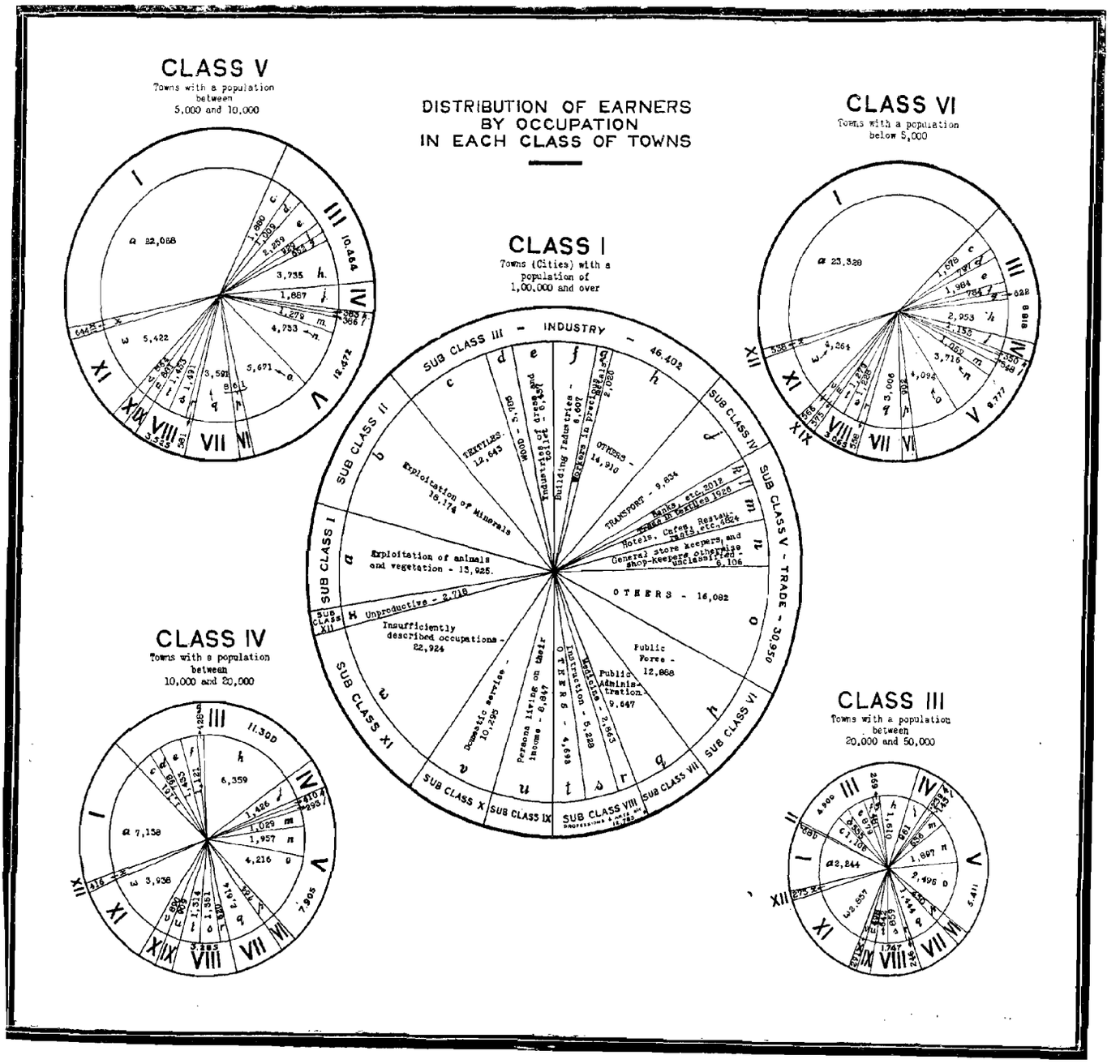
Distribution of Occupations in the State

(000 omitted)

GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE

Diagram 4

(Para 193)



Shepherds 14,500, and (4) Cattle Breeders 11,000. Specialised forms of agriculture are—(1) market gardening, (2) growing of cocoanuts and pan vine and (3) the growing of mulberry for silk-worm rearing. The other subsidiary occupations may be divided into Handicrafts, Services and Trade. The important handicrafts practised as subsidiary occupations are cotton sizing and weaving, weaving of woollen carpets, carpentry, basket making, blacksmithy, pottery, oil manufacture, stone cutting and goldsmithy. Among the Services subsidiary to agriculture may be mentioned, tailoring, washing and cleaning, hair-dressing, road labour and hire of carts. The subsidiary occupations connected with trade are,—trade in dairy products and in fodder; and in food-stuffs, fuel and charcoal. The keeping of general stores as a subsidiary occupation engaged more than 13,500 persons. The selling of bangles and beads provides livelihood to many. Money-lending is quite an important subsidiary occupation. Priesthood and begging form the subsidiary occupations of more than 5,000 and 1,500 persons, respectively. The occupations of washing and cleaning, woollen carpet weaving and the profession of musicians are practically equally divided among subsidiary and main occupations. Certain other occupations, on the other hand, are pursued more as subsidiary than main, as for example, stock-raising, village office, raising of small animals and insects, money-lending, hiring of carts and animals, village watchmen, oil manufacture, the mining of non-metallic minerals, fishing and hunting, the weaving of wool and the manufacture of rope, twine and string (Table 61).

Female Workers

192. The proportion of females per 1,000 workers is highest in the following occupations, *viz.*, dealers in fodder, dealers in dairy produce; agricultural labour, other labour, domestic service, basket making and unproductive occupations. A large proportion of the dealers in fruits and vegetables and of beggars and vagrants are also females. Trade in fuel, trade in foodstuffs, scavenging, rice pounding and husking also engage a large number of women. Many women are non-cultivating proprietors or live on their income. Dealers in common bangles and bead necklaces and quacks who go round villages, it is well known, also contain a large proportion of women (Table 61).

Occupational Distribution in Towns

193. The occupational distribution of the urban population in each class of towns presents many differences. In Class I towns, that is to say, in the Cities with a population of one lakh and over, industries and trade engage the largest number, and even insufficiently described occupations and exploitation of minerals engage more persons than exploitation of animals and vegetation. Domestic service, public force, public administration and persons living on their income, also contain a large proportion of the population. There are no Class II towns, or towns with a population between 50,000 and 100,000, in the State. In Class III towns, with a population between 20,000 and 50,000, it is again trade and industries and insufficiently described occupations, that engage the largest number. Agriculture is still in the background. In Class IV towns, with a population between 10,000 and 20,000, agriculture is a little more important, but is still behind trade and industries and other miscellaneous occupations. In Class V towns, agriculture becomes more important; and in the last Class of towns, with a population below 5,000, agriculture is the most important single occupation. The one characteristic of the town as compared to the country in all classes of towns is thus the greater importance attached to industry and trade as occupations, in preference to agriculture. The last class of towns approaches the country in the large percentage occupied in agriculture. The occupational distribution in towns is represented in diagram 4.

General Prosperity

194. The number of persons paying income-tax, the deposits in the Banks, the amount in the Savings Bank Accounts and the extent of Insurance effected may perhaps be taken as indices of the prosperity of a country. The number of individual assessees to income-tax in 1920-21 was 3,563, in 1930-31 it was 5,561 and in 1939-40 it was 5,049; the Companies and Firms paying income-tax increased from 75 to 89, and from 89 to 131 in the two decades. The number of individuals paying income-tax, thus, actually went down during the last decade. The percentage of persons assessed to income-tax to the total population, was only ·082 in 1921-1931 and it was further reduced to ·07 in 1939-40. Though the income to the State from this tax was about Rs. 31 lakhs in 1939-40, as compared to about Rs. 10 lakhs in 1920-21, the increase is almost entirely contributed by the Firms and Companies (Table 86). It has not been possible to ascertain how far the indigenous population has prospered as compared to the immigrant population and what are the occupations that are yielding large incomes. For, in the published Income-tax returns, the assessees are not classified according to occupations. Agricultural income is, of course, exempt from income-tax. Amongst other occupations, it has not been possible to ascertain how many assessees earn their incomes from the Public Service, or the Professions and Liberal Arts; how many are industrialists, merchants, money-lenders and so on; and how many are local people and how many are from Gujarath, or Rajaputana, or Sindh or the adjoining Provinces of Bombay and Madras. It will enable Government to watch how far the business of the country is in the hands of the indigenous population and what are the occupations yielding good

incomes, if Government prescribe that a paragraph should be included in the Administration Report of the Income-tax Department dealing with the classification of occupations and assessees on the lines suggested above.

195. There are several Insurance Companies operating in the State, but information is not available, except in respect of the Mysore State Life Insurance, as to the actual number of policies in force, the amount of monthly premium recoverable, and the amount assured. In the case of the Mysore State Life Insurance, there were 29,988 policies of the Official Branch in force in 1940 as against 24,447 in 1924. The monthly premium income was Rs. 86,856 against Rs. 62,234 and the amount assured was Rs. 303·83 lakhs against Rs. 180·39 lakhs. In respect of the Public Branch, the number of policies was 42,282 against 2,789 ; the monthly premium income was Rs. 20·75 lakhs against about Rs. 3 lakhs ; and the sum assured was nearly Rs. 418 lakhs against Rs. 33 lakhs (Table 87).

196. The number of Savings Bank Accounts with the Government increased from 22,268 in 1920-21 to 60,699 in 1930-31 and to 64,015 in 1939-40. The amount deposited in 1920-21 was Rs. 40·67 lakhs, in 1930-31 it was Rs. 59·80 lakhs and in 1939-40 it was Rs. 86·36 lakhs. The closing balance at the end of each year was respectively, Rs. 77·1, Rs. 117·03 and Rs. 160·73 lakhs. The amount in deposit in the Bank of Mysore was Rs. 128·73 lakhs in 1925 ; Rs. 230·45 lakhs in 1930 ; Rs. 202·40 in 1935 ; and Rs. 298·33 in 1940. All these figures indicate that the number of wealthy individuals and the amount of wealth in their hands are both increasing (Table 88).

197. But, whether this indicates a general prosperity of the country, is a different matter. This may be partly judged from the improvement in the number and nature of houses. The total number of houses in the State in 1941 was only 5,616 more than in 1931. The increase has not obviously kept pace with the growth of population. Stone-roofed houses and thatched houses show a considerable decrease, while terraced and tiled houses show a considerable increase and the number of mud-roofed houses is more or less stationary. Figures for the Civil and Military Station are not available for 1931 for comparison with those of 1941. As regards the other cities, in Bangalore City there is a large increase in the total number of houses and an addition both under terraced and tiled houses. But both Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore have a lesser number of houses now than in 1931. Among the Districts, Mysore (including Mandya), Hassan and Shimoga Districts show a decrease in the number of houses, while the other Districts show an increase,—the largest increase being in the Bangalore District, followed next by the Chitaldrug District. The almost universal increase in the number of terraced and tiled houses and the decrease in thatched houses is an indication of the growing prosperity of a section of the people ; but the slow growth in the total number of houses is perhaps an indication that the prosperity is not evenly distributed (Table 89).

Housing Conditions

198. A special survey was made at this Census of the floor space available for each family in each Municipal Town. Families were divided into six classes according to the space available—those (A) with less than 100 sq. ft. per family were classed as 'very poor', (B) between 100 and 300 as 'poor', (C) between 300 and 500 as 'lower middle class', (D) between 500 and 1,000 as 'upper middle class', (E) between 1,000 and 2,000 as 'rich', and (F) above 2,000 as 'very rich'. For the whole State, the largest number of families are in Class B 'poor' with floor space between 101 and 300 sq. ft. and the smallest number, of course, are in the 'very rich' class (F) with floor space above 2,000 sq. ft. The 'poor' class families (A & B) and the 'middle class' families (C & D) are in the proportion 4 : 3. In the Districts, the largest number are in Class B in the Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts, and in Class D in Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kadur Districts. Except in the Shimoga District, the number of families with floor space less than 100 sq. ft. (Class A) do not come up even to a thousand in any District. In the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur Districts, the 'very poor' are even fewer than the 'very rich'. Chitaldrug District is the only District where the 'poor classes' together outnumber the 'middle class' families. They are almost equal in Kolar District. They are as 5 to 7 in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts, 5 to 9 in the Mysore District, 3 to 5 in the Tumkur and Mandya Districts and as 1 to 2 in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. On the whole, except in the Chitaldrug District, the 'middle class' families far outnumber the 'poor class' families. Housing conditions in individual towns are given in the Taluk Tables. There are 13 towns with a population between 10,000 and 30,000. Of these, 4 towns—Davangere, Shimoga, Tumkur and Bhadravati —may be considered together as towns with a population roughly between 20,000 and 30,000 and the other 9 together as those between 10,000 and 20,000. The largest number of families are still in Class B except in Tumkur and in the Kolar, Channapatna, Hassan and Nanjangud towns where they are in Class D. Taking the 'poor classes' together and the 'middle class' together, the poor have begun to outstrip the middle in Davangere, Shimoga, Bhadravati and Mandya showing unmistakably that as a town grows in size or begins to attract an industrial population, housing conditions begin to deteriorate. This tendency is aggravated in the case of the four Cities.

Unemployment

199. A Census of the unemployed was taken this time. Unemployment may be the result of choice

or of necessity. Some, though without employment, may have independent means of livelihood, and may not care to seek employment. The unemployed were therefore defined as those who are in search of employment but without success. Those who have no employment in particular, but who are not in search of employment,—such as women engaged in household duties,—were thus eliminated from the class of unemployed persons. The Census does not also take into account those who are insufficiently employed. The number of the unemployed, according to this definition, was only 5,015, of whom, 4,862 were males and 153 females (Table 90); 2,647 were in search of employment for less than one year and 2,368 for more than one year. An attempt was also made to find out how many of these were educated; 3,962 of these were literates, consisting of 3,855 males and 107 females; 1,374 had passed the Middle School Examinations, 1,197 were Matriculates or had obtained the Secondary School Leaving Certificates and 143 had passed the Intermediate Examinations in Arts or Science. The largest number of the educated unemployed are thus drawn from those who have passed the Middle School or the High School stage and who have been unable to continue their studies further; 260 of the unemployed hold University Degrees or Diplomas, 6 of them even holding Foreign Degrees or Diplomas. Here again, it is the mere Graduate in Arts or Science that is a drug on the market. At the same time, there were 31 Graduates in Engineering, 19 in Medicine and 10 in Commerce without employment (Table 91).

200. Nearly four-fifths of the unemployed are thus educated unemployed, and it is this fact that has brought the problem so much to the fore. Most of the unemployed are confined to the Cities, the four Cities alone contributing a total of 3,450 persons. A Census of the educated unemployed by communities or castes was not taken; but it is safe to assume that a large percentage of these are Brahmins, as more than 60 per cent of the admissions into High Schools and Colleges and more than 60 per cent of the passes are still from the Brahmin Community, and as the principle of communal representation is keeping the Brahmin more and more out of the Public Services.

CONCLUSION

201. Four points stand out from this Survey of Mysore and its people and of their social, cultural and economic conditions,—(1) the conditions in the Malnad are in many respects altogether different from those in the Maidan, (2) the rural areas require greater attention, (3) the foreign element in the population is rapidly rising in the Cities and industrial centres, and in the Malnad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga, and (4) a sustained drive is necessary to improve both the literacy and the cultural life and the economic condition of the rural masses.

202. Apart from certain natural disadvantages—like the encroachment of the jungle and the prevalence of disease,—history has played its part in eclipsing the importance of the Malnad which was once the cradle of Kannada culture. It is rich in natural resources which await development. Electricity and the Railway are only just making their appearance. The Forest Industries and Tile Factories,—to mention only a few examples,—are yet to be started. The depopulation of the Malnad has to be arrested if agriculture is not to suffer further. The indigenous population has to be protected from the ravages of Malaria and other diseases; and their woefully low standards of life—in food, clothing and shelter—have to be improved. The large landed proprietors have to realise their kinship with the labourers, as their fore-fathers did, and spend much more of their time and money in the Malnad than in the City. Some arrangement should be made to create an agency, with adequate powers, whose sole business will be to improve the Malnad. That the measures already undertaken are inadequate is proved by the fact that though the need for improvement was recognised more than three decades ago, the main object, namely, checking the decline of population has not yet been achieved. The Shimoga District excepting Channagiri and Honnali Taluks, the Kadur District except for Kadur and parts of Tarikere, and the Taluks of Belur, Alur and Manjarabad in the Hassan District, constitute a distinct area with distinct problems of its own, and it would be worth while having a separate officer, with headquarters in the Malnad, with independent finances for certain purposes, and charged with the duty of improving the Malnad within a definite period. In addition to earmarking the entire revenues of the Malnad from certain sources and a certain percentage from other sources, it would be a distinct advantage even to give a subsidy from the revenues of the Maidan, to develop the Malnad, as it is a treasure-house of natural resources. The time may not be far distant when the pressure of population on the land in the Maidan and the tide of immigration into our industrial areas, will force us to fall back upon the Malnad for supplies both of food and other raw materials, as it is the one area which is still not sufficiently developed. Two lines of action will therefore be called for,—(1) to protect it from exploitation by the people of the West Coast, and (2) to conserve and develop its resources for the benefit of the country.

203. It is inevitable that educational and medical facilities and other amenities such as electric lighting, water supply, drainage, good roads, parks, and gardens should be available more in urban than in rural areas.

There is a growing demand that these facilities should be extended in an increasing measure to rural parts as well; and there is a corresponding desire as well as effort on the part of Government to improve the lot of the villager.

204. This is one aspect of the question. The other aspect is the deterioration that has taken place in the village itself. The heriditary Village Officers have lost their influence as, however much their ancestors may have deserved the offices by their wealth or position, other forces at work now have thrown up persons who question their authority. As the Village Society has not yet adjusted itself to the changed condition, there is now no leadership in the village and communal work has come to a standstill. Factions are rife; indiscipline is in the air; and a certain eagerness to repudiate obligations is growing. While the infiltration of some Western ideas even into the village has brought about the realisation of one's rights, it has not yet succeeded in engendering that civic sense which makes one realise his duty and responsibility to his neighbour, even at the cost of some personal inconvenience. People are now insistent on their rights, but are oblivious to their obligations and responsibilities. This spirit is evident in all relationships—public or private,—public as between the State and the people, or private as between father and son, or husband and wife. Responsibilities like the maintenance of tanks are therefore neglected with the convenient excuse that it is the obligation of the State. It is forgotten that these thousands of tanks were constructed, not by a Central Government, but by the people themselves; and it is the people that must maintain them if they are to continue to be prosperous; for, it is impossible that any Central Government should maintain them. While this controversy is going on, the tanks have fallen into disrepair and the village, as a whole, is economically ruined. The non-cultivating proprietor may have made room for the cultivating owner, and the agricultural labourer may have become a tenant or even an owner, but the price paid would be too heavy, if it is at the expense of the cultural life of the village. A Rural Development Commissioner seems to be as much a necessity as a Malnad Improvement Officer.

205. The foreign element in the population consists on the one hand of the people engaged in Trade and Banking from Sindh, Rajaputana, Cutch, the Western India Agency and Central India, from Bombay and from the Madras Presidency, and the non-Indian element engaged in our big Industrial Concerns and Coffee Plantations and in the Public Service and the Public Force. These are small in number, but wield great influence. At the other end come the labourers engaged in the Industries and in Coffee Plantations. In one sense, a large part of the population of the State may be considered foreign, as their ancestors too came as immigrants in the distant, if not in the near, past. But, they have ceased to be foreigners, as they have identified themselves with the people and the interests of the State. So can any foreigner become a Mysorean, if he will only give up the idea of earning here and spending elsewhere, and if he will only consider his interest as identical with those of Mysore. There would then be no question of exploitation either. Most of the labourers are drawn from the Depressed Classes and Indian Christians, and these cannot always be said to be of the best quality. Most of them are illiterate; the tie with their home is cut and there is no other tie to replace it in their new environment. There cannot also be the same sense of loyalty to Mysore, or to the Mysore Throne, in a foreign cosmopolitan crowd drawn from all parts of the country unlike the peasant attached to the land, though, the late Maharaja on his part, made no distinction among his subjects. "The Swetambar section of the Marwari community have been settling down in Mysore in increasing numbers and Mysore affords them an ample scope for their commercial pursuits," he said, in reply to the address presented by the Jain Swetambar Community which consists almost entirely of Marwari immigrants . . . . "I am the custodian of the welfare and happiness of all my subjects, to whatever community they may belong, and you will receive as much consideration at my hands as I am expected to bestow on others."

206. It must have been apparent from the discussions on literacy, that, there are several Hindu castes whose literacy is much lower than the Muslim, Christian or Jain or even the more fortunate Hindu castes like the Brahmin, Vysya, Mudali and Lingayat. All communities other than Brahmin, including even Christians, Muslims and Jains, are now classed as Non-Brahmin or backward and are entitled to Backward Class Scholarships and preferential treatment in the Services on that ground. The Muslims are entitled to preferential treatment both on the ground of belonging to that particular community and on the ground of being Non-Brahmin or backward. The particularly backward classes are called "Depressed" and include the Adikarnataka, the Adi-dravida, the Koracha, the Korama, the Lambani, the Vodda and so on. This distinction was made nearly three decades ago. Some communities have taken advantage of the preferential treatment more than others, and some others seem to be in need of even further encouragement. It is time, therefore, to revise the definition and remove from the Backward Class, all those whose literacy is more than the average for the State, and concentrate upon uplifting only those whose literacy is below the average. As the percentage of literacy in the State now, excluding the Brahmin community, is only about 10, castes and communities whose percentage is above this, would all have to be removed from the backward classes. On the other hand, the Vakkaliga, the Kuruba, the Gangakula and such others should be given special encouragement. Those whose percentage of literacy is even less than five would be entitled to the same concessions as the Depressed Classes. Similarly, in the matter

of representation in the Services, instead of clubbing together several Hindu Castes, it would be fairer to watch the representation of the particularly large rural castes who have qualified themselves by producing English educated young men, but who are still inadequately represented. The one obstacle in the way of improving the literacy and cultural life, generally, of the country, is the way in which the rural population is scattered. That is where the town scores over the village. One way of improving the literacy and the standards of life would therefore be concentration of the population by greater industrialisation, giving rise to more and bigger towns; for, as we have seen, urban conditions generally conduce to literacy. But this brings problems in its train. People are cut off from wholesome home influences; living becomes more costly as they have to spend more on house rent, clothing, fuel and lighting. The earnings in terms of money, may be more, but the supplies remain more or less stationary. The ultimate solution will therefore perhaps be not in going back to the land, as some have advocated, but in going back to the village. The cultural classes that are now migrating from the village to the town will have to be drawn back by giving fresh life to the village autonomy, by creating greater amenities in the villages and by improving the earning power of the villager by decentralizing industries and by making each village, as far as possible, self-sufficient. As Mr. B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar, Director of Industries and Commerce, observed before the Mysore Civil Services Association, "On account of the advent of electric power to all parts of the State, the development of cottage industries will tend to be in the form of small-scale minor industries. There is no reason why power should not be made use of increasingly in future for this purpose. Mass production, quality of articles produced and standardisation could be easily maintained and the earnings of families engaged in such industries increased. It should be possible to prepare raw materials and finish the manufactured articles in central stations serving a number of villages. In other words, the development of cottage industries ultimately will be, in effect, in the form of decentralised factories." This means, more villages have to be converted into towns. In the meanwhile, villagers will have to rely also more on self-help in the matter of primary education and Government will have to provide more English Middle Schools in the villages. It is worth-while reverting to the old Pial School and levy fees in Middle Schools rather than be without education in the hope that Government will be able to provide everything free.

207. For, the appalling illiteracy of the rural masses has far-reaching consequences not only in the social and cultural fields but in the economic field as well. To mention only one example, I have not touched upon the Co-operative movement in the State, as it has not so far greatly affected the prosperity of the country as a whole—the movement being confined mostly to the cities and towns where there is an educated population to appreciate the benefits of co-operation. Not only the Credit Societies but even the Consumer Societies are doing well only in Mysore and Banglore Cities and in some large towns; but, the lack of education of the villager and his inability therefore both to understand the principles of co-operation and work the societies, stand in the way of the movement making any headway in the villages. The villager is still therefore the prey of the middleman and the money-lender instead of being able to organise both Marketing and Consumers' Societies. A beginning has been made by starting societies like those for the sale of areca in Shimoga, cocoanut and copra in Arsikere, figs in Seringapatam, cardamom in Saklespur and so on. But, the field of co-operation is limitless and many of the economic and social ills can be overcome if only the people could be properly educated.

208. The undue prominence that is being given to communities and castes must disappear. It is all very well to sub-divide a people just to ascertain what sections need some special encouragement so that they might come up to the level of the more fortunate sections; but, it must not be allowed to act to the prejudice of the interests of the State as a whole. One should rather keep in mind that principle of unity in diversity which, His late Highness laid stress on, when opening the Mosque at the Body Guard Lines at Mysore, "The Almighty God can confer no greater blessing on a ruler than the happiness and well-being of his people, be they Hindus, Mahomedans, or Christians, in whose welfare, spiritual as well as material, he is deeply interested . . . I look upon you all, whether Hindus, Mahomedans or others, as equally dear to me. I hope that you will bear in mind the fact that you are Mysoreans first and all the rest next, owing a duty to the State and that you will always work together for the common benefit and for the prosperity and advancement of the State in all possible directions."

209. I cannot close this review better than by quoting from the message of His late Highness the Maharaja to His Beloved People on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Reign, "I thank God who has blessed Mysore so abundantly in material ways, that He has blessed her also with a sincere, modest, liberal-minded and industrious people; and I thank my people themselves, my Government and my Officers that, by their hearty co-operation for the good of Mysore, they have earned for her the name of the MODEL STATE. I pray that we may all be assisted in the years to come to work together in the spirit of brotherhood for the same good end, so that with an efficient administration, increased facilities for agriculture, industry and commerce, and equal opportunities for all, we may devote our common energies to raising Mysore to a level with the foremost countries of the world. It is my earnest desire that this spirit of brotherhood should be extended to the continuous improvement

of the conditions of those who are less fortunate than ourselves, remembering that all the communities alike are members of my people and children of our country. I pray that a similar spirit may extend itself to the dumb creation and that we may see animals, and especially those we hold sacred, treated with ever-increasing consideration for the feelings which they cannot express. And I appeal specially to the rising generation to hold before themselves always the ideal of brotherhood and of good citizenship, so that when they come to fill our places, they may continue in all good ways to advance and increase the welfare of our beloved Motherland. Finally, I send my loving greetings to each one of my dear people with a heart full of solicitude for their happiness. With increasing effort, I shall, while life lasts, endeavour to promote their welfare and prosperity and I pray that God may give me light and strength to achieve this, the supreme object of my life and rule."

210. Our present Maharaja has the same high ideals in view: "*I look upon this ceremony of ascending the Throne of my ancestors as a dedication of myself, my life and all I have to the service of the people of Mysore,*" he said when he succeeded his venerated uncle on 8th September 1940. "Highly educated, well trained, widely travelled and well-equipped with knowledge of the problems confronting his State, His Highness will prove" as Sir Mirza M. Ismail said in his Address to the Representative Assembly on the 11th October 1940, "a successful and worthy Ruler of a State for which his great predecessor did so much, and which now looks to this young and already beloved Maharaja for further progress and achievement."



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TABLES

TABLE 1—Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces

(PARAS 2 AND 33)

State or Province	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Density	Revenue of the latest financial year (In lakhs)	State or Province	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Density	Revenue of the latest financial year (In lakhs)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Madras ...	142277	49,342,000	347	...	Patiala ...	5942	1,936,000	326	144·20
Bombay ...	123679	20,858,000	169	...	Mewar ...	13170	1,926,698	146	66·92
Hyderabad ...	82698	16,194,313	196	914·72	Rewa ...	13000	1,820,445	140	51·80
Mysore ...	29458	7,329,140	249	417·98	Indore ...	9934	1,513,966	152	126·45
Travancore ...	7662	6,070,018	792	280·73	Cochin ...	1493	1,422,875	953	120·23
Kashmir ...	84471	4,021,616	47	257·92	Bikaner ...	23181	1,292,938	56	134·00
Gwalior ...	26367	4,000,159	152	266·27	Kolhapur ...	3227	1,092,046	338	72·50
Jaipur ...	15610	3,040,876	195	159·00	Bhopal ...	6921	785,322	113	80·00
Baroda ...	8176	2,855,010	349	252·23	Kalat ...	53995	253,305	5	15·23
Jodhpur (Marwar) ...	36120	2,555,904	71	169·50	Coorg ...	1593	169,000	106	...

TABLE 2—Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881–1941

(PARAS 33 AND 49)

District or City	1881	1891	Variation per cent 1881—1891	1901	Variation per cent 1891—1901	1911	Variation per cent 1901—1911	1921	Variation per cent 1911—1921	1931	Variation per cent 1921—1931	1941	Variation per cent 1931—1941	Variation per cent 1881—1941
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
Bangalore ...	523,750	624,327	+19·2	722,457	+15·7	762,078	+ 5·5	791,243	+ 3·8	911,418	+15·2	1,040,299	+14·1	+ 98·6
Kolar ...	481,191	567,002	+17·8	652,726	+15·1	696,410	+ 6·7	704,657	+ 1·2	763,934	+ 8·4	836,954	+ 9·6	+ 73·9
Tumkur ...	447,053	572,978	+28·1	670,377	+17·0	735,346	+ 9·7	773,122	+ 5·1	861,405	+11·4	953,877	+10·7	+113·3
Mysore ...	972,366	1,105,984	+13·7	1,224,821	+10·7	1,268,209	+ 3·6	1,316,504	+ 3·8	1,400,622	+ 6·4	909,002	+11·1	} + 58·8
Mandya ...	...	...	...	Included in	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	653,588	+ 9·1	
Chitaldrug ...	318,534	424,899	+33·4	511,062	+20·3	564,243	+10·4	574,179	+ 1·8	656,569	+14·3	725,104	+10·4	+127·6
Hassan ...	428,344	511,975	+19·5	568,919	+11·1	580,200	+ 2·0	583,960	+ 0·6	596,937	+ 2·2	627,718	+ 5·2	+ 46·5
Kadur ...	291,377	328,918	+12·9	359,270	+ 9·2	338,457	— 5·8	333,598	— 1·5	347,715	+ 4·3	358,290	+ 3·0	+ 23·0
Shimoga ...	507,424	528,996	+ 4·2	531,736	+ 0·5	516,716	— 2·8	492,560	— 4·7	519,987	+ 5·6	551,149	+ 6·0	+ 8·6
TOTAL DISTRICTS ...	**3,970,039**	**4,665,079**	**+17·5**	**5,241,368**	**+12·4**	**5,461,659**	**+ 4·2**	**5,569,763**	**+ 2·0**	**6,058,587**	**+ 8·8**	**6,637,981**	**+ 9·6**	**+ 67·2**
Bangalore City ...	62,317	80,285	+28·8	69,447	—13·5	88,651	+27·7	118,556	+33·7	172,357	+45·4	248,334	+44·1	+298·5
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	93,540	100,081	+ 7·9	89,599	—10·5	100,834	+12·5	118,940	+18·0	134,113	+12·8	158,426	+18·1	+ 69·4
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	...	24,111	...	70,874	+193·9	83,743	+18·2	87,682	+ 4·7	85,103	— 2·9	133,859	+57·3	+455·2*
Mysore City ...	60,292	74,048	+22·8	68,111	— 8·9	71,306	+ 4·7	83,951	+17·7	107,142	+27·6	150,540	+40·5	+149·7
TOTAL CITIES	**216,149**	**278,525**	**+28·9**	**298,031**	**+ 7·0**	**344,534**	**+15·6**	**409,129**	**+18·7**	**498,715**	**+21·7**	**691,159**	**+38·6**	**+219·8**
MYSORE STATE	***4,186,188***	***4,943,604***	***+18·1***	***5,539,399***	***+12·1***	***5,806,193***	***+ 4·8***	***5,978,892***	***+ 3·0***	***6,557,302***	***+ 9·7***	***7,329,140***	***+11·8***	***+ 75·1***

* From 1891-1941

TABLE 3—Population 1941 and variation since 1931 (All figures are in thousands)

(PARA 34)

INDIAN PROVINCES AND STATES

	Province, State or Agency	Population 1941* Persons	1941* Males	1941* Females	Population 1931 Persons	1931 Males	1931 Females	Variation 1931-1941 Persons	Variation 1931-1941 Per cent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	***388,800***	***200,928***	***187,872***	***338,119***	***174,305***	***163,813***	**+ *50,681***	***+15·0***
	PROVINCES	**295,827**	**153,045**	**142,782**	**256,755**	**132,381**	**124,374**	**+ 39,072**	**+15·2**
1	Madras	49,342	24,557	24,785	44,205	21,877	22,328	+ 5,137	+11·6
2	Bombay	20,858	10,827	10,031	17,992	9,323	8,669	+ 2,866	+15·9
3	Bengal	60,314	31,755	28,559	50,116	26,043	24,073	+ 10,198	+20·3
4	U. P.	55,021	28,860	26,161	48,409	25,445	22,964	+ 6,612	+13·6
	Agra	*40,906*	*21,517*	*19,389*	*35,614*	*18,805*	*16,809*	+ *5,293*	*+15·1*
	Oudh	*14,114*	*7,343*	*6,771*	*12,795*	*6,640*	*6,155*	+ *1,319*	*+10·4*
5	The Punjab	28,419	15,384	13,035	23,581	12,881	10,700	+ 4,838	+20·4
6	Bihar	36,340	18,224	18,116	32,371	16,245	16,126	+ 3,969	+12·3
	Bihar	*28,824*	*14,412*	*14,412*	*25,729*	*12,898*	*12,831*	+ *3,095*	*+12·0*
	Chota Nagpur	*7,516*	*3,812*	*3,704*	*6,642*	*3,347*	*3,295*	+ *874*	*+13·1*
7	C. P. and Berar	16,822	8,436	8,386	15,323	7,671	7,652	+ 1,499	+ 9·8
	C. P.	*13,220*	*6,600*	*6,620*	*11,881*	*5,912*	*5,970*	+ *1,339*	*+11·3*
	Berar	*3,602*	*1,836*	*1,765*	*3,442*	*1,760*	*1,682*	+ *160*	*+ 4·6*
8	Assam	10,205	5,383	4,822	8,623	4,538	4,085	+ 1,582	+18·2
9	N. W. F. P.	3,038	1,651	1,387	2,425	1,316	1,109	+ 613	+25·2
10	Orissa	8,729	4,218	4,510	8,026	3,846	4,180	+ 703	+ 8·8
11	Sind	4,537	2,496	2,042	3,887	2,181	1,706	+ 650	+16·7
12	Ajmer-Merwara	584	307	277	507	268	239	+ 77	+15·1
13	Andamans	34	22	12	29	19	10	+ 5	+15·5
	Andaman	*21*	*15*	*6*	*19*	*14*	*5*	+ *2*	*+11·8*
	Nicobar	*13*	*7*	*6*	*10*	*5*	*5*	+ *3*	*+22·5*
14	Baluchistan	502	295	207	464	270	194	+ 38	+ 8·2
15	Coorg	169	92	76	163	90	73	+ 5	+ 3·3
16	Delhi	917	535	382	636	369	267	+ 281	+44·1
	STATES AND AGENCIES	**92,973**	**47,883**	**45,090**	**81,367**	**39,790**	**37,355**	**+ 11,606**	**+14·3**
17	Assam	725	358	367	626	307	319	+ 99	+15·9
18	Baluchistan	356	192	164	405	218	187	— 49	—12·1
19	Baroda	2,855	1,473	1,382	2,448	1,260	1,188	+ 407	+16·6
20	Bengal	2,142	1,105	1,037	1,863	959	904	+ 279	+14·9
21	Central India	7,502	3,850	3,652	6,648	3,418	3,235	+ 853	+12·8
22	Chattisgarh	4,054	2,015	2,038	3,548	1,760	1,788	+ 505	+14·2
23	Cochin	1,423	697	726	1,205	590	615	+ 218	+18·1
24	Deccan (and Kolhapur)	2,786	1,407	1,379	2,458	1,244	1,214	+ 328	+13·4
25	Gujarat	1,457	757	700	1,265	656	609	+ 192	+15·2
26	Gwalior	3,992	2,116	1,876	3,523	1,867	1,656	+ 469	+13·3
27	Hyderabad	16,184	8,252	7,932	14,436	7,370	7,066	+ 1,748	+12·1
28	Kashmir including Feudatories	4,021	2,131	1,890	3,646	1,938	1,708	+ 375	+10·3
	Kashmir	*3,945*	*2,090*	*1,854*	*3,582*	*1,904*	*1,678*	+ *363*	*+10·1*
	Frontier Illagas in Gilgit	*76*	*40*	*36*	*64*	*34*	*30*	+ *12*	*+18·2*
29	Madras†	499	244	255	453	218	235	+ 45	+10·0
30	Mysore	7,329	3,763	3,566	6,557	3,354	3,203	+ 772	+11·8
31	N.W. F. P.‡	2,378	1,257	1,121	2,259	1,212	1,047	+ 119	+ 5·3
32	Orissa	3,025	1,491	1,534	2,683	1,314	1,369	+ 342	+12·7
33	The Punjab	5,459	2,970	2,489	4,497	2,465	2,032	+ 962	+21·4
34	Punjab Hill	1,094	570	523	990	514	476	+ 104	+10·5
35	Rajaputana	13,670	7,170	6,500	11,571	6,064	5,507	+ 2,099	+18·1
36	Sikkim	122	63	58	110	56	54	+ 12	+10·9
37	Travancore	6,070	3,045	3,025	5,096	2,565	2,531	+ 974	+19·1
38	U. P. (Rampur and Benares)	928	480	447	856	445	411	+ 71	+ 8·3
39	Western India	4,901	2,477	2,424	4,222	...	...	+ 679	+16·1

* Except in the case of Mysore, the 1941 figures are all provisional
† Pudukota, Banganpalli and Sandur
‡ Agencies and Tribal areas

TABLE 4—Variation in population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts

(PARA 36)

Taluks	Population				Urban				Rural			
	1881	1931	1941	Variation since 1881	1881	1931	1941	Variation since 1881	1881	1931	1941	Variation since 1881
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
MALNAD ...	**303,739**	**301,094**	**302,294**	**— 1,445**	**11,852**	**20,525**	**26,211**	**+14,359**	**291,887**	**280,569**	**277,083**	**— 14,804**
Manjarabad ...	50,342	50,750	50,114	— 228	1,432	2,925	3,620	+ 2,188	48,910	47,825	47,494	— 1,416
Koppa ...	31,656	33,410	33,924	+ 2,268	827	871	1,478	+ 651	30,829	32,539	32,446	+ 1,617
Narasimharajapura (Sub) ...	17,988	17,759	17,016	— 972	1,702	2,232	2,548	+ 846	16,286	15,527	14,468	— 1,818
Sringeri (Sub) ...	8,713	9,043	9,064	+ 351	1,994	2,579	2,493	+ 499	6,719	6,464	6,571	— 148
Mudigere ...	35,604	45,856	43,284	+ 7,680	960	1,607	1,961	+ 1,011	34,654	44,249	41,323	+ 6,669
Nagar ...	43,665	34,948	32,719	— 10,946	571	1,077	1,372	+ 801	43,094	33,871	31,347	— 11,747
Sagar ...	59,210	54,412	61,172	+ 1,962	2,284	5,696	7,513	+ 5,229	56,926	48,716	53,659	— 3,267
Tirthahalli ...	56,561	54,916	55,001	— 1,560	2,092	3,538	5,226	+ 3,134	54,469	51,378	49,775	— 4,694
SEMI-MALNAD ...	**394,426**	**391,137**	**402,368**	**+ 7,942**	**36,186**	**58,845**	**82,598**	**+46,412**	**359,240**	**332,292**	**319,770**	**— 21,618**
Belur ...	64,949	67,923	66,951	+ 2,002	2,917	3,278	3,703	+ 786	62,032	64,645	63,248	+ 1,216
Alur (Sub) ...	25,898	24,235	21,745	— 4,153	1,683	1,996	2,133	+ 450	24,215	22,239	19,612	— 4,603
Chikmagalur ...	78,201	80,092	83,005	+ 4,804	7,569	12,225	15,383	+ 7,814	70,632	67,867	67,622	— 3,010
Sorab ...	66,514	58,949	55,222	— 11,292	1,585	1,661	2,425	+ 840	65,929	57,288	52,797	— 13,132
Sbikarpur ...	63,510	55,110	53,557	— 9,953	6,382	7,727	9,106	+ 2,724	57,128	47,383	44,451	— 12,677
Shimoga ...	77,953	86,342	104,200	+ 26,247	14,374	29,798	47,297	+32,923	63,579	56,544	56,903	— 6,676
Kumsi (Sub) ...	17,401	18,486	17,688	+ 287	1,676	2,160	2,551	+ 875	15,725	16,326	15,137	— 588
MAIDAN ...	**528,506**	**772,408**	**832,495**	**+303,989**	**46,744**	**75,834**	**88,607**	**+41,863**	**481,762**	**696,574**	**743,888**	**+262,126**
Hassan ...	69,179	103,942	113,890	+ 44,711	5,950	10,544	14,596	+ 8,646	63,229	93,398	99,294	+ 36,065
Arkalgud ...	66,157	74,289	75,186	+ 9,029	5,609	7,545	8,072	+ 2,463	60,548	66,744	67,114	+ 6,566
Arsikere ...	50,656	107,841	118,081	+ 67,425	4,796	12,197	11,946	+ 7,150	45,860	95,644	106,135	+ 60,275
Holenarsipur ...	37,783	66,489	71,206	+ 33,423	4,647	8,238	9,303	+ 4,656	33,136	58,251	61,903	+ 28,767
Channarayapatna ...	63,380	101,468	110,545	+ 47,165	3,923	5,844	6,843	+ 2,920	59,457	95,624	103,702	+ 44,245
Kadur ...	54,764	91,211	100,231	+ 45,467	6,002	8,931	11,163	+ 5,161	48,762	82,280	89,068	+ 40,306
Tarikere ...	64,451	70,344	71,766	+ 7,315	7,572	11,466	12,527	+ 4,955	56,879	58,878	59,239	+ 2,360
Channagiri ...	66,160	86,375	92,245	+ 26,085	3,141	3,739	5,057	+ 1,916	63,019	82,636	87,188	+ 24,169
Honnali ...	55,975	70,449	79,345	+ 23,369	5,104	7,330	9,100	+ 3,996	50,872	63,119	70,245	+ 19,373

TABLE 5—Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts showing the Variation in population between 1931 and 1941

(PARA 42)

	No	Population 1931	Population 1941	Variation	Variation Per cent
(A) IRWIN CANAL AREA					
MANDYA					
(a) Villages showing increase	83	52,983	70,589	+ 17,606	
(b) Do do decrease	17	7,975	6,950	— 1,025	
Total	**100**	**60,958**	**77,539**	**+ 16,581**	**+27·2**
SERINGAPATAM					
(a) Villages showing increase	14	6,506	7,183	+ 677	...
(b) Do do decrease	6	2,813	2,512	— 301	...
Total	**20**	**9,319**	**9,695**	**+ 376**	**+ 4·0**
FRENCH-ROCKS					
(a) Villages showing increase	13	10,620	12,550	+ 1,930	...
(b) Do do decrease	18	11,312	9,490	— 1,822	...
Total	**31**	**21,932**	**22,040**	**+ 108**	**+ 0·5**
MADDUR					
(a) Villages showing increase	56	36,382	43,282	+ 6,900	...
(b) Do do decrease	10	5,823	5,214	— 609	...
Total	**66**	**42,205**	**48,496**	**+ 6,291**	**+14·9**
T. NARSIPUR					
(a) Villages showing increase	22	24,525	27,769	+ 3,244	...
(b) Do do decrease	6	2,470	2,194	— 276	...
Total	**28**	**26,995**	**29,963**	**+ 2,968**	**+10·9**
(B) OTHER CHANNEL AREAS					
MALVALLI					
(a) Villages showing increase	9	9,740	11,151	+ 1,411	...
(b) Do do decrease	1	1,029	936	— 93	...
Total	**10**	**10,769**	**12,087**	**+ 1,318**	**+12·2**
KRISHNARAJPET					
(a) Villages showing increase	22	9,041	10,293	+ 1,252	...
(b) Do do decrease	29	12,631	10,435	— 2,196	...
Total	**51**	**21,672**	**20,728**	**— 944**	**— 4·3**
SERINGAPATAM					
(a) Villages showing increase	27	27,207	31,663	+ 4,456	...
(b) Do do decrease	6	1,332	1,268	— 64	...
Total	**33**	**28,539**	**32,931**	**+ 4,392**	**+15·3**
KRISHNARAJANAGAR					
(a) Villages showing increase	42	40,166	46,305	+ 6,139	...
(b) Do do decrease	13	6,815	6,202	— 613	...
Total	**55**	**46,981**	**52,507**	**+ 5,526**	**+11·7**
T. NARSIPUR					
(a) Villages showing increase	23	24,801	27,345	+ 2,544	...
(b) Do do decrease	5	1,304	1,046	— 258	...
Total	**28**	**26,105**	**28,391**	**+ 2,286**	**+ 8·7**

TABLE 6—Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts

(PARA 42)

Name of work	No. of villages affected by the work	Population 1931	Population 1941	Variation	Increase Per cent
SHIMOGA DISTRICT					
SULEKERE TANK					
(a) Villages showing increase	13	7,985	10,134	+ 2,149	...
(b) Do do decrease	4	841	619	— 222	...
Total	**17**	**8,826**	**10,753**	**+ 1,927**	**+21·8**
ANJANAPUR RESERVOIR					
(a) Villages showing increase	16	8,812	10,093	+ 1,281	...
(b) Do do decrease	4	676	426	— 250	...
Total	**20**	**9,488**	**10,519**	**+ 1,031**	**+10·9**
BHADRA RIGHT BANK CHANNEL					
(a) Villages showing increase	21*	10,782	14,853	+ 4,071	...
(b) Do do decrease	16	4,225	3,354	— 871	...
Total	**37**	**15,007**	**18,207**	**3,200**	**+21·3**
* Kavali Katte and Bhadra Agricultural Colony are included in the group as villages					
TUMKUR DISTRICT					
BORANAKANIVE TANK					
(a) Villages showing increase	8	2,895	3,520	+ 625	...
(b) Do do decrease	6	595	406	— 189	...
Total	**14**	**3,490**	**3,926**	**+ 436**	**+12·5**
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					
MARIKANIVE RESERVOIR					
(a) Villages showing increase	28	13,948	16,467	+ 2,519	...
(b) Do do decrease	9	5,234	4,927	— 307	...
Total	**37**	**19,182**	**21,394**	**+ 2,212**	**+11·5**

TABLE 7—Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined

(PARA 42)

Sl. No.	Village	Population 1931	Population 1941
1	2	3	4
	TUMKUR DISTRICT		
	CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK		
1	Boranakanive	93	66
2	Muttugadahalli	42	21
3	Ambarapura	36	7
4	Agrahara	119	109
5	Yerehalli	151	115
6	Marahole	154	88
	MYSORE DISTRICT		
	MYSORE TALUK		
1	Lakshmipura	323	310
2	Ramanahalli	411	121
	T. NARSIPUR TALUK		
3	Kudluru	496	443
4	Kuntanahalli	561	560
5	Kanchanahalli	172	82
6	Konagahalli	421	406
7	Tamadipura	263	238
8	Bevinahalli	557	465
9	Tirumakudlu	217	160
10	Muttatti (Jodi)	445	305
11	Ramanathapurada Hundi (S) ...	143	104
12	Vijayapura	153	150
13	Kayyamballi	346	327
	KRISHNARAJANAGAR TALUK		
14	Kanaganahalli	371	331
15	Chamalapura	54	52
16	Tippur	2,071	1,968
17	Narainpura	621	602
18	Mudlakoppal	153	141
19	Manuganahalli	4	...
20	Lalanadevanahalli	392	323
21	Satigrama	716	593
22	Kuppehanta	27	7
23	Sreeramapura	410	409
24	Kaggaliborekaval	415	340
25	Chikkavaddaragudi	610	473
26	Manchanahalli	971	963
	MANDYA DISTRICT		
	MANDYA TALUK		
1	Kommerahalli	731	647
2	Bellundigere	423	357
3	Honagonahalli Mata	365	339
4	Hosuru	596	487
5	Marasinganahalli	202	183
6	Hemmige	450	431
7	Kebbahalli	237	186
8	Kiraganduru	603	499
9	Gummanyakanahalli	296	242
10	Dudda	685	667
11	Dyavarayapatna	64	...
12	Modachakanahalli	460	446
13	Malligere (T)	462	200
14	Do (H)	808	787
15	Samboonahalli	163	127
16	Sampahalli	407	378
17	Hullenahalli	1,023	974
	SERINGAPATAM TALUK		
18	Achappanakoppal	287	261
19	Kadathanalu	458	451
20	Nelamane	1,008	880
21	Makanakoppal	116	71
22	Muttammana Settihalli	847	769
23	Aladahalli	97	80
24	Kemmannapura	15	5
25	Agrahara	56	50
26	Gendehosahalli	686	655
27	Chinnayakanahalli	17	5
28	Madrahalli	191	189
29	Maralagala	367	364
	FRENCH-ROCKS TALUK		
30	Kurubarabettahalli	669	548
31	Kennalu	1,328	1,187
32	Chikabyadarahalli	319	302
33	Chikamarale	872	446
34	Damadahalli	503	415
35	Talashasana	520	495
36	Doddabyadarahalli	757	712
37	Banagatta	289	123
38	Bevinakuppe	829	482
39	Mandibettahalli	262	224
40	Madakepatna	81	57
41	Syadanahalli	369	330
42	Haralahalli	483	456
43	Hirimarali	1,666	1,561
44	Anavalu	146	129
	FRENCH-ROCKS TALUK—concld.		
45	Chaluvearasinakoppal	398	327
46	Seethapura	931	915
47	Haravu	890	781
	KRISHNARAJPET TALUK		
48	Bandahole	761	655
49	Lakshampura	289	254
50	Hariharapura	413	294
51	Akkihebbalu	1,393	889
52	Alambadi	486	447
53	Kattekyathanahalli	329	298
54	Guduganahalli	320	268
55	Gaddebosur	258	207
56	Jainahalli	569	428
57	Dudukanahalli	416	394
58	Natanahalli	398	294
59	Nandipura	103	100
60	Basavanahalli	228	188
61	Machaholalu	283	217
62	Mudlapura	206	185
63	Vaddaragudi	253	206
64	Veeredevarahosur	62	43
65	Sakshibeedu	785	747
66	Singanahalli	212	169
67	Somanathapura	397	395
68	Gudehosahalli	421	394
69	Gondihalli	357	351
70	Chinnenahalli	298	247
71	Danadahalli	126	112
72	Madapura	818	802
73	Doddayachanahalli	427	299
74	Maduvinakodi	1,542	1,171
75	Mellahalli	168	128
76	Yegachaguppe	313	308
	MALVALLI TALUK		
77	Chikahagilu	1,029	936
	MADDUR TALUK		
78	Chamanahalli	1,813	1,554
79	Mobbalagere	4	...
80	Arechakanahalli	269	258
81	Karakahalli	371	362
82	Gopanahalli	271	206
83	Gudigere	328	326
84	Madarahalli	622	614
85	Yeladahalli	606	603
86	Settihalli	853	718
87	Sabbanahalli	686	573
	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT		
	HIRIYUR TALUK		
1	Kunikere	1,010	1,006
2	Katarakenahalli	184	157
3	Nandihalli	343	247
4	Bobbur	1,314	1,222
5	Hemadalu	966	928
6	Toreobanahalli	87	83
7	Huvinahole	783	777
8	Vaddanahalli	138	127
9	Samudradahalli	409	385
	SHIMOGA DISTRICT		
	SHIMOGA TALUK		
1	Kodihalli	205	143
2	Bommanahalli	16	6
3	Basavapura	145	140
4	Majjigenahalli	81	64
5	Aredotlu	186	137
6	Arebilachi	937	746
7	Thimmalapura	223	216
8	Tatehalli	693	663
9	Kurubara Vittalapura	296	268
10	Kadalikatte	72	17
11	Kalpanahalli	99	91
12	Gowdarahalli	123	43
13	Tippalapura	292	125
14	Devaranarasipura	200	162
15	Nagatihelagalu	438	374
16	Hosahalli	219	159
	CHANNAGIRI TALUK		
17	Arehalli	308	212
18	Kanivebilachi	421	367
19	Kallenahalli	41	34
20	Sulekere	71	6
	SHIKARPUR TALUK		
21	Arasinagere	514	416
22	Gabbaru	73	...
23	Madarahalli	86	10
24	Haragihalu	8	...

TABLE 8— List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati

(PARA 43)

	No.	1941	1931	1921
(*a*) Villages showing increase of population from 1931 to 1941	22	5,329	4,404	4,772
(*b*) Villages showing decrease of population from 1931 to 1941	35	4,274	5,812	5,482
Total	57	9,603	10,216	10,254

Population of Bhadravati

	1941	1931	1921
Bhadravati Town (Old and New)	19,585	9,096	4,497
Bhadravati Village	1,130	...	...
Total	20,715	9,096	4,497

TABLE 9—Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities (1931-1940)

(PARA 44)

Area		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
Bangalore District (including B. City)	Births	23,418	21·6	22,452	20·3	22,347	19·9	24,223	21·3	24,975	21·6
	Deaths	15,274	14·1	14,412	13·1	15,254	13·6	18,119	15·9	18,294	15·8
Kolar District (including K. G. F.)	Births	16,924	19·9	17,862	20·8	18,491	21·4	16,421	18·9	18,326	20·9
	Deaths	14,562	17·2	13,519	15·8	12,196	14·1	11,742	13·5	12,505	14·3
Tumkur District	Births	16,555	19·2	16,662	19·1	16,738	18·9	15,486	17·4	18,451	20·5
	Deaths	10,842	12·6	10,153	11·6	13,208	14·9	16,063	18·0	11,217	12·5
Mysore District (including M. City)	Births	24,693	16·3	24,061	15·8	25,453	16·6	27,940	18·1	27,981	17·9
	Deaths	23,648	15·6	20,240	13·3	22,293	14·5	28,590	18·5	22,136	14·2
Mandya District	Births					Included in Mysore District					
	Deaths										
Chitaldrug District	Births	13,462	20·5	13,000	19·5	12,102	17·9	9,076	13·3	15,887	22·9
	Deaths	7,910	12·0	9,663	14·5	18,021	26·6	15,022	21·9	10,223	14·8
Hassan District	Births	8,098	13·6	6,801	11·4	8,491	14·2	9,426	15·7	11,806	19·6
	Deaths	7,841	13·1	6,463	10·8	8,194	13·6	9,239	15·4	8,805	14·6
Kadur District	Births	5,658	16·3	5,002	14·3	5,321	15·2	5,014	14·3	5,852	16·5
	Deaths	5,264	15·1	5,383	15·4	6,175	17·6	4,777	13·5	4,686	13·2
Shimoga District	Births	10,954	21·1	9,787	18·7	8,977	17·1	9,716	18·4	13,081	24·6
	Deaths	7,924	15·2	8,312	15·9	10,668	20·3	10,039	18·9	9,108	17·1
Mysore State (including Cities)	**Births**	**119,762**	**18·6**	**115,627**	**17·8**	**117,920**	**18·0**	**117,302**	**17·7**	**136,359**	**20·5**
	Deaths	**94,265**	**14·7**	**88,175**	**13·6**	**106,009**	**16·2**	**113,591**	**17·2**	**96,974**	**14·5**
Bangalore City	Births	5,767	33·4	6,018	33·5	5,567	30·1	6,477	34·0	7,128	36·4
	Deaths	4,290	24·9	4,704	26·2	4,890	26·4	5,689	29·8	6,003	30·6
Mysore City	Births	2,803	26·1	2,769	25·1	2,856	25·4	3,056	26·6	3,589	30·6
	Deaths	3,240	30·2	2,624	23·8	2,412	21·4	2,645	23·0	2,832	24·2
K. G. F. City	Births	3,267	38·4	3,769	44·5	3,907	46·2	4,166	49·7	4,240	50·5
	Deaths	2,300	27·2	2,595	30·6	2,481	29·4	2,595	30·8	2,705	32·2
Civil and Military Station	Births	5,248	...	5,266	...	5,192	...	5,480	...	5,329	...
	Deaths	4,039	...	4,944	...	4,122	...	4,591	...	4,366	...

		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
		11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
Bangalore District (including B. City)	Births	24,039	20·5	27,504	23·1	29,671	24·6	26,073	21·3	27,154	21·8
	Deaths	15,149	12·9	16,110	13·5	17,298	14·3	16,857	13·7	18,032	14·5
Kolar District (including K. G. F.)	Births	21,050	23·9	21,416	24·2	21,185	23·8	20,171	22·5	20,831	23·1
	Deaths	12,951	14·8	15,623	17·6	14,394	16·2	13,730	15·3	11,433	12·7
Tumkur District	Births	19,195	21·1	20,530	22·4	20,112	21·7	14,953	16·0	15,917	16·9
	Deaths	11,480	12·6	10,577	11·5	10,918	11·8	12,255	13·1	11,055	11·7
Mysore District (including M. City)	Births	27,335	17·4	31,246	19·8	32,180	20·2	21,642	22·0	20,305	20·6
	Deaths	20,121	12·8	23,917	15·1	23,037	14·5	14,041	14·3	14,247	14·5
Mandya District	Births			Included in Mysore District				9,524	15·4	8,003	12·9
	Deaths							7,203	11·6	7,139	11·5
Chitaldrug District	Births	16,054	22·9	17,350	24·5	17,273	24·1	16,362	22·5	15,419	21·0
	Deaths	9,538	13·6	8,803	12·4	8,928	12·4	9,216	12·7	8,088	11·0
Hassan District	Births	11,404	18·9	11,604	19·2	10,606	17·5	9,650	15·9	9,893	16·2
	Deaths	9,277	15·4	9,968	16·5	10,741	17·7	9,354	15·4	9,587	15·7
Kadur District	Births	5,852	16·5	5,492	15·4	5,790	16·2	5,859	16·3	6,131	17·0
	Deaths	5,533	15·6	5,409	15·2	6,125	17·1	5,562	15·5	5,982	16·6
Shimoga District	Births	11,640	21·8	11,595	21·6	13,593	25·3	13,867	25·6	12,367	22·7
	Deaths	12,279	22·9	11,711	21·8	10,787	20·0	10,541	19·4	10,700	19·6
Mysore State (including Cities)	**Births**	**136,569**	**20·3**	**146,737**	**21·6**	**150,410**	**22·0**	**138,120**	**20·0**	**136,020**	**19·6**
	Deaths	**96,278**	**14·3**	**102,118**	**15·1**	**102,118**	**14·9**	**98,759**	**14·3**	**96,263**	**13·9**
Bangalore City	Births	6,969	34·6	7,557	36·6	7,879	37·2	7,970	36·6	7,732	34·7
	Deaths	5,327	26·5	5,202	25·2	5,641	26·6	5,781	26·6	6,488	29·1
Mysore City	Births	3,760	31·4	4,300	35·3	5,380	43·3	6,229	49·2	4,896	38·0
	Deaths	2,553	21·4	3,387	27·4	3,310	26·6	3,286	26·0	3,258	25·3
K. G. F. City	Births	4,612	55·1	4,892	58·6	4,600	55·3	4,170	50·3	4,824	58·3
	Deaths	2,692	32·2	2,620	31·4	2,436	29·3	2,410	29·1	2,212	26·8
Civil and Military Station	Births	5,168	...	5,436	...	5,165	...	5,206	...	5,551	...
	Deaths	4,514	...	3,730	...	4,016	...	4,078	...	4,178	...

TABLE 10—Mortality and morbidity rates

(PARAS 45 AND 48)

	1939		1940			1939		1940	
	Malnad	Maidan	Malnad	Maidan		Malnad	Maidan	Malnad	Maidan
					Specific death rates :				
Morbidity rate ...	1,452	813	1,561	668	Malaria ...	977	439	1,067	441
Birth rate ...	19·7	20·0	19·6	18·0	Typhoid ...	134	74	150	70
Death rate ...	20·0	13·6	21·0	11·7	Other fevers ...	201	189	181	156
Still-birth rate ...	3·6	1·9	2·6	1·1	Dysentery and diarrhoea	107	97	154	93
Infant mortality rate ...	132·5	105·9	152·5	97·8	Respiratory diseases ...	80	70	83	49
Maternal mortality ...	33·7	10·6	31·5	10·8	Consumption ...	39	73	39	57

TABLE 11—Deaths from malaria

(PARAS 46 AND 48)

District	Percentage of deaths from malaria to total deaths			Specific death rate from malaria per 100,000 of population		
	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938
Bangalore	30·9	29·9	25·4	350	328	297
Kolar	35·2	35·7	30·7	396	479	455
Tumkur	41·5	40·9	34·7	486	536	409
Mysore	38·5	38·1	35·2	494	497	473
Mandya	39·2	45·5		452	506	
Chitaldrug	42·6	39·6	35·8	469	503	445
Hassan	51·8	50·8	44·8	816	782	793
Kadur	46·6	49·3	49·3	773	763	844
Shimoga	40·6	36·9	35·9	795	717	717
Mysore State (excluding Cities) ...	**40·3**	**39·7**	**35·5**	**522**	**535**	**503**
Mysore State (including Cities) ...	**35·5**	**35·2**	**31·7**	**492**	**504**	**474**

TABLE 12—Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces

(PARA 47)

State or Province	Total number of hospitals and dispensaries	Average area served by each hospital or dispensary (*in square miles*)	Average population served by each hospital or dispensary	Expenditure on medical relief during 1936 (*Per capita*)
				Rs. as. ps.
Madras	1,134	126	41,217	0 2 7
Bombay	429	180	41,940	0 4 9
Bengal	1,449	510	34,585	0 2 1
United Provinces	597	178	81,087	0 1 0
Bihar	523	131	61,310	0 1 3
Hyderabad	148	...	...	...
Mysore	**311**	**94**	**20,653**	**0 4 6**

TABLE 13—Expenditure in the State on medical relief

(PARA 47)

Year	Number of Institutions	Total cost of Institutions	Year	Number of Institutions	Total cost of Institutions	Year	Number of Institutions	Total cost of Institutions
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
1881 ...	28	91,463	1901 ...	130	3,93,269	1921 ...	196	10,09,537
1882 ...	31	95,464	1902 ...	131	3,87,892	1922 ...	195	10,09,050
1883 ...	33	95,073	1903 ...	131	4,02,075	1923 ...	200	10,41,804
1884 ...	38	97,477	1904 ...	132	4,76,905	1924 ...	195	10,45,545
1885 ...	44	82,149	1905 ...	133	4,88,460	1925 ...	202	10,08,372
1886 ...	60	95,333	1906 ...	134	4,87,293	1926 ...	212	11,13,910
1887 ...	71	1,07,563	1907 ...	135	4,62,816	1927 ...	225	12,89,621
1888 ...	88	1,28,722	1908 ...	134	4,77,015	1928 ...	241	12,97,902
1889 ...	93	1,37,504	1909 ...	133	4,91,235	1929 ...	261	13,37,427
1890 ...	98	1,51,164	1910 ...	134	4,78,758	1930 ...	271	14,23,694
1891 ...	95	2,46,814	1911 ...	134	4,73,037	1931 ...	274	14,72,522
1892-93 (18 months) ...	99	3,10,521	1912 ...	137	5,01,495	1932 ...	278	13,99,153
1893-94 ...	105	2,51,407	1913 ...	140	5,29,783	1933 ...	280	14,31,752
1894-95 ...	111	2,44,612	1914 ...	160	4,48,437	1934 ...	280	15,09,558
1895-96 ...	113	2,97,961	1915 ...	161	4,52,365	1935 ...	281	17,29,019
1896-97 ...	120	3,15,599	1916 ...	166	4,92,613	1936 ...	283	17,79,062
1897-98 ...	123	4,34,454	1917 ...	174	5,07,735	1937 ...	291	18,37,180
1898-99 ...	125	4,13,876	1918 ...	178	6,37,152	1938 ...	311	19,53,674
1899-1900 ...	130	2,59,368	1919 ...	186	7,66,021	1939 ...	330	19,82,217
1900 ...	130	2,68,056	1920 ...	189	8,93,312	1940 ...	349	22,85,546

TABLE 14—Specific death rates from some important diseases

(PARA 48)

Causes of death	Deaths per 100,000 of population					
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Epidemic diseases	56	51	101	150	122	199
Malaria	492	504	474	471	446	369
Typhoid	77	81	83	75	72	61
Other fevers	157	191	189	167	173	215
Dysentery and diarrhoea	121	98	101	96	97	87
Respiratory diseases	72	72	70	71	69	62
Consumption	62	69	71	75	73	68

TABLE 15—Specific death rates

(PARA 48)

Disease		*Rural*	*Urban*	*City*	*Malnad*	*Maidan*
Malaria	**1940**	**559**	**178**	**40**	**1,067**	**441**
	1939	577	148	37	977	439
	1938	542	130	38	1,026	397
	1937	533	173	48	1,105	382
Typhoid	**1940**	**82**	**64**	**29**	**150**	**70**
	1939	89	59	25	134	74
	1938	88	63	39	123	77
	1937	80	59	38	113	70
Fevers	**1940**	**151**	**230**	**124**	**181**	**156**
	1939	185	269	154	201	189
	1938	178	274	226	198	189
	1937	170	192	96	185	165
Dysentery and diarrhoea	**1940**	**102**	**88**	**412**	**154**	**93**
	1939	81	77	360	107	97
	1938	86	88	339	108	101
	1937	82	83	309	105	95
Respiratory diseases	**1940**	**49**	**93**	**356**	**83**	**49**
	1939	49	106	334	80	70
	1938	56	97	231	86	68
	1937	50	72	359	71	71
Consumption	**1940**	**55**	**53**	**104**	**39**	**57**
	1939	62	60	183	39	73
	1938	67	65	137	50	76
	1937	68	62	194	44	80

TABLE 16—Maternal mortality rates

(PARA 48)

District or City	Maternal mortality					
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Bangalore	8·6	8·1	9·8	9·0	8·9	9·3
Kolar	8·5	11·8	12·4	12·1	9·2	4·9
Tumkur	14·0	16·9	19·1	15·1	13·7	16·4
Mysore	6·8	6·5	} 9·7	11 6	12·6	19·1
Mandya	9·5	8·3				
Chitaldrug	10·2	9·4	10·6	12·6	10·6	14·3
Hassan	15·4	20·4	19·1	22·0	25·8	21·0
Kadur	32·1	32·7	39·2	31·2	27·3	27·9
Shimoga	32·9	29·4	28·6	32·3	38·6	31·3
MYSORE STATE (excluding Cities)	**13·5**	**14·4**	**15·6**	**15·6**	**16·6**	**16·6**
Bangalore City	11·5	8·4	8·0	4·4	7·7	9·8
Mysore City	17·2	7·1	7·5	20·5	9·5	22·9
Kolar Gold Fields City	6·8	4·6	1·3	2·0	0·0	3·0
MYSORE STATE (including Cities)	**13·5**	**13·4**	**14·5**	**14·7**	**15·3**	**15·9**

TABLE 17—Rural and Urban population in 1881 and 1941

(PARA 51)

Year	Population				
	Total	Urban	Per cent	Rural	Per cent
1941	7,329,140	1,346,206	*18·4*	5,982,934	*81·6*
1881	4,186,188	573,636	*13·7*	3,612,552	*87·3*
Difference	3,142,952	772,570	...	2,370,382	...
Increase per cent	*75·1*	*134·2*	...	*65·6*	...

TABLE 18—Rural and Urban populations by Districts 1941

(PARA 51)

District	Population				
	Total	Urban	Percent	Rural	Per cent
Bangalore (including Cities)	1,447,059	497,997	34·4	949,062	65·6
Kolar (including K. G. F.)	970,813	218,544	22·5	752,269	77·5
Tumkur	953,877	62,142	6·5	891,735	93·5
Mysore (including City)	1,059,542	237,765	22·4	821,777	77·6
Mandya	635,588	50,638	8·0	584,950	92·0
Chitaldrug	725,104	81,559	11·2	643,545	88·8
Hassan	627,718	60,216	9·6	567,502	90·4
Kadur	358,290	47,641	13·3	310,649	86·7
Shimoga	551,149	89,704	16·3	461,445	83·7
Total State	7,329,140	1,346,206	18·4	5,982,934	81·6

TABLE 19—Growth of Cities since 1881

(PARA 52)

City	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	Increase per cent
Bangalore City	62,317	80,285	69,447	88,651	118,556	172,357	248,334	298·5
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	93,540	100,081	89,599	100,834	118,940	134,113	158,426	69·4
Total ...	*155,857*	*180,366*	*159,046*	*189,485*	*237,496*	*306,470*	*406,760*	*124·4*
Mysore City	60,292	74,048	68,111	71,306	83,951	107,142	150,540	149·7
Kolar Gold Fields City	...	24,111	70,874	83,743	87,682	85,103	133,859	...
Grand Total ...	216,149	278,525	298,021	344,534	409,129	498,715	691,159	219·8

TABLE 20—Urban and Rural Distribution by communities

(PARAS 55, 88 & 109)

Communities	Mysore State	Urban	Per cent	Rural	Per cent	Bangalore City	C. and M. Station	Mysore City	K. G. F. City	Total Cities	Percentage of population in cities to State population	Numl per 10,0
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
POPULATION ...	***7,329,140***	***1,346,206***	***18·4***	***5,982,934***	***81·6***	***248,334***	***158,426***	***150,540***	***133,859***	***691,159***	***9·4***	***10,00***
Hindus ...	**6,686,630**	**1,025,089**	***15·2***	**5,661,541**	***84·8***	**207,022**	**87,302**	**118,314**	**97,457**	**510,095**	***7·6***	***7,61***
Brahmins ...	295,466	164,638	*55·7*	130,828	*44·3*	47,947	4,641	30,118	2,311	85,017	*28·7*	...
Depressed Classes ...	1,405,067	193,426	*13·8*	1,211,641	*86·2*	21,583	32,510	14,962	57,963	127,018	*8·9*	...
Others ...	4,986,097	667,025	*13·4*	4,319,072	*86·6*	137,492	50,151	73,234	37,183	298,060	*5·9*	...
Muslims ...	**485,230**	**223,153**	***46·0***	**262,077**	***54·0***	**30,067**	**34,480**	**25,889**	**10,410**	**100,846**	***20·7***	***1,65***
Christians ...	**112,853**	**86,792**	***76·9***	**26,061**	***23·1***	**9,465**	**34,911**	**5,521**	**24,512**	**74,409**	***65·9***	***64***
Indian Christians ...	98,580	73,017	*74·1*	25,563	*25·9*	8,720	25,410	5,015	21,871	61,016	*61·9*	...
Anglo-Indians ...	8,929	8,562	*96·0*	367	*4·0*	481	5,501	332	1,935	8,249	*91·9*	...
Europeans and Allied Races	5,256	5,137	*97·4*	119	*2·6*	259	3,968	159	688	5,074	*96·9*	...
Others ...	88	76	*86·4*	12	*13·6*	5	32	15	18	70	*77·6*	...
Jains ...	**32,858**	**9,081**	***27·6***	**23,777**	***72·4***	**1,634**	**829**	**749**	**628**	**3,840**	***11·6***	***6***
Buddhists ...	**1,409**	**1,378**	***97·8***	**31**	***2·2***	**93**	**382**	**15**	**845**	**1,335**	***94·7***	
Parsees ...	**401**	**397**	***99·0***	**4**	***1·0***	**23**	**311**	**32**	**7**	**373**	***93·0***	***1***
Jews ...	**64**	**60**	***93·7***	**4**	***6·3***	**13**	**41**	**4**	...	**58**	***90·6***	
Others ...	**9,695**	**256**	***2·6***	**9,439**	***97·4***	**17**	**170**	**16**	...	**203**	***2·0***	

TABLE 21—Town Improvement and Water-supply Grants sanctioned to the Municipalities from 1930-31 to 1940-41

(PARA 56)

Sl. No.	Names of Towns	Water Supply	Drainage	Other Improvements	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	BANGALORE DISTRICT	**62,319**	**27,924**	**24,190**	**1,14,433**
1	Yelahanka Minor Municipality	...	...	500	500
2	Hoskote do	12,020	...	2,000	14,020
3	Vadigenhalli do	...	...	2,689	2,689
4	Devanhalli Town	...	...	3,350	3,350
5	Dodballapur Town	7,722	9,850	5,775	23,347
6	Nelamangala Minor Municipality	...	...	3,300	3,300
7	Tyamagondlu do	...	500	...	500
8	Magadi Town	...	3,200	...	3,200
9	Channapatna Town	36,217	10,074	900	47,191
0	Closepet Town	6,360	1,800	5,676	13,836
1	Kankanhalli Town	...	500	...	500
2	Sarjapura Minor Municipality	...	750	...	750
3	Anekal Town	...	1,250	...	1,250
	KOLAR DISTRICT	**28,118**	**...**	**43,421**	**71,539**
1	Kolar Town	16,000	...	12,784	28,784
2	Mulbagal Town	...	...	2,500	2,500
3	Srinivasapur Minor Municipality	...	...	1,000	1,000
4	Chintamani Town	...	...	2,000	2,000
5	Sidlaghatta do	...	...	1,000	1,000
6	Bagepalli Minor Municipality	...	...	1,100	1,100
7	Gudibanda do	...	...	500	500
8	Goribidnur do	...	...	7,367	7,367
9	Chikballapur Town	...	...	10,280	10,280
10	Malur Minor Municipality	8,118	...	4,890	13,008
11	Bowringpet Town	4,000	...	...	4,000
	TUMKUR DISTRICT	**35,452**	**11,630**	**13,091**	**60,173**
1	Tumkur Town	...	...	5,587	5,587
2	Madhugiri Town	4,150	4,200	4,500	12,850
3	Koratagere Minor Municipality	700	1,700	500	2,900
4	Sira Town	...	1,500	500	2,000
5	Pavagada Minor Municipality	...	3,880	500	4,380
6	Chiknayakanhalli Town	...	...	500	500
7	Gubbi do	933	...	...	933
8	Tiptur do	28,169	...	1,004	29,173
9	Turuvekere Minor Municipality	...	350	...	350
10	Kunigal Town	1,500	...	...	1,500
	MYSORE DISTRICT	**48,022**	**44,407**	**42,890**	**1,35,319**
1	Krishnarajanagar Minor Municipality	20,629	...	5,250	25,879
2	Saligrama Minor Municipality	...	...	1,000	1,000
3	Hunsur Town	4,467	2,250	500	7,217
4	Periyapatna Minor Municipality	1,000	...	17,750	18,750
5	Saragur do	...	...	1,250	1,250
6	Heggaddevankote do	1,250	...	500	1,750
7	Chamarajnagar Town	...	16,757	...	16,757
8	Nanjangud do	17,176	23,000	10,740	50,916
9	T. Narsipur Minor Municipality	...	...	1,250	1,250
10	Bannur do	...	1,500	3,000	4,500
11	Talakad do	...	..	250	250
12	Mugur do	3,000	350	300	3,650
13	Yelandur do	500	550	100	1,150
14	Agara-Mamballi do	...	...	1,000	1,000
	MANDYA DISTRICT	**32,016**	**16,495**	**22,172**	**70,683**
1	Mandya Town	9,098	9,010	3,900	22,008
2	Seringapatam Town	431	...	10,722	11,153
3	Nagamangala Minor Municipality	...	1,700	2,150	3,850
4	Krishnarajpet do	1,000	...	800	1,800
5	Belakavadi Minor Municipality	...	200	500	700
6	Malvalli Town	...	...	1,000	1,000
7	Maddur Minor Municipality	...	5,585	500	6,085
8	French-Rocks do	...	...	1,950	1,950
9	Melkote do	21,487	...	650	22,137
	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT	**1,62,443**	**47,975**	**22,635**	**2,33,053**
1	Chitaldrug Town	1,12,500	1,000	10,225	1,23,725
2	Challakere Minor Municipality	...	...	1,210	1,210
3	Molakalmuru do	800	1,900	...	2,700
4	Jagalur do	1,000	7,200	2,500	10,700
5	Davangere Town	32,663	27,900	700	61,263
6	Harihar do	...	...	500	500
7	Holalkere Minor Municipality	1,000	...	...	1,000
8	Hosadurga do	4,950	..	500	5,450
9	Hiriyur do	9,530	9,975	7,000	26,505
	HASSAN DISTRICT	**1,57,560**	**41,589**	**27,319**	**2,26,468**
1	Hassan Town	71,355	16,750	8,339	96,444
2	Harnahalli Minor Municipality	...	...	500	500
3	Alur do	...	...	900	900
4	Arsikere Town	27,363	11,225	...	38,588
5	Banavar Minor Municipality	...	2,014	...	2,014
6	Belur do	16,445	...	7,600	24 045
7	Sakalespur Town	10,863	2,000	4,000	16,863
8	Arkalgud Minor Municipality	9,084	...	...	9,084
9	Konanur do	11,000	4,000	1,700	16,700
10	Holenarsipur Town	11,450	...	...	11,450
11	Channarayapatna Minor Municipality	...	5,300	...	5,300
12	Sravanabelgola do	...	300	4,280	4,580
	KADUR DISTRICT	**68,655**	**45,229**	**88,045**	**2,01,929**
1	Chikmagalur Town	47,805	9,000	31,444	88,249
2	Kadur Minor Municipality	7,000	1,500	5,688	4,188
3	Birur do	1,250	600	2,317	4,167
4	Tarikere Town	4,000	18,379	16,608	38,987
5	Ajjampur Minor Municipality	500	...	2,200	2,700
6	Koppa do	5,200	3,450	9,150	17,800
7	Narasimbarajapura do	...	...	1,200	14,183
8	Mudigere do	2,900	9,100	6,465	18,455
9	Sringeri do	...	...	2,000	... 2,000
	SHIMOGA DISTRICT	**1,000**	**10,000**	**1,29,889**	**1,40,889**
1	Shimoga Town	...	2,000	88,395	90,395
2	Bhadravati Minor Municipality	...	6,000	10,842	16,842
3	Kumsi do	...	...	...	3,296 3,296
4	Channagiri do	...	...	...	1,188 1,188
5	Honnali do	...	...	...	250 250
6	Nyamati do	...	...	...	2,767 2,767
7	Shikarpur Town	...	...	...	10,925 10,925
8	Shiralkoppa Minor Municipality	...	...	3,300	3,300
9	Sorab do	...	500	...	5,926 6,426
10	Hosanagar do	...	500	1,500	3,000 5,000
11	Tirthahalli do	...	...	500	... 500
	TOTAL STATE	...	*5,95,585*	*2,45,249*	*4,13,652* *12,54,486*

TABLE 22—Growth of Towns with a population of 10,000 and above*

(PARA 59)

	Town	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1	Kolar	11,172	12,148	12,210	8,193	13,368	16,161	19,006
2	Tumkur	9,909	11,086	11,888	6,039	14,246	18,196	21,893
3	Mandya	3,770	4,100	4,496	4,255	4,887	5,958	11,374
4	Chitaldrug	4,271	4,946	5,792	6,986	8,520	10,732	14,528
5	Hassan	5,950	6,654	8,241	7,461	8,096	10,544	14,596
6	Chikmagalur	7,569	8,000	9,515	8,537	10,207	12,225	15,383
7	Shimoga	12,040	11,340	6,240	13,118	15,090	20,661	27,712
8	Davangere	6,362	8,061	10,402	10,074	16,971	23,155	31,759
9	Bhadravati	2,334	2,270	2,676	1,810	3,789	9,137	19,585
10	Channapatna	8,885	9,160	10,425	7,624	11,846	13,858	16,486
11	Chikballapur	9,133	10,623	5,521	7,661	10,431	11,508	14,989
12	Doddballapur	7,032	7,141	7,094	7,272	7,588	8,853	11,866
13	Nanjangud	5,701	7,292	5,991	7,246	7,453	8,215	10,725

* 1 to 7 are District Headquarter Towns

TABLE 23—Growth of places with a population of between 5,000 and 10,000

(PARAS 60 & 61)

Town	1941	1931	1881
TALUK HEADQUARTER TOWNS			
BANGALORE DISTRICT	**42,559**	**37,528**	**28,418**
Closepet	8,882	6,571	4,832
Magadi	7,134	6,335	3,080
Anekal	7,048	6,307	5,995
Devanhalli	6,931	6,152	5,774
Kankanhalli	6,338	7,203	4,360
Hoskote	6,226	4,960	4,377
KOLAR DISTRICT	**41,202**	**33,528**	**20,933**
Chintamani	9,292	4,935	5,119
Bowringpet	7,515	6,668	1,302
Sidlaghatta	7,263	6,368	5,804
Mulbagal	6,785	6,131	4,441
Malur	5,185	4,770	2,875
Goribidnur	5,162	4,606	1,392
TUMKUR DISTRICT	**26,285**	**23,058**	**12,770**
Tiptur	7,513	5,160	2,169
Sira	6,797	6,894	3,154
Gubbi	6,129	5,663	3,793
Kunigal	5,846	5,341	3,654
MYSORE DISTRICT	**24,079**	**22,074**	**13,727**
Chamarajnagar	9,923	9,538	4,123
Hunsur	7,919	6,777	6,653
Gundlupet	6,237	5,759	2,951
MANDYA DISTRICT	**16,733**	**14,648**	**16,812**
Malvalli	9,055	8,348	5,078
Seringapatam	7,678	6,300	11,734
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT	**8,422**	**6,884**	**4,679**
Harihar	8,422	6,884	4,679
HASSAN DISTRICT	**21,445**	**19,757**	**9,150**
Holenarsipur	9,303	8,238	4,647
Arsikere	7,051	6,611	923
Arkalgud	5,091	4,908	3,575
KADUR DISTRICT	**8,858**	**8,211**	**5,266**
Tarikere	8,858	8,211	5,266
SHIMOGA DISTRICT	**23,581**	**17,845**	**11,945**
Sagar	7,513	5,696	2,284
Shikarpur	5,735	4,872	4,428
Tirthahalli	5,226	3,538	2,092
Channagiri	5,057	3,739	3,141
OTHER TOWNS			
MYSORE DISTRICT	**11,244**	**9,896**	**8,248**
Bannur	5,683	4,906	4,446
Ramasamudra	5,561	4,990	3,802
KADUR DISTRICT	**6,679**	**5,109**	**3,786**
Birur	6,679	5,109	3,786
RURAL AREAS			
SHIMOGA DISTRICT	**6,183**	...	...
Jog	6,183	Not in existence	
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT	**11,755**	**11,711**	**5,678**
Turuvanur	6,662	6,589	3,612
Doddasiddavvanahalli	5,093	5,122	2,066

TABLE 24—Growth of towns with a population below 5,000

(PARA 61)

(i) TALUK HEADQUARTER TOWNS

Town	1941	1931	1881
BANGALORE DISTRICT	**4,119**	**3,820**	**3,742**
Nelamangala	4,119	3,820	3,742
KOLAR DISTRICT	**9,488**	**8,843**	**5,433**
Srinivasapur	4,412	3,812	2,403
Gudibanda	2,914	2,803	1,788
Bagepalli	2,162	2,228	1,242
TUMKUR DISTRICT	**13,964**	**20,332**	**11,694**
Pavagada	3,534	2,750	1,591
Chiknayakanhalli	3,313	6,612	3,553
Koratagere	2,979	2,969	2,016
Turuvekere	2,678	2,136	1,688
Madhugiri	1,460	5,865	2,846
MYSORE DISTRICT	**17,396**	**14,074**	**11,722**
Krishnarajanagar	4,741	3,349	2,015
Periyapatna	3,957	3,216	3,811
Yelandur	3,637	3,453	3,273
T. Narsipur	3,587	2,806	1,419
Heggaddevankote	1,474	1,250	1,204
MANDYA DISTRICT	**15,494**	**12,639**	**9,242**
French-Rocks	4,271	3,016	3,327
Nagamangala	4,258	3,780	2,397
Maddur	3,338	3,093	2,117
Krishnarajapet	3,127	2,750	1,401
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT	**22,376**	**20,387**	**11,567**
Challakere	4,257	3,846	1,513
Holalkere	4,146	3,243	1,855
Hosadurga	3,922	3,512	1,648
Molakalmuru	3,746	3,331	1,711
Hiriyur	3,417	2,748	2,270
Jagalur	2,888	3,707	2,510
HASSAN DISTRICT	**13,590**	**11,672**	**8,640**
Channarayapatna	4,134	3,473	2,608
Belur	3,703	3,278	2,917
Sakalespur	3,620	2,925	1,432
Alur	2,133	1,996	1,683
KADUR DISTRICT	**13,005**	**11,111**	**7,689**
Kadur	4,484	3,822	2,216
Narasimharajapura	2,589	2,232	1,702
Sringeri	2,493	2,579	1,994
Mudigere	1,961	1,607	950
Koppa	1,478	871	827
SHIMOGA DISTRICT	**11,050**	**8,866**	**6,183**
Honnali	4,645	3,968	2,351
Kumsi	2,608	2,160	1,676
Sorab	2,425	1,661	1,685
Hosanagar	1,372	1,077	571

(ii) **OTHER TOWNS**

Town	1941	1931	1881	Town	1941	1931	1881
BANGALORE DISTRICT ...	**16,208**	**13,931**	**11,658**	**CHITALDRUG DISTRICT ...**	**4,474**	**5,293**	**3,024**
Vadigenhalli	4,607	3,820	3,422	Mayakonda	2,702	2,391	1,808
Yelahanka	4,207	3,315	2,308	Nayakanahatti	1,772	2,902	1,716
Tyamagondlu	4,154	3,823	3,299				
Sarjapura	3,240	2,973	2,629	**HASSAN DISTRICT ... ...**	**10,585**	**10,594**	**7,217**
MYSORE DISTRICT	**23,781**	**20,818**	**18,022**	Konanur	2,981	2,637	2,034
				Sravanabelgola	2,709	2,371	1,315
Saligrama	4,923	4,163	3,291	Banavar	2,462	3,127	2,141
Talakad	4,736	4,521	3,379	Harnahalli	2,433	2,459	1,727
Mugur	4,023	3,941	2,881				
Agara-Mamballi ...	3,964	3,450	4,529	**KADUR DISTRICT ...**	**3,716**	**3,255**	**2,306**
Mirle	3,102	2,674	2,110				
Saragur	3,033	2,069	1,832	Ajjampur	3,716	3,255	2,306
MANDYA DISTRICT	**7,037**	**6,734**	**4,839**	**SHIMOGA DISTRICT ... ...**	**7,776**	**6,217**	**4,707**
Belakavadi	4,250	4,001	2,537	Nyamati	4,455	3,362	2,753
Melkote	2,787	2,733	2,302	Shiralkoppa	3,321	2,855	1,954

TABLE 25—Density by Districts—Rural and Urban

(PARAS 64 & 65)

District	Area in Sq. miles		Population		Density		Rainfall	Area in acres			
	Including Cities	Excluding Cities	Including Urban areas	Excluding Urban areas	Including Urban areas	Excluding Urban areas		Uncultivable	Cultivable	Cultivated	Irrigated
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
Bangalore ...	3137·9	3111·2	1,447,059	949,062	461	302	30·95	1,067,074	905,089	771,176	91,259
Kolar ..	3192·4	3162·4	970,813	752,269	304	236	23·21	1,227,835	803,213	624,134	119,094
Tumkur ...	4082·1	4082·1	953,877	891,735	234	218	26·15	1,193,513	1,422,878	966,927	103,718
Mysore ...	3700·3	3687·5	1,059,542	821,777	286	222	29 04	1,953,001	1,578,759	1,282,986	171,137
Mandya ...	1935·2	1935·2	635,588	584,955	328	302	28·31				
Chitaldrug ...	4161·6	4161·6	725,104	643,540	174	155	21·95	1,077,486	1,585,831	1,141,457	79,532
Hassan ...	2715·4	2715·4	627,718	567,502	231	209	38·73	718,252	975,897	607,941	115,711
Malnad ...	*455·8*	*455·8*	*50,114*	*46,404*	*110*	*102*	*87·40*	*136,285*	*149,165*	*65,695*	*32,706*
Semi-Malnad ...	*497·6*	*497·6*	*88,696*	*79,879*	*178*	*161*	*37·95*	*41,706*	*129,237*	*77,486*	*24,130*
Maidan ...	*1762·0*	*1762·0*	*488,908*	*441,129*	*277*	*250*	*29·30*	*540,261*	*697,495*	*464,760*	*58,575*
Kadur ...	2771·9	2771·0	358,290	310,649	129	112	73·45	1,156,019	617,795	436,067	123,087
Malnad ...	*1124·4*	*1124·4*	*103,288*	*94,767*	*92*	*84*	*105·90*	*607,149*	*152,180*	*109,161*	*62,727*
Semi-Malnad ...	*638·1*	*638·1*	*83,005*	*63,906*	*130*	*100*	*36·17*	*242,642*	*139,121*	*87,256*	*34,920*
Maidan ...	*1008·5*	*1008·5*	*171,997*	*151,976*	*171*	*151*	*27·17*	*306,228*	*326,484*	*239,650*	*25,440*
Shimoga ...	4048·6	4048·6	551,149	461,445	136	114	56·98	1,566,637	1,024,533	545,612	247,517
Malnad ...	*1758·6*	*1758·6*	*148,892*	*134,781*	*85*	*77*	*98·31*	*909,274*	*295,096*	*112,782*	*106,655*
Semi-Malnad ...	*1490·9*	*1490.9*	*230,667*	*169,231*	*155*	*114*	*41·63*	*464,783*	*419,152*	*201,646*	*127,345*
Maidan ...	*799·1*	*799·1*	*171,590*	*157,433*	*214*	*187*	*25·63*	*191,880*	*310,285*	*231,184*	*13,537*
MYSORE STATE ...	**29,744·5**	**23,675·0**	**7,329,140**	**5,982,934**	**246**	**201**	**35·93**	**9,959,817**	**8,913,995**	**6,376,300**	**1,051,055**
Malnad Taluks ..	3338·8	3338·8	302,294	276,042	91	83	47·90	1,653,408	596,441	287,638	202,088
Percentage ...	11·2	11·2	402,368	3·8				16·6	6·7	4·5	19·2
Semi-Malnad Taluks	2626·6	2626·6	4·1	313,016	153	119	38·30	749·131	633,520	366,388	186,395
Percentage ...	8.8	8·8	5·5	4·3				7·5	7·1	5·8	17·7
Maidan Taluks ...	23,779·1	23,709·6	6,624,478	5,393,876	279	228	27·78	7,557,278	7,684,034	5,722,274	662,572
Percentage ...	80·0	79·7	90·4	73·6				75·9	86·2	89·7	63·0

TABLE 26—Area and population of taluks* classified according to density

(PARA 66)

(The population figures are in thousands and area figures in square miles)

District or City	Taluks with density of: Under 100		100—150		150—200		200—300		300—450		450—600		600—700		750 and over	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
MYSORE STATE	**2,677·7**	**209**	**5,414·4**	**687**	**5,980·84**	**1,042**	**8,437·03**	**2,099**	**6,331·5**	**2,193**	**833·5**	**407**	...	...	**69·45**	**691**
(Percentage) ...	***9·0***	***2·9***	***18·2***	***9·4***	***20·1***	***14·2***	***28·4***	***28·6***	***21·3***	***29·9***	***2·8***	***5·6***	...	...	***0·2***	***9·4***
Bangalore City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*13·20*	*248*
C. and M. Station ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*13·50*	*158*
Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	*928·9*	*228*	*1,575·3*	*520*	*607·0*	*292*	...	...	...	...
							Dodballapur 307·3 92		Hoskote 292·2 94		Bangalore N 397·1 89					
							Kankanhalli 621·6 136		Devanhalli 229·8 74		,, S	95				
									Nelamangala 255·7 98		Channapatna 209·9 108					
									Magadi 361·2 113							
									Closepet 243·8 74							
									Anekal 192·6 77							
Kolar Gold Fields City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*30·00*	*134*
Kolar District ...	...	...	...	...	*365·0*	*62*	*1,168·6*	*384*	*1,163·8*	*389*	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Bagepalli		Mulbagal 327·2 81		Kolar 283·6 104							
							Srinivasapur 324·9 74		Chintamani 271·1 89							
							Sidlaghatta 326·1 65		Goribidnur 343·3 114							
							Gudibanda 83·5 19		Malur 265·8 82							
							Chikballapur 250·0 67									
							Bowringpet 321·9 78									
Tumkur District ...	...	...	*519·9*	*77*	*1,124·2*	*185*	*1,822·8*	*466*	*615·2*	*227*	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chiknayakanhalli		Sira 599·9 105		Madhugiri 426·2 111		Tumkur 379·5 146							
					Pavagada 524·3 80		Koratagere 259·0 65		Tiptur 235·7 81							
							Gubbi 485·2 106									
							Turuvekere 270·0 73									
							Kunigal 382·4 111									
Mysore City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*12·75*	*151*
Mysore District ...	*749·6*	*64*	...	...	*951·6*	*164*	*562·6*	*140*	*1,197·2*	*427*	*226·5*	*115*	...	...	...	...
	Heggaddevankote				Hunsur 408·7 75		Mysore 310·9 88		Krishnarajnagar 239·1 101		T.Narsipur					
					Gundlupet 542·9 89		Periyapatna 251·7 52		Chamarajnagar 475·9 147							
									Nanjangud 380·5 143							
									Yelandur 101·7 36							
Mandya District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*754·2*	*190*	*1,181·0*	*445*	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Nagamangala 401·0 89		Mandya 276·0 107							
							Krishnarajpet 353·2 101		Seringapatam 149·0 58							
									Malvalli 313·0 114							
									Maddur 240·0 102							
									French-Rocks 203·0 64							
Chitaldrug District	...	...	*2,227·5*	*306*	*796·7*	*142*	*1,087·4*	*277*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Challakere 796·2 108		Jagalur 372·7 61		Chitaldrug 530·6 117									
			Molkalmuru 294·1 43		Holalkere 424·0 81		Davangere 369·8 111									
			Hosadurga 551·6 74				Harihar 187·0 49									
			Hiriyur 635·6 81													
Hassan District ...	...	...	*455·8*	*50*	*388·84*	*67*	*1,271·79*	*326*	*599·0*	*185*	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manjarabad ...		Belur		Alur 108·84 22		Hassan 366·5 114							
							Arsikere 485 94 118		Holenarsipur 232·5 71							
							Arkalgud 262·01 75									
							Channaraya-patna 415·00 111									
Kadur District ...	*649·7*	*51*	*1,069·6*	*126*	*1,008·5*	*172*	*43·2*	*9*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Koppa	34	Chikmagalur 638·1	83	Kadur 536·0	100	Sringeri									
	Narasimharajapura	17	Mudigere 431·5	43	Tarikere 472·5	72										
Shimoga District ...	*1,278·4*	*94*	*1,091·6*	*128*	*7,346·0*	*250*	*332·6*	*79*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sagar 747·6	61	Kumsi 167·1	18	Shimoga 528·1	104	Honnali									
	Nagar 530·8	33	Sorab 444·3	55	Channagiri 466·5	92										
			Tirthahalli 480·2	55	Shikarpur 351·4	54										

* The four Cities are treated as separate Taluks for the purpose of this Table

TABLE 27—Persons born outside India and found in the Cities and other parts of the State

(PARA 68)

Birthplace		Total number	Number found in				
			Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bangalore City	Kolar Gold Fields City	Mysore City	Other parts of the State
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
United Kingdom	1931	2,903	2,191	153	341	45	173
	1941	1,910	1,341	83	339	26	121
Continental Europe	1931	259	139	31	48	10	31
	1941	347	198	69	28	25	27
Asiatic countries beyond India ...	1931	468	214	76	33	33	112
	1941	1,639	871	208	333	75	152
Africa	1931	167	132	13	10	...	12
	1941	318	188	31	72	1	26
America	1931	63	31	10	4	2	16
	1941	111	58	14	9	4	26
Australia	1931	30	15	3	9	...	3
	1941	46	34	2	5	3	4

TABLE 28—Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon 1921-41

(PARAS 69 AND 70)

Province, State or Agency	1921	1931	1941
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Madras	267,278	294,024	341,985
Bombay	27,343	30,606	31,163
Hyderabad	3,335	4,224	4,428
Coorg	2,373	2,703	3,599
Rajaputana Agency	2,971	2,348	1,777
The Punjab	940	1,193	3,078
Madras States including Cochin and Travancore ...	751	1,058	2,531
Central Provinces and Berar	823	693	617
Bengal	425	617	794
French and Portuguese settlements	637	585	777
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	585	560	945
Bombay States	1,240	461	311
Burma	322	382	657
Western India Agency	...	210	768
Ceylon	183	200	402
Ajmer-Merwara	20	183	839

TABLE 29—Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities

(PARA 71)

State, District or City	Born in the District				Born in other Districts of the State				Born outside the State			
	1931		1941		1931		1941		1931		1941	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
MYSORE STATE	**6,212,710**	**94·7**	**6,929,420**	**94·5**	...	...	...	...	**344,592**	**5·3**	**399,720**	**5·5**
Civil and Military Station ...	92,626	69·1	108,950	68·8	6,823	5·1	6,844	4·3	34,664	25·8	42,632	26·9
Bangalore City ...	108,632	63·0	155,744	62·7	26,488	15·4	41,520	16·7	37,237	21·6	51,070	20·6
Bangalore ...	852,627	93·9	979,892	94·1	36,215	4·0	39,079	3·8	19,214	2·1	21,328	2·1
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	43,424	51·0	71,211	53·2	3,885	4·6	4,830	3·6	37,794	44·4	57,818	43·2
Kolar ...	712,363	93·3	777,237	92·9	16,903	2·2	22,972	2·7	34,668	4·5	36,745	4·4
Tumkur ...	813,615	94·5	899,410	94·3	29,996	3·5	34,252	3·6	17,794	2·0	20,215	2·1
Mysore City ...	88,988	83·1	116,966	77·7	10,638	9·9	20,852	13·8	7,516	7·0	12,722	8·5
Mysore ...	1,373,663	97·8	889,405	97·8	16,147	1·2	9,100	1·2	14,174	1·0	10,497	1·0
Mandya ...	...	...	597,057	93·9	...	...	31,522	5·0	...	...	7,009	1·1
Chitaldrug ...	607,856	92·6	673,827	92·9	17,145	2·6	19,089	2·6	31,568	4·8	32,188	4·5
Hassan ...	550,743	92·3	581,270	92·6	26,993	4·5	28,373	4·5	19,201	3·2	18,075	2·9
Kadur ...	280,611	80·7	291,459	81·3	20,680	5·9	22,259	6·2	46,424	13·4	44,572	12·5
Shimoga ...	453,418	87·2	476,218	86·4	22,231	4·3	30,082	5·5	44,338	8·5	44,849	8·1
TOTAL CITIES ...	**333,670**	**66·9**	**452,871**	**65·5**	**47,834**	**9·6**	**74,046**	**10·7**	**117,211**	**23·5**	**164,242**	**23·8**
TOTAL DISTRICTS ...	**5,644,896**	**93·2**	**6,165,775**	**92·9**	**186,310**	**3·1**	**236,728**	**3·6**	**227,381**	**3·7**	**235,478**	**3·5**

TABLE 30—Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas

(PARA 72)

	Born in the District			Born in other Districts of the State			Born outside the State		
	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
MALNAD	**239,042**	**227,035**	**229,497**	**6,689**	**9,213**	**9,254**	**57,592**	**64,846**	**63,543**
Manjarabad	44,732	39,730	39,583	1,145	2,117	1,600	5,165	8,903	8,931
Koppa	22,392	20,181	20,840	1,085	1,103	990	12,368	12,126	12,094
Narasimharajapura (Sub)	12,796	11,996	12,317	1,142	1,842	1,201	3,174	3,921	3,498
Sringeri(Sub)	7,509	7,064	7,149	218	331	309	1,610	1,648	1,606
Mudigere	31,035	28,695	28,304	1,228	1,768	1,339	11,370	15,393	13,641
Nagara	32,193	29,309	29,155	451	407	346	5,536	5,232	4,218
Sagar	44,564	47,879	49,218	367	545	2,278	6,619	5,988	9,676
Tirthahalli	43,771	42,181	43,931	1,053	1,100	1,191	11,750	11,635	9,879
SEMI-MALNAD	**346,660**	**336,307**	**342,015**	**12,246**	**19,641**	**26,823**	**25,394**	**35,189**	**33,530**
Belur	65,651	59,949	60,163	1,973	2,393	2,376	3,528	5,681	4,412
Alur (Sub)	26,900	23,842	21,210	207	151	257	133	242	278
Chikmagalur	68,998	64,511	66,258	3,996	5,339	6,164	7,335	10,242	10,583
Sorab	53,281	52,902	50,083	215	253	236	5,405	5,794	4,873
Shikarpur	50,538	48,439	48,465	448	635	552	4,537	6,036	4,540
Shimoga	65,663	70,365	79,045	4,948	9,881	16,762	3,758	6,096	8,393
Kumsi (Sub)	15,629	16,399	16,791	459	989	446	698	1,098	451
MAIDAN	**683,344**	**721,430**	**777,435**	**30,668**	**41,050**	**44,637**	**8,423**	**9,928**	**10,423**
Hassan	99,706	100,758	109,470	1,727	2,574	3,436	468	610	984
Arkalgud	76,961	71,225	71,792	1,998	2,540	2,784	534	524	610
Arsikere	84,474	96,588	107,666	6,506	8,732	8,487	2,410	2,521	1,928
Holenarsipur	61,585	63,436	68,090	2,135	2,783	2,854	312	270	262
Channarayapatna	90,208	95,315	103,296	4,962	5,703	6,579	540	450	670
Kadur	77,469	85,514	92,798	3,600	4,874	6,343	942	823	1,090
Tarikere	59,465	62,650	63,793	4,142	5,423	5,913	1,614	2,271	2,060
Channagiri	71,303	78,441	84,498	4,572	7,048	6,829	677	886	918
Honnali	62,173	67,503	76,032	1,026	1,373	1,412	926	1,573	1,901

Born in	Total No. of Immigrants			Actual workers		Dependents		Occupation of actual workers: Government Service		Domestic Service		General Labour		Factory Labour		Cart Driver		Bricklayer and Mason		Money Lender		Trade		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE																									
Total ...	**49,477**	**28,164**	**21,313**	**20,899**	**2,755**	**7,265**	**18,558**	**9,362**	**242**	**1,113**	**560**	**1,328**	**328**	**460**	**34**	**463**	**1**	**354**	**40**	**313**	**100**	**1,870**	**296**	**5,636**	**1,154**
Other districts of the State ...	6,841	3,264	3,580	1,998	372	1,266	3,208	347	26	198	98	165	56	102	5	83	...	71	6	5	2	268	59	759	120
Bombay ...	1,644	844	800	489	98	355	702	120	28	33	15	9	1	8	1	7	...	1	...	18	9	81	6	212	38
Coorg	204	123	81	70	10	53	71	16	2	7	3	13	...	2	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	26	5
Madras	30,966	17,645	13,321	13,333	1,683	4,312	11,638	5,775	112	690	385	1,083	269	296	27	322	1	279	34	56	40	1,294	189	3,538	636
Hyderabad	1,104	585	519	430	82	155	437	137	5	52	11	9	8	12	1	10	...	1	...	12	2	28	14	169	41
Cochin and Travancore ...	564	334	230	255	65	79	165	110	16	32	14	5	1	3	...	10	..	...	...	2	4	16	3	77	27
Other parts of India ...	5,434	3,737	1,697	3,053	212	684	1,485	2,064	34	82	24	38	2	25	...	23	...	2	...	182	17	122	6	515	129
Burma ...	429	192	237	102	37	90	200	52	1	...	5	2	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	1	5	5	1	39	25
Ceylon	147	71	76	43	21	28	55	6	1	9	4	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	19	14
United Kingdom and Eire ...	1,400	959	441	883	85	76	356	656	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	15	6	3	207	60
Beyond India	741	410	331	243	90	167	241	79	10	9	1	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	28	5	43	15	75	59
BANGALORE CITY																									
Total ...	**92,589**	**50,544**	**42,045**	**34,393**	**4,419**	**16,151**	**37,626**	**5,330**	**430**	**927**	**541**	**5,374**	**1,299**	**5,374**	**716**	**827**	**2**	**1,412**	**60**	**164**	**10**	**3,419**	**412**	**11,566**	**949**
Other districts of the State ...	41,520	22,897	18,623	13,929	1,551	8,968	17,072	3,616	125	484	318	1,369	256	1,797	323	279	2	195	15	22	2	1,248	136	4,919	374
Bombay	1,588	862	726	565	47	297	679	60	4	22	7	31	4	12	1	3	...	2	...	8	...	85	3	342	28
Coorg	269	140	129	93	6	47	123	25	1	2	1	3	..	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	49	2
Madras	45,869	24,501	21,368	18,194	2,688	6,307	18,680	1,544	269	349	203	3,834	1,035	3,505	390	523	...	1,211	45	7	6	1,769	265	5,452	475
Hyderabad	447	248	199	167	14	81	185	21	1	4	...	11	2	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	102	7
Cochin and Travancore ...	457	276	181	180	30	96	151	30	9	14	4	22	...	10	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	25	1	72	15
Other parts of India ...	2,032	1,401	631	1,100	56	301	575	21	17	51	8	97	...	23	...	8	...	2	...	114	1	256	3	528	27
Burma	95	40	55	15	7	25	48	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	6
United Kingdom and Eire ...	89	49	40	43	5	6	35	10	...	...	..	...	...	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	21	5
Beyond India	223	130	93	107	15	23	78	1	3	1	...	7	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	13	...	8	...	72	10
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS CITY																									
Total ...	**62,648**	**33,874**	**28,774**	**25,340**	**1,871**	**8,534**	**26,903**	**679**	**98**	**376**	**315**	**1,483**	**492**	**18,174**	**303**	**170**	**2**	**266**	**21**	**84**	**3**	**1,283**	**349**	**2,825**	**288**
Other districts of the State ...	4,830	2,406	2,424	1,525	160	881	2,264	233	19	85	50	58	30	597	3	31	...	14	...	5	...	131	25	371	33
Bombay	173	100	73	69	6	31	67	2	...	3	1	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	22	5
Madras	55,485	29,951	25,534	22,584	1,664	7,367	23,870	410	76	259	250	1,391	461	16,832	299	136	2	249	21	7	3	1,055	319	2,245	283
Hyderabad	160	84	76	65	8	19	68	4	...	3	3	4	1	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	15	2
Cochin and Travancore ...	175	118	57	95	5	23	52	9	1	6	1	4	...	43	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	26	2
Other parts of India ...	1,039	725	314	629	24	96	290	9	2	11	9	18	...	404	1	2	...	...	...	67	...	59	2	59	10
Burma	66	30	36	12	...	18	36	1	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	131	68	63	35	1	33	62	...	...	3	1	2	...	24	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Strait Settlements of Malaya ...	115	62	53	28	...	34	53	...	...	4	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
United Kingdom and Eire ...	358	256	102	239	3	17	99	10	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	3
Beyond India	116	74	42	59	...	15	42	1	...	...	...	3	...	33	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	15	...	6	...
MYSORE CITY																									
Total ...	**33,571**	**18,094**	**15,477**	**11,558**	**1,604**	**6,536**	**13,873**	**3,779**	**425**	**306**	**161**	**907**	**193**	**543**	**71**	**227**	**1**	**227**	**6**	**60**	**6**	**1,255**	**148**	**4,254**	**593**
Other districts of the State ...	20,849	11,058	9,791	6,319	776	4,739	9,015	2,541	161	115	81	390	105	311	35	157	...	102	...	4	4	554	91	2,145	299
Bombay	623	379	244	266	24	113	220	39	6	7	2	9	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	61	2	139	14
Coorg	547	286	261	180	38	106	223	34	8	11	14	8	2	9	...	11	...	2	...	...	1	28	1	77	12
Madras	10,411	5,657	4,754	4,240	675	1,417	4,079	1,071	233	147	60	492	84	209	36	50	1	121	6	2	...	480	54	1,663	201
Hyderabad	159	83	76	60	13	23	63	14	2	5	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	32	9
Cochin and Travancore ...	188	115	73	90	30	25	43	29	6	2	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	48	24
Other parts of India ...	660	454	206	348	18	106	188	33	5	18	4	5	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	38	1	120	...	129	8
United Kingdom and Eire ...	37	14	23	11	15	3	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14
Beyond India	97	48	49	44	15	4	34	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6	...	9	12

TABLE 32– Taluks in which females preponderate

(PARA 76)

Name of Taluk	Year	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
Turuvekere*	1931	43,941	21,798	22,143
	1941	72,644	36,243	36,401
Kunigal*	1931	95,922	47,769	48,153
	1941	105,633	52,801	52,832
Krishnarajanagar	1931	93,572	46,483	47,089
	1941	100,605	50,842	49,763
Hunsur	1931	57,882	28,384	29,498
	1941	66,755	33,461	33,294
Heggaddevankote	1931	58,481	28,890	29,591
	1941	64,364	32,192	32,172
Gundlupet	1931	76,359	37,962	38,397
	1941	82,540	41,150	41,090
Chamrajnagar	1931	122,587	61,196	61,391
	1941	137,246	70,062	67,184
French-Rocks*	1931	61,199	30,503	30,696
	1941	60,167	29,872	30,295
Nagamangala*	1931	84,456	41,024	43,432
	1941	88,613	42,983	45,630
Krishnarajpet*	1931	116,817	57,549	59,268
	1941	101,395	50,180	51,215
Hassan	1931	93,398	46,296	47,102
	1941	99,294	49,727	49,567
Holenarsipur	1931	58,251	28,880	29,371
	1941	61,903	31,154	30,749
Channarayapatna*	1931	101,468	49,106	52,362
	1941	110,545	53,995	56,550

* Taluks showing female preponderance in 1941

TABLE 33—Number of females per 1,000 males

(PARA 76)

	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
MYSORE STATE	**948**	**955**	**962**	**979**	**980**	**991**
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	912	932	932	948	986	994
Bangalore City	890	880	855	927	931	964
Bangalore	960	965	972	985	996	1,019
Kolar Gold Fields City	901	889	846	739	699	507
Kolar	957	962	971	986	986	993
Tumkur	951	962	958	977	986	996
Mysore City	906	887	917	975	984	1,018
Mysore	973	995	1,002	1,019	1,022	1,036
Mandya	981					
Chitaldrug	939	950	947	966	966	974
Hassan	977	985	998	1,019	1,010	1,019
Kadur	892	886	910	911	907	898
Shimoga	899	899	915	923	918	914

TABLE 34—Proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Cities of Mysore compared with some Cities in India

(PARA 77)

City	Population (000 omitted)			Females per 1,000 Males
	Persons	Males	Females	
Bombay	1,488	941	547	581
Calcutta	2,109	1,452	657	452
Howrah	379	247	132	536
Lahore	672	421	251	596
Rawalpindi	181	115	66	577
Delhi Province	917	535	382	714
Bangalore City	248	131	117	890
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	158	83	76	912
Mysore City	151	79	72	906
Kolar Gold Fields City	134	70	63	901

TABLE 35—Civil condition and ratio of children, adults and old persons, in the population of 1931 and 1941

(PARA 79)

Sex	Population									
	1941					1931				
	Unmarried	Married		Widowed		Unmarried	Married		Widowed	
	Actual	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
Persons	3,614,996	2,942,305	40·1	771,839	10·5	3,161,713	2,657,614	40·5	737,975	11·3
Males	2,112,555	1,459,289	38·8	191,474	5·1	1,866,180	1,318,017	39·3	169,766	5·1
Females	1,502,441	1,483,016	41·6	580,365	16·3	1,295,533	1,339,597	41·8	568,209	17·7

Sex	15 to 50													
	1941					1931					1941		1931	
	Unmarried	Married		Widowed		Unmarried	Married		Widowed					
	Actual	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Unmarried + Widowed Actual	Percentage	Unmarried + Widowed Actual	Percentage
Persons	815,104	2,584,927	67·4	437,502	11·4	627,494	2,244,342	68·6	400,338	12·2	1,252,606	32·6	1,027,832	31·4
Males	692,820	1,184,010	59·9	99,326	5·0	546,095	1,070,724	63·2	78,325	4 6	792,146	40·1	624,420	36·8
Females	122,284	1,350,917	74·6	338,176	18·7	81,399	1,173,618	74·4	322,013	20·4	460,460	25·4	403,412	25·6

Sex	0 to 15				50 and over			
	1941		1931		1941		1931	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
Persons	2,854,918	38·9	2,627,099	40·1	686,689	9·4	658,029	10·0
Males	1,415,272	37·6	1,317,107	39·3	371,890	9·9	341,712	10·2
Females	1,439,646	40 4	1,309,992	40·9	314,799	8·8	316,317	9·9

TABLE 36—Expectation of Life, Mysore State, 1941

(PARA 79)

Age group	Expectation of life		
	Persons	Males	Females
0	36·2	35·3	37·1
1—5	44·5	44·3	44·6
5—10	50·8	51·5	50·1
10—15	48·1	48·9	47·3
15—20	44·4	45·2	43·6
20—30	40·8	41·3	40·3
30—40	33·7	33·7	33·8
40—50	26·7	26·5	26·9
50—60	19·6	19·6	19·7
60—100	12·7	12·7	12·7

TABLE 37—Age and Civil Condition

(PARA 80)

Age Group	Community	Bangalore City						Bangalore District						Kolar Gold Fields City					
		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0—10	Other Hindus ...	17,047	17,486	...	18	...	...	97,705	101,799	...	182	...	1	3,913	4,868	...	12	...	...
	Depressed Classes	3,010	3,096	...	7	...	...	32,820	34,677	...	60	...	...	8,391	8,522	...	19	...	...
	Brahmins ...	6,149	6,247	...	3	...	...	3,752	3,705	...	5	...	...	321	369	...	1	...	...
	Muslims ...	4,206	4,304	...	1	...	...	11,626	11,698	...	3	...	...	1,315	1,375	...	1	...	...
	Christians ...	1,177	1,267	...	1	...	...	1,386	1,513	...	...	...	...	3,842	3,898	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	173	150	...	...	...	...	538	575	...	1	...	...	96	94	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	21	19	...	...	...	...	306	302	...	...	...	...	137	134	...	...	...	...
	All Communities	**31,783**	**32,569**	**...**	**30**	**...**	**...**	**148,133**	**154,269**	**...**	**251**	**...**	**1**	**18,015**	**19,260**	**...**	**33**	**...**	**...**
10—20	Other Hindus ...	15,244	7,793	581	7,053	22	180	76,910	43,474	2,532	28,572	207	785	3,714	1,856	121	1,625	7	46
	Depressed Classes	2,069	1,116	121	1,079	3	38	24,387	12,980	1,086	9,370	91	305	5,096	2,742	173	3,164	7	76
	Brahmins ...	6,069	3,048	176	2,164	8	40	2,299	1,219	81	1,178	4	26	261	129	6	101	1	4
	Muslims ...	3,385	2,061	84	1,185	4	22	8,305	5,100	257	2,391	25	43	1,090	539	41	423	5	6
	Christians ...	948	890	7	222	1	6	1,050	741	21	237	6	9	2,243	1,069	33	932	2	19
	Jains ...	273	80	13	62	..	...	425	251	11	170	...	7	68	30	11	31	...	...
	Others ...	9	12	1	4	...	...	236	137	5	86	...	6	99	63	2	19	...	2
	All Communities	**27,997**	**15,000**	**986**	**11,769**	**38**	**286**	**112,612**	**63,902**	**3,993**	**42,004**	**333**	**1,181**	**12,571**	**7,048**	**387**	**6,295**	**22**	**153**
20—30	Other Hindus ...	6,404	338	9,006	12,857	261	983	22,237	1,014	33,550	55,991	1,490	4,897	2,252	66	2,313	3,357	101	273
	Depressed Classes	748	60	1,473	2,174	31	140	6,194	313	11,922	19,400	567	1,534	2,342	136	4,221	5,636	93	403
	Brahmins ...	2,771	112	2,702	3,605	39	205	574	4	1,165	1,849	36	157	89	2	125	176	1	10
	Muslims ...	1,597	114	1,580	2,548	73	124	2,584	132	3,299	5,389	127	211	562	13	879	747	21	33
	Christians ...	584	290	369	695	7	43	414	115	392	700	21	34	1,119	201	1,460	2,105	26	126
	Jains ...	145	...	122	131	7	11	155	7	190	325	14	29	24	...	58	57	1	1
	Others ...	5	3	8	10	...	...	57	2	109	170	2	14	32	6	29	69	...	5
	All Communities	**12,254**	**917**	**15,260**	**22,020**	**418**	**1,506**	**32,215**	**1,587**	**50,627**	**83,824**	**2,257**	**6,876**	**6,420**	**424**	**9,085**	**12,147**	**243**	**851**
30—40	Other Hindus ...	518	65	10,108	6,293	450	1,734	1,950	153	42,635	35,433	2,311	9,521	325	11	2,865	1,670	142	442
	Depressed Classes	69	13	1,665	1,089	66	220	390	44	14,455	12,462	766	2,638	212	23	4,402	2,541	114	617
	Brahmins ...	247	8	3,019	2,110	64	469	57	1	1,414	1,129	54	317	8	1	168	110	2	16
	Muslims ...	190	7	2,022	1,361	86	242	178	15	4,187	3,388	122	505	50	2	1,046	385	16	57
	Christians ...	83	73	569	480	20	79	33	40	531	509	20	94	125	32	1,753	1,140	45	246
	Jains ...	20	...	135	63	4	11	16	...	237	182	17	61	4	...	43	27	2	5
	Others ...	5	1	14	7	1	...	5	1	136	116	8	19	4	...	51	47	...	3
	All Communities	**1,132**	**167**	**17,532**	**11,403**	**691**	**2,755**	**2,629**	**254**	**63,595**	**53,219**	**3,298**	**13,155**	**728**	**69**	**10,328**	**5,920**	**321**	**1,386**
40—50	Other Hindus ...	137	28	5,967	2,733	597	2,503	496	68	32,680	16,950	3,566	12,897	73	4	1,954	800	210	682
	Depressed Classes	20	5	1,051	447	77	334	79	27	11,576	5,921	1,033	3,528	28	11	2,478	1,185	135	1,020
	Brahmins ...	54	2	1,923	1,153	118	698	22	...	1,115	606	119	410	6	...	111	43	10	33
	Muslims ...	47	1	1,371	564	99	388	37	13	3,077	1,608	159	836	10	2	691	185	25	93
	Christians ...	24	49	409	227	30	126	9	19	431	260	22	150	24	10	975	428	41	393
	Jains ...	6	1	64	28	8	14	4	...	180	80	23	93	2	...	30	11	1	5
	Others ...	...	...	10	2	1	1	3	...	114	54	10	25	...	...	51	14	1	11
	All Communities	**288**	**86**	**10,795**	**5,154**	**930**	**4,084**	**650**	**127**	**49,173**	**25,479**	**4,932**	**17,939**	**143**	**27**	**6,293**	**2,666**	**423**	**2,237**
50 and over	Other Hindus ...	94	15	4,476	1,219	1,356	3,923	277	41	28,770	7,970	9,283	24,545	32	3	1,461	364	394	1,224
	Depressed Classes	15	5	631	161	140	410	39	16	9,482	2,390	2,338	6,163	13	15	1,677	514	324	1,633
	Brahmins ...	30	5	1,978	712	592	1,427	25	...	1,215	357	521	1,025	2	...	88	23	21	73
	Muslims ...	30	3	1,197	251	207	713	27	5	2,951	716	470	1,613	8	1	499	63	49	178
	Christians ...	31	39	320	109	66	224	16	39	427	132	91	252	11	9	704	183	107	591
	Jains ...	5	...	49	10	11	38	3	...	163	47	69	154	2	...	14	3	4	4
	Others ...	...	1	4	2	4	1	...	...	77	21	14	40	1	...	32	10	3	24
	All Communities	**205**	**68**	**8,655**	**2,464**	**2,376**	**6,736**	**387**	**101**	**43,035**	**11,633**	**12,786**	**33,792**	**69**	**28**	**4,478**	**1,160**	**902**	**3,727**
All ages	Other Hindus ...	39,444	25,725	30,141	30,173	2,686	9,323	198,575	146,549	140,167	145,098	16,857	52,646	10,309	6,808	8,717	7,828	854	2,667
	Depressed Classes	5,931	4,295	4,941	4,957	317	1,142	63,909	48,057	48,521	49,603	4,795	14,168	16,082	11,449	12,951	13,059	673	3,749
	Brahmins ...	15,320	9,422	9,798	9,747	821	2,889	6,729	4,929	4,990	5,124	734	1,935	687	501	498	454	35	136
	Muslims ...	9,455	6,490	6,254	5,910	469	1,489	22,757	16,963	13,771	13,495	903	3,208	3,035	1,932	3,156	1,804	116	367
	Christians ...	2,847	2,608	1,674	1,734	124	478	2,908	2,467	1,802	1,838	160	539	7,364	5,839	4,925	4,788	221	1,375
	Jains ...	622	231	383	294	30	74	1,141	833	781	805	123	344	196	124	156	129	8	15
	Others ...	40	36	37	25	6	2	607	442	441	447	34	104	273	203	168	159	4	45
	All Communities	**73,659**	**48,807**	**53,228**	**52,840**	**4,453**	**15,347**	**296,626**	**220,240**	**210,473**	**216,410**	**23,606**	**72,944**	**37,946**	**26,856**	**30,571**	**28,221**	**1,911**	**8,354**

Age and Civil Condition—*contd.*

Community	Kolar District						Tumkur District						Mysore City					
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ər Hindus ...	56,373	70,378	...	146	...	2	93,223	97,835	...	140	...	...	9,273	9,569	...	2	...	...
ressed Classes	26,275	27,234	...	97	...	...	19,230	23,894	...	29	...	...	2,173	2,120	...	4	...	...
ımins ...	4,278	4,365	...	5	...	...	3,531	3,618	...	2	...	...	4,155	4,050	...	1	...	...
lims ...	11,550	11,724	...	5	...	...	8,331	8,643	...	1	...	...	3,527	3,597	...	...	...	...
stians ...	458	414	...	...	...	...	286	294	...	...	...	...	691	754	...	...	...	...
s ...	677	786	...	1	...	...	1,110	1,108	...	1	...	...	77	99	...	...	...	...
ers ...	12	13	...	...	...	...	10	17	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...
Communities	99,623	114,914	...	254	...	2	125,723	135,409	...	173	...	...	19,903	20,192	...	7	...	...
ər Hindus ...	57,251	30,228	1,932	20,325	87	741	76,518	45,312	2,352	27,614	122	822	8,045	4,219	323	3,641	8	83
ressed Classes	19,039	10,095	1,035	8,011	41	362	19,456	10,116	665	6,319	50	210	1,624	789	75	759	2	24
ımins ...	2,799	1,512	180	1,552	2	35	2,472	1,375	93	1,142	6	25	4,049	1,880	105	1,275	1	25
lims ...	7,987	4,689	284	2,818	8	47	6,101	3,771	143	1,965	12	39	2,940	1,808	61	1,029	2	22
istians ...	313	294	3	73	1	1	260	178	1	29	...	...	575	574	3	126	...	2
s ...	663	868	18	195	1	7	977	587	24	317	5	10	122	31	3	34	...	1
ers ...	11	5	...	2	...	...	12	10	...	4	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...
Communities	88,063	47,191	3,402	32,976	140	1,193	105,796	61,349	3,278	37,420	195	1,106	17,360	9,252	570	6,865	13	157
ər Hindus ...	26,730	714	24,061	43,802	1,345	5,030	27,747	1,352	31,623	56,119	1,832	6,024	3,243	240	4,219	6,274	131	547
ressed Classes	5,666	278	10,092	16,701	515	1,638	7,945	522	7,573	13,255	398	1,320	491	63	840	1,273	20	107
ımins ...	671	9	1,393	2,196	30	216	615	16	1,110	1,657	45	154	1,661	72	1,455	2,118	23	192
lims ...	2,186	105	3,496	5,683	92	272	1,897	108	2,362	4,041	90	221	1,485	132	1,210	2,063	29	121
stians ...	137	85	117	222	4	13	96	34	53	110	2	3	315	203	189	365	6	33
s ...	315	3	218	454	15	38	456	10	363	675	17	87	61	1	66	48	...	2
ers ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	4	6	...	...	5	4	1	3	2	...
Communities	35,708	1,194	39,377	69,061	2,001	7,207	38,759	2,042	43,088	75,863	2,384	7,809	7,261	715	7,980	12,144	211	1,002
ər Hindus ...	3,257	141	32,600	27,351	3,012	8,954	4,037	382	43,299	34,642	3,436	11,513	265	41	4,938	3,507	235	964
ressed Classes	653	49	12,339	10,660	997	2,553	719	213	10,209	8,248	676	2,392	45	8	1,028	737	34	168
ımins ...	79	3	1,695	1,380	81	383	69	1	1,361	1,209	69	265	109	4	1,668	1,383	43	336
lims ...	159	11	4,217	3,565	145	522	158	10	3,066	2,520	110	491	172	6	1,611	1,168	64	236
stians ...	25	20	194	157	10	23	10	5	99	92	4	19	49	43	307	242	13	70
s ...	49	...	371	294	27	110	75	1	529	413	54	162	6	...	54	29	2	10
ers ...	2	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	1	1	2	10	4	1	...
Communities	4,224	224	51,420	43,416	4,272	12,545	5,068	612	58,571	47,132	4,349	14,843	647	110	9,616	7,010	392	1,784
ər Hindus ...	960	80	25,448	13,695	4,409	11,391	1,163	247	32,459	15,829	4,824	14,701	69	12	3,364	1,579	311	1,351
ressed Classes	200	27	9,671	5,439	1,306	3,401	191	114	7,784	3,825	933	2,899	8	7	750	354	51	229
ımins ...	45	3	1,278	786	165	587	30	...	1,171	629	125	409	25	5	1,232	683	72	464
lims ...	47	7	3,091	1,709	195	822	35	8	2,197	1,151	140	679	30	5	1,125	562	93	390
stians ...	1	9	121	83	18	39	4	1	94	46	2	15	13	23	215	119	10	89
s ...	17	1	301	150	44	142	29	...	436	189	79	185	3	...	30	7	2	13
ers ...	...	...	7	8	...	1	1	...	6	4	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	...
Communities	1,270	127	39,917	21,865	6,137	16,383	1,453	370	44,147	21,673	6,103	18,889	150	54	6,717	3,306	540	2,536
ər Hindus ...	568	81	23,686	6,444	9,843	21,317	678	200	26,594	6,924	9,846	28,704	57	9	2,772	709	790	2,444
ressed Classes	109	10	8,643	2,391	2,773	5,729	100	67	5,996	1,467	1,869	4,283	3	1	557	143	133	342
ımins ...	48	2	1,497	509	641	1,382	48	1	1,208	392	469	969	23	3	1,272	437	349	1,058
lims ...	19	11	3,036	835	605	1,689	16	7	2,070	508	409	1,248	25	5	1,122	248	213	788
stians ...	1	2	109	48	30	75	2	1	65	26	14	35	12	25	193	69	50	137
s ...	9	...	239	71	120	289	14	...	369	76	171	402	...	...	20	4	9	15
ers ...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	3	1
Communities	754	106	37,246	10,299	14,012	30,431	858	276	36,305	9,393	12,799	30,642	120	43	5,940	1,611	1,547	4,785
r Hindus ...	145,139	101,622	107,727	111,763	18,696	47,435	203,366	145,323	136,327	141,268	20,060	56,764	20,952	14,090	15,616	15,712	1,475	5,389
ressed Classes	51,942	37,693	41,780	43,299	5,632	13,683	47,641	34,926	32,227	33,173	3,926	11,106	4,344	2,988	3,250	3,270	240	870
ımins ...	7,920	5,894	5,993	6,428	919	2,603	6,765	5,011	4,943	5,031	734	1,822	10,022	5,964	5,732	5,837	488	2,075
lims ...	21,948	16,547	14,124	14,615	1,045	3,352	16,538	12,547	9,838	10,186	761	2,678	8,179	5,553	5,129	5,070	401	1,557
stians ...	935	824	544	583	63	151	660	513	312	303	22	72	1,655	1,628	907	921	79	331
s ...	1,730	1,158	1,177	1,165	207	536	2,661	1,706	1,721	1,671	326	846	269	131	173	122	13	41
ers ...	28	18	17	18	...	1	26	27	21	22	1	1	20	12	16	11	7	1
Communities	229,642	163,756	171,362	177,871	26,562	67,761	277,657	200,058	185,389	191,654	25,830	73,289	45,441	30,366	30,823	30,943	2,703	10,264

Age and Civil Condition—*contd.*

Age group	Community	Mysore District						Mandya District						Chitaldrug District					
		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
0—10	Other Hindus ...	89,338	91,662	...	429	...	2	66,389	68,796	...	382	...	1	69,268	72,644	...	140	...	2
	Depressed Classes	24,059	24,545	...	85	...	...	11,181	11,396	...	60	...	1	21,275	21,374	...	48	...	...
	Brahmins ...	3,152	3,321	...	3	...	...	1,930	2,376	...	1	...	...	1,755	1,788	...	1	...	...
	Muslims ...	4,624	4,586	...	3	...	...	2,790	2,836	...	1	...	...	7,079	7,176	...	3	...	...
	Christians ...	429	401	...	...	...	...	273	243	...	...	...	...	88	97	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	215	213	...	...	...	...	139	124	...	...	...	...	169	189	...	...	...	...
	Others ...	1,003	1,015	...	...	...	...	23	14	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
	All Communities	**122,820**	**125,743**	...	**520**	...	**2**	**82,725**	**85,785**	...	**444**	...	**2**	**99,638**	**103,271**	...	**192**	...	**2**
10—20	Other Hindus ...	72,820	36,575	2,847	31,283	221	1,048	57,756	29,099	2,209	25,596	330	763	55,934	32,336	1,908	21,783	101	725
	Depressed Classes	20,270	10,666	668	7,630	58	296	10,023	5,082	364	4,068	68	170	15,493	8,633	615	5,592	34	176
	Brahmins ...	2,099	1,125	52	1,086	8	30	1,752	828	38	797	11	38	1,244	665	25	536	2	13
	Muslims ...	3,549	2,067	113	1,220	12	23	2,283	1,303	55	787	33	23	5,228	3,015	151	1,644	11	32
	Christians ...	320	217	2	71	...	2	185	123	2	42	2	3	67	41	1	19	...	2
	Jains ...	161	100	2	74	1	1	100	61	4	50	...	...	173	86	10	52	1	2
	Others ...	701	457	31	274	1	12	7	6	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
	All Communities	**99,920**	**51,207**	**3,715**	**41,638**	**301**	**1,412**	**72,111**	**36,502**	**2,672**	**31,342**	**444**	**997**	**78,141**	**44,978**	**2,711**	**29,627**	**149**	**950**
20—30	Other Hindus ...	20,852	1,321	33,748	53,894	1,460	5,862	15,268	795	25,986	41,672	1,422	4,162	21,556	1,145	25,262	41,887	1,467	5,579
	Depressed Classes	6,113	661	8,074	14,066	479	1,618	2,819	185	4,198	7,111	287	854	5,025	664	7,059	11,504	330	1,123
	Brahmins ...	579	5	952	1,562	52	169	652	7	876	1,199	56	116	361	4	525	848	18	73
	Muslims ...	1,355	69	1,363	2,434	69	142	790	42	877	1,507	97	92	1,484	82	2,175	3,447	111	226
	Christians ...	164	24	108	224	4	20	111	17	85	156	10	12	45	9	39	63	1	2
	Jains ...	49	3	95	140	2	16	26	2	59	71	1	8	68	3	80	100	7	7
	Others ...	203	16	389	651	21	44	5	1	3	15	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...
	All Communities	**29,315**	**2,099**	**44,729**	**72,971**	**2,087**	**7,871**	**19,671**	**1,049**	**32,084**	**51,731**	**1,873**	**5,245**	**28,539**	**1,907**	**35,143**	**57,851**	**1,934**	**7,010**
30—40	Other Hindus ...	1,736	353	42,187	33,152	2,171	11,266	904	205	32,804	26,311	1,308	8,230	3,461	449	32,102	24,075	3,111	10,151
	Depressed Classes	562	147	10,898	8,917	543	3,047	195	52	5,463	4,676	253	1,551	688	358	8,936	6,985	631	1,997
	Brahmins ...	40	...	1,306	1,093	50	297	34	2	1,042	742	41	196	35	2	697	509	28	127
	Muslims ...	121	6	1,932	1,432	96	321	62	1	1,208	914	56	187	133	8	2,699	2,089	145	449
	Christians ...	21	2	203	137	16	32	15	5	144	100	11	19	7	3	44	33	1	2
	Jains ...	5	...	90	63	6	31	2	1	52	43	3	17	14	...	111	71	9	24
	Others ...	23	2	574	427	41	58	2	...	10	6	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
	All Communities	**2,508**	**510**	**57,190**	**45,221**	**2,923**	**15,052**	**1,214**	**266**	**40,743**	**32,797**	**1,673**	**10,201**	**4,338**	**820**	**44,592**	**33,762**	**3,925**	**12,750**
40—50	Other Hindus ...	501	154	31,251	15,143	3,238	14,992	206	113	24,721	11,966	1,909	10,780	988	280	22,518	10,396	4,489	11,570
	Depressed Classes	103	68	8,724	3,837	745	3,773	39	29	4,399	2,044	353	1,804	188	198	6,361	3,084	999	2,254
	Brahmins ...	9	1	1,084	569	89	439	8	1	795	381	83	274	18	...	531	257	60	149
	Muslims ...	24	3	1,399	639	96	487	19	1	859	424	55	270	30	6	1,863	944	179	610
	Christians ...	1	2	131	81	12	40	2	1	87	37	10	24	3	...	29	11	2	10
	Jains ...	...	...	61	37	7	44	1	...	45	21	3	16	5	...	72	30	10	22
	Others ...	4	1	349	172	43	82	...	...	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
	All Communities	**642**	**229**	**43,002**	**20,478**	**4,230**	**19,857**	**275**	**145**	**30,911**	**14,874**	**2,414**	**13,170**	**1,232**	**484**	**31,374**	**14,723**	**5,740**	**14,615**
50 and over	Other Hindus	262	123	27,154	7,000	7,384	25,614	118	81	20,905	5,844	4,486	18,869	557	230	17,910	4,581	8,421	16,910
	Depressed Classes	58	39	7,071	1,717	1,850	5,955	24	18	3,586	871	747	2,889	102	121	4,930	1,201	1,738	3,132
	Brahmins ...	19	5	1,085	326	371	1,074	10	1	721	217	220	684	18	...	485	137	178	382
	Muslims ...	15	3	1,301	313	271	872	6	...	810	178	193	501	14	11	1,618	453	470	1,001
	Christians ...	...	...	139	33	23	103	...	1	67	14	16	40	...	...	25	6	8	10
	Jains ...	...	...	64	16	21	77	...	...	35	8	12	45	4	...	52	13	36	49
	Others	3	...	230	66	49	104	...	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
	All Communities	**357**	**170**	**37,044**	**9,471**	**9,969**	**33,799**	**158**	**101**	**26,129**	**7,134**	**5,675**	**23,031**	**695**	**362**	**24,922**	**6,392**	**10,851**	**21,484**
All ages	**Other Hindus**	185,509	130,188	137,187	140,901	14,474	58,784	140,641	99,089	106,625	111,771	9,455	42,805	151,764	107,084	99,700	102,862	17,589	44,937
	Depressed Classes	51,165	36,126	35,435	36,252	3,675	14,689	24,286	16,762	18,030	18,830	1,708	7,269	42,771	31,548	27,801	28,414	3,732	8,682
	Brahmins ...	5,898	4,457	4,479	4,639	570	2,009	4,386	3,215	3,472	3,337	411	1,308	3,431	2,459	2,263	2,288	286	744
	Muslims ...	9,688	6,734	6,108	6,041	544	1,845	5,950	4,183	3,809	3,811	434	1,073	13,968	10,298	8,506	8,580	916	2,318
	Christians ...	935	646	583	546	55	197	586	390	335	349	49	98	210	150	138	132	12	26
	Jains ...	430	316	315	330	37	169	268	188	195	198	19	86	433	278	325	266	63	104
	Others ...	1,937	1,491	1,573	1,590	155	300	37	21	23	26	3	7	6	5	9	5	1	...
	All Communities	**255,562**	**179,958**	**185,680**	**190,299**	**19,510**	**77,993**	**176,154**	**123,848**	**132,539**	**138,322**	**12,079**	**52,646**	**212,583**	**151,822**	**138,742**	**142,547**	**22,599**	**56,811**

Age and Civil Condition—*contd.*

Community	Hassan District						Kadur District						Shimoga District					
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
her Hindus ...	58,779	60,908	...	27	...	1	28,666	29,525	...	5	...	...	45,845	47,394	...	41	...	...
pressed Classes	14,466	15,086	...	11	...	..	9,634	9,763	...	1	...	...	12,844	12,942	...	12	...	1
ahmins ...	3,703	3,857	..	6	...	...	3,130	3,132	...	2	...	...	5,178	5,305	...	6	...	...
slims ...	3,688	3,655	...	...	...	...	2,694	2,780	...	...	...	...	6,699	7,009	...	1	...	...
ristians ...	691	690	...	...	...	...	896	830	...	...	...	...	752	817	...	1	...	...
ins ...	272	278	...	...	...	...	182	142	...	..	...	...	296	267	...	...	...	...
hers ...	16	10	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...
l Communities	**81,615**	**84,484**	...	**44**	...	**1**	**45,205**	**46,175**	...	**8**	...	...	**71,623**	**73,742**	...	**61**	...	**1**
her Hindus ...	51,976	36,036	1,150	13,830	90	615	25,683	17,064	580	7,286	40	396	40,537	22,932	1,157	15,468	110	680
pressed Classes	12,185	7,892	417	3,663	29	172	8,243	5,240	254	2,594	32	117	10,518	6,326	310	3,553	43	151
ahmins ...	2,418	1,478	62	1,132	4	32	2,195	1,149	76	1,046	5	58	3,966	1,965	132	1,825	9	82
slims ...	2,849	1,695	64	877	5	21	2,662	1,450	45	654	12	20	5,596	3,115	135	1,942	9	55
ristians ...	617	501	13	111	2	4	848	474	15	136	4	6	548	399	8	162	...	6
us ...	233	127	10	57	...	5	159	72	5	54	1	2	309	151	7	122	1	8
iers ...	7	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...
Communities	**70,235**	**47,672**	**1,716**	**19,673**	**130**	**850**	**39,791**	**25,449**	**977**	**11,770**	**94**	**599**	**61,482**	**34,889**	**1,749**	**23,073**	**172**	**982**
er Hindus ...	20,381	1,829	20,274	37,929	1,406	4,668	12,218	1,007	10,933	18,077	907	2,939	18,432	870	18,920	28,841	1,835	4,947
pressed Classes	4,950	504	5,472	9,938	411	1,175	4,113	480	4,117	7,303	473	803	4,209	777	4,750	7,836	482	1,049
hmins ...	625	10	1,087	1,826	39	239	775	17	1,095	1,649	65	264	1,646	35	1,967	2,743	98	416
slims ...	1,275	56	1,219	1,972	53	120	1,505	74	1,108	1,666	144	149	2,357	87	2,617	3,967	151	818
istians ...	286	77	203	388	11	31	633	64	303	529	36	41	376	46	291	464	14	29
is ...	104	3	87	151	9	15	94	5	67	117	12	13	176	7	140	204	17	48
ers ...	1	1	6	11	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...
Communities	**27,622**	**2,480**	**28,348**	**52,215**	**1,929**	**6,248**	**19,338**	**1,648**	**17,625**	**29,342**	**1,637**	**4,209**	**27,197**	**1,824**	**28,687**	**44,059**	**2,597**	**6,807**
er Hindus ...	2,474	203	28,501	22,281	2,606	9,449	1,795	122	14,796	9,530	1,770	5,314	2,601	329	24,136	13,727	3,116	8,481
ressed Classes	592	97	7,422	5,723	690	2,077	596	102	6,104	3,769	809	1,389	838	427	6,254	4,060	855	1,668
mins ...	46	1	1,409	1,079	62	324	67	2	1,375	851	93	393	161	4	2,276	1,358	177	641
lims ...	145	5	1,660	1,097	96	241	194	1	1,677	927	151	273	254	13	3,293	1,937	219	627
istians ...	37	15	361	253	31	74	119	12	615	326	47	88	46	16	451	263	15	57
s ...	14	4	114	88	6	37	15	1	107	44	18	22	35	...	153	81	36	80
ers ...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	4	2	1	...
Communities	**3,308**	**325**	**39,475**	**30,526**	**3,491**	**12,202**	**2,786**	**240**	**24,677**	**15,447**	**2,888**	**7,479**	**3,935**	**789**	**36,567**	**21,428**	**4,419**	**11,554**
r Hindus ...	589	126	19,672	9,323	3,230	11,543	476	64	9,332	3,671	2,144	5,978	762	204	14,302	5,081	3,696	9,082
essed Classes	140	49	5,191	2,147	813	2,495	155	48	3,655	1,306	809	1,505	312	222	3,724	1,408	891	1,898
mins ...	11	...	1,068	498	100	436	24	2	1,022	364	152	437	58	1	1,493	622	245	809
ims ...	20	3	1,137	473	110	371	31	2	1,121	330	107	347	46	7	1,991	743	201	841
stians ...	6	6	248	89	35	102	12	7	412	186	46	94	9	8	249	109	25	94
...	5	1	100	45	13	40	3	...	71	15	15	33	15	...	85	30	34	84
rs ...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Communities	**771**	**185**	**27,419**	**12,579**	**4,302**	**14,987**	**701**	**123**	**15,614**	**5,822**	**3,273**	**8,394**	**1,202**	**442**	**21,849**	**7,993**	**5,092**	**12,808**
r Hindus ...	257	94	14,230	3,649	5,404	16,212	217	54	5,984	1,221	3,098	7,205	413	182	9,728	1,945	5,751	11,901
essed Classes	56	20	3,214	693	1,143	2,821	46	20	1,927	397	910	1,521	154	179	2,225	498	1,186	2,312
mins ...	14	...	989	290	369	876	20	1	732	182	352	738	59	4	1,238	297	574	1,348
ims ...	8	...	932	175	193	629	15	...	815	107	187	545	25	5	1,506	292	441	1,166
stians ...	8	3	170	45	54	117	14	5	394	47	58	127	2	4	190	61	40	144
...	3	...	70	14	30	93	1	...	50	9	19	49	10	2	71	11	65	97
rs ...	1	...	6	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communities	**347**	**117**	**19,611**	**4,868**	**7,194**	**20,749**	**313**	**80**	**9,813**	**1,964**	**4,624**	**10,185**	**663**	**376**	**14,958**	**3,104**	**8,057**	**16,968**
Hindus ...	134,456	99,196	83,827	87,039	12,736	42,468	69,055	47,836	41,625	39,790	7,959	21,632	108,590	71,911	68,243	65,103	14,509	35,091
ssed Classes	32,339	23,588	21,716	22,175	3,086	8,740	22,787	15,653	16,057	15,370	3,033	5,335	28,875	20,873	17,263	17,367	3,457	7,079
nins ...	6,817	5,346	4,615	4,931	574	1,907	6,211	4,303	4,300	4,094	667	1,890	11,068	7,314	7,106	6,851	1,103	3,296
ms ...	7,985	5,414	5,012	4,594	457	1,382	7,101	4,307	4,766	3,684	601	1,334	14,977	10,236	9,542	8,882	1,021	3,007
tians ...	1,645	1,292	995	886	133	328	2,522	1,892	1,649	1,174	191	356	1,733	1,292	1,189	1,060	94	330
...	631	413	381	355	58	190	454	220	300	299	65	119	841	427	456	448	153	317
s ...	25	14	23	25	2	2	4	4	9	2	...	...	18	9	11	7	1	...
ommunities	**183,898**	**135,263**	**116,569**	**119,905**	**17,046**	**55,037**	**108,134**	**73,715**	**68,706**	**64,353**	**12,516**	**30,866**	**166,102**	**112,062**	**103,810**	**99,718**	**20,337**	**49,120**

Age and Civil Condition—*concld.*

Age group	Community	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore						Mysore State					
		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0—10	Other Hindus	6,259	6,569	...	5	...	...	642,078	679,433	...	1,529	...	9
	Depressed Classes	4,571	4,603	...	1	...	...	189,929	199,252	...	434	...	2
	Brahmins	596	596	...	1	...	...	41,630	42,729	...	37	...	...
	Muslims	4,782	4,585	...	1	...	...	72,911	73,968	...	20	..	...
	Christians	4,116	4,309	...	...	...	...	15,087	15,527	...	2	...	...
	Jains	121	101	...	...	...	...	4,065	4,126	...	3	...	...
	Others	92	109	...	...	...	...	1,643	1,650	...	...	...	...
	All Communities	**20,537**	**20,872**	...	**8**	...	...	**967,343**	**1,016,685**	...	**2,025**	...	**11**
10—20	Other Hindus	5,823	3,201	302	2,059	13	59	547,211	310,130	17,997	206,131	1,358	6,942
	Depressed Classes	3,407	2,239	111	1,129	6	26	151,765	84,056	5,894	56,961	464	2,125
	Brahmins	582	273	24	197	1	1	32,205	16,596	1,000	14,031	62	410
	Muslims	3,970	2,711	167	1,078	7	27	55,915	33,324	1,600	18,013	145	381
	Christians	3,880	3,460	62	622	5	17	11,504	9,581	171	2,782	23	77
	Jains	96	27	14	46	1	...	3,759	1,971	132	1,264	11	43
	Others	88	82	9	18	1	...	1,185	766	52	424	2	21
	All Communities	**17,796**	**11,993**	**689**	**5,149**	**34**	**130**	**803,874**	**456,424**	**26,846**	**299,606**	**2,065**	**9,999**
20—30	Other Hindus	3,081	231	2,977	3,949	86	240	200,401	10,922	242,872	404,649	13,743	46,151
	Depressed Classes	1,317	308	1,481	2,755	51	213	51,932	4,951	71,272	118,952	4,137	11,977
	Brahmins	296	10	280	346	4	18	11,315	303	14,732	21,774	506	2,229
	Muslims	2,196	239	1,704	2,492	41	143	21,273	1,253	23,889	37,956	1,098	2,172
	Christians	2,088	940	1,138	2,077	37	129	6,368	2,107	4,747	8,098	179	516
	Jains	27	...	77	66	2	3	1,700	44	1,622	2,539	104	278
	Others	62	23	60	51	1	...	377	55	616	996	26	64
	All Communities	**9,067**	**1,751**	**7,717**	**11,736**	**222**	**746**	**293,366**	**19,637**	**359,750**	**594,964**	**19,793**	**63,387**
30—40	Other Hindus	304	26	3,378	2,348	106	546	23,627	2,480	314,349	240,340	23,774	86,565
	Depressed Classes	169	61	2,025	1,723	92	387	5,728	1,594	91,220	71,590	6,526	20,704
	Brahmins	27	5	346	226	9	29	979	34	17,776	13,119	773	3,793
	Muslims	306	48	2,121	1,494	55	321	2,122	133	30,739	22,277	1,361	4,472
	Christians	380	323	1,721	1,613	65	310	950	535	6,992	5,845	298	1,118
	Jains	7	...	64	42	1	5	262	7	2,060	1,445	185	575
	Others	24	7	62	46	1	3	66	13	883	677	54	85
	All Communities	**1,217**	**470**	**9,717**	**7,492**	**329**	**1,601**	**33,734**	**4,856**	**464,019**	**354,773**	**32,971**	**117,307**
40—50	Other Hindus	73	14	2,177	1,074	138	786	6,493	1,394	225,845	108,240	32,761	108,256
	Depressed Classes	32	15	1,525	827	108	648	1,495	820	66,889	31,824	8,253	25,788
	Brahmins	6	...	217	97	14	60	316	15	13,040	6,688	1,352	5,205
	Muslims	68	26	1,590	696	86	528	444	84	21,512	10,028	1,545	6,662
	Christians	82	190	1,256	917	82	528	190	325	4,657	2,543	335	1,704
	Jains	5	...	42	14	5	7	95	3	1,520	657	244	698
	Others	6	4	46	26	1	2	16	7	606	283	59	125
	All Communities	**272**	**249**	**6,853**	**3,651**	**434**	**2,559**	**9,049**	**2,648**	**334,069**	**160,263**	**44,549**	**148,438**
50 and over	Other Hindus	72	15	1,917	466	368	1,489	3,602	1,128	185,590	48,336	66,424	175,357
	Depressed Classes	11	15	1,136	298	245	975	730	526	50,975	12,741	15,396	38,165
	Brahmins	5	...	164	55	40	116	321	22	12,672	3,934	4,717	11,151
	Muslims	38	10	1,532	272	239	906	246	61	19,389	4,411	3,947	11,849
	Christians	130	321	1,603	781	398	1,381	227	449	4,316	1,554	955	3,236
	Jains	...	...	25	3	10	18	51	2	1,251	285	577	1,280
	Others	7	2	42	17	4	9	12	3	412	124	80	185
	All Communities	**263**	**363**	**6,419**	**1,892**	**1,304**	**4,894**	**5,189**	**2,191**	**274,605**	**71,385**	**92,096**	**241,223**
All ages	Other Hindus	15,612	10,056	10,751	9,901	711	3,120	1,423,412	1,005,487	986,653	1,009,205	138,060	423,280
	Depressed Classes	9,507	7,241	6,278	6,733	502	2,249	401,579	291,199	286,250	292,502	34,776	98,761
	Brahmins	1,512	884	1,031	922	68	224	86,766	59,699	59,220	59,583	7,410	22,788
	Muslims	11,360	7,619	7,114	6,033	428	1,926	152,941	108,823	97,129	92,705	8,096	25,536
	Christians	10,626	9,543	5,780	6,010	587	2,365	34,626	28,584	20,883	20,324	1,790	6,646
	Jains	256	128	222	171	19	33	9,932	6,153	6,585	6,193	1,121	2,874
	Others	279	227	219	158	8	13	3,299	2,496	2,569	2,504	221	480
	All Communities	**49,152**	**35,698**	**31,395**	**29,928**	**2,323**	**9,930**	**2,112,555**	**1,502,441**	**1,459,289**	**1,483,016**	**191,474**	**580,365**

TABLE 38—Age and Sex

(PARA 80)

Age group	Community	Bangalore City		Bangalore District		K. G. F. City		Kolar District		Tumkur District		Mysore City		Mysore District	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
0—5	Other Hindus ...	8,558	8,798	46,552	48,277	2,375	2,529	31,719	33,609	44,220	46,202	4,768	4,895	44,477	45,649
	Depressed Classes ...	1,559	1,601	15,357	16,748	4,637	4,727	12,276	13,016	10,595	11,209	1,112	1,145	11,649	11,903
	Brahmins ...	3,080	3,176	1,920	1,932	172	199	2,163	2,208	1,815	1,813	2,088	2,073	1,586	1,683
	Muslims ...	2,096	2,172	5,618	5,641	652	740	5,639	5,742	3,937	4,251	1,775	1,889	2,266	2,272
	Christians ...	618	622	704	781	2,155	2,157	234	198	128	147	352	371	220	202
	Jains ...	84	75	252	290	55	48	286	362	523	516	37	52	114	99
	Others ...	13	8	136	135	65	69	4	6	3	7	3	2	475	485
	All Communities ...	**16,008**	**16,452**	**70,539**	**73,804**	**10,111**	**10,469**	**52,321**	**55,141**	**61,221**	**64,245**	**10,135**	**10,427**	**60,787**	**62,293**
5—10	Other Hindus ...	8,489	8,706	51,153	53,705	1,538	2,351	24,654	36,917	49,003	51,773	4,505	4,676	44,861	46,444
	Depressed Classes ...	1,451	1,502	17,463	17,989	3,754	3,814	13,999	14,315	8,635	12,614	1,061	979	12,410	12,727
	Brahmins ...	3,069	3,074	1,832	1,778	149	171	2,115	2,162	1,716	1,807	2,067	1,978	1,566	1,641
	Muslims ...	2,110	2,133	6,008	6,060	663	636	5,911	5,987	4,394	4,393	1,752	1,708	2,358	2,317
	Christians ...	559	646	682	732	1,687	1,741	224	216	160	147	339	383	209	199
	Jains ...	89	75	286	286	41	46	391	425	527	593	40	47	101	114
	Others ...	8	11	170	167	72	65	8	7	7	10	4	1	528	530
	All Communities ...	**15,775**	**16,147**	**77,594**	**80,717**	**7,904**	**8,824**	**47,302**	**60,029**	**64,502**	**71,337**	**9,768**	**9,772**	**62,033**	**63,972**
10—15	Other Hindus ...	8,073	7,442	44,725	41,458	1,586	1,787	24,568	28,401	44,278	41,312	4,217	4,070	42,131	37,673
	Depressed Classes ...	1,177	1,111	14,634	12,586	2,842	2,910	11,470	10,059	8,582	9,255	921	778	11,702	10,142
	Brahmins ...	3,042	2,739	1,423	1,356	145	128	1,714	1,747	1,485	1,474	2,028	1,688	1,259	1,279
	Muslims ...	1,816	1,723	4,887	4,380	578	514	4,730	4,314	3,579	3,286	1,568	1,489	2,024	1,838
	Christians ...	499	580	588	556	1,228	1,360	174	188	156	115	290	346	175	158
	Jains ...	126	73	248	231	37	34	362	324	547	507	52	36	91	90
	Others ...	4	8	146	129	60	47	6	4	6	6	1	1	416	394
	All Communities ...	**14,737**	**13,676**	**66,651**	**60,696**	**6,476**	**6,780**	**43,024**	**45,037**	**58,633**	**55,955**	**9,077**	**8,408**	**57,798**	**51,574**
15—20	Other Hindus ...	7,777	7,584	33,924	31,373	2,256	1,740	34,702	22,893	34,714	32,436	4,159	3,873	33,757	31,233
	Depressed Classes ...	1,016	1,122	10,930	10,069	2,434	3,072	8,645	8,409	11,589	7,422	780	794	9,294	8,450
	Brahmins ...	3,211	2,614	961	1,067	123	106	1,217	1,352	1,086	1,068	2,127	1,442	900	962
	Muslims ...	1,657	1,545	3,700	3,154	558	454	3,549	3,240	2,677	2,489	1,435	1,370	1,650	1,472
	Christians ...	457	538	489	431	1,050	1,280	143	180	105	92	288	356	147	132
	Jains ...	160	69	188	197	42	27	320	246	459	407	73	30	73	85
	Others ...	6	7	95	100	41	37	5	3	6	6	4	1	317	349
	All Communities ...	**14,284**	**13,379**	**50,287**	**46,391**	**6,504**	**6,716**	**48,581**	**36,323**	**50,636**	**43,920**	**8,866**	**7,866**	**46,138**	**42,683**
20—30	Other Hindus ...	15,671	14,178	57,277	61,902	4,666	3,696	52,186	49,546	61,202	63,495	7,593	7,061	56,060	61,077
	Depressed Classes ...	2,252	2,374	18,683	21,247	6,656	6,175	16,278	18,617	15,916	15,097	1,351	1,443	14,666	16,345
	Brahmins ...	5,512	3,922	1,775	2,010	215	188	2,094	2,421	1,770	1,827	3,139	2,382	1,583	1,786
	Muslims ...	3,250	2,786	6,010	5,732	1,462	793	5,774	6,060	4,349	4,370	2,724	2,316	2,767	2,645
	Christians ...	960	1,028	827	849	2,605	2,432	258	320	151	147	510	601	276	268
	Jains ...	274	142	359	361	83	58	548	495	836	772	127	51	146	159
	Others ...	13	13	168	186	61	80	3	3	7	6	8	7	613	711
	All Communities ...	**27,932**	**24,443**	**85,099**	**92,287**	**15,748**	**13,422**	**77,086**	**77,462**	**84,231**	**85,714**	**15,452**	**13,861**	**76,131**	**82,941**
30 and over	Other Hindus ...	23,703	18,513	121,968	107,578	7,459	5,200	103,783	89,454	126,336	108,142	12,801	10,616	115,884	107,797
	Depressed Classes ...	3,734	2,684	40,158	33,189	9,382	7,559	36,691	30,259	28,477	23,508	2,609	1,989	30,554	27,500
	Brahmins ...	8,025	6,583	4,542	3,845	416	299	5,529	5,035	4,570	3,875	4,793	4,313	4,053	3,804
	Muslims ...	5,249	3,530	11,208	8,699	2,394	966	11,514	9,171	8,201	6,622	4,455	3,408	5,255	4,076
	Christians ...	1,552	1,406	1,580	1,495	3,785	3,032	509	456	294	240	862	823	546	430
	Jains ...	302	165	712	617	102	55	1,207	1,007	1,756	1,428	126	78	257	268
	Others ...	39	16	367	276	146	109	19	14	19	15	23	12	1,316	912
	All Communities ...	**42,604**	**32,897**	**180,535**	**155,699**	**23,685**	**17,220**	**159,252**	**135,396**	**169,653**	**143,830**	**25,669**	**21,239**	**157,865**	**144,787**
All Ages	Other Hindus ...	72,271	65,221	355,599	344,293	19,880	17,303	271,562	260,820	359,753	343,360	38,043	35,191	337,170	329,873
	Depressed Classes ...	11,189	10,394	117,225	111,828	29,706	28,257	99,354	94,675	83,794	79,205	7,884	7,128	90,275	87,067
	Brahmins ...	25,939	22,008	12,453	11,988	1,220	1,091	14,832	14,925	12,442	11,864	16,242	13,876	10,947	11,105
	Muslims ...	16,178	13,889	37,431	33,666	6,307	4,103	37,117	34,514	27,137	25,411	13,709	12,180	16,340	14,620
	Christians ...	4,645	4,820	4,870	4,844	12,510	12,002	1,542	1,558	994	888	2,641	2,880	1,573	1,389
	Jains ...	1,035	599	2,045	1,982	360	268	3,114	2,859	4,708	4,223	455	294	782	815
	Others ...	83	63	1,082	993	445	407	45	37	48	50	43	24	3,665	3,381
	All Communities ...	**131,340**	**116,994**	**530,705**	**509,594**	**70,428**	**63,431**	**427,566**	**409,388**	**488,876**	**465,001**	**78,967**	**71,573**	**460,752**	**448,250**

TABLE 38—Age and Sex—*concld.*

(PARA 80)

Age group	Community	Mandya District		Chitaldrug District		Hassan District		Kadur District		Shimoga District		C. & M. Station, Bangalore		Mysore State	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—5	Other Hindus ...	31,635	33,019	33,855	35,059	28,210	29,014	13,657	14,031	22,266	22,770	3,120	3,284	315,412	327,136
	Depressed Classes ...	5,132	5,264	10,450	10,415	6,892	7,073	4,530	4,640	6,024	6,098	2,273	2,347	92,486	96,286
	Brahmins ...	1,122	1,278	936	921	1,891	1,924	1,593	1,522	2,629	2,634	301	279	21,296	21,692
	Muslims ...	1,399	1,408	3,427	3,541	1,822	1,811	1,282	1,350	3,307	3,415	2,366	2,260	35,686	36,48
	Christians ...	149	124	49	52	346	303	466	407	395	437	1,993	2,059	7,809	7,86
	Jains ...	76	66	70	103	137	140	88	64	126	126	64	53	1,912	1,99
	Others ...	13	11	2	3	10	6	2	1	5	4	45	63	776	800
	All Communities ...	39,526	41,165	48,789	50,094	39,308	40,271	21,618	22,015	34,752	35,534	10,162	10,345	475,277	492,255
5—10	Other Hindus ...	34,754	36,160	35,413	37,727	30,569	31,922	15,009	15,499	23,579	24,665	3,139	3,290	326,666	353,835
	Depressed Classes ...	6,049	6,193	10,825	11,007	7,574	8,024	5,104	5,124	6,820	6,857	2,298	2,257	97,443	103,402
	Brahmins ...	808	1,099	819	868	1,812	1,939	1,537	1,612	2,549	2,627	295	318	20,334	21,074
	Muslims ...	1,391	1,434	3,652	3,638	1,866	1,844	1,412	1,430	3,392	3,595	2,416	2,326	37,325	37,501
	Christians ...	124	119	39	45	345	87	430	423	357	381	2,123	2,250	7,278	7,669
	Jains ...	63	58	99	86	135	38	94	78	170	141	57	48	2,153	2,135
	Others ...	10	3	2	...	6	4	1	2	4	4	47	46	867	850
	All Communities ...	43,199	45,066	50,849	53,371	42,307	44,258	23,587	24,168	36,871	38,270	10,375	10,535	492,066	526,466
10—15	Other Hindus ...	33,763	30,849	32,145	30,436	29,291	27,888	14,080	13,416	22,307	21,030	2,869	2,778	304,033	289,540
	Depressed Classes ...	5,822	5,135	9,156	8,102	6,805	6,250	4,474	4,090	6,043	5,390	1,895	1,762	85,523	77,570
	Brahmins ...	776	894	718	688	1,453	1,502	1,266	1,222	2,194	2,079	300	258	17,803	17,054
	Muslims ...	1,281	1,166	3,003	2,673	1,584	1,434	1,381	1,159	3,117	2,748	2,005	2,072	31,553	28,796
	Christians ...	99	87	32	26	332	343	417	325	284	293	2,011	2,174	6,285	6,551
	Jains ...	55	58	94	76	124	105	84	64	162	136	58	35	2,040	1,769
	Others ...	5	4	1	1	3	2	1	...	4	2	39	47	692	645
	All Communities ...	41,801	38,193	45,149	42,002	39,592	37,524	21,703	20,276	34,111	31,678	9,177	9,126	7,929	420,925
15—20	Other Hindus ...	26,532	24,609	25,798	24,408	23,925	22,593	12,223	11,330	19,497	18,050	3,269	2,541	262,533	234,663
	Depressed Classes ...	4,638	4,185	6,986	6,499	5,776	5,417	4,055	3,861	4,828	4,640	1,629	1,632	72,600	65,572
	Brahmins ...	1,025	769	553	526	1,031	1,140	1,010	1,081	1,913	1,793	307	213	15,464	13,983
	Muslims ...	1,090	947	2,387	2,018	1,334	1,159	1,338	965	2,623	2,364	2,139	1,745	26,137	22,922
	Christians ...	90	81	36	36	300	273	450	291	272	274	1,886	1,926	5,713	5,889
	Jains ...	49	53	90	64	119	84	81	64	155	145	53	38	1,862	1,509
	Others ...	2	4	2	2	4	5	2	...	4	...	59	52	547	566
	All Communities ...	33,426	30,648	35,852	33,553	32,489	30,671	19,159	17,542	29,292	27,266	9,342	8,146	384,856	345,104
	...														
	...														
20—30	Other Hindus ...	42,676	46,629	48,285	48,611	42,061	44,426	24,058	22,023	39,187	34,658	6,144	4,420	457,016	461,722
	Depressed Classes ...	7,304	8,150	12,414	13,291	10,833	11,617	8,703	8,586	9,441	9,662	2,849	3,276	127,341	135,880
	Brahmins ...	1,584	1,342	904	925	1,751	2,075	1,935	1,930	3,711	3,194	580	374	26,553	24,306
	Muslims ...	1,764	1,641	3,770	3,755	2,547	2,148	2,757	1,389	5,125	4,372	3,941	2,874	46,260	41,381
	Christians ...	206	185	85	74	500	496	972	634	681	541	3,263	3,146	11,294	10,721
	Jains ...	86	81	155	110	200	169	173	135	333	259	106	69	3,426	2,861
	Others ...	8	17	3	2	7	12	2	2	3	4	123	74	1,019	1,117
	All Communities ...	53,628	58,025	65,616	66,768	57,899	60,943	38,600	35,199	58,481	52,690	17,006	14,233	672,909	677,988
30 and over	Other Hindus ...	87,361	82,399	93,557	78,642	76,963	72,880	39,612	33,159	64,505	50,932	8,533	6,764	682,465	772,076
	Depressed Classes ...	15,079	13,934	24,473	19,330	19,261	16,122	15,011	10,057	16,439	12,872	5,313	4,949	247,212	203,752
	Brahmins ...	2,954	2,498	2,050	1,563	4,068	3,504	3,837	2,970	6,281	5,084	828	588	51,946	43,961
	Muslims ...	3,268	2,476	7,151	5,571	4,301	2,994	4,298	2,532	7,976	5,631	6,035	4,301	81,305	59,977
	Christians ...	352	241	119	75	950	704	1,627	842	1,027	756	5,717	6,364	18,920	16,864
	Jains ...	153	156	313	209	355	322	299	173	504	385	159	89	6,245	4,952
	Others ...	25	15	6	2	20	12	5	1	10	2	193	116	2,183	1,502
	All Communities ...	109,192	101,719	127,669	105,392	105,918	96,538	64,689	49,734	96,742	75,462	26,808	23,171	1,290,281	1,103,084
All ages	Other Hindus ...	256,721	253,665	269,053	254,883	231,019	228,723	118,639	109,458	191,341	172,105	27,074	23,077	2,548,125	2,437,972
	Depressed Classes ...	44,024	42,861	74,304	68,644	57,141	54,503	41,877	36,358	49,595	45,319	16,287	16,223	722,605	682,462
	Brahmins ...	8,269	7,860	5,980	5,491	12,006	12,084	11,178	10,287	19,277	17,461	2,611	2,030	153,396	142,070
	Muslims ...	10,193	9,067	23,390	21,196	13,454	11,390	12,468	9,325	25,540	22,125	18,902	15,578	258,166	227,064
	Christians ...	1,020	837	360	309	2,773	2,506	4,362	2,922	3,016	2,682	16,993	17,918	57,299	55,554
	Jains ...	482	472	821	648	1,070	958	819	578	1,450	1,192	497	332	17,638	15,220
	Others ...	63	54	16	10	50	41	13	6	30	16	506	398	6,089	5,480
	All Communities ...	320,772	314,816	373,924	351,180	317,513	310,205	189,356	168,934	290,249	260,900	82,870	75,556	3,763,318	3,565,822

TABLE 39—Growth of main communities since 1881

(PARA 87)

Year	Total population	*Variation Percent*	Hindus	*Variation Percent*	Muslims	*Variation Percent*	Christians	*Variation Percent*	Jains	*Variation Percent*	Others	*Variation Percent*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
1881	41,86,188	...	38,96,552	...	2,00,484	...	29,249	...	10,760	...	49,143	...
1891	49,43,604	*+18·1*	45,72,064	*+17·3*	2,52,973	*+26·2*	38,135	*+30·4*	13,278	*+23·4*	67,154	*+36·7*
1901	55,89,399	*+13·1*	50,99,176	*+11·5*	2,89,697	*+14·5*	50,059	*+31·3*	13,682	*+ 3·0*	86,785	*+29·2*
Per cent	...	...	*92·05*	...	*5·23*	...	*0·90*	...	*0·25*	...	*1·57*	...
1911	58,06,193	*+ 4·8*	53,40,908	*+ 4·7*	3,14,494	*+ 8·6*	59,844	*+19·5*	17,630	*+28·9*	73,317	*—15·5*
1921	59,78,892	*+ 3·0*	54,81,699	*+ 2·6*	3,40,461	*+ 8·3*	71,395	*+19·3*	20,732	*+17·6*	64,605	*—11·9*
1931	65,57,302	*+9·67*	60,15,780	*+ 9·7*	3,98,628	*+17·1*	87,588	*+22·6*	29,613	*+42·8*	25,643	*—60·4*
1941	73,29,140	*+11·8*	66,86,630	*+11·1*	4,85,230	*+21·7*	1,12,853	*+28·9*	32,858	*+11·0*	11,569	*—54·9*
Per cent	...	...	*91·23*	...	*6·62*	...	*1·54*	...	*0·45*	...	*0·16*	...
Increase per cent from 1901 to 1941	...	*+32·3*	...	*+31·1*	...	*+67·5*	...	*+125·4*	...	*+140·2*	...	*—86·7*

TABLE 40—Proportion of the main communities per 10,000 of the population

(PARA 89)

State, City or District	Hindus					Muslims					Christians					Jains					Others				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
MYSORE STATE	9,123	9,174	9,168	9,199	9,206	662	608	570	542	523	154	133	119	103	90	45	45	35	30	25	16	39	108	126	156
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	5,511	5,518	5,554	5,608	5,662	2,176	2,134	2,108	2,260	2,407	2,201	2,239	2,244	2,026	1,911	52	61	54	32	12	57	48	40	74	8
Bangalore City	8,336	8,385	8,367	8,193	8,204	1,211	1,151	1,106	1,194	1,235	381	392	417	478	463	66	67	79	50	16	6	5	31	85	82
Bangalore	9,165	9,180	9,147	9,100	9,160	683	664	648	637	608	93	83	80	76	74	39	39	30	34	9	20	30	95	153	149
Kolar Gold Fields City	7,281	7,322	7,623	7,278	7,596	778	796	822	638	561	1,831	1,722	1,378	1,986	1,839	47	53	50	...	...	63	108	127	98	4
Kolar	9,035	9,115	9,199	9,175	9,263	856	769	695	656	598	37	35	32	44	38	71	79	39	25	13	1	2	35	100	88
Tumkur	9,334	9,365	9,373	9,302	9,333	551	515	490	479	468	20	19	16	22	14	94	85	43	45	32	1	16	78	152	153
Mysore City	7,859	7,914	7,940	7,843	7,707	1,720	1,659	1,638	1,799	1,928	367	368	333	302	333	50	51	83	45	20	4	8	6	11	12
Mysore	9,532	9,603	9,635	9,643	9,620	340	310	301	298	296	33	24	16	12	12	18	18	17	14	15	77	45	31	33	57
Mandya	9,651					303					29					15					2				
Chitaldrug	9,355	9,363	9,220	9,290	9,304	615	561	535	482	480	9	8	6	4	9	21	18	17	16	16	...	50	222	208	191
Hassan	9,486	9,501	9,464	9,508	9,519	396	360	327	306	293	84	88	72	66	67	32	33	32	31	33	2	18	105	89	88
Kadur	9,149	9,182	9,010	9,148	9,013	668	559	539	490	500	204	189	156	134	107	39	39	42	39	43	...	31	253	189	337
Shimoga	8,983	8,930	8,835	8,965	8,810	865	788	729	663	613	103	79	67	49	37	48	53	61	58	66	1	151	308	265	474

TABLE 41—Distribution of main communities

(PARA 89)

State, City or District	Population			Hindus			Muslims			Christians			Jains			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	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*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*
MYSORE STATE ...	7,329,140	3,763,318	3,565,822	6,686,630	3,424,126	3,262,504	485,230	258,166	227,064	112,853	57,299	55,554	32,858	17,638	15,220	11,569	6,089	5,480
C. and M. Station, Bangalore ...	158,426	82,870	75,556	87,302	45,972	41,330	34,480	18,902	15,578	34,911	16,993	17,918	829	497	332	904	506	398
Bangalore City	248,334	131,340	116,994	207,022	109,399	97,623	30,067	16,178	13,889	9,465	4,645	4,820	1,634	1,035	599	146	83	63
Bangalore	1,040,299	530,705	509,594	953,336	485,277	468,109	71,097	37,431	33,666	9,714	4,870	4,844	4,027	2,045	1,982	2,075	1,082	993
Bangalore (including Cities) ...	*1,447,059*	*744,915*	*702,144*	*1,247,710*	*640,648*	*607,062*	*135,644*	*72,511*	*63,133*	*54,090*	*26,508*	*27,582*	*6,490*	*3,577*	*2,913*	*3,125*	*1,671*	*1,454*
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	133,859	70,428	63,431	97,457	50,806	46,651	10,410	6,307	4,103	24,512	12,510	12,002	628	360	268	852	445	407
Kolar	836,954	427,566	409,388	756,168	385,748	370,420	71,631	37,117	34,514	3,100	1,542	1,558	5,973	3,114	2,859	82	45	37
Kolar (including K. G. F. City) ...	*970,813*	*497,994*	*472,819*	*853,625*	*436,554*	*417,071*	*82,041*	*43,424*	*38,617*	*27,612*	*14,052*	*13,560*	*6,601*	*3,474*	*3,127*	*934*	*490*	*444*
Tumkur	953,877	488,876	465,001	890,418	455,989	434,429	52,548	27,137	25,411	1,882	994	888	8,931	4,708	4,223	98	48	50
Mysore City	150,540	78,967	71,573	118,314	62,119	56,195	25,889	13,709	12,180	5,524	2,641	2,880	749	455	294	67	43	24
Mysore	909,002	460,752	448,250	865,437	439,392	426,045	30,960	16,340	14,620	2,962	1,573	1,389	1,597	782	815	7,046	3,665	3,381
Mysore (including City) ...	*1,059,542*	*539,719*	*519,823*	*984,751*	*500,511*	*484,240*	*56,849*	*30,049*	*26,800*	*8,453*	*4,214*	*4,269*	*2,346*	*1,237*	*1,109*	*7,113*	*3,708*	*3,405*
Mandya	635,588	320,772	314,816	613,400	309,014	304,386	19,260	10,193	9,067	1,857	1,020	837	954	482	472	117	63	54
Chitaldrug	725,104	373,924	351,180	678,355	349,337	329,018	44,586	23,390	21,196	668	360	308	1,469	821	648	26	16	10
Hassan	627,718	317,513	310,205	595,476	300,165	295,310	24,844	13,451	11,390	5,279	2,773	2,506	2,028	1,070	958	91	50	41
Kadur	358,290	189,356	168,934	327,797	171,691	156,103	21,793	12,463	9,325	7,284	4,362	2,922	1,997	819	578	19	13	6
Shimoga	551,149	290,249	260,900	495,098	260,213	234,885	47,665	25,540	22,125	5,698	3,016	2 682	2,642	1,450	1,192	46	30	16

TABLE 42—Distribution of the Christian Population (Urban and Rural)

(PARAS 90 AND 91)

	Total	Indian Christians	Anglo-Indians	Europeans and Allied Races	Others
STATE	**112,853**	**98,580**	**8,929**	**5,256**	**88**
URBAN	*86,792*	*73,017*	*8,562*	*5,137*	*76*
C. and M. Station, Bangalore	34,911	25,410	5,501	3,968	32
K. G. F. City	24,512	21,871	1,935	688	18
Bangalore City	9,465	8,720	481	259	5
Mysore City	5,521	5,015	332	159	15
Total Cities	*74,409*	*61,016*	*8,249*	*5,074*	*70*
Other Urban	*12,383*	*12,001*	*313*	*63*	*6*
RURAL	*26,061*	*25,563*	*367*	*119*	*12*

TABLE 43—Christian Population in Towns and Cities

(PARA 90)

City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population
STATE	**86,792**	Channapatna	120	Holalkere	22	T. Narsipur	6
		Chitaldrug	111	Maddur	20		
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	34,911	Sakalespur	111	Narasimharajapura	20	Nagamangala	6
		Hosanagar	110	Sidlaghatta	19	Mayakonda	6
Kolar Gold Fields City	24,512	Koppa	100	Sorab	19	Tyamagondlu	5
Bangalore City	9,465	Hunsur	98	Magadi	18	Bannur	5
Mysore City	5,521	Seringapatam	93	Chiknayakanhalli	17	Turuvekere	4
Bhadravati	1,678	Yelahanka	70	Banavar	17	Nyamati	4
Shimoga	1,464	Dodballapur	69	Arkalgud	16	Madhugiri	3
		Tiptur	67	Sringeri	16		
Tumkur	923	Kadur	60	Honnali	16	Nagamangala	2
Chikmagalur	831			Koratagere	15	Bagepalli	2
Hassan	811	Nanjangud	58			Melkote	2
Kolar	791	Holenarsipur	58	Yelandur	15	Jagalur	2
Mandya	613	Chintamani	55	Krishnarajpet	15	Ajjampur	2
Sagar	567	Hiriyur	52	Saragur	13		
		Gundlupet	49	Agara-Mamballi	13	Gudibanda	1
Chikballapur	488	Malvalli	46	Hoskote	12	Pavagada	1
Tirthahalli	416			Mulbagal	12	Ramasamudra	1
Arsikere	404	Harihar	44			Mugur	1
Davangere	256	Birur	42	Sira	12	Belakavadi	1
Bowringpet	216	Malur	40	Molakalmuru	12	Konanur	1
		Kunigal	38	Alur	12		
French-Rocks	176	Srinivasapur	34	Devanhalli	11	Channarayapatna	1
Mudigere	153	Talkad	30	Krishnarajanagar	9	Sarjapur	...
Closepet	141			Periyapatna	9	Mirle	...
Gubbi	138	Vadigenhalli	28			Challakere	...
Anekal	134	Goribidnur	26	Hosadurga	9	Nayakanahatti	...
		Chamarajnagar	26	Kankanhalli	7	Harnahalli	...
Tarikere	133	Shikarpur	25	Shiralkoppa	7		
		Belur	24	Saligrama	6	Sravanabelgola	...
		Kumsi	24	Heggaddevankote	6	Channagiri	...

TABLE 44—Muslim Population in Towns and Cities

(PARA 90)

City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population
STATE	**223,153**	Srinivasapur	1,606	Gudibanda	850	Nyamati	434
		Channagiri	1,573	Krishnarajnagar	831	Krishnarajpet	434
Civil and Military Station	34,480	Hunsur	1,494	Kankanhalli	807	Challakere	409
Bangalore City	30,067	Nagamangala	1,475			Sorab	408
Mysore City	25,889	Arsikere	1,384	Malur	805		
Kolar Gold Fields City	10,410			Narasimharajapura	787	Pavagada	353
Channapatna	6,717	Tarikere	1,370	Sakalespur	781	Konanur	348
		Sagar	1,357	Malvalli	771	Chiknayakanhalli	328
Davangere	5,981	Shiralkoppa	1,268	Birur	763	Koratagere	319
Kolar	5,959	Gundlupet	1,261			Belakavadi	318
Shimoga	5,768	Holenarsipur	1,250	Belur	761		
Tumkur	3,676			French-Rocks	751	Agara Mamballi	311
Closepet	3,358	Shikarpur	1,229	Gubbi	724	Saligrama	278
		Mandya	1,165	Sarjapur	695	Koppa	276
Chitaldrug	3,238	Bannur	1,151	Arkalgud	689	T.Narsipur	274
Chikmagalur	3,128	Molakalmuru	1,140			Turuvekere	273
Sira	2,872	Honnali	1,088	Tirthahalli	636		
Chikballapur	2,669			Bagepalli	619	Sravanabelgola	252
Bhadravati	2,456	Holalkere	1,060	Alur	583	Yelandur	208
		Magadi	1,050	Jagalur	580	Sringeri	215
Mulbagal	2,399	Hoskote	1,039	Devanhalli	574	Talkad	178
Bowringpet	2,261	Anekal	1,028			Ramasamudra	173
Harihar	2,261	Nanjangud	1,015	Banavar	543		
Chintamani	2,146			Yelahanka	534	Mayakonda	155
Hassan	2,079	Tyamagondlu	1,005	Periyapatna	528	Ajjampur	141
		Hiriyur	953	Harnahalli	508	Madhugiri	136
Dodballapur	2,026	Maddur	936	Nelamangala	497	Heggaddevankote	135
Chamarajnagar	1,958	Mudigere	918	Kumsi	480	Hosanagar	135
Sidlaghatta	1,908	Seringapatam	912	Vadigenhalli	471	Mugur	82
Kunigal	1,707			Nayakanahatti	470	Saragur	78
Tiptur	1,610	Goribidnur	866	Hosadurga	452	Mirle	46
		Channarayapatna	853	Kadur	439	Melkote	40

TABLE 45—Indian Christian Population by Taluks (including Towns)

(PARA 90)

Taluk	Population	Taluk	Population	Taluk	Population	Taluk	Population
Bangalore (South) ...	4,022	Arsikere ...	378	Dodballapur ...	148	Sringeri (Sub) ...	37
Shimoga ...	3,041	Seringapatam ...	354	Gubbi ...	146	Holalkere ...	34
Mudigere ...	2,576	Malvalli ..	354	Alur ...	130	Sidlaghatta ...	34
Bangalore (North) ...	2,456	Hunsur ...	347	Chitaldrug ...	126	Periyapatna (Sub) ...	31
Hassan ...	2,258	Bowringpet ...	346	Krishnarajpet ...	123	Madhugiri ...	30
Chikmagalur ...	1,948	Davangere ...	341	Heggaddevankote ...	122	Arkalgud ...	27
Chamarajnagar ...	1,525	Hoskote ...	328	Maddur ...	120	Challakere ...	18
Manjarabad ...	1,444	Goribidnur ...	327	Srinivaspur ...	115	Chiknayakanhalli ...	18
Koppa ...	1,400	Nanjangud ...	317	Sorab ...	99	Kortagere ...	17
Tumkur ...	1,235	Channarayapatna ...	280	T. Narsipur ...	98	Turuvekere ...	16
Kankanhalli ...	1,207	Mulbagal ...	270	Kunigal ...	98	Nelamangala ...	14
Sagar ...	986	Closepet ...	267	Sira ...	82	Molakalmuru ...	14
Kolar ...	923	Kadur ...	266	Gundlupet ...	73	Bagepalli ...	11
Tirthahalli ...	833	Channapatna ...	208	Holenarsipur ...	62	Hosadurga ...	10
Chikballapur ...	754	French-Rocks ...	203	Malur ...	61	Nagamangala ...	10
Mandya ...	610	Tiptur ...	197	Shikarpur ...	55	Jagalur ...	9
Belur ...	608	Krishnarajanagar ...	184	Hiriyur ...	53	Channagiri ...	6
Tarikere ...	496	Chintamani ...	183	Yelandur ...	51	Pavagada ...	2
Hosanagar ...	493	Devanhalli ...	171	Haribar ...	45	Gudibanda (Sub) ...	1
Narasimharajapura ..	481	Mysore ...	165	Honnali ...	41		
Anekal ...	394	Magadi ...	160	Kumsi ...	41	Total	37,564

TABLE 46—Muslim Population by Taluks (including Towns)

(PARA 90)

Taluk	Population	Taluk	Population	Taluk	Population	Taluk	Population
Shimoga ...	14,668	Shikarpur ...	5,933	Bagepalli ...	3,924	Hosadurga ...	2,552
Kolar ...	12,363	Gubbi ...	5,646	Sidlaghatta ...	3,867	Krishnarajpet ...	2,495
Tumkur ...	12,346	T. Narsipur ...	5,370	Kadur ...	3,797	Devanhalli ...	2,489
Davangere ...	9,993	Arsikere ...	5,332	Hassan ...	3,757	Arkalgud ...	2,481
Mulbagal ...	9,510	Bangalore (South) ...	5,322	Jagalur ...	3,741	Koratagere ...	2,425
Magadi ...	9,483	Malvalli ...	5,093	Nanjangud ...	3,681	Pavagada ...	2,423
Channagiri ...	9,287	Nelamangala ...	5,010	Chiknayakanhalli ...	3,483	Seringapatam ...	2,341
Channapatna ...	8,844	Harihar (Sub) ...	4,953	Sagar ...	3,348	Gundlupet ...	2,082
Hoskote ...	8,806	Honnali ...	4,944	Manjarabad ...	3,08	Heggaddevankote ...	1,924
Kunigal ...	8,799	Hiriyur ...	4,931	Maddur ...	3,047	Narasimharajapura (Sub)	1,779
Chitaldrug ...	8,788	Anekal ...	4,830	Molakalmuru ...	3,013	Mandya ...	1,757
Chintamani ...	7,823	Chamarajnaga ...	4,809	Kumsi (Sub) ...	2,863	French-Rocks ...	1,705
Bangalore (North) ...	7,737	Chikballapur ...	4,412	Nagamangala ...	2,822	Koppa ...	1,694
Kankanhalli ...	7,545	Madhugiri ...	4,293	Periyapatna (Sub) ...	2,786	Gudibanda (Sub) ...	1,400
Srinivasapur ...	7,409	Dodballapur ...	4,264	Sorab ...	2,777	Mysore ...	1,372
Bowringpet ...	7,318	Tarikere ...	4,201	Mudigere ...	2,767	Hosanagar ...	1,139
Chikmagalur ...	7,150	Challakere ...	3,985	Tirthahalli ...	2,706	Yelandur ...	1,020
Malur ...	6,883	Krishnarajanagar ...	3,983	Holenarsipur ...	2,699	Alur (Sub) ...	982
Closepet ...	6,767	Belur ...	3,949	Turuvekere ...	2,677	Sringeri (Sub) ...	415
Goribidnur ...	6,720	Hunsur ...	3,935	Holalkere ...	2,630		
Sira ...	6,523	Tiptur ...	3,933	Channarayapatna ...	2,560	Total ...	384,384

TABLE 47—Distribution of Christians in Districts (excluding Cities)

(PARA 91)

District	Indian Christians			Anglo-Indians	Europeans	Others	Other Christians		
	Total	Urban	Rural				Total	Urban	Rural
Bangalore	9,375	608	8,767	288	50	1	339	9	330
Kolar	3,025	1,604	1,421	55	16	4	75	71	4
Tumkur	1,841	1,188	653	38	3	...	41	29	12
Mysore	2,913	312	2,601	24	14	11	49	33	16
Mandya	1,774	925	849	71	11	1	83	47	36
Chitaldrug	650	499	151	17	...	1	18	15	3
Hassan	5,187	1,394	3,793	69	23	...	92	61	31
Kadur	7,204	1,350	5,854	21	59	...	80	7	73
Shimoga	5,595	4,121	1,474	97	6	...	103	100	3
Total ...	37,564	12,001	25,563	680	182	18	880	372	508

TABLE 48—Distribution of Castes by Rank

(PARA 93)

STATE, CITY OR DISTRICT		Rank I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
C. & M. Station, Bangalore	...	Muslims	Adikarnataka	Indian Christians	Mudali	Banajiga	Vakkaliga	Brahmin	Vaisya	Others	Mahratta
		34,480	30,968	25,410	11,971	8,882	5,336	4,641	2,822	2,555	2,459
Bangalore City	... ...	Brahmin	Muslims	Vakkaliga	Banajiga	Adikarnataka	Mudali	Devanga	Indian Christians	Lingayat	Thigala
		47,947	30,067	22,370	18,625	18,330	10,722	10,658	8,720	8,347	8,315
Bangalore	... ...	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Muslims	Lingayat	Kuruba	Thigala	Vodda	Banajiga	Brahmin	Beda
		326,662	182,461	71,097	52,499	48,421	44,595	34,905	26,977	24,441	23,804
Kolar Gold Fields City	... ...	Adikarnataka	Indian Christians	Muslims	Vakkaliga	Banajiga	Mudali	Vodda	Kuruba	Brahmin	Yadava
		54,596	21,871	10,410	8,052	7,122	6,472	3,052	2,480	2,311	1,763
Kolar	... ...	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Beda	Muslims	Banajiga	Kuruba	Vodda	Brahmin	Yadava	Agasa
		198,467	148,104	72,350	71,631	50,037	43,969	39,485	29,757	23,028	15,988
Tumkur	... ...	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Lingayat	Kunchatiga	Beda	Yadava	Kuruba	Muslims	Thigala	Brahmin
		157,787	129,491	114,809	70,248	70,019	58,849	55,349	52,548	27,816	24,306
Mysore City	... ...	Brahmin	Muslims	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Kuruba	Lingayat	Gangakula	Indian Christians	Mahratta	Mudali
		30,118	25,889	14,943	14,403	6,482	6,263	5,894	5,015	4,700	4,233
Mysore	... ...	Lingayat	Adikarnataka	Kuruba	Vakkaliga	Gangakula	Uppara	Muslims	Viswakarma	Brahmin	Agasa
		179,993	169,706	105,204	103,559	102,494	54,856	30,960	29,637	22,052	15,541
Mandya	... ...	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Kuruba	Lingayat	Gangakula	Muslims	Viswakarma	Brahmin	Agasa	Kumbara
		317,772	80,697	42,468	37,985	25,036	19,260	18,499	16,129	9,915	8,791
Chitaldrug	... ...	Lingayat	Beda	Adikarnataka	Yadava	Kuruba	Muslims	Vodda	Kunchatiga	Vakkaliga	Banajara
		153,991	118,064	86,259	54,824	47,648	44,586	35,344	24,656	20,076	17,673
Hassan	... ...	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Lingayat	Kuruba	Muslims	Brahmin	Viswakarma	Agasa	Devanga	Uppara
		207,587	96,780	89,146	49,002	24,844	24,090	16,439	11,960	10,478	9,340
Kadur	... ...	Lingayat	Adikarnataka	Vakkaliga	Kuruba	Muslims	Brahmin	Uppara	Banajara	Idiga	Devanga
		67,774	61,839	42,069	32,041	21,793	21,465	12,379	8,902	8,791	8,557
Shimoga	... ...	Lingayat	Muslims	Idiga	Adikarnataka	Vakkaliga	Brahmin	Kuruba	Beda	Banajara	Vodda
		109,868	47,665	47,060	45,768	39,096	36,738	26,160	25,835	24,398	21,792
MYSORE STATE	... ...	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Lingayat	Muslims	Kuruba	Beda	Brahmin	Gangakula	Yadava	Vodda
		1,463,776	1,119,402	835,557	485,230	466,051	329,551	295,466	193,258	183,120	181,891

Rank—*concld.*	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
	Banajiga	Viswakarma	Uppara	Kunchatiga	Agasa	Thigala	Indian Christians
	176,396	158,317	130,010	122,151	120,412	101,706	98,580

TABLE 49—Composition of Population by Mother tongue

(PARA 97)

State, City or District	Year	Population speaking as mother tongue																					
		Kannada		Telugu		Tamil		Hindi		Hindustani		Marathi		Banajari		Tulu		Konkani		Malayalam		Other Languages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
MYSORE STATE ...	1931	**4,578,801**	**69·8**	**1,030,926**	**15·7**	**313,685**	**4.8**	**6,915**	**0·1**	**382,876**	**5·9**	**91,322**	**1·4**	**57,415**	**0·9**	**45,168**	**0·7**	**16,295**	**0·2**	**8,513**	**0·1**	**25,386**	**0·4**
	1941	***5,075,244***	***69·2***	***1,115,366***	***15·2***	***391,321***	***5·3***	***11,107***	***0·2***	***466,648***	***6·4***	***99,144***	***1·4***	***61,515***	***0·8***	***45,188***	***0·6***	***18,956***	***0·8***	***16,344***	***0·2***	***28,307***	***0·4***
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1931	7,963	5·9	21,773	16·2	58,696	43·8	776	0·6	28,087	20·9	4,210	3·1	2	...	6	...	272	0 2	894	0·7	11,434	8·6
	1941	*10,808*	*6·8*	*23,882*	*15·1*	*68,700*	*43·3*	*1,946*	*0·8*	*33,589*	*21·2*	*4,714*	*2·9*	...	...	*46*	...	*595*	*0·3*	*2,154*	*1·3*	*12,692*	*8·3*
Bangalore City ...	1931	56,071	32·6	39,659	23·0	38,966	22·6	713	0·4	19,821	11·5	12,911	7·5	10	...	124	...	679	0·4	567	0·3	2,836	1·7
	1941	*87,091*	*35·1*	*52,401*	*21·1*	*55,634*	*22·4*	*1,613*	*0·7*	*28,948*	*11·7*	*16,550*	*6·7*	*7*	...	*215*	...	*1,320*	*0·5*	*1,328*	*0·5*	*3,227*	*1·3*
Bangalore ...	1931	590,379	65·0	177,751	19·6	60,150	6·6	558	0·1	60,796	6·7	12,196	1·4	4,884	0·5	17	...	84	...	145	...	1,096	0·1
	1941	*685,120*	*65·9*	*195,530*	*18·8*	*68,110*	*6·6*	*1,209*	*0·1*	*71,503*	*6·9*	*12,406*	*1·2*	*4,663*	*0·4*	*124*	...	*133*	...	*310*	...	*1,191*	*0·1*
Kolar Gold Fields City	1931	6,353	7·5	16,934	19·9	50,365	59·2	98	0·1	6,201	7·3	732	0·9	...	...	6	...	37	...	1,761	2.1	2,616	3·0
	1941	*7,954*	*5·9*	*26,214*	*19·6*	*82,263*	*61·5*	*468*	*0·4*	*9,309*	*7·0*	*1,101*	*0·8*	...	...	*12*	...	*64*	...	*3,430*	*2·5*	*3,044*	*2·3*
Kolar ...	1931	192,074	25·1	466,349	61·0	36,234	4·7	466	0·1	58,775	7·7	8,085	1·1	1,353	0·2	32	...	39	...	65	...	462	0·1
	1941	*211,046*	*25·2*	*503,081*	*60·1*	*39,740*	*4·8*	*909*	*0·1*	*71,245*	*8·5*	*8,605*	*1·0*	*1,629*	*0·2*	*52*	...	*84*	...	*144*	...	*419*	*0·1*
Tumkur ...	1931	686,464	79·7	111,204	12·9	5,402	0·6	683	0·1	43,487	5·1	8,309	0·9	5,151	0·6	31	...	32	...	34	...	608	0·1
	1941	*763,866*	*80·1*	*116,972*	*12·3*	*5,146*	*0·5*	*903*	*0·1*	*51,920*	*5·5*	*8,368*	*0·9*	*5,942*	*0·6*	*103*	...	*84*	...	*89*	...	*484*	...
Mysore City ...	1931	56,691	53·0	9,988	9·3	13,676	12·8	659	0·6	18,376	17·2	6,081	5·7	28	...	245	0·2	128	0·1	175	0·1	1,095	1·0
	1941	*79,112*	*52·6*	*14,249*	*9·4*	*19,181*	*12·7*	*1,572*	*1·0*	*25,917*	*17·1*	*7,921*	*5·2*	...	...	*579*	*0·4*	*407*	*0·3*	*845*	*0·6*	*1,358*	*0·8*
Mysore ...	1931	1,313,391	93·6	22,748	1·6	14,490	1·4	790	0·1	38,158	2·7	7,568	0·6	436	...	107	..	201	...	464	...	631	...
	1941	*846,561*	*93·1*	*15,010*	*1·7*	*11,264*	*1·3*	*488*	*0·1*	*28,546*	*3·1*	*5,516*	*0·6*	*247*	...	*180*	...	*137*	...	*721*	*0·1*	*332*	...
Mandya ...	1931	Included in Mysore District																					
	1941	*595,389*	*93·7*	*10,004*	*1·6*	*7,724*	*1·2*	*231*	...	*18,929*	*3·0*	*2,548*	*0·4*	*114*	...	*101*	...	*68*	...	*316*	*0·1*	*164*	...
Chitaldrug ...	1931	476,705	72·6	119,741	18·2	4,710	0·7	576	0·1	32,976	5·2	7,223	1·1	12,606	1·9	73	...	399	...	48	...	1,512	0·2
	1941	*542,844*	*74·9*	*112,573*	*15·5*	*5,168*	*0·7*	*458*	*0·1*	*40,286*	*5·6*	*7,587*	*1·1*	*14,537*	*2·0*	*111*	...	*343*	...	*252*	...	*945*	*0·1*
Hassan ...	1931	528,469	88·5	14,721	2·5	12,257	2·0	485	0·1	19,548	3·3	3,973	0·7	4,473	0·6	9,648	1·6	1,043	0·2	1,393	0·2	927	0·2
	1941	*557,669*	*88·8*	*13,128*	*2·0*	*11,661*	*1·9*	*386*	*0·1*	*22,949*	*3·7*	*3,812*	*0·6*	*4,846*	*0·8*	*9,693*	*1·5*	*1,181*	*0·2*	*1,371*	*0·2*	*1,022*	*0·2*
Kadur ...	1931	261,402	75·2	10,763	3·1	6,946	2·0	403	0·1	17,439	5·0	4,529	1·3	7,490	2·1	29,233	8·5	6,559	1·9	1,830	0·5	1,121	0·3
	1941	*269,237*	*75·1*	*10,600*	*3·0*	*6,760*	*1·9*	*577*	*0·2*	*18,875*	*5·3*	*4,758*	*1·3*	*8,033*	*2·2*	*28,654*	*8·0*	*6,770*	*1·9*	*2,924*	*0·8*	*1,102*	*0·3*
Shimoga ...	1931	402,839	77·5	19,295	3·7	6,793	1·3	708	0·1	39,212	7·6	15,505	3·0	20,982	4·0	5,646	1·1	6,822	1·3	1,137	0·2	1,048	0·2
	1941	*418,547*	*76·0*	*21,722*	*4·0*	*9,970*	*1·8*	*1,048*	*0·2*	*44,632*	*8·0*	*15,758*	*2·8*	*21,497*	*4·0*	*5,318*	*1·0*	*7,770*	*1·4*	*2,460*		*2,427*	*0·4*

TABLE 50—Distribution of Muslims by Mother tongue

(PARA 99)

State, City or District	Sex	Language												
		Hindustani	Malayalam	Tamil	Kannada	Telugu	Arabic	Hindi	Punjabi	Pashto	Tulu	Persian	Gujarati	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
MYSORE STATE	Persons	460,473	6,823	5,725	5,395	2,456	1,106	1,200	804	337	308	243	173	187
	Males	241,467	5,756	3,864	2,803	1,267	800	661	780	303	248	147	136	134
	Females	219,006	1,067	2,061	2,592	1,189	306	539	24	34	60	96	37	53
Civil and Military Station	Persons	32,689	292	423	3	25	8	11	783	76	...	144	...	26
	Males	17,351	274	307	1	22	7	8	766	76	...	74	...	16
	Females	15,338	18	116	2	3	1	3	17	...	...	70	...	10
Bangalore City	Persons	29,283	290	232	9	11	...	94	3	39	1	27	60	18
	Males	15,591	258	155	4	5	...	49	2	35	1	18	44	16
	Females	13,692	32	77	5	6	...	45	1	4	...	9	16	2
Bangalore	Persons	70,219	83	478	82	40	8	150	...	24	...	...	...	13
	Males	36,862	79	303	58	21	...	84	...	18	...	...	...	6
	Females	33,357	4	175	24	19	8	66	...	6	...	...	...	7
Kolar Gold Fields City	Persons	8,862	1,327	192	...	11	5	6	3	...	2	...	1	1
	Males	4,932	1,218	139	...	5	5	3	3	...	...	...	1	1
	Females	3,930	109	53	...	6	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kolar	Persons	70,389	19	159	12	952	3	84	8	...	1	4	...	...
	Males	36,438	16	97	5	511	1	42	5	...	1	1	...	...
	Females	33,951	3	62	7	441	2	42	3	...	...	3	...	...
Tumkur	Persons	51,439	7	62	225	759	...	33	...	...	...	...	16	7
	Males	26,561	6	47	123	359	...	19	...	...	...	...	16	6
	Females	24,878	1	15	102	400	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mysore City	Persons	25,263	369	162	19	1	1	...	...	13	...	7	46	8
	Males	13,236	307	106	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	33	4
	Females	12,027	62	56	14	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	13	4
Mysore	Persons	28,390	214	2,015	158	5	126	51	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Males	14,786	195	1,167	92	3	66	30	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Females	13,604	19	848	66	2	60	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandya	Persons	18,757	65	377	24	3	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Males	9,871	59	228	12	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	8,886	6	149	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chitaldrug	Persons	39,736	59	95	3,922	569	...	194	1	...	...	3	4	8
	Males	20,836	55	54	2,013	296	...	117	1	...	...	3	4	1
	Females	18,890	4	41	1,909	273	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hassan	Persons	22,670	897	491	95	24	374	171	...	...	80	4	20	18
	Males	11,880	726	333	57	12	282	82	...	...	53	3	13	13
	Females	10,790	171	158	38	12	92	89	...	...	27	1	7	5
Kadur	Persons	18,635	1,824	661	36	10	300	51	4	...	211	15	9	37
	Males	9,925	1,524	466	29	6	249	38	3	...	180	7	9	32
	Females	8,710	300	195	7	4	51	13	1	...	31	8	...	5
Shimoga	Persons	44,141	1,377	378	810	46	281	322	2	185	13	39	16	55
	Males	23,188	1,039	262	404	24	190	169	...	163	13	34	15	39
	Females	20,953	338	116	406	22	91	153	2	22	...	5	1	16

TABLE 51—Adikarnataka and Adidravida Population in Cities, by Language and Literacy

(PARA 100)

City	Population			Literate			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
il and Military Station, Bangalore ...	**30,968**	**15,526**	**15,442**	**5,890**	**4,611**	**1,279**	**1,766**	**1,464**	**302**
Kannada	2,168	1,110	1,058	181	146	35	19	14	5
Telugu	5,318	2,690	2,628	427	361	66	98	82	16
Tamil	23,428	11,709	11,719	5,268	4,093	1,175	1,643	1,363	280
Other Languages	54	17	37	14	11	3	6	5	1
ngalore City	**18,330**	**9,489**	**8,841**	**2,432**	**2,080**	**352**	**650**	**593**	**57**
Kannada	5,596	2,914	2,682	1,084	930	154	394	361	33
Telugu	2,985	1,480	1,505	143	126	17	24	24	...
Tamil	9,746	5,092	4,654	1,205	1,024	181	232	208	24
Other Languages	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lar Gold Fields City	**54,596**	**28,022**	**26,574**	**7,607**	**6,624**	**983**	**856**	**795**	**61**
Kannada	1,794	876	918	44	40	4	6	6	...
Telugu	4,524	2,314	2,210	228	210	18	14	13	1
Tamil	48,243	24,803	23,440	7,332	6,371	961	835	775	60
Other Languages	35	29	6	3	3	...	1	1	...
ysore City	**14,403**	**7,517**	**6,886**	**1,500**	**1,365**	**135**	**259**	**253**	**6**
Kannada	11,128	5,841	5,287	1,333	1,226	107	233	228	5
Telugu	2,498	1,263	1,235	62	51	11	11	10	1
Tamil	763	405	358	104	87	17	15	15	...
Other Languages	14	8	6	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE 52—Variation in Mother tongue (comparative growth)

(PARAS 101, 105 AND 106)

Name of language	Number of speakers		Variation	Increase per cent	Per cent of total population		Where chiefly spoken
	1931	1941			1931	1941	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
LL LANGUAGES	**6,557,302**	**7,329,140**	**771,838**	**11·8**	...	...	
annada ...	4,578,801	5,075,244	496,443	10·9	69·8	69·2	Throughout State
elugu ...	1,030,926	1,115,366	84,440	9·1	15.7	15·2	Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts and in all the four Cities
industani ...	382,676	466,648	83,772	21·8	5·9	6·4	Throughout the State, specially in all the four Cities and Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts
indi ...	6,915	11,107	4,192	60·6	0·1	0·2	Cities (except K. G. F) and Bangalore and Shimoga Districts
amil ...	313,685	391,321	77,636	24·7	4·8	5·3	All Cities except Mysore City and Bangalore and KolarDistricts
arathi ...	91,322	99,144	7,822	8·5	1·4	1·4	Shimoga, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts
ajari ...	57,415	61,515	4,100	7·1	0·9	0·9	Shimoga, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts
lu ...	45,168	45,188	20	...	0 7	0·6	Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts
onkani ...	16,295	18,956	2,261	13·8	0·2	0·3	Kadur and Shimoga Districts
alayalam ...	8,513	16,344	7,831	91·9	0·1	0·2	K. G. F. City and Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts
nglish ...	13,825	14,326	501	3·6	0 2	0·2	C. and M. Station and K. G. F. City
ujarati ...	3,430	4,657	1,227	35·7	0·1	0·1	Bangalore City and C. and M. Station and Bangalore and Shimoga Districts
njabi ...	275	1,190	915	332·7	...	...	
rabic ...	746	1,127	381	51·0	...	...	
orgi ...	440	731	291	66·1	...	...	
ashto ...	71	345	274	385·9	...	...	
nghali ...	39	93	54	138·4	...	...	
hinese ...	16	78	62	387·5	...	...	

TABLE 53—Percentage of Literates to total population in States and Provinces—1931 and 1941

(PARA 107)

Rank	Province or State	Persons		Males		Females	
		1941 (All ages)	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
I	Travancore	47·7	24·0	58·5	40·8	36·8	16·8
II	Cochin	35·4	28·0	44·7	46·0	26·5	22·0
III	Delhi	25·7	16·3	32·9	22·6	15·7	7·2
IV	Baroda	23·0	20·9	32·8	33·1	12·5	7·9
V	Coorg	20·5	17·6	27·0	24·6	12·8	8·7
VI	Bombay Br. T.	19·5	10·0	29·6	17·6	8·6	3·1
VII	Bengal Br. T.	16·1	9·0	24·7	18·0	6·6	3·3
VIII	Ajmer-Merwara	13·6	12·5	21·2	20·3	5·1	3·5
IX	Madras States	13·3	12·1	23·3	23·0	3·6	2·1
X	Madras Br. T.	13·0	10·0	20·5	19·8	5·6	3·0
XI	Mysore State	13·0	9·1	20·4	17·4	5·3	3·3

TABLE 54—Urban and Rural Literacy by Community and Sex

(PARAS 109 AND 120)

ALL COMMUNITIES

District or City	Sex	Total			Urban			Rural			Percentage of Urban to Total	
		Persons	Literate	Per cent	Persons	Literate	Per cent	Persons	Literate	Per cent	Population	Literate
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
Bangalore ...	Males	530,705	82,697	15·6	46,689	16,548	35·4	484,016	66,149	13·7	...	...
	Females	509,594	15,826	3·1	44,548	6,190	13·9	465,046	9,636	2·1	...	...
	Total	*1,040,299*	*98,523*	*9·5*	*91,237*	*22,738*	*24·9*	*949,062*	*75,785*	*8·0*	*8·8*	*23·1*
Kolar ...	Males	427,566	68,448	16·0	43,111	17,800	41·3	384,455	50,648	13·2	...	...
	Females	409,388	15,238	3·7	41,574	7,471	18·0	367,814	7,767	2·1	...	...
	Total	*836,954*	*83,686*	*9·8*	*84,685*	*25,271*	*29·8*	*752,269*	*58,415*	*7·8*	*10·1*	*30·2*
Tumkur ...	Males	488,676	93,272	19·1	32,520	15,193	46·7	456,356	78,079	17·1	...	...
	Females	465,001	15,788	3·4	29,622	6,210	21·0	435,379	9,578	2·2	...	...
	Total	*953,677*	*109,060*	*11·4*	*62,142*	*21,403*	*34·4*	*891,735*	*87,657*	*9·8*	*6·5*	*19·6*
Mysore ...	Males	460,752	56,357	12·2	44,314	13,323	30·1	416,438	43,034	10·3	...	...
	Females	448,250	11,402	2·5	42,911	5,238	12·2	405,339	6,164	1·5	...	...
	Total	*909,002*	*67,759*	*7·5*	*87,225*	*18,561*	*21·3*	*821,777*	*49,198*	*6·0*	*9·6*	*27·4*
Mandya ...	Males	320,772	45,729	14·2	26,348	9,673	36·7	294,424	36,056	12·2	...	...
	Females	314,816	8,228	2·6	24,290	3,539	14·5	290,526	4,689	1·6	...	...
	Total	*635,588*	*53,957*	*8·5*	*50,638*	*13,212*	*26·0*	*584,950*	*40,745*	*7·0*	*8·0*	*24·5*
Chitaldrug ...	Males	378,924	76,263	20·4	42,583	18,383	43·2	331,341	57,880	17·5	...	...
	Females	351,180	12,144	3·5	38,976	6,238	16·0	312,204	5,906	1·9	...	...
	Total	*725,104*	*88,407*	*12·2*	*81,559*	*24,621*	*30·2*	*643,545*	*63,786*	*9·9*	*11·2*	*27·8*
Hassan ...	Males	317,513	64,538	20·3	31,070	13,016	41·9	286,443	51,522	18·0	...	...
	Females	310,205	12,262	4·0	29,146	5,687	19·5	281,059	6,575	2·3	...	...
	Total	*627,718*	*76,800*	*12·2*	*60,216*	*18,703*	*31·1*	*567,502*	*58,097*	*10·2*	*9·6*	*24·4*
Kadur ...	Males	189,356	44,113	23·3	25,044	10,987	43·9	164,312	33,126	20·2	...	...
	Females	168,934	9,329	5·5	22,597	4,386	19·4	146,337	4,943	3·4	...	...
	Total	*358,290*	*53,442*	*14·9*	*47,641*	*15,373*	*32·3*	*310,649*	*38,069*	*12·3*	*13·3*	*28·8*
Shimoga ...	Males	290,249	67,071	23·1	47,837	21,259	44·4	242,412	45,812	18·9		
	Females	260,900	14,675	5·6	41,867	8,452	20·2	219,033	6,223	2·8		
	Total	*551,149*	*81,746*	*14·8*	*89,704*	*29,711*	*33·1*	*461,445*	*52,035*	*11·3*	*16·3*	*36·3*
TOTAL DISTRICTS (excluding Cities)	Males	**3,399,713**	**593,488**	**17·6**	**339,516**	**136,182**	**40·1**	**3,060,197**	**462,306**	**15 1**		
	Females	**3,238,268**	**114,892**	**3·5**	**315,531**	**53,411**	**16·9**	**2,922,737**	**61,481**	**2·1**		
	Total	***6,637,981***	***713,380***	**10·7**	***655,047***	***189,593***	**28·9**	***5,982,934***	***523,787***	**8·8**	**9·9**	**26·6**
Bangalore City ...	Males	...	...	...	131,340	66,338	50·5	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	116,994	29,732	25·4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	*248,334*	*96,070*	*38·7*	...	...	...	...	...
C. & M. Station, Bangalore	Males	...	...	...	82,870	40,370	48·7	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	75,556	19,772	26·2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	*158,426*	*60,142*	*38·0*	...	...	...	...	...
K. G. F. City ...	Males	...	...	...	70,428	23,487	33·3	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	63,431	6,505	10·3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	*133,859*	*29,992*	*22·4*	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore City ...	Males	...	...	...	78,967	38,084	48·2	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	71,573	17,406	24·3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	*150,540*	*55,490*	*36·9*	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CITIES ...	Males	...	...	...	**363,605**	**168,279**	**46·3**	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	**327,554**	**73,415**	**22·4**	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	***691,159***	***241,694***	**35·0**	...	...	...	...	...
MYSORE STATE	Males	3,763,318	766,767	20·4	703,121	304,461	43·3	3,060,197	462,306	15·1	...	...
	Females	3,565,822	188,307	5·3	643,085	126,826	19·7	2,922,737	61,481	2·1	...	...
	Total	***7,329,140***	***955,074***	**13·0**	***1,346,206***	***431,287***	**32·0**	***5,982,934***	***523,787***	**8·8**	**18·4**	**45·2**

TABLE 55—Literacy by Sex and Main Community (All ages)

(PARAS 108 AND 111)

Community	Year	Population			Total Literate						Literate in English					
					Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
ALL COMMUNITIES	1941	7,329,140	3,763,318	3,565,822	955,074	13·0	766,767	20·4	188,307	5·3	172,484	2·4	142,843	3·8	29,641	0·8
	1931	6,557,302	3,353,963	3,203,339	594,526	9·1	505,219	15·1	89,307	2·8	92,046	1·4	78,494	2·3	13,552	0·4
Hindus (Total) ...	1941	6,686,630	3,424,126	3,262,504	782,881	11·7	649,091	19·0	133,790	4·1	129,680	1·9	113,698	3·3	15,982	0·5
	1931	6,015,880	3,066,332	2,949,543	487,827	8·1	427,476	13·9	60,351	2·0	65,149	1·1	60,328	2·0	4,821	0·2
Brahmins ...	1941	295,466	153,396	142,070	174,838	59·2	113,029	73·7	61,809	43·5	66,285	22·4	56,115	36·6	10,170	7·2
	1931	245,163	126,542	118,621	121,445	49·5	88,526	70·0	32,919	27·8	38,319	15·6	35,053	27·7	3,266	2·8
Depressed Classes ...	1941	1,405,067	722,605	682,462	40,472	2·9	36,154	5·0	4,318	0·6	5,293	0·4	4,805	0·7	488	0·1
	1931	1,239,856	632,807	607,049	17,165	1·4	15,845	2·5	1,320	0·2	2,166	0·2	2,068	0·3	98	0·02
Other Hindus ...	1941	4,986,097	2,548,125	2,437,972	567,571	11·4	499,908	19·6	67,663	2·8	58,102	1·2	52,778	2·1	5,324	0·2
	1931	4,530,861	2,306,983	2,223,878	349,217	7·7	323,105	14·1	26,112	1·2	24,664	0·5	23,207	1·0	1,457	0·1
Muslims ...	1941	485,230	258,166	227,064	114,099	23·5	80,865	31·3	33,234	14·6	14,453	3·0	12,535	4·9	1,918	0·8
	1931	398,628	213,381	185,247	67,332	16·9	51,876	24·3	15,456	8·3	6,711	1·7	6,174	2·9	537	0·3
Christians (Total) ...	1941	112,853	57,299	55,554	46,948	41·6	27,977	48·8	18,971	34·1	26,267	23·3	14,855	25.9	11,412	20·5
	1931	87,538	45,164	42,374	31,286	35·7	18,935	41·9	12,351	29·1	19,138	21·9	11,116	24·6	8,022	18·9
Indian Christians ...	1941	98,580	50,436	48,144	35,148	35·7	22,297	44·2	12,851	26·7	14,563	14·8	9,237	18·3	5,326	11·1
	1931	73,818	38,239	35,579	20,010	27·1	13,198	34·5	6,812	19·1	8,341	11·3	5,608	14·7	2,733	7·1
Anglo-Indians ...	1941	8,929	4,176	4,753	6,990	78·3	3,251	77·8	3,739	78·7	6,947	77·8	3,228	77·3	3,719	78·2
	1931	8,309	3,781	4,528	6,221	74·9	2,764	73·1	3,457	76·3	6,073	73·1	2,694	71·3	3,379	74·6
Europeans and Allied Races	1941	5,256	2,634	2,622	4,739	90·2	2,384	90·5	2,355	89·8	4,704	89·5	2,358	89·5	2,346	89·5
	1931	5,411	3,144	2,267	4,756	87·9	2,832	90·1	1,924	84·9	4,668	86·3	2,782	88·5	1,886	83·2
Other Christians ...	1941	88	53	35	71	80·7	45	84·9	26	74·3	53	60·2	32	60·4	21	60·0
	1931	...	...	...	Included in Europeans and Allied Races											
Sikhs	1941	269	187	82	171	63·6	151	80·7	20	24·4	87	32·3	84	44·9	3	3·7
	1931	100	63	37	46	46·0	43	68·3	3	8·1	10	10·0	9	14·3	1	2·7
Jains	1941	32,858	17,638	15,220	9,926	30·2	8,016	45·4	1,910	12·5	1,408	4·3	1,302	7·4	106	0·7
	1931	29,613	15,920	13,693	7,120	24·0	6,212	39·0	908	6·6	603	2·0	583	3·7	20	0·1
Parsees	1941	401	197	204	353	88·0	181	91·9	172	84·3	322	80·3	170	86·3	152	74·5
	1931	331	169	162	233	70·4	118	69·8	115	71·0	206	62·2	110	65·1	96	59·3
Buddhists	1941	1,409	756	653	626	44·4	446	59·0	180	27·6	210	14·9	170	22·5	40	6·1
	1931	1,239	640	599	383	30·9	304	47·5	79	13·2	173	14·0	143	22·3	30	5·0
Jews	1941	64	29	35	50	78·1	22	75·9	28	80·0	48	75·0	21	72·4	27	77·1
	1931	39	13	26	26	66·7	10	76·9	16	61·5	25	64·1	10	76·9	15	57·7
Tribal	1941	9,405	4,903	4,502	9	0·1	8	0·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1931	23,828	12,230	11,598	236	1·0	225	1·8	11	0·1	9	...	9	0·1	...	...
Others	1941	21	17	4	11	52·4	10	58·8	1	25·0	9	42·9	8	47·1	1	25·0
	1931	106	51	55	37	34·9	20	39·2	17	30·9	22	20·8	12	23·5	10	18·2

TABLE 55 (A)—Population and Literacy by Caste

(PARA 109)

Community or Caste	Mysore State								
	Population			Total Literate			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL COMMUNITIES	**7,329,140**	**3,763,318**	**3,565,822**	**955,074**	**766,767**	**188,307**	**172,484**	**142,843**	**29,641**
HINDUS ...	*6,686,630*	*3,424,126*	*3,262,504*	*782,881*	*649,091*	*133,790*	*129,680*	*113,698*	*15,982*
1 Adikarnataka ...	1,119,402	575,154	544,248	34,548	30,526	4,002	4,932	4,459	473
2 Agasa ...	120,412	61,514	58,898	6,125	5,709	416	361	351	10
3 Arya ...	402	237	165	172	121	51	82	66	16
4 Banajara ...	74,354	38,475	35,879	1,127	1,072	55	46	44	2
5 Banajiga ...	176,396	90,311	86,085	32,960	26,913	6,047	6,467	5,571	896
6 Beda ...	329,551	168,818	160,733	15,283	14,123	1,160	871	820	51
7 Brahmin ...	295,466	153,396	142,070	174,838	113,029	61,809	66,285	56,115	10,170
8 Darzi ...	29,339	14,789	14,550	8,752	6,924	1,828	1,152	1,070	82
9 Devanga ...	70,854	35,779	35,075	14,177	12,345	1,832	1,403	1,288	115
10 Gangakula ...	193,258	98,245	95,013	8,993	8,154	839	584	557	27
11 Ganiga ...	51,003	25,950	25,053	6,253	5,597	674	547	516	31
12 Hallikar ...	10,722	5,457	5,265	1,002	934	68	74	68	6
13 Idiga ...	91,417	48,606	42,811	6,281	5,826	455	294	278	16
14 Jogi ...	17,871	9,092	8,779	450	430	20	16	16	...
15 Koracha ...	9,402	4,888	4,514	268	258	10	18	17	1
16 Korama ...	20,018	10,275	9,743	1,085	1,010	75	142	130	12
17 Kshatriya ..	34,398	17,666	16,732	9,119	7,045	2,074	2,223	1,873	350
18 Kumbara ...	54,935	28,249	26,686	3,678	3,489	189	172	171	1
19 Kunchatiga ...	122,151	63,138	59,013	13,262	12,190	1,072	1,071	1,002	69
20 Kuruba ...	466,051	235,777	230,274	24,010	22,454	1,566	1,716	1,648	68
21 Lingayat ...	835,557	425,557	410,000	156,718	138,779	17,939	10,923	10,091	832
22 Mahratta ...	68,961	35,724	33,237	12,743	10,493	2,250	2,462	2,267	195
23 Meda ...	7,379	3,752	3,627	445	407	38	33	32	1
24 Mudali ...	46,720	24,783	21,937	17,356	12,475	4,881	5,957	4,910	1,047
25 Nagartha ...	5,521	2,823	2,698	2,019	1,632	387	216	208	8
26 Nayinda ...	54,216	28,330	25,886	5,887	5,359	528	315	289	26
27 Neygi ...	57,097	29,445	27,652	10,209	9,062	1,147	990	910	80
28 Rajaput ...	10,876	5,905	4,971	3,284	2,655	629	852	762	90
19 Satani ...	24,484	12,354	12,130	6,070	5,267	803	603	562	41
30 Thigala ...	101,706	52,101	49,605	5,388	4,933	455	431	408	23
31 Uppara ...	130,010	66,549	63,461	5,311	5,005	306	259	253	6
32 Vakkaliga ...	1,463,776	743,482	720,294	123,271	113,927	9,344	9,101	8,572	529
33 Vaisya ...	55,811	29,447	26,364	24,874	19,207	5,667	5,189	4,831	358
34 Viswakarma ...	158,317	81,884	76,433	30,636	27,315	3,321	1,567	1,490	77
35 Vodda ...	181,891	93,813	88,078	3,434	3,282	152	159	156	3
36 Yadava ...	183,120	93,827	89,293	8,345	7,537	808	842	787	55
37 Others ...	13,786	8,534	5,252	4,508	3,625	883	1,325	1,110	215
MUSLIMS ...	*485,230*	*258,166*	*227,064*	*114,099*	*80,865*	*33,234*	*14,453*	*12,535*	*1,918*
CHRISTIANS ...	*112,853*	*57,299*	*55,554*	*46,948*	*27,977*	*18,971*	*26,267*	*14,855*	*11,412*
1 Indian Christians ...	98,580	50,436	48,144	35,148	22,297	12,851	14,563	9,237	5,326
2 Anglo-Indians ...	8,929	4,176	4,753	6,990	3,251	3,739	6,947	3,228	3,719
3 Europeans and Allied Races ...	5,256	2,634	2,622	4,739	2,384	2,355	4,704	2,358	2,346
4 Others Christians ...	88	53	35	71	45	26	53	32	21
JAINS	*32,858*	*17,638*	*15,220*	*9,926*	*8,016*	*1,910*	*1,408*	*1,302*	*106*
1 Digambara ...	11,780	6,162	5,618	4,481	3,306	1,175	749	687	62
2 Swetambara ...	3,151	2,145	1,006	1,757	1,555	202	217	203	14
3 Sada ...	17,927	9,331	8,596	3,688	3,155	533	442	412	30
SIKHS ...	*269*	*187*	*82*	*171*	*151*	*20*	*87*	*84*	*3*
PARSEES ...	*401*	*197*	*204*	*353*	*181*	*172*	*322*	*170*	*152*
BUDDHISTS ...	*1,409*	*756*	*653*	*626*	*446*	*180*	*210*	*170*	*40*
JEWS ...	*64*	*29*	*35*	*50*	*22*	*28*	*48*	*21*	
TRIBES ...	*9,405*	*4,903*	*4,502*	*9*	*8*	*1*	...	...	...
OTHERS ...	*21*	*17*	*4*	*11*	*10*	*1*	*9*	*8*	*1*

TABLE 56—Progress of Literacy

(PARA 112)

Year	Population			Literate			Proportion of literates per 1000			Literate in English: Number literate			Literate in English: Proportion per 1000		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals
1901	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375	280,347	259,078	21,269	93	8	51	27,439	23,156	4,283	8	2	5
1911	5,806,193	2,934,621	2,871,572	364,998	328,816	36,182	112	13	63	40,641	34,469	6,172	12	2	7
1921	5,978,892	3,047,117	2,931,775	443,173	386,150	57,023	127	19	74	62,762	54,383	8,379	18	3	10
1931	6,557,302	3,353,963	3,203,339	594,526	505,219	89,307	151	28	91	92,046	78,494	13,552	23	4	14
1941	7,329,140	3,763,318	3,565,822	955,074	766,767	188,307	204	53	130	172,484	142,843	29,641	38	8	24
Increase per cent 1901 to 1941	32·3	34·5	30·0	253·3	196·0	785·4	...	...	...	528·6	516·9	592·1	...	...	...

TABLE 57—Expenditure on Education

(PARA 113)

Year	Provincial funds	Local funds	Municipal funds	School fees	Other sources	Total	Year	Provincial funds	Local funds	Municipal funds	School fees	Other sources	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881—82 ...	1,28,977	1,40,417	4,633	11,131	26,619	3,11,807	1911—12 ...	11,73,620	3,52,641	28,648	1,59,397	2,33,712	19,48,018
1882—83 ...	1,08,573	1,50,546	11,229	11,340	31,850	3,13,538	1912—13 ...	12,02,871	3,62,184	30,496	1,81,725	2,24,027	20,01,303
1883—84 ...	1,23,460	1,44,118	9,999	39,871	40,498	3,57,946	1913—14 ...	12,96,215	4,11,625	32,425	2,08,953	1,75,642	21,24,860
1884—85 ...	1,31,359	1,42,992	10,212	38,470	55,033	3,76,066	1914—15 ...	13,44,243	4,44,464	31,015	2,38,313	2,49,254	23,07,289
1885—86 ...	1,52,906	1,41,178	9,194	16,577	50,800	3,70,655	1915—16 ...	15,23,098	5,26,179	29,254	3,38,301	3,68,496	27,85,328
1886—87 ...	1,47,572	1,46,768	13,580	46,300	47,679	4,01,899	1916—17 ...	19,94,580	5,88,587	27,049	3,63,905	3,23,440	32,97,561
1887—88 ...	1,55,585	1,63,228	14,869	26,166	47,714	4,07,562	1917—18 ...	24,16,768	5,86,425	38,204	3,35,956	2,48,230	36,25,573
1888—89 ...	1,72,444	1,68,312	17,713	28,039	57,425	4,44,933	1918—19 ...	24,99,835	6,95,460	7,110	3,88,759	2,60,226	38,51,390
1889—90 ...	2,49,062	1,33,290	6,998	57,935	74,985	5,22,320	1919—20 ...	27,07,467	7,91,339	9,825	3,72,831	2,33,672	41,65,134
1890—91 ...	3,17,552	1,59,730	19,365	60,013	83,077	6,39,737	1920—21 ...	32,12,798	10,97,453	10,134	2,14,052	2,75,443	48,09,880
1891—92 ...	4,84,762	2,09,499	25,022	82,584	1,01,164	9,03,031	1921—22 ...	28,71,354	10,04,724	5,244	2,86,748	2,79,169	44,47,239
1892—93 ...	4,15,416	1,78,070	20,031	72,496	77,663	7,63,676	1922—23 ...	37,04,635	45,116	5,078	3,19,431	2,90,034	43,64,294
1893—94 ...	4,10,628	1,89,457	16,912	81,534	88,488	7,87,019	1923—24 ...	34,19,705	48,355	42,155	3,19,658	2,33,522	44,98,577
1894—95 ...	4,37,301	1,92,169	30,932	88,846	71,662	8,20,810	1924—25 ...	35,06,752	6,46,486	45,399	3,31,941	2,27,392	47,57,968
1895—96 ...	4,49,022	1,96,214	30,915	92,570	81,479	8,50,200	1925—26 ...	47,67,196	6,28,419	46,247	4,42,362	1,89,479	60,73,703
1896—97 ...	4,77,576	2,05,555	33,422	96,188	1,03,953	9,16,694	1926—27 ...	49,26,938	4,61,113	49,565	4,08,266	2,47,395	60,93,277
1897—98 ...	5,63,017	2,11,694	33,254	98,912	80,553	9,87,430	1927—28 ...	51,62,113	5,19,795	50,476	4,66,291	2,07,119	64,05,794
1898—99 ...	5,73,428	2,20,409	33,752	80,550	82,864	9,91,003	1928—29 ...	54,10,296	5,18,291	56,600	4,50,891	2,60,070	66,96,148
1899—1900 ...	6,15,705	2,26,296	33,560	84,381	82,140	10,42,082	1929—30 ...	56,37,533	6,25,491	68,027	2,82,246	1,96,995	68,10,292
1900—01 ...	6,28,283	2,57,649	33,101	90,776	88,361	10,98,170	1930—31 ...	56,10,962	5,89,999	1,41,159	4,76,600	89,728	69,08,448
1901—02 ...	6,73,693	2,36,129	33,516	91,132	86,806	11,48,276	1931—32 ...	53,12,771	5,79,554	69,682	6,68,927	2,70,916	69,01,850
1902—03 ...	6,91,391	2,54,925	33,372	92,300	1,11,326	10,83,314	1932—33 ...	52,45,302	4,96,480	78,545	6,58,034	2,39,590	67,17,951
1903—04 ...	7,07,996	2,50,019	33,794	107,179	1,19,113	12,18,101	1933—34 ...	55,13,745	5,40,416	72,461	5,97,919	1,99,998	69,24,539
1904—05 ...	7,02,718	2,65,890	30,793	129,662	1,55,421	12,84,484	1934—35 ...	50,21,215	5,45,794	97,842	5,35,463	1,80,317	63,80,131
1905—06 ...	7,44,802	2,67,969	30,792	146,868	1,84,560	13,74,931	1935—36 ...	51,10,571	5,25,815	98,129	5,27,268	1,60,682	64,22,465
1906—07 ...	8,12,876	2,68,882	27,207	152,938	1,82,408	14,44,311							
1907—08 ...	8,19,291	2,75,857	26,550	151,449	1,91,767	14,64,914	1936—37 ...	53,07,777	5,30,440	89,265	5,37,944	1,76,770	66,42,196
1908—09 ...	8,94,052	3,57,423	27,163	142,951	1,95,731	16,17,320	1937—38 ...	52,88,469	5,57,478	97,124	5,92,763	2,27,267	67,53,101
1909—10 ...	10,70,090	3,47,696	26,549	147,474	2,46,282	18,38,091	1938—39 ...	54,20,076	6,07,686	86,827	6,24,616	2,19,446	69,58,651
1910—11 ...	11,23,189	3,47,824	28,031	145,375	2,34,714	18,79,133	1939—40 ...	54,97,309	6,18,638	94,877	7,34,101	2,16,169	71,61,085

TABLE 58—Number of Public and Private Institutions in the State and the number of pupils from the year 1885-86 to 1939-40

(PARA 114)

Year	Number of Schools			Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total	In public Institutions	In private Institution	Total
1885—86	1,148	1,089	2,237	43,240	14,290	57,530
1886—87	1,268	1,134	2,402	48,859	14,459	63,318
1887—88	1,333	1,125	2,458	54,373	15,257	69,630
1888—89	1,460	1,205	2,665	59,840	16,278	76,118
1889—90	1,441	1,248	2,689	66,501	16,196	82,697
1890—91	1,596	1,814	3,410	72,970	23,457	96,427
1891—92	1,663	2,060	3,723	76,288	25,041	101,329
1892—93	1,698	2,112	3,810	76,963	26,586	103,549
1893—94	1,776	2,048	3,823	79,496	26,003	105,499
1894—95	1,797	2,100	3,897	83,398	27,622	111,020
1895—96	1,908	2,036	3,944	86,521	25,493	112,014
1896—97	2,021	1,939	3,960	90,324	24,290	114,614
1897—98	2,100	1,695	3,795	90,428	20,542	110,970
1898—99	2,064	1,717	3,781	82,645	20,536	103,181
1899—1900	2,187	1,697	3,884	92,144	20,662	112,806
1900—01	2,244	1,765	4,009	94,991	21,477	116,468
1901—02	2,231	1,700	3,931	91,236	20,442	111,678
1902—03	2,232	1,646	3,878	92,959	19,105	112,064
1903—04	2,232	1,576	3,798	87,794	18,482	106,276
1904—05	2,256	1,572	3,828	91,611	19,434	111,045
1905—06	2.271	1,822	4,093	100,655	22,402	123,057
1906—07	2,279	1,645	3,924	98,209	19,742	117,951
1907—08	2,366	1,780	4,146	101,614	21,492	123,106
1908—09	2,367	1,943	4,310	113,251	25,757	139,008
1909—10	2,416	1,876	4,292	113,785	23,944	137,729
1910—11	2,460	1,807	4,268	115,249	22,904	138,153
1911—12	2,567	1,911	4,478	123,491	25,723	149,214
1912—13	2,725	1,843	4,568	131,539	24,901	156,440
1913—14	3,001	2,133	5,134	158,334	29,396	187,730
1914—15	4,278	1,859	6,137	191,172	26,825	217,997
1915—16	5,436	1,822	7,258	214,397	24,715	239,112
1916—17	7,426	1,822	9,248	301,332	24,715	326,047
1917—18	9,636	1,107	10,743	339,483	14,989	354,472
1918—19	10,500	987	11,487	322,742	13,365	336,107
1919—20	10,341	868	11,209	328,290	11,679	339,969
1920—21	9,698	782	10,480	313,753	10,802	324,555
1921—22	7,663	938	8,601	290,574	13,454	304,028
1922—23	7,839	953	8,792	272,650	15,144	297,794
1923—24	7,991	1,093	9,084	286,330	16,762	303,092
1924—25	6,871	1,131	8,002	290,177	16,018	306,195
1925—26	6,893	1,173	8,066	297,410	18,579	315,989
1926—27	7,090	1,122	8,212	301,506	18,011	319,517
1927—28	7,060	1,122	8,182	303,533	18,005	321,538
1928—29	7,114	1,122	8,236	300,862	18,005	318,867
1929—30	7,202	1,156	8,358	311,132	18,796	329,928
1930—31	7,091	1 224	8,315	304,562	18,484	323,046
1931—32	6,698	1,216	7,914	290,746	19,042	309,788
1932—33	6.746	991	7,736	227,099	14,272	311,371
1933—34	6,761	931	7,692	297,698	14,253	311,951
1934—35	6,752	963	7,715	303,274	13,116	317,390
1935—36	6,797	997	7,794	307,433	15,243	322,676
1936—37	6,893	838	7,731	326,811	12,885	339,696
1937—38	6,948	993	7,941	337,257	15,640	352,897
1938—39	6,988	1,339	8,327	344,133	16,455	360,588
1939—40	7,064	1,098	8,162	352,287	17,186	369,472

TABLE 59—Number of pupils in several Schools and Colleges by Community

(PARA 115)

	Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Lingayats		Vakkaligas		Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Other Hindus		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Population	153,396	142,070	722,605	682,462	425,557	410,000	743,482	720,294	258,166	227,034	50,436	48,144	17,638	15,220	2,548,125	2,437,972	3,763,318	3,565,822
Population of School-going age (5—15)	38,137	38,128	182,848	180,851	106,389	102,500	185,870	180,078	68,878	66,321	12,185	12,987	4,193	3,904	630,816	642,474	939,994	947,393
					Taken as 25 p. c. of the population													
	BOYS	*GIRLS*	*BOYS*	*GIRLS*	*BOYS*	*GIRLS*	*BOYS*	*GIRLS*	*BOYS*	*GIRLS*	*BOYS*	*GIRLS*	*BOYS*	*GIRLS*	*BOYS*	*GIRLS*	*BOYS*	*GIRLS*
Pupils in University Colleges	2,033	181	85	2	216	9	189	3	200	24	47	38	28	1	529	50	3,327	308
Percentage to total in University Colleges	*61·1*	*58·8*	*2·6*	*0·7*	*6·5*	*2·9*	*5·7*	*1·0*	*6·0*	*7·8*	*1·4*	*12·3*	*0·8*	*0·3*	*15·9*	*16·2*		
Oriental Colleges	529	12	...	...	22	0	2	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	569	12
Percentage	*93*	*100*	...	...	*3·9*	*0*	*0·3*	*0*	*1·4*	*0*	...	...	...	...	*1·4*	*0*		
High School	4,669	703	438	16	1,066	38	760	25	685	96	160	162	98	4	1,831	163	9,707	1,207
Percentage	*48·1*	*50·3*	*4·5*	*1·3*	*11·0*	*3·1*	*7·8*	*2·1*	*7·1*	*8·0*	*1·6*	*13·4*	*1·0*	*0·3*	*18·9*	*13·5*		
Special Schools	2,957	343	274	4	574	21	343	34	313	73	226	257	108	40	1,016	218	5,811	990
Percentage	*50·9*	*34·7*	*4·7*	*0·4*	*9·9*	*2·1*	*5·9*	*3·4*	*5·4*	*7·4*	*3·9*	*26*	*1·8*	*4·0*	*17·5*	*22·0*		
Middle Schools	11,776	4,159	2,065	240	7,105	549	6,361	320	3,784	802	794	656	379	77	12,186	1,428	44,450	8,231
Percentage	*26·5*	*56·5*	*4·6*	*2·9*	*16·0*	*6·7*	*14·3*	*3·9*	*8·5*	*9·7*	*1·8*	*8·0*	*0·9*	*0·9*	*27·4*	*17·4*		
Upper Primary	1,807	2,918	1,731	320	6,273	2,135	4,704	829	4,704	2,527	176	351	119	86	8,404	4,095	27,918	13,261
Percentage	*6·5*	*22*	*6·2*	*2·4*	*22·5*	*16·1*	*16·8*	*6·3*	*16·8*	*19*	*0·6*	*2·6*	*0·5*	*·6*	*30·1*	*30·8*		
Lower Primary	12,884	11,269	12,160	2,484	30,283	10,233	38,453	7,381	20,680	13,228	1,728	1,036	918	517	57,753	15,489	174,859	61,637
Percentage	*7·4*	*18·3*	*7·0*	*4·0*	*17·3*	*16·6*	*22*	*12*	*11·8*	*21·5*	*1·0*	*1·7*	*0·5*	*0·8*	*33*	*25·1*		
Total at School (including those above 15)	36,655	19,585	16,753	3,066	45,539	12,985	50,812	8,592	30,374	16,750	3,131	2,500	1,650	725	83,727	21,433	266,641	85,646
Percentage to School-going Population	*96·1*	*51·4*	*9·2*	*1·7*	*42·8*	*12·7*	*27·3*	*4·8*	*44·1*	*25·3*	*25·7*	*19·3*	*39·4*	*18·6*	*13·3*	*3·3*	*28·4*	*9·0*

TABLE 60—Number of passes in the University Examinations, by communities

(PARA 115)

Examination	Number passed								
	Brahmins	Depressed Classes	Lingayats	Vakkaligas	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Others	Total
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
Intermediate	436	13	37	40	47	11	6	87	677
B.A. (Old and New Rules)	68	2	12	7	14	4	3	22	132
B.Sc.	106	...	9	6	5	5	...	24	155
B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary	27	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	35
Do Final	22	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	30
M.A. Qualifying Test	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	45
Do Final	23	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	29
M.Sc. Qualifying Test	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
M.A.	14	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	17
M.Sc. Degree	11	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	17
B.T. Degree	18	...	1	...	...	12	...	7	38
First Examination in Engineering ...	43	...	9	2	5	...	2	15	76
Second Do do (New and Old) ...	55	...	3	4	2	3	...	18	85
B.E. Degree	34	...	3	...	1	3	...	7	48
Pre-Medical	12	...	2	1	2	...	...	8	25
First M.B B.S.	10	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	17
Second M.B.B.S. Examination Part I ...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	15
Do do Part II ...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12
Do do Part III ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	10
Final M.B.B.S. Examination	9	...	2	1	2	1	...	6	21
First L.M.P.	13	2	1	3	...	2	...	16	37
Second Do	13	1	5	2	2	...	1	6	30
Third Do	14	1	2	1	3	4	1	7	33
Final Do	28	2	2	1	3	2	...	11	49
First Examination in Engineering (New and Old)	42	4	5	9	1	4	...	26	91
Total ...	1,064	26	102	81	98	54	15	288	1,728

TABLE 61—Occupational Distribution of the Population

(PARA 137 AND 191)

Class, Sub-class, Order or Group	Independent workers following the M/L as principal		Independent workers following the M/L as subsidiary		Partly dependents		Total engaged in gainful occupations						Females per 1,000 Males	Total dependents on the M/L	
							Persons		Males		Females				
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage		Actual	Percentage
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
ALL CLASSES (Mysore State)	**1,796,404**	...	**266,125**	...	**568,907**	...	**2,631,436**	...	**2,243,335**	...	**388,101**	...	**173**	**5,532,736**	...
Class A ... **PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS** ...	**1,279,843**	**70·2**	**120,654**	**45·3**	**450,157**	**79·1**	**1,850,654**	**70·4**	**1,586,401**	**70·7**	**264,253**	**68·1**	**167**	**4,243,094**	**76·7**
Sub-Class I ... **EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION**	**1,259,835**	**70·1**	**118,569**	**44·6**	**448,379**	**79·0**	**1,826,783**	**69·5**	**1,563,365**	**69·7**	**263,418**	**67·9**	**169**	**4,193,683**	**75·9**
Order (1) ... *PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE* ...	*1,258,994*	*70·1*	*117,577*	*44·2*	*448,055*	*78·7*	*1,824,626*	*69·3*	*1,561,598*	*69·6*	*263,028*	*67·8*	*169*	*4,191,589*	*75·7*
Group 1 ... Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	13,382	0·8	2,422	0·9	1,159	0·2	16,693	0·6	13,091	0·6	3,872	1·0	296	41,768	0·8
,, 6 ... Cultivating owners	872,924	48·6	20,048	7·5	321,035	56·5	1,214,007	46·2	1,090,586	48·6	123,421	31·8	113	3,382,240	61·1
,, 7 ... Tenant cultivators	64,544	3·6	10,801	3·8	13,060	2·3	88,405	3·4	76,098	3·4	12,307	3·2	162	155,846	2·8
,, 8 ... Agricultural labourers	158,401	8·8	29,614	11·1	64,468	11·3	252,483	9·6	157,029	7·0	95,454	24·6	608	233,550	4·2
,, 18 ... Market gardeners	58,535	3·3	8,507	3·2	17,506	3·1	84,548	3·2	78,398	3·5	6,150	1·6	78	160,755	2·9
Sub-order (d) ... *Stock-raising*	*9,032*	*0·5*	*25,137*	*9·4*	*10,031*	*1·8*	*44,200*	*1·7*	*40,331*	*1·8*	*3,869*	*1·0*	*96*	*11,160*	*0·2*
Sub-Class II ... **EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS**	**20,008**	**1·1**	**2,085**	**0·8**	**1,778**	**0·3**	**23,871**	**0·9**	**23,036**	**1·0**	**835**	**0·2**	**36**	**49,411**	**0·9**
Order (3) ... *METALS*	*18,382*	*1·0*	*360*	*0·1*	*1,139*	*0·2*	*19,881*	*0·8*	*19,437*	*0·9*	*444*	*0·1*	*23*	*44,945*	*0·8*
Group 32 ... Gold	18,084	1·0	350	0·1	1,128	0·2	19,562	0·7	19,128	0·9	434	0·1	23	47,710	0·8
Class B ... **PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES**	**278,535**	**15·5**	**91,320**	**34·3**	**73,345**	**12·9**	**443,200**	**16·8**	**389,505**	**17·4**	**53,695**	**13·8**	**137**	**745,035**	**13·4**
Sub-Class III ... INDUSTRY	**158,372**	**8·3**	**53,275**	**20·0**	**47,008**	**8·3**	**258,655**	**9·8**	**230,428**	**10·3**	**28,227**	**7·3**	**122**	**424,093**	**7·6**
Order (5) ... *TEXTILES*	*31,826*	*1·8*	*9,163*	*3·4*	*13,293*	*2·3*	*54,282*	*2·1*	*45,140*	*2·0*	*9,142*	*2·4*	*203*	*85,879*	*1·6*
Groups 46 & 47 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	21,568	1·2	3,995	1·5	7,942	1·4	33,505	1·3	28,320	1·3	5,185	1·3	183	59,076	1·1
,, 53, 54 & 55 Wool carding, spinning, weaving and woollen carpet weaving	3,914	0·2	3,470	1·3	2,368	0·4	9,752	0·4	8,069	0·4	1,683	0·4	209	11,204	0·2
,, 56 ... Silk spinning and weaving	4,025	0·2	921	0·3	1,333	0·2	6,279	0·2	5,616	0·3	663	0·2	118	10,357	0·2
Order (6) ... *HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM* ...	*6,442*	*0·4*	*3,538*	*1·3*	*1,450*	*0·3*	*11,430*	*0·4*	*10,817*	*0·5*	*613*	*0·2*	*57*	*19,888*	*0·4*
,, (7) ... *WOOD*	*16,118*	*0·9*	*7,353*	*2·8*	*5,042*	*0·9*	*28,513*	*1·1*	*24,878*	*1·1*	*3,635*	*1·0*	*146*	*40,289*	*0·7*
Group 68 ... Carpenters, turners and joiners	10,709	0·6	4,445	1·7	1,970	0·3	17,124	0·7	16,856	0·8	268	0·1	16	28,065	0·3
,, 71 ... Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials	4,373	0·2	2,617	1·0	2,951	0·5	9,941	0·4	6,596	0·3	3,345	0·9	507	10,541	0·2
Order (8) ... *METALS*	*11,245*	*0·6*	*2,879*	*1·1*	*2,209*	*0·4*	*16,333*	*0·6*	*16,063*	*0·7*	270	0·1	18	30,639	0·5
,, (9) ... *CERAMICS*	*7,600*	*0·4*	*3,702*	*1·4*	*2,984*	*0·5*	*14,286*	*0·5*	*12,253*	*0·5*	*2,033*	*0·5*	*166*	*20,725*	*0·3*
Group 79 ... Potters and makers of earthenware	5,890	0·3	3,479	1·3	2,628	0·5	11,997	0·5	10,146	0·5	1,851	0·5	182	17,807	0·3
,, 80 & 81 Bricks and tile makers	1,170	0·1	197	0·1	259	...	1,626	0·1	1,460	0·1	166	...	114	1,966	...
,, 88 ... Manufacture and refining of vegetable and hydrogenated oils	1,621	0·1	1,932	0·7	396	0·1	3,949	0·2	3,604	0·2	345	0·1	96	4,409	0·1

TABLE 61—*contd.*

Class, Sub-class, Order or Group	Independent workers following the M/L as principal		Independent workers following the M/L as subsidiary		Partly dependents		Number engaged in gainful occupations						Females per 1,000 Males	Total dependents	
							Persons		Males		Females				
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage		Actual	Percentage
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
Order (11) ... *FOOD INDUSTRIES*	*10,900*	*0·6*	*2,029*	*0·8*	*2,432*	*0·4*	*15,361*	*0·6*	*13,815*	*0·6*	*1,546*	*0·4*	*112*	*23,599*	*0·4*
Group 95 ... Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, millers of cereals and pulses	1,314	0·1	156	0·1	232	...	1,702	0·1	1,307	0·1	395	0·1	302	3,173	0·1
,, 99 & 100 Sugar manufacture and refining (and molasses)	1,481	0·1	312	0·1	178	...	1,971	0·1	1,928	0·1	43	...	22	2,214	...
,, 103 ... Toddy drawers	1,971	0·1	586	0·2	262	...	2,819	0·1	2,788	0·1	31	...	11	3,596	0·1
,, 105 ... Manufacturers of tobacco	3,992	0·2	773	0·3	1,398	0·2	6,163	0·2	5,243	0·2	920	0·2	175	8,221	0·1
Order (12) ... *INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET*	*27,190*	*1·5*	*10,940*	*4·1*	*8,726*	*1·5*	*46,856*	*1·8*	*42,335*	*1·9*	*4,521*	*1·2*	*107*	*78,537*	*1·4*
Group 108 ... Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners ...	10,306	0·6	1,611	0·6	3,488	0·6	15,405	0·6	14,432	0·6	973	0·3	67	29,580	0·5
,, 111 ... Washing and cleaning	10,570	0·6	6,401	2·4	3,726	0·7	20,697	0·8	17,401	0·8	3,296	0·8	189	30,305	0·5
,, 112 ... Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers ...	5,975	0·3	2,874	1·1	1,342	0·2	10,191	0·4	10,109	0·5	82	...	8	17,546	0·3
Order (14) ... *BUILDING INDUSTRIES*	*18,696*	*1·0*	*6,481*	*2·4*	*4,638*	*0·8*	*29,815*	*1·1*	*26,744*	*1·2*	*3,071*	*0·8*	*115*	*47,985*	*0·9*
Group 117 ... Excavators and well sinkers	2,792	0·2	1,202	0·5	1,342	0·2	5,336	0·2	4,134	0·2	1,202	0·3	315	6,839	0·1
,, 118 ... Stone cutters and dressers	4,912	0·3	3,289	1·2	1,363	0·2	9,564	0·4	8,985	0·4	579	0·1	64	13,106	0·2
,, 119 ... Bricklayers and masons	7,959	0·4	839	0·3	1,236	0·2	10,034	0·4	9,479	0·4	555	0·1	58	19,749	0·3
Order (17) ... *MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES*	*20,865*	*1·2*	*4,578*	*1·7*	*4,837*	*0·8*	*30,280*	*1·2*	*27,810*	*1·2*	*2,470*	*0·6*	*8*	*58,214*	*1·0*
Group 132 ... Workers in precious metals, makers of jewellery and ornaments, enamellers, guilders, etc. ...	13,310	0·7	4,240	1·6	3,252	0·6	20,802	0·8	20,310	0·9	492	0·1	24	40,486	0·7
,, 136 ... Scavenging	5,442	0·3	234	0·1	1,129	0·2	6,805	0·3	4,866	0·2	1,939	0·5	398	12,152	0·2
Sub-Class IV ... TRANSPORT	**20,728**	**1·2**	**4,668**	**1·8**	**3,332**	**0·6**	**28,728**	**1·1**	**26,437**	**1·1**	**2,291**	**0·6**	**86**	**53,921**	**0·9**
Order (20) ... *TRANSPORT BY ROAD*	*11,693*	*0·7*	*3,960*	*1·5*	*2,613*	*0·4*	*18,266*	*0·7*	*16,144*	*0·7*	*2,122*	*0·5*	*131*	*27,038*	*0·5*
Group 142 ... Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	4,410	0·2	2,045	0·8	1,599	0·3	8,054	0·3	6,098	0·3	1,956	0·5	320	6,986	0·1
Order (21) ... *TRANSPORT BY RAIL*	*6,907*	*0·4*	*350*	*0·1*	*517*	*0·1*	*7,774*	*0·3*	*7,667*	*0·3*	*107*	...	*14*	*20,271*	*0·4*
Group 149 ... Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	2,505	0·1	262	0·1	243	...	3,010	0·1	2,917	0·1	93	...	32	6,744	0.1
Sub-class V ... TRADE	**99,435**	**5·5**	**33,377**	**12·5**	**23,005**	**4·0**	**155,817**	**5·9**	**132,640**	**5·9**	**23,177**	**6·0**	**174**	**267,021**	**4·9**
Order (23) ... *BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE* ...	*3,699*	*0·2*	*3,323*	*1·2*	*437*	*0·1*	*7,459*	*0·3*	*6,867*	*0·3*	*592*	*0·2*	*86*	*9,798*	*0·2*
Group 153 ... Individual money lenders	1,552	0·1	3,159	1·2	230	...	4,941	0·2	4,371	0·2	570	0·1	130	3,674	0·1
Order (25) ... *TRADE IN TEXTILES*	*3,959*	*0·2*	*763*	*0·3*	*737*	*0·1*	*5,459*	*0·2*	*5,214*	*0·2*	*245*	*0·1*	*47*	*14,025*	*0·2*
,, (31) ... *HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS* ...	*11,955*	*0·7*	*906*	*0·3*	*1,547*	*0·3*	*14,408*	*0·5*	*12,703*	*0·6*	*1,705*	*0·4*	*134*	*19,638*	*0·4*
,, (32) ... *OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS* ...	*20,902*	*1·2*	*5,700*	*2·1*	*5,576*	*0·9*	*32,178*	*1·2*	*24,582*	*1·1*	*7,596*	*1·9*	*309*	*50,846*	*0·9*
Group 169 ... Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry ...	4,759	0·3	1,949	0·7	1,719	0·3	8,427	0·3	5,146	0·2	3,281	0·8	637	10,961	0·2

TABLE 61—*concld.*

Class, Sub-class, Order or Group	Independent workers following the M/L as principal		Independent workers following the M/L as subsidiary		Partly dependents		Number engaged in gainful occupations						Females per 1,000 males	Total dependents	
							Persons		Males		Females				
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage		Actual	Percentage
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*
Group 171 ... Dealers in fodder for animals	916	0·1	154	0·1	509	0·1	1,579	0·1	960	...	619	0·1	644	1,319	...
,, 172 ... Dealers in fruits and vegetables	3,317	0·2	585	0·2	820	0·1	4,722	0·2	3,272	0·1	1,450	0·4	443	7,867	0·1
Order (36) ... *TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT* ...	*2,797*	*0·2*	*2,941*	*1·1*	*767*	*0·1*	*6,505*	*0·2*	*6,420*	*0·3*	*85*	...	*13*	*7,825*	*0·1*
,, (37) ... *TRADE IN FUEL*	*2,145*	*0·1*	*1,221*	*0·5*	*937*	*0·2*	*4,303*	*0·2*	*3,226*	*0·1*	*1,077*	*0·3*	*333*	*5,607*	*0·1*
,, (38) ... *TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES* ...	*4,655*	*0·3*	*1,254*	*0·5*	*1,427*	*0·3*	*7,336*	*0·3*	*6,048*	*0·3*	*1,288*	*0·3*	*213*	*12,404*	*0·2*
Group 186 ... Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, etc., ...	3,246	0·2	1,053	*0·4*	*1,126*	*0·2*	*5,425*	*0·2*	*4,190*	*0·2*	*1,235*	*0·3*	*294*	*8,061*	*0·1*
Order (39) ... *TRADE OF OTHER SORTS*	*38,392*	*2·1*	*13,990*	*5·3*	*9,103*	*1·6*	*61,485*	*2·3*	*52,234*	*2·3*	*9,251*	*2·4*	*177*	*113,564*	*2·1*
Group (190) ... General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	36,794	*2·0*	*13,528*	*5·1*	*8,725*	*1·5*	*59,047*	*2·2*	*50,247*	*2·3*	*8,800*	*2·3*	*175*	*108,259*	*1·9*
Class C ... **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS**	**95,715**	**5·3**	**33,477**	**12·6**	**8,167**	**1·4**	**137,359**	**5·2**	**130,197**	**5·8**	**7,162**	**1·8**	**55**	**259,767**	**4·7**
Sub-class VI ... PUBLIC FORCE	**20,144**	**1·1**	**2,180**	**0·8**	**757**	**0·1**	**23,081**	**0·9**	**22,787**	**1·1**	**294**	**0·1**	**13**	**38,903**	**0·7**
Order (40) ... *ARMY*	*11,499*	*0·6*	*17*	...	*223*	...	*11,739*	*0·4*	*11,734*	*0·5*	*5*	...	...	*13,962*	*0·3*
,, (43) ... *POLICE*	*8,636*	*0.5*	*2,163*	*0·8*	*533*	*0·1*	*11,332*	*0·4*	*11,043*	*0·5*	*289*	*0·1*	*26*	*24,905*	*0·4*
Group 197 ... Police	7,072	0·4	142	0·1	220	...	7,434	0·3	7,432	0·3	2	...	...	20,495	0·4
,, 198 ... Village watchmen	1,564	0·1	2,021	0·8	313	0·1	3,898	0·1	3,611	0·2	287	0·1	79	4,413	0·1
Sub-class VII Order (44) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	**34,296**	**1·9**	**21,393**	**8·0**	**3,150**	**0·5**	**58,839**	**2·2**	**57,058**	**2·5**	**1,781**	**0·4**	**31**	**107,141**	**1·9**
Group 200 ... Servants of Indian States	18,478	1·0	635	0·2	1,025	0·2	20,138	0·8	19,732	0·9	406	0·1	21	58,789	1·1
,, 202 ... Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	4,373	0·2	176	0·1	389	0·1	4,938	0·2	4,785	0·2	153	...	32	12,010	0·2
,, 205 ... Village officials and servants other than watchmen	10,869	0·6	20,574	7·7	1,680	0·3	33,123	1·3	31,906	1·4	1,217	0·3	38	34,929	0·6
Sub-class VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	**41,275**	**2·3**	**9,904**	**3·7**	**4,260**	**0·7**	**55,439**	**2·1**	**50,352**	**2·3**	**5,087**	**1·3**	**101**	**113,723**	**2·1**
Order (45) ... *RELIGION*	*9,013*	*0·5*	*5,606*	*2·1*	*1,232*	*0·2*	*15,851*	*0·6*	*15,123*	*0·8*	*728*	*0·2*	*48*	*25,936*	*0·5*
,, (46) ... *LAW*	*1,441*	*0·1*	*106*	...	*75*	...	*1,622*	*0·1*	*1,613*	*0·1*	*9*	...	*6*	*6,530*	*0·1*
,, (47) ... *MEDICINE*	*6,233*	*0·3*	*903*	*0·3*	*429*	*0·1*	*7,565*	*0·3*	*5,878*	*0·3*	*1,687*	*0·4*	*287*	*15,571*	*0·2*
,, (48) ... *INSTRUCTION*	*18,116*	*1·0*	*925*	*0·3*	*1,317*	*0·2*	*20,358*	*0·8*	*18,072*	*0·9*	*2,286*	*0·6*	*126*	*48,842*	*0·9*
,, (49) ... *LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES (Other than 44)*	*6,472*	*0·4*	*2,364*	*0·9*	*1,207*	*0·2*	*10,043*	*0·4*	*9,666*	*0·4*	*377*	*0·1*	*39*	*16,844*	*0·3*
Class D ... **MISCELLANEOUS**	**142,311**	**8·0**	**20,674**	**7·8**	**37,238**	**6·6**	**200,223**	**7·6**	**137,232**	**6·1**	**62,991**	**16·2**	**459**	**284,840**	**5·2**
Sub-class IX Order (50) PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME ...	**12,002**	**0·7**	**1,576**	**0·6**	**620**	**0·1**	**14,198**	**0·5**	**11,636**	**0·5**	**2,562**	**0·6**	**220**	**34,248**	**0·6**
Sub-class X Order (51) DOMESTIC SERVICE	**20,247**	**1·2**	**730**	**0·3**	**5,988**	**1·1**	**26,965**	**1·0**	**16,810**	**0·8**	**10,155**	**3·0**	**604**	**28,858**	**0·5**
Sub-class XI Order (52) INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	**96,993**	**5·4**	**16,675**	**6·3**	**28,735**	**5·0**	**142,403**	**5·5**	**97,840**	**4·4**	**44,563**	**13·2**	**455**	**204,303**	**3·7**
Group 232 ... Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	83,184	4·6	15,527	5·8	27,035	4·8	125,746	4·8	81,602	3·6	44,144	13·2	541	164,764	3·0
Sub-class XII... UNPRODUCTIVE	**13,069**	**0·7**	**1,693**	**0·6**	**1,895**	**0·3**	**16,657**	**0·6**	**10,946**	**0·5**	**5,711**	**1·7**	**522**	**17,431**	**0·3**
(Order 54) ... *BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS*	*11,197*	*0·6*	*1,519*	*0·6*	*1,669*	*0·8*	*14,385*	*0·5*	*10,049*	*0·5*	*4,336*	*1·3*	*432*	*14,626*	*0·2*

	Means of livelihood	1931	1941	Difference 1931-41
	ALL CLASSES (Mysore State)	**2,593,121**	**2,631,436**	**+37,315**
Class A	... **PRODUCTIN OF RAW MATERIALS**	**1,800,058**	**1,850,654**	**+49,596**
Sub-class I	... EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	**1,787,798**	**1,826,783**	**+37,985**
Order (1)	... *PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE* ...	*1,785,712*	*1,824,626*	*+37,914*
Group 1	... Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	49,526	16,693	—32,833
,, 6	... Cultivating owners	1,174,378	1,214,007	+39,629
,, 7	... Tenant cultivators	151,224	88,405	—62,819
,, 8	... Agricultural labourers	289,888	252,483	—37,405
,, 18	... Market gardeners	19,862	84,548	+64,686
Sub-order (d)	... *Stock-raising*	46,488	44,200	— 2,288
Sub-class II	... EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS ...	**12,260**	**23,871**	**+11,611**
Order (3)	... *METALS*	*11,576*	*19,881*	*+ 8,305*
Group 32	... Gold	11,032	19,562	+ 8,530
Class B	... **PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES** ...	**458,102**	**443,200**	**—14,902**
Sub-class III	... INDUSTRY	**259,962**	**258,655**	**— 1,307**
Order (5)	... *TEXTILES*	*58,035*	*54,282*	*— 3,753*
Groups 46 & 47	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	*34,687*	*33,505*	— 1,182
,, 53, 54 & 55	Wool carding, spinning, weaving and woollen carpet weaving	13,603	9,752	— 3,851
,, 56	... Silk spinning and weaving	6,286	6,279	— 7
Order (6)	... *HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM ANIMAL KINGDOM*	*4,680*	*11,430*	*+ 6,750*
,, (7)	... *WOOD*	*28,260*	*28,513*	*+ 253*
Group 68	... Carpenters, turners and joiners ...	14,999	17,224	+ 2,125
,, 71	... Basket makers and other industries of woody materials	11,506	9,941	— 1,565
Order (8)	... *METALS*	*11,314*	*16,333*	*+ 5,019*
,, (9)	... *CERAMICS*	*16,128*	*14,286*	*— 1,842*
Group 79	... Potters and makers of earthenware ...	15,708	11,997	— 3,711
,, 80 & 81	Bricks and tile makers	411	1,626	+ 1,215
,, 88	... Manufacture and refining of vegetable and hydrogenated oils	4,383	3,949	— 431
Order (11)	... *FOOD INDUSTRIES*	*11,495*	*15,361*	*+ 3,866*
Group 95	... Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, millers of cereals and pulses ...	1,815	1,702	— 113
,, 99 & 100	Sugar manufacture and refining (and molasses)	314	1,971	+ 1,657
,, 103	... Toddy drawers	3,457	2,819	— 638
,, 105	... Manufacturers of tobacco	3,242	6,163	+ 2,921
Order (12)	... *INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET*	*51,371*	*46,856*	*— 4,515*
Group 108	... Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	11,565	15,405	+ 3,840
,, 111	... Washing and cleaning	22,727	20,697	— 2,030
,, 112	... Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ...	10,734	10,191	— 543
Order (14)	... *BUILDING INDUSTRIES*	*42,865*	*54,749*	*+ 11,884*
Group 117	... Excavators and well sinkers			
,, 118	... Stone cutters and dressers			
,, 119	... Bricklayers and masons			
Order (17)	... *MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES*	*28,717*	*30,280*	*+ 1,563*
Group 132	... Workers in precious metals, makers of jewellery and ornaments, enamellers, guilders, etc.	21,382	20,802	— 580
,, 136	... Scavenging	5,344	6,805	+ 1,461
Sub-class IV	... TRANSPORT	**38,654**	**28,728**	**— 9,926**
Order (20)	... *TRANSPORT BY ROAD*	*28,178*	*18,266*	*— 9,912*
Group 142	... Labourers employed on roads and bridges...	496	8,054	+ 7,558
Order (21)	... *TRANSPORT BY RAIL*	*7,262*	*7,774*	*+ 512*
Group 149	... Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters	2,049	3,010	+ 961
Sub-class V	... TRADE	**159,486**	**155,817**	**— 3,669**
Order (23)	... *BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE*	*10,408*	*7,459*	*— 2,949*
Group 153	... Individual money lenders	...	4,941	+ 4,941
Order (25)	... *TRADE IN TEXTILES*	*9,781*	*5,459*	*— 4,322*
,, (31)	... *HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS*	*8,910*	*14,408*	*+ 5,498*
,, (32)	... *OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS* ...	*51,642*	*32,178*	*— 19,464*
Group 169	... Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	12,301	8,427	— 3,874
,, 171	... Dealers in fodder for animals	1,700	1,579	— 121
,, 172	... Dealers in fruits and vegetables ...	...	4,722	+ 4,722
Order (36)	... *TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT*	*2,511*	*6,505*	*+ 3,994*
,, (37)	... *TRADE IN FUEL*	*8,000*	*4,303*	*— 3,697*
,, (38)	... *TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES*	*5,845*	*7,336*	*+ 1,491*
Group 186	... Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, etc.	4,748	5,425	+ 677
Order (39)	... *TRADE OF OTHER SORTS* ...	*53,607*	*61,485*	*+ 7,878*
Group 190	... General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	30,421	59,047	+29,626
Class C	... **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS**	**118,871**	**137,359**	**+18,488**
Sub-class VI	... PUBLIC FORCE	**21,202**	**23,081**	**+ 1,879**
Order (40)	... *ARMY*	*6,957*	*11,739*	*+ 4,782*
,, (43)	... *POLICE*	*14,244*	*11,332*	*— 2,912*
Group 197	... Police	6,945	7,434	+ 489
,, 198	... Village Watchmen	7,299	3,898	— 3,401
Sub-class VII Order (44)	... *PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION* ...	*51,732*	*58,839*	*+ 7,107*
Group 200	... Servants of Indian States	20,791	20,138	— 653
,, 202	... Municipal and other local (not village) service	2,171	4,938	+ 2,767
,, 203	... Village officials and servants other than Watchmen	28,477	33,123	+ 4,646
Sub-class VIII	... PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	**45,937**	**55,439**	**+ 9,502**
Order (45)	... *RELIGION*	*14,844*	*15,851*	*+ 1,007*
,, (46)	... *LAW*	*1,242*	*1,622*	*+ 380*
,, (47)	... *MEDICINE*	*5,754*	*7,565*	*+ 1,811*
,, (48)	... *INSTRUCTION*	*16,695*	*20,358*	*+ 3,663*
,, (49)	... *LETTERS ARTS AND SCIENCES (Other than 44)* ...	*7,402*	*10,043*	*+ 2,641*
Class D	... **MISCELLANEOUS**	**216,090**	**200,223**	**—15,867**
Sub-class IX Order (50)	... *PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME*	*7,955*	*14,198*	*+ 6,243*
Sub-class X Order (51)	... *DOMESTIC SERVICE*	*41,531*	*26,965*	*—14,566*
Sub-class XI Order (52)	... *INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS*	*147,157*	*142,403*	*— 4,754*
Group 232	... Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	134,652	125,746	— 8,906
Sub-class XII	... UNPRODUCTIVE	**19,447**	**16,657**	**— 2,790**
Order (54)	... *BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS* ...	*17,372*	*14,385*	*— 2,987*

TABLE 63—Statement showing the area occupied, area cropped and not cropped from 1881 to 1938-39

(PARA 140)

Year	Occupied	Cropped	Not Cropped	Year	Occupied	Cropped	Not Cropped
1881—82	4,544,000	4,354,006	189,994	1911—12	7,545,521	6,047,455	1,498,066
1882—83	4,899,840	4,515,299	384,541	1912—13	7,591,650	6,319,019	1,272,631
1883—84	4,954,240	4,659,071	295,169	1913—14	7,687,490	6,056,466	1,631,024
1884—85	5,130,240	4,474,057	656,183	1914—15	7,671,449	6,244,302	1,427,147
1885—86	5,765,760	4,882,140	883,620	1915—16	7,735,104	6,368,367	1,366,737
1886—87	5,576,320	Information not available		1916—17	7,773,634	6,522,670	1,250,964
1887—88	5,660,160			1917—18	7,802,121	6,459,143	1,342,978
1888—89	5,680,960			1918—19	7,839,810	5,909,413	1,930,397
1889—90	5,940,480			1919—20	7,861,120	6,198,407	1,662,713
1890—91	6,042,880	5,374,010	668,870	1920—21	7,858,729	5,952,098	1,906,631
1891—92	6,272,148	4,930,262	1,341,886	1921—22	7,844,021	6,054,610	1,789,411
1892—93	6,363,932	5,502,750	861,182	1922—23	7,910,305	6,123,998	1,786,307
1893—94	6,650,815	5,806,293	844,522	1923—24	7,953,888	5,909,243	2,044,645
1894—95	6,790,799	5,894,566	896,233	1924—25	8,009,794	6,268,131	1,741,663
1895—96	6,877,227	5,979,401	897,826	1925—26	8,010,623	6,385,398	1,625,225
1896—97	6,911,712	5,859,575	1,052,137	1926—27	8,025,146	6,464,568	1,560,578
1897—98	6,892,826	5,824,021	1,068,805	1927—28	8,073,495	6,493,446	1,580,049
1898—99	6,953,987	5,902,887	1,051,100	1928—29	8,144,667	6,587,700	1,556,967
1899—1900	6,972,071	5,714,099	1,257,972	1929—30	8,148,898	6,635,197	1,513,701
1900—01	7,048,491	5,882,329	1,166,162	1930—31	8,101,088	6,646,289	1,454,799
1901—02	7,179,548	6,025,801	1,153,747				
1902—03	7,239,774	6,122,505	1,117,269	1931—32	8,357,350	6,568,281	1,789,069
1903—04	7,316,186	6,201,538	1,114,648	1932—33	7,978,351	6,629,449	1,348,902
1904—05	7,263,568	5,926,695	1,336,873	1933—34	7,931,629	6,564,472	1,367,157
1905—06	7,257,493	5,779,850	1,477,643	1934—35	7,942,672	6,064,856	1,877,816
				1935—36	7,864,134	6,313,561	1,550,573
1906—07	7,271,169	6,030,486	1,240,683				
1907—08	7,332,939	6,011,671	1,321,268				
1908—09	7,379,703	5,762,602	1,617,101	1936—37	7,865,466	6,320,226	1,545,240
1909—10	7,444,176	6,092,152	1,352,024	1937—38	7,787,657	6,243,178	1,544,479
1910—11	7,500,638	6,188,133	1,312,505	1938—39	7,818,935	6,306,378	1,512,557

TABLE 64—Area under food crops

(PARA 141)

Year	Acres	Year	Acres	Year	Acres	Year	Acres
1881—82 ...	38,45,378	1896—97 ...	51,11,266	1910—11 ...	54,24,506	1925—26 ...	55,80,129
1882—83 ...	39,42,061	1897—98 ...	50,84,699	1911—12 ...	52,20,401	1926—27 ...	54,16,371
1883—84 ...	40,62,943	1898—99 ...	52,02,651	1912—13 ...	53,95,978	1927—28 ...	52,97,078
1884—85 ...	39,47,278	1899—00 ...	52,13,518	1913—14 ...	52,01,102	1928—29 ...	53,21,103
1885—86 ...	42,91,572	1900—01 ...	51,79,425	1914—15 ...	53,00,231	1929—30 ...	53,66,794
1886—87 ...	41,42,595	1901—02 ...	52,72,035	1915—16 ...	54,40,282	1930—31 ...	54,29,654
1887—88 ...	44,33,171	1902—03 ...	53,42,779	1916—17 ...	55,82,957	1931—32 ...	53,67,556
1888—89 ...	42,24,749	1903—04 ...	54,33,509	1917—18 ...	55,28,373	1932—33 ...	48,05,486
1889—90 ...	44,87,814	1904—05 ...	51,72,829	1918—19 ...	50,87,401	1933—34 ...	54,68,967
1890—91 ...	44,96,136	1905—06 ...	49,85,088	1919—20 ...	54,51,008	1934—35 ...	50,68,730
1891—92 ...	43,70,041			1920—21 ...	51,58,552		
1892—93 ...	46,86,351	1906—07 ...	52,55,076	1921—22 ...	52,16,888	1935—36 ...	53,01,335
1893—94 ...	51,63,594	1907—08 ...	52,26,950	1922—23 ...	52,87,459	1936—37 ...	52,78,006
1894—95 ...	52,67,343	1908—09 ...	50,26,338	1923—24 ...	49,49,536	1937—38 ...	51,32,185
1895—96 ...	52,36,033	1909—10 ...	53,57,579	1924—25 ...	52,35,795	1938—39 ...	52,35,034

TABLE 65—Area under principal food and non-food crops in the State from 1910-11 to 1937-38

(PARA 144)

Year	Cropped area			Food crops				
	Food crops	Non-food crops	Total	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Horsegram	Others
1910—11	54,24,506	7,63,607	61,88,113	7,92,279	22,89,376	6,19,005	7,71,934	9,51,912
1920—21	51,58,552	7,93,546	59,52,098	6,76,685	21,64,740	6,20,369	7,71,271	9,25,487
1930—31	54,29,651	12,16,635	66,46,289	7,42,761	22,78,682	7,03,078	7,60,028	9,45,105
1937—38	51,32,185	11,10,993	62,43,178	7,07,670	21,58,969	6,67,440	7,81,651	8,16,455

TABLE 66—Names of Tanks, costing about or over a lakh of rupees each, and irrigating about 1,000 or more acres, in the several Districts of the State

(PARA 146)

District	Taluk	Name of Tank	Year of completion	Cost (in lakhs)	Area irrigated (in acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
BANGALORE	Hoskote	1 Hoskote Tank (Improved)	...	1·11	...
	Kankanhalli	2 Maralwadi	1940	7·41	2,000
		3 Alahalli Tank	1941	3·28	1,000
	Closepet	4 Byramangala Tank	(In progress)	9·04	4,000
	Channapatna	5 Kanva Project	Do	15·73	5,000
			Total ...	**36·57**	**12,100 plus**
MYSORE	Nagamangala	6 Kotebetta	...	0·83	...
	Malvalli	7 Sulekere (Improved)	...	1·89	...
	Hunsur	8 Hyrige	1940	4·45	450
	Chamarajnagar	9 Kerehalli (Improved)	...	0·92	500
			Total ...	**8·09**	**950 plus**
MANDYA	...	10 Hiduva Tank	...	1·06	...
TUMKUR	Chiknayakanhalli	11 Boranakanive Tank	1899	2·81	8,000
		12 Bavanhalli Durgadakere	1928	1·56	460
		13 Dalavai New Tank	1940	2·06	750
	Koratagere	14 Mavathur Tank	1900	3·63	2,700
		15 Thumbadi Tank	1939	3·71	940
	Kunigal	16 Chandanhalli Anicut	1936	1·14	560
		17 Nidasale	1936	3·23	1,000
		18 Marconahalli	1941	29·07	10,000
	Pavagada	19 Kyathaganahalli	...	0·97	...
		20 Honnamachanahalli	(In progress)	1·72	...
			Total ...	**49·90**	**24,410 plus**
KADUR	Kadur	21 Kuksandra	...	1·62	...
SHIMOGA	Honnali	22 Sowlanga	1939	1·72	1,590
	Shikarpur	23 Anjanapur Reservoir	1941	17·85	10,000
			Total ...	**19·57**	**11,590**
CHITALDRUG	Chitaldrug	24 Katharal	1898	0·91	430
	Challakere	25 Kodihalli	1895	1·34	710
		26 Rekalagere	...	1·39	...
		27 Ranikere	1907	2·69	1,545
		28 Kallahalli	1908	0·92	350
		29 Parasurampur	(In progress)	3·08	974
		30 Pokurthi	Do	1·82	506
	Hiriyur	31 Vanivilas Sagara	...	44·67	11,000
			Total ...	**56·82**	**15,515 plus**
KOLAR	Bowringpet	32 Ramasagara	...	2·49	1,047
		33 Kamasamudra	1936	2·57	510
		34 Markandeya	(In progress)	4·34	636
	Gudibanda	35 Byrasagara	...	...	...
	Goribidnur	36 Vatadahosahalli	...	...	...
		37 Thippaganahalli	(In progress)	3·93	600
	Chikballapur	38 Srinivasa Sagara	...	1·71	...
	Sidlaghatta	39 Venkatesha Sagara	...	0·88	...
		40 Ramasamudra	...	1·41	...
	Kolar	41 Muduvadi	...	1·68	...
			Total ...	**19·01 plus**	**2,793 plus**
			Grand Total ...	**191·58 plus 1·06**	**67,358 plus**
				192·64 plus	

TABLE 67—List of Channels drawn from Rivers—Mysore State

(PARA 146)

	Name of Channel	Cost (in Lakhs)	Length (in Miles)	Area irrigated (in Acres)
	I CAUVERY RIVER			
(i)	Above the Krishnarajasagara Dam—			
1	Kattepur	...	36	3,848
2	Ramanathpur	...	23	2,134
3	Ramasamudram	...	46	6,072
4	Mirle	...	38	3,861
5	Chamaraja Right Bank	... 14·30	78	10,471
6	Do Left Bank		53	9,036
		Total	**274**	**35,422**
(ii)	From the Krishnarajasagara Dam—			
	Krishnarajasagara Dam ...	250·00	...	...
7	Irwin Canal and its distributories (I Section)	104·00	90	7,872
8	Maddur Branch	16·64	34—3	23,534
9	Keragodu Branch	3·67	20—7	11,089
10	Cauvery Branch (Section I) ...	18·04	23—2	13,044
11	Do (Section II) ...	17·08	11—4	
12	Lokasara	1·40	4—6	414
13	Hebbakavadi	8·50	17—2	2,931
14	Nidaghatta	3·00	9—4	429
15	Thuraganur	5·59	15—0	10,000
16	Shimsha (Kowdley Sub-Branch) ...	12·10	25—5 5—2	723
17	Right Bank Low Level Ch. ...	3·91	19—2	3,300
18	Left Bank Level Ch. ...		13—0	1,400
		Total	**289—5**	**135,926**
(iii)	Old Channels (with their extensions) below the Dam—			
19	Chikkadevaraja Sagara ...	...	81—0	20,778
20	Ramasvami	...	44	10,104
21	Madhava Mantri	...	29	3,949
22	Devarai	...	26	2,384
23	Bangaradoddi	...	5—2	832
24	Virijanadi	...	41—6	9,035
25	Rajaparameswari	...	23—4	4,337
		Total	**250—4**	**51,419**
	II HEMAVATHI RIVER			
26	Sri Ramadevaru—North	... 5·40	80—4	8,176
27	Do South		21—2	1,509
28	Mandagere	...	52—2	9,322
29	Hemagiri	...	24—6	2,408
		Total	**178—6**	**21,408**
	III KAPINI RIVER			
30	Hulhalli	7·27	46—6	6,700
31	Rampur	28·60	34—2	6,775
		Total 35·87	**81—0**	**13,475**

* These are areas estimated but do not represent the area actually irrigated.

TABLE 67—*concld.*

	Name of Channel	Cost (in lakhs)	Length (in miles)	Area irrigated (in acres)
	IV LAKSHMANATHIRTHA RIVER			
32	Hanagodu series ...	... ...	70—4	4,650
33	Siriyur ...	... ...	11	476
34	Kattemalalvadi ...	... ...	11	600
35	Hussanipur ...	... ...	11	534
		Total	**103—4**	**6,260**
	V SHIMSHA RIVER			
36	Keelaghatta Ane (Left Bank)	... ...	**18**	**1,680**
	VI YEGACHI RIVER			
37	Halavagal ...	... ...	6	302
38	Changravalli ...	... ...	13	1,228
39	Chakrathirtha ...	... ...	2	166
40	Arehalla ...	... ...	2	157
41	Kithur ...	... ...	9	360
42	Old Kudlur ...	... ...	3	349
43	New Kudlur ...	... ...	17—4	611
44	Mudaghatta ...	... ...	8	493
45	Shankathirtha ...	... ...	9	638
46	Bommadihalli ...	... ...	5	340
		Total	**74—4**	**4,644**
	VII NUGU RIVER			
47	Halasur Anicut (Right Bank)	... **5·07**	**...**	**8,000**
	VIII BHRUGU RIVER			
48	Bhrugu Anicut ...	... 5·07	...	2,950
49	Akkihebbal Channel	... ...	7	380
	IX FROM OTHER STREAMS			
1	*Tumkur District*—			
	Total channels ...	... ...	30	2,623
2	*Shimoga District*—			
	Bhadra Right Bank ...	... 11·95	61	7,216
	Salur Ane and Channels	... ...	...	1,165
			Total	**8,381**
3	*Kadur District*—			
	Total channels ...	... ...	130—4	12,179
4	*Chitaldrug District*—			
	Vanivilasa Sagara ...	... 44·67	64—2	11,000
5	*Hassan District*—			
	Kudlur Anicut ...	... 1·42	...	2,087
6	*Mysore District*—(Other than from the Cauvery and its tributories)			
	Doddupla Ane and Ch. } Nagamangala Taluk	...	4—2	128
	Nelligere Ane and Ch. }	...	2	109
		Total	**6—2**	**237**

TABLE 68—Irrigated Area

(PARA 148)

Details	1911	1921	1931	1941
Occupied	75,00,639	78,58,729	81,01,088	77,79,131
Cultivated	61,88,113	59,52,098	66,46,289	64,10,293
Irrigated	*9,51,044*	*8,89,558*	*11,31,942*	*11,00,045*
Tanks	5,62,261	5,13,832	5,77,364	5,57,503
Channels	1,17,981	1,19,224	1,65,307	2,53,440
Other sources	2,70,802	2,56,502	3,89,271	2,89,102

TABLE 69—Cropped area and the area under food crops in Malnad Taluks from 1920-21 to 1938-39

(PARA 155)

Taluk	Year	Cropped area			Food crops			
		Food crops	Non-food crops	Total	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
MALNAD ...	1920–21	194,573	92,973	287,546	184,934	4,286	...	5,353
	1930–31	180,757	108,802	289,559	177,298	2,911	...	548
	1938–39	176,241	104,162	280,403	172,409	2,434	...	1,398
Manjarabad ...	1920–21	34,605	27,393	61,998	32,700	1,800	...	105
	1930–31	34,482	32,444	66,926	32,987	1,495	...	...
	1938–39	34,332	33,973	68,305	32,463	1,405	...	464
Koppa	1920–21	35,971	25,544	61,515	30,657	275	...	5,039
Narasimharajapura and	1930–31	30,049	22,450	52,499	29,831	197	...	21
Sringeri	1938–39	28,814	21,303	50,117	28,640	157	...	17
Mudigere	1920–21	28,224	26,783	55,007	26,916	1,308	...	...
	1930–31	23,552	29,459	53,011	22,846	699	...	7
	1938–39	22,480	31,732	54,212	21,873	307	...	300
Sagar	1920–21	33,070	2,989	36,059	32,634	386	...	50
	1930–31	34,229	5,570	39,799	33,684	340	...	205
	1938–39	32,417	6,181	38,598	31,809	307	...	301
Nagar	1920–21	30,607	3,075	33,682	20,993	455	...	159
	1930–31	27,939	11,326	39,265	27,460	164	...	315
	1938–39	27,686	2,956	30,642	27,112	258	...	316
Tirthahalli	1920–21	32,096	7,189	39,285	32,034	62	...	...
	1930–31	30,506	7,553	38,059	30,490	16	...	...
	1938–39	30,512	8,017	38,529	30,512	...	...	...

TABLE 70—Cropped area and area under food crops in Semi-Malnad Taluks from 1920-21 to 1938-39

(PARA 155)

Taluk	Year	Cropped area			Food crops			
		Food crops	Non-food crops	Total	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Others
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
SEMI-MALNAD ...	1920-21 ...	618,321	122,065	740,386	192,444	271,735	9,552	144,590
	1930-31 ...	626,611	116,216	742,827	204,907	247,999	32,833	140,872
	1938-39 ...	583,266	144,416	727,682	187,527	237,550	26,323	131,866
Hunsur and Periyapatna ...	1920-21 ...	122,655	13,225	135,880	8,542	89,843	1,496	22,774
	1930-31 ...	81,951	16,456	98,407	9,146	65,362	4,375	3,068
	1938-39 ...	121,575	14,907	136,482	6,838	70,004	3,259	41,474
Heggaddevankote ...	1920-21 ...	54,285	7,164	61,449	4,510	33,200	3,526	13,049
	1930-31 ...	66,597	373	66,970	4,188	35,440	3,068	23,901
	1938-39 ...	43,045	9,443	52,488	4,276	31,868	4,200	2,701
Belur ...	1920-21 ...	61,008	14,486	75,494	23,900	28,200	...	8,908
	1930-31 ...	63,798	17,734	81,532	23,875	30,250	120	9,553
	1938-39 ...	58,625	15,645	7,4270	20,230	26,500	600	11,295
Arkalgud ...	1920-21 ...	76,209	15,826	92,035	8,598	32,964	835	33,812
	1930-31 ...	70,050	12,954	83,004	8,906	33,596	407	27,141
	1938-39 ...	64,754	12,586	77,340	6,950	34,950	224	22,630
Tarikere ...	1920-21 ...	75,093	9,381	84,474	12,800	24,900	...	37,393
	1930-31 ...	76,790	24,642	101,432	11,785	27,575	12,814	24,616
	1938-39 ...	62,892	36,109	99,001	10,400	25,560	10,122	16,810
Chikmagalur ...	1920-21 ...	47,253	43,145	90,398	22,850	16,225	292	7,886
	1930-31 ...	63,814	31,010	94,824	26,618	17,102	2,053	18,041
	1938-39 ...	48,956	40,626	89,582	25,900	12,436	1,093	9,527
Sorab ...	1920-21 ...	52,513	3,283	55,796	43,568	5,867	264	2,814
	1930-31 ...	58,072	2,295	60,367	47,744	4,081	704	5,543
	1938-39 ...	51,878	2,977	54,855	43,064	3,973	580	4,261
Shikarpur ...	1920-21 ...	51,454	5,851	57,305	38,614	10,051	381	2,408
	1930-31 ...	54,433	4,004	58,437	35,218	9,716	2,738	6,761
	1938-39 ...	50,292	5,618	55,910	32,043	7,769	2,228	8,252
Shimoga and Kumsi ...	1920-21 ...	77,851	9,704	87,555	29,062	30,485	2,758	15,546
	1930-31 ...	91,106	6,748	97,854	37,427	24,877	6,554	22,248
	1938-39 ...	81,249	6,505	87,754	37,826	24,490	4,017	14,916

Table 71—Cropped Area and the Area under Food Crops by Districts (from 1910-11 to 1939-40)

(PARA 156)

District	Year	Cropped Area			Food Crops			
		Food crops	Non-food crops	Total	Rice	Ragi	Jola	O
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	
Bangalore	1910–11	581,227	87,684	668,911	53,342	411,030	1,398	11
	1920–21	576,702	108,954	685,656	42,897	437,254	2,159	9
	1930–31	667,749	114,553	782,302	48,738	474,844	...	14
	1939–40	669,632	125,731	795,363	50,861	475,249	628	14
Kolar	1910–11	506,959	41,121	548,080	76,408	301,772	1,665	12
	1920–21	376,542	80,201	456,743	24,293	260,936	2,799	8
	1930–31	503,552	161,831	665,383	55,216	303,729	1,380	14
	1939–40	507,576	131,377	638,953	61,426	313,442	6,989	12
Tumkur	1910–11	853,491	109,020	962,511	77,256	397,774	17,906	36
	1920–21	675,870	160,873	836,743	31,096	370,013	35,986	23
	1930–31	739,822	256,663	996,485	55,230	409,220	43,412	23
	1939–40	817,201	168,291	985,492	62,367	389,303	37,552	32
Mysore (including Mandya) ...	1910–11	1,343,338	14,651	1,357,989	125,479	532,880	231,377	45
	1920–21	1,140,232	182,534	1,322,766	133,468	509,521	235,054	26
	1930–31	1,343,339	19,669	1,363,008	136,915	491,027	236,083	47
	1939–40	1,202,344	43,888	1,246,232	147,493	425,500	224,296	40
Chitaldrug	1910–11	893,198	169,226	1,062,424	36,054	160,535	244,105	45
	1920–21	884,892	172,835	1,057,727	24,681	138,861	236,272	48
	1930–31	889,376	282,522	1,171,898	21,641	147,516	285,851	43
	1939–40	919,754	247,802	1,167,556	22,430	166,872	295,214	43
Hassan	1910–11	511,137	131,173	642,310	104,729	278,853	16,749	11
	1920–21	481,716	139,066	620,782	106,878	152,328	10,041	11
	1930–31	495,780	140,232	636,012	109,593	257,219	13,275	11
	1939–40	466,999	133,727	600,726	98,568	247,602	10,678	11
Kadur	1910–11	255,694	151,556	407,250	94,950	103,293	27,769	2
	1920–21	277,257	143,379	420,636	97,483	80,948	27,101	7
	1930–31	284,304	161,861	446,165	95,472	88,788	31,729	6
	1939–40	239,102	187,607	426,709	91,080	80,091	29,142	3
Shimoga	1910–11	479,462	49,176	528,638	224,361	103,239	78,036	7
	1920–21	490,252	60,793	551,045	215,889	114,879	70,957	8
	1930–31	505,732	79,304	585,036	219,956	106,339	91,348	8
	1939–40	466,643	82,619	549,262	209,004	107,074	80,591	6
Mysore State	**1910–11**	**5,424,506**	**763,607**	**6,188,113**	**792,579**	**2,289,376**	**619,005**	**1,72**
	1920–21	**4,903,463**	**1,048,635**	**5,952,098**	**676,685**	**2,164,740**	**620,369**	**1,44**
	1930–31	**5,429,654**	**1,216,635**	**6,646,289**	**742,761**	**2,278,682**	**703,078**	**1,70**
	1939–40	**5,289,251**	**1,121,042**	**6,410,293**	**743,229**	**2,205,133**	**684,190**	**1,65**

TABLE 72—Exports and Imports from 1901-02 to 1938-39

(PARA 161)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance of trade (+*indicates for* —*against*)	Year	Exports	Imports	Balance of trade (+*indicates for* —*against*)
1901-02	690·89	419·10	+271·79	1920-21	1,124·06	1,344·76	—220·70
1902-03	662·75	379·93	+282·82	1921-22	1,282·32	1,457·37	—175·05
1903-04	670·00	407·07	+262·93	1922-23	1,291·52	1,405·67	—114·15
1904-05	696·70	453·25	+243·45	1923-24	1,363·87	1,288·58	+ 75·29
1905-06	875·75	453·18	+422·57	1924-25	1,264·80	1,255·33	+ 9·47
1906-07	681·49	491·24	+190·25	1925-26	1,268·73	1,178·78	+ 89·95
1907-08	683·82	487·05	+196·77	1926-27	1,279·48	1,247·82	+ 31·66
1908-09	639·13	513·29	+125·84	1927-28	1,423·61	1,384·70	+ 38·91
1909-10	760·47	478·71	+281·78	1928-29	1,509·76	1,456·34	+ 53·42
1910-11	579·60	450.10	+129·50	1929-30	1,420·89	1,452·03	— 31·14
1911-12	775·71	346·93	+428·78	1930-31	1,080·17	1,105·15	— 24·98
1912-13	847·36	391·48	+455.88	1931-32	1,159·91	1,125·00	+ 34·91
1913-14	980·11	750·97	+179·14	1932-33	1,097·94	1,167·13	— 69·19
1914-15	790·87	720·41	+ 70·46	1933-34	1,043·29	1,201·84	—158·55
1915-16	894·60	755·03	+139·57	1334-35	1,130·16	1,212·11	— 81·95
1916-17	1,020·57	910·67	+109·90	1935-36	1,227·57	1,264·77	— 37·20
1917-18	1,060·89	986·02	+ 74·87	1936-37	1,258·08	1,203·82	+ 54·26
1918-19	1,176·57	1,254·09	— 77·52	1937-38	1,198·98	1,263·82	— 64·84
1919-20	1,345·66	1,338·31	+ 7·35	1938-39	1,225·50	1,304·64	— 79·14

TABLE 73—Statistics of Agricultural Stock in the State as per Quinquennial Census

(PARA 165)

Year	Bulls and bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock (calves and Buffalo calves)	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Ponies	Donkeys	Ploughs	Carts
			Bulls	Cows								
1884-85 ...				2,716,427			2,137,698	3,199	15,042	44,892	604,080	76,537
1889-90 ...				3,408,103			2,445,924	2,664	19,618	46,279	667,548	104,459
1894-95 ...	1,407,976	1,399,723	145,300	334,752	480,227	1,753,614	888,844	21,965		51,215	727,242	133,078
1899-1900 ...	1,489,814	1,379,780	88,021	459,967	1,323,235	2,345,794	1,364,152	23,990		53,451	735,307	180,293
1904-05 ...	1,468,083	1,337,776	85,136	449,931	1,233,553	1,893,346	1,239,806	22,243		51,834	741,216	185,020
1910-11 ...	1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647		59,076	829 071	237,937
1915-16 ...	1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	1,237,294	3,031,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	...	873,882	253,403
1920-21 ...	1,697,002	1,721,156	113,901	554,191	1,318,744	2,864,286	1,282,691	20,276	55,272	47,512	865,764	241,877
1925-26 ...	1,542,580	1,495,741	81,780	460,118	995,447	2,492,269	1,743,122	15,961	41,452	58,542	841,784	262,474
1930-31 ...	1,538,182	1,596,905	87,773	482,951	1,187,873	2,821,320	1,593,569	14,572	40,832	62,539	866,972	273,213
1935-36 ...	1,388,211	1,570,852	69,243	508,162	365,939	2,595,359	1,402,925	12,488	43,523	...	845,351	267,404
1940-41 ...	1,408,198	1,648,679	50,173	544,726	1,265,151	3,056,813	1,724,810	7,050	42,773	63,442	872,470	260,809

TABLE 74—Classification of Industries showing number of establishments and number of persons employed in each Industry

(PARA 170)

State, City or District	Total		Mines and quarries		Textiles		Hides and skins		Wood		Metals		Ceramics		Chemical products		Food	
	Number of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employd	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MYSORE STATE	2,992	84,724	16	27,190	458	20,164	134	2,391	119	1,262	225	5,703	63	2,174	144	2,687	587	4,617
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	201	2,868	4	28	6	28	13	34	17	125	17	115	4	31	10	60	26	472
Bangalore City ...	538	19,118	...	...	80	12,962	13	109	32	263	74	1,102	12	396	32	974	73	392
Bangalore ...	298	9,413	3	5	130	1,612	36	1,722	...	...	6	100	18	1,217	6	236	45	111
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	215	27,820	4	26,492	...	...	6	14	2	6	29	49	7	347	14	34	39	108
Kolar ...	278	1,913	1	81	35	284	9	217	12	83	11	25	8	56	22	124	82	345
Tumkur ...	180	1,113	...	...	6	21	12	42	7	43	3	13	6	54	6	14	44	205
Mysore City ...	393	5,037	...	...	36	683	24	181	19	242	48	112	3	34	18	474	37	327
Mysore ...	172	5,009	2	541	41	3,235	8	13	5	60	1	2	1	1	1	50	33	239
Mandya ...	136	3,037	1	12	6	43	2	3	...	...	2	10	...	...	7	378	47	1,731
Chitaldrug ...	219	1,735	..	...	106	1,201	3	21	3	19	2	14	1	5	9	92	26	74
Hassan ...	140	1,062	1	31	4	77	3	4	3	42	17	373	1	14	8	27	44	171
Kadur ...	71	519	...	...	2	10	1	26	7	63	2	20	1	8	1	1	30	133
Shimoga ...	151	6,080	...	...	6	8	4	5	12	316	13	3,768	1	11	19	203	59	309

State, City or District	Narcotics		Dress and toilet		Building		Construction, assembly and repair of means of transport		Production and transmission of physical energy		Electrical		Stationery		Miscellaneous and undefined		Transport-mechanically driven vehicles	
	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
MYSORE STATE	144	3,941	335	1,058	19	272	261	5,905	34	1,475	8	645	12	954	283	3,107	150	1,179
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	6	1,444	35	143	2	5	36	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	231	...	...
Bangalore City ...	7	201	54	265	11	76	63	544	1	182	1	2	3	10	78	1,308	4	332
Bangalore ...	8	180	...	...	...	...	1	3,191	2	84	3	632	...	...	15	255	25	68
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	...	...	81	181	...	...	14	25	2	466	...	...	...	...	7	33	10	65
Kolar ...	19	276	15	62	1	6	7	21	1	6	1	2	6	68	31	127	12	130
Tumkur ...	24	410	6	50	...	..	20	48	1	10	...	...	2	30	18	57	25	116
Mysore City ...	19	639	108	245	1	3	33	1,504	2	53	...	...	...	...	50	540	...	...
Mysore ...	25	649	1	2	1	18	39	109	4	44	...	...	...	...	6	26	4	20
Mandya ...	5	24	21	75	1	4	11	17	8	466	2	4	...	..	11	230	12	40
Chitaldrug ...	20	72	6	14	1	4	7	63	5	66	...	...	...	...	12	42	18	48
Hassan ...	6	22	8	21	...	...	12	110	7	70	1	5	...	...	13	41	12	54
Kadur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	18	194
Shimoga ...	5	24	...	...	1	156	12	89	1	28	...	...	1	846	16	205	10	112

TABLE 75—Rural and Cottage Industries General)

(PARAS 170, 180 AND 181)

State, City or District	Year	Total		Weaving		Oil-presses		Pottery and tile making		Basket and thatti making		Gold-smithy		Black-smithy		Carpentry		Mat making		Leather industry	
		Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
MYSORE STATE	1941	41,413	210,867	18,590	99,337	1,222	6,330	4,491	22,037	1,262	6,017	5,985	29,434	3,031	15,036	3,487	16,922	1,990	9,010	1,355	6,744
(excluding C. & M. Station)	1931	48,002	268,567	21,964	128,781	3,343	19,240	7,210	37,758	2,940	14,742	3,454	18,376	3,787	20,754	2,930	15,743	1,077	5,472	1,297	7,701
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1941	74	362	15	69	2	12	2	12	...	...	9	38	5	20	19	86	13	80	9	45
	1931	Information not avilable																			
Bangalore City ...	1941	1,404	7,552	1,196	6,681	10	50	...	...	8	18	62	271	11	55	113	470	...	...	4	7
	1931	1,530	9,188	1,223	7,464	10	62	4	14	57	271	110	618	17	120	67	422	...	...	42	217
Bangalore ...	1941	5,437	28,784	2,824	15,192	190	1,016	645	3,432	194	934	792	4,200	414	2,153	269	1,337	22	94	87	426
	1931	6,286	35,101	3,002	17,379	566	3,589	950	5,033	417	2,002	439	2,284	646	3,298	239	1,393	4	7	23	116
Kolar Gold Fields City	1941	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	...	. .	3	8
	1931	43	255	9	44	2	20	12	83	1	4	2	16	15	79	2	9	...	...	...	...
Kolar ...	1941	4,119	18,926	1,828	8,388	229	1,167	407	1,961	127	560	642	2,885	81	1,690	276	1,267	137	599	92	411
	1931	4,771	25,625	2,214	12,155	508	2,784	704	3,854	293	1,318	334	1,603	501	2,683	170	942	28	168	19	118
Tumkur ...	1941	6,409	34,135	3,579	19,855	304	1,694	475	2,364	136	646	975	4,689	470	2,584	296	1,427	74	349	100	527
	1931	7,585	42,051	4,321	24,240	665	3,898	816	4,323	321	1,723	400	1,960	588	3,280	301	1,730	87	391	86	506
Mysore City ...	1941	367	2,086	120	656	2	11	29	142	2	11	86	526	14	77	110	642	2	9	2	12
	1931	475	2,499	233	1,302	14	74	60	319	79	358	19	85	17	98	41	203	4	14	8	46
Mysore ...	1941	7,885	39,225	*2,509	13,323	145	730	1,146	5,414	225	1,131	967	4,916	458	2,297	924	4,462	1,458	6,621	53	331
	1931	7,232	37,295	2,111	10,625	706	3,729	1,505	7,621	517	2,616	519	2,848	429	2,389	636	3,374	665	3,273	144	820
Mandya ...	1941	3,773	18,607	1,865	9,368	174	798	544	2,530	36	175	459	2,241	194	951	358	1,746	34	162	109	636
	1931	5,903	32,775	2,948	17,521	564	3,088	1,065	5,025	153	830	329	1,845	329	1,819	350	1,730	44	238	121	679
Chitaldrug ...	1941	6,569	34,405	3,577	19,815	36	167	415	2,107	162	761	677	3,271	486	2,325	491	2,423	141	592	586	2,944
	1931	6,648	39,462	3,812	23,606	33	177	620	3,418	268	1,410	434	2,138	405	2,328	370	2,115	111	625	595	3,645
Hassan ...	1941	2,214	10,597	614	3,041	114	601	380	1,752	61	306	583	2,806	224	1,055	183	787	11	37	44	212
	1931	3,375	21,793	1,206	8,774	212	1,475	552	3,308	224	1,200	491	3,065	316	2,038	300	1,519	40	215	34	199
Kadur ...	1941	1,305	6,693	222	1,464	16	84	245	1,160	100	471	311	1,514	120	566	155	728	56	270	80	436
	1931	1,790	9,610	544	3,471	53	282	454	2,211	197	911	136	654	194	961	141	649	11	68	60	403
Shimoga ...	1941	1,924	9,814	258	1,556	2	12	205	1,175	211	1,004	431	2,115	259	1,263	308	1,598	55	277	195	794
	1931	2,361	12,913	341	2,200	10	62	468	2,549	413	2,099	241	1,260	330	1,661	313	1,657	83	473	165	952

*Including spinning.

TABLE 76—Statement showing the Khadi activity in the State for the year 1940-41

(PARA 172)

Name of centre	Value of Khadi produced	Value of Khadi sold	Number of spinners	Number of weavers	Number of villages included
Badanaval Spinning Circle (including its branches)	45,317	73,886	4,000	180	163
Hossur Khadi Centre	3,220	5,071	400	27	50
Kolar Wool Spinning Centre ...	8,743	10,950	252	91	22
Total of Departmental Centres ...	*57,280*	*89,907*	*4,652*	*298*	*235*
Aimangala Khadi Centre ...	11,663	18,720	1,000	160	120
Ajjampur Khadi Centre ...	1,012	1,165	200	17	30
Tagadur Khadi Centre ...	5,324	9 993	750	25	30
Total 1940-41 ...	***75,279***	***1,19,785***	***6,602***	***500***	***415***

TABLE 77—Mulberry Cultivation at the end of December 1941

PARA (172)

District	Taluk	Number of Seri-cultural families	Area under mulberry (*in acres*)			Number of mulberry trees
			Irrigated	Rain-fed	Total	
Kolar ...	Sidlaghatta ...	2,538	1,888	119	2,007	1,178
	Chikballapur ...	640	766	37	803	291
	Kolar ...	1,523	1,537	517	2,054	2,215
	Srinivasapur ...	133	88	31	119	638
	Malur ...	118	113	...	113	180
	Chintamani ...	1,464	1,063	657	1,720	132
	Total ...	*6,416*	*5,455*	*1,361*	*6,816*	*4,634*
Bangalore ...	Devanhalli ...	856	857	47	904	1,463
	Dodballapur ...	30	28	12	40	494
	Channapatna ...	3,433	885	1,079	1,964	7,486
	Kankanhalli ...	1,526	809	31	840	2,698
	Closepet ...	1,591	1,123	216	1,339	3,670
	Magadi ...	277	16	122	138	364
	Hoskote ...	1,838	1,116	260	1,376	1,650
	Total ...	*9,551*	*4,834*	*1,767*	*6,601*	*17,825*
Tumkur ...	Kunigal ...	1,100	102	332	434	1,927
	Tumkur ...	74	8	15	23	240
	Gubbi ...	21	...	3	3	...
	Total ...	*1,195*	*110*	*350*	*460*	*2,167*
Mysore ...	T.Narsipur ...	2,563	...	7,516	7,516	3,228
	Yelandur ...	1,926	167	4,346	4,513	150
	Chamarajnagar ...	3,507	...	11,667	11,667	1,622
	Nanjangud ...	1,358	...	5,199	5,199	8
	Mysore ...	34	6	107	113	1,584
	Total ...	*9,388*	*173*	*28,835*	*29,008*	*6,592*
Mandya ...	Maddur ...	951	140	434	574	69
	Malvalli ...	777	5	1,675	1,680	1,373
	Total ...	*1,728*	*145*	*2,109*	*2,254*	*1,442*
	Grand Total ...	***28,278****	***10,717***	***34,422***	***45,139***	***32,660***

* The industry supports, in addition, nearly an equal number of families engaged in silk reeling and other subsidiary industries

State, City or District	No. of Establishments	Direction and management				Persons employed			Community									
									Brahmins		Other Hindus		Depressed Classes		Muslims		Christians		Jains	
		Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	European and Anglo-Indian	Unspecified	Total	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*
MYSORE STATE	**2,992**	**2,422**	**481**	**65**	**444**	**84,724**	**49,375**	**35,349**	**3,819**	**947**	**24,843**	**13,397**	**9,298**	**13,356**	**6,544**	**2,955**	**4,498**	**4,368**	**136**	**47**
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	201	141	46	12	15	2,868	2,119	749	26	25	773	337	687	158	291	90	309	116	...	...
Bangalore City ...	538	459	101	10	32	19,118	12,822	6,296	743	227	8,727	4,693	1,415	854	1,157	213	722	285	23	2
Bangalore ...	298	263	54	...	40	9,413	6,288	3,125	699	297	2,939	861	1,254	1,224	891	317	432	377	63	38
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	215	97	100	38	25	27,820	7,059	20,761	62	93	1,250	5,187	3,329	10,646	370	1,612	1,958	3,072	3	4
Kolar ...	273	242	26	...	32	1,913	1,539	374	45	8	561	99	219	154	663	91	46	20	2	...
Tumkur ...	180	147	3	2	44	1,113	1,067	46	34	...	425	27	123	3	448	13	29	3	8	...
Mysore City ...	398	254	24	1	150	5,037	4,453	584	442	40	2,463	289	353	27	923	186	243	31	4	...
Mysore ...	172	162	8	1	22	5,009	4,721	288	358	30	2,368	130	1,282	76	538	25	144	18	8	...
Mandya ...	136	138	30	1	2	3,037	2,649	388	465	55	1,554	164	130	21	323	53	154	91	9	2
Chitaldrug ...	219	165	28	...	52	1,735	1,000	735	37	12	562	485	114	81	250	119	33	36	3	...
Hassan ...	140	123	18	...	13	1,062	852	210	87	6	467	164	78	2	132	19	75	18	11	...
Kadur ...	71	77	20	...	1	519	361	158	35	21	162	69	37	10	93	30	32	23	1	...
Shimoga ...	151	154	23	...	16	6,080	4,445	1,635	786	133	2,592	892	277	100	465	187	321	278	1	1

State, City or District	Community —*contd*		Mother tongue												Total Operatives	Operatives classified according to their family incomes			
	Others																		
	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Kannada	Literate	Tamil	Literate	Telugu	Literate	Hindustani	Literate	Malayalam	Literate	Others	Literate		Below Rs. 10	Rs. 10 to 19	Rs. 20 to 29	Rs. 30 and above
22	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*
MYSORE STATE	**237**	**279**	**24,090**	**8,879**	**33,310**	**13,619**	**11,405**	**4,351**	**8,603**	**3,922**	**2,203**	**1,175**	**5,113**	**3,345**	**78,335**	**8,840**	**26,473**	**24,176**	**18,846**
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	33	23	139	63	1,527	683	516	181	531	198	...	...	155	115	2,569	304	1,004	600	661
Bangalore City ...	35	22	6,745	2,541	6,024	3,249	3,608	1,805	1,386	721	18	13	1,337	824	16,928	1,932	6,434	4,978	3,584
Bangalore ...	10	11	3,124	1,319	3,195	1,370	1,159	533	1,169	475	267	247	499	385	8,266	1,487	3,134	1,677	1,968
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	87	147	519	124	19,480	6,437	3,861	772	1,233	430	1,756	867	971	727	26,820	666	6,192	12,199	7,763
Kolar ...	3	2	293	153	340	64	473	140	753	270	...	...	54	23	1,912	593	825	269	125
Tumkur ...	...	...	545	169	32	12	45	14	458	123	...	...	33	9	1,089	345	500	160	84
Mysore City ...	25	11	2,233	1,091	780	604	451	312	1,098	772	8	5	467	286	4,823	527	1,881	1,161	1,254
Mysore ...	23	9	3,775	621	347	152	212	63	537	245	...	...	138	74	4,853	1,499	1,941	839	574
Mandya ...	14	2	1,906	834	380	285	151	104	372	188	...	...	228	143	2,489	289	1,036	576	588
Chitaldrug ...	1	2	845	342	132	80	205	97	285	95	...	...	268	182	1,653	498	732	262	161
Hassan ...	2	1	608	276	87	71	52	25	131	60	109	8	75	35	963	352	326	192	93
Kadur ...	1	5	242	144	68	40	25	13	102	67	...	...	82	53	444	61	173	113	97
Shimoga ...	3	44	3,116	1,202	918	572	647	292	548	278	45	35	806	489	5,626	287	2,295	1,150	1,894

TABLE 79—Rural and Cottage Industries (Special)

(PARA 181)

City or District	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families
TOTAL ...	**2,998**	**15,355**
Beedi manufacture ...	*1,235*	*6,427*
Bangalore City ...	6	11
Bangalore ...	125	555
Kolar ...	57	307
Tumkur ...	256	1,391
Mysore City ...	12	79
Mysore ...	55	282
Mandya ...	80	431
Chitaldrug ...	155	915
Hassan ...	366	1,987
Kadur ...	10	45
Shimoga ...	113	424
Rope-making ...	*459*	*2,065*
Bangalore ...	104	453
Kolar ...	21	78
Tumkur ...	65	327
Mysore ...	191	841
Chitaldrug ...	54	269
Hassan ...	6	20
Kadur ...	7	25
Shimoga ...	11	52
Working in metals ...	*344*	*1,687*
Bangalore City ...	1	4
Bangalore ...	41	214
Kolar ...	18	75
Tumkur ...	18	91
Mysore City ...	4	16
Mysore ...	21	78
Mandya ...	20	68
Chitaldrug ...	5	24
Hassan ...	196	1,040
Kadur ...	6	19
Shimoga ...	14	58
Nakki making ...	*170*	*1,198*
Bangalore City ...	167	1,188
Bangalore ...	3	10
Lacquerware Works and Toys ...	*164*	*1,199*
Bangalore ...	155	1,148
Tumkur ...	1	1
Mysore ...	1	3
Chitaldrug ...	2	8
Hassan ...	1	4
Shimoga ...	4	35
Comb-making ...	*160*	*596*
Bangalore ...	40	166
Kolar ...	36	125
Tumkur ...	75	271
Mysore ...	1	5
Chitaldrug ...	1	4
Hassan ...	6	19
Shimoga ...	1	6
Rattan work ...	*149*	*465*
Kolar ...	1	2
Tumkur ...	2	12
Hassan ...	43	196
Shimoga ...	103	255
Agarbathi manufacture	*72*	*415*
Bangalore City ...	18	61
Bangalore ...	6	54
Kolar ...	37	235
Tumkur ...	5	29
Mysore City ...	3	22
Mysore ...	3	14
Dyeing ...	*58*	*368*
Bangalore City ...	6	58
Bangalore ...	34	219
Dyeing—(contd.)		
Mysore City ...	2	11
Mandya ...	10	46
Chitaldrug ...	2	13
Hassan ...	1	8
Kadur ...	2	7
Shimoga ...	1	6
Sculpture ...	*55*	*251*
Bangalore ...	19	79
Kolar ...	33	152
Kadur ...	3	20
Sandalwood and Ivory Works ...	*45*	*243*
Mysore City ...	1	5
Shimoga ...	44	238
Gunny-bag manufacture	*33*	*170*
Tumkur ...	21	100
Chitaldrug ...	12	70
Bangle making ...	*22*	*122*
Kolar ...	3	21
Tumkur ...	1	4
Chitaldrug ...	1	5
Hassan ...	17	92
Cap-making ...	*19*	*104*
Bangalore City ...	4	9
Kolar ...	5	22
Chitaldrug ...	7	62
Shimoga ...	3	11
Slate-pencil making ...	*13*	*45*
Kolar ...	7	22
Tumkur ...	1	5
Mandya ...	5	18

TABLE 80—Industries practised both in industrial establishments and in cottages

(PARA 181)

	Name of Industry	Number of persons employed: In organised industries	Number of persons employed: In un-organised or cottage industries
1	Weaving ...	19,561	37,180
2	Goldsmithy ...	421	29,434
3	Sericulture ...	170	28,278
4	Bricks, tiles, pottery, etc.	2,150	22,037
5	Carpentry ...	805	16,922
6	Blacksmithy ...	53	15,036
7	Basket and thatti making	69	15,492
8	Mat and cane-weaving ...		
9	Beedi ...	3,896	6,427
10	Oil-pressing ...	628	6,330
11	Working in leather ...	2,391	6,744

TABLE 81—Persons engaged in gainful occupations*

(PARA 183)

	Sub-class	Total number engaged in gainful occupations: 1931	1941	Percentage to total workers: 1931	1941
I	Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	1,787,798	1,825,783	68·9	69·5
II	Exploitation of minerals ...	12,260	23,871	0·5	0·9
III	Industry ...	259,962	258,655	10·0	9·8
IV	Transport ...	38,654	28,728	1·5	1·1
V	Trade ...	159,486	155,817	6·1	5·9
VI	Public Force ...	21,202	23,081	0·8	0·9
VII	Public Administration ...	51,732	58,839	2·0	2·2
VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts ...	45,937	55,439	1·8	2·1
IX	Persons living on their income ...	7,955	14,198	0·3	0·5
X	Domestic service	41,531	26,965	1·6	1·0
XI	Insufficiently described occupations ...	147,157	142,403	5·7	5·5
XII	Unproductive ...	19,447	16,657	0·8	0·6

*Based on Census returns

TABLE 82—Development of Railways

(PARA 184)

Period	Section	Year in which opened	Miles
	BROAD GAUGE		
Before 1881	Bangalore-Kamasamudram ...	1864	55
1891–1901	K. G. F. Railway ...	1894	10
	Total ...		**65**
	METRE GAUGE		
1881–1891	Bangalore–Mysore ...	1881	86
	Bangalore–Gubbi ...	1884	54
	Gubbi–Harihar ...	1889	157
	Mysore–Nanjangud ...	1891	16
1891–1901	Yeswanthapura–Dodballapur	1892	20
	Dodballapur–up to frontier ...	1893	31
	Birur–Shimoga ...	1899	38
1911–1921	Mysore–Arsikere ...	1917	103
	Chickajajur–Chitaldrug ...	1921	21
1921–1931	Nanjangud–Chamarajnagar ...	1926	22·29
	Shimoga to Shimoga Town ...	1929	1·34
	Shimoga Town to Ragihosahalli	1930	17·62
1931–1941	Ragihosahalli to Arasalu ...	1931	7·66
	Arasalu to Anandapura ...	1934	9·33
	Anandapura to Sagar ...	1938	16·27
	Sagar to Talaguppe ...	1940	9·75
	Total ...		**610·26**
	NARROW GAUGE		
1911–1921	Bowringpet–Kolar ...	1913	11
	Yelahanka–Chikballapur ...	1915	29
	Kolar, Chintamani, Chikballapur	1916	53
	Yelahanka–Yeshwantapura ...	1917	7
	Yeshwantapura–Bangalore City	1918	3
	Total ...		**103**
	TRAMWAYS		
1911–1921	Tarikere–Lakkavalli ...	1915	12
	Lakkavalli–Narasimharajapura	1917	15
	Thadasa–Hebbe ...	1921	9
	Total ...		**36**
	Grand total ...		**814·26**

TABLE 83—Development of Roads

(PARA 184)

Name of district	Length of roads (in miles)			
	1875-76	1925-26	1936-37	1940-41
Bangalore	Details not available	669	658	690
Kolar		604	617	634
Tumkur		700	739	883
Mysore		1,037	1,055	677
Mandya				472
Chitaldrug		493	583	794
Hassan		631	678	676
Kadur		636	685	679
Shimoga		710	830	838
Total ...	**3,795**	**5,480**	**5,845**	**6,343**

TABLE 84—List of bridges constructed during the last decade (1931-1941)

(PARA 184)

District	*Name of the bridge*	*Total cost*	*Year of completion*
Mysore ...	Sri Krishnarajendra Bridge across the Cauvery at T. Narsipur ...	6,06,547	1932
...	Sri Vani Vilas Bridge across the Kabbani at T. Narsipur	3,33,680	1935
Mandya ...	Sri Narasimharaja Bridge across the Hemavathi near Akkihebbal	3,29,798	1933
	Halagur Bridge across the Shimsha ...	86,750	
...			...
Hassan ...	Bridge across the Cauvery at Ramanathpur, Arakalgud Taluk	2,76,318	1936
Shimoga ...	Sri Jayachamarajendra Bridge across the Tunga at Tirthahalli	1,95,883	1941
Chitaldrug ...	Sri Jayachamarajendra Bridge across the Vedavathi at Allapur	2,09,000 (Estimate)	(In progress)
	Sri Krishnarajendra Bridge at Kellodu ...		
	Bilichodu Bridge	1,51,000	...
...	Donehalli Bridge		
Kadur ...	Bridge across the Bhadra River near Kalasa	1,00,000 (Estimate)	(In progress)
	Total Rs. ...	**22,88,976**	

TABLE 85—Communal Representation in the Services

(PARA 186)

Caste or Community	Population		Total Literate		Literate in English		Persons employed in Government Service	
	Actual	*Per cent*	*Actual*	*Per cent*	*Actual*	*Per cent*	*Actual*	*Per cent*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
Brahmins	295,466	4·03	174,838	18·31	66,285	38·43	11,689	43·75
Beda	329,551	4·50	15,283	1·60	871	0·50	168	0·63
Yadava	183,120	2·50	8,345	0·87	842	0·50	124	0·46
Kshatriya	45,274	0·62	12,403	1·30	3,075	1·78	535	2·00
Kuruba	466,051	6·36	24,010	2·51	1,716	0·99	395	1·48
Lingayat	835,557	11·40	156,718	16·40	10,923	6·33	2,481	9·28
Mudali & Naidu	46,720	0·64	17,356	1·82	5,957	3·45	805	3·00
Vaisya	55,811	0·76	24,874	2·60	5,189	3·01	313	1·17
Telugu Banajiga	176,396	2·41	32,960	3·45	6,467	3·75	515	1·93
Vakkaliga	1,474,498	20·12	124,273	13·01	9,175	5·32	1,622	6·07
Other caste Hindus* ...	1,373,119	18·73	151,359	15·85	13,883	8·05	2,501	9·36
Depressed Classes	1,405,067	19·17	40,462	4·24	5,297	3·07	844	3·16
Jains	32,858	0·45	9,926	1·04	1,408	0·82	152	0·57
Muslims	485,230	6·62	114,099	11·95	14,453	8·38	3,041	11·40
Indian Christians	98,580	1·34	35,148	3·68	14,563	8·44	1,329	4·97
Anglo-Indians & Europeans & other Christians ...	14,273	0·19	11,800	1·24	11,704	6·79	192	0·72
Other communities... ...	11,569	0·16	1,220	0·13	676	0·39	14	0·05
Total	***7,329,140***	...	***955,074***	...	***172,484***	...	***26,720***	...

* Details are furnished in Table 85 (a)

TABLE 85 (a)

Caste	Population		Total Literate		Literate in English	
	Actual	*Per cent*	*Actual*	*Per cent*	*Actual*	*Per cent*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Agasa	120,412	1·64	6,125	0·64	361	0·21
Darzi	29,339	0·40	8,752	0·92	1,152	0·67
Devanga	70,854	0·97	14,177	1·48	1,403	0·81
Gangakula	193,258	2·64	8,993	0·94	584	0·34
Ganiga	51,003	0·70	6,253	0·65	547	0·32
Idiga	91,417	1·25	6,281	0·66	294	0·17
Jogi	17,871	0·24	450	0·05	16	0·01
Kumbara	54,935	0·75	3,678	0·39	172	0·10
Kunchatiga	122,151	1·68	13,262	1·39	1,071	0·62
Mahratta	68,961	0·94	12,743	1·33	2,462	1·43
Meda	7,379	0·10	445	0·04	33	0·02
Nagartha	5,521	0·03	2,019	0·21	216	0·12
Nayinda	54,216	0·74	5,887	0·62	315	0·18
Neygi	57,097	0·78	10,209	1·07	990	0·57
Satani	24,484	0·33	6,070	0·64	603	0·35
Thigala	101,706	1·39	5,388	0·56	431	0·25
Uppara	130,010	1·78	5,311	0·56	259	0·15
Viswakarma	158,317	2·16	30,636	3·21	1,567	0·91
Others	14,188	0·21	4,680	0·49	1,407	0·82
Total ...	***1,373,119***	...	***151,359***	...	***13,883***	...

TABLE 86—Results of the working of the Income-tax Act in the State—1920-21 to 1939-40

(PARA 194)

Year	Number of Assessees				Total demand including arrears	Proportion of persons assessed to the total population (per cent)
	Individuals	Companies	Firms	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920-21	3,563	75	...	3,638	10,32,952	1 in 1610
1921-22	4,318	59	...	4,377	17,85,469	1 in 1338
1922-23	4,627	71	1	4,699	18,32,845	1 in 1272
1923-24	4,819	69	3	4,891	20,61,161	0·082
1924-25	5,124	70	3	5,197	20,93,954	0·09
1925-26	5,201	81	3	5,285	21,25,389	0·09
1926-27	5,131	82	5	5,218	16,38,806	0·09
1927-28	5,366	72	4	5,442	12,60,294	0·096
1928-29	5,422	82	3	5,507	14,39,978	0·097
1929-30	5,508	82	3	5,593	13,19,914	0·098
1930-31	5,561	87	2	5,650	13,01,491	0·085
1931-32	5,206	78	4	5,288	14,07,645	0·081
1932-33	5,125	78	5	5,208	13,21,632	0·08
1933-34	4,944	78	7	5,029	20,16,590	0·075
1934-35	5,073	108	3	5,184	24,35,242	0·077
1935-36	5,143	86	8	5,237	23,96,974	0·078
1936-37	5,116	93	13	5,222	26,01,293	0·078
1937-38	5,087	102	13	5,202	29,47,699	0·077
1938-39	5,043	100	16	5,159	28,20,776	0·077
1939-40	5,049	109	22	5,180	30,76,551	0·077

TABLE 87—Working of the Mysore Life Insurance Scheme—1924 to 1940

(PARA 195)

Year ending June 30th	Total number of Policies from the beginning to the end of the year	Policies, etc., in force on the 30th June		
		Number	Monthly premium recoverable	Amount of bonus payable (with R. B. additions)
	OFFICIAL BRANCH			
1924	33,523	24,447	62,234	180,39,089
1925	35,329	25,346	66,740	204,77,925
1926	36,650	25,480	67,801	207,18,715
1927	38,284	25,927	69,815	212,57,508
1928	39,558	26,073	71,397	216,08,336
1929	40,880	26,251	73,267	234,72,242
1930	42,385	26,702	75,880	241,81,918
1931	43,941	27,119	77,682	247,00,218
1932	45,715	27,735	79,802	253,01,609
1933	47,524	24,484	81,710	258,51,737
1934	48,930	28,772	82,881	281,20,577
1935	50,671	29,459	84,173	284,12,795
1936	52,213	29,823	85,380	285,99,782
1937	53,543	29,947	86,432	287,29,862
1938	54,625	29,665	86,021	284,34,929
1939	55,777	29,492	85,906	304,40,283
1940	57,468	29,988	86,656	303,83,075
	PUBLIC BRANCH			
1924	2,907	2,789	...	33,40,100
1925	4,230	4,070	...	47,91,000
1926	5,069	4,841	...	56,20,300
1927	5,868	5,497	...	62,56,900
1928	6,895	5,613	3,39,517	63,70,300
1929	8,481	6,944	4,15,787	80,27,328
1930	10,726	8,992	5,46,426	1,03,28,422
1931	13,206	11,123	6,61,653	1,24,81,571
1932	16,116	13,286	7,58,790	1,43,12,850
1933	19,515	15,894	8,45,626	1,58,60,164
1934	23,273	18,410	9,80,548	1,93,54,759
1935	28,216	22,461	11,78,355	2,29,39,935
1936	33,250	26,303	13,64,372	2,63,34,176
1937	39,029	30,994	15,72,740	3,03,26,631
1938	44,815	33,179	16,73,293	3,20,61,348
1939	50,347	37,453	18,66,271	3,78,11,062
1940	57,251	42,282	20,75,176	4,17,93,795

TABLE 88—Deposits

(PARA 196)

Year	In Government Savings Banks: Number of Accounts	In Government Savings Banks: Total amount of Deposit during the year	In Government Savings Banks: Closing Balance at the end of the year	In the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.: On the last day of each year	In the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.: Amount in Deposit (In thousands)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1920-21	22,268	40,06,752	77,09,810	1925	12,873
1921-22	23,028	30,89,300	78,74,708	1926	14,449
1922-23	41,863	36,46,468	87,93,965	1927	18,000
1923-24	43,031	45,16,069	102,57,830	1928	20,208
1924-25	43,812	49,88,686	118,63,702	1929	19,267
1925-26	44,900	57,62,085	141,36,048	1930	23,045
1926-27	50,115	64,21,322	156,68,835	1931	19,544
1927-28	54,826	71,93,799	174,19,847	1932	21,325
1928-29	57,421	72,84,996	176,60,337	1933	18,611
1929-30	59,188	82,46,000	186,24,689	1934	18,311
1930-31	60,699	59,79,893	170,03,981	1935	20,240
1931-32	62,363	61,16,935	174,53,962	1936	22,153
1932-33	64,086	84,66,431	192,09,454	1937	24,304
1933-34	65,923	113,11,580	192,06,777	1938	22,652
1934-35	67,408	76,18,210	162,95,589	1939	25,423
1935-36	68,664	79,41,460	170,60,721	1940	29,833
1936-37	60,189	71,97,466	148,64,736	...	...
1937-38	61,501	79,42,635	162,13,644	...	...
1938-39	63,365	81,38,606	163,76,027	...	...
1939-40	64,015	86,36,096	160,73,243	...	...

TABLE 89—Structures classified by nature of roof—Mysore State

(PARA 197)

State, City or District		Nature of roof: Terrace	Tile	Stone	Mud	Thatched	Others	Total
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
State (excluding C. and M. Station) ...	1931	17,826	589,084	52,657	354,927	469,482	17,400	1,501,326
	1941	26,587	616,264	34,767	357,856	445,345	26,123	1,506,942
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	1931	...	...	figures not furnished		...	...	...
	1941	4,142	14,578	31	837	705	177	20,470
Bangalore City	1931	4,878	6,173	187	7,210	2,442	806	21,196
	1941	7,554	9,055	146	5,342	1,815	911	24,823
Bangalore	1931	878	67,560	10,455	58,994	50,762	437	189,086
	1941	2,328	81,614	5,591	60,493	52,957	2,241	205,224
Kolar Gold Fields City	1931	761	10,065	364	276	3,244	8,549	23,259
	1941	747	9,291	2	34	293	7,415	17,782
Kolar	1931	3,277	16,705	16,785	83,840	72,145	367	193,119
	1941	4,416	20,331	18,180	81,628	70,658	3,522	198,735
Tumkur	1931	2,046	33,453	11,098	139,634	43,019	108	229,358
	1941	2,399	38,310	6,107	142,589	40,138	548	230,086
Mysore City	1931	2,641	17,842	224	23	1,132	19	21,881
	1941	2,048	16,783	1	124	790	453	20,199
Mysore (including Mandya)	1931	2,190	224,141	5,453	13,756	75,638	415	321,593
	1941	3,977	219,123	1,334	15,455	69,750	1,056	310,695
Chitaldrug	1931	486	31,562	3,445	47,465	66,101	1,427	150,486
	1941	1,082	37,163	987	49,036	65,468	3,978	157,714
Hassan	1931	495	110,794	3,014	1,781	42,951	1,089	160,124
	1941	1,134	104,770	1,508	1,216	37,961	656	147,245
Kadur	1931	56	37,186	871	331	36,595	2,097	77,136
	1941	252	43,316	677	510	36,328	1,898	82,971
Shimoga	1931	118	33,603	761	1,617	75,403	2,586	114,088
	1941	650	36,508	234	1,429	69,192	3,455	111,468

TABLE 90—Unemployment by Locality

(PARAS 199 AND 200)

State, City or Disirict	Total Unemployed			For less than one year			For more than one year		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
Mysore State ...	**5,015**	**4,862**	**153**	**2,647**	**2,562**	**85**	**2,368**	**2,300**	**68**
Civil and Military Station, Banaglore ...	832	792	40	484	457	27	348	335	13
Bangalore City ...	970	935	35	474	457	17	496	478	18
Bangalore ...	264	253	11	134	129	5	130	124	6
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	964	935	29	605	589	16	359	346	13
Kolar ...	209	200	9	104	99	5	105	101	4
Tumkur ...	170	168	2	87	86	1	83	82	1
Mysore City ...	684	675	9	305	299	6	379	376	3
Mysore ...	225	224	1	105	105	...	120	119	1
Mandya ...	131	128	3	64	63	1	67	65	2
Chitaldrug ...	161	160	1	75	75	...	86	85	1
Hassan ...	116	111	5	47	43	4	69	68	1
Kadur ...	97	92	5	55	53	2	42	39	3
Shimoga ...	192	189	3	108	107	1	84	82	2

TABLE 91—Educated Unemployment

(PARAS 199 AND 200)

Standard of Education	Total Unemployed		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
TOTAL LITERATES	**3,962**	**3,855**	**107**
Literates	982	970	12
Middle School	1,374	1,311	63
Matriculates or S. S. L. C.	1,197	1,174	23
Intermediate in Arts or Science	143	139	4
Degrees or Diplomas	**266**	**261**	**5**
INDIAN	*260*	*255*	*5*
Graduates in Arts or Science	155	151	4
Post Graduates in Arts or Science	16	16	...
Teaching	15	15	...
Engineering	31	31	...
Agriculture	2	2	...
Veterinary	...	...	...
Commerce	10	10	...
Legal	5	5	...
Medical	19	18	1
Others (*e. g.* Oriental)	7	7	...
FOREIGN	*6*	*6*	...
British	6	6	...

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

THE CITIES OF MYSORE

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HIS HIGHNESS MUMMADI SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE (1811-1831)



HIS HIGHNESS SRI CHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE (1881-1894)

APPENDIX I

THE CITIES OF MYSORE

(Vide *paragraphs* 52—55 *of the Report*)

by

Mr. P. H. KRISHNA RAO, M.A.,

Census Superintendent

GENERAL

1. Towns with a population of one lakh and over are treated as cities for the purposes of the census. There are now four cities in the State, *viz.*, Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore City. Their growth is set out in Table I. The population of these four cities is now more than three times of what it was in 1881. All the three had a set back in the decade 1891 to 1901 on account of the first plague; but the first two more than recouped themselves in 1911. In 1921, Bangalore caught up with the Civil and Military Station, though Mysore was still far behind. Since 1921, the growth of Bangalore and Mysore Cities has been extremely rapid. Bangalore City was ahead of the Civil and Military Station even in 1931, and its population now is 90,000 more than in the neighbouring area. Mysore has now very nearly come up to the level of the Civil and Military Station. Kolar Gold Fields began with a population of less than 25,000 in 1891 and now contains more than five times the number. Taking Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station together—as they ought to be, considering that they are really two parts of the same City, though under different administrations—the population which was 1,56,000 in 1881 is now more than four lakhs, making Bangalore the ninth biggest city in India, the only larger cities being Calcutta (21·09), Bombay (14·88), Madras (7·77), Hyderabad (7·29), Lahore (6·72), Ahmedabad (5·90), Delhi (5·33) and Cawnpore (4·87).

2. Each of our cities has certain distinguishing features which partly account for the variation in the rate of progress. Kolar Gold Fields City is entirely a creation of the Gold Mining Industry and its fortunes vary with the fortunes of the industry. It consists of three distinct areas, namely, (1) the Mining Area under the charge of the Mining Companies, (2) the Sanitary Board Urban Area comprising Robertsonpet, Andersonpet, and some contiguous villages which have become merged in the urban area, and (3) the Sanitary Board Rural area which includes 80 villages. About 26,400 may be taken as the rural population included in the population of Kolar Gold Fields City. The slackness in the gold mining business between 1911 and 1931 is reflected in the poor growth of the City's population in the two decades, just as its prosperity has resulted in the phenomenal increase of population in the last decade. The prosperity of the Civil and Military Station is, to some extent, bound up with the strength of the military population in the area. It was formerly the headquarters of the Southern Division of the Indian Army, but is now only the headquarters of the Madras District; and it is not so industrial as either Bangalore or Mysore. Hence the comparatively slow rate of progress. Bangalore City is leaping from strength to strength and throbs with vitality, as it is the administrative, industrial and commercial centre of the State. Mysore's rapid growth from 1921 is due to its being second only to Bangalore in industrial and commercial importance, and its having in addition the advantages of being the residence of His Highness the Maharaja, the seat of the University of Mysore, and the headquarters of the Mysore State Railways.

3. The populations of the four cities consequently differ in their composition as well. The labour population naturally preponderates in Kolar Gold Fields which is more a labour settlement than a city; and most of this population is drawn from the Depressed Classes and the Christian community. Out of a total population of nearly 1,34,000, the Depressed Classes account for 58,000 and the Christians for 24,500. This feature is common to Kolar Gold Fields and the Civil and Military Station though for different reasons. The population of the Civil and Military Station, except in

the Bazaar and in Ulsoor, and in some villages comprised in the area, consists largely of domestic servants and camp followers, or of persons who cater to the needs of the military or of the large number of European and Anglo-Indian settlers; and these again belong mostly to the Depressed Class and Christian communities who number respectively 32,500 and 35,000. The Muslims in the Station number another 34,500. These three communities therefore are almost equally represented in this area and total up to 1,02,000 out of 1,58,000. The Hindu community in this Census has been divided into three main sub-communities—the Brahmins at one end of the scale in point of literacy, the Depressed Classes at the other end, and the Other Hindu (O.H.) or Backward Classes in between. The Hindu population preponderates in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore—207 thousand out of 248 thousand in Bangalore and 118 thousand out of 151 thousand in Mysore being Hindu. The Depressed Classes in Bangalore number only 22,000 and in Mysore only 15,000, and the Christians 9,500 and 5,500, respectively. There is, however, a large element of the Muslim population in both cities—30,000 in Bangalore and 26,000 in Mysore—congregations next only to the Civil and Military Station. There are only 10,000 Muslims in Kolar Gold Fields. Another remarkable feature in these two cities is the large number of Brahmins—this caste forming the biggest single caste in either city—48,000 in Bangalore and 30,000 in Mysore, whereas there are only 4,600 Brahmins in the Civil and Military Station and 2,300 in Kolar Gold Fields. It is well known that the Christians and the Muslims are more urban than the Hindus. It is, perhaps, not so well known what proportions of these communities are concentrated in these four cities alone. More than 1,00,000 out of a total of 4,85,000 Muslims in the State, and nearly 75,000 out of a total of 1,13,000 Christians are found in these cities. Certain other communities like the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Buddhists, Parsees and Jews are also largely confined to these cities. The composition of the populations in the four cities according to main communities and the percentage of the city population to total population of the communities in the State are clearly exhibited in Table II. The communal proportion per 10,000 of the population in the four cities is shown in Table II (*a*) and the variation in the communal representation from 1901 to 1941 in Table II (*b*). The Hindus form the majority community in all the cities, Christians coming next in the Civil and Military Station and Kolar Gold Fields and the Muslims in Mysore and Bangalore Cities. As compared to 1901, the Hindu proportion has increased in Bangalore and Mysore but has decreased in the Civil and Military Station and Kolar Gold Fields. Muslim proportion has declined in all the cities except Kolar Gold Fields and the Christian proportion has increased in the Civil and Military Station and Mysore City and decreased in Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields.

BANGALORE CITY

4. Bangalore is situated about 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea and is endowed by nature with a salubrious climate. It covers an area of 26·7 square miles and consists of two separate parts—the City and the Civil and Military Station—with a total population of 4,06,760. The City is under the administration of the Mysore Government; and the Civil and Military Station is assigned to the British, and is administered by the Honourable the Resident in Mysore.

5. Bangalore is a city that is growing fast. In 1891, fifty years ago, its area was 8·25 square miles. Twenty years later, in 1911, it was 9·76 square miles; and to-day it is 13·2 square miles. The area has thus increased by nearly 5 square miles during the last fifty years. The village known as Kempapura Agrahar on Magadi Road has just been included in the municipal limits and the inclusion of Ramachandrapur block of houses is under consideration. The greatest length of the City is 5½ miles from the south end of Basavanagudi to the Indian Institute of Science on the north, and the greatest width 2½ miles from the Sydney Road *Ookad* in the east to the Magadi Road *Ookad* in the west. The areas up to and inclusive of Yesavanthapur on the north, the Electric Factory on the Mysore Road on the west, and the Mental Hospital on the east may also shortly come within the municipal limits.

6. The increase in the population has been much greater. In the ten years 1901-1911 the population rose from 70 thousand to 89 thousand or by more than a quarter; in the next ten years 1911-1921 it rose from 89 thousand to 119 thousand or by more than one-third; in the decade 1921-1931 it increased to 1,72,000 or by nearly one half. The population to-day is 2,48,000; that is to say, it has increased by another 44 per cent. It is more than double of what it was only twenty years ago. As compared with that in 1901, the population is more than 3½ times, whereas the area has increased by only 35·25 per cent. In other words, the density of the population now is more than two and a half times of what it was forty years ago (Table III).

7. The entire population of 80,000 in 1891 was confined to what is now called the Old City. The first extensions—Seshadripuram and Chamarajapet—were laid out in 1892 at a cost of nearly Rs. 7,00,000, the area comprised being about 300 acres and the number of sites about 1,600. Basavanagudi and Malleswaram were formed in 1898 at a cost of about Rs. 4,00,000 each. Basavanagudi comprises 703 acres divided into 1,862 sites, and Malleswaram 304 acres divided into 620 sites. The Shankarapuram extension was formed in 1908 at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 and consists of 154 acres divided into 150 sites. So, in the 20 years between 1891-1911, five extensions were laid out at a total cost of Rs. 17,00,000 and consisted of 4,232 sites spread over 1,461 acres. (Table IV). The panic caused by the plague which visited Bangalore in 1898-99 and in subsequent years gave a great impetus

to the formation of these extensions; and the expansion of the City was more than adequate for the increase in the population, which was only 8,000 in these two decades.

The extensions laid out in the next decade, 1911-1921, are Gavipur (1915), Sri Rampuram (1916) and Visvesvarapuram (1918). Gavipuram and Sri Rampuram extensions are comparatively small ones with about 500 sites. Visvesvarapuram was formed on a more generous scale, at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs—93 acres being acquired and formed into 467 sites, working out at an average of five sites per acre. In this decade, therefore, three more extensions were formed at a cost of about Rs. 7,00,000 and consisted of 967 sites spread over 193 acres, whereas the population had increased by 30,000 in the same period. The formation of sites, therefore, did not keep pace with the growth of population, but as the several sites disposed off in the previous two decades were still available, the incidence of population on the house sites was not too heavy.

It is a different story about the decade, 1921-31. The only extensions formed were Gavipuram Guttahalli (1923), Venkatarangapuram (1925), Kalasipalyam (1927) and Gandhinagar or the New Extension west of the Central Jail (1930). These provided less than 700 sites in all, whereas the population had jumped up by no less than 54,000.

Even less was done in the latest decade 1931-41. 221 sites were formed behind the Bull Temple and sold at an upset price of Rs. 250 each. Some sites were formed along the road linking Malleswaram and Seshadripuram and sold in public auction; and an extension was laid out along the Subedar Chatram Road adjoining Seshadripuram, consisting of 143 sites on $23\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Other extensions are still in the course of formation or are under contemplation and cannot, therefore, be considered as having so far contributed to the solution of the problem of overcrowding in the City. They are the extensions (1) to the south of the Lal Bagh Tank, (2) between Kalasipalya and Kumbargundi Road, (3) between the Magadi Road and Ramachandrapuram, (4) another extension near the Bull Temple, (5) between Gavipur and Ramakrishna Mutt, (6) to the east of the Lal Bagh Road and (7) the Government extension near the Mental Hospital. That the number of sites formed by the Government and Municipal Council is not keeping pace with the demand is apparent from the fact that in addition to these Government and Municipal extensions, private extensions like Sripuram, Byrappa, Annaiyappa and Kempayya blocks and the extensions between the Dharmambudhi Tank bund and Gandhinagar have sprung up. Stray houses and sheds are also put up on vacant lands, mostly by persons coming in search of a living in this growing industrial centre.

8. For municipal purposes, Bangalore City is divided into nine divisions, distinguished by numerals. The Dodpet or the Big Bazaar, also called the Avenue Road, running from the Mysore Bank in the north to the Market Square in the south; and another road at right-angles to it running from the New Municipal Offices in the east to the Railway Goods Yard in the west, known as Nagarthpet and Chickpet, separate the four Municipal Divisions (II, III, IV and V) which include the Old City. The intersection of these two main roads is called the Dodpet Chowk or Square. The I Division is to the north of Seshadri Road and contains (1) the High Ground, (2) Upparahalli and Dobspet, (3) Munireddi Palya, (4) the area in the angle formed by the Broad-gauge Railway line and the Light Railway line; Seshadripuram, Sripuram, Annaiyappa and Byrappa Blocks (the whole of which, for convenience, will, hereafter, be referred to as Seshadripuram), and (5) Palace Guttahalli, Venkatarangapuram and the Kempaiya Block of buildings (or Palace Guttahalli for short). The II Division is to the south of Seshadri Road and west of Avenue Road and Palace Road and consists of (6) Gandhinagar and the Central Jail, (7) Subedar Chatram Road and Annamma Temple extension, (8) houses to the north of Magadi Road, Gopalapura, and houses in the Minerva Mill compound, and (9) that portion of the Old City to the north-west of Dodpet Chowk. The III Division consists of (10) the Old and New Reserve Police Lines, the Anjanappa Garden huts, Pensioners' Lines, Goripalya and Rayapuram, Binny Mill Quarters and Binnyston Gardens, (11) the newly included Kempapur Agrahar, and (12) the Old City to the south-west of Dodpet Chowk. The IV Division consists of (13) all that area to the north of District Office Road and Mission Road including Sampigehalli huts and Sampige Village, and (14) the Old City to the north-east of Dodpet Chowk. The V Division contains (15) Gangamchery and all the area between Narasimharaja Road and Mission Road and the main drain, and (16) the Old City to the south-east of Dodpet Chowk. The VI Division is to the south of the main drain and to the east of Sri Krishnarajendra Road and consists of four distinct units, extending up to Vani Vilas Road or north road in the south; namely (17) Fort, Kalasipalyam, New Gangamachery and Potters' Colony, (18) Chikka Mavalli, Dodda Mavalli and Upparahalli, (19) Visvesvarapuram and (20) Korachara Palya or Parvathipuram. The VII Division is to the south of the Mysore Road and west of Sri Krishnarajendra Road and consists of (21) the Hospital area, New Tharagupet and Chamarajapet, (22) Gavipur Guttahalli, (23) Ramachandra Agrahar, Old Butt-fire Maidan and Madigara Palya, (24) Gavipuram extension, (25) Sunkenahalli Village and (26) Gavipur Village. The VIII Division consists of (27) Basavanagudi, Narasimharaja Colony and Poor House Block to the south of Vani Vilas Road and (28) Shankarapuram between Bull Temple Road and Sri Krishnarajendra Road. The IX Division contains (29) Malleswaram, west of Venkataranga Iyengar Road, (30) Sri Rampuram, (31) the Labour Colony and (32) Malleswaram, east of Venkataranga

Iyengar Road. The Railway Quarters are formed into a separate unit (33). The 9 Municipal Divisions and the 33 units are marked on Map 1. The Old City may be described as the area enclosed by the Sri Narasimharaja Road, Mysore Road, Kemmangundi Road, Dharmambudhi Tank Bund Road, Kempegowda Road and District Office Road, and consists of units 9, 12, 14 and 16. It will be useful to study conditions in Bangalore City by these divisions and units, rather than in the aggregate.

9. It has been the practice hitherto for example, to calculate the density of population in cities by dividing the population by the entire area. According to this method, the density in Bangalore City is 18,813 per square mile and that in the Civil and Military Station 11,735. But there are vast uninhabited areas in both, which have to be excluded while calculating density. They are coloured green in the map. One vast open space in the centre consists of the Parade Ground, the Sampangi Tank, the Cubbon Park, Museum, Public Offices and other Government Offices, the St. Martha's Hospital, the University Buildings, the Jail, the Race Course, the Residency and the Golf Course. The Palace, the Palace Orchard, Beaufort and Jayamahal form another block of open space in the north. The two together are computed to be 2·5 square miles. The Dharmambudhi Tank, the Agrahara Tank, the Kempambudhi Tank, the Ulsoor and the other tanks in the Civil and Military Station, the Lal Bagh and the Lal Bagh Tank, the Narasimharaja Boulevard, Parvathi Boulevard, Sir M. N. Krishna Rao Park, the Bull Temple Maidan and the Shankar Mutt Maidan account for another 1·12 square miles. There are agricultural lands not only along the municipal boundaries, but (i) between Kalasipalya, Mavalli and the Mission compound and (ii) to the east of Lal Bagh Road in the south; (iii) between Malleswaram, Ranganathapura, Guttahalli and Seshadripuram in the north, (iv) on the other side of the Yesavanthapur Railway line in the west and (v) towards the Mental Hospital in the east. The area of these lands is 0·6 square miles. Large extents in the Civil and Military Station are taken up for military purposes between Hosur Road and Nilasandra Road, and to the east of Lower Agaram Road and to the south and north of Madras Road. These occupy 2·4 square miles. The uninhabited areas alone thus take up altogether 6·62 square miles out of a total of 26·7 square miles leaving only 20·08 square miles for a population of more than 4 lakhs to live in, working out to a density of 20,338 to the square mile. This density is, however, not uniform all over the City. In Table V are noted the total populations of each unit and Division and their boundaries. As the municipal authorities were unable to have the areas comprised within the boundaries measured without undue expenditure of time and labour, it has not been possible to record the density of each unit and Municipal Division. It can, however, be calculated at any time, by having the area measured. It is, however, possible to give the density by Municipal Divisions and compare it with that in 1931 if we adopt the same area for each Municipal Division as in 1931. (Table VI). The II, III, IV and V Divisions as already stated, contain the Old City and therefore the density in these Divisions is heavy—the least in extent and the most congested being the V Division with a density of 135,311 per square mile. The average density in these Divisions is 21,568. The I Division has been the least congested as it contains vast open spaces, the Palace, and the residences of the aristocracy—the density working out to only 6,500 even in 1941, while it was only 2,829 in 1931. Even this increase is not so much in the High Ground as in the newly built areas of Seshadripuram and Guttahalli. The VI, VII, VIII and IX Divisions are the new extensions and the density in them averages 17,000 (Table V). The density in the extensions is, therefore, two and a half times than in the I Division and the density in the Old City is nearly three times as much as in the extensions.

10. The area of Bangalore in 1941 is 13·2 square miles as against 12·13 in 1931; but as it is not clear what divisions have gained in extent, the same area as in 1931 has been assumed for each division for calculating the density. It is a matter for satisfaction that the population in the extensions is increasing much more rapidly than in the Old City showing thereby that the people prefer life in the newer extensions. This is confirmed by another significant fact. The VIII and IX Divisions namely, Basavanagudi and Malleswaram and their out-growths did not exist in 1901; their populations were only 2,700 and 3,400 in 1911; but they increased to 19,500 and 30,000 or by 16,800 and 26,600 respectively in 1941. Similarly, the populations of the I, VI and VII Divisions have increased from 6,100, 7,700 and 8,600 respectively to 21,200, 26,400 and 30,700. The increase outside the Old City Divisions is thus 99,300, whereas the population for the Old City Divisions has increased only by 59,000 from 60,000 to 119,000 (Table VI *a*). Next to the Old City, the VI and VII Divisions containing Fort, Kalasipalyam, Mavalli, Visvesvarapuram, Korachara Palya and Chamarajapet are becoming very congested. The Old City, however, still remains the most congested. With an area computed to be 0·69 of a square mile, it contains a population of 1,15,860, yielding a density of 1,67,913 to the square mile.

11. It is also interesting to study how the main communities are distributed over these units and the Municipal Divisions (Table V). Taking the communities and the Municipal Divisions in order, a large Brahmin population is found in the High Ground, Seshadripuram and Palace Guttahalli in the I Division; Gandhinagar, Subedar Chatram Road and Annamma Temple extension in the II Division; Old City (II, III and IV Divisions); Fort, Mavalli and Visvesvarapuram in the VI Division; Chamarajapet, Gavipur Guttahalli and Gavipur extension in the VII Division; and Malleswaram and Sri Rampuram in the IX Division.

The Brahmin population seems to prefer, on the whole, the extensions to the Old City. Thus, out of a total Brahmin population of nearly 48,000 in the City, 15,200 live in the extensions to the north of the Old City, 21,200 in the southern extensions and 10,650 in the Old City proper, including Fort and Mavalli. The rest are scattered over other parts. The largest Brahmin populations live in order in Basavanagudi (8,050), Malleswaram (7,873), Chamarajapet (6,470), Shankarapuram (2,674), Visvesvarapuram (2,368), Sri Rampuram (2,097), Seshadripuram (1,977), Mavalli (1,794), Palace Guttahalli (1,474) and Gandhinagar (1,157). In the Old City, 2,586 live in the II Division, 3,299 in the III Division and 2,226 in the IV Division. The Depressed Classes are to be found mostly in the out-lying parts of the City like Dobspet and Upparahalli, Munireddi Palya, Palace Guttahalli Huts, Sweepers' Colony and Anjaneya Block of huts in Division I; Magadi Road and Gopalapur in the II Division; Goripalya, Anjanappa Block of huts and Rayapuram in the III Division; Sampigehalli in the IV Division; Gangamchery and New Bamboo Bazaar in the V Division; Potters' Colony, Mavalli and Korachara Palya in the VI Division; New Tharagupet and Madigarapalya in the VII Division and Sri Rampuram Labour Colony in the IX Division. The Other Hindus are practically found all over the City and especially in the Old City and in villages included within municipal limits. The Muslims are found not only in portions of the Old City like Lalbandvadi, Mastansabigudi area, etc., but in Upparahalli, Munireddi Palya, Subedar Chatram Road, Risaldar Street, Seshadripuram, Palace Guttahalli, Mysore Road, Chamarajapet, Kalasipalyam, Fort, Mavalli, Kalasipalya extension and in the Mohamedan Blocks of Basavanagudi and Malleswaram extensions. Out of 30,000 Muslims, 11,000 live in the Old City (5,386 in the III Division and 2,437 in the V Division), 5,379 in Kalasipalyam and Mavalli, 2,011 to the north of Mysore Road and 1,828 to the south of Mysore Road in New Tharagupet and Chamarajapet; 1,617 in Munireddi Palya and about a thousand each in Basavanagudi and Malleswaram extensions. They number less than a thousand in each of the other areas mentioned above. Very few Muslims thus live in the extensions. The majority of the Christians are found in Dobspet, Upparahalli, Cubbonpet, Mission Road, Mysore Road, Chamarajapet and near the Mohamedan Blocks of Basavanagudi and Malleswaram. Christians of the poorer classes are found in the huts along with the Depressed Classes in Malleswaram and Sri Rampuram Labour Colony. In the Old City, they are found in large numbers in the III and IV Divisions.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

12. Till the Rendition in 1881, the Civil and Military Station was known as the Cantonment (called *Dandu* by Hindus and *Lashkar* by Muslims). It was then made over to the British Government as an Assigned Tract and is under the administration of the Hon'ble the British Resident. It is situated to the north-east of the City, and was established in 1809 on the removal of the British Garrison from Seringapatam. It covers an area of 13·54 square miles, including the Indian Institute of Science which was added on in 1906. The General Bazaar, Ulsoor, Jog Palya and Shoolay form the oldest and the most congested parts of the Station. Of the towns, Richmond Town in the south and Cleveland, Frazer and Cox Towns in the north are among the earliest. The only historical landmarks are the Kempe Gowda Tower on the Rock in Halsur Tank and the Halsur Temple.

13. The Station is divided into six Municipal Divisions (Map I). The I Division lies to the south of Meanee Avenue Road and east of Lower Agaram Road and Kensington Road, and consists of (1) Murphy Town, (2) Ulsoor and Jog Palya, (3) Kadarampalya, Binmangala, Appareddypalya, Dookanahalli and Domlur Villages, (4) Municipal Sweepers' Lines, (5) Harris, Pekin, Moore House, and Cornwallis Barracks, and the Station Family Hospital and (6) the Police Government Quarters. The II Division is between the I Division and the City boundary, and extends up to Cubbon Road in the north. It consists of (7) Nilasandra and Sannenahalli, (8) Vannarpet, (9) Ookadpalya, (10) Yalagondanpalya, (11) Austin Town, Municipal houses and Police Lines, (12) Richmond Town, Langford Town, South Parade and McIver Town, (13) Akkithimmanahalli and Puduparacheri, and (14) Shoolay. It also contains the Mayo Hall, Shoolay Tank, Foot-ball ground, Electric Power Station, etc., and the Camp Followers' Lines in Ookadpalya. The III and the IV Divisions lie between St. John's Church Road in the north and Trinity and Cubbon Roads in the south. (15) The III Division is to the west of Kensington Road and extends up to Main Guard Cross Road and Narayana Pillay Street in the west. It includes the Ulsoor tank, the Military Offices and Military Dhobi Ghats, the Indian Military Hospital and the Baird Barracks for the British Infantry. (16) The IV Division lies to the west of the III Division. Its western boundary is formed by the Central Street, Minakshi Koil Street, New Market Road, Sultanjee Gunta Road and Cockburn Road. The Bungalows on the Cubbon, Infantry and Hospital Roads and Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals are in the south of this Division. The VI Division is to the west of the IV and consists of (17) part of the General Bazaar which extends up to the Queen's Road in the west and (18) the Residency and the High Ground. Tasker Town and the bungalows on part of the Cubbon, Infantry and Hospital Roads are also included in this Division. The V Division is the northern-most part of the Station and is situated to the north of the I, III, IV and VI Divisions. It consists of (19) Doddigunta and Jeevanahalli, Cox Town, Frazer Town and Cleveland Town, and Meanee Lines to the south of the Railway line, and

(20) Byadarahalli Lines and Pottery, Benson, Richards and Cooke Towns to the north of the Railway line. Special areas included in the Civil and Military Station limits are the Tobacco Factory, the Indian Institute of Science and the Railway Quarters. The Military population in all the Divisions was enumerated separately by the military authorities and is shown separately. The particulars given here about the military areas relate therefore only to the civil populations living therein. The General Bazaar may be described roughly as the area enclosed by Dickenson Road, Dispensary Road, Minakshi Koil Street, Chick Bazaar Road, Queen's Road, Thimmiah Road, Cockburn Road, St. John Church Road, Cavalry Road, the main channel and back to Dickenson Road crossing the Gangadhara Chetty Road.

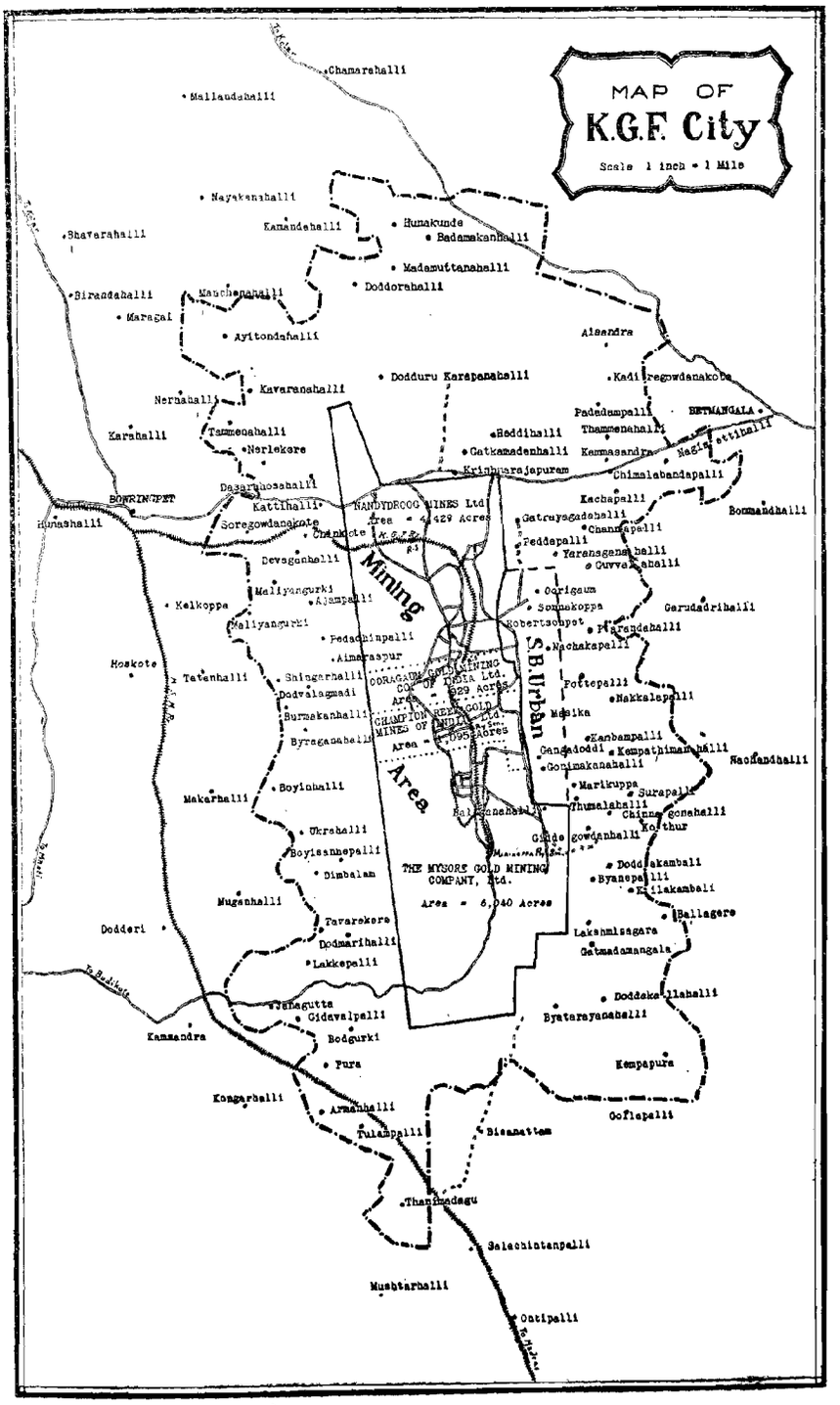
14. Taking the communities and the Municipal Divisions in order, the Brahmins are found mostly in Ulsoor and Jog Palya, the Old Bazaar, Cox Town, Frazer Town and Cleveland Town and the Indian Institute of Science. The Depressed Classes are found in large numbers in all the units. But, they out-number any other community in Murphy Town, Sweepers' Lines, the Barracks, Ookadpalya, Austin Town, Akkithimmanahalli and Puduparacheri, the Railway Colony, Tobacco Factory and amongst the camp followers. There is, however, a difference in the class found in the villages and in the other distinctly depressed class areas. The Other Hindus out-number any other community in Ulsoor and Jog Palya; in the villages included within the municipal limits like Kadarampalya, Binmangala, Appareddypalya, Dukanahalli and Domlur; in the Police Lines, Vannarpet, Old Bazaar (III Division), Cox Town, Frazer Town and Cleveland Town, the Indian Institute of Science and in the military population. The Muslims preponderate in Nilasandra and Sannenahalli and in the Old Bazaar (IV and VI Divisions). The Christians form the largest single community in Yalagondanpalya, Richmond, Langford and McIver Towns, Shoolay, Byadarahalli Lines and Towns north of the Railway line, in the High Ground and the Residency. They are very nearly equal to the Depressed Classes in Austin Town, Akkithimmanahalli and Puduparacheri and are found in large numbers in all the divisions of the Old Bazaar, Cox Town, Frazer Town and Cleveland Town. The Jains favour the Old Bazaar, Ulsoor and Jog Palya, Shoolay, and Cox Town, Frazer Town and Cleveland Town (Table VII).

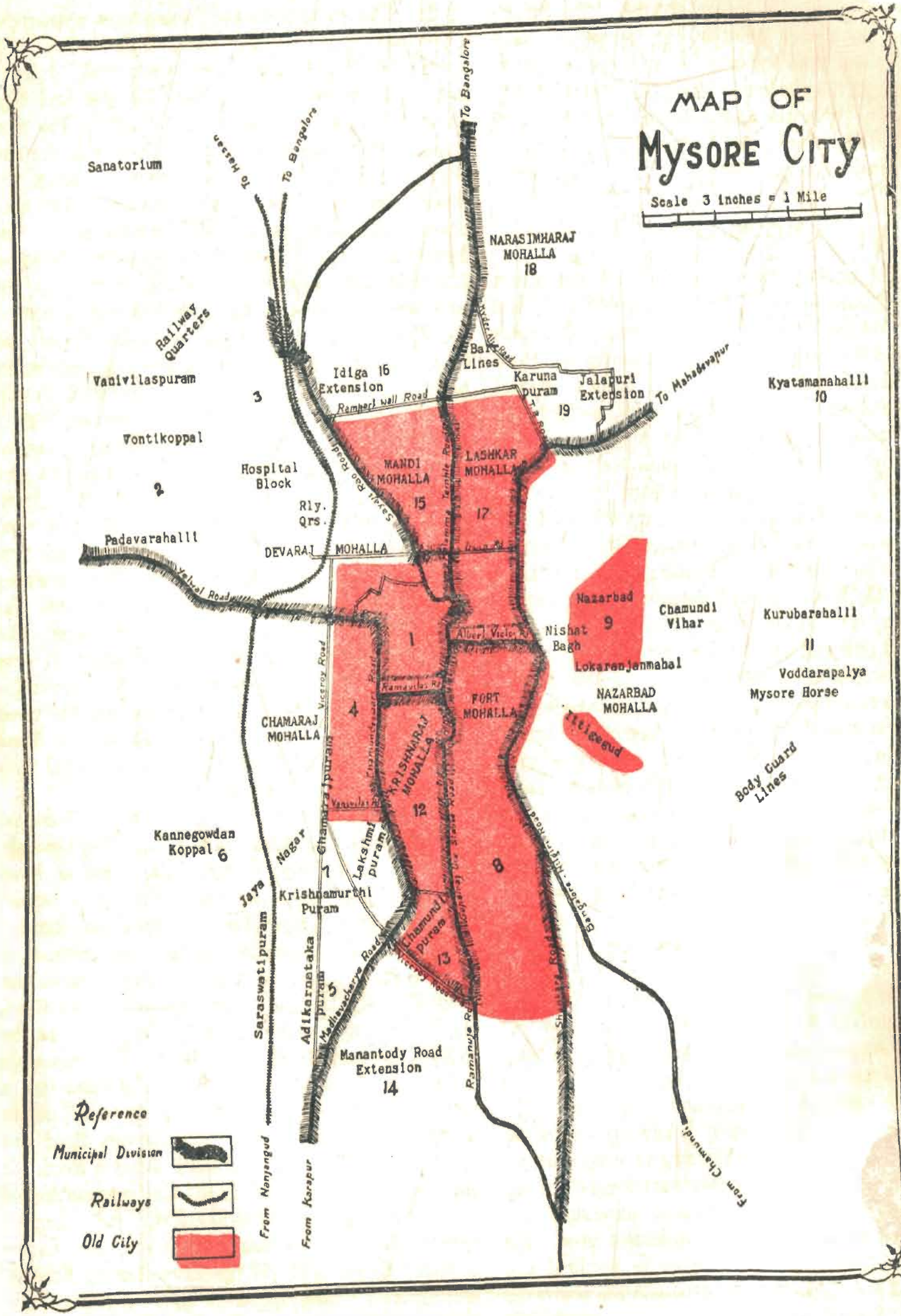
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS

15. Kolar Gold Fields City consists of three distinct parts—the Mining Area, the Sanitary Board Urban Area and the Sanitary Board Rural Area (Map 2). The Mining Area is administered directly by the Mining Companies and consists of (i) Mysore Mines, (ii) Nandydroog Mines, (iii) Oorgaum Mines, and (iv) Champion-Reefs Mines. The Sanitary Board Urban Area consists of Robertsonpet and Andersonpet, with some villages contiguous to them, like Sonnekoppa, Nachakapalli and Oorgaum and Labour Colonies like the Pandaram Lines and Krishnagiri Lines. The Sanitary Board Rural Area comprises 80 villages under the control of the Sanitary Board. There is thus a large element of the rural population, about 26 thousand, included in the population of the Kolar Gold Fields City. But even without this, the urban population alone is more than 108 thousand, distributed over the Mining Area and the Sanitary Board Area, the first containing about 76 thousand and the second about 32 thousand.

16. The Kolar Gold Fields has been divided into nine units, namely: areas administered by (i) the Mysore Mines, (ii) the Nandydroog Mines, (iii) the Champion Reefs and (iv) the Oorgaum Mines, and (v) the Mining Hospital Area, (vi) the Mining Electric Colony, (vii) Robertsonpet Urban Area, (viii) the Andersonpet Urban Area and (ix) the Sanitary Board Rural Area consisting of 80 villages (Table VIII).

17. One peculiar feature of Kolar Gold Fields City is the number of Buddhists it contains. 1,335 out of 1,409 Buddhists in the State are found in the four cities, of whom 845 live in Kolar Gold Fields alone, the Civil and Military Station coming next with 382. 774 of the Buddhists in Kolar Gold Fields live in the Mining Area, 71 in the Sanitary Board Urban Area, and none in the Rural Area. Almost all the Jains of the City live in the Sanitary Board Urban Area, namely Robertsonpet and Andersonpet, and none in the Rural Area. Similarly, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and 'Other Christians' are not found in the Rural Area, but live mostly in the Mining Area, a few being found in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet. The Muslims in the City are much fewer as compared to Mysore, Bangalore or the Civil and Military Station; and more than half of them are found in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet and then in the Mining Area—very few being found in the Rural Area. The Brahmin population in this City forms a very small fraction of the total, numbering only 2,311, of whom 1,235 are found in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet, another 630 in the Mining Area and 446 in the Rural Area. The biggest communities are the Depressed Classes and the Indian Christians. There are more than 42,000 Depressed Class persons in the Mining Area, nearly 9,000 in the Rural Area and 7,000 in the Urban Area. A large majority of the Indian Christians, too, are found in the Mining Area—nearly 18,000 out of 22,000—another 3,400 being found in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet. The Rural Area contains only about 200 Indian Christians. Broadly speaking, 98 thousand out of 134 thousand are Hindus, of whom 46 thousand live in the Sanitary Board Area and 52 thousand in the Mining Area. But most of these belong to the Depressed Classes, of whom 42 thousand live in the Mining Area, and another 16 thousand in the Sanitary Board Area, the number being almost equally divided


MAP OF
K.G.F. City
Scale 1 inch = 1 Mile
Chamarahalli
Mallandahalli
Nayakanahalli
Kamandahalli
Hunakunde
Badamakanhalli
Shavarahalli
Madamuttanahalli
Doddorahalli
Biraddahalli
Manchenahalli
Maragal
Ayitondahalli
Alsandra
Dodduru Karapanahalli
Kadiregowdanakote
Kavaranahalli
Nernahalli
Padadampalli
HETTANGALA
Thammenahalli
Karahalli
Tammenahalli
Narlekere
Reddihalli
Gatkamadenhalli
Kammasandra
Nagatti
Ettihalli
Krishnarajapuram
Chimalabandapalli
Dasarahosahalli
BOWRINPET
Kattihalli
NANDYDROOG MINES Ltd
Area = 4,429 Acres
Kachapalli
Bommandhalli
Hunashalli
Soregowdanakote
Gatruyagadahalli
Channapalli
Peddapalli
Yerangenahalli
Guvvalahalli
Devaganhalli
Mining
Maliyangurki
Ajampalli
Kolkoppa
Oorigaum
Somnakoppa
Garudadrihalli
Maliyangurki
Robertsonpet
Pendahalli
Pedachimpalli
Nachakapalli
Aimarapur
S.B.Urban
Hoskote
Tatenhalli
DORAGADA GOLD MINING CO. OF INDIA Ltd.
Area = 329 Acres
Shingarhalli
Pottepalli
Dodvalagnadi
Nakkalapalli
CHAMPION REEF GOLD MINES OF INDIA Ltd.
Area = 1,005 Acres
Burmakanhalli
Mosika
Kanbampalli
Byraganahalli
Area
Gandadoddi
Kempathimanahalli
Nagadandhalli
Gonimakanahalli
Marikuppa
Surapalli
Boyinhalli
Makarhalli
Thumalahalli
Chinna Gonahalli
Ukrahalli
Kolthur
Boyisannepalli
Gudde gowdanhalli
THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.
Area = 6,040 Acres
Dimbalam
Doddakambali
Byanepalli
Kallakambali
Muganhalli
Ballagere
Tavarekere
Dodderi
Laksmisagara
Dodmarihalli
Gatmadamangala
Lakkepalli
Doddakallahalli
Tenegutta
Byatarayanahalli
Gidavalpalli
Kammandra
Bodgurki
Pura
Kempapura
Kongarhalli
Armanhalli
Goflepalli
Tulampalli
Bisanattam
Thanikadagu
Balachintanpalli
Musbtarhalli
Ontipalli


MAP OF
Mysore City
Scale 3 inches = 1 Mile
To Bangalore
To Hassan
To Bangalore
Sanatorium
Railway Quarters
Vanivilaspuram
Vontikoppal
Hospital Block
Rly. Qrs.
Padavarahalli
Yelwal Road
NARASIMHARAJ MOHALLA
18
Idiga 16 Extension
Rampart wall Road
Bar Lines
Karuna puram
19
Jalapuri Extension
To Mahadevapur
Kyatamanahalli
10
MANDI MOHALLA
15
LASHKAR MOHALLA
17
DEVARAJ MOHALLA
Nazarbad
9
Chamundi Vihar
Kurubarahalli
11
Nishat Bagh
Lokaranjanmahal
Voddarapalya
Mysore Horse
NAZARBAD MOHALLA
FORT MOHALLA
CHAMARAJ MOHALLA
KRISHNARAJ MOHALLA
12
Ittigegud
Body Guard Lines
Kannegowdan Koppal 6
Jaya Nagar
Chamarajpuram
Lakshmi puram
Krishnamurthi Puram
Saraswatipuram
Adikarnataka puram
5
Chamundi puram
13
Manantody Road Extension
14
Bangalore-Nilgiri Road
Ramanuja Road
From Nanjangud
From Kanapur
From Chamundi
Reference
Municipal Division
Railways
Old City

between Rural and Urban in the Sanitary Board Area. Out of 37,000 "Other Hindus" only 9,000 live in the Mining Area and the other 28,000 are almost equally divided between Urban and Rural. (Table VIII).

18. The density in Kolar Gold Fields is 4,462 if the population is considered as spread over an area of 30 square miles. But, the Rural Area is computed to be 7.32 square miles and contains a population of 26,632 working out to a density of 3,638. The Nandydroog and the Mysore Mines are very extensive in area being 6.92 and 9.44 square miles with populations of 19,402 and 23,475 yielding a density of 2,804 and 2,487, respectively. It is the Oorgaum and the Champion-Reefs and the Sanitary Board Urban Area that have the largest densities, *viz.*, 10,000 to the square mile. (Table IX).

MYSORE CITY

19. The gradual transformation of Mysore into a modern city began as early as the reign of Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar. A portion of Poorniah's Nala was filled in and the broad thoroughfare of Sayyaji Rao Road took its place; the Fort area and the Lashkar, Mandi, Devaraja and Krishnaraja Mohallas were provided with proper drainage; within the Fort, the streets were widened by the acquisition of houses, and the ditch round the Fort was filled in and a park formed. The Chamarajapuram extension covering an area of about 16 acres was laid out to commemorate the Maharaja and a wholesome supply of drinking water was made both from the Kukkanahalli Reservoir and by pumping water from the Cauvery river. Plague broke out in the City in 1898 and necessitated further opening out of lanes and streets in congested localities and the formation of more extensions. Sunnadakeri in Krishnaraja Mohalla was even during those days one of the dirtiest localities in the town. In 1893-94 some lanes were opened out there and sanitary improvements made. In 1896-97 when the Summer Palace became the residence of His Highness the Maharaja, due to the old Palace being burnt down, some improvements were made in Ittigegud, a very insanitary area near by.

20. A Municipal Committee was formed in 1862 for the management of the civic affairs of the town. In 1888 the Municipal Regulation in force in Bangalore was extended to Mysore. In 1902 a Committee was formed to suggest measures for safeguarding the town against plague, and a Board of Trustees was formed in 1903 to carry on the measures suggested by the Committee. The Board largely confined its activities in the earlier years to the thinning of congestion by acquisition and demolition of insanitary houses, opening out streets and lanes, formation of extensions and construction of houses for the dishoused poor. The old Doddaholageri was the first to be acquired and demolished and Lakshmipuram extension has now taken its place. Several insanitary houses were acquired in Krishnaraja Mohalla in 1906-07 as plague appeared in a virulent form there. From 1908-09 began the clearance of the congested area in the Fort and continued for 15 years until the area was completely cleared of all private houses. Similarly, insanitary houses were acquired and demolished in the Devaraja, Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas. From 1903-04 to 1934-35, the Board acquired 4,871 houses at a cost of Rs. 34·5 lakhs.

21. The Municipality had formed three extensions–Chamarajapuram, Jalapuri and Idga before 1903 when the Trust Board was constituted. Jalapuri covered 22 acres and provided 305 sites and Idga covered 15 acres and provided 137 sites. The next extensions formed were Adikarnatakapuram, the new Idga extension, the Chamundipuram extension, the Bakshi Basappaji Urs Garden extension, Vanivilaspuram and Lakshmipuram. Adikarnatakapuram was formed in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and provided 722 sites. The new Idga extension containing 594 sites was sanctioned in the year 1906 at a cost of Rs. 55,000. The Chatnahalli extension or old Chamundipuram containing 1,082 sites was next formed to accommodate the population displaced from Chamaraja Mohalla and the improvements alone cost Rs. 1·12 lakhs. The Bakshi Basappaji Urs Garden extension adjoining the Chamundi extension, containing 91 sites was formed in 1915 at a cost of nearly Rs. 13,000. Vanivilaspuram was sanctioned in 1917 at a total estimated cost of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs and the first instalment came into being in 1918. The formation of Narasimharajapuram consisting of 205 sites was sanctioned in 1917 at a cost of Rs. 1.61 lakhs. The lay-out of Lakshmipuram in 1919 containing 91 sites cost Rs. 38,000. Weavers' Lines or Krishnamurthipuram, Sarasvatipuram and Jayanagar are the most recent extensions. From 1903 to 1934-35, the Trust Board formed in all 5,838 sites and sold 5,217 sites realising a sum of 7.65 lakhs.

22. Mysore City is divided into seven Municipal Divisions called mohallas. (Table X). The Devaraja Mohalla is to the north of Ramavilas Agrahar Road and Yelwal Road and is bounded on the east by Sayyaji Rao Road from the junction of Ramavilas Agrahar Road up to the Municipal boundary and consists of (1) a portion of the old City (2) Paduvarahalli and Vonti Koppal villages, (3) Vanivilaspuram, Yelwal Road, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Railway Quarters, the Police Lines and the Hospital Block. The Chamaraja Mohalla is to the south of Devaraja Mohalla and is bounded on the north by Yelwal Road up to its junction with Narayana Sastry or Chamundeswari Road and on the east by that road and Madhvacharya Road. It contains (4) the portion of the old City between Yelwal Road, Viceroy Road, Vanivilas Road and Chamundeswari Road,(5) Adikarnatakapuram, (6) Kannegowdana Koppal and (7) the extensions of Krishnamurthipuram, Chamarajapuram, Sarasvatipuram, Jayanagar and Lakshmipuram. The Fort Mohalla is situated to the east of Krishnaraja Mohalla and to the south of

Albert Victor Road from Elgin Fountain to Hardinge Circle and is bounded on the east by the Bangalore-Niligiri Road leading in the south to the steps to the Chamundi Hill, and on the west by Sayyaji Rao Road, Santhepet, Gopalaraj Urs Stable Road, Karohatti Road and Ramanuja Road and consists entirely of (8) a portion of the old City. The Nazarabad Mohalla is all that portion to the east of the Bangalore-Niligiri Road and to the south of the road to Mahadevapura and consists of (9) Nazarabad and Ittigegud, the villages of (10) Kyathamanahalli, (11) Vaddarpalya and Kurubarahalli and the areas round about Chamundi Vihar, Body Guard Lines, the Mysore Horse, Loka Ranjana Mahal and Nishad Bagh. The Krishnaraja Mohalla is to the east of Chamaraja Mohalla, and is bounded on the north by the Ramavilas Agrahar Road from Narayana Sastry Road junction to Sayyaji Rao Road junction and on the west by Narayana Sastry Road, Pindargeri Road and Manantody or Madhvacharya Road. It contains besides (12) portions of the old City, (13) Chamundipuram and (14) the Manantody Road extension. The Mandi Mohalla is between Devaraja and Lashkar Mohallas and is divided from Lashkar Mohalla by Kalamma Temple Road commencing from Makkaji Chowk and by the Banni Mantap Road. It contains (15) a portion of the old City and (16) the Idga extensions. The Lashkar Mohalla is to the north of Fort Mohalla and west of Nazarabad Mohalla and is bounded on the east by Bangalore-Niligiri Road and Mahadevapur Road. It contains in addition to (17) portions of the old City, (18) Narasimharajapur, (19) Karunapura and Jalapuri extensions. All the mohallas of Mysore thus contain portions of the old City, which may be described as consisting of the area between Rampart Wall Road, Travellers' Bungalow Road, Bangalore-Niligiri Road, Viceroy Road, Madhvacharya Road, Pindargeri Road, Vani Vilas Road, Viceroy Road, Irwin Road and Sayyaji Rao Road until it meets the Rampart Wall Road again. Nazarabad and Ittigegud, beyond these boundaries, may also be considered as portions of the old City.

23. Between 1901 and 1941, the population of Mysore increased from 68,111 to 150,540 or by 121 per cent while the area increased from 7.5 square miles to 13.16 square miles or by 75.5 per cent. (Table XI). The density by divisions is given in Table XII. Krishnaraja Mohalla is the first in density, Lashkar and Mandi being the second and the third. These three may be described as the congested divisions, as they cover 27.4 per cent of the area and contain 55 per cent of the population. The density is comparatively low in Chamaraja, Fort, Devaraja and Nazarabad Mohallas in the descending order. These four cover 72.6 per cent of the area, but contain only 45 per cent of the population. The area of the City in 1941 is given as 13.16 square miles as compared to 12·4 in 1931, but as it is not clear which mohallas have gained in area and as it is also not explained how Krishnaraja and Nazarabad Mohallas lost in area as compared to 1931, the same areas have been adopted both for 1931 and 1941 for purposes of comparison of densities. The Municipal President has stated that out of 13.16 square miles, 4.22 square miles are not built up and consist of vast open spaces and areas occupied by public buildings, parks, etc. If the total population of the City is divided by the remaining extent, namely 8.94 square miles, the density for the City as a whole is 16,839. These unbuilt areas however vary from mohalla to mohalla. The largest extents are in the Nazarabad and Fort Mohallas, namely, 1·32 and 0·94 square miles, respectively.

24. The populations of the old City proper, of the extensions and of the villages included in the municipal limits are shown in Table X. The Brahmin community is found mostly in the extensions and in portions of the old City in Devaraja, Chamaraja, Fort, Krishnaraja and Lashkar Mohallas. There are very few Brahmins in the Nazarabad and Mandi Mohallas. They out-number even the Other Hindus in Vanivilaspuram area, and are almost equal to Other Hindus in the old City portion of Chamaraja Mohalla. More than 5,000 Brahmins live in the block consisting of Krishnamurthipuram, Chamarajapuram, Sarasvatipuram, Jayanagar and Lakshmipuram, and nearly 4,400 Brahmins live in the Fort Mohalla, and 6,400 Brahmins in the old City portion of Krishnaraja Mohalla and 1,900 in Chamundipuram. 1,600 live in the old City portion of the Lashkar Mohalla. Thus, out of a total population of 30,000 Brahmins in the City, more than half, namely 28,405 are in these eight units alone. 19,600 of these live in the old City portion and the rest in the extensions. Adikarnatakapuram is pre-eminently the area inhabited by the Depressed Classes containing as it does 5,576 out of 14,962 in the City. Karunapura, Jalapuri, the Adikarnataka Blocks of Paduvarahalli, Kannegowdana Koppal and Kyathamanahalli, the Idga extension and Madigarabeedi are the strongholds of the Depressed Classes. Most of the Mussalmans are found in the old City portions of the Lashkar and Mandi Mohallas, Pindarageri in Chamaraja Mohalla, certain areas in the Krishnaraja and Devaraja Mohallas and in the Idga extensions. Out of a population of nearly 26,000, Lashkar Mohalla contains 9,000 and Mandi Mohalla another 9,700. The least number of Mussalmans are found in the Fort Mohalla.

The Indian Christians too are found mostly in the Lashkar and Mandi Mohallas, 2,600 out of a total population of 5,000 in the City being found in the Lashkar Mohalla and about 800 in the Mandi Mohalla. There are practically no Christians in the Fort Mohalla. They live mostly in the Hospital Block near Adikarnatakapuram, in the Hardwick College area, in the Idga extension, round about the Mission Hospital, the Child Welfare Centre and the Kantaraja Urs Park, and in Narasimharaja Mohalla, Karunapura and Jalapuri.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

25. The question of density rises the question of overcrowding. There is a rapid growth of population from decade to decade in some towns and cities of industrial and commercial importance such as Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Bhadravati, Davanagere and Mandya. It would be worthwhile studying if the growth in house room has kept pace with the growth of population. Such surveys were made in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Ahamedabad and Sholapur in 1931. They are made in respect of all urban areas in this State in this Census so that the conditions in the places mentioned above may be compared with those in other urban areas. There is this important difference from similar studies elsewhere. Housing statistics have been collected elsewhere in terms of rooms; that is to say, families are classed into those living in one-room tenements, two-room tenements, three-room tenements and so on. But this does not give an idea of the accommodation available for each family, as the dimensions of the rooms are not given. Statistics collected in Mysore therefore give the accommodation not in terms of the number of rooms but in terms of the floor area available for each family.

26. Families were divided into six classes according to the space available—those (A) with less than 100 sq.ft. per family were classed as 'very poor', (B) between 100 and 300 as 'poor', (C) between 300 and 500 as 'lower middle class', (D) between 600 and1, 000 as 'upper middle class', (E) between 1,000 and 2,000 as 'rich', and (F) above 2,000 as 'very rich'. For the whole State, the largest number of families are in Class B 'poor' with floor space between 101 and 300 sq.ft., and the smallest number of course, are in the 'very rich' class (F) with floor space above 2,000 sq.ft. The 'poor' class families (A and B) and the 'middle class' families (C and D) are in the proportion 4 : 3. Housing conditions in individual towns are given in the Taluk Tables. There are 13 towns with a population between 10,000 and 32,000. Of these, 4 towns, Davanagere, Shimoga, Tumkur and Bhadravati, may be considered together as towns with a population roughly between 20,000 and 32,000 and the other 9 together as those between 10,000 and 20,000. The largest number of families are still in class B except in Tumkur in the first group, and except in Kolar, Channapatna, Hassan and Nanjangud Towns in the second group, where they are in Class D. (Table XIII.) Taking the 'poor classes' together and the 'middle classes' together, the poor have begun to outstrip the middle in Davanagere, Shimoga, Bhadravati and Mandya, showing unmistakably that as a town grows in size or begins to attract an industrial population, housing conditions begin to deteriorate. The cities as a general rule compare very unfavourably with District Headquarter Towns and other industrial and large towns with a population of more than 10,000. (Table XIII *a*.)

27. This tendency is aggravated in the case of the four cities, where housing accommodation has not kept pace with the growth of population. It has been found difficult to ascertain the number of houses at each Census, as the definition of a "Census House" is misleading—a "Census House" being synonymous with a "Census Family". The number of houses as given in the Census Table thus indicates only the number of Census families and not actual structures—a house in which a dozen families live being shown as a dozen houses instead of as only one. Neither can the actual number of dwelling houses existing in any year be ascertained from the Municipal Assessment Registers. For one thing, dwelling houses as well as buildings used for other purposes are given municipal numbers; and for another, municipal numbers are given to parts of houses also, if they are used or rented out separately. The same building may thus have only one municipal number this year and several next year. The only satisfactory method of ascertaining whether house room keeps pace with the growth of population would therefore be to ascertain the floor area available for each family at this Census and compare it with the floor area that may be available at the next Census.

28. The Kolar Gold Fields is more a labour settlement than a city, as already mentioned. 17,617 families out of 21,139 are in the classes A and B. One satisfactory feature however is that there are only 2,299 families with a floor space of less than 100 sq.ft., while 15,318 have between 101 and 300 sq.ft. The Civil and Military Station has a larger number of families, namely 29,352 and has about the same number of 'poor class' families (17,741) as Kolar Gold Fields (17,617). The number of 'middle class' and 'rich' families is however very much more than in Kolar Gold Fields. The Civil and Military Station has the distinction of having the largest number of families namely 1,570 in the 'very rich' class, Mysore coming next with 1,065 and Bangalore City following with 900. Mysore City has the largest number of all the cities in the 'middle classes'; and the 'middle class' families (11,640) are very nearly equal to the 'poor class' families (12,442) in that City. It is Bangalore City that is most badly off in the matter of housing. Out of 48,606 families in Bangalore, 19,742 have less than 100 sq.ft. to live in, and another 17,261 have more than 100 but less than 300. (Table XIV). In other words, more than 75 per cent of the families in Bangalore are 'poor' or 'very poor' and the floor space available to them is very small indeed. The conditions of life may be imagined when it is realised that the average number of persons in a family is 4.6 and there are instances of 8 or 10 people occupying a house of less than 100 sq.ft. in extent. The whole family cannot even sit for their meals together, let alone sleep in the house.

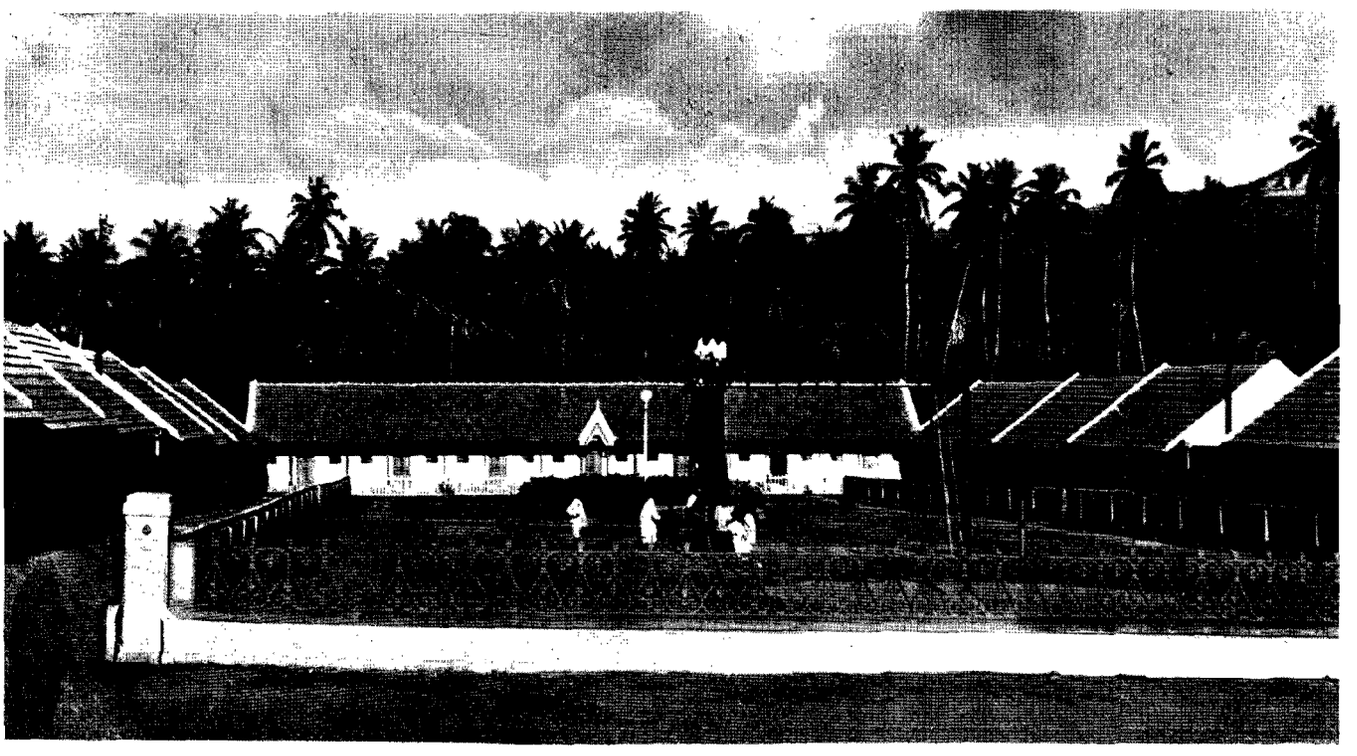
29. Conditions are better in the Civil and Military Station, and in Mysore, and in the Kolar Gold Fields, largely because (i) they have not grown so rapidly as Bangalore, (ii) their importance as industrial and commercial centres is much less, and (iii) more concerted action has been taken to house the poor. There is nothing, for instance, in Bangalore, to correspond to Adikarnatakapuram and Jalapuri extensions of Mysore which were laid out expressly for housing the Depressed Classes. The huts and slums in which these classes live in Bangalore like the Anjanappa's Gardens, Gangamachery, Goripalya and the Sree Rampuram Labour Colony and Kemmangundi and Kalasipalya areas are a blot on an otherwise beautiful City. The Civil and Military Station embarked more than two decades ago on a regular programme of building municipal houses for letting out to the poor, and there are now several 'towns', as they are called, where houses are available for the poor at very low rents. In the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Area, the mining companies have built for their labourers several hundred houses which may not be very spacious, but where people may have plenty of God's air and light in sanitary surroundings. On the whole, housing conditions in Bangalore City are the worst.

30. The Civil and Military Station began early by building 109 houses in the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 for the poorer class of Indians and Anglo-Indians on Robertson Road in Frazer Town. 36 houses, 356 sq.ft. each in area, 45 houses, 257 sq.ft. in area and 28 other houses (dimensions not given) were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 75,229 and on rents of Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per mensem, respectively. In the years 1919-20 and 1920-21, only 7 houses were constructed on Dickenson Road at a total cost of Rs. 20,823, mainly for Military Pensioners, on rents ranging from Rs. 11 to Rs. 16-4-0 per mensem. The greatest building activity was in the years 1922-23 to 1927-28. 419 houses were built in Murphy Town for the poorer class of Indians at a total cost of Rs. 4,68,195 and on rents ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per mensem. 84 houses were built for the poorer class of Anglo-Indians and 562 houses for the poorer class of Indians in Austin Town at a total cost of Rs. 7,18,069, the dimensions of the houses for the Indians ranging from 185 to 300 sq.ft. each and for the Anglo-Indians from 300 to 628 sq.ft. each. The cost of the houses for the Indians ranged between Rs. 655 and Rs. 924 and for the Anglo-Indians from Rs. 1,215 to Rs. 2,285 and the rents from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 and from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 10, respectively. 40 houses were built for the potters in Pottery Town at a total cost of Rs. 46,581, each house measuring 406 sq.ft. on a rent of Rs. 3 per mensem. The latest additions are in William Towns in the years 1939-40 and 1940-41. 128 houses were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 94,385 for the poorer class of Indians—96 houses, 185 sq.ft. in area at a cost of Rs. 668 each and a rent of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem, and 32 houses, 300 sq.ft. in area at a cost of Rs. 964 each and a rent of Rs. 4 per mensem. Thus, between the years 1913-14 and 1940-41, 1,349 houses have been built in the Civil and Military Station at a cost of Rs. 14,23,292. The cost per square foot of construction is about Rs. 3-8-0 and the rents charged range from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per house between 185 and 300 sq.ft. from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per mensem per house between 300 and 400 sq.ft. and from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 10 per mensem per house betewen 400 and 628 sq.ft. It is only the 7 houses built for Military Pensioners that fetch a rent from Rs. 11 to Rs. 16-4-0 per mensem. (Table XV).

31. In the Kolar Gold Fields each Mining Company has provided houses for its employees. Bungalows for Officers were generally built before the year 1920 and additions have been very rare. The Mysore Gold Mining Company has 56 bungalows, 231 quarters for local hands, and 3,354 huts or houses for labourers. The cost of each unit is not known. No rent is charged for the bungalows. The rent for the local-hand quarters ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per month according to size of building; and the rent for the huts or houses for labourers ranges from eight annas to Rs. 1-4-0 per month. The Nandydroog Mines has spent Rs. 10.15 lakhs on housing its employees, and has provided 87 bungalows, 127 quarters for local hands and 3,248 houses for their coolies. The houses for coolies generally consist of thatti walls and Mangalore tiled roofing of the dimensions $15' \times 10'$ or $18' \times 9'$ costing Rs. 125 and Rs. 160, respectively, and concrete huts $18' \times 9'$ costing Rs. 205 each. The rents charged vary from eight annas to Rs. 3-8-0 a month. The quarters for local hands cost from Rs. 375 to Rs. 4,200 and the rents charged are from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 5 per mensem. The Oorgaum Mining Company has provided 166 houses for their officers and local hands at a cost of Rs. 5.84 lakhs, and 2,536 houses at a cost of Rs. 3.40 lakhs for their workmen. The local hands are charged a rent from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per mensem according to floor area of each unit. The workmen generally pay a rent of eight annas for a floor area below 200 sq.ft., Re. 1 for an area from 200 to 300 sq.ft. and Rs. 1-4-0 above 300 sq.ft., the cost per house in each class being Rs. 120 to Rs. 250, Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 and Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. This Company has altogether spent Rs. 9.24 lakhs on housing their employees. The Champion Reef has built 2,459 huts for its Indian maistries and labourers at a cost of Rs. 3.70 lakhs. The huts are generally made of thatti and zinc roof, or thatti and tiled roof, and there are a few houses with concrete walls and tiled roofs. The thatti huts ($15' \times 9'$) or 135 sq.ft. cost Rs. 150 and the concrete huts, $18' \times 9'$, cost Rs. 200 each. A uniform rent of eight annas is charged on all the huts. Altogether, the Gold Mining Companies have spent more than 23 lakhs—excluding the expenditure by the Mysore Mines and the expenditure on Officers and local hand quarters by the Champion Reef for which information



WILLIAM'S TOWN, C. & M. STATION



MODEL HOUSES—MYSORE CITY

is not available—and provided 11,597 huts for labourers, 546 quarters for local hands including bungalows in the Oorgaum Mines, and 143 bungalows. (Table XVI).

32. The Mysore Trust Board constructed, in 1904-05, 86 experimental houses—24 in Jalapuri and 62 in Idga—at a cost of Rs. 275 and Rs. 240 each. Up to 1925-26, 60 model houses were constructed at a total cost of nearly Rs. 75,000—30 houses at an average cost of Rs. 600 and 30 at an average cost of Rs. 1,500. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja graciously contributed Rs. 10,000 each in the year 1925 for constructing houses for the poor. These formed the nucleus of two building funds—the Palace Building Fund and the Narasimharaja Building Fund. The proceeds from the sale of houses already constructed by the Board were also credited to the Building Funds which were kept rotating by selling the houses on easy terms to the poor. 79 houses have so far been built from these funds at a cost of nearly Rs. 70,000. The Trust Board thus built between 1904-05 and 1934-35 86 experimental houses at a cost of nearly Rs. 19,000 —60 model houses at a cost of Rs. 75,000 and 79 model houses from the building funds at a cost of Rs. 70,000, or 225 houses in all, at a cost of 1·64 lakhs. Construction of houses however did not keep pace with the demolition of houses, as the Board had acquired 4,871 houses, whereas it had built only 225 new ones; and even of these 225 houses, only 86 were built at an average cost of less than Rs. 300 while the cost of 35 ranged between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600; of 42 between Rs. 600 and Rs. 900; and of the remaining 62 between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,500. The Trust Board has also been granting loans to poor people to enable them to build houses. During the five years ending 1908-09, 263 persons were given a loan of Rs. 13,683 giving an average of Rs. 2,737 per annum and Rs. 52 per person. Loans of 2 to 5 hundred rupees were granted from 1909 to the middle classes, the total sum so granted in the five years ending 1913-14 being Rs. 34,415 to 180 persons, giving an average of Rs. 6,883 per annum or Rs. 190 per person. From 1903 to 1934-35, the total amount given as house-building loans was Rs. 1.68 lakhs. 149 houses have been built recently at a cost ranging between Rs. 580 and Rs. 708 in the case of small houses which are generally of the dimensions $19' \times 17'$ with a kitchen $8' \times 5'$ or $12' \times 5'$ attached, and ranging from Rs. 1,075 to Rs. 1,170 in the case of bigger houses generally of the dimensions $22' \times 23'$; with, in some cases, an additional room $13' \times 6'$.

33. The Bangalore City Municipal Council has built only 386 houses up to date—250 of them being meant for mill labourers at a cost of Rs. 350 each on a rent of Rs. 2 per mensem and measuring $17' \times 11'$. The problem of housing the middle classes has not been tackled at all except in the case of a few houses in the Poor House Block, Basavanagudi which were constructed and sold on the hire-purchase system. Housing conditions in the areas inhabited by the poor in Mysore City are less unsatisfactory than in similar areas in Bangalore City. Mud-roofed houses are as conspicuous in Bangalore as mud-walled and tiled houses in Mysore. There is also a greater proportion of thatched huts in Bangalore. The average number of families per house in Bangalore is 2.1 against 1.3 in Mysore; and in tenemental houses the average is 9 families per house in Bangalore and 4 in Mysore.

34. The classes of people who are in most urgent need of housing are the menials in offices, domestic servants, and the labourers in factories, mills, mandies and the market. To this must be added a very large class of artisans and mechanics and the poor clerks in Government and other offices. It is they that are now living in sheds or huts or as co-tenants under most unhealthy conditions. Some of these can afford to build humble and neat houses for themselves if sites are allotted to them. What is already government or municipal land may therefore be divided into sites and allotted to such people for upset prices just covering the cost of the lay out. Care must however be taken to give only as much land as is absolutely necessary for each family, as there is always a tendency to take in another family if there is a room to spare. For the poorer classes, a site measuring $30' \times 20'$ is all that may be necessary. Wide roads with avenues and grass margins will give them plenty of open spaces, without private ownership on more than the absolutely minimum area. The next thing is, to build houses costing from Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,000 each and giving a return of 6 to 7 per cent on the capital invested, the rents charged ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 a month. The first three types, which would be rented out at Rs. 2, 3 and 4, would be suitable to the labourers and the menials, whereas the others on rents of Rs. 5, 6 and 7 would be suitable for foremen, artisans and mechanics and the poorer officials. The third method would be to build houses and sell them on the hire-purchase system, as in the Poor House Block. This is particularly suited to poor officials, as they are neither in a position to buy sites nor build houses out of money saved. Both the Government and Municipality can do much to give relief to their employees in this direction. Finally, there is the time-honoured system of acquiring land, laying them out into sites and selling them by public auction. Even here, the demand is not so much for big bungalow sites as for small sites measuring $60' \times 40'$ or $100' \times 60'$.

35. The most direct method of helping the poor is to allot sites to them for putting up sheds. There are several important considerations for encouraging the erection of neat huts in sanitary surroundings in preference to building 'Lines'. Huts provide better ventilation, are generally more spacious and give the occupant the pride of ownership. But these sites must be leased and not sold, so that Government or the Municipal Council may continue to have a hold on them, and be able to enforce the conditions under which such sheds should be put up. Secondly, there

is a class of people that is bound to live, for various reasons, in rented houses alone. Here, there are two conflicting factors to be considered—(i) the minimum standard of housing which in turn determines the cost of construction and (ii) the ability of the tenant to pay the rent charged. The minimum area to be provided should be 175 sq.ft. consisting of a room $10' \times 10'$ a kitchen $5' \times 10'$, bath room $5' \times 5'$ and a pial in front. Thirdly, there is the hire-purchase system. It would apply only to the clerks and other employees in offices or factories who have an assured monthly income. The standard of life of this class is far higher than those of the labour class and it is a misery for them to live in one-room tenements. The minimum requirements in their case would be a bed-room, a bigger room or hall, a kitchen, a dining room, a bath-room and a latrine, the total working out to a floor area of about 400 sq.ft. The dimensions of these sites would be $40' \times 30'$ and the lay-out would be the same as in the case of the poorer class houses, but each house would have an independent latrine and tap. A rent of Rs. 10 per mensem or a hire-purchase instalment of Rs. 15 per mensem would meet their case. There is need for an organisation which will ensure that 20,000 houses come into being at least during the next 10 years. The Municipal Council has to pay serious attention to the problem. Comprehensive schemes involving at least a thousand acres in different parts of the City must be immediately worked out and extensions laid out by the Government, the Municipal Council and employers of labour in localities most suited for each class of people, having regard to their places of work. A small committee consisting of a representative of the Municipal Council, a representative of the employers, a representative of labour and a representative of either Government or of the Co-operative Societies under the chairmanship of a Minister to Government may be formed for examining these proposals with particular reference to (i) the selection of lands for acquisition, (ii) the lay-out of sites in different parts of the City, (iii) the method of their disposal, (iv) the size and type of houses for the poor and the middle classes, (v) the cost of construction, (vi) the agency for construction, (vii) the method of financing the scheme and (viii) generally to draw up a five-year programme. Some concerted action should be taken before the problem, which is already serious, becomes unmanageable, as it has been done in other large cities in India.

36. The next question is how the schemes are to be financed. Government may advance money to the Municipality for the formation of extensions and recover it as the sites are sold. A City Improvement Trust may be formed with funds consisting of contributions from the Government and the Municipality and the realisations from certain Municipal properties as in Mysore City—a portion of which would be earmarked for the laying out of more house sites and the building of houses. The large employers of labour may be persuaded to invest part of their reserves in houses for their own labourers. The Management of the Binny Mills and the Maharaja Mills are alive to this problem and have already acquired lands for building labour colonies. They must make up their minds to put up buildings also, not as an act of charity but as an investment, as they are certain to get a return of 6 per cent. Fourthly, lands may be leased to private people for the express purpose of building houses for the poor, with the condition that the lands will be resumed if the structures are not in accordance with approved plans and designs, or if they are used for any other purpose. Finally, certain philanthropic gentlemen may be induced to donate sums for being formed into a building fund, out of which houses may be constructed and sold, so that the capital will be constantly turned over as in Mysore.

CATTLE CENSUS

37. A Census of cattle was taken this time, in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore with the object of ascertaining the distribution of cattle in the several localities. They were classified and enumerated under the broad heads—cows, bullocks, buffaloes and ponies, without going into details about their age and usefulness. They were however divided into those kept for private use or for earning a living.

38. A house to house cattle census correlated to the people's census has this advantage, that it enables us to know the classes of people that keep cattle and its bearing upon their economic life. But the Census Department can only give the broad outlines. Further studies in this field must be pursued by the Live-Stock Department, and the Municipal Administration. The Live-Stock Department may study what are the breeds of cows and buffaloes that are usually kept in the City, their milk yields, the period of yield, the proportion of milkers to dry cows and buffaloes, how far the local milk supply meets the demand in the City and how far it is dependent on outside supplies and so on. The Municipal Administration will know in what divisions there are a large number of cattle, and can study the conditions under which they are housed, and take steps to regulate and improve them. They may find it necessary, as in the case of some Municipalities in India, to prohibit the keeping of cattle within certain areas, and to prescribe the conditions under which they may be kept even for domestic purposes.

39. The total number of families in Mysore City is 27,878 and in Bangalore City 48,609. (Table XVII). In Mysore City, 3,716 families maintain cattle, of whom 3,204 are Hindu families, 476 Muslim and 36 others. In Bangalore City, the corresponding numbers are 4,033 (total), 3,487 (Hindu), 509 (Muslim), and 37 (others). The proportion of families keeping cattle

to total number of families is therefore very much less in Bangalore than in Mysore. But among the families keeping cattle the proportion of the communities is remarkably the same.

40. In Mysore City generally more cattle are kept for private use than for earning a living except in the case of buffaloes. But in Bangalore City, the number of cows kept for private use (3,041) is about the same as those kept for earning a living (2,970), and in all other cases, those kept for earning a living far exceed those kept for private use. There is also a tendency in both cities for the number of cattle to decline from year to year except in the case of buffaloes in Bangalore City. Most of the ponies for earning a living are kept by Muslims. Buffaloes are generally kept more for earning a livelihood, and exceed those kept for private use in all mohallas and divisions in both cities. The total number of these cattle in Bangalore is 12,154 for a population of 248,334, against 12,096 in Mysore for a population of 150,540.

41. Milch cattle are kept in Bangalore City by (i) Gowlis or hereditary and professional milkmen belonging to the Lingayat community whose stronghold formerly was Akkipet, (ii) persons who keep one or two animals for their own use but who occasionally sell the surplus, (iii) the well-to-do, especially in the extensions, who keep animals exclusively for personal use and (iv) agriculturists in villages within the municipal limits. A large number of domestic servants and menials maintain milch cattle to supplement their income from other sources. Nearly 80 per cent of the cows are country-bred and the rest consists of cross-breeds, Sindhi and mixed. Amongst buffaloes, seven-eighths are country-bred and the rest imported (Surati, Gir, Ahamedabad, Dharwar, Bagalkote, etc.).

42. Considering the distribution by localities in Bangalore City, it is rather surprising that there are no cattle at all in the High Grounds. This must be attributed to a neglect of duty by the Census Staff rather than to the total absence of cattle from this area. In the I Division, Seshadripuram and Palace Guttahalli are the largest number of cattle, more being kept for earning a living than for private use. Munireddipalyam comes next, but more cattle are kept here for private use, as this is an agricultural community included in the City limits. The largest number of ponies are also kept in this Division. The Old City contains more than a fourth of the entire cattle population, the largest number being found in the III Division—the IV, II and V Divisions following next in order. In all the divisions of the Old City, as in the City in general, cows form the largest proportion of the cattle, followed next by buffaloes and bullocks. There are more bullocks than buffaloes only in the V Division. Ponies are kept in the Old City and the Subedar Chatram Road and bullocks in the Old City, Kempapur Agrahar and the Magadi Road. On the whole, the number of cattle in the Old City portion of these divisions far out-number those kept in the outlying portions of these divisions. Outside the limits of the Old City, Mavalli contains more than half the cattle in the VI Division, and Kalasipalyam the largest number of ponies. In the VII Division, Chamarajapet contains half the number; the next in order being Gavipur Guttahalli and Sunkenahalli villages. All these contain more cattle kept for earning a living than for private use, excepting cows. Guttahalli Village has even more ponies than Chamarajapet. Basavanagudi and Shankarapur in the VIII Division keep more cows and ponies for private use than for earning a living and contain altogether less cattle than Chamarajapet; but, there are more bullocks. In the IX Division, Malleswaram contains about two-thirds the number of cattle and Sri Rampuram the other third. Buffaloes kept for earning a living are much more than those kept for private use. On the whole, it is the areas where the Depressed Classes live that are practically devoid of cattle. Localities in which Brahmins and "Other Hindus" preponderate, contain the largest number of cattle kept either for private use or for earning a living. It is mostly the Muslims that keep ponies for earning a living, and these are found in Munireddipalyam, Palace Guttahalli, Subedar Chatram Road, the Old City, Gavipur Guttahalli and Kalasipalyam. Table XVII (*a*) shows the distribution of the cattle by divisions and localities. As the density of population is heaviest in the Old City the large number of cattle kept there only adds to the congestion.

43. In Mysore City, the largest number of cattle are kept in order in Chamaraja, Devaraja, Krishnaraja, Lashkar, Nazarabad, Mandi and Fort Mohallas, the localities keeping the largest number being Kannegowdana Koppal (1,501), Paduvarahalli and Vonti Koppal villages (1,129) and the old City portions of Krishnaraja Mohalla (1,145) and Lashkar Mohalla (1,096). More cows are kept for earning a livelihood in Kannegowdana Koppal, Kyathamanahalli, and Chamundipuram; and more bullocks in the old City area of Chamaraja Mohalla, in Adikarnatakapuram, Kannegowdana Koppal, Kyathamanahalli, and Chamundipuram and in the portions of the old City in Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas. Buffaloes for earning a livelihood as compared to those kept for private use, are roughly in the proportion 2 : 1. The largest number of buffaloes are kept in order in Kannegowdana Koppal, Paduvarahalli and Vonti Koppal villages, Vaddarapalya and Kurubarahalli and Chamundipuram. The ponies kept in the Body Guard Lines and in the Mysore Horse account for the large number in the Nazarabad Mohalla. In the other Mohallas, the largest number are kept in the Krishnaraja, Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas. Out of the 12,096 animals kept in the City, the old City alone contains 5,166, the villages contain another 4,032 and the rest are found in the extensions. The areas inhabited by the Depressed Classes like Adikarnatakapuram, Karunapura and Jalapuri contain only about 500 cattle. (Table XVII *b*).

44. A Marketing survey of milk was conducted in Bangalore City in the year 1934. It was found that for the then population of Bangalore City, there was one milch animal for every 38 persons and for every eight houses. The quantity of milk consumed in the City was estimated at 20,000 seers per day out of which, half was met from the milch cattle in the City and the other half was imported from outside. The consumption per head of population was a little over 3 oz. per day.

45. A feature which is common to all big cities is the large cattle population which is housed within municipal boundaries. In Mysore and Bangalore, cows and buffaloes are stalled and milked in milkmen's houses which in the majority of cases are kept in a very insanitary and unhygienic condition. It is frequently found that the animals are packed close together and the calves are tied around anywhere. Cows and buffaloes are covered with droppings and filth, no bedding is used, and there is the heavy animal smell characteristic of overcrowding. With rare exceptions the floors are very badly kept. In some places the floor is flagged and the joints painted with cement; in others, though the floor is flagged, the joints are not cemented; and in most the floor is earthen; and as a general rule arrangements for cleaning are not as efficient as they ought to be. Walls are covered over with cow-dung cakes. Some yards are provided with a cement trough for collecting the manure; others have it piled up in a corner, while still others let it lie about the floor. Such conditions as these must have a very injurious effect both on the inmates and the neighbours. This has also a deleterious effect on cattle. The roof of the cattle yard varies from terrace to thatch, depending on the financial ability of the owner. Generally a loft for storing the stock of fodder for a few days forms the upper storey of cattle sheds and in some is put so low that it is impossible for a man to stand erect. In many houses, the cattle are tied in the open day and night and only tethered inside on rainy days. No provision is generally made for ventilation. Latrines used by the people of the house are found in a large number of cases in the cattle yard itself. As to drainage, it is generally unsatisfactory, either for want of a sufficient slope in the proper direction or from want of efficient channels. The floors of some cattle yards are below the level of the road. Cattle yards with separate entrances for cattle are few and far between and the passages to yards through family living quarters are very common. Very rarely are the living quarters of the family separated from the cattle yard.

46. The production of milk in the City is very expensive. Rents are high, the cost of feed which has to be transported from rural areas is also high, the concentrated food given to milch cattle is expensive and so is labour. The stall feeding of dry animals in urban areas adds considerably to the cost. These factors together with the competition by the more cheaply produced village milk contribute to make the production of milk within the City unprofitable. The city milkman therefore resorts to adulteration, and it is the middle and poor classes that are generally his victims, as the well-to-do can either afford to keep their own cattle or have the cattle milked in their presence. Contamination from the mixing of milk of different animals and from different sources which happens invariably in the case of imported milk forms a great source of danger to public health.

47. The following suggestions made by the officer who conducted the Milk Survey are, therefore, worthy of consideration. Milkmen should be discouraged from living with their cattle within City limits and persuaded to transfer their stock to rural areas where milk can be produced cheaper and under better sanitary and hygienic conditions. Depots for the sale of pure milk and milk products should be established in municipal markets, private markets and on municipal lands at suitable centres in the City, stalls being let out at reduced rents. Cattle should be permitted to be kept within municipal limits only under a license; and the licensee should not keep on the licensed premises any animal in excess of the number permitted or of any other description. Issue of licenses to persons who bring village milk should be started simultaneously so that the milk brought from villages may also be under control. Some milking sheds may be constructed in areas where there are large number of cattle, as for instance, in Cubbonpet, Akkipet, Thigalarpet, Chamarajapet and Basavanagudi where the licensed milkmen will bring their cows and buffaloes for milking under government or municipal supervision; milk thus drawn should be filtered and put into special covered cans that can be locked and sealed, and provided with a tap for drawing the milk.

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APPENDIX I

TABLES

I—Growth of population in the Cities

(PARA 1)

City	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	Increase 1881-1941	*Increase per cent*	*Density*
Bangalore	62,317	80,285	69,447	88,651	118,556	172,357	248,334	186,017	*298·5*	*18,813*
C. & M. Station, Bangalore	93,540	100,081	89,599	100,834	118,940	134,113	158,426	64,886	*69·4*	*11,735*
Total ...	*155,857*	*180,366*	*159,046*	*189,485*	*237,496*	*306,470*	*406,760*	*250,903*	*124·4*	*15,234*
Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	24,111	70,874	83,743	87,682	85,103	133,859	109,748	*455·2†*	*4,462*
Mysore ...	60,292	74,048	68,111	71,306	83,951	107,142	150,540	90,248	*149·7*	*11,807*
Grand Total ...	**216,149**	**278,525**	**298,031**	**344,534**	**409,129**	**498,715**	**691,159**	**475,010**	*219·0*	*9,952*

† Increase per cent from 1891 to 1941

II—Composition of population by community

(PARA 3)

Community	Bangalore City	C. and M. Station	Kolar Gold Fields City	Mysore City	Total (Cities)	Mysore State	Percentage of population in Cities to State population
All Communities ...	**248,334**	**158,426**	**133,859**	**150,540**	**691,159**	**7,329,140**	**9·4**
Hindus ...	**207,022**	**87,302**	**97,457**	**118,314**	**510,095**	**6,686,630**	**7·6**
Brahmins ...	47,947	4,641	2,311	30,118	85,017	295,466	28·7
Depressed Classes ...	21,583	32,510	57,963	14,962	127,018	1,405,067	8·9
Other Hindus ...	137,492	50,151	37,183	73,234	298,060	4,986,097	5·9
Muslims ...	**30,067**	**34,480**	**10,410**	**25,889**	**100,846**	**485,230**	**20·7**
Christians ...	**9,465**	**34,911**	**24,512**	**5,521**	**74,409**	**112,853**	**65·9**
Indian Christians ...	8,720	25,410	21,871	5,015	61,016	98,580	61·9
Anglo-Indians ...	481	5,501	1,935	332	8,249	8,929	91·9
Europeans and Allied Races	259	3,968	688	159	5,074	5,256	96·9
Other Christians ...	5	32	18	15	70	88	77·6
Jains	**1,634**	**829**	**628**	**749**	**3,840**	**32,858**	**11·6**
Buddhists	**93**	**382**	**845**	**15**	**1,335**	**1,409**	**94·7**
Parsees	**23**	**311**	**7**	**32**	**373**	**401**	**93·0**
Jews	**13**	**41**	...	**4**	**58**	**64**	**90·6**
Sikhs	**6**	**162**	...	**13**	**181**	**269**	**67·3**
Others	**11**	**8**	...	**3**	**22**	**9,426**	**0·2**

II (a)—Communal proportion

(PARA 3)

City	Per 10,000 of population				
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Others
Bangalore ...	8,336	1,211	381	66	6
C. and M. Station, Bangalore	5,511	2,176	2,204	52	57
Kolar Gold Fields ...	7,281	778	1,831	47	63
Mysore ...	7,859	1,720	367	50	4

II (b)—Variation in communal proportion—1901 to 1941

(PARA 3)

City	Number per 10,000 of the population									
	Hindus					Muslims				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
C. and M. Station, Bangalore	5,511	5,518	5,554	5,608	5,662	2,176	2,134	2,108	2,260	2,407
Bangalore ...	8,336	8,385	8,367	8,193	8,204	1,211	1,151	1,106	1,194	1,235
Kolar Gold Fields ...	7,281	7,322	7,623	7,278	7,596	778	796	822	638	561
Mysore ...	7,859	7,914	7,940	7,843	7,707	1,720	1,659	1,638	1,799	1,928

City	Number per 10,000 of the population														
	Christians					Jains					Others				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	12	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*
C. and M. Station, Bangalore	2,204	2,239	2,244	2,026	1,911	52	61	54	32	12	57	48	40	74	8
Bangalore ...	381	392	417	478	463	66	67	79	50	16	6	5	31	85	82
Kolar Gold Fields ...	1,831	1,722	1,378	1,986	1,839	47	53	50	...	...	63	108	127	98	4
Mysore ...	367	368	333	302	333	50	51	83	45	20	4	8	6	11	12

III—Growth in area, population and density

(PARA 6)

BANGALORE CITY

Census year	Area in sq. miles	Population	Density
1901	9·76	69,447	7,115
1911	9·75	88,651	9,083
1921	9·76	118,556	12,147
1931	11·82	172,357	14,582
1941	13·20	248,334	18,813
Increase per cent 1901-1941	35·25	257·59	164·43

IV—Formation of extensions

(PARA 7)

BANGALORE CITY

	Name		Year	Area in acres	Sites	Cost (in lakhs)
1	Chamarajapet	...	1892	300	1,600	7
2	Seshadripuram	...				
3	Basavanagudi	...	1898	703	1,862	4
4	Malleswaram	...	1898	304	620	4
5	Shankarapuram	...	1908	154	150	2
	Total	...	1891-1911	1,461	4,232	17
6	Gavipuram	...	1915	100	500	1
7	Sri Rampuram	...	1916			
8	Visvesvarapuram	...	1918	93	467	6
	Total	...	1911-1921	193	967	7

V—Population and Literacy

(PARAS

BANGALORE

Municipal Division	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
I	1	High ground ... ... From Ananda Rao Circle to Seshadripuram Railway level crossing along Railway line to Palace Railway level crossing, Palace Road, Cunningham Road, Palace Road, Kantaraja Urs Circle and back to Ananda Rao Circle along Sheshadri Road	Males	596	388	413	272	132	118	66	31	215	123
			Females	451	202	299	125	76	62	48	10	175	53
			Total	1,047	590	712	397	208	180	114	41	390	176
	2	Upparahalli and Dobspet ... N—Palace Cross Road E—Miller Road S—Cunningham Road W—Palace Road	Males	1,205	457	840	298	7	4	448	191	385	103
			Females	1,178	169	822	93	6	3	419	62	397	28
			Total	2,383	626	1,662	391	13	7	867	253	782	131
	3	Munireddipalya	Males	1,894	656	1,068	298	30	23	334	26	704	249
			Females	1,891	306	1,036	73	26	10	321	2	689	61
			Total	3,785	962	2,104	371	56	33	655	28	1,393	310
	4	Seshadripuram ... ... Area between Broad Guage Railway line Bellary Road, New Gutthalli Road, continuation of V Cross Road Malleswaram to join New Guttahalli Road and Light Railway line until it joins Broad Guage Railway line	Males	3,755	1,900	3,173	1,627	1,055	866	486	66	1,632	695
			Females	3,425	925	2,898	824	922	595	487	13	1,489	216
			Total	7,180	2,825	6,071	2,451	1,977	1,461	973	79	3,121	911
	5	Palace Guttahalli	Males	3,564	1,688	3,119	1,508	775	599	368	63	1,976	846
			Females	3,247	810	2,820	709	699	413	354	6	1,767	290
			Total	6,811	2,498	5,939	2,217	1,474	1,012	722	69	3,743	1,136
		Total Division I	Males	**11,014**	**5,089**	**8,613**	**4,003**	**1,999**	**1,610**	**1,702**	**377**	**4,912**	**2,016**
			Females	**10,192**	**2,412**	**7,875**	**1,824**	**1,729**	**1,083**	**1,629**	**93**	**4,517**	**648**
			Total	**21,206**	**7,501**	**16,488**	**5,827**	**3,728**	**2,693**	**3,331**	**470**	**9,429**	**2,664**
II	6	Gandhinagar ... ... N—Sheshadri Road E—Central Jail and Cricket ground S—Kempe Gowda Road W—Subedar Chatram Road	Males	2,494	1,444	2,113	1,292	684	564	231	46	1,198	682
			Females	1,318	468	1,133	438	473	257	48	...	612	181
			Total	3,812	1,912	3,246	1,730	1,157	821	279	46	1,810	863
	7	Subedar Chatram Road and Annamma Temple Extension N—Sheshadri Road E—Subedar Chatram Road S—Tank bund Road (South) W—Tank bund Road (East)	Males	1,615	670	1,263	525	236	189	168	25	859	311
			Females	1,427	208	1,121	147	193	91	157	5	771	51
			Total	3,042	878	2,384	672	429	280	325	30	1,630	362
	8	Magadi Road and Gopalapura ...	Males	1,149	203	981	130	31	1	651	64	252	65
			Females	1,080	62	870	24	18	...	637	11	215	13
			Total	2,229	265	1,804	154	49	1	1,288	75	467	78
	9	Old City ... ... N—Tank bund Road, Kempe-Gowda Road E—Avenue Road S—Chickpet W—Goods shed Road	Males	12,368	6,879	11,673	6,507	1,512	1,298	34	6	10,127	5,203
			Females	10,848	2,314	10,279	2,125	1,074	655	23	...	9,182	1,470
			Total	23,216	9,193	21,952	8,632	2,586	1,953	57	6	19,309	6,673
		Total Division II	Males	**17,626**	**9,196**	**15,983**	**8,454**	**2,463**	**2,052**	**1,084**	**141**	**12,436**	**6,261**
			Females	**14,673**	**3,052**	**13,403**	**2,734**	**1,758**	**1,003**	**865**	**16**	**10,780**	**1,715**
			Total	**32,299**	**12,248**	**29,386**	**11,188**	**4,221**	**3,055**	**1,949**	**157**	**23,216**	**7,976**

by Community and Sex

7 AND 9)

CITY

Muslims		Christians								Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others													
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
56	26	116	81	81	48	1	1	34	32	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	5	3
36	14	111	58	78	26	2	1	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
92	40	227	139	159	74	3	2	65	63	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	..	8	8	5	3
143	26	215	129	215	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...
143	10	200	63	200	63	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...
286	36	415	192	415	192	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	...
791	334	35	24	35	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
826	221	29	12	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,617	555	64	36	64	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
439	240	86	27	85	26	1	1	..	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
436	80	86	18	85	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
925	320	172	45	170	43	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	7	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
412	158	33	22	33	22	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
393	79	34	22	34	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
805	237	67	44	67	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,891	**784**	**485**	**283**	**449**	**249**	**2**	**2**	**34**	**32**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**3**
1,834	**404**	**460**	**173**	**426**	**140**	**3**	**2**	**31**	**31**	**4**	...	**5**	**3**	...	...	**9**	**3**	**5**	**5**	...	...
3,725	**1,188**	**945**	**456**	**875**	**389**	**5**	**4**	**65**	**63**	**6**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**18**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**3**
237	53	87	54	82	54	5	...	...	...	...	...	54	42	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3122	8	23	8	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
359	61	115	62	110	62	5	...	...	...	...	...	89	56	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	75	121	65	86	45	30	15	5	5	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	25	93	33	76	21	20	10	2	2	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
414	100	219	98	162	66	50	25	7	7	...	...	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157	42	52	28	52	28	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
141	15	63	20	63	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
298	57	115	48	115	48	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	5	4	7	2	...	...	...	...
458	188	51	28	48	36	2	2	1	...	...	...	186	156	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
406	102	36	23	34	21	1	1	1	1	...	...	127	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
864	290	87	51	82	47	3	3	2	1	...	...	313	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,070	**358**	**311**	**175**	**268**	**153**	**37**	**17**	**6**	**5**	...	...	**253**	**203**	**6**	**5**	**3**	**1**	...	...	...	...
865	**150**	**225**	**84**	**201**	**70**	**21**	**11**	**3**	**3**	...	...	**174**	**81**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	...	...	...	...
1,935	**508**	**536**	**259**	**469**	**223**	**58**	**28**	**9**	**8**	...	...	**427**	**284**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**2**	...	...	...	...

V—Population and Literacy

(PARAS

BANGALORE

Municipal Division	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
III	10	Old and New Reserve Police Lines, Goripalya, etc.	Males	4,260	1,292	2,498	592	15	11	1,619	234	864	347
N—Magadi Road and Binny Mill Road			Females	4,057	372	2,422	102	13	8	1,602	37	807	57
E—Kemnangundi Road													
S—Mysore Road up to Municipal boundary			Total	8,317	1,664	4,920	694	28	19	3,221	271	1,671	404
W—Municipal boundary (village of Kempapur Agrahar)													
	11	Kempapur Agrahar	Males	1,539	653	1,391	586	59	45	93	26	1,239	515
			Females	1,356	160	1,224	120	38	18	87	2	1,099	100
			Total	2,895	813	2,615	706	97	63	180	28	2,338	615
	12	Old City ...	Males	20,316	9,683	16,521	7,796	1,883	1,489	1,158	245	13,480	6,052
		N—Chickpet Road ...											
		E—Dodpet ...	Females	17,789	3,137	14,967	2,520	1,416	732	1,104	67	12,447	1,721
		S—Mysore Road ...											
		W—Kemmangundi Road ...	Total	38,105	12,820	31,488	10,306	3,299	2,221	2,262	312	25,927	7,773
		Total Division III ...	Males	**26,115**	**11,628**	**20,410**	**8,964**	**1,957**	**1,545**	**2,870**	**505**	**15,583**	**6,914**
			Females	**23,202**	**3,669**	**18,613**	**2,742**	**1,467**	**758**	**2,793**	**106**	**14,353**	**1,878**
			Total	**49,317**	**15,297**	**39,023**	**11,706**	**3,424**	**2,303**	**5,663**	**611**	**29,936**	**8,792**
IV	13	North of District Office Road and Mission Road	Males	1,104	399	804	204	30	25	277	23	497	156
		N—Municipal boundary ...	Females	1,110	256	705	44	11	9	260	4	434	31
		E—Municipal boundary ...											
		S—District Office Road, Mission Road, Lal Bagh Road	Total	2,214	655	1,509	248	41	34	537	27	931	187
		W—Palace Road ...											
	14	Old City	Males	12,180	6,374	10,904	5,705	1,204	967	67	30	9,633	4,708
		N—District Office Road ...											
		E—Municipal Office Square ...	Females	11,145	2,304	9,967	1,865	1,022	518	57	5	8,888	1,342
		S—Nagarthpet Road ...											
		W—Avenue Road ...	Total	23,325	8,678	20,871	7,570	2,226	1,485	124	35	18,521	6,050
		Total Division IV ...	Males	**13,284**	**6,773**	**11,708**	**5,909**	**1,234**	**992**	**344**	**53**	**10,130**	**4,864**
			Females	**12,255**	**2,560**	**10,672**	**1,909**	**1,033**	**527**	**317**	**9**	**9,322**	**1,373**
			Total	**25,539**	**9,333**	**22,380**	**7,818**	**2,267**	**1,519**	**661**	**62**	**19,452**	**6,237**
V	15	Area south of Narasimharaja Road and Mission Road upto Main drain	Males	965	210	646	67	10	6	549	45	87	16
			Females	1,033	173	651	27	2	2	550	21	99	4
		Triangle between Narsimharaja Road, Mission Road, Lal Bagh Road, Municipal boundary and Main drain	Total	1,998	383	1,297	94	12	8	1,099	66	186	20
	16	Old City	Males	5,373	2,754	3,362	1,743	188	161	55	63	3,119	1,519
		Triangle between Nagrathpet Road, New Market Road and Dodpet	Females	4,807	990	3,149	466	109	42	56	8	2,984	416
			Total	10,180	3,744	6,511	2,209	297	203	111	71	6,103	1,935
		Total Division V ...	Males	**6,338**	**2,964**	**4,008**	**1,810**	**198**	**167**	**604**	**108**	**3,206**	**1,535**
			Females	**5,840**	**1,163**	**3,800**	**493**	**111**	**44**	**606**	**29**	**3,083**	**420**
			Total	**12,178**	**4,127**	**7,808**	**2,303**	**309**	**211**	**1,210**	**137**	**6,289**	**1,955**

by Community and Sex

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CITY—*contd.*

Muslims		Christians								Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others													
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
1,057	410	701	287	656	260	23	11	22	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
954	147	676	122	651	100	10	7	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
2,011	557	1,377	409	1,307	360	33	18	37	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...
94	36	49	26	46	23	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
90	19	39	19	31	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	55	88	45	77	42	11	3	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,042	1,338	312	183	311	183	1	...	...	...	...	...	428	374	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...
2,344	458	306	96	305	95	1	1	...	...	...	...	168	63	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
5,386	1,796	618	279	616	278	2	1	...	...	...	...	596	437	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...
4,193	**1,784**	**1,062**	**496**	**1,013**	**466**	**27**	**14**	**22**	**16**	...	...	**433**	**379**	...	...	**17**	**5**	...	...	...	...
3,388	**624**	**1,021**	**237**	**987**	**214**	**19**	**8**	**15**	**15**	...	...	**171**	**65**	...	...	**9**	**1**	...	...	...	...
7,581	**2,408**	**2,083**	**733**	**2,000**	**680**	**46**	**22**	**37**	**31**	...	...	**604**	**444**	...	...	**26**	**6**	...	...	...	...
75	20	216	167	159	122	12	4	45	41	...	...	3	3	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	...
80	9	314	193	242	139	22	5	50	49	...	...	3	3	6	5	...	...	2	2	...	...
155	29	530	360	401	261	34	9	95	90	...	...	6	6	11	9	...	...	3	3	...	...
687	300	545	334	545	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
633	123	517	305	515	305	...	...	2	...	...	...	28	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,320	423	1,062	639	1,060	639	...	..	2	...	...	...	72	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
762	**320**	**761**	**501**	**704**	**456**	**12**	**4**	**45**	**41**	...	...	**47**	**38**	**5**	**4**	...	...	**1**	**1**	...	...
713	**132**	**831**	**498**	**757**	**444**	**22**	**5**	**52**	**49**	...	...	**31**	**14**	**6**	**5**	...	...	**2**	**2**	...	...
1,475	**452**	**1,592**	**999**	**1,461**	**900**	**34**	**9**	**97**	**90**	...	...	**78**	**52**	**11**	**9**	...	...	**3**	**3**	...	...
170	60	149	83	137	71	5	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	41	205	105	190	90	8	8	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
347	101	354	188	327	161	13	13	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,893	932	103	79	100	79	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,544	422	108	100	106	100	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,437	1,354	211	179	206	179	5	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,063	**992**	**252**	**162**	**237**	**150**	**8**	**5**	**7**	**7**	...	...	**15**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,721	**463**	**313**	**205**	**296**	**190**	**10**	**8**	**7**	**7**	...	...	**6**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,784	**1,455**	**565**	**367**	**533**	**340**	**18**	**13**	**14**	**14**	...	...	**21**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Division	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	17	Fort, Kalasipalya, New Gangamchery and Potters' Colony N—Main Drain E—Jayachamarajendra Road S—Lal Bagh Fort Road W—Sri Krishnarajendra Road	Males	4,259	1,941	2,331	1,051	257	204	453	105	1,621	742
			Females	3,794	868	2,040	373	190	97	407	15	1,443	261
			Total	8,053	2,809	4,371	1,424	447	301	860	120	3,064	1,003
	18	Chikmavalli, Dodmavalli and Upparahalli Triangle between Lal Bagh Fort Road, Krumbiegel Road and East Road	Males	5,457	2,693	4,268	2,136	987	799	530	102	2,751	1,235
			Females	4,904	1,186	3,772	851	807	434	432	2	2,533	415
			Total	10,361	3,879	8,040	2,987	1,794	1,233	962	104	5,284	1,650
	19	Visvesvarapuram ... ... N—Subramanya Temple Road and Lal Bagh Fort Road E—East Road S—Vani Vilas Road W—Sri Krishnarajendra Road	Males	2,795	1,959	2,680	1,865	1,256	983	5	...	1,419	882
			Females	2,527	1,302	2,428	1,243	1,112	683	3	...	1,313	560
			Total	5,322	3,261	5,108	3,108	2,368	1,666	8	...	2,732	1,442
	20	Koracharapalya or Parvathipuram N—Lal Bagh Fort Road E—Market Road S—Subramanya Temple Road W—Vakkaligara Sangham	Males	1,331	533	945	330	22	17	425	98	498	215
			Females	1,289	240	924	83	20	13	446	12	458	58
			Total	2,620	773	1,869	413	42	30	871	110	956	273
		Total Division VI ...	**Males**	**13,842**	**7,126**	**10,224**	**5,382**	**2,522**	**2,003**	**1,413**	**305**	**6,289**	**3,074**
			Females	**12,514**	**3,596**	**9,164**	**2,550**	**2,129**	**1,227**	**1,288**	**29**	**5,747**	**1,294**
			Total	**26,356**	**10,722**	**19,388**	**7,932**	**4,651**	**3,230**	**2,701**	**334**	**12,036**	**4,368**
	21	Hospital area, New Tharagupet and Chamarajapet N—Mysore Road E—Krishnarajendra Road S—VI Road Chamarajapet W—IX Cross Road Chamarajapet	Males	11,261	6,693	9,615	5,741	3,502	2,867	761	95	5,352	2,779
			Females	10,734	3,861	8,923	3,046	2,968	1,942	742	19	5,213	1,085
			Total	21,995	10,554	18,538	8,787	6,470	4,809	1,503	114	10,565	3,864
	22	Gavipur Guttahalli ...	Males	2,054	830	1,978	808	384	316	154	11	1,440	481
			Females	1,898	384	1,824	372	387	248	138	2	1,299	122
			Total	3,952	1,214	3,802	1,180	771	564	292	13	2,739	603
	23	Ramachandra Agrahar, Old Butt-fire Maidan and Madigarapalya N—Mysore Road E—IX Cross Road S—Gavipur W—Municipal Boundary	Males	1,094	491	823	348	79	73	394	111	350	164
			Females	892	97	670	51	31	19	395	11	244	21
			Total	1,986	588	1,493	399	110	92	789	122	594	185
	24	Gavipur Extension	Males	527	381	523	378	468	362	5	2	50	14
			Females	456	291	453	289	400	285	6	...	47	4
			Total	983	672	976	667	868	647	11	2	97	18
	25	Sunkenahalli Village ...	Males	493	146	470	131	19	15	60	4	391	112
			Females	490	29	471	24	10	3	69	1	392	20
			Total	983	175	941	155	29	18	129	5	783	132
	26	Gavipur Village	Males	420	173	406	168	19	15	43	19	344	134
			Females	373	26	359	25	20	9	47	...	292	16
			Total	793	199	765	193	39	24	90	19	636	150
		Total Division VIII ...	**Males**	**15,849**	**8,714**	**13,815**	**7,574**	**4,471**	**3,648**	**1,417**	**242**	**7,927**	**3,684**
			Females	**14,843**	**4,688**	**12,700**	**3,807**	**3,816**	**2,506**	**1,397**	**33**	**7,487**	**1,268**
			Total	**30,692**	**13,402**	**26,515**	**11,381**	**8,287**	**6,154**	**2,814**	**275**	**15,414**	**4,952**

by Community and Sex

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CITY—*contd.*

Muslims		Christians								Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others													
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
1,785	810	97	51	97	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,637	458	94	32	94	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,423	1,268	191	83	191	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,021	443	158	107	137	89	19	16	2	2	...	...	9	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
935	243	182	87	141	61	41	26	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	...
1,956	686	340	194	278	150	60	42	2	2	...	...	22	10	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
33	29	28	25	24	22	4	3	...	...	...	...	53	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
32	19	33	24	28	21	5	3	...	...	...	...	32	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
65	48	61	49	52	43	9	6	...	...	...	...	85	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
374	202	11	...	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
351	156	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
725	358	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,214	1,484	294	183	269	162	23	19	2	2	...	...	108	76	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
2,955	876	320	143	274	114	46	29	...	...	...	...	71	25	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
6,169	2,360	614	326	543	276	69	48	2	2	...	...	179	101	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	1
965	472	620	431	599	410	20	20	1	1	...	...	53	43	...	...	3	3	2	2	3	1
863	250	896	540	834	485	47	40	15	15	...	...	49	25	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1,828	722	1,516	971	1,433	895	67	60	16	16	...	...	102	68	2	...	4	3	2	2	3	1
67	17	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	23	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208	93	27	16	27	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	36	14	2	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
392	129	41	18	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	3	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	5	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,276	601	650	449	628	427	21	21	1	1	...	...	100	84	...	...	3	3	2	2	3	1
1,144	298	915	546	850	488	49	42	16	16	...	...	81	37	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2,420	899	1,565	995	1,478	915	70	63	17	17	...	...	181	121	2	...	4	3	2	2	3	1

Municipal Division	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
VIII	27	*Basavanagudi, Narasimharaja Colony and Poor-House Blocks* N—Vani Vilas Road E—East Road S—South Road W—Municipal boundary and Bull Temple Road	*Males*	8,435	4,911	7,627	4,338	4,206	3,395	197	21	3,224	922
			Females	7,670	3,628	6,930	3,193	3,844	2,576	200	5	2,886	612
			Total	16,105	8,539	14,557	7,531	8,050	5,971	397	26	6,110	1,534
	28	Shankarapuram ... ... N—VI Road, Chamarajapet E—Krishnarajendra Road S—Vani Vilas Road W—Bull Temple Road	Males	1,882	1,394	1,857	1,372	1,436	1,126	2	2	419	244
			Females	1,530	939	1,508	924	1,238	855	...	...	270	69
			Total	3,412	2,333	3,365	2,296	2,674	1,981	2	2	689	313
		Total Division VIII ...	**Males**	**10,317**	**6,305**	**9,484**	**5,710**	**5,642**	**4,521**	**199**	**23**	**3,643**	**1,166**
			Females	**9,200**	**4,567**	**8,438**	**4,117**	**5,082**	**3,431**	**200**	**5**	**3,156**	**681**
			Total	**19,517**	**10,872**	**17,922**	**9,827**	**10,724**	**7,952**	**399**	**28**	**6,799**	**1,847**
IX	29	Malleswaram, west of Venkataranga Iyengar Road N—Municipal boundary E—Venkataranga Iyengar Road S—V Cross Road W—Railway Lines	Males	5,261	2,893	4,617	2,557	2,139	1,714	278	130	2,200	713
			Females	4,669	1,694	4,148	1,550	1,979	1,338	288	15	1,881	197
			Total	9,930	4,587	8,765	4,107	4,118	3,052	566	145	4,081	910
	30	Sri Rampuram ... ... N—Municipal boundary E—Railway Lines S—Labour Colony W—Municipal boundary	Males	3,147	1,646	3,037	1,594	1,117	822	36	11	1,884	761
			Females	2,792	711	2,702	702	980	511	34	1	1,688	190
			Total	5,939	2,357	5,739	2,296	2,097	1,333	70	12	3,572	951
	31	Labour Colony ... ... N—Sri Rampuram E—Railway Lines S—Oakalaypuram W—Municipal boundary	Males	2,468	899	2,286	839	11	10	907	446	1,368	383
			Females	2,204	117	2,035	95	8	4	792	51	1,235	40
			Total	4,672	1,016	4,321	934	19	14	1,699	497	2,603	423
	32	Malleswaram, east of Venkataranga Iyengar Road N—Municipal boundary E—Bellary Road S—V Cross Road W—Venkataranga Iyengar Road	Males	3,890	2,401	3,766	2,333	1,978	1,538	64	5	1,744	795
			Females	3,452	1,226	3,359	1,204	1,777	1,019	51	1	1,531	184
			Total	7,342	3,627	7,145	3,542	3,755	2,557	115	6	3,275	979
	33	Railway Colony	Males	1,088	559	685	335	179	136	111	33	395	166
			Females	983	275	592	138	135	83	97	7	360	48
			Total	2,071	834	1,277	473	314	219	208	40	755	214
		Total Division IX ...	**Males**	**15,854**	**8,398**	**14,411**	**7,663**	**5,424**	**4,220**	**1,396**	**625**	**7,591**	**2,818**
			Females	**14,100**	**4,023**	**12,836**	**3,689**	**4,879**	**2,955**	**1,262**	**75**	**6,695**	**659**
			Total	**29,954**	**12,421**	**27,247**	**11,352**	**10,303**	**7,175**	**2,658**	**700**	**14,286**	**3,477**
		Floating population ...	*Males*	*1,101*	*145*	*743*	*97*	*29*	*18*	*160*	*6*	*554*	*73*
			Females	*175*	*2*	*122*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*37*	...	*81*	...
			Total	*1,276*	*147*	*865*	*99*	*33*	*20*	*197*	*6*	*635*	*73*

by Community and Sex

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CITY—*concld.*

Muslims		Christians								Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others													
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
541	374	253	192	247	188	5	3	1	1	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
479	269	247	163	239	156	3	3	5	4	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,020	643	500	355	486	344	8	6	6	5	...	...	28	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	9	7	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	16	14	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
543	**374**	**260**	**199**	**254**	**195**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**1**	...	...	**30**	**22**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
480	**269**	**256**	**170**	**248**	**163**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**4**	...	...	**26**	**11**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,023	**643**	**516**	**369**	**502**	**358**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**5**	...	...	**56**	**33**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
455	205	175	125	163	113	4	4	8	8	...	...	9	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
405	98	109	41	105	38	3	2	1	1	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
860	303	284	166	268	151	7	6	9	9	...	...	13	9	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...
82	34	25	15	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	5	21	4	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	39	46	19	46	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	16	115	41	111	39	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
54	6	110	14	107	12	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
116	22	225	55	218	51	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...
48	18	24	16	21	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	3	25	12	24	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	21	49	28	45	26	4	2	...	...	...	...	60	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	94	204	125	119	57	85	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...
173	58	211	78	134	23	77	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
362	152	415	203	253	80	162	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...
836	**367**	**543**	**322**	**439**	**239**	**92**	**73**	**12**	**10**	...	...	**44**	**38**	...	...	**20**	**8**	...	...	...	...
739	**170**	**476**	**149**	**391**	**88**	**81**	**58**	**4**	**3**	...	...	**34**	**10**	...	...	**15**	**5**	...	...	...	...
1,575	**537**	**1,019**	**471**	**830**	**327**	**173**	**131**	**16**	**13**	...	...	**78**	**48**	...	...	**35**	**13**	...	...	...	...
330	*46*	*27*	*2*	*26*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	*3*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	*46*	*30*	*2*	*29*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—Population and Literacy

(PARAS 7,

BANGALORE

Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
				Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
		Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
Old City	Males	61,284	30,857	50,004	25,258	6,053	4,935	2,722	649	41,229	19,674
(Area enclosed by Narasimharaja Road, Mysore Road, Kemmannagundi Road, Tank Bund Road, Kempegowda Road, and District Office Road)	Females	54,576	11,039	45,098	8,283	4,636	2,491	2,525	109	37,935	5,683
	Total	115,860	41,896	95,102	33,541	10,691	7,426	5,247	758	79,164	25,357
(North of Seshadri Road and south of Narasimharaja and Mysore Roads) Northern Extension	Males	26,514	13,988	23,010	12,252	8,325	6,571	2,085	433	12,600	5,248
	Females	22,874	6,775	19,777	5,881	7,245	4,378	1,824	62	10,708	1,441
	Total	49,388	20,763	42,787	18,133	15,570	10,949	3,909	495	23,308	6,689
Southern Extension	Males	26,959	16,039	23,771	14,109	10,947	8,812	1,913	276	10,901	5,021
	Females	24,842	10,291	21,563	8,773	9,595	6,362	1,896	56	10,072	2,355
	Total	51,801	26,330	45,334	22,882	20,542	15,174	3,809	332	20,973	7,376
Unregulated areas to the west of the City (West of Kemmanagundi and Railway Station Roads and Sri Rampuram Labour Colony)	Males	7,877	2,394	5,718	1,561	67	22	3,177	744	2,484	795
	Females	7,341	551	5,327	221	39	12	3,031	99	2,257	110
	Total	15,218	2,945	11,045	1,782	106	34	6,208	843	4,741	905
Villages ... ... (Names :—Upparahalli and Dobspet, Munireddipalya, Kempapur Agrahar, Gavipur Guttahalli, Sunkenahalli village and Gavipur village)	Males	7,605	2,915	6,153	2,289	518	418	1,132	277	4,503	1,594
	Females	7,186	1,074	5,736	707	487	291	1,081	69	4,168	347
	Total	14,791	3,989	11,889	2,996	1,005	709	2,213	346	8,671	1,941
Floating population	Males	1,101	145	743	97	29	18	160	6	554	73
	Females	175	2	122	2	4	2	37	...	81	...
	Total	1,276	147	865	99	33	20	197	6	635	73
Bangalore City	Males	**131,340**	**66,338**	**109,399**	**55,566**	**25,939**	**20,776**	**11,189**	**2,385**	**72,271**	**32,405**
	Females	**116,994**	**29,732**	**97,623**	**23,867**	**22,008**	**13,536**	**10,394**	**395**	**65,221**	**9,936**
	Total	**248,334**	**96,070**	**207,022**	**79,433**	**47,947**	**34,312**	**21,583**	**2,780**	**137,492**	**42,341**

VI—Area, population and density by Municipal Divisions

(PARA 9)

BANGALORE CITY

Division No.	Area in square miles	Population		Density per square mile	
		1931	1941	1931	1941
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
I	3·27	9,254	21,206	2,829	6,485
II	0·60	27,687	32,299	46,145	53,832
III	1·10	38,227	49,317	34,752	44,834
IV	0·75	19,855	25,539	26,474	34,052
V	0·09	8,487	12,178	94,300	135,311
Total ...	5·81	103,510	119,333	17,814	21,568
VI	1·48	15,819	26,856	10,689	17,308
VII	1·96	21,548	30,692	10,994	15,659
VIII	1·09	12,191	19,517	11,184	17,906
IX	1·79	19,289	29,954	10,776	16,735
Total ...	6·32	68,847	106,519	10,894	16,854
Floating population	...	...	1,276	...	...
Grand Total ...	12·13	172,357	248,334	14,209	20,473

by Community and Sex

9, 11 AND 12)

CITY—ABSTRACT

Muslims		Christians								Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others													
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
13	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*
9,261	4,213	1,277	782	1,249	762	25	18	3	2	...	...	728	601	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...
7,850	1,962	1,254	643	1,206	614	45	28	3	1	...	...	368	150	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
17,111	6,175	2,531	1,425	2,455	1,376	70	46	6	3	...	...	1,096	751	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...
2,261	923	1,087	697	854	517	141	94	92	86	2	2	118	92	10	9	17	6	4	4	5	3
1,948	379	1,037	467	827	309	126	75	84	83	...	...	89	33	6	5	10	3	7	7	...	...
4,209	1,302	2,124	1,164	1,681	826	267	169	176	169	2	2	207	125	16	14	27	9	11	11	5	3
1,919	1,028	1,086	755	1,043	715	34	31	9	9	...	...	174	141	...	...	3	3	2	2	4	1
1,736	615	1,407	843	1,316	762	63	54	28	27	...	...	131	59	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
3,655	1,643	2,493	1,593	2,359	1,477	97	85	37	36	...	...	305	200	2	...	4	3	2	2	6	2
1,276	465	868	356	819	327	23	11	26	18	...	...	...	...	3	2	12	7	...	...	...	...
1,149	168	849	156	821	132	10	7	18	17	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	4	...	...	...	...
2,425	636	1,717	512	1,640	459	33	18	44	35	...	...	...	...	5	4	26	11	...	...	...	...
1,131	432	300	180	296	176	4	4	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...
1,156	262	270	96	260	94	10	2	...	...	4	...	11	6	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...
2,287	694	570	276	556	270	14	6	...	...	4	...	25	16	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	...
330	46	27	2	26	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	46	30	2	29	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
16,178	7,110	4,645	2,772	4,287	2,499	227	158	131	115	2	2	1,035	844	13	11	53	23	6	6	9	4
13,889	3,386	4,820	2,205	4,433	1,911	254	166	133	128	4	...	599	248	10	7	40	11	7	7	2	1
30,067	10,496	9,465	4,977	8,720	4,410	481	324	264	243	6	2	1,634	1,092	23	18	93	34	13	13	11	5

VI (a)—Growth of population by Municipal Divisions

(PARA 10)

BANGALORE CITY

Division	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
I	7,871	6,066	7,866	9,254	21,206
II	18,257	18,020	23,425	27,687	32,299
III	17,418	23,577	30,578	38,227	49,317
IV	10,857	13,233	17,344	19,355	25,539
V	4,802	5,346	7,015	8,497	12,178
VI	10,341	7,723	9,643	15,819	26,356
VII	6,080	8,584	11,621	21,548	30,692
VIII	...	2,659	5,128	12,191	19,517
IX	...	3,443	5,936	19,289	29,954
Floating population	...	...	...	...	1,276
Total ...	70,626	88,651	118,556	172,357	248,334

VII—Population and
(PARA
CIVIL AND MILITARY

Municipal Division	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
I	1	Murphy Town ...	... Males	1,338	417	1,128	328	...	...	1,110	323	18	5
			Females	1,413	121	1,189	78	...	...	1,169	77	20	1
			Total	2,751	538	2,317	406	...	...	2,279	400	38	6
	2	Halsur and Jog Palya	... Males	6,235	3,022	4,913	2,394	390	296	879	273	3,644	1,825
			Females	6,310	1,623	4,906	1,140	335	189	933	114	3,638	887
			Total	12,545	4,645	9,819	3,534	725	485	1,812	387	7,282	2,662
	3	Kadarampalya etc. ...	... Males	1,669	203	1,622	193	33	25	556	8	1,033	160
			Females	1,690	45	1,638	35	23	10	539	...	1,076	25
			Total	3,359	248	3,260	228	56	35	1,095	8	2,109	185
	4	Sweepers' Lines ...	... Males	197	4	182	1	1	1	181	...	...	...
			Females	189	1	162	...	...	...	162	...	...	...
			Total	386	5	344	1	1	1	343	...	...	...
	5	Barracks ...	... Males	698	143	363	76	4	2	350	69	9	5
			Females	693	22	388	10	5	...	377	10	6	...
			Total	1,391	165	751	86	9	2	727	79	15	5
	6	Police Lines ...	... Males	530	251	509	235	40	18	13	1	456	216
			Females	550	111	514	96	37	2	23	...	454	94
			Total	1,080	362	1,023	331	77	20	36	1	910	310
		Charge I Total ...	... Males	**10,667**	**4,040**	**8,717**	**3,227**	**468**	**342**	**3,089**	**674**	**5,160**	**2,211**
			Females	**10,845**	**1,923**	**8,797**	**1,359**	**400**	**201**	**3,203**	**201**	**5,194**	**957**
			Total	**21,512**	**5,963**	**17,514**	**4,586**	**868**	**543**	**6,292**	**875**	**10,354**	**3,168**
II	7	Neelasandra and Sannenahalli...	Males	1,727	570	786	206	...	...	539	145	247	61
			Females	1,742	214	834	47	...	...	610	37	224	10
			Total	3,469	784	1,620	253	...	...	1,149	182	471	71
	8	Vannarpet ...	... Males	560	154	504	138	...	...	161	56	343	82
			Females	615	56	534	44	...	...	205	26	329	18
			Total	1,175	210	1,038	182	...	...	366	82	672	100
	9	Ookadpalya ..	... Males	1,662	620	1,486	553	...	...	1,454	545	32	8
			Females	1,761	143	1,599	117	...	...	1,562	113	37	4
			Total	3,423	763	3,085	670	...	...	3,016	658	69	12
	10	Yalagondanpalya etc.	... Males	1,152	706	553	346	21	16	201	103	331	227
			Females	1,119	483	524	147	16	12	235	59	273	76
			Total	2,271	1,189	1,077	493	37	28	436	162	604	303
	11	Austin Town ...	... Males	1,864	1,157	966	501	17	11	752	334	197	156
			Females	1,938	623	978	201	21	7	788	117	169	77
			Total	3,802	1,780	1,944	702	38	18	1,540	451	366	233
	12	Richmond Town etc., N—South Parade ... E—Brigade Road ... S—Langford Road ... W—Station Boundary	Males	3,214	2,085	830	299	79	71	292	63	459	165
			Females	3,922	2,325	718	127	56	41	327	26	335	60
			Total	7,136	4,410	1,548	426	135	112	619	89	794	225

Literacy by Community and Sex

14)

STATION, BANGALORE

Muslims		Christians								Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others													
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
45	10	161	77	159	75	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
55	9	164	32	157	25	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
100	19	325	109	316	100	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...
665	249	573	316	539	288	10	4	24	24	16	13	49	36	...	...	19	14	...	...	...	...
583	130	743	322	617	203	99	95	27	24	15	7	40	12	...	...	23	12	...	...	...	...
1,248	379	1,316	638	1,156	491	109	99	51	48	31	20	89	48	...	...	42	26	...	...	...	...
33	5	14	5	12	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	2	20	8	16	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	7	34	13	28	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	3	14	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	1	26	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	42	4	40	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	34	182	26	182	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
104	1	188	11	188	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
238	35	370	37	370	37	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	6	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
6	5	15	11	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	25	13	25	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	7	40	24	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
883	**303**	**960**	**438**	**921**	**405**	**14**	**8**	**25**	**25**	**16**	**13**	**66**	**42**	...	...	**25**	**17**	...	...	...	...
785	**144**	**1,167**	**387**	**1,029**	**257**	**110**	**106**	**28**	**24**	**15**	**7**	**49**	**12**	...	...	**32**	**14**	...	...	...	...
1,668	**447**	**2,127**	**825**	**1,950**	**662**	**124**	**114**	**53**	**49**	**31**	**20**	**115**	**54**	...	...	**57**	**31**	...	...	...	...
912	354	29	10	29	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
884	165	24	2	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,796	519	53	12	53	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	8	24	8	24	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	8	32	4	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	16	56	12	56	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	18	135	44	135	44	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	7	136	19	136	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	25	271	63	271	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	119	406	234	264	92	111	111	31	31	...	...	6	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
178	85	413	249	293	147	77	67	49	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
362	204	819	483	557	239	188	178	74	66	...	...	8	6	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
184	118	714	538	553	416	144	105	17	17	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	65	771	357	593	217	170	133	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
373	183	1,485	895	1,146	633	314	238	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
498	258	1,875	1,472	593	363	775	630	507	479	...	...	16	10	44	41	4	4	1	1	6	5
372	142	2,779	2,017	1,148	545	861	719	770	753	...	...	11	1	39	36	3	2	...	...	...	...
810	395	4,654	3,489	1,741	908	1,636	1,349	1,277	1,232	...	...	27	11	83	77	7	6	1	1	6	5

VII—Population and

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CIVIL AND MILITARY

Municipal Division	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
	13	Akkithimmanahalli etc., ...	Males	1,691	628	1,085	317	2	2	693	202	390	113
			Females	1,713	241	1,089	98	7	7	721	74	361	17
			Total	3,404	869	2,174	415	9	9	1,414	276	751	130
	14	Shoolay	Males	3,604	1,971	1,678	784	45	34	781	317	852	433
			Females	3,635	1,228	1,683	367	21	15	845	142	817	210
			Total	7,239	3,199	3,361	1,151	66	49	1,626	459	1,669	643
		Charge II Total	Males	**15,474**	**7,891**	**7,888**	**3,144**	**164**	**134**	**4,873**	**1,765**	**2,851**	**1,245**
			Females	**16,445**	**5,313**	**7,959**	**1,148**	**121**	**82**	**5,293**	**594**	**2,545**	**472**
			Total	**31,919**	**13,204**	**15,847**	**4,292**	**285**	**216**	**10,166**	**2,359**	**5,396**	**1,717**
III	15	General Bazaar	Males	11,839	6,256	8,198	4,406	756	588	1,376	440	6,066	3,378
			Females	11,402	3,278	7,810	2,047	628	370	1,505	130	5,677	1,547
			Total	23,241	9,534	16,008	6,453	1,384	958	2,881	570	11,743	4,925
		Charge III Total ...	Males	**11,839**	**6,256**	**8,198**	**4,406**	**756**	**588**	**1,376**	**440**	**6,066**	**3,378**
			Females	**11,402**	**3,278**	**7,810**	**2,047**	**628**	**370**	**1,505**	**130**	**5,677**	**1,547**
			Total	**23,241**	**9,534**	**16,008**	**6,453**	**1,384**	**958**	**2,881**	**570**	**11,743**	**4,925**
IV	16 (a)	General Bazaar	Males	11,069	4,622	5,625	2,354	276	223	1,661	260	3,688	1,871
			Females	10,404	1,907	5,291	803	159	89	1,746	77	3,386	637
			Total	21,473	6,529	10,916	3,157	435	312	3,407	337	7,074	2,508
	16 (b)	Infantry Road etc., ...	Males	1,505	849	651	305	65	57	180	25	406	223
			Females	1,366	565	520	121	29	19	141	2	350	100
			Total	2,871	1,414	1,171	426	94	76	321	27	756	323
		Charge IV Total	Males	**12,574**	**5,471**	**6,276**	**2,659**	**341**	**280**	**1,841**	**285**	**4,094**	**2,094**
			Females	**11,770**	**2,472**	**5,811**	**924**	**188**	**108**	**1,887**	**79**	**3,736**	**737**
			Total	**24,344**	**7,943**	**12,087**	**3,583**	**529**	**388**	**3,728**	**364**	**7,830**	**2,831**
VI	17 (a)	Infantry Road etc. ...	Males	786	528	337	210	90	57	43	13	204	140
			Females	719	436	270	146	77	56	31	2	162	88
			Total	1,505	964	607	356	167	113	74	15	366	228
	17 (b)	General Bazaar	Males	10,992	4,283	3,197	1,232	195	105	1,450	295	1,612	832
			Females	10,397	2,013	3,111	447	112	59	1,411	62	1,588	326
			Total	21,389	6,246	6,308	1,679	247	164	2,861	357	3,200	1,158
	18	High Ground and Residency...	Males	431	236	188	80	37	22	61	22	90	36
			Females	347	190	128	39	24	16	49	4	55	19
			Total	778	426	316	119	61	38	110	26	145	55
		Charge VI Total ...	Males	**12,209**	**4,997**	**3,722**	**1,522**	**282**	**184**	**1,554**	**330**	**1,906**	**1,008**
			Females	**11,463**	**2,639**	**3,509**	**632**	**213**	**131**	**1,491**	**68**	**1,805**	**433**
			Total	**23,672**	**7,636**	**7,231**	**2,154**	**475**	**315**	**3,045**	**398**	**3,711**	**1,441**

Literacy by Community and Sex

14)

STATION, BANGALORE—*contd.*

Muslims		Total		Christians: Indian Christians		Christians: Anglo-Indians		Christians: Others		Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
186	94	420	217	420	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	28	448	115	448	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362	122	868	332	868	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	185	1,466	937	1,145	671	193	156	128	110	...	...	63	51	13	12	6	1	1	1	...	...
355	120	1,533	723	1,131	371	225	215	177	137	...	...	47	5	12	11	4	1	1	1	...	...
732	305	2,999	1,660	2,276	1,042	418	371	305	247	...	...	110	56	25	23	10	2	2	2	...	...
2,348	**1,149**	**5,069**	**3,460**	**3,163**	**1,821**	**1,223**	**1,002**	**683**	**637**	...	...	**91**	**72**	**57**	**53**	**13**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**5**
2,224	**620**	**6,136**	**3,486**	**3,805**	**1,420**	**1,333**	**1,134**	**998**	**932**	...	...	**65**	**6**	**51**	**47**	**9**	**5**	**1**	**1**	...	...
4,572	**1,769**	**11,205**	**6,946**	**6,968**	**3,241**	**2,556**	**2,136**	**1,681**	**1,569**	...	...	**156**	**78**	**108**	**100**	**22**	**11**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**5**
2,383	1,170	1,192	635	986	443	111	107	95	85	...	...	54	39	1	1	7	3	4	2	...	...
2,161	665	1,361	553	1,046	280	189	166	126	107	3	1	51	6	...	...	9	...	7	6	...	...
4,544	1,835	2,553	1,188	2,032	723	300	273	221	192	3	1	105	45	1	1	16	3	11	8	...	...
2,383	**1,170**	**1,192**	**635**	**986**	**443**	**111**	**107**	**95**	**85**	...	...	**54**	**39**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**2**	...	...
2,161	**665**	**1,361**	**553**	**1,046**	**280**	**189**	**166**	**126**	**107**	**3**	**1**	**51**	**6**	...	...	**9**	...	**7**	**6**	...	...
4,544	**1,835**	**2,553**	**1,188**	**2,032**	**723**	**300**	**273**	**221**	**192**	**3**	**1**	**105**	**45**	**1**	**1**	**16**	**3**	**11**	**8**	...	...
3,814	1,540	1,478	640	1,246	471	208	145	24	24	...	...	131	75	6	6	15	7	...	...	...	...
3,385	574	1,635	523	1,333	295	279	210	21	18	...	...	90	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,199	2,114	3,113	1,163	2,579	766	487	355	45	42	...	...	221	78	10	10	15	7	...	...	...	...
668	430	174	106	131	63	22	22	21	21	3	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	6	3	...	...
539	224	273	204	139	83	54	52	80	69	1	1	4	1	1	1	17	7	11	6	...	...
1,207	654	447	310	270	146	76	74	101	90	4	3	6	3	1	1	18	8	17	9	...	...
4,482	**1,970**	**1,652**	**746**	**1,377**	**534**	**230**	**167**	**45**	**45**	**3**	**2**	**133**	**77**	**6**	**6**	**16**	**8**	**6**	**3**	...	...
3,924	**797**	**1,908**	**727**	**1,472**	**378**	**333**	**262**	**101**	**87**	**1**	**1**	**94**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**17**	**7**	**11**	**6**	...	...
8,406	**2,767**	**3,560**	**1,473**	**2,849**	**912**	**563**	**429**	**146**	**132**	**4**	**3**	**227**	**81**	**11**	**11**	**33**	**15**	**17**	**9**	...	...
206	133	158	110	115	73	26	24	17	13	...	...	48	40	36	35	...	...	...	...	1	...
155	76	230	165	144	86	49	46	37	33	...	...	3	1	58	45	1	1	2	2	...	...
361	209	388	275	259	159	75	70	54	46	...	...	51	41	94	80	1	1	2	2	1	...
5,542	1,842	2,137	1,079	2,046	1,018	79	49	12	12	15	10	71	46	1	1	29	23	...	...	...	...
5,054	881	2,154	667	2,060	601	64	48	30	18	11	1	52	12	...	...	14	5	...	...	1	...
10,596	2,723	4,291	1,746	4,106	1,619	143	97	42	30	26	11	123	58	1	1	43	28	...	...	1	...
60	26	163	112	95	48	14	12	54	52	...	...	...	...	16	14	...	...	4	4	...	...
30	9	176	130	71	29	22	19	83	82	...	...	...	...	12	11	...	...	1	1	...	...
90	35	339	242	166	77	36	31	137	134	...	...	...	...	28	25	...	...	5	5	...	...
5,808	**2,001**	**2,458**	**1,301**	**2,256**	**1,139**	**119**	**85**	**83**	**77**	**15**	**10**	**119**	**86**	**53**	**50**	**29**	**23**	**4**	**4**	**1**	...
5,239	**966**	**2,560**	**962**	**2,275**	**716**	**135**	**113**	**150**	**133**	**11**	**1**	**55**	**13**	**70**	**56**	**15**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**1**	...
11,047	**2,967**	**5,018**	**2,263**	**4,531**	**1,855**	**254**	**198**	**233**	**210**	**26**	**11**	**174**	**99**	**123**	**106**	**44**	**29**	**7**	**7**	**2**	...

VII—Population and

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CIVIL AND MILITARY

Municipal Division	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
I	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
V	19	Cleveland Town, Fraser Town and Cox Town	Males	7,384	3,461	4,124	1,625	381	275	1,244	263	2,499	1,087
			Females	7,845	2,564	4,091	782	370	217	1,251	82	2,470	483
			Total	15,229	6,025	8,215	2,407	751	492	2,495	345	4,969	1,570
	20	Richard Town, etc. ...	Males	2,508	1,024	1,213	257	13	10	721	85	479	162
			Females	2,608	798	1,218	77	13	7	746	21	459	49
			Total	5,116	1,822	2,431	334	26	17	1,467	106	938	211
	21	Tata Institute	Males	444	263	318	199	129	109	8	...	181	90
			Females	267	77	185	56	78	40	...	...	107	16
			Total	711	340	503	255	207	149	8	...	288	106
	22	Railway Colony	Males	318	152	253	114	14	12	124	40	115	62
			Females	290	61	218	44	15	10	108	7	95	27
			Total	608	213	471	158	29	22	232	47	210	89
	23	Tobacco Factory	Males	171	17	94	4	...	...	85	3	9	1
			Females	214	5	134	...	...	...	129	...	5	...
			Total	385	22	228	4	...	...	214	3	14	1
		Charge V Total	Males	**10,822**	**4,917**	**6,002**	**2,199**	**537**	**406**	**2,182**	**391**	**3,283**	**1,402**
			Females	**11,224**	**3,505**	**5,846**	**959**	**476**	**274**	**2,234**	**110**	**3,136**	**575**
			Total	**22,046**	**8,422**	**11,848**	**3,158**	**1,013**	**680**	**4,416**	**501**	**6,419**	**1,977**
		Military Population ...	*Males*	*9,282*	*6,798*	*5,169*	*3,478*	*83*	*63*	*1,372*	*836*	*3,714*	*2,579*
			Females	2,407	642	1,598	328	4	3	610	121	984	204
			Total	11,689	7,440	6,767	3,806	87	66	1,982	957	4,698	2,783
													ABS
	1	Old City	Males	46,080	21,481	24,599	11,685	1,757	1,360	6,370	1,623	16,472	8,702
			Females	44,233	11,050	23,591	5,071	1,361	797	6,612	529	15,618	3,745
			Total	90,263	32,531	48,190	16,756	3,118	2,157	12,982	2,152	32,090	12,447
	2	Villages	Males	3,920	985	3,211	648	35	27	1,410	266	1,766	355
			Females	4,018	342	3,261	177	30	17	1,465	100	1,766	60
			Total	7,938	1,327	6,472	825	65	44	2,875	366	3,532	415
	3	Extensions	Males	18,016	9,352	9,048	3,660	731	544	3,501	914	4,816	2,202
			Females	19,100	7,237	8,708	1,569	630	352	3,656	316	4,422	901
			Total	37,116	16,589	17,756	5,229	1,361	896	7,157	1,230	9,238	3,103
	4	Depressed Class Areas ...	Males	5,622	1,754	3,945	1,164	5	3	3,634	1,082	306	79
			Females	5,798	501	4,172	252	5	...	3,880	237	287	15
			Total	11,420	2,255	8,117	1,416	10	3	7,514	1,319	593	94
	5	Military Population ...	Males	9,282	6,798	5,169	3,478	83	63	1,372	836	3,714	2,579
			Females	2,407	642	1,598	328	4	3	610	121	984	204
			Total	11,689	7,440	6,767	3,806	87	66	1,982	957	4,698	2,783
		Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Males	**82,870**	**40,370**	**45,972**	**20,635**	**2,611**	**1,997**	**16,287**	**4,721**	**27,074**	**13,917**
			Females	**75,556**	**19,772**	**41,330**	**7,397**	**2,030**	**1,169**	**16,223**	**1,303**	**23,077**	**4,925**
			Total	**158,426**	**60,142**	**87,302**	**28,032**	**4,641**	**3,166**	**32,510**	**6,024**	**50,151**	**18,842**

Literacy by Community and Sex

14)

STATION, BANGALORE—*concld.*

Muslims		Total		Christians: Indian Christians		Christians: Anglo-Indians		Christians: Others		Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
802	404	2,378	1,364	1,804	907	428	352	141	105	...	...	27	23	14	12	42	31	2	2	...	...
708	190	2,969	1,550	2,128	754	613	581	228	215	...	...	10	...	30	27	36	14	1	1	...	...
1,510	594	5,342	2,914	3,932	1,661	1,041	933	369	320	...	...	37	23	44	39	78	45	3	3	...	...
365	121	912	630	567	311	139	131	206	188	...	...	6	6	11	9	1	1	...	...	...	...
289	53	1,082	661	585	273	211	119	286	269	...	...	8	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
654	174	1,994	1,291	1,152	584	350	250	492	457	...	...	14	6	22	16	1	1	...	...	...	...
37	17	81	40	76	37	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...
18	2	61	19	55	17	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
55	19	142	59	131	54	7	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	3	...	...	...	...
35	20	30	18	23	14	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	6	36	11	31	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	26	66	29	54	22	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	8	35	5	33	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	2	45	3	43	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	10	80	8	76	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,278	570	3,431	2,057	2,503	1,274	578	488	350	295	2	2	34	30	26	22	47	35	2	2	...	...
1,086	253	4,193	2,244	2,842	1,055	836	704	515	485	...	...	18	...	41	34	39	14	1	1	...	...
2,364	823	7,624	4,301	5,345	2,329	1,414	1,192	865	780	2	2	52	30	67	56	86	49	3	3	...	...
1,717	1,315	2,231	1,866	1,295	976	260	240	676	650	86	81	...	...	1	1	78	57	...	...	...	...
159	57	594	238	439	129	30	21	125	88	10	5	...	...	...	...	46	14	...	...	...	...
1,876	1,372	2,825	2,104	1,734	1,105	290	261	801	738	96	86	...	...	1	1	124	71	...	...	...	...
TRACT																					
13,655	5,549	7,178	3,823	6,208	3,027	649	507	321	289	34	25	418	289	57	55	77	49	11	6	1	...
12,232	2,670	7,928	3,157	6,471	1,919	959	832	498	406	30	10	287	40	75	61	68	26	21	15	1	...
25,887	8,219	15,106	6,980	12,679	4,946	1,608	1,339	819	695	64	35	705	329	132	116	145	75	32	21	2	...
251	107	458	230	456	228	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	38	500	127	496	123	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
508	145	958	357	952	351	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,153	1,091	6,604	4,424	4,023	2,204	1,622	1,346	959	874	2	2	56	46	86	77	54	40	7	7	6	5
1,866	556	8,357	5,010	4,972	2,006	1,966	1,642	1,419	1,362	...	...	31	1	92	81	44	18	2	2	...	...
4,019	1,647	14,961	9,434	8,995	4,210	3,588	2,988	2,378	2,236	2	2	87	47	178	158	98	58	9	9	6	5
1,126	416	522	160	519	157	2	2	1	1	...	...	23	11	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
1,064	182	539	65	531	58	7	7	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
2,190	598	1,061	225	1,050	215	9	9	2	1	...	...	37	11	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...
1,717	1,315	2,231	1,866	1,295	976	260	240	676	650	86	81	...	...	1	1	78	57	...	...	...	...
159	57	594	238	439	129	30	21	125	88	10	5	...	...	...	...	46	14	...	...	...	...
1,876	1,372	2,825	2,104	1,734	1,105	290	261	801	738	96	86	...	...	1	1	124	71	...	...	...	...
18,902	8,478	16,993	10,503	12,501	6,592	2,535	2,097	1,957	1,814	122	108	497	346	144	133	215	149	18	13	7	5
15,578	3,503	17,918	8,597	12,909	4,235	2,966	2,506	2,043	1,856	40	15	332	41	167	142	167	60	23	17	1	...
34,480	11,981	34,911	19,100	25,410	10,827	5,501	4,603	4,000	3,670	162	123	829	387	311	275	382	209	41	30	8	5

VIII—Population and

(PARAS 16

KOLAR GOLD

Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
				Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
		Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore Mines	Males	12,409	4,470	8,351	2,506	106	85	7,226	1,904	1,019	517
	Females	11,066	1,283	7,657	492	84	56	6,800	307	773	129
	Total	23,475	5,753	16,008	2,998	190	141	14,026	2,211	1,792	646
Nandydroog Mines ...	Males	10,592	3,820	7,473	2,317	91	65	5,471	1,428	1,911	824
	Females	8,810	1,056	6,262	424	68	37	4,006	220	1,188	167
	Total	19,402	4,876	13,735	2,741	159	102	10,477	1,648	3,099	991
Champion Reef Mines ...	Males	8,401	2,718	5,163	1,433	33	21	4,323	1,073	807	339
	Females	7,711	673	4,626	191	30	13	3,954	94	642	84
	Total	16,112	3,391	9,789	1,624	63	34	8,277	1,167	1,449	423
Oorgaum Mines	Males	8,961	3,419	6,345	2,183	92	75	4,744	1,404	1,509	704
	Females	7,486	827	5,519	382	92	49	4,428	213	999	120
	Total	16,447	4,246	11,864	2,565	184	124	9,172	1,617	2,508	824
Hospital Area	Males	244	95	91	29	7	6	78	19	6	4
	Females	221	62	80	13	10	7	70	6	...	...
	Total	465	157	171	42	17	13	148	25	6	4
Electric Colony	Males	295	181	83	39	9	7	46	16	28	16
	Females	300	126	78	18	8	5	50	6	20	7
	Total	595	307	161	57	17	12	96	22	48	23
Total Mining Area	Males	**40,902**	**14,703**	**27,506**	**8,507**	**338**	**259**	**21,888**	**5,844**	**5,280**	**2,404**
	Females	**35,594**	**4,027**	**24,222**	**1,520**	**292**	**167**	**20,308**	**846**	**3,622**	**507**
	Total	**76,496**	**18,730**	**51,728**	**10,027**	**630**	**426**	**42,196**	**6,690**	**8,902**	**2,911**
Robertsonpet	Males	10,631	4,703	7,663	3,228	600	469	1,959	381	5,104	2,378
	Females	9,491	1,637	7,020	986	513	274	1,961	64	4,546	648
	Total	20,122	6,340	14,683	4,214	1,113	743	3,920	445	9,650	3,026
Andersonpet	Males	6,006	2,260	3,712	1,228	71	56	1,516	265	2,125	907
	Females	5,663	650	3,562	248	51	24	1,541	69	1,970	155
	Total	11,669	2,910	7,274	1,476	122	80	3,057	334	4,095	1,062
Sanitary Board Urban Area ...	Males	**16,637**	**6,963**	**11,375**	**4,456**	**671**	**525**	**3,475**	**646**	**7,229**	**3,285**
	Females	**15,154**	**2,287**	**10,582**	**1,234**	**564**	**298**	**3,502**	**133**	**6,516**	**803**
	Total	**31,791**	**9,250**	**21,957**	**5,690**	**1,235**	**823**	**6,977**	**779**	**13,745**	**4,088**
Sanitary Board Rural Area ...	Males	12,889	1,821	11,925	1,595	211	139	4,343	283	7,371	1,173
	Females	12,683	191	11,847	134	235	54	4,447	12	7,165	68
	Total	25,572	2,012	23,772	1,729	446	193	8,790	295	14,536	1,241
***Total Sanitary Board Area ...**	Males	**29,526**	**8,784**	**23,300**	**6,051**	**882**	**664**	**7,818**	**929**	**14,600**	**4,458**
	Females	**27,837**	**2,478**	**22,429**	**1,368**	**799**	**352**	**7,949**	**145**	**13,681**	**871**
	Total	**57,363**	**11,262**	**45,729**	**7,419**	**1,681**	**1,016**	**15,767**	**1,074**	**28,281**	**5,329**
											ABS
Sanitary Board Urban Area ...	Males	**16,637**	**6,963**	**11,375**	**4,456**	**671**	**525**	**3,475**	**646**	**7,229**	**3,285**
	Females	**15,154**	**2,287**	**10,582**	**1,234**	**564**	**298**	**3,502**	**133**	**6,516**	**803**
	Total	**31,791**	**9,250**	**21,957**	**5,690**	**1,235**	**823**	**6,977**	**779**	**13,745**	**4,088**
Mining Area	Males	**40,902**	**14,703**	**27,506**	**8,507**	**338**	**259**	**21,888**	**5,844**	**5,280**	**2,404**
	Females	**35,594**	**4,027**	**24,222**	**1,520**	**292**	**167**	**20,308**	**846**	**3,622**	**507**
	Total	**76,496**	**18,730**	**51,728**	**10,027**	**630**	**426**	**42,196**	**6,690**	**8,902**	**2,911**
Sanitary Board Rural Area ...	Males	**12,889**	**1,821**	**11,925**	**1,595**	**211**	**139**	**4,343**	**283**	**7,371**	**1,173**
	Females	**12,683**	**191**	**11,847**	**134**	**235**	**54**	**4,447**	**12**	**7,165**	**68**
	Total	**25,572**	**2,012**	**23,772**	**1,729**	**446**	**193**	**8,790**	**295**	**14,536**	**1,241**
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	Males	**70,428**	**23,487**	**50,806**	**14,558**	**1,220**	**923**	**29,706**	**6,773**	**19,880**	**6,862**
	Females	**63,431**	**6,505**	**46,651**	**2,888**	**1,091**	**519**	**28,257**	**991**	**17,303**	**1,378**
	Total	**133,859**	**29,992**	**97,457**	**17,446**	**2,311**	**1,442**	**57,963**	**7,764**	**37,183**	**8,240**

* Consists of units 7, 8 and 9

Literacy by Community and Sex

AND 17)

FIELDS CITY

Muslims		Christians								Jains		Parsees		Buddhists	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others							
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
14	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*
591	292	3,417	1,641	3,083	1,390	221	161	113	90	8	7	...	...	42	24
177	35	3,181	738	2,877	528	236	160	68	50	4	1	...	...	47	17
768	327	6,598	2,379	5,960	1,918	457	321	181	140	12	8	...	...	89	41
684	272	2,385	1,201	2,042	942	247	180	96	79	...	...	...	...	50	30
344	61	2,159	560	1,873	362	216	139	70	59	...	...	...	...	45	11
1,028	333	4,544	1,761	3,915	1,304	463	319	166	138	...	...	...	...	95	41
413	184	2,613	993	2,370	801	172	125	71	67	1	1	...	...	211	107
317	44	2,578	398	2,381	241	153	121	44	36	...	...	...	...	190	40
730	228	5,191	1,391	4,751	1,042	325	246	115	103	1	1	...	...	401	147
921	439	1,598	737	1,374	565	124	86	100	86	...	...	...	...	97	60
309	34	1,566	395	1,380	254	110	79	76	62	...	...	...	...	92	16
1,280	473	3,164	1,132	2,754	819	234	165	176	148	...	...	...	...	189	76
8	1	145	65	140	61	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	.	139	49	130	41	2	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	284	114	270	102	2	2	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	212	142	107	61	88	68	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	222	108	111	31	95	66	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	434	250	218	92	183	134	33	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,617	1,188	10,370	4,779	9,116	3,820	852	620	402	339	9	8	...	...	400	221
1,149	174	9,845	2,248	8,752	1,457	812	567	281	224	4	1	...	...	374	84
3,766	1,362	20,215	7,027	17,868	5,277	1,664	1,187	683	563	13	9	...	...	774	305
1,870	817	818	465	707	397	105	62	6	6	254	173	7	6	19	14
1,415	283	833	330	710	240	119	86	4	4	199	31	...	...	24	7
3,285	1,100	1,651	795	1,417	637	224	148	10	10	453	204	7	6	43	21
1,171	485	1,007	467	961	439	33	15	13	13	97	68	...	...	19	12
1,000	206	1,027	179	1,013	167	14	12	...	...	65	13	...	...	9	4
2,171	691	2,034	646	1,974	606	47	27	13	13	162	81	...	...	28	16
3,041	1,302	1,825	932	1,668	836	138	77	19	19	351	241	7	6	38	26
2,415	489	1,860	509	1,723	407	133	98	4	4	264	44	...	...	33	11
5,456	1,791	3,685	1,441	3,391	1,243	271	175	23	23	615	285	7	6	71	37
649	142	315	84	315	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
539	36	297	21	297	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,188	178	612	105	612	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,690	1,444	2,140	1,016	1,983	920	138	77	19	19	351	241	7	6	38	26
2,954	525	2,157	530	2,020	428	133	98	4	4	264	44	...	...	33	11
6,644	1,969	4,297	1,546	4,003	1,348	271	175	23	23	615	285	7	6	71	37
TRACT															
3,041	1,302	1,825	932	1,668	836	138	77	19	19	351	241	7	6	38	26
2,415	489	1,860	509	1,723	407	133	98	4	4	264	44	...	...	33	11
5,456	1,791	3,685	1,441	3,391	1,243	271	175	23	23	615	285	7	6	71	37
2,617	1,188	10,370	4,779	9,116	3,820	852	620	402	339	9	8	...	...	400	221
1,149	174	9,845	2,248	8,752	1,457	812	567	281	224	4	1	...	...	374	84
3,766	1,362	20,215	7,027	17,868	5,277	1,664	1,187	683	563	13	9	...	...	774	305
649	142	315	84	315	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
539	36	297	21	297	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,188	178	612	105	612	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,307	2,632	12,510	5,795	11,099	4,740	990	697	421	358	360	249	7	6	438	247
4,103	699	12,002	2,778	10,772	1,885	945	665	285	228	268	45	...	...	407	95
10,410	3,331	24,512	8,573	21,871	6,625	1,935	1,362	706	586	628	294	7	6	845	342

IX—Growth in area, population and density

(PARA 18)

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS CITY

Locality	Area	Population	Density
Nandydroog	6·92	19,402	2,804
Oorgaum	1·45	16,447	11,343
Champion Reef	1·71	16,112	9,422
The Mysore Gold Mining Co.	9·44	23,475	2,487
Sanitary Board Urban	3·16	31,791	10,060
Sanitary Board Rural	7·32	26,632	3,638

X—Population and Literacy

(PARAS

MYSORE

Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
					Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
			Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Old City	Males	6,716	3,983	5,994	3,609	2,183	1,677	20	4	3,791	1,928
		Females	5,650	1,576	5,179	1,471	1,726	879	17	...	3,436	592
		Total	12,366	5,565	11,173	5,080	3,909	2,556	37	4	7,227	2,520
2	Paduvarahalli, Vonti Koppal Village	Males	1,680	275	1,663	271	51	39	232	16	1,380	216
		Females	1,605	76	1,596	74	51	23	232	1	1,313	50
		Total	3,285	351	3,259	345	102	62	464	17	2,693	266
3	Vanivilasapuram, Yelwal Road, Sanatorium, Railway Quarters and Hospital Block	Males	2,971	1,922	2,532	1,621	1,269	985	117	24	1,146	612
		Females	2,503	1,152	2,114	961	1,135	701	114	10	865	250
		Total	5,474	3,074	4,646	2,582	2,404	1,686	231	34	2,011	862
	Total Devaraja Mohalla ...	Males	**11,367**	**6,186**	**10,189**	**5,501**	**3,503**	**2,701**	**369**	**44**	**6,317**	**2,756**
		Females	**9,758**	**2,804**	**8,889**	**2,506**	**2,912**	**1,603**	**363**	**11**	**5,614**	**892**
		Total	**21,125**	**8,990**	**19,078**	**8,007**	**6,415**	**4,304**	**732**	**55**	**11,931**	**3,648**
4	Old City	Males	3,650	2,085	3,000	1,815	1,478	1,181	24	1	1,498	633
		Females	3,309	1,108	2,751	987	1,311	792	18	...	1,422	195
		Total	6,959	3,193	5,751	2,802	2,789	1,973	42	1	2,920	828
5	Adikarnatakapuram	Males	3,014	561	2,903	507	32	18	2,805	471	66	18
		Females	2,976	104	2,879	86	31	19	2,771	62	77	5
		Total	5,990	665	5,782	593	63	37	5,576	533	143	23
6	Kannegowdana Koppal ...	Males	1,547	259	1,532	256	13	9	74	9	1,445	238
		Females	1,464	41	1,448	37	8	4	73	1	1,367	32
		Total	3,011	300	2,980	293	21	13	147	10	2,812	270
7	Krishnamurthipuram Chamarajapuram Sarasvatipuram and Lakshmipuram ...	Males	3,997	2,859	3,830	2,737	2,686	2,064	105	80	1,039	593
		Females	3,195	1,811	3,087	1,748	2,385	1,515	11	12	691	221
		Total	7,192	4,670	6,917	4,485	5,071	3,579	116	92	1,730	814
	Total Chamaraja Mohalla ...	Males	**12,208**	**5,764**	**11,265**	**5,315**	**4,209**	**3,272**	**3,008**	**561**	**4,048**	**1,482**
		Females	**10,944**	**3,064**	**10,165**	**2,858**	**3,735**	**2,330**	**2,873**	**75**	**3,557**	**453**
		Total	**23,152**	**8,828**	**21,430**	**8,173**	**7,944**	**5,602**	**5,881**	**636**	**7,605**	**1,935**
t halla 8	Old City	Males	4,140	2,769	3,982	2,728	2,353	1,842	1	...	1,628	886
		Females	3,695	1,560	3,569	1,545	2,023	1,135	...	...	1,546	410
		Total	7,835	4,329	7,551	4,273	4,376	2,977	1	...	3,174	1,296
	Total Fort Mohalla ...	Males	**4,140**	**2,769**	**3,982**	**2,728**	**2,353**	**1,842**	**1**	...	**1,628**	**886**
		Females	**3,695**	**1,560**	**3,569**	**1,545**	**2,023**	**1,135**	...	...	**1,546**	**410**
		Total	**7,835**	**4,329**	**7,551**	**4,273**	**4,376**	**2,977**	**1**	...	**3,174**	**1,296**

by Community and Sex

22 AND 24)

CITY

Muslims		Christians								Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others													
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
643	324	23	16	23	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
422	98	20	5	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,065	417	43	21	43	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	83	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14	1	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256	174	151	102	117	75	6	6	28	21	...	...	30	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	39	199	133	146	90	25	25	28	18	...	...	19	14	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
422	213	350	235	263	165	31	31	56	39	...	...	49	37	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
913	499	177	121	143	94	6	6	28	21	1	...	84	62	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
595	132	221	140	168	97	25	25	28	18	...	...	48	21	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,508	631	398	261	311	191	31	31	56	39	1	...	132	83	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	1
491	151	154	114	152	112	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
444	55	109	62	107	60	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
935	206	268	176	259	172	1	1	3	3	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	109	54	109	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	96	18	96	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	205	72	205	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11	1	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	3	7	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	68	48	39	44	35	...	...	4	4	...	...	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
42	13	48	38	47	37	...	...	1	1	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	81	96	77	91	72	...	...	5	5	...	...	37	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
604	221	313	208	307	202	...	...	6	6	...	...	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
498	69	258	121	255	118	1	1	2	2	...	...	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,102	290	571	329	562	320	1	1	8	8	...	...	47	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
140	29	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	3	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249	32	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	29	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	3	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249	32	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mohalla	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nazarbad Mohalla	9	Old City	Males	2,772	1,415	2,333	1,155	46	44	332	266	1,955	845
			Females	2,429	485	1,960	244	39	17	179	10	1,742	217
			Total	5,201	1,900	4,293	1,399	85	61	511	276	3,697	1,062
	10	Kyathamanahally	Males	1,024	94	958	83	5	1	192	37	761	45
			Females	914	17	866	12	4	1	150	8	712	3
			Total	1,938	111	1,824	95	9	2	342	45	1,473	48
	11	Vaddarapalya, Kumbarahally, Chamundivihar, Body guards, Mysore Horse, Nishad Bagh, Ittigegud and Lokaranjanamahal	Males	3,293	1,246	2,887	1,065	122	94	158	11	2,607	960
			Females	3,157	512	2,759	425	89	38	133	...	2,537	387
			Total	6,450	1,758	5,646	1,490	211	132	291	11	5,144	1,347
		Total Nazarbad Mohalla ...	Males	**7,089**	**2,755**	**6,178**	**2,303**	**173**	**139**	**682**	**314**	**5,323**	**1,850**
			Females	**6,500**	**1,014**	**5,585**	**681**	**132**	**56**	**462**	**18**	**4,991**	**607**
			Total	**13,589**	**3,769**	**11,763**	**2,984**	**305**	**195**	**1,144**	**332**	**10,314**	**2,457**
Krishnaraja Mohalla	12	Old City	Males	9,529	5,421	8,090	4,898	3,430	2,690	11	1	4,649	2,207
			Females	8,813	2,350	7,423	2,083	2,930	1,487	13	...	4,480	596
			Total	18,342	7,771	15,513	6,981	6,360	4,177	24	1	9,129	2,803
	13	Chamundipuram	Males	3,053	1,470	2,994	1,431	1,017	711	19	...	1,958	720
			Females	2,881	682	2,826	677	910	485	20	1	1,896	191
			Total	5,934	2,152	5,820	2,108	1,927	1,196	39	1	3,854	911
	14	Manantody Road	Males	735	256	588	194	85	67	215	15	288	112
			Females	700	91	567	60	69	33	219	...	279	27
			Total	1,435	347	1,155	254	154	100	434	15	567	139
		Total Krishnaraja Mohalla ...	Males	**13,317**	**7,147**	**11,672**	**6,523**	**4,532**	**3,468**	**245**	**16**	**6,895**	**3,039**
			Females	**12,394**	**3,123**	**10,816**	**2,820**	**3,909**	**2,005**	**252**	**1**	**6,655**	**814**
			Total	**25,711**	**10,270**	**22,488**	**9,343**	**8,441**	**5,473**	**497**	**17**	**13,550**	**3,853**
Mandi Mohalla	15	Old City	Males	10,148	5,231	5,858	3,097	274	212	537	83	5,047	2,802
			Females	9,366	2,127	5,514	842	200	83	512	5	4,802	754
			Total	19,514	7,358	11,372	3,939	474	295	1,049	88	9,849	3,556
	16	Idga Extension	Males	3,970	1,026	2,643	726	74	61	857	44	1,712	621
			Females	3,699	372	2,475	198	35	10	805	8	1,635	180
			Total	7,669	1,398	5,118	924	109	71	1,662	52	3,347	801
		Total Mandi Mohalla ...	Males	**14,118**	**6,257**	**8,501**	**3,823**	**348**	**273**	**1,394**	**127**	**6,759**	**3,423**
			Females	**13,065**	**2,499**	**7,989**	**1,040**	**235**	**93**	**1,317**	**13**	**6,437**	**934**
			Total	**27,183**	**8,756**	**16,490**	**4,863**	**583**	**366**	**2,711**	**140**	**13,196**	**4,357**

by Community and Sex—*contd.*

22 AND 24)

CITY—*contd.*

Muslims		Christians								Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians		Others													
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
316	189	117	66	107	58	3	2	7	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
275	119	189	120	178	112	3	...	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
591	308	306	186	285	170	6	2	15	14	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
62	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	12	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	134	71	45	62	36	1	1	8	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
308	54	90	33	79	24	1	1	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
641	188	161	78	141	60	2	2	18	16	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
711	332	192	113	169	94	4	3	19	16	5	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
629	176	231	155	257	136	4	1	20	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
1,340	508	473	268	426	230	8	4	39	34	7	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
1,336	448	35	20	33	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	68	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,281	218	39	20	39	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,617	666	74	40	72	39	2	1	...	...	...	...	138	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	32	18	3	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	1	15	3	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	33	33	6	33	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	14	77	48	77	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	4	74	27	74	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	18	151	75	151	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,439	494	130	71	128	70	2	1	...	...	...	...	75	58	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,376	223	128	50	128	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,815	717	258	121	256	120	2	1	...	...	...	..	149	88	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,099	2,015	161	101	122	72	37	27	2	2	4	2	17	9	1	1	8	6	...	...	...	...
3,628	1,159	211	120	169	95	33	17	9	8	1	1	9	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
7,727	3,174	472	221	291	167	70	44	11	10	5	3	26	11	1	1	11	9	...	...	...	...
1,022	152	305	148	277	129	18	13	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
956	84	268	90	245	75	14	8	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,978	236	573	238	522	204	32	21	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,121	2,167	466	249	399	201	55	40	12	8	4	2	17	9	1	1	8	6	...	...	...	...
4,584	1,243	479	210	414	170	47	25	18	15	1	1	9	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
9,705	3,410	945	459	813	371	102	65	30	23	5	3	26	11	1	1	11	9	...	...	...	...

Mohalla	Unit number	Locality	Sex	All Communities		Hindus							
						Total		Brahmins		Depressed Classes		Others	
				Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lashkar Mohalla	17	Old City	Males	12,227	5,978	6,794	3,100	857	638	232	50	5,705	2,412
			Females	11,342	2,861	6,188	1,127	712	320	192	9	5,284	798
			Total	23,569	8,839	12,982	4,227	1,569	958	424	59	10,989	3,210
	18	Narasimharaja Mohalla ...	Males	1,628	698	1,289	499	239	184	60	4	990	311
			Females	1,512	377	1,194	228	206	126	59	...	929	102
			Total	3,135	1,075	2,483	727	445	310	119	4	1,919	413
	19	Karunapura, Jalapuri, Barr lines	Males	2,542	495	1,971	350	25	13	1,789	282	157	55
			Females	2,307	104	1,751	33	9	5	1,590	16	152	12
			Total	4,849	599	3,722	383	34	18	3,379	298	309	67
		Total Lashkar Mohalla ...	**Males**	**16,392**	**7,171**	**10,054**	**3,949**	**1,121**	**835**	**2,081**	**336**	**6,852**	**2,778**
			Females	**15,161**	**3,342**	**9,133**	**1,388**	**927**	**451**	**1,841**	**25**	**6,365**	**912**
			Total	**31,553**	**10,513**	**19,187**	**5,337**	**2,048**	**1,286**	**3,922**	**361**	**13,217**	**3,690**
		FLOATING POPULATION	*Males*	*336*	*35*	*278*	*27*	*3*	*2*	*54*	*1*	*221*	*24*
			Females	*56*	...	*49*	...	*3*	...	*20*	...	*26*	...
			Total	*392*	*35*	*327*	*27*	*6*	*2*	*74*	*1*	*247*	*24*
													ABS
	1	Old City	Males	49,182	26,888	36,051	20,402	10,621	8,284	1,157	405	24,273	11,713
			Female	44,604	12,067	32,584	8,299	8,941	4,713	931	24	22,712	3,562
			Total	93,786	38,955	68,635	28,701	19,562	12,997	2,088	429	46,985	15,275
	2	Extensions	Males	16,349	8,231	13,876	7,208	5,370	4,072	1,373	167	7,133	2,969
			Females	14,490	4,485	12,263	3,872	4,740	2,870	1,228	31	6,295	971
			Total	30,839	12,716	26,139	11,080	10,110	6,942	2,601	198	13,428	3,940
	3	Depressed Class Areas ...	Males	5,556	1,056	4,874	857	57	31	4,594	753	223	73
			Females	5,283	208	4,630	119	40	24	4,361	78	229	17
			Total	10,839	1,264	9,504	976	97	55	8,955	831	452	90
	4	Villages	Males	7,544	1,874	7,040	1,675	191	143	656	73	6,193	1,459
			Females	7,140	646	6,669	548	152	66	588	10	5,929	472
			Total	14,684	2,520	13,709	2,223	343	209	1,244	83	12,122	1,931
	5	Floating population ...	Males	336	35	278	27	3	2	54	1	221	24
			Females	56	...	49	...	3	...	20	...	26	...
			Total	392	35	327	27	6	2	74	1	247	24
		Mysore City	Males	78,967	38,084	62,119	30,169	16,242	12,532	7,834	1,399	38,043	16,238
			Females	71,573	17,406	56,195	12,838	13,876	7,673	7,128	143	35,191	5,022
			Total	150,540	55,490	118,314	43,007	30,118	20,205	14,962	1,542	73,234	21,260

by Community and Sex

22 and 24)

CITY—*concld.*

Muslims		Christians						Others		Sikhs		Jains		Parsees		Buddhists		Jews		Others	
		Total		Indian Christians		Anglo-Indians															
Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate	Population	Literate
15	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*
4,372	2,058	812	619	751	575	55	39	6	5	...	...	234	188	11	10	4	3	...	...	...	...
4,060	1,126	965	543	835	426	102	90	28	27	...	...	122	60	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,432	3,184	1,777	1,162	1,586	1,001	157	129	34	32	...	...	356	248	18	15	4	3	...	...	...	...
206	101	123	95	104	80	16	13	3	2	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	61	134	82	117	70	15	10	2	2	...	...	4	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
383	162	257	177	221	150	31	23	5	4	...	...	8	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	49	419	95	418	94	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	28	410	43	409	42	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	77	829	138	827	136	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,729	**2,208**	**1,354**	**809**	**1,273**	**749**	**71**	**52**	**10**	**8**	...	...	**238**	**190**	**13**	**12**	**4**	**3**	...	...	...	...
4,383	**1,215**	**1,509**	**668**	**1,361**	**538**	**117**	**100**	**31**	**30**	...	...	**126**	**63**	**10**	**8**	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,112	**3,423**	**2,863**	**1,477**	**2,634**	**1,287**	**188**	**152**	**41**	**38**	...	...	**364**	**253**	**23**	**20**	**4**	**3**	...	..	...	...
52	*8*	*6*	...	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	*8*	*7*	...	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRACT																					
11,397	5,214	1,305	936	1,191	854	97	69	17	15	10	6	393	306	12	11	12	9	1	1	1	1
10,219	2,773	1,536	871	1,351	719	139	108	46	44	3	1	249	113	7	5	3	3	3	2	...	...
21,616	7,987	2,841	1,809	2,542	1,573	236	177	63	59	13	7	642	419	19	16	15	12	4	3	1	1
1,685	541	722	435	637	370	40	32	45	33	...	...	60	43	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
1,436	202	738	373	644	302	54	43	40	28	...	...	45	30	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,121	743	1,460	808	1,281	672	94	75	85	61	...	...	105	73	12	12	...	...	...	...	2	...
153	49	528	149	527	148	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
147	28	506	61	505	60	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	77	1,034	210	1,032	208	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
422	146	80	51	67	40	1	1	12	10	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372	58	99	40	86	29	1	1	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
794	204	179	91	153	69	2	2	24	20	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	8	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	8	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,709	**5,958**	**2,641**	**1,573**	**2,428**	**1,412**	**138**	**102**	**75**	**59**	**10**	**6**	**455**	**351**	**17**	**16**	**12**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**
12,180	**3,061**	**2,880**	**1,345**	**2,587**	**1,110**	**194**	**152**	**99**	**83**	**3**	**1**	**294**	**143**	**15**	**13**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	...	...
25,889	**9,019**	**5,521**	**2,918**	**5,015**	**2,522**	**332**	**254**	**174**	**142**	**13**	**7**	**749**	**494**	**32**	**29**	**15**	**12**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**

XI—Growth in area, population and density

(PARA 23)

MYSORE CITY

Census year	Area in square miles	Population	Density
1901 ...	7·5	68,111	9,081
1911	9·5	71,306	7,506
1921	9·5	85,951	9,048
1931	12·4	107,142	8,641
1941	13·16	150,540	11,439
Increase per cent—			
1901-41	*75·5*	*121·0*	*26·0*

XII—Density by Divisions

(PARA 23)

MYSORE CITY

Sl. No.	Name of Mohalla	Area in square miles	Population		Density per square mile	
			1931	1941	1931	1941
1	Devaraja ...	2·5	14,384	21,125	5,754	8,450
2	Chamaraja ...	2·4	17,372	23,152	7,238	9,647
3	Fort ...	0·9	6,047	7,835	6,719	8,706
4	Nazarbad ...	3·2	9,398	13,589	2,937	4,247
5	Krishnaraja ...	0·8	16,573	25,711	20,716	32,139
6	Mandi ...	1·3	20,332	27,183	15,640	20,910
7	Lashkar ...	1·3	22,089	31,553	16,992	24,272
	Floating population ...		...	392	...	...
	Total ...	12·4	106,195	150,540	8,564	12,140

XIII—Housing conditions in towns with a population of over 10,000

(PARA 26)

Town	Population	Total number of families	Families with a floor area of A 0-100 sq. ft.	B 101—300 sq. ft.	C 301—500 sq. ft.	D 501—1000 sq. ft.	E 1001—2000 sq. ft.	F Above 2000 sq. ft.	Average number of persons per family	P nu pe a
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	
Davangere ...	31,759	6,027	645	2,341	1,095	1,208	516	222	5·3	
Shimoga ...	27,712	4,982	881	1,663	851	1,025	434	128	5·6	
Tumkur ...	21,893	3,907	63	1,039	867	1,195	576	167	5·6	
Bhadravati: ...	19,585	4,425	87	2,055	1,292	762	190	39	4·4	
New Town ...	*12,168*	*2,752*	*56*	*1,455*	*804*	*364*	*62*	*11*	*4·4*	
Old Town ...	*7,417*	*1,673*	*31*	*600*	*488*	*398*	*128*	*28*	*4·4*	
Kolar ...	19,006	3,340	87	883	619	959	593	199	5·7	
Channapatna ...	16,485	2,542	34	508	483	792	573	152	6·5	
Chikmagalur ...	15,383	3,008	116	923	757	851	290	71	5·1	
Chikballapur ...	14,989	2,975	238	828	517	791	477	129	5·0	
Hassan ...	14,596	2,637	64	531	536	961	488	117	5·4	
Chitaldrug ...	14,528	2,511	91	805	605	672	279	59	5·8	
Dodballapur ...	11,866	2,287	63	648	391	550	422	213	5·2	
Mandya ...	11,374	2,050	407	738	334	361	174	36	5·5	
Mandya Town ...	*9,515*	*1,551*	*300*	*491*	*319*	*272*	*138*	*31*	*6·1*	
Sugar Town Board ...	*1,859*	*499*	*107*	*247*	*15*	*89*	*36*	*5*	*3·7*	
Nanjangud ...	10,725	1,992	21	356	531	756	259	69	5·4	

XIII (a)—Housing conditions in urban areas

(PARA 26)

State, City or District	Population	Total number of families	Families with floor area of A 0—100 sq. ft.	B 101—300 sq. ft.	C 301—500 sq. ft.	D 501—1000 sq. ft.	E 1001-2000 sq. ft.	F Above 2 000 sq. ft.	Average number of persons per family
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
MYSORE STATE (Urban)	**1,347,913**	**255,379**	**34,365**	**93,463**	**42,818**	**50,538**	**25,249**	**8,946**	**5·3**
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	158,426	29,352	3,672	14,069	4,138	3,761	2,142	1,570	5·4
Bangalore City ...	248,334	48,606	19,742	17,261	3,997	4,188	2,518	900	5·1
Bangalore ...	91,237	16,870	455	4,851	3,356	4,633	2,775	800	5·4
Kolar Gold Fields City ...	133,859	21,139	2,299	15,318	1,653	1,040	590	239	6·3
Kolar ...	84,982	16,429	811	5,942	3,293	3,939	1,925	519	5·2
Tumkur ...	63,552	13,119	548	3,349	2,613	3,915	2,020	674	4·8
Mysore City ...	150,540	27,878	2,673	9,769	5,468	6,172	2,731	1,065	5·4
Mysore ...	87,225	17,303	628	4,389	4,067	4,752	2,478	969	5·0
Mandya ...	50,638	10,878	689	2,625	2,219	3,204	1,709	432	4·7
Chitaldrug ...	81,559	15,234	983	5,611	3,014	3,491	1,580	555	5·4
Hassan ...	60,216	11,864	458	2,873	2,690	3,790	1,668	390	5·1
Kadur ...	47,641	9,492	290	2,274	2,272	3,020	1,242	394	5·0
Shimoga ...	89,704	17,215	1,117	5,132	4,038	4,633	1,876	419	5·2

XIV—Housing conditions in cities by locality

(PARA 28)

(i) BANGALORE CITY

Municipal Division	Unit No.	Locality	Total No. of families	Families with floor area of					
				A 0—100 sq. ft.	B 101—300 sq. ft.	C 301—500 sq. ft.	D 501—1000 sq. ft.	E 1001—2000 sq. ft.	F Above 2000
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
I	1	High Ground	228	68	71	14	6	27	42
	2	Upparhalli and Dobspet	562	482	61	1	17	1	...
	3	Munireddipalya	787	587	145	24	27	4	...
	4	Seshadripuram	1,485	494	520	150	165	134	22
	5	Palace Guttahalli	1,375	379	706	104	140	43	3
		Division total	**4,437**	**2,010**	**1,503**	**293**	**355**	**209**	**67**
II	6	Gandhinagar	539	149	83	63	91	89	64
	7	Subedar Chatram Road and Annamma Temple Extension	684	311	242	77	26	24	4
	8	Magadi Road and Gopalapura	482	391	75	4	4	5	3
	9	Old City	4,467	1,522	1,624	536	512	239	34
		Division total	**6,172**	**2,373**	**2,024**	**680**	**633**	**357**	**105**
III	10	Old and New Reserve Police Lines, Goripalya, etc....	1,854	1,033	594	184	27	2	14
	11	Kempapur Agrahar	614	200	302	49	40	21	2
	12	Old City	7,888	4,602	1,959	420	492	261	104
		Division total	**10,306**	**5,835**	**2,855**	**653**	**559**	**284**	**120**
IV	13	North of District Office Road and Mission Road ...	471	352	72	7	16	11	13
	14	Old City	4,516	2,792	1,086	303	222	94	19
		Division total	**4,987**	**3,144**	**1,158**	**310**	**238**	**105**	**32**
V	15	Area south of Narasimharaja Road and Mission Road up to Main Drain	381	211	113	18	17	12	10
	16	Old City	2,158	827	883	174	175	79	20
		Division total	**2,539**	**1,038**	**996**	**192**	**192**	**91**	**30**
VI	17	Fort, Kalasipalyam, New Gangamcheri and Potters' Colony	1,624	732	497	119	125	116	35
	18	Chikmavalli, Dodmavalli and Upparahalli ...	2,059	788	896	131	147	70	27
	19	Visvesvarapuram	801	121	343	57	101	110	69
	20	Koracharpalya or Paravathipuram	525	430	80	4	5	...	6
		Division total	**5,009**	**2,071**	**1,816**	**311**	**378**	**296**	**137**
VII	*21	Hospital area, New Tharagupet and Chamarajapet	4,139	789	2,256	343	358	266	127
	22	Gavipur Guttahalli	865	209	515	48	58	26	9
	23	Ramchandra Agrahar, Old Butt-Fire Maidan and Madigara Palya	342	27	288	12	11	4	...
	24	Gavipur Extension	137	4	21	17	45	35	15
	25	Sunkenhalli village	190	44	109	22	9	5	1
	26	Gavipur village	214	21	102	54	29	7	1
		Division total	**5,887**	**1,094**	**3,291**	**496**	**510**	**343**	**153**
III	27	Basavanagudi, Narasimharaja Colony and Poor House Blocks	2,804	993	717	301	443	241	109
	28	Shankarapuram	577	57	140	96	120	115	49
		Division total	**3,381**	**1,050**	**857**	**397**	**563**	**356**	**158**
IX	29	Malleswaram, west of Venkataranga Iyengar Road	1,829	433	717	155	231	240	53
	30	Sri Rampuram	1,123	292	487	164	119	57	4
	31	Labour Colony	1,104	158	855	73	17	1	...
	32	Malleswaram, east of Venkataranga Iyengar Road	1,394	243	558	170	241	152	30
	33	Railway Colony	438	1	144	103	152	27	11
		Division total	**5,888**	**1,127**	**2,761**	**665**	**760**	**477**	**98**
		Grand Total	**43,606**	**19,742**	**17,261**	**3,997**	**4,138**	**2,518**	**900**

(ii) CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE

Municipal Division	Unit No.	Locality	Total number of families	Families with floor area of A 0—100 sq. ft.	B 101—300 sq. ft.	C 301—500 sq. ft.	D 501—1000 sq. ft.	E 1001—2000 sq. ft.	F Above 2000 sq. ft.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
I	1	Murphy Town	488	1	314	156	17		...
	2	Halsur and Jog Palya	2,624	185	1,109	481	507	249	93
	3	Kadaram Palya, etc.	692	76	312	136	121	39	8
	4	Sweepers' Lines	97	44	52	...	...	...	1
	5	Barracks	280	40	138	41	45	14	2
	6	Police Lines	196	11	70	44	32	33	6
		Division total	**4,377**	**357**	**1,995**	**858**	**722**	**335**	**110**
	7	Nilasandra and Sannenahalli	617	32	286	128	122	43	6
	8	Vannarpet	228	8	107	44	58	10	1
	9	Ookadpalya	770	58	598	82	29	3	...
	10	Yalagondanpalya, etc.	425	33	210	55	59	48	20
	11	Austin Town	775	1	521	207	46	..	...
	12	Richmond Town, etc.	1,324	165	295	130	212	239	343
	13	Akkithimmanahalli, etc.	861	99	615	89	47	9	2
	14	Shoolay	1,457	282	602	150	172	109	142
		Division total	**6,457**	**618**	**3,234**	**885**	**745**	**461**	**514**
III	15	General Bazaar	4,490	606	2,073	584	632	369	226
IV	16 (a)	General Bazaar	4,264	953	2,123	484	426	202	76
	16 (b)	Infantry Road, etc.	510	46	174	59	93	69	69
		Division total	**9,264**	**1,605**	**4,370**	**1,127**	**1,151**	**640**	**371**
VI	17 (a)	Infantry Road, etc.	262	1	25	31	39	77	89
	17 (b)	General Bazaar	4,198	786	2,340	512	380	130	50
	18	High Ground and Residency	249	2	86	38	51	14	58
		Division total	**4,709**	**789**	**2,451**	**581**	**470**	**221**	**197**
V	19	Cleveland Town, Fraser Town and Cox Town ...	3,000	227	1,228	502	528	353	162
	20	Richards Town, etc.	1,184	73	563	117	113	122	196
		SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS							
V		Indian Institute of Science	140	...	72	30	23	...	15
		Railway Colonies	124	1	95	10	5	9	4
		Tobacco Factory	97	2	61	28	4	1	1
		Division total	**4,545**	**303**	**2,019**	**687**	**673**	**485**	**378**
		Grand Total	**29,352**	**3,672**	**14,069**	**4,138**	**3,761**	**2,142**	**1,570**

(iii) KOLAR GOLD FIELDS CITY

Unit No.	Locality	Total No. of families	Families with floor area of A 0—100 sq. ft.	B 101—300 sq. ft.	C 301—500 sq. ft.	D 501—1000 sq. ft.	E 1001—2000 sq. ft.	F Above 2000 sq. ft.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1	Mysore Mines	4,846	141	4,237	192	87	137	52
2	Nandydroog Mines	4,221	382	3,301	295	78	115	50
3	Champion Reefs	3,336	865	2,242	53	71	78	27
4	Oorgaum Mines	2,742	133	2,108	203	181	90	27
5	Hospital Area	86	3	71	2	3	3	4
6	Electric Colony	111	9	50	11	29	2	10
7	Robertsonpet	4,510	532	2,612	708	468	128	62
8	Andersonpet	1,287	234	697	189	123	37	7
	Grand Total	**21,139**	**2,299**	**15,318**	**1,653**	**1,040**	**590**	**239**

Note—Information *re* : Housing conditions in the case of parts of villages (included in Andersonpet) and in certain cooly blocks is not available

(iv) MYSORE CITY

Mohalla	Unit No.	Locality	Total number of families	Families with floor area of A 0-100 sq. feet	B 101-300 sq. feet	C 301-500 sq. feet	D 501-1000 sq. feet	E 1001-2000 sq. feet	F Above 2000 sq. feet
Devaraja Mohalla	1	Old City ...	2,336	215	861	420	499	228	113
	2	Paduvarahalli and Vonti Koppal Village ...	666	94	281	153	91	30	17
	3	Vanivilasapuram ... Yelwal Road, Sanatorium, Railway quarters and Hospital Block	949	46	305	136	197	168	97
		Total ...	**3,951**	**355**	**1,447**	**709**	**787**	**426**	**227**
Chamaraja Mohalla	4	Old City ...	1,259	216	418	226	244	110	45
	5	Adikarnatakapuram ...	1,275	111	587	308	243	23	3
	6	Kannegowdana Koppal...	631	88	231	195	90	23	4
	7	Krishnamurthipuram ... Chamarajapuram ... Sarasvatipuram ... Jayanagar and ... Lakshmipuram ...	1,108	43	168	187	310	247	153
		Total ...	**4,273**	**458**	**1,404**	**916**	**887**	**403**	**205**
Fort Mohalla	8	Old City ...	1,410	58	317	331	368	248	88
		Total ...	**1,410**	**58**	**317**	**331**	**368**	**248**	**88**
Nazarbad Mohalla	9	Old City ...	1,008	36	452	250	195	55	20
	10	Kyathamanahalli ...	343	5	106	61	126	41	4
	11	Vaddarapalya ... Kurubarahalli ... Chamundivihar ... Body guards ... Mysore Horse ... Nishadbagh ... Ittigegud and ... Lokaranjanamahal ...	1,339	114	427	319	323	102	54
		Total ...	**2,690**	**155**	**985**	**630**	**644**	**198**	**78**
Krishnaraja Mohalla	12	Old City ...	3,318	283	908	612	892	431	192
	13	Chamundipuram ...	1,127	129	307	187	303	182	19
	14	Manantody Road Extn. ...	306	20	168	54	56	6	2
		Total ...	**4,751**	**432**	**1,383**	**853**	**1,251**	**619**	**213**
Mandi Mohalla	15	Old City ...	3,518	394	1,413	752	707	200	52
	16	Idga Extension ...	1,356	178	574	171	296	119	18
		Total ...	**4,874**	**572**	**1,987**	**923**	**1,003**	**319**	**70**
Lashkar Mohalla	17	Old City ...	4,316	393	1,603	883	897	385	155
	18	Narasimharajapuram ...	595	127	175	56	117	97	23
	19	Karunapura, Jalapuri and Barr lines ...	1,018	123	468	167	218	36	6
		Total ...	**5,929**	**643**	**2,246**	**1,106**	**1,232**	**518**	**184**
		Grand Total ...	**27,878**	**2,673**	**9,769**	**5,468**	**6,172**	**2,731**	**1,065**

XV—Statement showing the number and cost of houses or huts built for labourers in the C. and M. Station, Bangalore

(PARA 30)

Locality	Class of people for whom intended	Total cost of houses in each type and year of construction	Distinguishing number or name of each block of houses	Cost of each block	Number of units in each block	Floor area of each unit	Cost of each unit Rs.	Rent, if any, charged to each kind of unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ROBERTSON ROAD ... (Fraser Town)	Poorer class of Indians and Anglo-Indians	1913-14 to 1914-15	"A" type—36 houses ...	Total cost of all the houses—Rs. 75,229	2 blocks of 18 units	356 sq. feet	.....	Rs. 4 per mensem
	Do do ...	Do	... "B" type—45 houses ...		.....	257 ,,	.....	Rs. 3 ,,
	Do do ...	Do	... "New" type—28 houses...	These houses are constructed independently and are not grouped			.....	Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per mensem
CROSS BARRET COTTAGES ... (Dickenson Road)	Military Pensioners mainly	1919-20 to 1920-21	7 houses ...	Total cost of all the houses—Rs. 20,833	3 blocks of two units 1 block of one unit	.....	.....	Rs. 11 to Rs. 16-4-0 per mensem
MURPHY TOWN ...	Poorer class of Indians ...	1922-23 to 1926-27	168 houses ...	Total cost of all the houses—Rs. 4,68,195	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 2 per mensem
	Do do ...	Do	... 144 houses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 3 ,,
	Do do ...	Do	... 9 houses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem
	Do do ...	Do	... Old Block—86 houses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Re. 1 per mensem
	Do do ...	Do	... Cement Lines—12 houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 1-4-0 ,,
AUSTIN TOWN ...	Poorer class of Anglo-Indians only	1923-24 to 1927-28	"A" and "B" type—36 houses	Total cost of all the houses—Rs. 7,18,069	.....	628 sq. feet	2,285	Rs. 10 ,,
	Do do ...	Do	... "E" and "F" type—24 houses		.....	587 ,,	2,231	Rs. 10 ,,
	Do do ...	Do	... "D" type—24 houses ...		.....	370 ,,	1,460	Rs. 5 ,,
	Poorer class of Indians ...	Do	... "D" type—134 houses ...		.....	300 ,,	1,215	Rs. 4-8-0 ,,
	Do do ...	Do	... "F" type—296 houses ...		.....	300 ,,	924	Rs. 3-8-0 ,,
	Do do ...	Do	... Cement Lines—132 houses		.....	185 ,,	655	Rs. 2 ,,
					.....	185 ,,	655	Rs. 1-4-0 ,,
POTTERY TOWN ...	Potters	1924-25 to 1926-27	40 houses ...	Total cost of all the houses—Rs. 46,581	4 blocks of 10 units ...	406 ,,	...	Rs. 3 ,,
WILLIAMS TOWN ...	Poorer class of Indians ...	1939-40	...No distinguishing number or name of each block Single room type—96 houses	Total cost of first two completed blocks—Rs. 94,385	4 blocks of 24 units ...	185 ,,	668 approximately	Rs. 2-8-0 ,,
	Do do ...	Do (cost entered in column 5 above)	... Double room type—32 houses	.....	2 blocks of 16 units ...	300 ,,	964 approximately	Rs. 4 ,,

XVI—Statement showing the number and cost of houses or huts built for labourers in K. G. F. City

(PARA 31)

(1) MYSORE GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

	No. of huts	Rent, if any, charged to each kind of unit	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Huts or houses for labourers ...	3,354	Single thatti hut	0	6	0
		Medium ,, ...	1	0	0
		Double ,, ...	1	4	0
		Single concrete	0	8	0
		Double ,, ...	1	4	0
		Masonry	1	4	0
(b) Local-Hand Quarters	291	Rental per month ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 without lighting charges according to size of building			
(c) Bungalows	56	No rent			

(2) NANDYDROOG MINES, LTD.

Type of building	Year of construction	No. constructed	Cost of construction	Rent charged	Cost of each unit
(a) Cooly Lines	All huts either built or rebuilt since 1930	3,248	4,17,648-7-3	From 0-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 ...	Thatti walls and Mangalore tile roofs, 10′×5′ Rs. 125 each Do do 18′×9′ Rs. 160 ,, Concrete huts ... ... 18′×9′ Rs. 205 ,,
(b) Local-Hands Quarters ...	All quarters were built prior to 1920 except— 1 Block in 1922 1 ,, 1928 and 1 house in 1929	127	2,23,579-6-1	From 1-8-0 to Rs. 5-0-0, per month	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 4,293 each
(c) Bungalows	All bungalows were built prior to 1920 except 1 in 1925 and another in 1938	87	3,74,225-0-0	Nil ...	From Rs. 757 to Rs. 31,160 each with accommodation for servants

(3) OORGAUM GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

Type of houses	Cost	Year of construction	Distinguishing numbers or names of each block of houses	Cost of each Block	No. of units in each block	Floor area of each unit	Cost of each unit	Rent charged to each kind of unit
Masonry dwellings	6,21,000	Before the year 1919 ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....
Thatti with tiled roofs ...	3,77,400	,, (rebuilt during 1936-1941)	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....
				Rs.				
			Bungalows and local Lines, numbered consecutively	5,84,000	166	.....	Varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 20,000 per unit	Local employees charged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per month according to floor area of each unit
			Workmen's Colony:—					
			West Town	49,000	384	1 to 400 sq. ft. each	Rs. 500	Rs. 1-4-0 per month
			East Town	56,000	450	94 of 380 ,,	,, 400	,, 1-4-0 do
			North Town	69,000	438	30 of 340 ,,	,, 400	,, 1-4-0 do
			South Town	1,09,000	867	12 of 321 ,,	,, 400	,, 1-4-0 do
			"B" Block	11,000	94	46 of 300 ,,	,, 400	,, 1-0-0 do
			Malayalee Lines	84,000	179	11 of 250 ,,	,, 300	,, 1-0-0 do
			Sweeper Lines	7,000	59	12 of 162 ,,	,, 250	,, 0-8-0 do
			Other dwellings	3,000	23	2330 of 150 ,,	,, 120	,, 0-8-0 do
			Health Camp	2,400	22	.....	...	.....

(4) THE CHAMPION REEF GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

Name of Block	Total Huts No.	Total Value Rs.	(a) Thatti Zinc Roof Huts No.	(a) Thatti Zinc Roof Value Rs.	(b) Thatti Tiled Roof Huts No.	(b) Thatti Tiled Roof Value Rs.	Concrete Tiled Roof Huts No.	Concrete Tiled Roof Value Rs.	Floor area of each unit	Cost of each unit	Rent, if any, charged to each kind of unit
North Block	395	59,250	392	58,800	3	450	...	...	Thatti hut with Zinc roof 15′×9′—135 sq. ft.	Thatti hut 15′×9′—Rs. 150	Thatti hut 15′×9′—Rent 8 annas per month
North Road Block ...	327	49,100	325	48,750	1	150	1	200	Thatti tiled roof 15′×9′—135 sq. ft.	Concrete hut 18′×9′—Rs. 200	Concrete hut 18′×9′—Rent 8 annas per month
Bazaar Block	327	49,050	326	48,900	1	150	...	..	Concrete hut tiled roof 18′×9′—162 sq. ft.	...	
West Block	338	50,700	171	25,650	167	25,050	...	...			
Central Block	342	51,300	340	51,000	2	300	...	...			
East Block	442	68,150	304	45,600	101	15,150	37	7,400			
South Block	288	43,200	187	28,050	101	15,150	...	...			

ABSTRACT

Mines	Bungalows No.	Bungalows Cost Rs.	Local-Hand Quarters No.	Local-Hand Quarters Cost Rs.	Local-Hand Quarters Rent	Labourers' Huts No.	Labourers' Huts Cost Rs.	Labourers' Huts Rent	Total Houses	Total Cost Rs.
Mysore	56	...	231	...	Rs. 2 to Rs. 10	3,354	...	As. 6 to Rs. 1/4	3,641	...
Nandydroog	87	3·74	127	2·24	Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 5	3,248	4·18	As. 8 to Rs. 3/8	3,462	10·16
Oorgaum	...	...	188	5·84	Rs. 3 to Rs. 10	2,536	3·40	As. 8 to Rs. 1/4	2,724	9·24
Champion Reef	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	3·70	...	2,459	3·70
Total ...	143	3·74	546	8·08	...	11,597	11·28	...	12,286	23·10

XVII. Distribution of Cattle by Locality —*contd.*

(PARAS 37 TO 40)

(i) BANGALORE CITY

Municipal Division	Unit No.	Locality	Number of families maintaining cattle	Number of												Grand Total
				Cows			Bullocks			Buffaloes			Ponies			
				For private use	For earning livelihood	Total	For private use	For earning livelihood	Total	For private use	For earning livelihood	Total	For private use	For earning livelihood	Total	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
I	1	High Ground	63	48	67	115	10	19	29	15	21	36	...	6	6	186
	2	Upparahalli and Dobspet ...														
	3	Muniredipalya	194	123	72	195	86	42	128	42	27	69	14	59	73	465
	4	Seshadripuram	161	119	122	241	21	14	35	77	122	199	11	23	34	509
	5	Palace Guttahalli	182	98	106	204	30	66	96	20	82	102	3	23	26	428
		Division Total ...	**600**	**388**	**367**	**755**	**147**	**141**	**288**	**154**	**252**	**406**	**28**	**111**	**139**	**1,588**
II	6	Gandhinagar ...	61	67	27	94	4	24	28	16	13	29	2	51	53	204
	7	Subedar Chatram Road and Annamma Temple Extension	40	36	22	58	6	16	22	10	29	39	...	9	9	128
	8	Magadi Road and Gopalapura ...	56	42	10	52	21	56	77	7	32	39	2	2	4	172
	9	Old City	224	213	153	366	37	40	77	18	123	141	2	34	36	620
		Division Total ...	**381**	**358**	**212**	**570**	**68**	**136**	**204**	**51**	**197**	**248**	**6**	**96**	**102**	**1,124**
III	10	Old and New Reserve Police Lines Goripalya, etc.	76	72	33	105	16	16	32	9	6	15	...	8	8	160
	11	Kempapur Agrahar ...	106	64	69	133	16	59	75	13	150	163	...	6	6	377
	12	Old City	492	369	273	642	85	293	378	50	426	476	12	56	68	1,564
		Division Total ...	**674**	**505**	**375**	**880**	**117**	**368**	**485**	**72**	**582**	**654**	**12**	**70**	**82**	**2,101**
IV	13	North of District Office Road and Mission Road	45	37	38	75	7	7	14	5	2	7	4	4	8	104
	14	Old City	218	183	208	391	19	83	102	10	208	218	1	4	5	716
		Division Total ...	**263**	**220**	**246**	**466**	**26**	**90**	**116**	**15**	**210**	**225**	**5**	**8**	**13**	**820**
V	15	Area south of Narasimharaja Road and Mission Road up to main drain	24	6	20	26	2	18	20	...	...	...	...	9	9	55
	16	Old City	134	92	98	190	27	51	78	5	43	48	2	30	32	348
		Division Total ...	**158**	**98**	**118**	**216**	**29**	**69**	**98**	**5**	**43**	**48**	**2**	**39**	**41**	**403**
VI	17	Fort, Kalasipalyam, New Gangamcheri and Potters' Colony	91	27	75	102	12	16	28	15	33	48	5	42	47	225
	18	Chickmavalli, Dodmavalli and Upparahalli	267	165	245	410	40	55	95	40	213	253	5	29	34	792
	19	Visvesvarapuram	51	116	15	131	40	3	43	7	21	28	...	...	...	202
	20	Koracharapalya or Parvathipuram	54	8	52	60	2	20	22	4	21	25	...	18	18	125
		Division Total ..	**463**	**316**	**387**	**703**	**94**	**94**	**188**	**66**	**288**	**354**	**10**	**89**	**99**	**1,344**
VII	21	Hospital area, New Tharagupet and Chamarajapet	348	276	325	601	46	106	152	48	227	275	3	18	21	1,049
	22	Gavipur Guttahalli ...	107	50	77	127	8	42	50	16	69	85	...	20	20	282
	23	Ramachandra Agrahar, Old Buttfire Maidan and Madigara palya	21	19	6	25	9	5	14	3	5	8	3	1	4	51
	24	Gavipur Extension ...	7	13	6	19	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	21
	25	Sunkenahalli village ...	63	33	94	127	6	34	40	15	63	78	...	...	...	245
	26	Gavipur	68	53	90	143	37	23	60	6	96	102	...	...	...	305
		Division Total ...	**614**	**444**	**598**	**1,042**	**106**	**210**	**316**	**90**	**460**	**550**	**6**	**39**	**45**	**1,953**
VIII	27	Basavanagudi, Narasimharaja Colony and Poor House Blocks	282	264	218	482	91	130	221	67	125	192	11	9	20	915
	28	Shankarapuram	36	56	5	61	7	3	10	21	...	21	10	...	10	102
		Division Total ...	**318**	**320**	**223**	**543**	**98**	**133**	**231**	**88**	**125**	**213**	**21**	**9**	**30**	**1,017**
IX	29	Malleswaram, West of Venkataranga Iyengar Road	184	144	140	284	34	27	61	47	189	236	2	24	26	607
	30	Sree Rampuram	101	70	60	130	17	28	45	39	71	110	...	3	3	288
	31	Labour Colony	114	34	90	124	10	27	37	25	129	154	5	11	16	331
	32	Malleswaram, East of Venkataranga Iyengar Road ...	152	133	154	287	19	41	60	28	179	207	...	...	...	554
	33	Railway Colony	11	11	...	11	...	2	2	9	2	11	...	...	...	24
		Division Total ...	**562**	**392**	**444**	**836**	**80**	**125**	**205**	**148**	**570**	**718**	**7**	**38**	**45**	**1,804**
		Total Bangalore City ...	**4,033**	**3,041**	**2,970**	**6,011**	**765**	**1,366**	**2,131**	**689**	**2,727**	**3,416**	**97**	**499**	**596**	**12,154**

XVII. Distribution of Cattle by Locality —*contd.*

(PARAS 37 TO 47)

(ii) MYSORE CITY

Mohalla	Unit No.	Locality	Number of families maiutaining cattle	Number of												Grand Total
				Cows			Bullocks			Buffaloes			Ponies			
				For private use	For earning livelihood	Total	For private use	For earning livelihood	Total	For private use	For earning livelihood	Total	For private use	For earning livelihood	Total	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
Devaraja Mohalla	1	Old City	211	219	209	428	49	48	97	33	112	145	5	5	10	680
	2	Paduvarahalli and Vontikoppal Villages ...	263	235	144	379	361	161	522	124	99	223	2	3	5	1,129
	3	Vanivilasapuram, Yelwal Road, Sanatorium, Railway Quarters and Hospital Block	105	179	46	225	49	11	60	33	49	82	5	...	5	372
		Total ...	579	633	399	1,032	459	220	679	190	260	450	12	8	20	2,181
Chamaraja Mohalla	4	Old City	175	204	196	400	27	37	64	21	81	102	3	21	24	590
	5	Adikarnatakapuram	154	106	70	176	60	102	162	9	7	16	...	...	...	354
	6	Kannegowdana Koppal	383	153	277	430	245	325	570	184	317	501	...	...	...	1,501
	7	Krishnamurthipuram, Chamarajapuram, Sarasvatipuram, Jayanagar and Lakshmipuram	134	230	65	295	83	31	114	66	53	119	7	...	7	535
		Total ...	846	693	608	1,301	415	495	910	280	458	738	10	21	31	2,980
Fort Mohalla	8	Old City	185	227	76	303	29	18	47	53	97	150	...	...	...	500
		Total ...	185	227	76	303	29	18	47	53	97	150	...	...	...	500
Nazarbad Mohalla	9	Old City	124	125	92	217	29	17	46	42	53	95	1	5	6	364
	10	Kyathamanahally	139	20	114	134	20	260	280	1	8	9	3	...	3	426
	11	Vaddarapalya, Kurubarahally, Chamundi-vihar, Bodyguards, Mysore Horse, Nishad Bagh, Ittigegud and Lokaranjana Mahal	181	262	133	395	155	65	220	56	110	166	190	5	195	976
		Total ...	444	407	339	746	204	342	546	99	171	270	194	10	204	1,766
Krishnaraja Mohalla	12	Old City	413	481	240	721	107	75	182	71	120	191	10	41	51	1,145
	13	Chamundipuram	188	193	196	389	29	31	60	35	132	167	2	1	3	619
	14	Manantody Road Extension	27	43	13	56	7	2	9	3	7	10	...	2	2	77
		Total ...	628	717	449	1,166	143	108	251	109	259	368	12	44	56	1,841
Mandi Mohalla	15	Old City	335	221	129	350	139	143	282	45	46	91	18	50	68	791
	16	Idga Extension	105	130	32	162	27	21	48	5	13	18	1	21	22	250
		Total ...	440	351	161	512	166	164	330	50	59	109	19	71	90	1,041
Lashkar Mohalla	17	Old City	431	391	206	597	126	218	344	39	58	97	15	43	58	1,096
	18	Narasimharajapuram	102	163	88	251	111	64	175	54	60	114	...	...	...	540
	19	Karunapura, Jalapuri and Barr lines ...	61	74	29	103	23	22	45	1	...	1	...	2	2	151
		Total ...	594	628	323	951	260	304	564	94	118	212	15	45	60	1,787
		Total Mysore City ...	3,716	3,656	2,355	6,011	1,676	1,651	3,327	875	1,422	2,297	262	199	461	12,096

XVIII. Population and Literacy in Cities by Community and Caste

Community or Caste	Sex	C. and M. Station					Bangalore					K. G. F.					Mysore				
		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English	
			Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Adikarnataka	Males	15,526	4,611	29·7	1,456	9·4	9,489	2,080	21·9	593	6·2	28,022	6,624	23·6	795	2·8	7,517	1,365	18·2	253	3·4
	Females	15,442	1,279	8·3	302	2·0	8,841	352	4·0	57	0·6	26,574	983	3·7	61	0·2	6,866	135	2·0	7	0·1
	Total	*30,968*	*5,890*	*19·0*	*1,758*	*5·7*	*18,330*	*2,432*	*13·3*	*650*	*3·5*	*54,596*	*7,607*	*13·9*	*856*	*1·6*	*14,403*	*1,500*	*10·4*	*260*	*1·8*
Agasa	Males	795	181	22·8	54	6·8	1,192	227	19·0	37	3·1	419	84	20·0	8	1·9	547	105	19·2	26	4·8
	Females	745	36	4·8	5	0·7	1,068	36	3·4	1	0·1	417	4	1·0	...	...	478	17	3·6	...	...
	Total	*1,540*	*217*	*14·1*	*59*	*3·8*	*2,260*	*263*	*11·6*	*38*	*1·7*	*836*	*88*	*10·5*	*8*	*1·0*	*1,025*	*122*	*11·9*	*26*	*2·5*
Arya	Males	45	38	84·4	33	73·3	47	42	89·4	21	44·7	4	3	75·0	2	50·0	4	2	50·0	1	25·0
	Females	28	21	75·0	9	32·1	8	4	50·0	2	25·0	1	1	100·0	...	...	14	6	42·9	2	14·3
	Total	*73*	*59*	*80·8*	*42*	*57·5*	*55*	*46*	*83·6*	*23*	*41·8*	*5*	*4*	*80·0*	*2*	*40·0*	*18*	*8*	*44·4*	*3*	*16·7*
Banajara	Males	124	2	1·6	2	1·6	7	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	147	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*271*	*2*	*0·7*	*2*	*0·7*	*8*	...	...	...	...	*21*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banajiga	Males	4,982	2,799	56·2	1,401	28·1	9,396	4,054	43·1	1,519	16·2	3,666	1,475	40·2	267	7·3	1,943	934	48·1	322	16·6
	Females	3,900	869	22·3	309	7·9	9,229	1,647	17·8	351	3·8	3,456	369	10·7	37	1·1	1,917	347	17·8	67	3·4
	Total	*8,882*	*3,668*	*41·3*	*1,710*	*19·3*	*18,625*	*5,701*	*30·6*	*1,870*	*10·0*	*7,122*	*1,844*	*25·9*	*304*	*4·3*	*3,890*	*1,281*	*32·9*	*389*	*10·0*
Beda	Males	211	93	44·1	30	14·2	1,239	359	29·0	89	7·2	844	132	15·6	18	2·1	486	220	45·3	52	10·7
	Females	188	19	10·1	3	1·6	1,107	69	6·2	7	0·6	769	23	3·0	1	0·1	392	52	13·3	5	1·3
	Total	*399*	*112*	*28·1*	*33*	*8·3*	*2,346*	*428*	*18·6*	*96*	*4·1*	*1,613*	*155*	*9·6*	*19*	*1.2*	*878*	*272*	*31·0*	*57*	*6·5*
Brahmin	Males	2,611	1,997	76·5	1,551	59·4	25,939	20,776	80·1	15,929	61·4	1,220	923	75·7	610	50·0	16,242	12,532	77·2	8,814	54·3
	Females	2,030	1,169	57·6	419	20·6	22,008	13,586	61·5	4,444	20·2	1,091	519	47·6	128	11·7	13,876	7,673	55·3	1,739	12·5
	Total	*4,641*	*3,166*	*6·82*	*1,970*	*42·4*	*47,947*	*34,312*	*71·6*	*20,373*	*42·5*	*2,311*	*1,442*	*62·4*	*738*	*31·9*	*30,118*	*20,205*	*67.1*	*10,553*	*35·0*
Darzi	Males	1,025	400	39·0	121	11·8	2,479	1,171	47·2	302	12·2	85	27	31·8	5	5·9	993	419	42·2	114	11·5
	Females	1,041	193	18·5	33	3·2	2,111	314	14·9	14	0·7	86	14	16·3	1	1·2	1,035	184	17·8	8	0·8
	Total	*2,066*	*593*	*28·7*	*154*	*7·5*	*4,590*	*1,485*	*32·3*	*316*	*6·9*	*171*	*41*	*24·0*	*6*	*3·5*	*2,028*	*603*	*29·7*	*122*	*6·0*
Devanga	Males	56	32	57·1	13	23·2	5,566	2,588	46·5	469	8·4	24	10	41·7	3	12·5	949	456	48·1	129	13·5
	Females	57	16	28·1	3	5·3	5,092	726	14·3	83	1·6	20	3	15·0	...	...	825	138	16·7	3	0·4
	Total	*113*	*48*	*42·5*	*16*	*14.2*	*10,658*	*3,314*	*31·1*	*552*	*5·2*	*44*	*13*	*29·5*	*3*	*6·8*	*1,774*	*594*	*33·5*	*132*	*7·4*
Gangakula	Males	111	37	33·3	15	13·5	741	173	23·3	41	5·5	24	3	12·5	1	4·2	3,009	576	19·1	74	2·5
	Females	116	10	8·6	3	2·6	760	35	4·6	4	0·5	30	4	13·3	1	3·3	2,885	83	2·9	4	0·1
	Total	*227*	*47*	*20·7*	*18*	*7·9*	*1,501*	*208*	*13·9*	*45*	*3·0*	*54*	*7*	*13·0*	*2*	*3·7*	*5,894*	*659*	*11·2*	*78*	*1·3*
Ganiga	Males	513	234	45·6	90	17·5	848	392	46·2	103	12·1	283	128	45·2	15	5·3	947	362	38·2	30	3·2
	Females	442	53	12·0	17	3·8	722	54	7·5	2	0·3	249	11	4·4	...	...	998	94	9·4	3	0·3
	Total	*955*	*287*	*30·1*	*107*	*11·2*	*1,570*	*446*	*28·4*	*105*	*6·7*	*532*	*139*	*26·1*	*15*	*2·8*	*1,945*	*456*	*23·4*	*33*	*1·7*
Hallikar	Males	...	...	...	...	...	81	51	63·0	20	24·7	1	...	...	...	...	22	5	22·7	2	9·1
	Females	...	...	..	...	...	59	16	27·1	6	10·2	8	...	...	...	...	15	1	6·7	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	*140*	*67*	*47·9*	*26*	*18·6*	*9*	...	...	...	...	*37*	*6*	*16·2*	*2*	*5·4*
Idiga	Males	19	7	36·8	5	26·3	203	70	34·5	25	12·3	100	22	22·0	5	5·0	91	29	31·9	5	5·5
	Females	2	...	...	...	...	158	12	7·6	7	4·4	86	3	3·5	...	...	109	8	7·3	1	0·9
	Total	*21*	*7*	*33·3*	*5*	*23·8*	*361*	*82*	*22·6*	*32*	*8·9*	*186*	*25*	*13·4*	*5*	*2·7*	*200*	*37*	*18·5*	*6*	*3·0*

XVIII. Population and Literacy in Cities by Community and Caste—*contd.*

Community or Caste	Sex	C. and M. Station					Bangalore					K. G. F.					Mysore				
		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English	
			Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*
Jogi	Males	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	26·7	1	6·7	70	1	1·4	...	...	26	1	3·8	1	3·8
	Females	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	12	2	16·7	...	...
	Total	*2*	...	...	...	...	*20*	*4*	*20·0*	*1*	*5·0*	*121*	*1*	*0·8*	...	...	*38*	*3*	*7·9*	*1*	*2·6*
Koracha	Males	108	7	6·5	1	0·9	52	9	17·3	1	1·9	135	11	8·1	...	...	3	1	33·3	1	33·3
	Females	84	2	2·4	1	1·2	30	1	3·3	...	...	136	1	0·7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	*192*	*9*	*4·7*	*2*	*1·0*	*82*	*10*	*12·2*	*1*	*1·2*	*271*	*12*	*4·4*	...	...	*5*	*1*	*20·0*	*1*	*20·0*
Korama	Males	162	61	37·7	30	18·5	714	167	23·4	51	7·1	5	2	40·0	...	...	173	20	11·6	2	1·2
	Females	176	14	8·0	6	3·4	692	18	2·6	5	0·7	18	3	16·7	...	...	130	4	3·1	1	0·8
	Total	*338*	*75*	*22·2*	*36*	*10·7*	*1,406*	*185*	*13·2*	*56*	*4·0*	*23*	*5*	*21·7*	...	...	*303*	*24*	*7·9*	*3*	*1·0*
Kshatriya	Males	236	150	63·6	90	38·1	2,159	1,109	51·4	397	18·4	271	118	43·5	35	12·9	1,486	1,064	71·6	535	36·0
	Females	210	71	33·8	27	12·9	1,954	414	21·2	73	3·7	221	30	13·6	3	1·4	1,422	588	41·4	172	12·1
	Total	*446*	*221*	*49·6*	*117*	*26·2*	*4,113*	*1,523*	*37·0*	*470*	*11·4*	*492*	*148*	*30·1*	*38*	*7·7*	*2,908*	*1,652*	*56·8*	*707*	*24·3*
Kumbara	Males	33	12	36·4	2	6·1	170	72	42·4	27	15·9	95	7	7·4	...	...	388	151	38·9	22	5·7
	Females	53	2	3·8	...	...	716	5	4·3	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	350	14	4·0	...	...
	Total	*86*	*14*	*16·3*	*2*	*2.3*	*886*	*77*	*26·9*	*27*	*9·4*	*183*	*7*	*3·9*	...	...	*738*	*165*	*22·4*	*22*	*3·0*
Kunchatiga	Males	136	62	45·6	33	24·3	742	442	59·6	211	28·4	30	21	70·0	4	13·3	747	525	70·3	204	27·3
	Females	132	33	25·0	4	3·0	712	149	20·9	25	3.5	47	16	34·0	2	4·3	704	211	30·0	23	3·3
	Total	*268*	*95*	*35·4*	*37*	*13·8*	*1,454*	*591*	*40·6*	*236*	*16·2*	*77*	*37*	*49·4*	*6*	*7·8*	*1,451*	*736*	*50·7*	*227*	*15·6*
Kuruba	Males	707	265	37·5	92	13·0	2,803	1,030	36·7	291	10·4	1,270	168	13·2	28	2·2	3,300	905	27·3	176	5·3
	Females	693	62	8·9	13	1·9	2,624	215	8·2	22	0·8	1,210	9	0·7	...	...	3,182	146	4·6	7	0·2
	Total	*1,400*	*327*	*23·4*	*105*	*7·5*	*5,427*	*1,245*	*22·9*	*313*	*5·8*	*2,480*	*177*	*7·1*	*28*	*1·1*	*6,482*	*1,051*	*16·2*	*183*	*2·8*
Lingayat	Males	680	324	47·6	131	19·3	4,549	3,128	68·7	1,495	32·8	222	120	54·1	21	9·5	3,313	1,819	54·9	873	26·4
	Females	663	163	24·6	24	3·6	3,798	1,250	32·9	297	7·8	192	10	5·2	1	0·5	2,950	691	23·4	120	4·1
	Total	*1,343*	*487*	*36·3*	*155*	*11·5*	*8,347*	*4,378*	*52·4*	*1,792*	*21·5*	*414*	*130*	*31·4*	*22*	*5·3*	*6,263*	*2,510*	*40·1*	*993*	*15·9*
Mahratta	Males	1,278	648	50·7	289	22·6	3,653	1,985	54·3	681	18·6	439	222	50·6	65	14·8	2,424	1,147	47·3	366	15·1
	Females	1,181	180	15·2	41	3·5	3,272	620	18·9	74	2·3	409	45	11·0	2	0·5	2,276	366	16·1	41	1·8
	Total	*2,459*	*828*	*33·7*	*330*	*13·4*	*6,925*	*2,605*	*37·6*	*755*	*10·8*	*848*	*267*	*31·5*	*67*	*7·9*	*4,700*	*1,513*	*32·2*	*407*	*8·7*
Meda	Males	69	8	11·6	1	1·4	85	22	25·9	3	3·5	1	1	100·0	...	...	232	47	20·3	4	1·7
	Females	77	3	3·9	...	...	73	5	6·8	...	...	2	1	50·0	...	...	204	1	0·5	...	...
	Total	*146*	*11*	*7·5*	*1*	*0·7*	*158*	*27*	*17·1*	*3*	*1·9*	*3*	*2*	*66·7*	...	...	*436*	*48*	*11·0*	*4*	*0·9*
Mudali	Males	6,330	3,961	62·6	2,098	33·1	5,632	2,728	48·4	1,133	20·1	3,541	1,743	49·2	363	10·3	2,205	1,197	54·3	550	24·9
	Females	5,641	1,940	34·4	557	9·9	5,090	1,029	20·2	260	5·1	2,931	439	15·0	33	1·1	2,028	575	28·4	102	5·0
	Total	*11,971*	*5,901*	*49·3*	*2,655*	*22·2*	*10,722*	*3,757*	*35·0*	*1,393*	*13·0*	*6,472*	*2,182*	*33·7*	*396*	*6·1*	*4,233*	*1,772*	*41·9*	*652*	*15·4*
Nagartha	Males	7	2	28·6	2	28·6	200	154	77·0	69	34·5	8	5	62·5	3	37·5	25	13	52·0	7	28·0
	Females	8	1	12·5	...	...	165	45	27·3	5	3·0	12	1	8·3	...	...	15	7	46·7	...	...
	Total	*15*	*3*	*20·0*	*2*	*13·3*	*365*	*199*	*54·5*	*74*	*20·3*	*20*	*6*	*30·0*	*3*	*15·0*	*40*	*20*	*50·0*	*7*	*17·5*
Nayinda	Males	649	222	34·2	44	6·8	1,169	491	42·0	57	4·9	406	109	26·8	5	1·2	814	376	46·2	44	5·4
	Females	612	39	6·4	4	0·7	1,049	84	8·0	14	1·3	434	21	4·8	...	...	761	60	78·8	3	0·4
	Total	*1,261*	*261*	*20·7*	*48*	*3·8*	*2,218*	*575*	*25·9*	*71*	*3·2*	*840*	*130*	*15·5*	*5*	*0·6*	*1,575*	*436*	*27·7*	*47*	*3·0*

XVIII. Population and Literacy in Cities by Community and Caste—*contd.*

Community or Caste	Sex	C. and M. Station					Bangalore					K. G. F.					Mysore				
		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English	
			Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent		Actuals	Per cent	Actuals	Per cent
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*
Neygi	Males	59	18	30·5	6	10·2	3,940	1,726	43·8	453	11·5	108	71	65·7	12	11·1	340	144	42 4	37	18·8
	Females	76	8	10·5	...	...	3,851	387	10·0	46	1·2	104	1	1·0	...	...	308	28	9·1	3	1·0
	Total	*135*	*26*	*19.3*	*6*	*4·4*	*7,791*	*2,113*	*27·1*	*499*	*6·4*	*212*	*72*	*34·0*	*12*	*5·7*	*648*	*172*	*26·5*	*40*	*6·2*
Rajaput	Males	568	331	58·3	101	17·8	674	337	57·4	142	21·1	242	146	60·3	19	7·9	358	459	53 5	192	22·4
	Females	179	48	26·8	13	7·3	610	105	17·2	27	4·4	159	25	15·7	2	1·3	759	150	19·8	21	2·8
	Total	*747*	*379*	*46·7*	*114*	*15·3*	*1,284*	*442*	*34·4*	*169*	*13·2*	*401*	*171*	*42·6*	*21*	*5·2*	*1,617*	*609*	*37·7*	*213*	*13·2*
Satani	Males	59	48	81·4	22	37·3	178	117	65·7	47	26·4	53	35	66·0	7	13·2	177	119	67·2	44	24·9
	Females	45	17	37·8	2	4·4	140	29	20·7	2	1·4	65	14	21·5	3	4·6	191	60	31·4	10	5·2
	Total	*104*	*65*	*62·5*	*24*	*23·1*	*318*	*146*	*45·9*	*49*	*15·4*	*118*	*49*	*41·5*	*10*	*8·5*	*368*	*179*	*48·6*	*54*	*14·7*
Thigala	Males	1,174	189	16·1	47	4·0	4,211	937	22·3	137	3·3	716	150	20·9	19	2·7	152	47	30·9	7	4·6
	Females	1,150	14	1·2	3	0·3	4,104	152	3·7	15	0·4	620	21	3·4	1	0·2	145	9	6·2	1	0·7
	Total	*2,324*	*203*	*8·7*	*50*	*2·2*	*8,315*	*1,089*	*13·1*	*152*	*1·8*	*1,336*	*171*	*12·8*	*20*	*1·5*	*297*	*56*	*18·9*	*8*	*2·7*
Uppara	Males	4	2	50·0	...	...	203	71	35·0	22	10·8	60	7	11·7	...	...	385	86	22·3	12	3·1
	Females	9	...	...	...	...	169	17	10·0	1	0·6	48	...	...	...	...	348	13	3·7	1	0·3
	Total	*13*	*2*	*15·4*	...	...	*372*	*88*	*23·7*	*23*	*6·2*	*108*	*7*	*6·5*	...	...	*733*	*99*	*13·5*	*13*	*1·8*
Vakkaliga	Males	2,967	1,339	45·1	524	17·7	12,012	3,942	32·8	1,258	10·4	4,379	930	21·2	71	1·6	7,953	2,826	35·5	857	10·8
	Females	2,369	255	10·8	62	2·6	10,358	957	9·2	172	1·7	3,673	86	2·3	6	0·2	6,990	487	7·0	63	0·9
	Total	*5,336*	*1,594*	*29·9*	*586*	*11·0*	*22,370*	*4,899*	*21·9*	*1,430*	*6·4*	*8,052*	*1,016*	*12·6*	*77*	*1·0*	*14,943*	*3,313*	*22·2*	*920*	*6·2*
Vaisya	Males	1,435	1,014	70·7	582	40·6	3,431	2,582	75·3	1,115	32·5	214	142	66·4	38	17·8	1,397	813	58·2	424	30·4
	Females	1,387	389	28·0	81	5·8	2,807	930	33·1	116	4·1	190	42	22·1	2	1·1	1,210	383	31·7	57	4·7
	Total	*2,822*	*1,403*	*49·7*	*663*	*23·5*	*6,238*	*3,512*	*56·3*	*1,231*	*19·7*	*404*	*184*	*45·5*	*40*	*9·9*	*2,607*	*1,196*	*45·9*	*481*	*18·5*
Viswakarma	Males	655	308	47·0	71	10·8	1,866	1,063	57·0	259	13·9	478	215	45·0	16	3·3	1,692	830	49·1	146	8·6
	Females	643	112	17·4	19	3·0	1,630	260	16·0	23	1·4	434	29	6·7	2	0·5	1,643	167	10·2	5	0·3
	Total	*1,298*	*420*	*32·4*	*90*	*6·9*	*3,496*	*1,323*	*37·8*	*282*	*8·1*	*912*	*244*	*26·8*	*18*	*2·0*	*3,335*	*997*	*29·9*	*151*	*4·5*
Vodda	Males	367	40	10·9	12	3.3	927	123	13·3	21	2·3	1,531	136	8·9	10	0·6	141	13	9 2	6	4·3
	Females	374	8	2·1	...	...	830	24	2·9	2	0·2	1,521	4	0·3	...	...	110	...	..	...	...
	Total	*741*	*48*	*6·5*	*12*	*1·6*	*1,757*	*147*	*8·4*	*23*	*1·3*	*3,052*	*140*	*4·6*	*10*	*0·3*	*251*	*13*	*5·2*	*6*	*2·4*
Yadava	Males	600	221	36·8	84	14·0	1,884	780	41·4	263	14·0	848	175	20·6	18	2·1	738	343	46·5	75	10·2
	Females	544	71	13·1	8	1·5	1,789	203	11·3	18	1·0	915	17	1·9	2	0·2	695	95	13·7	8	1·2
	Total	*1,144*	*292*	*25·5*	*92*	*8·0*	*3,673*	*983*	*26·8*	*281*	*7·8*	*1,763*	*192*	*10·9*	*20*	*1·1*	*1,493*	*438*	*30·6*	*83*	*5·8*
Others	Males	1,671	972	58·2	447	26·8	903	564	62·5	235	26·0	979	592	60·0	123	12·6	400	218	54·5	85	21·3
	Females	884	300	33·9	116	13·1	591	167	28·3	46	7·8	376	189	37·0	12	3·2	300	43	14·3	19	6·3
	Total	*2,555*	*1,272*	*49·8*	*563*	*22·0*	*1,494*	*731*	*48·9*	*281*	*18·8*	*1,355*	*731*	*53·9*	*135*	*10·0*	*700*	*261*	*37·3*	*104*	*14·9*
HINDUS	Males	45,972	20,635	44·9	9,480	20·6	109,399	55,566	50·8	27,517	25·2	50,806	14,558	28·7	2,586	5·0	62,119	30,1o9	48·6	14,492	23·3
	Females	41,330	7,397	17·9	2,084	5·0	97,623	23,867	24·4	6,221	6·4	46,651	2,888	6·2	300	0·6	56,195	12,838	22·8	2,496	4·4
	Total	*87,302*	*28,032*	*32·1*	*11,564*	*13·2*	*207,022*	*79,433*	*38·4*	*33,738*	*16·3*	*96,457*	*17,446*	*17.9*	*2,886*	*3·0*	*118,314*	*43,007*	*36·3*	*16,988*	*14·3*
MUSLIMS	Males	18,902	8,478	44·9	2,976	15·7	16,178	7,110	43·9	2,207	13·6	6,307	2,632	41·7	264	4·2	13,709	5,958	43·5	1,581	11·5
	Females	15,578	3,503	22·5	506	3·2	13,889	3,386	24·4	453	3·3	4,103	699	17·0	14	0·3	12,180	3,061	25·1	362	3·0
	Total	*34,480*	*11,981*	*34·7*	*3,482*	*10·1*	*30,067*	*10,496*	*34·9*	*2,660*	*8·8*	*10,410*	*3,331*	*32·0*	*278*	*2·7*	*25,889*	*9,019*	*34·8*	*1,943*	*7·5*

XVIII. Population and Literacy in Cities by Community and Caste—*concld.*

Community or Caste	Sex	C. and M. Station					Bangalore					K. G. F.					Mysore				
		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English		Population	Total Literate		Literate in English	
			Actuals	Percent	Actuals	Percent		Actuals	Percent	Actuals	Percent		Actuals	Percent	Actuals	Percent		Actuals	Percent	Actuals	Percent
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	6	*7*	8	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*
Indian Christians ...	Males	12,501	6,592	52·7	3,562	28·5	4,287	2,499	58·3	1,402	32·7	11,099	4,740	42·7	1,339	12·1	2,428	1,412	58·2	740	30·5
	Females	12,909	4,235	32·8	2,283	17·7	4,433	1,911	43·1	1,032	23·3	10,772	1,885	17·5	409	3·8	2,587	1,110	42·9	484	18·7
	Total	*25,410*	*10,827*	*42·6*	*5,845*	*23·0*	*8,720*	*4,410*	*50·6*	*2,434*	*27·9*	*21,871*	*6,625*	*30·3*	*1,748*	*8·0*	*5,015*	*2,522*	*50·3*	*1,224*	*24·4*
Anglo-Indians ...	Males	2,535	2,097	82·7	2,097	82·7	227	158	69·6	156	68·7	990	697	70·4	685	69·2	138	102	73·9	100	72·5
	Females	2,966	2,506	84·5	2,502	84·5	254	166	65·4	160	65·4	945	665	70.4	662	70·1	194	152	78·4	151	77·8
	Total	*5,501*	*4,603*	*83·7*	*4,599*	*83·7*	*481*	*324*	*67·4*	*316*	*65·7*	*1,935*	*1,362*	*70·4*	*1,347*	*69·6*	*332*	*254*	*76·5*	*251*	*75·6*
Other Christians ...	Males	1,957	1,814	92·7	1,793	91·6	131	115	87·8	113	86·3	421	358	85·0	345	81·9	75	59	78·7	56	74·7
	Females	2,043	1,856	90·8	1,846	90·4	133	128	96·2	126	94·7	285	228	78·9	227	79·7	99	83	83·8	82	82·8
	Total	*4,000*	*3,670*	*91·8*	*3,639*	*91·0*	*264*	*243*	*92·0*	*239*	*90·5*	*706*	*586*	*83·0*	*572*	*81·0*	*174*	*142*	*81·6*	*138*	*84·1*
CHRISTIANS ...	Males	16,993	10,503	61·8	7,452	43·9	4,645	2,772	59·7	1,671	36·0	12,510	5,795	46·3	2,389	18·9	2,641	1,573	59·6	896	33·9
	Females	17,918	8,597	48·0	6,631	37·0	4,820	2,205	45·7	1,318	27·3	12,002	2,778	23·1	1,298	10·8	2,880	1,345	46·7	717	24·9
	Total	*34,911*	*19,100*	*54·7*	*14,083*	*40·3*	*9,465*	*4,977*	*52·6*	*2,989*	*31·6*	*24,512*	*8,573*	*35·0*	*3,667*	*15·0*	*5,521*	*2,918*	*52·9*	*1,613*	*29·2*
JAINS ...	Males	497	346	69·6	85	17·1	1,035	844	81·5	314	30·3	360	249	69·2	23	6·4	455	351	77·1	131	28·8
	Females	332	41	12·3	3	0·9	599	248	41·4	43	7·2	268	45	16·8	...	...	294	143	48·6	13	4·4
	Total	829	387	46·7	88	10·6	1,634	1,092	66·8	357	21·8	628	294	46·8	23	3·7	749	494	66·0	144	19·2
SIKHS ...	Males	122	108	88·5	71	58·2	2	2	100·0	1	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	60·0	3	33·3
	Females	40	15	37·5	2	6·0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	33·3	1	33·3
	Total	*162*	*123*	*75·9*	*73*	*45·1*	*6*	*2*	*33·3*	*1*	*16·6*	...	...	...	...	...	*13*	*7*	*53·8*	*4*	*30·8*
PARSEES ...	Males	144	133	92·4	125	86·8	13	11	84·6	11	84·6	7	6	85·7	5	71·4	17	16	94·1	15	88·2
	Females	167	142	85·0	126	75·4	10	7	70·0	6	60·0	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	86·7	12	80·0
	Total	*311*	*275*	*88·4*	*251*	*80·7*	*23*	*18*	*78·3*	*17*	*73·5*	*7*	*6*	*85·7*	*5*	*71·4*	*32*	*29*	*90·6*	*27*	*84·4*
BUDDHISTS ...	Males	215	149	69·3	74	34·4	53	23	43·4	12	22·6	438	247	56·4	73	16·7	12	9	75·0	7	58·3
	Females	167	60	35·9	20	12·0	40	11	27·5	2	5·0	407	95	23·3	13	3·2	3	3	100·0	3	100·0
	Total	*382*	*209*	*54·7*	*94*	*24·6*	*93*	*34*	*36·6*	*14*	*15·1*	*845*	*342*	*40·5*	*86*	*10·2*	*15*	*12*	*80·0*	*10*	*86·7*
JEWS ...	Males	18	13	72·2	12	66·7	6	6	100·0	6	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	1	...
	Females	23	17	73·9	16	69·6	7	7	100·0	7	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	66·7	2	66·7
	Total	*41*	*30*	*73·2*	*28*	*68·3*	*13*	*13*	*100·0*	*13*	*100·0*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*3*	*75·0*	*3*	*75·0*
TRIBES ...	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
OTHERS ...	Males	7	5	71·4	5	71·4	9	4	44·4	3	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	...	...
	Females		...	...	...	...	2	1	50·0	1	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*8*	*5*	*62·5*	*5*	*62·5*	*11*	*5*	*45·5*	*4*	*36·4*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	*100·0*	..	...
ALL COMMUNITIES ...	Males	82,870	40,370	48·7	20,280	24·5	131,340	66,338	50·5	31,742	24·2	70,428	23,487	33·3	5,320	7·4	78,967	38,084	48·2	17,123	21·7
	Females	75,556	19,772	26·2	9,388	12·4	116,994	29,732	25·4	8,051	6·9	63,431	6,505	10·3	1,626	2·6	71,573	17,406	24·3	3,603	5·0
	Total	*158,426*	*60,142*	*38·0*	*29,668*	*18·7*	*248,334*	*96,070*	*38·7*	*39,793*	*16·0*	*133,859*	*29,992*	*22·4*	*6,945*	*5·2*	*150,540*	*55,490*	*36·9*	*20,732*	*83·8*

XIX. Distribution of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the Cities

Group No.	Group	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore			Bangalore			K. G. F.			Mysore		
		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	14
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	*701*	516	185	*988*	803	185	*343*	325	18	*1,298*	1,082	216
6	Cultivating owners	*275*	269	6	*571*	538	33	*3,931*	3,581	350	*1,822*	1,674	148
7	Tenant cultivators	*7*	7	...	*185*	165	20	*581*	510	71	*345*	328	17
8	Agricultural labourers	*54*	49	5	*59*	42	17	*907*	508	399	*77*	60	17
15	Pan-vine	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	3	...	*507*	471	36
18	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	*1,022*	935	87	*872*	808	64	*239*	231	8	*396*	229	167
32	Gold mining	*1*	1	...	*10*	10	...	*19,228*	18,800	428	*2*	2	...
47	Cotton sizing and weaving	*251*	246	5	*9,294*	8,423	871	*14*	14	..	*1,783*	1,539	244
56	Silk spinning and weaving	*6*	6	...	*2,166*	1,886	280	...	...	...	*188*	154	34
61	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	*42*	22	20	*442*	329	113	*5*	1	4	*5*	5	...
64	Boots, shoes, sandals and clog makers ...	*318*	315	3	*486*	466	20	*70*	68	2	*218*	216	2
68	Carpenters, turners and joiners ...	*960*	956	4	*1,232*	1,231	1	*690*	690	...	*843*	835	8
74	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements other than cutlers	*257*	256	1	*276*	273	3	*238*	238	...	*196*	193	3
90	Others (soap, candles, perfumes and toilet goods etc.)	*40*	34	6	*552*	248	304	...	...	...	*112*	81	31
97	Bakers and biscuit makers ...	*346*	339	7	*124*	121	3	*88*	88	...	*35*	34	1
98	Butchers	*451*	449	2	*35*	35	...	*120*	119	1	*87*	86	1
105	Manufacturers of tobacco	*860*	761	99	*425*	383	42	*26*	26	...	*708*	654	54
108	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	*1,561*	1,536	25	*1,688*	1,646	42	*447*	439	8	*963*	901	62
111	Washing and cleaning	*646*	561	85	*748*	654	94	*298*	275	23	*332*	268	64
112	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers ...	*335*	327	8	*470*	469	1	*204*	204	...	*319*	318	1
118	Stone-cutters and dressers	*200*	180	20	*584*	501	83	*140*	134	6	*155*	150	5
119	Bricklayers and masons	*1,133*	1,086	47	*2,346*	2,192	154	*609*	578	31	*1,112*	1,022	90
125	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., gas works and electric light and power ...	*242*	239	3	*696*	696	...	*265*	264	1	*503*	502	1
127	Printers, lithographers and engravers ...	*357*	354	3	*762*	760	2	*18*	18	...	*351*	349	2
132	Workers in precious metals, makers of jewellery and ornaments, enamellers, gilders, etc.	*465*	464	1	*1,382*	1,377	5	*86*	86	...	*494*	489	5
136	Scavenging	*1,130*	706	424	*936*	541	395	*855*	554	301	*600*	537	263
143	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles	*346*	346	...	*681*	678	3	*49*	49	...	*361*	359	2
144	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	*811*	808	3	*1,148*	1,137	11	*561*	561	...	*996*	996	...
148	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	*265*	265	...	*1,012*	1,010	2	*89*	89	...	*1,947*	1,938	9
150	Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Services	*282*	278	4	*304*	304	...	*33*	32	1	*147*	145	2
151	Officers, employees, etc., of joint-stock banks and co-operative bank	*138*	137	1	*505*	505	...	*117*	117	...	*238*	238	...
154	Exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	*68*	67	1	*250*	250	...	*5*	5	...	*64*	64	...
155	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	*210*	205	5	*493*	492	1	*19*	19	...	*526*	522	4
156	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, jute, silk, hair and other textiles	*389*	383	6	*1,182*	1,166	16	*221*	216	5	*446*	441	5
164	Owners, managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., (and employees)	*800*	765	35	*1,812*	1,772	40	*437*	420	17	*1,184*	1,134	50
167	Dealers in flour (ata, etc.,) and prepared grain and pulses	*186*	176	10	*708*	673	35	*114*	112	2	*532*	445	87
169	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	*736*	624	112	*1,379*	1,043	336	*255*	148	107	*771*	505	266
172	Dealers in fruits and vegetables ...	*701*	536	165	*971*	665	306	*216*	154	62	*413*	243	170
173	Dealers in other food-stuffs	*505*	430	75	*733*	650	83	*341*	327	14	*615*	396	219
184	Dealers in fire-wood charcoal, coal, cow dung etc.	*250*	185	65	*311*	287	24	*71*	67	4	*139*	112	27
186	Dealers in common bangles, bead neck-laces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	*161*	155	26	*440*	331	109	*55*	45	10	*424*	390	34
190	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	*1,709*	1,559	150	*2,824*	2,623	201	*857*	759	98	*1,540*	1,408	132
193	Army (Imperial)	*8,623*	8,621	2	*78*	78	...	*20*	20	...	*3*	3	...
194	Army (Indian States)	*416*	416	...	*121*	120	1	*9*	9	...	*1,059*	1,057	2
197	Police	*607*	607	...	*1,321*	1,321	...	*344*	344	...	*581*	581	...
199	Servants of the State (*i.e.*, of the Imperial, British India or Provincial Governments)	*542*	538	4	*57*	56	1	*2*	2	...	*3*	3	...
200	Servants of Indian States	*326*	326	...	*3,219*	3,198	21	*144*	144	...	*3,511*	3,301	210
202	Municipal and other local (not Village) service	*461*	452	9	*759*	749	10	*206*	185	21	*874*	855	19
206	Other religious workers	*112*	66	46	*432*	416	16	*31*	27	4	*297*	287	10
208	Lawyers of all kinds including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtiars	*29*	29	...	*256*	255	1	*9*	9	...	*137*	137	...
210	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	*118*	101	17	*234*	211	23	*29*	26	3	*93*	78	15
213	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders nurses, masseurs, etc.	*502*	187	315	*616*	365	251	*242*	143	99	*506*	283	223
215	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	*907*	516	391	*1,640*	1,352	288	*282*	202	80	*1,168*	964	204
216	Clerks and servants connected with education	*115*	108	7	*660*	613	47	*14*	13	1	*885*	800	85
224	Managers and employees of places of public entertainment, race courses, societies and clubs	*274*	268	6	*392*	376	16	*56*	56	...	*234*	218	16
226	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	*2,624*	1,999	625	*3,650*	3,048	602	*351*	320	31	*2,615*	2,209	406
227	Private motor-drivers and cleaners ...	*745*	720	25	*568*	567	1	*243*	239	4	*346*	346	...
228	Other domestic service ..	*4,770*	3,123	1,647	*2,415*	1,492	923	*1,300*	797	503	*1,354*	855	499
229	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	*273*	266	7	*706*	703	3	*903*	900	3	*228*	227	1
230	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and ware-houses and shops	*1,369*	1,326	43	*2,524*	2,369	155	*353*	336	17	*961*	940	21
231	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	*413*	411	2	*524*	521	3	*790*	790	...	*75*	74	1
232	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	*3,297*	2,322	975	*8,173*	6,391	1,782	*3,025*	2,847	178	*2,828*	1,923	905
233	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses	*12*	10	2	*637*	629	8	*1*	...	1	*11*	6	5
234	Beggars and vagrants	*870*	189	81	*964*	724	240	*277*	205	72	*560*	398	162

APPENDIX II

CENSUS OF BEGGARS IN THE CITIES OF MYSORE AND BANGALORE

by

Mr. P. H. KRISHNA RAO, M.A.,

Census Superintendent

1. Government directed the taking of a Census of beggars in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, where the beggar problem it most acute, and were pleased to sanction a special establishment for a period of three months for the purpose. The Census was taken between the 6th January and the 3rd March 1941 to ascertain the total number of beggars in the two Cities, the number of Mysoreans and outsiders, and the number of able-bodied and infirm beggars with a view to facilitate action being taken to prohibit beggary in the State, as repeatedly urged in the Representative Assembly.

2. *Number.*—There are 5,749 beggars in Bangalore City of whom 5,186 have no earners in their families, and 2,800 in Mysore City of whom 2,102 have no earners, the number having erners in their families being 563 and 698, respectively in the two Cities.

3. *Mysoreans and outsiders.*—Out of the beggars in the Bangalore City, 3,549 are Mysoreans and 2,200 outsiders; and of those in Mysore City, 1,610 are Mysoreans and 1,190 outsiders. There are therefore roughly 3 Mysoreans for every 2 non-Mysoreans. (Statement I.) Out of the non-Mysoreans in Bangalore City, 231 come from Coimbatore, 679 from Salem, 60 from Bellary, 189 from Anantapur and 134 from Chittoor. Of the beggars found in the Mysore City, 173 come from Coimbatore, 264 from Salem, 30 from Nilgiris, 14 from Coorg and 17 from Chittoor [Statement I (*a*)].

4. *Language.*—The number of Kannada speaking beggars is less than half in Mysore City (1,353 out of 2,800); and just a little over one-third in Bangalore City (2,011 out of 5,749). Next in order come Urdu (1,381), Tamil (1,068), Telugu (935), and other languages (354) in Bangalore City; and Telugu (540), Tamil (377), Urdu (376), and other languages (154) in Mysore City (Statement II).

5. *Community.*—The largest numer is of course Hindu, 2,347 out of 2,800 in Mysore City and 4,275 out of 5,749 in Bangalore City belonging to this community. The proportion of Muslim beggars is larger in Bangalore City (1,372 out of 5,749 or nearly one in four) than in Mysore where the number is 404 out of 2,800 or about one in seven. The Christians are a small number and form the same proportion in both the Cities.

6. *Age and infirmity.*—The number of juvenile beggars (age below 14) is much larger in Mysore (340) than in Bangalore (227), though the total number of beggars in Mysore (2,800) is less than half the number in Bangalore (5,749). Similarly, those between the ages of 14 and 21 in Mysore (341) are more than in Bangalore (323). Most of these are also able-bodied, only 91 in Bangalore and 83 in Mysore being infirm in these age groups. In the age groups 21-45 and 45 and above, however, the proportion of infirm to able-bodied increases. But still, in both the age groups the number of able-bodied beggars is much more than the infirm. One noticeable feature is that the proportion of able-bodied among beggars from outside Mysore is much more than that among the Mysoreans. There are altogether 3,937 able-bodied and 1,812 infirm beggars in Bangalore City and 2,133 able-bodied and 667 infirm beggars in Mysore City. The proportion of able-bodied to infirm in Bangalore is therefore slightly more than 2 to 1 and in Mysore it is more than 3 to 1. Of the infirm beggars found in Bangalore City, 329 are lame, 269 blind, 19 deaf, 11 insane and 10 dumb. Of the disabled beggars found in the Mysore City, 39 are lame, 81 blind, 9 deaf, 11 insane and 7 dumb. 3,075 beggars out of 5,749 in Bangalore are over 45 years old whereas in Mysore, they are only 937 out of 2,800. A much larger proportion of younger persons have therefore taken to begging in Mysore [Statements I and I (*b*)].

7. *Occupation other than begging.*—Much the largest number have no other means of livelihood—5,186 out of 5,749 in Bangalore and 2,220 out of 2,800 in Mysore depending solely on begging for their living. A large number of sweepers (265) beg in Mysore and an almost equal number of coolies (271) in Bangalore. Next to these come farmers, students and peons. 35 farmers in Bangalore and 54 in Mysore eke out their living by begging. There are 47 students in Bangalore City and 17 in Mysore who depend on begging for their maintenance, and quite a large number of peons (45) in Mysore and (26) in Bangalore supplement their income by begging (Statement III).

8. *Occupation prior to taking to begging.*—Only 1,743 persons in Bangalore (about 1 in 3) and 561 in Mysore (about 1 in 5) appear to have had some occupation prior to taking to begging. The largest number of recruits to begging in Bangalore is from coolies (553), farmers (429), weavers (173), merchants (156) and domestic servants (91). In Mysore it is from farmers (148), coolies (132), merchants (48) and weavers (32). Economic distress and the decline of the hand-loom weaving industry appear to be partly responsible for the increase in the number of beggars. A considerable number of artisans, (40 smiths and 19 carpenters) have taken to begging in Bangalore City. Another noticeable feature is the number of persons formerly in Military service (22), Police service (10), and other services (32), and peons (92), who are now found begging in the streets (Statement IV).

Conclusion.—Two-fifths of the beggars in the two Cities are from outside Mysore; most of the beggars, both Mysorean and non-Mysorean, are able-bodied; there is a larger number of younger people among the beggars in Mysore than in Bangalore; the proportion of able-bodied beggars is greater among the non-Mysoreans than amongst the Mysoreans. People take to begging both by choice and necessity—the vast majority knowing no other occupation; and a large number being forced to take to begging either because their traditional occupation could no longer support them or the income from those occupations is inadequate. These beggars are also a menace to society as some of them take to thieving and others are the means of spreading contagious diseases. Action in two directions appears therefore to be called for, so far as the Mysorean beggar is concerned (i) to found a home for the really old and infirm and (ii) to start a workhouse for the able-bodied beggar, who would have the option of either working there or being penalised for begging. Legislation may be necessary to deport the outside beggar, whether able-bodied or infirm. The number of beggars may appear to be small when compared to the total populations of the two Cities (Bangalore 248,334, Mysore 150,540). But the total beggar population of the two Cities (8,549) is a big enough number, being more than the population of most of our towns. Some urgent action would therefore appear to be called for.

I. Distribution of Beggars by Age, Birthplace, Physical and Civil condition

City	Age	Civil condition																	
		Un-married			Married			Widowed			Total			Able-bodied			Infirm		
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bangalore	**All ages**	**1,769**	**259**	**2,028**	**1,538**	**465**	**2,003**	**783**	**935**	**1,718**	**4,090**	**1,659**	**5,749**	**2,765**	**1,172**	**3,937**	**1,325**	**487**	**1,812**
	All ages	*1,001*	*164*	*1,165*	*983*	*263*	*1,246*	*457*	*681*	*1,138*	*2,441*	*1,108*	*3,549*	*1,583*	*748*	*2,331*	*858*	*360*	*1,218*
Mysoreans	0—14	110	48	158	1	..	1	..	..	..	111	48	159	103	45	148	8	3	11
	14—21	145	19	164	5	11	16	..	2	2	150	32	182	120	21	141	30	11	41
	21—45	407	47	454	310	150	460	76	192	268	793	389	1,182	519	327	846	274	62	336
	45 & above	339	50	389	667	102	769	381	487	868	1,387	639	2,026	841	355	1,196	546	284	830
	All ages	*768*	*95*	*863*	*555*	*202*	*757*	*326*	*254*	*580*	*1,649*	*551*	*2,200*	*1,182*	*424*	*1,606*	*467*	*127*	*594*
Non-Mysoreans	0—14	37	14	51	..	6	6	11	..	11	48	20	68	41	19	60	7	1	8
	14—21	80	16	96	4	21	25	18	2	20	102	39	141	83	27	110	19	12	31
	21—45	353	46	399	240	117	357	88	98	186	681	261	942	519	213	732	162	48	210
	45 & above	298	19	317	311	58	369	209	154	363	818	231	1,049	539	165	704	279	66	345
Mysore	**All ages**	**936**	**117**	**1,053**	**843**	**284**	**1,127**	**253**	**367**	**620**	**2,032**	**768**	**2,800**	**1,573**	**560**	**2,133**	**459**	**208**	**667**
	All ages	*557*	*81*	*638*	*462*	*111*	*573*	*155*	*244*	*399*	*1,174*	*436*	*1,610*	*882*	*288*	*1,170*	*292*	*148*	*440*
Mysoreans	0—14	189	47	236	4	1	5	..	..	..	193	48	241	173	42	215	20	6	26
	14—21	158	12	170	9	10	19	1	2	3	168	24	192	146	16	162	22	8	30
	21—45	160	12	172	223	62	285	41	75	116	424	149	573	329	129	458	95	20	115
	45 & above	50	10	60	226	38	264	113	167	280	389	215	604	234	101	335	155	114	269
	All ages	*379*	*36*	*415*	*381*	*173*	*554*	*98*	*123*	*221*	*858*	*332*	*1,190*	*691*	*272*	*963*	*167*	*60*	*227*
Non-Mysoreans	0—14	78	21	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	21	99	72	19	91	6	2	8
	14—21	61	8	69	59	20	79	1	..	1	121	28	149	106	24	130	15	4	19
	21—45	172	4	176	211	129	340	41	52	93	424	185	609	373	165	538	51	20	71
	45 & above	68	3	71	111	24	135	56	71	127	235	98	333	140	64	204	95	34	129

I (a) Beggars from adjoining Districts

Locality	Mysore City			Bangalore City		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Coimbatore	173	122	51	231	129	102
Salem	264	142	122	679	520	159
Nilgiris	30	24	6	1	..	1
Coorg	14	13	1	2	2	..
South Canara	6	5	1	18	17	1
North Canara	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	2	1	1	16	12	4
Bellary	2	2	..	60	43	17
Anantapur	1	1	..	189	130	59
Chittoor	17	14	3	134	89	45
Others	680	533	147	870	707	163
Total ..	**1,190**	**858**	**332**	**2,200**	**1,649**	**551**

I (b) Classification of Beggars according to Infirmities

Infirmity	Mysore City			Bangalore City		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Blind	81	60	21	269	199	70
Lame	39	37	2	329	283	46
Mad	11	8	3	11	7	4
Deaf	9	6	3	19	17	2
Dumb	7	3	4	10	7	3
Paralytic	3	3	..	8	7	1
Crippled	..	..	..	30	17	13
Ill	55	42	13	..	..	..
Others	462	300	162	1,136	788	348
Total ..	**667**	**459**	**208**	**1,812**	**1,325**	**487**

II. Distribution of Beggars by Language and Community

Number speaking						Hindus										
Kannada	Telugu	Tamil	Urdu	Other Languages	Total	Total persons	Brahmins			Depressed Classes			Other Hindus			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
							P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
Bangalore City																
2,011	935	1,068	1,381	354	5,749	4,275	554	185	369	1,028	646	382	2,693	2,040	653	
Mysore City																
1,353	540	377	376	154*	2,800	2,347	391	317	74	617	404	213	1,339	960	379	

Other Communities														
Muslims			Christians			Jains			Others			Total		Grand Total
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Bangalore City														
1,372	965	407	87	62	25	9	5	4	6	3	3	4,090	1,659	5,749
Mysore City														
404	253	151	44	22	22	1	1	..	4	4	..	2,032	768	2,800

* Including 3 Deaf-mutes

III. Distribution of Beggars by Occupation (in addition to begging)

Occupation	Bangalore City			Mysore City		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Cooly	271	221	50	92	68	24
Farmer	35	35	..	54	51	3
Domestic service	61	14	47	1	1	..
Smith	2	2	..	..	..	..
Doctor	6	6	..	..	..	..
Weaver	10	9	1	..	..	..
Comb-maker	2	2	..	..	..	..
Peon	26	26	..	45	42	3
Carpenter	4	4	..	..	..	..
Milkman	3	1	2	..	..	..
Musician	23	20	3	4	4	..
Student	47	47	..	17	17	..
Sweeper	7	3	4	265	240	25
Palmist	20	18	2	..	..	..
Astrologer	12	12	..	8	8	..
Pensioner	1	1	..	..	..	..
Stone worker	1	1	..	1	1	..
Merchant	10	9	1	20	14	6
Worshipper	11	11	..	11	11	..
Mason	1	1	..	2	2	..
Shanbhog	1	1	..	..	..	..
Washerman	2	1	1	..	..	..
Snake charmer	7	7	..	..	..	..
Purohit	..	..	..	19	19	..
Barber	..	..	..	1	1	..
Breeder of animals	..	..	..	24	24	..
Flower maker	..	..	..	1	1	..
Basket maker	..	..	..	8	2	6
Teacher	..	..	..	5	5	..
Gardener	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tanning	..	..	..	1	1	..
No occupation	5,186	3,638	1,548	2,220	1,519	701
Total	**5,749**	**4,090**	**1,659**	**2,800**	**2,032**	**768**

IV. Distribution of Beggars by Occupation (previous to Begging—1941)

Occupation	Bangalore City			Mysore City		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Weaver	173	130	43	32	31	1
Farmer	429	350	79	148	135	13
Smith	40	37	3	3	3	..
Carpenter	19	19	..	4	4	..
Doctor	10	9	1	9	3	6
Cooly	553	451	102	132	92	40
Sweeper	16	10	6	33	25	8
Mason	10	10	..	1	1	..
Brick layer	9	8	1	..	..	..
Stone cutter	2	2	..	..	..	..
Worshipper	24	24	..	..	..	..
Postman	2	2	..	..	..	..
Student	9	9	..	23	23	..
Merchant	156	146	10	48	41	7
Domestic servant	91	40	51	14	5	9
Shoe-maker	2	1	1	1	1	..
Cook	8	5	3	..	..	..
Comb-maker	10	10	..	..	..	..
Mat maker	9	9	..	..	..	..
Military service	16	16	..	6	6	..
Police Constable	10	10	..	..	..	..
Pensioner	32	32	..	..	..	..
Peon	56	52	4	36	35	1
Barber	3	3	..	..	..	..
Snake charmer	4	4	..	..	..	..
Palmist	5	5	..	..	..	..
Astrologer	9	9	..	..	..	..
Cartman	8	8	..	..	..	..
Driver	6	6	..	1	1	..
Dramatist	1	1	..	1	1	..
Musician	2	2	..	3	2	1
Teacher	13	13	..	7	7	..
Beedi maker	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fisherman	1	..	1	..	..	..
Milkman	1	..	1	..	..	..
Washerman	1	..	1	1	1	..
Road worker	2	..	2	..	..	..
Gardener	..	..	..	8	4	4
Tailor	..	..	..	4	4	..
Butler	..	..	..	2	2	..
Breeder of animals	..	..	..	25	11	14
Purohit	..	..	..	5	5	..
Government employee	..	..	..	9	9	..
Maistry	..	..	..	4	4	..
Messenger	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	**1,743**	**1,433**	**310**	**561**	**457**	**104**

APPENDIX III

(Vide *paragraphs 77 and 81-85 of the Report*)

FERTILITY OF MARRIAGE IN MYSORE

by

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1. NATURE OF THE INQUIRY.—This is the first occasion in Mysore when during a general census householders were required to give information relative to the fertilities of existing marriages. The questions put under this head in the census schedule are such as to give particulars of the age of the mother at present, and the age at birth of her first child; the number of children born to the marriage and those of them now surviving; the community and the oocupational group to which her family belongs. The number of married women included in this inquiry is 1,127,013 or almost 78 per cent of the total number of married women enumerated in the census of 1941 in the State. The inquiry brought to light 3,129,629 children surviving out of 4,504,620 born, distributed over seven groups of communities and three occupation divisions. A pioneer inquiry of such large magnitude on a delicate subject such as fertility of marriage necessarily reveals (whatever may be the special utility of such studies) several points of interset and of disappointment, when compared with inquiries of a similar nature elsewhere.

2. OTHER STUDIES AND THE SCOPE OF FERTILITY INQUIRY.—Of such inquiries the classical one is of course the Scottish study by J. C. Dunlop, reviewed in the Report of the Twelfth Census of Scotland (1911). Apart from its technical merits, it emphasised the utility of such studies in social and economic fields, and served as a contribution to our knowledge of human biology. It was even claimed as suggesting a national policy in the ordering of events in the reproductive span of women's life. The study was able to separate the principal and secondary factors influencing fertility and to derive statistical ratios giving the probabilities (in the sample studied) of marriages being childless, according to their durations and of the ages of wife and husband at marriage. About the same time, that is in 1911, an Indian inquiry was also conducted in the Central Provinces by J. T. Marten; but owing to the novelty of the inquiry, the intimate nature of questions asked and the optional character of the answers required, the results are not of much value. The Baroda Census inquiries of 1921 and of 1941 are however of much greater value, as much for their comprehensiveness, as for their suggestiveness. They are published reports and it is probably not necessary, therefore, to re-state here the methods adopted in them or the results arrived at. But it is perhaps permissible to draw from them certain conclusions for our own guidance in future inquiries in Mysore. For instance, in lieu of a general inquiry concerning over a million women, well selected sample inquiries would be more useful; information touching secondary factors such as community and occupation (and extensive tabulation classifying by those variables and combinations thereof) may be dropped; instead, the more dominant factors, such as duration of marriage and age of husband should be included; and the schedule should be drawn up so as to gather information concerning sterility of marriage, sex of child and spacing of children born. It should always be remembered that to ascertain social facts of sex and marriage hygiene with any exactness much nicety and skill on the part of the enumerator (who may be of either sex) would be required. They may therefore be impressed to greater advantage on representative, though smaller samples. Till then any statistical theorising on sex data will either emphasize the obvious, *e.g.*, size of the family varies in direct proportion to the duration of the marriage; or, be misleading in the extreme, *e.g.*, that child marriages should be encouraged, which is but a defective restatement of the above conclusion.

3. REFERENCE TO STATISTICS.—The statistics compiled at this census have been tabulated in six major headings as below, under each of which there are separate tables showing the distribution in seven community groups (Brahmins, Depressed Classes, Other Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Others) and the aggregate :—

I. Size of Family and Present Age of Married Women.
II. Size of Family according to Age at Birth of First Child.
III. Age at Birth of First Child and Number of Children Born (for married women aged 45 and over).
IV. Age at Birth of First Child and Number of Children Surviving (for married women aged 45 and over).
V. Number of Children born and Surviving.
VI. Size of Family according to Means of Livelihood of Husband.

There are thus altogether 48 Tables but owing to pressure on space, and more particularly owing to absence

of significant differences, six aggregate tables* alone are printed here as appendices. The essential statistics of the remaining tables showing distinction by communities and occupation are also reproduced in summary form in seven tables†.

4. COMMUNITY AND OCCUPATION GROUPS.—Still, dealing with the sub-division by community groups and by occupational groups, it is thought advisable to set forth in the following tables (*a*) the average number of children born, and (*b*) the average number of children surviving per family. This is not with a view to disclose the differences that are bound to exist in any such classification, but to emphasize the triviality or inconclusiveness of observed differences. Thus, it would be very wrong to be misled by the figures in these tables and to assert that the occupations favouring fecundity among Muslims are agricultural, among Brahmins are professional, and among "Others" are commercial; that the greatest chance for survival exists if the group belongs to the Brahmin community and follows commercial occupations or similar ones. In fact, all observed differences are accidental fluctuations arising out of sampling, and it would be more accurate to say that there is no differential influence of community or occupation *per se* in determining fertility, or survivance.

(*a*) *Average Number of Children Born per Family*

Community	*Occupational Group*			Total
	Agriculture	*Commercial*	*Professional*	
Brahmins	4.56	3.72	4.76	4.59
Depressed Classes ..	3.87	3.79	3.87	3.87
Other Hindus ..	4.00	3.93	3.71	3.96
Muslims	4.56	4.19	4.18	4.33
Christians	4.22	3.99	4.19	4.14
Jains	4.02	4.01	4.05	4.02
Others	3.60	4.59	3.46	3.61
All Communities ..	**4.00**	**3.95**	**3.97**	**3.99**

(*b*) *Average Number of Children Surviving per Family*

Community	*Occupational Group*			Total
	Agriculture	*Commercial*	*Professional*	
Brahmins	3.20	2.83	3.42	3.29
Depressed Classes ..	2.68	2.61	2.62	2.67
Other Hindus ..	2.76	2.74	2.57	2.73
Muslims	3.28	3.03	3.05	3.13
Christians	2.96	2.88	3.14	3.05
Jains	2.80	2.85	2.65	2.80
Others	2.55	3.89	2.49	2.59
All Communities ..	**2.76**	**2.78**	**2.78**	**2.77**

5. INFLUENCE OF AGE AT MARRIAGE.—Age of the mother is one of the principal variables utilised in the tabulation of the statistics. Age attained at the time of the inquiry, and the more important information, the age at birth of the first child are recorded; but like all age statements, these also exhibit the usual inaccuracies of understatement, overstatement, preference for multiples of five, and for even-digit endings. There are 13 centenarians, who claim 69 children born to them, of whom 36 are still surviving. Further particulars of these elderly women, and of the children they and their children have reproduced are not however available, and therefore the possibility of determining net reproductive capacity, and of the span of a generation are lost. From other tables giving particulars of married women aged 45 and over, commonly referred to as individuals with completed fertility, owing possibly to menopause having overtaken them, it would appear that there are only 16 mothers out of a total of 141,405 (that is, roughly one in ten thousand) who report that they delivered their first child at ages over 45, the extreme case at age 55. Of these late starters, who are not reported to belong to any one community, one is reported to have brought up 8 children, 4 having delivered of 7 children each and 2 others 5 children each. It should be clear that age reporting is completely unreliable, and at any rate, age 45 can still be assumed to be the upper limiting point for child bearing. At the other end, there are 128 mothers who reported that their first child was born to them in their twelfth year of age, and they constitute only slightly less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total of 141,405 mothers of completed fertility. However, within this range of 33 years of child bearing, the average number of children born is found to be 6.16, yielding roughly 5 years as the interval between successive births. But this is no true index of the actual spacing in child-birth. The average figures are disturbed by multiple births and by the well known wearing off in reproduction power with age through sheer physiological reason. In fact, without knowing the actual ages at birth of successive children it would be mere speculation to indulge in any generalisation in respect of spacing of children. On the average, 75 per cent of all first births have occurred during the age period 16 to 20 of the mother and therefore it may safely be assumed that that is also the period of greatest reproductive power in the mother. The mean age of the mother at birth of her first child is 17.8 years, and the variation in communities is only between 17.4 years (Brahmins) and 17.9 years (Depressed Classes), while only in Christians it reaches 18·7 years. In fertility studies it is usual to include the age of the father also, although from the Scottish Census study it would appear that, since for a constant age of wife at marriage and a constant duration of marriage, a difference of about forty years in the age of husband is needed in order to reduce the average size of the family by one child, the age of the husband is not relatively of the same importance. Nevertheless, it would be interesting to include in subsequent studies, information about the age of the husband as that

* Tables I to VI of this Appendix.

†These are tables VII (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*), VIII (*a*) and (*b*), (*c*) and IX.

would show the bias in men and women towards securing mates of the same age, or of different disparities. From such protogamic surfaces, ovals of equal genetic density have been derived and these would help us in ascertaining the effect of disparity in the age of the wife and her husband on their fertility. Before leaving this subject, it would be necessary to record that while in completed marriages 6.16 is the average number of children born, taking all married women together, that is to say women with completed and continuing marriages, the average number of children born is 3.99. The difference of over 2 children is to be accounted for, of course, by the balance of the available child bearing period in the mixed group and if other facts remained unaltered, is also a rough measure of the loss in fertility if the period of exposure to maternity risk is interfered with by social and personal factors, such as, for instance, widowhood, or voluntary limitation.

6. SIZE OF THE FAMILY.—Although as stated the average number of children born works out to 3.99 in marriages of all durations, and to 6.16 in completed marriages, the actual number born to an individual will, of course, vary very widely. We have no information about the number of luckless marriages, but the maximum number of children born reported is 26. There were 2 such mothers. In the Scottish inquiry the maximum family reared was 23, in the Baroda Censuses 21 (in 1921) and 20 (in 1941). But such extremely prolific families are of course very few, for instance, women rearing 20 or more children numbered 110 among 1,127,013 mothers, or one in ten thousand. The following frequency distributions show, in completed marriages, the number of families in which the stated number of children were born, or were reported surviving :—

Completed Fertility Cases

Number of children	*Families in which they were born*	*Families in which they were surviving*
1	8,991	16,636
2	10,885	19,561
3	11,892	20,434
4	14,292	22,052
5	16,057	19,967
6	17,468	15,581
7	13,943	10,340
8	15,246	5,888
9	11,350	2,551
10	9,111	1,332
11	3,962	321
12	4,866	124
13	1,422	36
14	875	12
15	441	5
16	301	....
17 and more ..	303	....
Total ..	**1,41,405**	**134,840**

Although the largest frequencies are found in the neighbourhood of the mean number of children (6 in the group of all children born and 4 in the group of children surviving), the distributions are drawn out towards increasing size. The distribution is a little more compact in the group of survivors, there being no more than 15 children surviving in any family and practically 50 per cent of all families having either 3 or 4 or 5 children surviving. In other words, the odds are even against finding a family of this stated size. It would be interesting to calculate the probabilities of having stated numbers of children surviving in relation to the age of wife at marriage, but extensive tables with the well known imperfections in age would be useless. Accordingly the following table in brief form is prepared to indicate the number of children that would be "improbable" to give birth to when her age at the birth of her first child is within the stated age group—an event which is considered for this purpose as "improbable" if the chance of its occurrence is one in ten or less. The number of children surviving has also been derived therefrom on the broad ratio of 7/10ths of the number born.

Age group birth of first child	*"Improbable" number of children to be born*	*"Improbable" number of children to be surviving*
12—15	11.18	7.83
16—20	10.81	7.57
21—25	9.55	6.69
26—30	9.00	6.30
31—35	8.25	5.78
36—40	8.18	5.73
41—45	8.55	5.99
All ages	**10.77**	**7.54**

7. NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING.—From the point of view of social welfare it is not the total size of the family born that matters, but, obviously the size of the survived family. A study of the factors that correlate with survival is therefore of extreme importance although many of these factors are not directly connected with social divisions. The following table giving number of survivors to 1,000 children born classified by communities and by professions, no doubt, shows differences but much ought not to be made of such apparent differences as indicating communal or occupational differentiation. In fact the differences are nowhere statistically significant and the analysis shows, if anything, that survival (like total fertility) is not differentiated in terms of these factors by themselves, though possibly by other genetic factors which might have equally produced the same differences in other groups as well. We may at once dismiss the idea, even as the reviewer of the census figures of Baroda Census of 1921 did, that caste or occupation, in this State has any measurable influence, independent of any other factors, in regulating survival. A certain emphasis on this finding is necessary as, from somewhat hasty analogy with similar statistics of Western countries (*e.g.*, Dunlop's Report on Census of Scotland, 1911, p. xxxviii) one may be inclined to accept as

well established in this country also, the fact of a higher mortality among children of working mothers than among those of non-working mothers.

Number of Children Surviving for 1,000 Born

Community	Professions			Aggregate
	Agri-culture	*Commer-cial*	*Profes-sional*	
Brahmins	701	761	719	717
Depressed Classes ..	692	689	678	690
Other Hindus ..	689	697	692	690
Muslims	719	722	729	723
Christians	701	723	749	736
Jains	697	711	649	696
Other Communities ..	708	748	719	717
Aggregate ..	**691**	**705**	**701**	**694**

A search should rather be made for the factors that affect in common all the communal and the occupational groups. Accordingly the question of survival of children born is studied in relation to the age of the mother—*i.e.* (i) her present age and (ii) her age at the time of birth of her first child, from the statistics of all communities put together.

Age group	*Number of survivors to 1,000 children born for mothers classified according to*			
	Present age		*Age at birth of first child*	
11—13	828		702	
14—16	770	771	690	
17—19	775		692	
20—22	742		700	
23—25	735		734	
26—28	731		775	
29—31	716		729	
32—34	708		761	
35—37	664		700	729
38—40	677		701	
41—43	676		730	
44—46	664		717	707
47—49	657		828	
50 and upward ..	628		..	
Aggregate ..	**695**		**695**	

The results in the tables above are to some extent vitiated by the errors in age, but they indicate sufficiently that there is a general decline in survival ratio as the age of the mother advances. This fall is continuous when only the present age of the mother is judged but owing to different durations of married life, and also owing to differential mortality in successive paras of the child births, it would be necessary to bring under review one or more of these additional factors. From the statistics compiled it is not possible to estimate the survival ratio of first births, of children born second in order and so on. However, the grouping can be done so as to indicate the influence of the age of the mother when her first child was born on the survival ratio of the total family she is rearing, and this has been done in the last two columns in the above table. A close scrutiny of these figures reveals not a continuous decline but an initial tendency for the survival ratio to increase up to age 27 when the maximum value is attained and a subsequent fall. Apart from the somewhat delayed attainment of such maximum (here at age 27, usually at an earlier age such as 20) the usual indication is that too early maternity, as well as too late maternity, does not give the best survival value for the children born to a marriage but that there is a turning point (27 or 20 or other for the first child to be born) at which optimum results are secured to the family.

8. Survival Ratio in Completed Marriages.—It should be stated that the statistics dealt with above refer to all married women whether their married life is continuing or completed. Statistics of completed marriages being also available, in the following table are presented the results in respect of married women aged 45 and over, of whom, there were 141,405 mothers, (i) the total number of children born, (ii) the number surviving on the date of enumeration and (iii) the survival ratio, for three-year age groups.

Age at birth of first child	*Total number of children born*	*Number of survivors*	*Survival ratio (per mille)*
Under 13	7.65	4.59	601
14—16	7.10	4.61	649
17—19	6.55	4.21	643
20—22	5.65	3.58	634
23—25	4.70	3.09	658
26—28	4.48	3.16	706
29—31	4.11	2.58	627
32—34	3.50	2.55	730
35—37	3.53	2.41	683
38—40	3.21	2.18	681
41 and above ..	3.53	2.40	718
Aggregate ..	**6.16**	**3.96**	**643**

In a study of statistics of completed marriages, it would be reasonable to expect that the point of optimum survival value would be disclosed clearly; but the above statistics do not fulfil that expectation. Curiously enough it is at about age 16 such a point, if any, may be sought for in this statistics. That would indicate that, for the women of the last generation (women in whom menopause has now set in would belong to the beginning years of the present century or the closing years of the last century) the first child birth occurring at about age 16 would give the largest survived family.

9. Regression of Births and Survivals on Age.—The statistics of the total number of children born and of children surviving to completed marriages (that is to say, the figures in the central two columns of the last table) were also studied by a method technically known as fitting the best straight line by least squares. It is found that with the advance in age the fall in the survived size is less steep than the fall in size of the total number born. In particular it is found that the total number of children born diminished by about one-sixth of a child for each year the arrival of the first child is delayed, but the number of surviving children

born diminished by about one-twelfth of a child only for each such year's delay. The actual regression equations are—

Number of children born = 9 — 0.15 *times the age.*
Number of children surviving = 5.55 — 0.087 *times the age.*

From the tables giving the distribution of families by number of children born and surviving, a small table as below has been prepared giving the percentage of families with 0, 1, 2, etc., deaths in them, setting against them the corresponding results in the 1941 Baroda investigation. Fortunate families retaining all the children born amount to about four-ninths in each case, and in fact the parallelism between the Baroda figures and the Mysore figures is so close that the fundamental facts of fertility statistics in the two States must be alike. In that State fertility studies have been carried on at previous census also, and in comparison with the figure in 1931 of 37 per cent as the fortunate families in which no deaths occurred, the present figure of 43 per cent was understood to indicate the welcome progress in health conditions in the decade. It is reasonable to expect that Mysore conditions too enjoyed such progress and, at any rate, the figures now compiled may be utilised in a subsequent study.

Number of deaths in the family	*Percentage of such families*	
	Mysore	*Baroda* (1941)
0	44.5	43.0
1	24.3	24.5
2	15.3	15.4
3	9.2	9.0
4	3.9	4.5
5	2.1	2.3
6 and over	0.7	1.3

10. INVERSE CORRELATION BETWEEN SURVIVAL AND SIZE.—The factor of greatest significance in the survival of children seems however to be the size of the family itself. The fact of inverse correlation between survival and size seems to be equally true in human society as in vegetable or other animal kingdoms. Pell says (in his book " *Law of Births and Deaths*") that "the net result of the variation of the degree of fertility under the direct action of the environment will bear an inverse proportion to the variations of the capacity for survival." It is probable, at least where no conscious birth control is resorted to, that the decline is due mainly to a natural law connected with the varying degree of nervous energy used which adjusts the degree of fertility to suit the death rate of the race. In any case, the following table setting forth the proportion of survivors for each size of the family born, establishes beyond doubt the inverse relation. The table below refers to the statistics of all communities put together; but it may be said that similar analysis of the statistics by communal sub-groups also confirms not merely the direction of the correlation, but, within the limits of error due to sampling, the intensity of such association:—

No. of children born	*Proportion surviving*	*No. of children born*	*Proportion surviving*
1 ..	.839	12 ..	.526
2 ..	.766	13 ..	.519
3 ..	.751	14 ..	.497
4 ..	.722	15 ..	.459
5 ..	.716	16 ..	.411
6 ..	.722	17 ..	.411
7 ..	.694	18 ..	.349
8 ..	.613	19 ..	.325
9 ..	.622	20 ..	.305
10 ..	.605	21 and above	.243
11 ..	.595		

With a race like that between variables, one decreasing while the other is increasing, there is bound to be a critical point at which it is no advantage to bear children who cannot be reared. It is rather difficult to determine this point exactly from the statistics collected in this study, since at least one other factor, *viz.*, the spacing of the successive births enters into the picture. Moreover, at this point, the problem becomes personal as a guiding policy for each married couple's conduct. But it is this correlation between size and spacing of the births with survival that is the basis of the advocacy of Eugenicists for artificial limitation of births, while, of course, the inclination even by those who are cognisant of these practices to reserve them for personal gratification and not to use them for legitimate purposes, reduces the scope of such findings as a code for normal practice. Where economic deprivation does not automatically become a preceptor for control, some propaganda seems to be necessary for bringing to light the need for a social policy which secures, along with limitation, a maximum satisfaction to society as a whole.

11. INCIDENTAL REMARKS ABOUT AGE RETURNS.—Incidentally, a few remarks may be made about the manner in which age return is most inaccurately made, and of the considerable improvement in such report that can be secured by some further simple question, such as for instance, the age at birth of first child, if any. Much has been written about the casual or wanton mis-statements in age returns owing to ignorance or indifference, wilfulness or perversity. Dr. J. Modi (in a paper read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society) catalogued the old-world superstition against numbering that prevailed amongst the ancient Hebrews and the Hindus. The *Hitopadesa* enjoins that nine things must be carefully concealed—age, wealth, theft in one's house, counsel, sexual intercourse, medicine, charity, austerity and disgrace. Again " while the European woman of the West wishes to appear young as long as she can and remains below 30 for more than one census, her Indian sister prefers to appear old and respectable." Sometimes it is the fear of the " evil eyes " that tends to vitiate the report. For whatever reason, and in whatever measure each of the reasons operates, there is considerable

preference for quinquennial endings which becomes more marked in communal groups who otherwise suffer also from greater illiteracy and social backwardness. The statistical measure commonly employed to measure this age sense is the index of concentration (Whipple: *Vital Statistics*, p. 169 *et seq*) which is the percentage ratio of the number reported as multiples of 5 (in a wide age interval) to one-fifth of the total number returned in the same age period. This should nominally be 100, but instances are not unknown where, owing to abnormal preferences of round numbers and other multiples of 5, such ratio has been 200, 300 or even as high as 400, suggesting that in the age consciousness of such persons there is, or ought to be, no integer intermediate to, say 25 and 30. The following table, reproduced from the Baroda Census figures of 1921, well illustrated the extent of inaccuracy, and on a closer reading, the improvement also of the standard of accuracy in general among males in comparison with females, and with the educationally more advanced communities.

Index of Concentration of Ages, Baroda—1921

	Males	*Females*
Entire population	**358**	**367**
Muslims	374	400
Jains	304	370
Parsees	227	277

Even among European countries a ratio as high as 245 occurred (1905) among the peoples of Bulgaria. In the data collected in Mysore (1941) and forming the subject matter of the present study in fertility statistics, the following are the indexes of concentration of ages when mothers are classified according to their present ages:—

Brahmins	191
Depressed Classes	304
Other Hindus	282
Muslims	306
Christians	221
Jains	260
Other Communities	287
All Communities	**284**

Several suggestions have been made for securing greater accuracy in age returns, for instance, asking for the date of birth, or for the age to be reported in terms of years and months and so on while of course no mathematical perfection can be expected so long as the traditional attitude of indifference persists, it is surprising how large a measure of improvement is secured by just putting some further simple question, such as for instance, by asking married women the age at birth of their first child, if any. It is not as if this question demands a greater measure of faithfulness or respectability, but it certainly stimulates in the minds of the answerer a sequence of calculations which results in a more accurate report of the age. The following table giving the indexes of concentration of ages when the same mothers (whose present ages were analysed in the above table) are asked to state their ages at which their first child was born shows the remarkable improvement that the variation in the question provoked in them.

Brahmins	111
Depressed Classes	139
Other Hindus	131
Muslims	144
Christians	128
Jains	130
Other Communities	141
All Communities	**132**

I. Size of Family and present Age of Married Women

ALL COMMUNITIES

Age	Number of married women	Total number of children born	Average	Total number of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	12	12	1·0	10	833
13	101	104	1·0	86	827
14	872	917	1·1	734	800
15	3,423	3,735	1·1	2,918	781
16	11,157	12,328	1·1	9,427	765
17	8,249	9,651	1·2	7,621	790
18	43,159	56,512	1·3	43,869	776
19	15,904	23,987	1·5	18,348	765
20	97,003	166,981	1·7	124,443	745
21	11,916	24,811	2·1	18,133	731
22	58,761	131,789	2·2	97,719	741
23	23,399	59,283	2·5	44,179	745
24	35,819	98,216	2·7	72,310	736
25	125,186	366,497	2·9	268,906	734
26	40,616	130,027	3·2	95,213	732
27	11,064	41,652	3·8	30,894	742
28	57,558	223,130	3·9	162,577	729
29	8,799	37,014	4·2	27,237	736
30	136,782	580,111	4·2	414,694	715
31	4,359	21,633	5·0	15,762	728
32	34,035	162,274	4·8	114,823	707
33	7,922	41,844	5·3	29,992	717
34	11,435	62,469	5·5	44,053	705
35	83,033	465,322	5·6	304,686	655
36	19,116	110,511	5·8	76,784	695
37	3,715	21,911	5·9	15,397	704
38	23,705	139,628	5·9	96,371	690
39	4,657	28,098	6·0	19,519	694
40	83,776	482,216	5·8	324,780	674
41	2,078	12,509	6·0	8,405	672
42	11,576	70,512	6·1	47,635	675
43	3,887	24,791	6·4	16,848	680
44	3,449	22,836	6·6	15,174	664
45	43,745	265,752	6·1	176,053	663
Above 45	96,745	605,557	6·3	384,029	634
TOTAL	**1,127,013**	**4,504,620**	**4·0**	**3,129,629**	**695**

II. Size of Family according to Age at Birth of First Child

ALL COMMUNITIES

Age at birth of first child	Number of married women	Total number of children born	Average	Total number of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	6	23	3·8	15	652
12	5,137	18,184	3·5	12,758	702
13	13,757	57,752	4·2	40,569	702
14	60,143	259,941	4·3	180,202	693
15	120,231	546,599	4·5	381,129	697
16	234,873	981,692	4·2	673,058	686
17	105,102	393,578	3·7	274,016	696
18	262,736	1,056,107	4·0	724,725	686
19	65,055	231,018	3·6	164,066	710
20	155,643	627,825	4·0	435,414	694
21	17,234	51,948	3·0	37,947	730
22	28,673	98,638	3·4	71,637	726
23	11,664	34,849	3·0	26,391	757
24	11,517	34,198	3·0	25,421	743
25	16,897	58,571	3·5	41,808	714
26	4,354	13,022	3·0	10,055	772
27	2,140	5,511	2·6	4,341	788
28	3,695	10,975	3·0	8,457	771
29	1,113	2,629	2·4	2,055	782
30	4,320	13,784	3·2	9,885	717
31	303	735	2·4	566	770
32	590	1,603	2·7	1,178	735
33	270	630	2·3	503	798
34	287	721	2·5	567	786
35	836	2,723	3·3	1,897	697
36	96	290	3·0	209	721
37	44	112	2·6	80	714
38	73	237	3·2	166	700
39	42	75	1·8	60	800
40	142	517	3·6	355	687
41	7	10	1·4	10	1,000
42	6	15	2·5	9	600
43	5	12	2·4	8	667
44	2	17	8·5	9	556
45	12	50	4·2	39	780
Above 45	8	29	3·6	24	828
TOTAL	**1,127,013**	**4,504,620**	**4·0**	**3,129,629**	**695**

III. Age at Birth of First Child and Number of Children

Age at birth of first child	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	ALL *Number of*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	
12 ..	3	16	27	36	50	72	56	136	81	130	55	96	
13 ..	20	50	96	176	195	336	287	376	468	510	297	684	
14 ..	85	202	486	724	1,245	1,572	1,694	2,624	2,304	2,600	1,386	2,532	
15 ..	522	1,400	2,337	4,208	5,625	8,778	9,030	11,000	9,153	10,720	5,445	7,332	
16 ..	595	1,678	3,492	6,196	9,410	11,826	14,294	19,552	16,623	16,510	9,460	11,736	
17 ..	258	810	1,344	2,524	3,710	5,490	5,607	8,080	7,272	6,280	3,641	3,660	
18 ..	1,310	3,878	7,323	12,844	18,165	25,950	25,487	29,880	27,270	23,020	10,241	15,312	
19 ..	325	858	1,587	2,408	4,170	5,064	5,082	5,864	4,779	4,020	1,870	2,592	
20 ..	2,799	7,170	11,295	16,896	24,155	31,404	24,304	31,208	23,481	20,120	7,997	10,536	
21 ..	108	236	576	836	1,230	1,452	1,365	1,848	1,278	720	352	708	
22 ..	325	852	1,524	2,312	3,415	3,768	3,150	3,592	2,790	2,130	1,067	1,080	
23 ..	152	346	531	756	1,145	1,140	952	1,120	1,062	460	264	300	
24 ..	201	410	552	940	875	1,194	1,211	1,224	819	480	154	300	
25 ..	925	1,826	2,460	3,364	3,885	3,648	2,702	3,056	2,277	2,160	660	852	
26 ..	101	184	288	404	355	570	392	504	252	260	88	72	
27 ..	77	106	126	160	240	288	203	120	135	30	22	36	
28 ..	112	240	255	336	410	546	378	376	216	140	143	96	
29 ..	49	66	75	132	95	90	119	72	108	60	44	12	
30 ..	492	840	786	1,204	1,310	1,134	749	728	1,386	520	253	228	
31 ..	25	42	27	36	35	48	35	32	36	10	..	12	
32 ..	74	96	81	140	95	102	105	96	72	10	44	24	
33 ..	32	42	39	60	55	24	14	40	18	..	..	12	
34 ..	35	46	27	60	50	54	63	56	18	20	11	..	
35 ..	164	208	216	248	200	150	154	232	126	110	55	96	
36 ..	27	12	33	28	25	18	14	24	27	..	22	24	
37 ..	25	18	6	16	5	..	..	8	18	10	..	..	
38 ..	25	30	18	20	20	18	14	32	18	20	..	12	
39 ..	10	10	6	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40 ..	76	78	48	80	75	54	77	56	45	40	..	24	
41 ..	6	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
42 ..	6	6	3	..	15	..	7	8	9	..	..	12	
43 ..	3	4	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44 ..	13	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	
45 ..	5	4	9	12	5	12	21	8	9	20	11	12	
Above 45 ..	6	4	..	4	10	..	28	8	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL ..	8,991	21,770	35,676	57,168	80,285	104,808	97,601	121,968	102,150	91,110	43,582	58,392	

Born (for Married Women aged 45 and over)

COMMUNITIES

children born														*Total number of Children born*
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
14	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
91	28	60	32	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	988
208	98	75	64	17	18	19	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,014
897	868	330	240	68	252	38	60	105	..	..	24	25	..	20,361
2,795	1,890	1,125	960	204	360	114	200	84	88	..	..	50	..	83,420
3,991	2,618	1,770	1,200	595	522	228	260	105	66	23	..	..	..	132,750
1,651	1,288	585	336	68	126	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	52,754
4,368	2,884	1,590	1,312	204	432	95	220	42	44	..	48	..	..	211,919
949	294	225	48	34	72	19	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,300
2,613	1,624	675	400	102	198	19	120	..	44	..	..	..	..	217,160
143	42	..	..	17	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,931
390	238	45	64	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,777
91	70	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,420
52	28	..	16	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,492
169	56	75	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,211
13	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,525
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,543
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,248
..	..	15	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	955
13	154	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,828
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	939
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
13	14	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,017
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
18,486	12,250	6,615	4,816	1,326	2,052	551	940	336	242	23	96	75	..	871,309

IV. Age at Birth of First Child and Number of Children Surviving (for Married Women aged 45 and over)

ALL COMMUNITIES

Age at birth of first child	*Number of children surviving*															*Total number of children surviving*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
12	.. 11	28	51	88	70	78	49	80	72	40	22	12	..	..	..	601
13	.. 52	100	201	340	430	426	301	296	135	80	44	..	..	..	..	2,405
14	.. 169	500	834	1,496	2,325	2,136	2,177	1,496	810	600	198	132	52	14	..	12,939
15	.. 1,070	2,706	4,455	7,520	9,775	9,480	8,078	5,440	3,006	2,030	594	192	91	14	15	54,466
16	.. 1,481	4,146	7,296	11,740	14,915	14,886	12,985	9,176	4,779	3,000	726	360	91	84	15	85,680
17	.. 500	1,630	2,994	4,796	6,130	6,456	5,411	3,648	1,899	1,240	319	180	52	14	15	35,284
18	.. 3,163	8,664	14,244	21,364	24,405	24,180	17,864	11,272	5,400	2,950	671	312	65	28	30	134,612
19	.. 665	1,670	2,934	4,200	4,885	4,206	3,668	2,128	1,197	410	231	72	26	..	..	26,292
20	.. 5,228	11,724	17,814	23,920	25,215	22,092	15,561	9,320	4,122	2,280	473	216	65	..	..	138,030
21	.. 196	472	906	1,324	1,290	1,200	861	480	216	80	33	..	..	14	..	7,072
22	.. 683	1,592	2,322	2,976	2,830	2,454	1,771	1,080	423	170	66	12	26	..	..	16,405
23	.. 258	498	813	1,008	1,145	750	602	392	198	40	44	..	..	..	..	5,748
24	.. 302	602	825	1,028	925	864	553	504	108	60	..	..	..	..	..	5,771
25	.. 1,271	2,432	3,129	3,324	2,900	2,178	1,379	1,008	396	120	55	..	..	..	..	18,192
26	.. 131	248	375	520	405	354	175	136	63	20	22	..	..	..	..	2,449
27	.. 92	136	159	221	170	156	140	40	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123
28	.. 142	308	339	380	440	354	203	104	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	2,290
29	.. 55	78	105	136	90	78	70	40	18	..	11	..	..	..	..	681
30	.. 635	930	933	1,184	955	726	252	208	135	80	22	..	..	..	..	6,060
31	.. 25	48	42	48	30	30	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245
32	.. 72	124	99	128	80	114	14	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	656
33	.. 44	38	33	60	25	24	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
34	.. 40	34	30	76	55	42	42	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	343
35	.. 176	224	210	208	210	102	84	128	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	1,370
36	.. 22	14	27	32	10	18	7	40	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
37	.. 13	18	9	16	5	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
38	.. 25	36	24	16	25	18	14	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
39	.. 13	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
40	.. 67	86	69	48	60	66	35	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447
41	.. 6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
42	.. 7	10	6	..	5	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
43	.. 3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
44	.. 5	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
45	.. 6	6	12	12	10	12	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
48	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
49	.. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
50	.. 5	4	..	8	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
52	.. ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
55	.. ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
TOTAL	.. 16,636	39,122	61,302	88,208	99,835	93,486	72,380	47,104	23,049	13,230	3,531	1,488	468	168	75	560,082

V. Number of Children Born and Surviving

ALL COMMUNITIES

Number of children born	*Total number of children born*	*Children Surviving*																*Total number of children surviving*
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*
1 ..	212,457	178,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178,787
2 ..	406,588	61,757	250,654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312,411
3 ..	486,264	26,134	102,544	237,387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366,065
4 ..	578,768	11,308	63,478	135,762	208,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	418,636
5 ..	576,070	4,788	27,274	87,774	132,136	161,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413,222
6 ..	564,300	2,403	13,658	47,109	104,648	112,985	119,352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400,155
7 ..	431,144	1,137	5,746	20,133	49,244	84,605	77,388	59,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297,305
8 ..	429,624	948	4,598	13,425	27,364	42,075	85,878	53,200	36,632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264,120
9 ..	296,046	550	2,422	7,602	16,440	30,045	42,888	43,617	25,864	15,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184,431
10 ..	220,320	319	1,334	3,753	9,120	17,720	24,426	29,435	26,240	13,023	7,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	132,440
11 ..	102,806	126	480	1,491	3,056	6,570	9,228	11,578	10,960	9,567	4,680	2,915	..	..	..	..	..	60,651
12 ..	117,324	188	678	1,875	4,196	5,915	9,948	9,674	10,928	8,460	6,070	2,321	1,404	..	..	..	..	61,657
13 ..	35,906	54	192	450	924	1,640	2,112	2,933	3,048	2,853	2,250	1,320	552	286	..	..	..	18,614
14 ..	22,022	18	98	168	496	715	1,230	1,974	1,608	1,431	1,480	913	468	182	126	..	..	10,907
15 ..	10,680	13	42	162	208	410	558	595	680	720	660	407	204	156	56	30	..	4,901
16 ..	6,816	7	32	81	180	260	420	378	448	270	310	165	132	78	28	15	..	2,804
17 ..	1,632	2	4	15	40	55	60	70	56	90	70	55	60	26	28	30	..	661
18 ..	2,826	5	16	27	56	100	96	175	248	135	50	66	12	..	..	..	..	986
19 ..	722	..	4	6	24	20	30	35	56	36	..	11	..	13	..	..	..	235
20 ..	1,320	3	10	21	16	35	36	35	72	54	60	11	36	13	..	..	..	402
21 ..	357	..	6	12	4	15	12	7	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
22 ..	308	1	2	3	12	5	6	21	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	15	..	85
23 ..	23	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
24 ..	120	..	..	3	..	..	12	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
25 ..	125	..	4	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	31
26 ..	52	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	14
TOTAL ..	4,504,620	288,548	473,276	557,262	556,256	464,425	373,686	212,779	116,856	51,669	22,700	8,206	2,868	754	238	90	16	3,129,629

VI. Size of Family according to Means of Livelihood of Husband

ALL COMMUNITIES

Age at birth of first child	Means of livelihood of husband: Agriculture					Commercial					Professional				
	No. of married women	Total No. of children born	Average	Total No. of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born	No. of married women	Total No. of children born	Average	Total No. of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born	No. of married women	Total No. of children born	Average	Total No. of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	4·50	12	666	2	5	2·50	3	600
12 ..	3,848	12,553	3·26	8,913	710	449	1,969	4·38	1,321	670	840	3,662	4·35	2,524	689
13 ..	8,944	37,363	4·17	26,330	704	1,801	7,562	4·19	5,297	700	3,012	12,827	4·22	8,942	697
14 ..	41,111	177,507	4·31	123,154	693	6,807	28,682	4·21	20,170	703	12,225	53,662	4·38	36,878	687
15 ..	80,288	371,739	4·70	259,743	698	14,924	63,987	4·28	43,996	687	25,019	110,873	4·43	77,390	607
16 ..	175,213	732,741	4·18	497,077	679	21,072	86,270	4·09	60,393	700	38,588	162,681	4·21	114,688	704
17 ..	75,502	279,443	3·17	193,154	691	10,117	38,465	3·80	27,481	714	19,483	75,670	3·88	53,381	705
18 ..	204,859	833,122	4·06	570,277	683	17,749	72,404	4·07	50,180	694	40,128	150,581	3·75	104,268	692
19 ..	50,042	179,133	3·57	126,227	704	5,076	16,619	3·27	12,330	741	9,937	35,266	3·54	25,509	723
20 ..	124,338	502,552	4·04	348,071	692	10,111	39,509	3·90	28,623	724	21,194	85,764	4·04	58,720	678
21 ..	12,742	37,352	2·93	26,823	718	1,449	4,548	3·13	3,562	783	3,043	10,048	3·30	7,562	752
22 ..	22,374	77,148	3·44	55,818	723	1,809	6,081	3·36	4,571	751	4,490	15,409	3·43	11,248	730
23 ..	8,614	25,796	2·99	19,384	751	992	2,901	2·92	2,258	778	2,058	6,152	2·98	4,749	771
24 ..	8,810	26,348	2·99	19,406	736	845	2,378	2·81	1,825	767	1,862	5,472	2·93	4,190	765
25 ..	13,006	45,485	3·49	32,492	714	1,273	4,425	3·47	3,013	680	2,618	8,661	3·30	6,303	727
26 ..	3,167	9,498	3·00	7,350	773	360	1,033	2·86	801	775	827	2,491	3·01	1,904	764
27 ..	1,488	3,855	2·59	3,070	796	202	522	2·58	407	779	450	1,134	2·52	864	761
28 ..	2,744	8,214	2·99	6,261	762	300	876	2·92	692	790	651	1,885	2·89	1,504	797
29 ..	741	1,766	2·38	1,354	766	110	242	2·20	196	810	262	621	2·37	505	813
30 ..	3,257	10,618	3·26	7,565	712	329	956	2·90	697	729	734	2,210	3·01	1,623	734
31 ..	176	491	2·78	368	749	45	77	1·71	60	779	82	167	2·03	138	826
32 ..	392	1,094	2·79	793	715	57	136	2·38	114	838	141	373	2·64	271	726
33 ..	156	362	2·32	280	773	25	68	2·72	48	705	89	200	2·24	175	875
34 ..	188	498	2·64	388	779	24	72	3·00	56	777	75	151	2·01	123	814
35 ..	602	1,980	3·28	1,395	704	63	239	3·79	160	669	171	504	2·94	342	678
36 ..	63	164	2·30	124	756	8	44	5·50	27	613	25	82	3·28	58	707
37 ..	19	63	3·31	41	650	8	23	2·87	15	652	17	26	1·52	24	923
38 ..	53	194	3·66	133	685	7	22	3·14	16	727	13	21	1·61	17	809
39 ..	20	36	1·80	29	805	9	21	2·33	14	666	13	18	1·38	17	944
40 ..	100	393	3·93	263	669	14	43	3·07	25	581	28	81	2·89	67	827
41 ..	3	4	1·33	4	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	1·50	6	1,000
42 ..	2	10	5·00	4	400	1	1	1·00	1	1,000	3	4	1·33	4	1,000
43 ..	1	1	1·00	1	1,000	4	11	2·75	7	636	..	..	..	..	..
44 ..	2	17	8·50	9	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 ..	8	37	4·62	27	730	2	7	3·50	6	857	2	6	3·00	6	1,000
48 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	11·00	9	818
49 ..	1	1	1·00	1	1,000	1	1	1·00	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
50 ..	3	7	2·33	6	857	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2·00	2	1,000
55 ..	1	7	7·00	5	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	842,878	3,377,682	4·00	2,337,240	692	96,047	380,212	3·96	268,375	706	188,088	746,726	3·97	524,014	702

VII. All Marriages

(*a*) Number of Married Women

Community	*Means of livelihood of husband*				*Percentage of Total*
	Agriculture	*Commercial*	*Professional*	*Total*	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Brahmins ..	15,337	4,590	25,100	45,027	4.00
Depressed Classes ..	167,231	12,059	39,488	218,778	19.41
Other Hindus ..	620,149	55,435	88,961	764,545	67.84
Muslims ..	33,307	19,060	23,154	75,521	6.71
Christians ..	2,714	3,742	10,090	16,546	1.46
Jains ..	3,286	1,006	363	4,655	0·41
Others ..	834	155	932	1,941	0.17
TOTAL ..	**842,878**	**96,047**	**188,088**	**1,127,013**	..
Percentage of total ..	*74.79*	*8.52*	*16.69*	..	*100.00*

(*b*) Number of Children Born

Community	*Means of livelihood of husband*				*Percentage of Total*
	Agriculture	*Commercial*	*Professional*	*Total*	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Brahmins ..	69,961	17,088	119,616	206,665	4.59
Depressed Classes ..	648,779	45,716	152,573	847,068	18.80
Other Hindus ..	248,779	217,816	330,844	3,029,767	67.26
Muslims ..	150,068	79,900	96,786	326,754	7.25
Christians ..	11,467	14,941	42,207	68,615	1.52
Jains ..	13,226	4,039	1,473	18,738	0.42
Others ..	3,074	712	3,227	7,013	0.16
TOTAL ..	**3,377,682**	**380,212**	**746,726**	**4,504,620**	..
Percentage of total ..	*74.98*	*8.44*	*16.58*	..	*100.00*

(*c*) Number of Children Surviving

Community	*Means of livelihood of husband*				*Percentage of Total*	*Community*	*Means of livelihood of husband*				*Percentage of Total*
	Agricultural	*Commercial*	*Professional*	*Total*			*Agricultural*	*Commercial*	*Professional*	*Total*	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Brahmins ..	49,052	13,038	83,046	148,146	4.73	Christians ..	8,044	10,805	31,643	50,492	1.62
D. Classes ..	449,941	31,517	103,428	584,886	18.68	Jains ..	9,220	2,874	956	13,050	0.42
Other Hindus	1,710,832	151,892	229,020	2,091,744	66.84	Others ..	2,179	533	2,321	5,033	0.16
Muslims ..	107,962	57,716	70,600	236,278	7.55	TOTAL ..	**2,337,240**	**268,375**	**524,014**	**3,129,629**	..
						Percentage of total	*74.68*	*8.58*	*16.74*	..	*100.00*

VIII. Marriages of Completed Fertility

(*a*) Number of Children Born

Number of children born	*All Communities*	*Brahmins*	*Depressed Classes*	*Other Hindus*	*Muslims*	*Christians*	*Jains*	*Others*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1 ..	8,991	329	1,701	5,775	912	229	25	20
2 ..	10,885	397	2,020	7,318	865	234	34	17
3 ..	11,892	398	2,337	7,949	950	197	35	26
4 ..	14,292	522	2,861	9,621	945	263	68	12
5 ..	16,057	526	2,770	11,507	869	277	69	39
6 ..	17,468	673	3,082	12,210	1,079	298	78	48
7 ..	13,943	605	2,590	9,556	863	228	63	38
8 ..	15,246	847	2,544	10,624	945	202	72	12
9 ..	11,350	631	2,325	7,391	802	145	47	9
10 ..	9,111	639	1,794	5,772	724	153	26	3
11 ..	3,962	292	726	2,492	368	69	11	4
12 ..	4,866	375	928	2,960	512	76	14	1
13 ..	1,422	111	243	869	163	29	7	..
14 ..	875	89	161	503	99	18	4	1
15 ..	441	37	62	262	68	11	..	1
16 ..	301	14	55	197	22	13	..	..
17 ..	78	4	12	52	6	4	..	..
18 ..	114	11	16	71	13	3	..	..
19 ..	29	1	7	18	3	..	..	..
20 ..	47	2	10	25	9	1	..	..
21 ..	16	1	2	9	4	..	..	..
22 ..	11	..	..	9	1	1	..	..
23 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
24 ..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
25 ..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Total mothers ..	**141,405**	**6,504**	**26,246**	**95,198**	**10,222**	**2,451**	**553**	**231**
Total children born ..	**871,309**	**45,679**	**161,097**	**581,598**	**63,898**	**14,397**	**3,419**	**1,221**

(*b*) Number of Children Surviving

Number of children surviving	*All Communities*	*Brahmins*	*Depressed Classes*	*Other Hindus*	*Muslims*	*Christians*	*Jains*	*Others*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1 ..	16,636	620	3,087	11,364	1,193	299	54	19
2 ..	19,561	672	3,495	13,544	1,424	331	78	17
3 ..	20,434	852	3,639	14,211	1,334	291	89	18
4 ..	22,052	927	3,953	15,413	1,337	318	89	15
5 ..	19,977	915	3,747	13,562	1,330	292	89	32
6 ..	15,581	816	2,995	10,329	1,063	284	57	37
7 ..	10,340	623	1,946	6,710	802	194	39	26
8 ..	5,888	416	1,030	3,779	515	117	22	7
9 ..	2,551	240	571	1,439	255	45	10	1
10 ..	1,323	135	305	698	144	36	4	1
11 ..	321	45	38	169	50	17	2	..
12 ..	124	12	13	73	17	9	..	..
13 ..	36	7	1	17	9	2	..	..
14 ..	12	2	1	4	2	3	..	..
15 ..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Total mothers ..	**134,841**	**6,282**	**24,822**	**91,316**	**9,475**	**2,238**	**533**	**175**
Total surviving children	**560,082**	**29,672**	**104,178**	**372,726**	**40,787**	**9,692**	**2,221**	**806**

(c) Number of Children Born, by age of mother at birth of first child

Age at birth of first child	*All Communities*	*Brahmins*	*Depressed Classes*	*Other Hindus*	*Muslims*	*Christians*	*Jains*	*Others*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
12–15 ..	108,783	6,971	19,068	70,150	10,457	1,379	407	351
16–20 ..	654,883	35,169	120,917	440,709	45,180	9,699	2,641	568
21–25 ..	82,831	2,813	15,428	55,349	6,266	2,410	320	245
26–30 ..	19,099	548	4,636	11,723	1,460	646	46	40
31–35 ..	4,083	114	692	2,724	349	184	5	15
36–40 ..	1,319	44	277	768	158	70	..	2
41–45 ..	251	13	41	162	26	9	..	..
46–50 ..	46	..	38	6	2	..	..	..
51–55 ..	14	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**871,309**	**45,679**	**161,097**	**581,598**	**63,898**	**14,397**	**3,419**	**1,221**

IX. Proportion of Fertile to 1,000 Married Women and Average Number of Children Born and Surviving

Community	*Married women*		*Proportion of fertile to 1,000 married women*	*Average number of children born*	*Average surviving*
	Total	*Number with children born*			
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Brahmins ..	59,583	45,027	756	4·6	717
Depressed Classes	292,502	218,778	748	3·9	690
Other Hindus	1,009,205	764,545	758	4·0	690
Muslims ..	92,705	75,521	815	4·3	723
Christians ..	20,324	16,546	814	4·1	736
Jains ..	6,193	4,655	752	4·0	696
Others ..	2,504	1,941	775	3·6	718
All Communities	**1,485,016**	**1,127,013**	**750**	**4·0**	**695**

APPENDIX IV

(Vide *paragraph 79 of the Report*)

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE LIFE TABLE FOR MYSORE STATE

by

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Under the new centralized scheme of compilation of vital statistics in respect of Bangalore and Shimoga Districts from 1938, the original returns of births and deaths from the villages are received in the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Mysore, Bangalore, within eight days after the close of each month. Statistics of births and deaths are taken out of these returns and the returns are then filed as permanent record for the issue of birth and death certificates. The compilations made during these four years have indicated that almost all the villages have been sending returns regularly, and that in the majority of cases the reports of deaths are complete.

The census population of Bangalore and Shimoga Districts given in Table VII (Census Report, Vol. II) for each given age group has been taken as accurate and the population in the age group 60 years and over has been stretched out on the basis of the population given for individual ages in respect of Maddur Taluk in Table VII, Subsidiary Table (V) (Census Report, Vol. II).

In the case of deaths, a number of deaths among infants and children in the early ages have evidently been missed and a small correction has been made in respect of this, as also in respect of the tail-end of life. The census population and the recorded deaths in the different age groups and the corrections effected are given below:—

Age group	*Census population in 1941*	*Recorded deaths in 1940*	*Remarks in respect of recorded deaths*
1	*2**	*3**	*4*
0—1 ..	37,970	3,510	40 per cent correct
1—2 ..	37,659	865	30 do do
2—3 ..	42,008	857	30 do do
3—4 ..	48,824	514	30 do do
4—5 ..	48,168	267	30 do do
5—10 ..	233,452	948	50 do do
10—15 ..	193,136	704	70 do do
15—20 ..	153,236	788	90 do do
20—30 ..	288,557	2,398	100 do do
30—40 ..	214,842	2,221	100 do do
40—50 ..	147,686	2,110	100 do do
50—60 ..	83,259	1,804	100 do do
60—70 ..	38,122	1,934	100 do do
70—80 ..	15,880	1,425	90 do do
80—90 ..	6,899	1,011	70 per cent correct
90—100 ..	1,564	420	50 do do
100—110 ..	145	92	30 do do
110—120 ..	21	7	40 do do
120 and over ..	10	2	....

Abridged Life Table for Mysore State.—In view of the existing defects in the reporting and compilation of births and deaths in seven out of the nine districts of the State, and the non-availability for the whole State of the distribution of deaths by individual ages, from the commencement of life to end of life, an abridged Life Table, making use of the reported deaths and the Census figures, has been prepared, as described below.

The advantage of the "mean mortality method" of constructing an abridged Life Table lies in the fact that it can be constructed in a few hours. But its disadvantages are many since it is utterly illogical and is to be condemned at sight by any right-thinking actuary. However, as shown below, the various errors appear to balance one another to the extent of giving a final expectation of life surprisingly close to the true values.

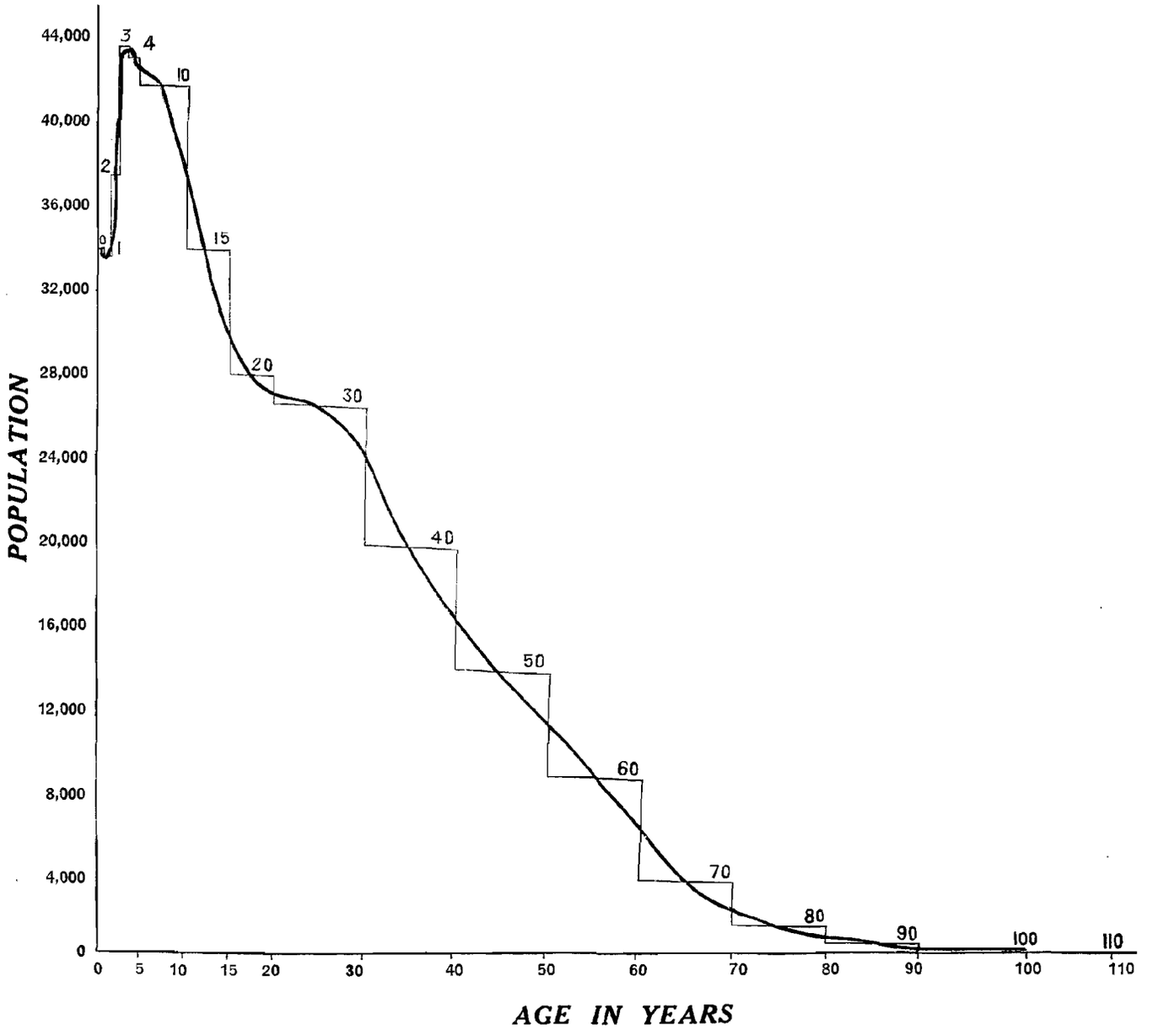
This method was described to me by Dr. H. Muench of the Rockefeller Foundation through the courtesy of Dr. W. C. Sweet of the Rockefeller Foundation and these paragraphs are based on the descriptions given by Dr. Muench. The method assumes that the mortality rate is constant throughout the age band. The number of deaths in the given age group divided by the total population in that group represents the mortality rate as reported by the Registrar. Then by a little juggling of calculus we find that the average probability of surviving a year in the band is e^{-m} and the probability of surviving 5 years is e^{-5m} ($5^{p}x$). Since $5m_x = 5d_x \div 5L_x$, $5L_x = 5d_x \div 5m_x$ which fills out the L_x column. The calculation of the expectation of life and the other columns of the Life Table then follows the usual method and is indicated in Table II.

* Columns 2 and 3 are the total of Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

Graph 1

POPULATION AS PER 1941 CENSUS IN BANGALORE & SHIMOGA DISTR

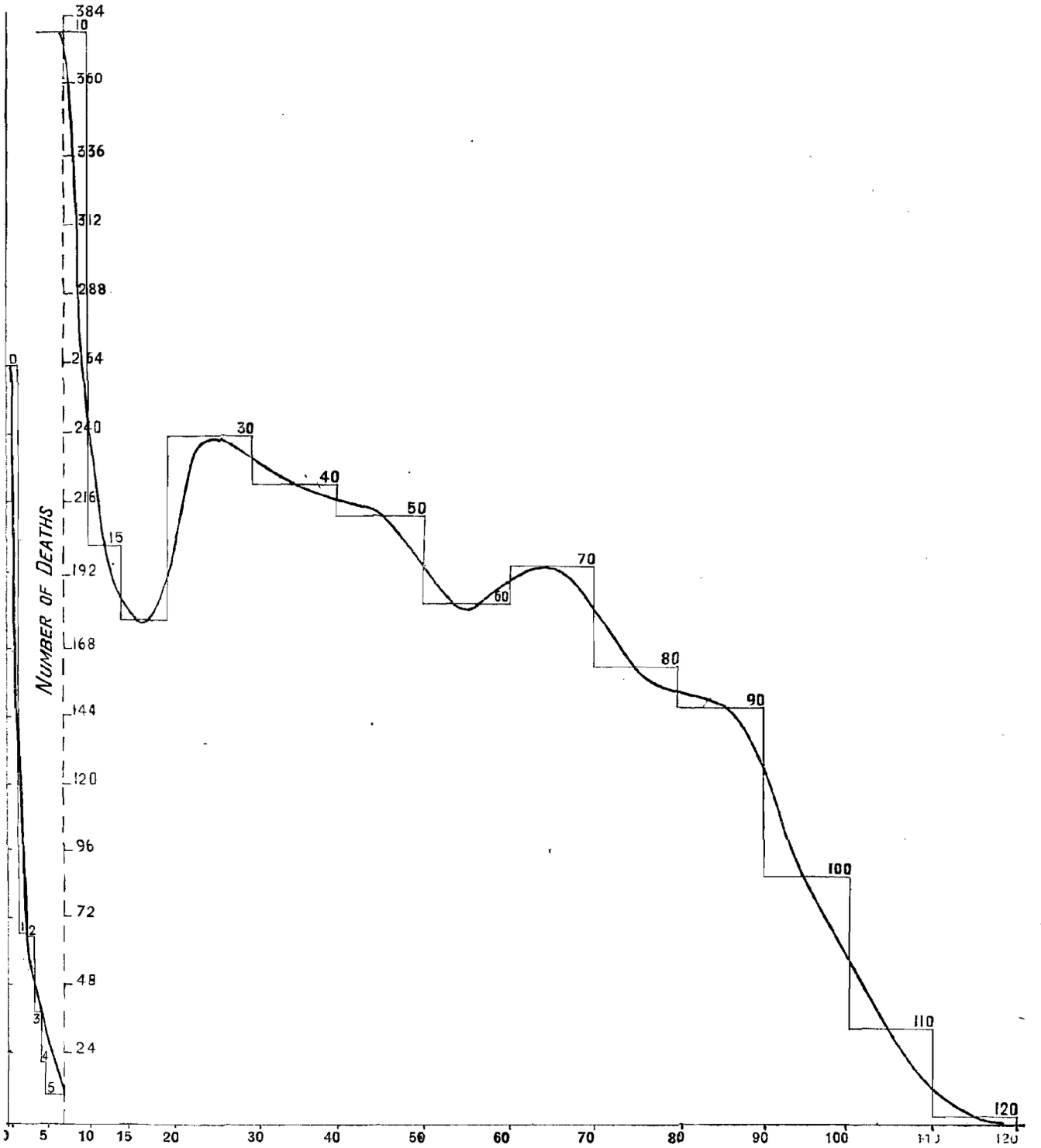
(Population 60 & over distributed on the basis of individual age groups recorded in Maddur Taluk)



Graph 2

DEATHS REPORTED IN BANGALORE & SHIMOGA DISTRICTS IN 1940

(Graduated)



I. LIFE TABLE, MYSORE STATE, 1941

(Based on figures for Bangalore and Shimoga Districts)

Age x	*Census Population (Graduated)*	*Reported Deaths (Graduated)*	*Mortality*	*Probability of surviving one year*	*Living at age x*	*Dying between ages x and (x+1)*	*Mortality per cent*	*Living between ages x and (x+1)*	*Living above age x*	*Expectation of life at age x*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
0 ..	37,970	8,775	.23110	.793670	100,000	20,633	20.63	89,282	3,742,351	37.42
1 ..	37,659	2,884	.07658	.926276	79,367	5,851	7.37	76,404	3,653,069	46.03
2 ..	42,008	1,800	.04285	.958055	73,516	3,084	4.19	71,972	3,576,665	48.65
3 ..	48,824	1,350	.02765	.972725	70,432	1,921	2.73	69,476	3,504,693	49.76
4 ..	48,168	1,110	.02304	.977215	68,511	1,561	2.28	67,752	3,435,217	50.14
5 ..	47,500	780	.01642	.983716	66,950	1,090	1.63	66,382	3,367,465	50.30
6 ..	47,300	580	.01226	.987825	65,860	802	1.22	65,416	3,301,083	50.12
7 ..	46,690	379	.00812	.991905	65,058	527	0.81	64,901	3,235,667	49.74
8 ..	44,700	318	.00711	.992910	64,531	458	0.71	64,416	3,170,766	49.14
9 ..	42,800	304	.00710	.992933	64,073	453	0.71	63,803	3,106,350	48.48
10 ..	41,000	264	.00644	.993574	63,620	409	0.64	63,509	3,042,547	47.82
11 ..	39,300	229	.00583	.994191	63,211	367	0.58	62,950	2,979,038	47.13
12 ..	38,627	211	.00546	.994558	62,844	342	0.54	62,637	2,916,088	46.40
13 ..	35,700	194	.00543	.994581	62,502	339	0.54	62,431	2,853,451	45.65
14 ..	34,300	185	.00539	.994626	62,163	334	0.54	61,967	2,791,020	44.90
15 ..	32,800	180	.00549	.994535	61,829	338	0.55	61,566	2,729,053	44.14
16 ..	31,500	176	.00559	.994420	61,491	343	0.56	61,358	2,667,487	43.38
17 ..	30,647	174	.00568	.994329	61,148	347	0.57	61,092	2,606,129	42.62
18 ..	29,900	176	.00589	.994123	60,801	357	0.59	60,611	2,545,037	41.86
19 ..	29,500	182	.00617	.993848	60,444	372	0.62	60,292	2,484,426	41.10
20 ..	29,400	192	.00653	.993505	60,072	390	0.65	59,724	2,424,134	40.35
21 ..	29,200	216	.00739	.992661	59,682	438	0.73	59,269	2,364,410	39.62
22 ..	29,100	224	.00769	.992354	59,244	453	0.76	58,908	2,305,141	38.91
23 ..	29,000	231	.00797	.992074	58,791	466	0.79	58,469	2,246,233	38.21
24 ..	28,800	236	.00820	.991856	58,325	475	0.81	57,927	2,187,764	37.51
25 ..	28,650	237	.00829	.991755	57,850	477	0.82	57,539	2,129,837	36.82
26 ..	28,400	238	.00838	.991654	57,373	479	0.83	57,160	2,072,298	36.12
27 ..	28,000	237	.00846	.991586	56,894	479	0.84	56,619	2,015,138	35.42
28 ..	27,450	235	.00856	.991471	56,415	481	0.85	56,192	1,958,519	34.72
29 ..	26,700	233	.00873	.991311	55,934	486	0.87	55,670	1,902,327	34.01
30 ..	25,750	231	.00897	.991083	55,448	495	0.89	55,184	1,846,657	33.30
31 ..	24,700	229	.00927	.990764	54,953	508	0.92	54,800	1,791,473	32.60
32 ..	23,750	227	.00956	.990490	54,445	518	0.95	54,184	1,736,673	31.90
33 ..	22,750	225	.00989	.990171	53,927	530	0.98	53,589	1,682,489	31.20
34 ..	21,800	223	.01022	.989838	53,397	543	1.02	53,079	1,628,900	30.51
35 ..	20,900	222	.01062	.989441	52,854	558	1.06	52,542	1,575,821	29.81
36 ..	20,050	221	.01102	.989031	52,296	574	1.10	52,087	1,523,279	29.13
37 ..	19,250	220	.01142	.988644	51,722	587	1.13	51,356	1,471,192	28.44
38 ..	18,600	219	.01177	.988303	51,135	598	1.17	50,807	1,419,836	27.77
39 ..	17,900	218	.01217	.987893	50,537	612	1.21	50,246	1,369,029	27.09
40 ..	17,200	217	.01261	.987462	49,925	626	1.25	49,604	1,318,783	26.42
41 ..	16,500	216	.01309	.987007	49,299	641	1.30	48,969	1,269,179	25.74
42 ..	15,900	215	.01352	.986575	48,658	653	1.34	48,299	1,220,210	25.08
43 ..	15,300	214	.01398	.986120	48,005	666	1.39	47,605	1,171,911	24.41
44 ..	14,800	212	.01432	.985780	47,339	673	1.42	46,997	1,124,306	23.75
45 ..	14,300	211	.01475	.985349	46,666	684	1.47	46,373	1,077,309	23.90

Column 2 gives the graduated population at each age obtained by running a smooth line through the census figures given for each age group as shown in Graph 1

Column 3 gives similarly graduated deaths at each age obtained by running a smooth line through the corrected figures of deaths for each age group as recorded in the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Mysore, Bangalore. Graph 2 illustrates this

Column 4 is the recorded mortality in the given age periods

Column 5 is the probability of surviving one year. Column 6 is the number living at age x as per the standard population. This is shown in Graph 3. Column 7 is the number dying between ages x and (x+1) and these are shown in Graph 3. Column 8 gives the percentage of mortality at each age. Column 9 gives the number living between ages x and (x+1). Column 10 is the number living above age x and Column 11 gives the expectation of life at each age as indicated in Graph 4

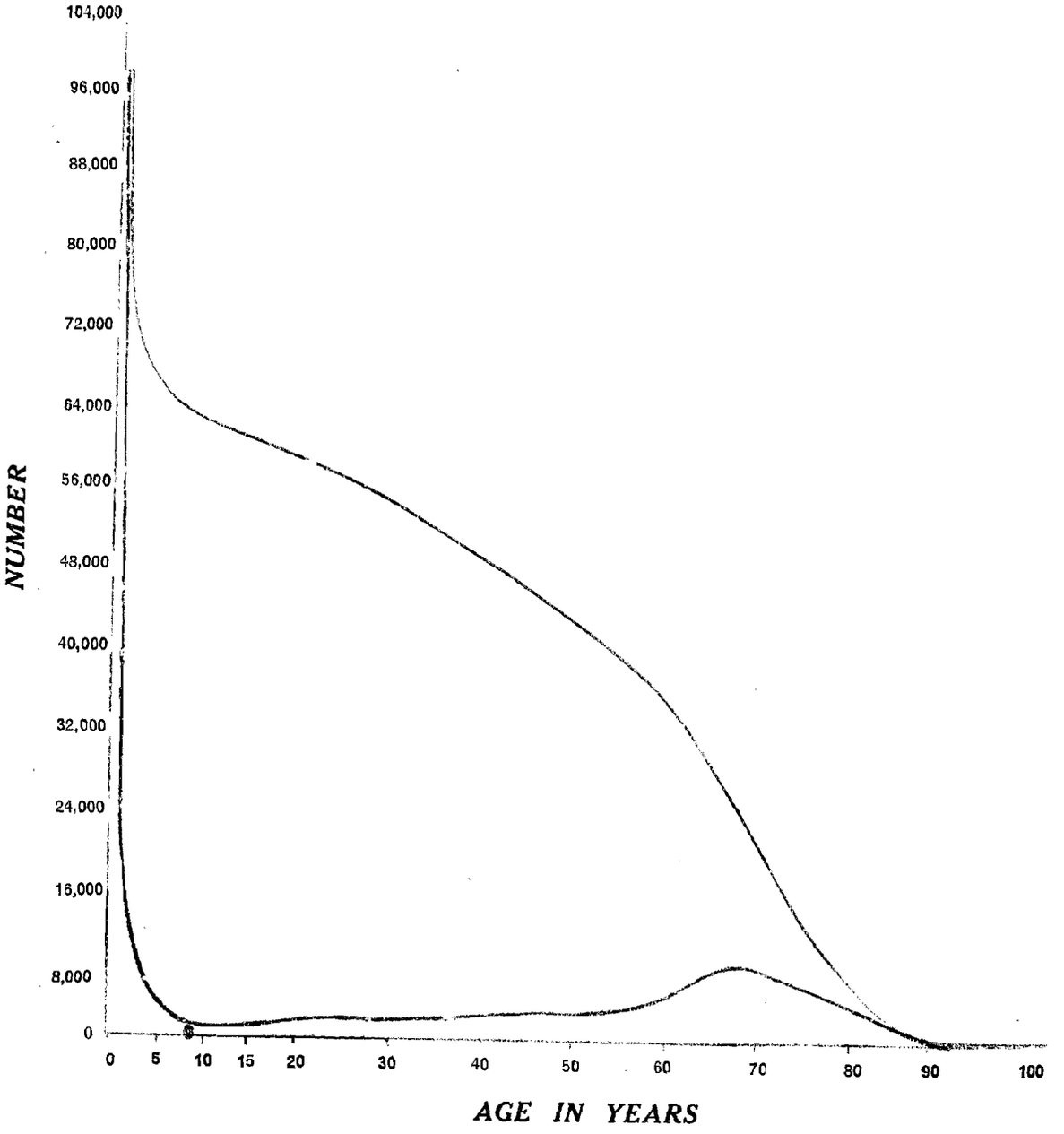
I. LIFE TABLE, MYSORE STATE, 1941—*concld.*

Age x	*Census Population (Graduated)*	*Reported Deaths (Graduated)*	*Mortality*	*Probability of surviving one year*	*Living at age x*	*Dying between ages x and (x+1)*	*Mortality per cent*	*Living between ages x and (x+1)*	*Living above age x*	*Expectation of life at age x*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
46 ..	13,800	208	.01507	.985054	45,982	687	1.49	45,587	1,030,936	22.42
47 ..	13,300	206	.01548	.984623	45,295	697	1.54	44,997	985,349	21.75
48 ..	12,750	202	.01584	.984283	44,598	701	1.57	44,255	940,352	21.08
49 ..	12,200	198	.01622	.983898	43,897	707	1.61	43,561	896,097	20.41
50 ..	11,700	194	.01658	.983558	43,190	710	1.64	42,823	852,536	19.74
51 ..	11,200	189	.01687	.983263	42,480	711	1.67	42,146	809,713	19.06
52 ..	10,600	185	.01745	.982698	41,769	723	1.73	41,433	767,567	18.38
53 ..	10,050	182	.01810	.982064	41,046	736	1.79	40,641	726,134	17.69
54 ..	9,500	181	.01905	.981138	40,310	760	1.89	39,895	685,493	17.01
55 ..	8,900	180	.02022	.979964	39,550	793	2.00	39,199	645,598	16.32
56 ..	8,300	180	.02168	.978544	38,757	832	2.15	38,359	606,399	15.65
57 ..	7,800	181	.02320	.977057	37,925	870	2.29	37,484	568,040	14.98
58 ..	7,300	182	.02493	.975372	37,055	913	2.46	36,623	530,556	14.32
59 ..	6,800	185	.02720	.973151	36,142	970	2.68	35,649	493,933	13.67
60 ..	6,300	186	.02952	.970912	35,172	1,023	2.91	34,654	458,284	13.03
61 ..	5,750	190	.03304	.967498	34,149	1,110	3.25	33,596	423,630	12.40
62 ..	5,200	191	.03673	.963941	33,039	1,191	3.60	32,426	390,034	11.80
63 ..	4,600	192	.04173	.959114	31,848	1,302	4.09	31,193	357,608	11.23
64 ..	4,100	193	.04707	.954026	30,546	1,404	4.60	29,828	326,415	10.69
65 ..	3,700	193	.05216	.949184	29,142	1,481	5.08	28,393	296,587	10.18
66 ..	3,300	192	.05818	.943474	27,661	1,564	5.65	26,882	268,194	9.70
67 ..	3,000	191	.06366	.938318	26,097	1,610	6.17	25,287	241,312	9.25
68 ..	2,750	188	.06836	.933921	24,487	1,618	6.61	23,669	216,025	8.82
69 ..	2,500	185	07400	.928667	22,869	1,631	7.13	22,041	192,356	8.41
70 ..	2,200	182	.08272	.920598	21,238	1,686	7.94	20,380	170,315	8.02
71 ..	2,050	177	.08634	.917276	19,552	1,617	8.27	18,728	149,935	7.67
72 ..	1,850	172	.09297	.911213	17,935	1,592	8.88	17,124	131,207	7.32
73 ..	1,700	167	.09823	.906442	16,343	1,567	9.59	15,952	114,083	6.98
74 ..	1,588	162	.10201	.903025	14,776	1,433	9.70	14,048	98,131	6.64
75 ..	1,420	158	.11126	.894705	13,343	1,405	10.53	12,627	84,083	6.30
76 ..	1,310	155	.11832	.888404	11,938	1,332	11.16	11,258	71,456	5.99
77 ..	1,205	153	.12697	.880765	10,606	1,265	11.93	9,963	60,198	5.68
78 ..	1,120	151	.13482	.873877	9,341	1,178	12.61	8,738	50,235	5.38
79 ..	1,045	149	.14258	.867122	8,163	1,085	13.29	7,610	41,497	5.08
80 ..	960	148	.15416	.857137	7,078	1,011	14.28	6,558	33,887	4.79
81 ..	885	147	.16610	.846974	6,067	928	15.30	5,587	27,329	4.50
82 ..	810	146	.18024	.835064	5,139	848	16.50	4,705	21,742	4.23
83 ..	750	145	.19333	.824214	4,291	754	17.57	3,900	17,037	3.97
84 ..	690	144	.20869	.811634	3,537	666	18.83	3,191	13,137	3.71
85 ..	630	144	.22857	.795665	2,871	587	20.45	2,568	9,946	3.46
86 ..	560	142	.25357	.776033	2,284	512	22.42	2,019	7,378	3.23
87 ..	512	140	.27343	.760765	1,772	424	23.93	1,551	5,359	3.02
88 ..	455	136	.29890	.741635	1,348	348	25.82	1,164	3,808	2.82
89 ..	398	130	.32663	.721358	1,000	279	27.90	854	2,644	2.64
90 ..	340	123	.36176	.696451	721	219	30.37	605	1,790	2.48
91 ..	290	112	.38620	.679625	502	161	32.07	417	1,185	2.36
92 ..	260	106	.40769	.665197	341	114	33.43	280	768	2.25
93 ..	232	97	.41810	.658294	227	78	34.36	187	488	2.15
94 ..	192	90	.46875	.625792	149	56	37.58	119	301	2.02
95 ..	176	84	.47727	.620483	93	35	37.63	73	182	1.96
96 ..	156	76	.48717	.614371	58	22	37.93	45	109	1.88
97 ..	145	72	.49655	.608625	36	14	38.89	28	64	1.78
98 ..	130	66	.50769	.601894	22	9	40.91	18	36	1.64
99 ..	106	61	.57547	.562445	13	6	46.15	10	18	1.38
100 ..	82	56	.68292	.505138	7	4	57.14	6	8	1.14
101 ..	55	51	.92727	.395640	3	2	66.67	2	2	0.67
102 ..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....

Graph 3.

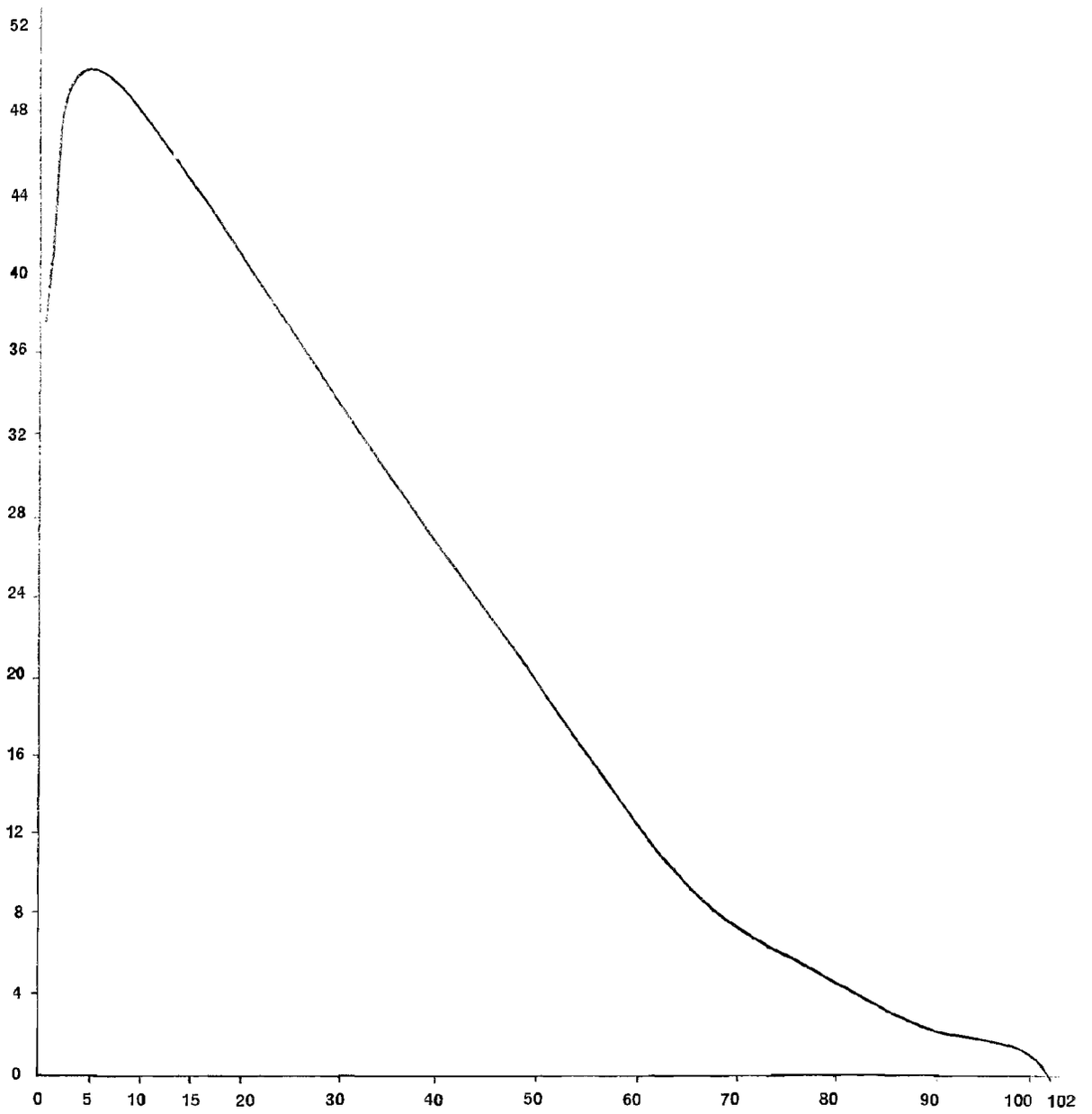
Number living at Age x

Number dying between ages x & (x + 1)



Graph 4

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT EACH AGE



II. ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR MYSORE STATE, 1941

	Age Group	(1) Number of years in Group (n)	Population as per Census 1941	Deaths reported in 1940	Deaths corrected on the same basis as before	(2) Mortality (mx)	(3) nMx (1)×(2)	(4) nPx e−(3) Probability of surviving to end of period	(5) lx 'x' refers to first year of Group. Each lx is multiplied by nPx on same line to give next lx	(6) ndx Differences between succeeding lx values	(7) nLx (6)÷(2) Standard population in age Group	(8) Tx Total population (standard) older than x	(9) e°x (8)÷(5) Average length of life remaining to persons 'X' years old
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population	0 ..	1	173,495	15,997	39,993	.23051	.23051	.79413	1,00,000	20,587	89,311	3,621,317	36.2
	1—5 ..	4	773,530	12,627	42,090	.05441	.21764	.80441	79,413	15,532	285,462	3,532,006	44.5
	5—10 ..	5	997,622	4,666	9,332	.00935	.04675	.95433	63,881	2,918	312,086	3,246,544	50.8
	10—15 ..	5	850,551	3,277	4,681	.00550	.02750	.97288	60,963	1,653	300,545	2,934,458	48.1
	15—20 ..	5	712,470	4,140	4,600	.00646	.03230	.96821	59,310	1,885	291,796	2,633,913	44.4
	20—30 ..	10	1,319,660	10,430	10,430	.00790	.07900	.92402	57,425	4,363	552,278	2,342,117	40.8
	30—40 ..	10	986,834	9,568	9,568	.00970	.09700	.90755	53,062	4,906	505,773	1,789,839	33.7
	40—50 ..	10	684,998	8,721	8,721	.01273	.12730	.88046	48,156	5,757	452,239	1,284,066	26.7
	50—60 ..	10	384,279	7,347	7,347	.01912	.19120	.82596	42,399	7,379	385,931	831,827	19.6
	60—100 ..	40	287,275	18,206	21,419	.07456	2.98240	.05067	35,020	33,246	445,896	445,896	12.7
									1,774				
Males	0 ..	1	85,770	8,739	21,847	.25472	.25472	.77514	1,00,000	22,486	88,277	3,525,185	35.3
	1—5 ..	4	379,345	6,674	22,247	.05865	.23460	.79090	77,514	16,209	276,368	3,436,908	44.3
	5—10 ..	5	481,691	2,275	4,550	.00945	.04725	.95385	61,305	2,829	299,365	3,160,540	51.5
	10—15 ..	5	438,752	1,643	2,347	.00535	.02675	.97360	58,476	1,544	288,598	2,861,175	48.9
	15—20 ..	5	375,512	1,670	1,856	.00494	.02470	.97560	56,932	1,389	281,174	2,572,577	45.2
	20—30 ..	10	655,905	4,273	4,273	.00651	.06510	.93698	55,543	3,500	537,634	2,291,403	41.3
	30—40 ..	10	519,461	4,783	4,783	.00921	.09210	.91201	52,043	4,579	497,177	1,753,769	33.7
	40—50 ..	10	380,108	5,084	5,084	.01337	.13370	.87486	47,464	5,940	444,278	1,256,592	26.5
	50—60 ..	10	213,937	4,187	4,187	.01957	.19570	.82226	41,524	7,381	377,159	812,314	19.6
	60—100 ..	40	149,967	9,493	11,168	.07447	2.97880	.05086	34,143	32,406	435,155	435,155	12.7
									1,737				
Females	0 ..	1	87,725	7,258	18,145	.20684	.20684	.81315	1,00,000	18,685	90,336	3,714,896	37.1
	1—5 ..	4	394,185	5,953	19,843	.05034	.20136	.81762	81,315	14,830	294,597	3,624,560	44.6
	5—10 ..	5	515,931	2,391	4,782	.00927	.04635	.95471	66,485	3,011	324,811	3,329,963	50.1
	10—15 ..	5	411,799	1,634	2,334	.00567	.02835	.97205	63,474	1,774	312,875	3,005,152	47.3
	15—20 ..	5	336,958	2,470	2,744	.00814	.04070	.96013	61,700	2,460	302,211	2,692,277	43.6
	20—30 ..	10	663,755	6,157	6,157	.00928	.09280	.91138	59,240	5,250	565,733	2,390,066	40.3
	30—40 ..	10	467,373	4,785	4,785	.01024	.10240	.90267	53,990	5,255	513,184	1,824,333	33.8
	40—50 ..	10	304,890	3,637	3,637	.01193	.11930	.88755	48,735	5,480	459,346	1,311,149	26.9
	50—60 ..	10	170,342	3,160	3,160	.01855	.18550	.83069	43,255	7,324	394,825	851,803	19.7
	60—100 ..	40	137,308	8,713	10,251	.07466	2.98640	.05047	35,931	34,118	456,978	456,978	12.7
									1,813				

APPENDIX V

(Vide *paragraph* 129 *of the Report*)

KANNADA RESURGENT

A SURVEY OF KANNADA LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AT THE END OF THE DECADE 1931-1941

by

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and
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[Note by the Census Superintendent—*Rajasevasakta* Mr. B. M. Srikantia, who contributes this note on the Renaissance in Kannada Literature, is one of the elders and leaders of the movement, though naturally he has omitted any reference to himself in the note. In a similar note included in the Report on the 1931 Census, my predecessor indicated the prominent position held by Mr. Srikantia in the movement. Of the translation from English lyric poetry, with which Mr. Srikantia practically began the new era in modern Kannada poetry, he said "The translations are excellent and many of them reproduce, in a way not ordinarily met with even in translations from an allied language, the music and the atmosphere of the originals. Some of the pieces are not so much translations as English poetry re-made in Kannada". He added, "Mr. Srikantia not only did work himself but influenced a number of ardent young men with love of literature and a desire to serve the language to do valuable work". Mr. Srikantia has himself produced fine original work in poetry : Ode, Lyric and Contemplative Verse. He is a scholar in Tamil and Sanskrit and has a knowledge of Greek from which he has rendered the "*Ajax*" of Sophocles and the "*Persians*" of Aeschylus into Kannada verse. The renderings are masterly and set a high standard for work of this class and are a valuable addition to dramatic literature in Kannada. In the decade covered by the present Census, Mr. Srikantia added to his fame by work in the Kannada Sahitya Parishat (the Kannada Literary Academy, Bangalore) which is working for the cultural unification and regeneration of the Kannada country, irst as one of the leaders and latterly, from 1937 to 1942, as Vice-President. He is a gifted speaker and has addressed hundreds of audiences and moved the people to action. He has done more than any one else in recent years to awaken the cultural conscience of the Kannada people. As Chairman of the Kannada Publication Committee of the Mysore University, he was Chief Editor of an important series of books on many subjects by competent writers in Kannada somewhat like the Home University Library series in English. He has also given freely, out of means that cannot be considered very large, for endowments for prize and scholarship for Kannada work and the establishment of a press in the Parishat. The gracious conferment of the title of "*Rajasevasakta*" on him by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, some years ago, was taken on all hands as a fitting recognition of Mr. Srikantia's worth as a teacher, scholar, literateur and nation-builder. Fellow workers and former students demonstrated their admiration and respect for him by presenting him on his fifty-eighth birthday last year, with a commemoration volume of seventy-five essays, some on his life and work and the rest on subjects in which he is interested, contributed by most of the best known writers of the present day in Kannada.]

DAWN AFTER DARKNESS—(1881-1915)

1. THE DARK AGE.—The revival of letters in Kannada forms a late Chapter in the History of Indian Renaissance. Divided under several Governments, and with University Centres far beyond their borders, the Kannada-speaking people were slow to wake up and take pride in their language and literature. For a time, no new life stirred in the country; no leaders appeared: the higher interests of patriotism, culture, and spirituality never thrilled the educated. Literature was dead and language broken up into dialects. The glorious poesy of a thousand years—from Emperor Nripatunga to King Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar (850-1700)—by Jaina and Vira Saiva and Bramhana writers was well-nigh forgotten and lay in manuscripts hid out of sight. It was unknown, unhonoured, unsung. Except for a brief interval in the reign of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar of Mysore, Karnataka culture lay torn, partitioned among British, Nizam, Maharashtra and Mysore territories, longing for light and resurrection.

2. FIRST ATTEMPTS.—Gradually the darkness melted before the dawn. The graduates of Mangalore and

Mysore at the University of Madras and those of the Bombay districts, at the University of Bombay absorbed the new spirit and the new outlook generated by the impact of English studies, with a little knowledge of Kannada *imparted* as second language. Groups of friends like Panje Mangesha Rao and Benagal Rama Rao and Rajagopal Krishna Rao in Mangalore and Madras; M. Shama Rao, Bapu Subba Rao, A. Narasimha Iyengar, S. G. Narasimhachar and M. Venkatakrishniah (Graduates' Trading Association) at Mysore; Deshpande, Rodda Srinivasa Rao, Kowjalagi, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao, Santakavi Churamari and Alur Venkata Rao (Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha) at Dharwar were stirred by patriotism and formed associations to revive Kannada literature and advance the mother tongue. Once again Karnataka rose from sleep into the light of a new day.

3. SEED WELL SOWN.—At first it was all translation, adaptation, imitation; from English, from Sanskrit, from Indian languages that had already caught the high lights of the west radiating from Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—Bengali, Marathi and Telugu. B. Venkatachar gave us the novels of Bankim Chander Chatterji;* Galaganath the Maharastra novels; C. Vasudevaiya gave us Aryakirti and Sivaji; and the novels of Social Reform by Viresalingam Pantulu were done into Kannada. For a time outlandish names, customs and plots were the rage, till Mr. M. S. Puttanna† and Mr. Kerur Vasudevachar opened a fresh chapter with pictures of Mysore and Dharwar life.‡ They gave us homely, idiomatic Kannada again, repudiating highly sanskritised diction. The Palace encouraged a native *Theatre* and translations of Sanskrit dramas under the patronage of Mr. Ambil Narasimha Iyengar supplied the demands of the stage, as Basappa Sastri's versions of Sakuntala, Uttara Ramacharita and Ratnavali from Sanskrit and Shakespeare's Othello from English. Other translations were Veni Samhara by Jayaramacharya; Vikramorvasiya by *Kavitilaka* Ayya Sastry; Mudra Rakshasa by Ramasesha Sastry; Nagananda Nataka by Anantanarayana Sastry; and Mrichakatika, Harischandra and other classical Dramas, by other Asthana Vidvans. On the Dharwar side Sakuntala was translated by Churamari and Uttararamacharita by Mulbagal. (One might anticipate and note here that after the discovery of Bhasa, his plays were eagerly translated and produced good critical expositions.) Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Macbeth* were transplanted by Srikantesa Gowda, who formed a Company of his own to stage these plays and others. *Nataka Shiromani* A. V. Varadachar whose name has come down to us as a great star started a third Company, and toured the country with his repertory theatre. Romances like ಮುದ್ರಾಮಂಜೂಷ, ಬತ್ತೀನ ಪುತ್ಥಳಿ, ಗುರೇಬಕಾವಲ, translations of Arabian Nights and the Mahabharata and the Ramayana in prose formed the staple reading.

4. GREAT PIONEER.—With the spread of education in Colleges and High Schools came also the Printing Press which helped in the *publication* of old Classics and Inscriptions on the one hand, the starting of Magazines and Newspapers on the other and the growth of a reading public.

(*a*) *The Classics and Lakshana Works.*—The Basel Mission Press of Mangalore with which were associated Dr. Kittel and Mr. Panje Mangesha Rao, gave us the Prakkavya Malike—an anthology, Kesiraja's Grammar (*Sabdamanidarpana*) and Nagavarma's *Chandas* edited by Kittel, his monumental Kannada-English Dictionary, and many a school book and short story and poem by Panje Mangesha Rao. In Mysore, guided by Mr. Bapu Subba Rao and friends, the G. T. A. Press put forth its Grantha Mala Series of novels, science and history books, plays, essays and a series of books for the bairns, like ಅಲ್ಲಾವುದ್ದೀನ್ ಅದ್ಭುತ ದೀಪ, ಸಿಂದ್‌ಬಾದ್ ನಾವಿಕ. In succession followed the great books of the poets of Old and Middle Kannada—the leaders here were Messrs. S. G. Narasimhachar and M. A. Ramanuja Iyengar, in the ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮಂಜರಿ and ಕಾವ್ಯ ಕಲಾನಿಧಿ series. At the Oriental Library and at the Archæological Office, Mr. Rice and Mr. R. Narasimhachar edited works like Amarakosa, Kavyavalokana, Sabdanusasana, Pampa Bharata and Pampa Ramayana. A number of Pandits laboured at this publication work, and edited the ಮಹಾಭಾರತ, ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ ವಿಜಯ, etc. Mr. Mallappa gave us ಕಾದಂಬರಿ.

(*b*) *Inscriptions.*—We owe to Mr. Rice and Mr. R. Narasimhachar the splendid series of *Epigraphia Carnatica*—the almost exhaustive texts of the inscriptions in Mysore and Coorg in 12 volumes, so valuable for antiquities, for philology and for history. Further, the annual Archæological Reports, Mr. Rice's "Mysore and Coorg" and his "Mysore Gazetteer" (2nd edition revised by *Rajacharita Visharada Rao Bahadur* C. Hayavadana Rao), are a mine of valuable information. Their successors, Dr. Shama Sastry and Dr. Krishna have discovered much useful material. In North Karnataka Dr. Fleet produced his Dynasties of the Kannada Districts. The Indian Antiquary brought to light many important inscriptions. In our own days Dr. Saletore has been continuing their work. The Bombay and Hyderabad Governments are only lately giving attention to this work and we are indebted to Mr. Yazdani and Mr. Panchamukhi and Mr. Kundanagar for labouring in this comparatively unexplored field and to Mr. Lakshminarasimha Rao in Madras. How much history lies hidden yet in the ample records of North Karnataka which was the homeland and the centre of the Capitals of the great Dynasties of the Kings of Kannada!

* ದುರ್ಗೇಶನಂದಿನಿ, ವಿಷವೃಕ್ಷ, ಆನಂದಮಠ, ದೇವೀಚೌಧುರಾಣಿ, ಕೋಕಿಮೂರು, and the rest.

† ಸುಮತಿ ಮದನಕುಮಾರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಮಾಡಿದ್ದುಣ್ಣೋ ಮಹಾರಾಯ, ದುಸುಕು ತೆಗಿಯೆ ಮಾಯಾಂಗನೆ, ಅವಿಲ್ಲಿದ ಊಟ, ಕುಣಿಗರ ರಾಮಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು; ಪಾಳೆಯಗಾರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು.

‡ ಇಂದಿರೆ, ಯದುಮಹಾರಾಜ.

(c) *Journalism* had its own high priests in those days. The greatest of them was Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah, Grand Old Man (*Tatayya* meaning "Dear Grand-father") who in his ಸಂಪದಭ್ಯುದಯ and ಸಾಧ್ವಿ and the *Mysore Patriot* fought so many battles for freedom, good Government, the rights of the Mysoreans, and economic progress and who was a great speaker and a writer of no mean power—witness his ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಕರಭೂಷಣ, ಬೂಕರ್ ಟಿ. ವಾಷಿಂಗ್‌ಟನ್, ಬೆರೆಮಾಕನ್ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, etc. In these latter days, his mantle has fallen on Mr. P. R. Ramaiya (ತಾಯಿನಾಡು) and Mr. T. T. Sharma (ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ). In Dharwar, the K. V. V. Sangha had its organ in ವಾಗ್ಭೂಷಣ. The ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ of Mr. Divakar and Mr. Mohare in Belgaum and ಕಾನಡಾ ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ of Coompta voiced the North Karnataka feelings. Mr. Muduvid Krishna Rao in his ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪತ್ರ, added his lion's roar to nationalism and the Kannada movement. In Mangalore we had the ಕಂಠೀರವ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಬಂಧು, ಸ್ವದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನಿ, etc. Only Hyderabad long remained without a paper in Kannada and Mr. Lingegowda and Mr. Sugavira Sharma have recently started ದಖ್ಖ್ ಪ್ರಭಾತ in Raichur.

5. THE CULMINATION.—By the turn of the century and within its first decade, all these forces played on the public and set up a ferment in men's hearts and roused a Kannada patriotism which could hold its own with the neighbouring Provinces of Maharashtra, Andhra, Tamilnad and Kerala. The new national spirit, the ideals of social reform and economic progress, the Congress movement for political freedom and independence, the vision and the map of a Re-united Karnataka Province as a homogeneous *unit* in *Free India*, the new discoveries and pride in Sanskrit, the reconstructed glory of Indian History, the noble works of Tagore and the bathing of the human spirit in the holy waters of the Upanishads and the Gita as interpreted by Aravind Ghosh, Tilak and (later on) by Mahatma Gandhi all culminated at the end of this period and made the air full of new cries, new efforts. The struggle began for the unity and the greatness of the Karnatak people, and their right to self-expression in a rejuvenated mother-tongue moulded into a fit vehicle for modern interests and thought and a fresh, creative, progressive modern literature, drawing its strength from the Indian heart within and the widest horizon of the world's best culture without.

AN ORGANISED MOVEMENT (1915-1941)

6. TWO GREAT INSTITUTIONS.—With the tide flowing high and strong in this manner, by the first decade of the 20th century, in the great administration of Sir M. Visvesvaraya that noble son of Mysore, who was fired with zeal for the progress of his country and its equality with the best states of the world, two things happened which stand out not merely as the culmination of all the efforts and aspirations of the last thirty years, but also as the fountain-head of all future energy and achievement in Karnataka. These are the foundation in 1915 of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat and in 1916 of the University of Mysore. The first was an All-Kannada body and was built out of the loving service of all the great leaders of the Kannada country from Mangalore and Coorg and Dharwar and Hydcrabad and Bellary and Madras and Bombay no less than the foremost personages of Mysore and Bangalore. His Highness the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV became the great Patron and His Highness the Yuvaraja the President. Mr. H. V. Nanjundiah, Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Messrs. M. Shama Rao, Karpur Srinivasa Rao, M. Venkata Krishniah, C. Vasudevaiya, B. Raghunatha Rao, M. Venkatesa Iyengar, B. Venkatanaranappa, Y. K. Ramachandra Rao, D. V. Gundappa, Siddhanti Siva Sankara Sastry, Benagal Rama Rao, Pandit Thimmappaiya, Alur Venkata Rao, Muduvid Krishna Rao, P. G. Halakatti, Rajagopala Krishna Rao and many other veterans, too numerous to mention, joined in raising this Holy Temple of Kannada letters, dedicated to the Unity of Karnataka, the uniformity of a standard literary language, the conservation of the old and the creation of a new Kannada literature worthy of the times and all its many-sided activities, the popularisation of past culture, as well as of modern knowledge in Science, Philosophy and History. And for 25 years now this academy of Kannada letters has worked, toiled and organised, for an all-Kannada vision. Two of its publications in its own press—the Anthology of the panorama of the Kannada language and literature, *Kannada Bavuta* and a bird's eye view of Karnataka history in *Kannada Nada Charitre* of which Part I has been published may be taken as symbolic of this great vision. In July 1940, His Highness the late Maharaja inaugurated its Silver Jubilee Festival, set the seal of his approval on its efforts and blessed it with "ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಗೆಲ್ಗ." In the reign of His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, who was for a time its President, and is now its Grand Patron, it is fervently to be hoped that the great fruition will come.

The other great event for the Kannada Nad was the establishment of the University of Mysore, the first University to be set up in an Indian State with local autonomy, and charged with the enlightenment and moral and material progress of the regional people. His Highness in inaugurating the first Senate impressed on it the need of keeping standards high, of blending the great cultures of the West and the East, and specially the duty of cultivating our garden of Kannada for the uplift of the masses. More even than the message was the inspiration of the saintly monarch's personality and life-long devotion to the best interests of his people. The University has never lost sight of the high aims of the Royal Founder-Chancellor, and has laboured sincerely for the advancement of Kannada studies. Its Kannada publications, its extension lectures, booklets, its Kannada organ the Prabuddha Karnataka (started by the Karnataka Sangha of the Central College, Bangalore, and fostered by Prof. A. R.

Krishna Sastri and the late Prof. T. S. Venkanniah), its band of young Kannada Scholars—its English-Kannada Dictionary half finished (under the Chairmanship of the veteran scholar *Rajasevasakta* Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa)—all testify to the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in its hands by its Master. In course of time, the Mysore University may well become an All-Kannada Karnataka University though Karnataka is big enough to have half a dozen Universities. Before he was called away, His Highness had the happiness of witnessing at the Jubilee of the Parishat the loyal enthusiasm of the whole Kannada-speaking people for its great cultural Head.

7. THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.—In these 25 years after the inauguration of the Parishat and the University, with the new-found energy of an All-Kannada sentiment, and well over two hundred devoted workers, addressing themselves to the whole of the Kannada Nad—divided into four *prantas* (districts) for purposes of the Parishat, the Bombay, the Nizam, the Madras and the Mysore Karnataka—going up and down the country with missionary zeal, a great organised Kannada movement has sprung into being. A network of Kannada Sanghas, many of them affiliated to the Parishat and co-operating with its aims serve as centres of light and leading in their own place and region. Through Literacy campaign in villages (led by S. V. Srinivasa Rao, G. R. Rangaswami, T. Krishna Murti), lectures on Kannada history and culture and literature and religion, school magazines hand-written and beautifully illustrated, nada-habbas and national festivals, jayantis of great poets and heroes and saints and statesmen, readings and musical recitations(by *Gamakis**) of classical poetry and modern lyrics, spreading a knowledge of old and modern literature in the Parishat classes and examinations, publications of novels and essays and other popular literature in series, *e.g.*, Subodha books(M. Rama Rao, Bangalore), Manoharagrantha Mala (G. B. Joshi, Dharwar), Minchina Balli (Madhavarao Burli, Dharwar), Bala Sahitya Mandali (Panje Mangesha Rao and Ullala Mangesa Rao, Mangalore), Mysore University Extension booklets (G. Hanumantha Rao, Chief Editor)—in Amateur Dramatic Associations, in writing up Kannada plays for the Cinema (Bellave Narahari Sastry, B. Puttaswamiah and others), in using the radio for news and literary propaganda in Kannada (*Akasavani*, Mysore), in a hundred and one ways the preaching of good news is carried on and thoughtful and intelligent men are being roused to a sense of the grandeur of their heritage and the need of their service for the betterment of their less fortunate brethren. The labourer in the vineyard may have his moments of despondency; but the faith that is in him knows that the future is assured. It is already "white unto harvest."

8. THE MANY FRONTS.—A brief summary may be given of the various fronts on which the battle against apathy and ignorance is being waged.

(i) First and foremost there is *journalism*—"the daily bread" of the people at large. Whoever will read nothing else, will at least read or hear read the newspaper and the magazine. Taking the old and the new, a few that have done their work and ceased to be, and those which are still flourishing and growing—(long may they flourish!) we may list the following: Sadhvi and Sampadabhuydaya (Mysore—M. Venkatakrishniah), Grantha Mala (Mysore—B. Subba Rao), Kavya Manjari and Kavya Kalanidhi (Mysore—M. A. Ramanuja Iyengar) Suvasini (Madras—Benagal Rama Rao), Krishna Sukti (Rajagopala Krishna Rao—Udipi), Vagbhushana (K. V. V. Sangha—Dharwar), Sivanubhava (P. G. Halakatti—Bijapur; who first brought to light the epoch-making Vachana literature), Parishat Patrike (Parishat Quarterly—Bangalore), Kannada Nudi (Parishat Weekly—Bangalore), Viswkarnataka, Tainadu, Vrithanta Patrike, Artha Sadhaka Patrike, Madhuravani, Makkalapustaka, Vakkaligara Patrike, Saraswati, (Women's magazine—Kalyanamma, Bangalore), Prabuddha Karnataka (A. R. Krishna Sastry and others—University of Mysore), Prema (Pandit Taranath), Jaya Karnataka (B. Ramachandra Rao—Dharwar), Subodha (M. Rama Rao—Bangalore), Jayanti (Krishnasarma Betegeri—Dharwar), Jivana (Bendre and others—Dharwar), Karnataka Vaibhava (V. B. Naik—Bijapur), Jain papers (by Vidwan Santiraja Sastry and Vidwan Brahma Sury Sastry), Svatantra Karnataka and Sarana Sahitya (Sivamurty Sastry—Bangalore) Sarana Sandesha (Hardekar Manjappa—Almatti), Vima Vanijya (Insurance, Doddavirappa—Bangalore), Vijnana (B. Venkatanaranappa—Bangalore), Vichara Vahini (Kudli Chidambaram,) Samyukta Karnataka (Daily Diwakar and Mohare,—Hubli), Taruna Karnataka (Hubli, Daily), Prajamata, Jana Vani (B. N. Gupta—Bangalore), Deshabandhu (Lakshmikanta Iyengar and B. Venkoba Rao—Bangalore). Kathanjali (A. N. Krishna Rao), Kathegara (M. N. Narayana Rao Bangalore—) Kathakunja (Pate Shama Rao—Belgaum), and Koravanji—(Dr. Sivaram and others), mostly contain short stories.

All these periodicals and dailies and many more, instinct with democratic appeal, are forging the day-to-day language of the people, and form the basis of a general eduction and entertainment for the masses.

(ii) *Conferences and Lectures.*—A great deal of enlightenment and patriotic spirit is spread by lectures and speeches at conferences and meetings. The University and the Parishat and the various Sanghas have regular programmes. Festivities like *Nadahabba* and anniversaries and other functions afford opportunities to invite speakers from other parts and help to keep up friendly contact. District and City Sahitya Sammelanas are held,—where celebrities

*Among the finest may be mentioned Messrs. Bindu Rao, K. Krishna Rao, G. Sampathkumarachar, Srimatis Nagamma and Lalitamma.

gather for days together and quicken life in villages and remote corners of the land. The Annual Conference of the Parishat meets in some big centre, usually near the border (ಗಡಿನಾಡು) where enthusiasm has to be roused, the dying flame of Kannada has to be fanned, tract swallowed up or about to be swallowed up has to be reclaimed, and the feeling of a United Karnataka has to be planted never to be rooted out again. The Sammelan is presided over by an eminent Kannada scholar or leader* and may be compared to a great *satra* of old—a sacrificial session devoted to the renewal of life and hope and faith, with the high priests chanting and bringing the Gods down among the people to bless them with the boon of felicity and strength.

(iii) *Scholarship.*—Many are called to the writing of Kannada by their mastery of the spoken tongue and some College study for equipment, but a few have chosen to burn the midnight oil to dive deep into the mystery of language and literature. Some ponder over English or Greek, or Sanskrit or Hindi or other classics and either utilise inspiration and knowledge from them, or try to render them into the mother tongue; others master and interpret Kannada classics or edit old texts, or abridge them for the use of students and the general public—hoping to lure the ordinary reader. Or they discuss dates, or affiliations or draw up glossaries of old words, or a new scientific vocabulary, or make research, or throw light on some moot point or obscure corner left untouched by Rice or Kittel, or Mr. Narasimhachar in his monumental Kavicharitre (3 Volumes) or Dr. A. Venkatasubbiah in his Critical Review of that book, or Dr. A. N. Narasimhiah in his dissertation on old Kannada Grammar from the Inscriptions. Well-known among such scholars are the University men—Prof. T. S. Venkanniah, Prof. A. R. Krishna Sastry, Prof. H. C. Chennakesava Iyengar, Messrs. D. L. Narasimhachar, T. N. Srikantaiya, N. Anantaranga Char, K. Venkataramappa (Mysore), Prof. B. Venkatanaranappa, Messrs. M. R. Srinivasa Murthy, G. P. Rajaratnam, Devudu Narasimha Sastry (Bangalore), Mr. Uttangi (Editor, Sarvajna) Ugran Mangesha Rao (Puttur), Thimmappaiya, Vamana Bhat (Mangalore), and Govinda Pai (Manjesvar), Bendre, Betegeri Krishna Sarma and Sam. Ba Joshi, Prof. Malwad (Dharwar), Prof. V. G. Kulakarni (Belgaum), Prof. R. S. Mugali (Sangli), Prof. V. B. Naik (Sholapur), Alur Venkata Rao (Dharwar), Mr. R. R. Divakar (Hari Bhaktisudhe), Prof. Basavanal (Belgaum), Dr. Nandimath (Belgaum), Venkata Rao and Sesha Iyengar and Mariappa Bhat (Madras), Prof. D. K. Bhimasena Rao and Manavi Narasinga Rao (Hyderabad). A compendium of Kannada Rhetoric in *Kannada Kaipidi* published by the Mysore University and *Purana Nama Chudamani*—a dictionary of Indian classical names—by Benagal Rama Rao and Panyam Sundara Sastry are other samples of work in this field.

Another effort in this line is the collection of proverbs and folk songs and ballads. Notable workers in this field are Mr. Bendre, Mr. Belgaum Ramachandra Rao (Dharwar), Mr. Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar (Mysore), Mr. B. Rangaswami and Mr. Naik (Hyderabad). Nor should a number of workers for reform of alphabet be omitted, among whom is Mr. B. Srikantia (author of ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಸುಧ, etc.).

(iv) *Development of Serious Prose.*—Prose was rather neglected in our classical literature except occasionally for commentary or religious stories and pamphlets, or for ornamentation and fire works in poetical Champus. There was of course a glorious exception in the *Vachanakaras*—the splendid and stirring *Sayings* of Basavana and Akka Mahadevi and their fellow saints: the matter and manner of which have deservedly placed them near the Upanishads. But it is the modern era that is pre-eminently the era of prose—easy, lucid, businesslike, eloquent, used in article and essay and narrative and also in serious reflective writing. This branch of literature has still to be cultivated on a large scale but outstanding work so far done may be noted here:—

(*a*) *Nationalism.*—Mr. and Mrs. Nittur Sreenivasa Rao: Mahatma Gandhi's Satyashodhana. Asvathanarayana Rao: Autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru. Bharadwaja: History of Congress. S. Krishna Sarma: Gandhi Sahityamale. Diwakar: Antaratma, Sereya Mareyalli. K. Sampathgiri Rao: Upanishat Kathegalu (from the Tamil of Mr. C. Rajagopalachar). K. Krishna Iyengar: ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪಾಠ, ಒಡೆಯರಕಾಲದ ಕಥೆಗಳು.

(*b*) *Religion and Philosophy.*—Diwakar, Bendre and Sam. Ba Joshi: Translation of Prof. Ranade's Upanishad Rahasya. Diwakar's translation of ten Upanishads and Vachana Sastra Rahasya. Alur Venkata Rao: Bhagavadgita, Translation of Tilak's Gita Rahasya. D. K. Bharadwaj: ಅನಾನಕ್ಕಯೋಗ and translation of Tulsi Das Ramayana.

* A list of Presidents from 1915 to 1941.

1915: 1916, 1917: Bangalore: H. V. Nanjundiah.
1918: Dharwar: R. Narasimhachar.
1919: Hassan: Karpur Srinivasa Rao.
1920: Hospet: Rodda Srinivasa Rao.
1921: Chickmagalur: Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty.
1922: Davangere: M. Venkatakrishniah.
1923: Bijapur: Siddhanti Sivasankara Sastry.
1924: Kolar: H. Krishna Sastry.
1925: Belgaum: Benagal Rama Rao.
1926: Bellary: P. G. Halakatti.
1927: *Mangalore: R. Tatacharya.*
1928: Gulburga: B. M. Srikantia.
1929: Belgaum: Masti Venkatesa Iyengar.
1930: Mysore: Alur Venkata Rao.
1931: Karwar: Muliya Thimmappaiya.
1932: Mercara: D. V. Gundappa.
1933: Hubli: Y. Nagesa Sastry.
1934: Raichur: Panje Mangesha Rao.
1935: Bombay: N. S. Subba Rao.
1937: Jamkhandi: B. Venkatanaranappa.
1938: Bellary: Diwakar Ranga Rao.
1939: Belgaum: Muduvid Krishna Rao.
1940: Dharwar: Y. Chandrasekhara Sastry.
1941: Hyderabad: A. R. Krishna Sastry.

R. V. Jaghirdar: Gita Gambhirya. Translation of Bharata, Ramayana and Bhagavata by Pandit Devasikhamani Alasingrachar. Vedantic works by H. Chidambarayya and Y. Subba Rao. ಭಕ್ತವಿಜಯ by Sitarama Sastry and also by Belur Kesava Das. ಭಾರತೀಯ ತತ್ವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ by H. N. Raghavendrachar and ಹಿಂದೂ ದರ್ಶನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ by Pandit Lakshmipuram Srinivasachar. N. Venkatesa Iyengar's Letters of Swami Vivekananda and Life of Nandanar. K. V. Puttappa's Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Swami Vivekananda. Masti Venkatesa Iyengar: Alwar Prabandhagalu and Y. Yamunacharya—The Alwars. Rajaratnam: Buddhist translations and Jain works. M. R. Srinivasa Murthy: Bhakti Bhandari Basavannanavaru and Vachana Dharma Sara. R. Vyasa Rao: Sri Krishna Charite. Atmarama Sastry (Coorg): Life and Philosophy of Sri Krishna. Translations of parts of Quoran—Doreswamy Iyengar and Lingayya.

(*c*) *Science and Technology.*—B. Venkatanaranappa: Vijnana (periodical) and Jiva Vijnana (Evolution). K. P. Ramanathaiya and H. Narayana Rao: Jivotpatti (evolution of life). N. Venkatesa Iyengar's Jyotir Vinodini. V. Raghavendracharya, X-Ray; G. R. Ramaswamy, ಪರಮಾಣು; Vamana Kuduva, Motor Mechanics. Many University books and Department text-books for teaching Science in Kannada. V. Sitaramia's Hana Prapancha (Economics). D. Krishna Iyengar—ರೈತರ ಏಳಿಗೆ, etc. B. Venkoba Rao: Mysore Vastu Silpa (Architecture). K. S. Karanth: Balaprapancha (children's Encyclopædia) and ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆ.

(*d*) *Literay Criticism.*—A notable feature in this sphere of modern prose is the collective and co-operative essays on particular writers: *e.g.*, on Muddana (Karnataka Sangha, Central Colege, Bangalore), Ranna (Mysore University Union), Kumara Vyasa (Karnataka Sangha, Maharaja's College Mysore), Kavi Lakshmisa (Chikmagalur Karnataka Sangha), Abhinava Pampa (Karnataka College, Dharwar) Kavi Kanakadasa (by Katti Seshachar, Belgaum) and similar publications on Pampa, Akka Mahadevi, Harihara and so on, projected and under preparation. Mr. D. V. Gundappa's ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ and ಜೀವನ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ reach a higher plane and deal with fundamental values in life and literary appreciation. Mr. Masti Venkatesa Iyengar's ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ volumes I—IV, are like Mathew Arnold's Essays in Criticism and discuss in a sympathetic spirit world figures like Hafiz, Goethe and St. Augustine and some Kannada classics. Mr. Thimmappaiya's monograph on Pampa is a weighty contribution to our study of our first great poet (ಆದಿ ಕವಿ). Studies of Bhasa by Prof. A. R. Krishna Sastry and Mr. C. K. Venkataramaiah are evidence of renewed interest in the Drama and our Sanskrit heritage in that field.

THE HARVEST

9. THE NEW BIRTH.—Modern Kannada literature of the last quarter of a century is inspired by English models and represents, on the whole, a break with the past. It is, on that account, not much liked by the supporters of the old order, especially the lovers of the artificial *Champus*, and the religious and ethical dramas of the Puranic spirit and what is called 'correct' grammar and expression. The new writers come closer to the spoken tongue and seek simplicity and a fresher reality and truth to life. They write not for the Pandit but the people. They aim at a popular style, full of homely Kannada words and avoid ornate, bookish and unnecessary Sanskrit diction. In preference to farfetched and conventional figures of speech, natural eloquence and beauty of expression is desired, and developed. The old literary forms have fallen into desuetude. Poetry is now mostly in the new form of short lyrics (ಭಾವಗೀತೆ), and the new poets sing of nature and love and patriotism, and are fired with the martial spirit and a new faith which gathers and makes its own honey from flowers all over the world, selects and deepens its truth and saving tonics and rejects or passes by in silence the details and elaborations of the old ritual, mythology and dogma. It is more the Gita and the Upanishads, and the Bible than the priestly code; more the spirit of the great epical Mahabharata and Ramayana with their wonderful heroes and heroines, and their burden of Life Wisdom, Victory to Righteousness and Self-sacrifice than the old-world mannerisms of narrative, description and sentiment; more the creative vitality than the petty elaboration of decadence. And the manner is re-adjusted to the matter and spirit. The Sanskrit *Vritta* and *Kanda* are not so much in vogue to-day; the native Kannada metres, *Shatpadi*, *Chaupadi*, *Tripadi*, *Ragale* and *Sangatya* are now preferred and most of the poets have made new experiments and enriched Kannada prosody and widened its reach and power.

Old Kannada literature is poor in prose and poorer in drama. To-day, prose in all its forms is abundant—novel, short story, essay, criticism, biography, history, satire, humour and serious prose. The heroic and puranic play still holds the popular and professional stage but the "University wits" have introduced the social and realistic drama in prose and turn the mirror to ordinary life and its joys and sorrows; its fun and its foibles. The Poetic drama is also in evidence; it deals with tragedy, no longer tabooed, and high comedy and has created a dignified blank verse (ನವ ರಗಳೆ) for its medium. It derives from Shakespeare and the Greek Tragedians and handles the old heroic themes of India in a new spirit. Impatient of old theories of "do" and "don't", it finds a home in schools and colleges and at conferences, and is establishing a theatre of Amateurs. Religion and philosophy are studied with a view to social reform and reconstruction. Modern knowledge is being popularised and spread over the country in lectures, articles in newspapers and magazines, booklets and special treatises. All the "hum of mighty workings" of a new era is heard in this literature of a new birth.

Fine personalities are bringing their best gifts into this work of rejuvenation. They try all kinds: no one is a mere poet or mere short-story writer or solely playwright or essayist. They are ready for prose or verse or dialogue: creation or criticism or diffusion of knowledge. Imagination, stern matter-of-factness, humour, gravity, eloquence, homeliness, dialect or dignified literary charm—all are welcome. The range and variety of this new chapter in our literary history, this new mansion being built to house our new soul, is wonderful.

10. LEADING PERSONALITIES.—In a sketch like this, it is not possible to mention every writer and book deserving notice, but an attempt will be made to give a fair idea of the chief personalities and a good many of the sturdy young fighters who have enlisted in the great crusade, and to show in clear outline the new landscape and the new harvest.

The following list of writers and their works will show the nature of their achievements :—

MASTI VENKATESA IYENGAR (*Government Officer*) :—ಸಣ್ಣ ಕತೆಗಳು 1-6 short stories, the best of their kind; ನುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ (a longer story); ಬಿನ್ನಹ, ಅರುಣ, ತಾವರೆ, ಚೆಲುವು, ಮಲಾರ (sonnets), poems in the new style; ಗೌಡರ ಮಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಮನವಮಿ, charming narrative and idyllic poetry; ಶಾಂತ, ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿ, ಉಷಾ, ಯಶೋಧರಾ, plays on ancient episodes, the last on Buddha's renunciation; ತಾಳಿಕೋಟೆ, ಶಿವಭಕ್ತಪತಿ, ಕಾಕನಕೋಟೆ—historical drama; ಮಂಜುಳಾ—a social play; ತಿರುಪಾಣಿ—a religious play; ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ I-IV criticism, introducing some world figures like St. Augustine, Goethe, Hafiz; ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನತೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ (also in English) on folk-poetry and on Kannada culture; ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಠಾಕೂರರು, ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ biography with criticism; ಆದಿಕವಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ a critical estimate of the great epic poet (also in English).

D. V. GUNDAPPA (*Publicist, Journalist and Man of Letters*).—ನಿವೇದನ, ವಸಂತ ಕುಸುಮಾಂಜಲಿ,—lyrical andreflective poetry; ಉಮರನ ಒಸಗೆ translation of Omar Khayyam; ಕನಕಾಲುಕ, ತಿರೋಕ್ತವು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ ವಿಜಯ—drama; ಮ್ಯಾಕ್‌ಬೆತ್ translation of Shakespeare; ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಜೀವನ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ Poetics and criticism; ಗೋಖಲೆ, ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಲು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನರು biography and research; ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು on journalism. In English, writings on Civics and Politics, specially on Native States and Federation.

PROF. A. R. KRISHNA SASTRY (*University*).—ನಾಗಮಹಾಶಯ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯಸಂಪಾದ, ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪರಮಹಂಸ, ಭಾನಕವಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ನಾಟಕ Serious Prose, religious and critical biography and some short stories. Editor with late Prof. T. S. Venkannaiya, of Prabuddha Karnataka; has moulded the taste of a generation.

C. K. VENKATARAMAIYA (*Government Senior Translator*).—ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಥೆಗಳು, ತುರಾಯಿ, short story; ನಮ್ಮ ನಮಾಜು, ಸುಂದರಿ social plays; ಮಂಡೋದರಿ, ನಚಿಕೇತ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವಾರ್ಧಿ, ತೆನ್ನಾಲಿ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ serious drama, ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನ ಶೃಂಗಾರರಸ, ಭಾನಕವಿ, criticism; ಬುದ್ಧ, ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಪೈಗಂಬರ್, ಹರ್ಷವರ್ಧನ, ಏಬ್ರಹಾಮ್ ಲಿಂಕನ್, ಆಳಿದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು, (Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV) ಗುರುದೇವ (Tagore)—biographies.

M. R. SRINIVASA MURTHY (*University*).—ಕವಿಯ ಸೋಲು poetry; ಕಂಠೀರವವಿಜಯ, ನಾಗರಿಕ, plays; ಸ್ಕೌಟುಗಳ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ; ಭಕ್ತ ಭಾಂಡಾರಿ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು, ಮಚಿದ ಧರ್ಮಸಾರ, ವೀರಶೈವ ಕವಿಗಳು biography, research and criticism; ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ sociology; has specialised in Virasaiva Literature and Religion.

T. P. KAILASAM.—ಚೊಳ್ಳು ಗಟ್ಟಿ, ಹೋಮ್‌ರೂಲು, ಹುತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುತ್ತ, ತಾಳಿಕಟ್ಟೊಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಲೀನೇ, ಅವಾಮ್ಮವ್ವ ಗಂಡ, ಗಂಡನ್ಮಕ್ಕಿ, etc.—social plays, full of wit, humour, satire and pathos, mostly in MS. now being published as ಗುಂಡೂ ಭಂಡಾರ. A play on Karna in English.

BENAGAL RAMA RAO (*Scholar and man of letters*).—ರಘುನಾಥವ, ನುಭದ್ರಾ ವಿಜಯ ನಾಟಕ, ಕುಂದವಾಲ, ಭಗವದಜ್ಜುಕಾ etc., novels, plays, critical articles, Ed., ತಿಪತತ್ವ ರತ್ನಾಕರ, etc. Popularised a map of the Karnataka.

K. V. PUTTAPPA (*University*).—Poetry ಪಾಂಚಜನ್ಯ, ನವಿಲು, ಕೊಳಲು, ಕಿಂದರಿಜೋಗಿ mostly lyric; ಚಿತ್ರಾಂಗದ short epic; ರಕ್ತಾಕ್ಷಿ, ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ, adaptation of Hamlet and Tempest; plays—ನನ್ನ ದೇವರು, ಜಲಗಾರ, ಶ್ಮಶಾನಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಮಹಾಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ, Buddha's renunciation; ಯಮನಸೋಲು Savitri; ಮರೆನಾಡಿನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು, ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿ, short story; ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪರಮಹಂಸ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ religious biography; ಕಾನೂರು ಸುಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡಿತಿ novel of Malnad life; ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರ essay. Now engaged on an epic ರಾಮಾಯಣ.

V. SITARAMIAH (*University*).—ಗೀತೆಗಳು, ದೀಪಗಳು, ನೆಳಲು ಬೆಳಕು lyric poetry, ಸೊಹ್ರಾಬ್ ರುಸ್ತುಮ್, ಆಗ್ರಹ plays; ಪಂಪಾ ಯಾತ್ರೆ a tour to Hampe, with pictures of Vijayanagar Glory; ಹಣಪ್ರಪಂಚ Economics, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ and other critical works.

G. P. RAJARATNAM (*University*).—ರತ್ನನ ಪದಗಳು, poetry; many children's poems like ತುತ್ತೂರಿ, ಹನಿಗಳು, ರತ್ನನ ದೋಸ್ತಿ, ರತ್ನ, ಕಲ್ಲುಸಕ್ಕರೆ, ಕೆನೆಹಾಲು; satire ಪುರುಷ ನರನ್ಮತಿ; ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷ auto-biography; works on Buddhism and Jainism, ಅಶೋಕ ಮೌರ್ಯ, ಧರ್ಮದಾನಿ ಬುದ್ಧ, ಬುದ್ಧನಕಾಲದ ತೀರ್ಥಕರೂ ತೀರ್ಥಂಕರರೂ, ಧರ್ಮಪದ, ಮಿಲಿಂದಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಬುದ್ಧನ ಕಥೆಗಳು, ಜಾತಕ ಕಥೆಗಳು, ಚೀಣದೇಶದ ಬೌದ್ಧ ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು, ಶ್ರೀಮಹಾವೀರ, ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವನಾಥ, ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಮಟೇಶ್ವರ; ಗಂಡುಗೊಡಲು, ಕಂಬಳಿ ನೇವೆ, ನರಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ, heroic and humourous drama, Ed., ಶಾಂತಿನಾಥ ಪುರಾಣ; has written critical essays on Kannada poets.

NARASIMHACHAR, P. T. (*Bangalore*).—ಮಾಂದಳಿರು, ಹಣತೆ, poems, reflective and elegaic; ರಾಮಾಚಾರಿಯ ನೆನಪು, social sketches; ಅಹಲ್ಯೆ a fine rehandling in opera form of the old legend.

S. G. SASTRY (*Director of Industries and Commerce*).—Translations from Ibsen ಆಸ್ಯಕ, Warriors of Heligoland; ನೂತ್ರದ ಗೊಂಬೆ A Doll's House; ಸಾಕ್ಯಟೀನನ ಮರಣ (Houseman.)

KRISHNA RAO, A. N. (*Bangalore*).—ಕಿಡಿ, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾರಾಗ, ಜೀವನಯಾತ್ರೆ, ಮಂಗಳಸೂತ್ರ, ಉದಯರಾಗ, novels; ಅದದ್ದೇನು, ಆಹುತಿ, ಗೋಮುಖವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ, ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬೀಸಣಿಗೆ plays; ಕಾಮನಬಿಲ್ಲು anthology of short stories, ರಾಜಾ ರವಿವರ್ಮ, ಹೊನಹುಟ್ಟು; Editor, ವಿಶ್ವವಾಣಿ and for some time ಕನ್ನಡನುಡಿ.

DEVUDU NARASIMHA SASTRY.—ವಿಚಾರಣೆ play; ಅಂತರಂಗ, ಸೋಲೋ ಗೆಲುವೋ, ಮಯೂರ, novels; ಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಥೆಗಳು, ದೇವುದು ಕಥೆಗಳು story; ರಾಮಾಯಣದ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ research; Also edited Kalidasa's Meghaduta. Editor, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪುಸ್ತಕ; has thrown himself latterly into the literacy campaign.

BELLAVE NARAHARI SASTRY.—Puranic plays ಕಬೀರ ದಾಸ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪಾರಿಜಾತ, ರುಕ್ಮಿಣೀ ಸ್ವಯಂವರ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಗಾರುಡಿ. Poetry ರಾಜಭಕ್ತಿ ಕಾವ್ಯಂ (on the late Maharaja).

ANANDA (*Sitaram, Ajjampur*).—Short story ಮಾಟಗಾತಿ, ಕೆಲವು ಕಥೆಗಳು, ಚಂದ್ರಗ್ರಹಣ.

GUNDAPPA, L.—ಭಾಸನ ಏಕಾಂಕ ನಾಟಕಗಳು, ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾಯೌಗಂಧರಾಯಣ, ಉದಯನ ಚರಿತ್ರ translations from Sanskrit and Tamil; ಟಾಲ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಯ್ ಕಥೆಗಳು.

KRISHNA SARMA (*Betegeri*).—Secretary K. V. V. Sangha, Dharwar—Poet "ಆನಂದ ಕಂದ," ಮುದ್ದನ ಮಾತು, (children's poetry) critic and researcher.

KRISHNA SARMA, S.—(*Hyderabad and Bangalore*).—ನಿರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಜೋರೇಗೌಡ, ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಡಿಗಳು, ದೀಪಮಾಲೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಥಾವಳಿ, ಪರ್ಣಕುಟಿ, ವಾರ್ಧಾ ಯಾತ್ರೆ, ಗಾಂಧಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ೧-೪, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ದೀಕ್ಷೆ, ದಿನಚರಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ಪುಟ, ಸಂವಾದವಾರೆ now Editor, Visvakarnataka.

RAGHAVACHAR, K. V. (*University*).—ಅಂತಿಗೊನೆ Antigone of Sophocles, translation into old Kannada from the Greek; speeches of Pericles from Thucydides; Editor of ಜನ್ನನ ಯಶೋಧರ ಚರಿತೆ for the University. Critical and Philological essays.

RAMASWAMY IYENGAR (*Gorur*).—ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು, ನಮ್ಮೂರ ರಸಿಕರು, ಗರುಡಗಂಬದ ದಾನಯ್ಯ, ವೈಯ್ಯಾರಿ, ವಿಧಿ, ಲೋಭ Humourous sketches of Village life.

SRIKANTIAH, T. N. (*University*).—ಒಲುಮೆ Lyric poems; Sanskrit poetics; ರಾಕ್ಷಸನ ಮುದ್ರಿಕೆ (Mudrarakshasa); Editor, ನಂಬಿಯಣ್ಣನ ರಗಳೆ of Harihara. Critical essays.

PANJE MANGESHA RAO (*Education Department, S. Kanara and Coorg*)—A fine personality and seminal mind, left little in the shape of works—ಕೋಚೆ ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ short story; ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಥಾವಳಿ and ಕವಿತೆಗಳು for children, whom he loved; abridged ಕರ್ಣನ ಕಥೆ from Kumara Vyasa and joined in an abridgement of the whole Bharata for the Mysore University.

M. N. KAMATH (*Teacher, Mangalore*).—Many short stories, plays and humourous sketches, still lying in MS. ಅಂದಿನ ಆ ಊರು, ಸೀತಾರಾಮು stories; ನಾಗಾನಂದ play.

GOVINDA PAI (*Manjeswara*)—ಗಿಳಿವಿಂದು and other poems. A prince of researchers; work mostly scattered in magazines.

MULIYA THIMMAPPAIYA (*Teacher, Mangalore*).—Poetry in chaste Kannada diction; ಸೊಬಗಿನ ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ನವನೀತ ರಾಮಾಯಣ. critical works on ಪಂಪ.

K. SHANKARA BHATTA (*Teacher, Mangalore*).—ಹಣ್ಣು ಕಾಯಿ, ನಲ್ಮೆ poems, ಹೊನ್ನಿಯ ಮದುವೆ one of the gems of modern poetry; ಯಜ್ಞಕುಂಡ, ಪಡಿಂಬೆ plays; ಧೂಮಕೇತು novel; Editor, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಬಂಧು.

K. S. KARANTH (*Puttur*).—Novelist, playwright, critic, artist, lover of folklore and ballad, has modernised the spirit of ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ plays; ಹೇಗಾದರೇನು, ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿ, ಮುಕ್ತದ್ವಾರ an operatic display of evolution of religion in the tides of time through prophets, ತೆರೆಯ ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ನೆಯ ಪಿಶಾಚಿ, ಚೋಮನ ಮುಡಿ, ಕನ್ಯಾಬಲಿ, ಮರಳಿ ಮಣ್ಣಿಗೆ novels; ಹಾವು, ಹಸಿವು, stories; ಗ್ಯಾನ a satirical review of things in general, prose, ಬಾಲಪ್ರಪಂಚ a children's encyclopædia. A dictionary. Has laboured for the revival of folk-song and dance; and experimented in children's education.

GALAGANATH (*Haveri*).—Novelist and religious writer ಧರ್ಮಪತಿ, ಮರಾಟರ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯ, ಮರಾಟರ ಅವನತಿ, ಮಾಧವ ಕರುಣಾ ವಿಲಾಸ from Vijayanagar history, ಕಾಮುದಿನಿ, ಪ್ರಬುದ್ಧ ಪದ್ಮನಯನೆ, ಕರ್ಮಕಥೆ, ರಾಣಿ ಮೃಣಾಳಿನಿ, ಕ್ಷಾತ್ರತೇಜ, ನರ್ತ್ಯಸಾರ, ರಾಣಾ ರಾಜಸಿಂಹ, ಈಶ್ವರೀ ಸೂತ್ರ, etc., ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕತೇಜ, ಮಹಾ ಭಾರತಾಮೃತ, ಭಾಗವತಾಮೃತ, ತುಲಸೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ, ಗುರು ಪ್ರಸಾದ, etc.

ALUR VENKATA RAO (*Publicist, Journalist, Author, Dharwar*).—ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಗತವೈಭವ, ಭಾರತ ವೀರರು, ಗೀತಾರಹಸ್ಯ translation of Tilak's book; and works on ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆ. Founded ಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ.

D. R. BENDRE (*Dharwar*).—Poetry ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾರುತಿದೆ, ನಾದಲೀಲೆ, ಗರಿ, ಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಉಯ್ಯಾಲೆ full of subtle imagination; ಗರತಿಯ ಹಾಡು collection of ballads and folk poetry, in the glamour and tunes of which he revels; critical prose ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸುತ್ತು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ; research and edition of classics, ಜೈಮಿನಿ ಭಾರತ for the Mysore University; Editor, ಜೀವನ.

V. K. GOKAK (*Principal, Sangli College*).—Poetry, novel, criticism, play ಪಯಣ, ಸಮುದ್ರ ಗೀತೆಗಳು, ಇಜ್ಜೋಡು, ಸಮುದ್ರದಾಚೆಯಿಂದ, ಕಲೋಪಾಸಕ, ಜನನಾಯಕ.

R. S. MUGALI (*Professor, Sangli*).—Novel, play, criticism ಬಾಸಿಗ, ಬಾಳುರಿ, ಸೇವಾಪ್ರದೀಪ, ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ, ಪಾವನ ಪಾವಕ, ಕಾರಣ ಪುರುಷ.

SAM. BA JOSHI (*Dharwar*).—ಕನ್ನಡನುಡಿಯ ಹುಟ್ಟು, ಕನ್ನಡದ ನೆಲೆ, ಶಿವ ರಹಸ್ಯ philological research and religious criticism.

R. V. JAGIRDAR (*Prof. of Sanskrit, Karnataka College, Dharwar.*)—Social Drama, satirical, thought-provoking and bristling with wit, humour and epigram. (Our Bernard Shaw, with Kailasam,) ಹರಿಜವಾರ, ನರಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರಸಿಂಹ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರನ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ, ಉದರ ವೈರಾಗ್ಯ, ದರಿದ್ರನಾರಾಯಣ, ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಪುಲಕೇಶಿ historical play, ಕೆಮಾಲ್ ಪಾಶಾ biography, ಗೀತಾ ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯ author's social philosophy hung on the Gita.

SALI RAMACHANDRA RAO (*Teacher*).—Poetry and criticism, ಚಿತ್ರನಳಿನ, ರಾಮಾಯಣ.

Other men of promise, with fine work already to their credit, may close the list.

CHENNE GOWDA.—Poems and essays.

DHARANENDRAIYA, K. S.—Poems and stories. Jaina topics.

GOPALAKRISHNA RAO, K.—ಬಂಗಾರದ ಡಾಬು, and other stories and plays.

"HOYSALA" (LAKSHMAN RAO).—ಕಂಕಣ Scout songs and patriotic lyrics.

JOSHI (GURUNATH).—ಚಂದ್ರನಾಥ, ದೇವದಾನ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಬಲಿದಾನ.

KASTURI N. (*University*).—ಗಾಳಿಗೋಪುರ, ಪಾತಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಪಚಿತ್ತ, ಅಶೋಕ plays, novels, essays, history.

MADHURA CHENNA.—ನನ್ನ ನಲ್ಲ lyrics, ಕಾಳರಾತ್ರಿ novel.

S. S. MALWAD, (*Prof. Dharwar*).—Scholar, critic, lecturer. Critical essays and prose selections.

MANJUNATH, S. (*University*).—Essays.

MOORTY RAO, A. N. (*University*).—ಅಷಾಢಭೂತಿ Trans., Moliere ಹಗಲು ಕನಸುಗಳು essays ಸಾಸ್ಕ್ರೀನನ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿವಸಗಳು Plato.

NAGARAJA RAO, C. K.—ಕಾಡುಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ದರ್ಪಚೂರ್ಣ, ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ stories.

NARASIMHASWAMI, MYSORE.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ lyrics.

NARAYANA SASTRY, N. S. (*University*).—ಪಂಚರಾತ್ರ adapted for the stage, booklets on Psychlology, Dreams.

PANDURANGA DESAI.—History of Vijayanagar and other researches.

RAJA RAO KAIVAR.—ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆ, ಗಂಡನ ಜುರ್ಮಾನೆ plays and stories.

RAMAIYA, D. R.—Patriotic poems and selections of speeches by His Highness the late Maharaja, His Highness the late Yuvaraja and Sir Mirza M. Ismail, short biographies.

RANGANNA, S. V. (*University*).—Booklets on ಕುಮಾರ ವ್ಯಾಸ, ಕುಮಾರ ವ್ಯಾಸನ ವಾಣಿ selections, ರಂಗಣ್ಣನ ಮಚನಗಳು reflections on present day life in ಮಚನ style. Critical Essays. Well-known figure in Scout movement and Extension lectures movement.

SADASIVAIYA, C.—Social plays ಜಯಶ್ರೀ, ಶಿವಮಂಗಳಾ.,

SHASTRY, M. V.—ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಸರ, ನಿರ್ಮಲೆ, ರಾಯಭಾರ.

SITARAMIA, M. V. (*University*).—ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಶಿರಾಮುಖ short stories, plays, ಹೂವಿನಾಸೆ, ತೆರೆಯ ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ essays.

VASUDEVA MURTHY, M. (*Bangalore*).—Translations from Hafiz and Persian Poetry.

VENKATACHAR, V.—ಸಾವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ comedy.

VENKATESIAH, M. G. (*Bellary*).—ಕಾಸಿನಸರ, ಪಡ್ಡಿಯುಂಗರ, stories.

11. A few *women writers* deserve mention.—

SRI THIRUMALAMBA of Nanjangud who has published the ನತಿಪತ್ನಿಷಿಣಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲೆ containing novels devoted to Ancient Indian ideals, critical of the new fangled notions, and holding out true ideals for Indian women.

SRI KALYANAMMA (*Bangalore*).—Editor, ಸರಸ್ವತಿ, a monthly journal for women. She has written a few novels and plays ಇಂದಿರೆ, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಅಳಿಯ and has a record of Municipal Service and Public work for social reform and enlightenment among women ; and has organised a children's League ಅಖಿಲ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೂಟ.

SRI TIRUMALA RAJAMMA (MRS. T. T. SARMA).—ತಪಸ್ವಿನಿ, ಮಾನಸತಿ, ದೇಕಬ್ಬೆ. A fine artist on the *Vina*.

MRS. NITTUR SRINIVASA RAO.—Mahatma Gandhi's ಸತ್ಯಶೋಧನೆ.

SRI D. CHAMPA BAI (*University*).—Scholar, edited Hadibadeya Dharma for the University. Lectures on Kannada literature and women's education.

SRI SARASVATAMMA (MRS. YOGANARASIMHAM).—ಪಾರ್ವತಿಬಾಯಿ ಆಠವಳೆ, ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಕರ್ವಿಯವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ.

SRI SYAMALADEVI (*Dharwar*).—Mrs. Belgaum Ramachandra Rao, ಹೂಬಿಸಿಲು stories, co-editor, Jayakarnataka.

SRI GOWRAMMA (*Coorg*).—A promising young writer of short stories ಕಂಬನಿ in ಮನೋಹರ ಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲೆ depicting social life. Cut off too early by drowning.

SRI GOWRIDEVI INCHALMATH (*Gadag*).—Speaker on many conference platforms, a vigorous personality, has one or two novels of home life in MS.

"VANI" MRS. SUBBAKKA NANJUNDIA (*Mysore*).—A collection of short stories, full of thought and feeling.

SRI JAYALAKSHMI R. SRINIVASAN.—Stories and articles.

SRI SHANTHAKKA MALWAD.—Stories and articles.

12. TRENDS AND AIMS.—Half a century of Kannada resurgent has thrown up trends and aims, which may be summed up as a sort of writer's creed.

(1) Revolutionise, socialise, humanise.

(2) Rouse the men, women and children for Kannada in a re-unified Karnataka.

(3) Publish and study critically the old classics. Broadcast the really good things in them and build them into the future.

(4) Re-organise the standard language; purify, strengthen and discipline it. Make it a fit vehicle for modern and ancient knowledge, and for a new literature of power.

(5) Absorb world-culture—" the best that has been said and thought and done in the world "—in the great literatures of East and West. Let there be in Karnataka a few specialists in each to bring in light from all quarters.

(6) With regard to our own Indian heritage, sift the true from the false, the universal from the local and temporary, deepen and refine and popularise it, so that a free, united, happy India may come into being and take her place among the nations.

(7) Establish a living catholic taste. Experiment in freedom. Work out old things and new in a sympathetic imagination, to ennoble and enrich the human sprit. Steep yourself in life and the great Masters. Remember, "A good book is the precious life-blood of a Master spirit."

(8) No more meaningless conventions or flourishes for pedants. Write for the people, simply, sincerely, strongly. Give them the truth you see, fearless in the interpretation of life and frank in the faith needed for a life in God—in goodness, truth and beauty. Cultivate the garden of your fathers afresh for the fruits of the reborn spirit.

APPENDIX VI

INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

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APPENDIX VI

(Vide *paragraphs* 170—183 *of the Report*)

INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

by

MR. P. H. KRISHNA RAO, M. A.,

Census Superintendent

GROWTH

1. So far back as the year 1881, Mr. C. Rangacharlu, the first Dewan of Mysore, observed that the prosperity of the country depended upon the development of her industries, and gave the assurance that the Government was prepared to give every attention to suggestions made for such a development. In pursuance of this policy, mining operations on modern lines were commenced in 1882, on the Kolar Gold Fields; the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., one of the oldest textile mills in South India, was established in 1884; and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in 1894. The progress was, however, very slow. By 1901 there were in Bangalore City, in addition to the two textile mills, only one oil-mill, one tile factory, one brewery, one iron foundry, the Government Press and a few private printing presses. The other factories in the rest of the State were: a cotton ginning and pressing mill at Davangere, a cloth factory in Belur, an iron foundry in Chikballapur, a saw mill in Hunsur, a few printing presses in Mysore City and a sugar factory in the Kolar District. The factories in Belur, Chikballapur and Kolar have now ceased to exist. The total number of persons employed in all these factories together was only 736 and formed but two per cent of the industrial population.

2. Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, who succeeded Mr. Rangacharlu, will live long in the annals of Mysore as the Dewan who laid the foundations of Mysore industry by inaugurating in 1900 the far-famed Cauvery Hydro-Electric scheme, in the face of active discouragement. The advent of electric power has revolutionised industry in Mysore and has made it possible to establish a large and growing number of big and small industries over town and country. More than 210 towns and villages are now lighted with electricity. The number of power installations in 1938-39 was 4,815, out of which 267 were flour mills, 1,800 were other mills, like oil-mills, rice-hullers, etc., and 256 were textile establishments. Till 1903, gold was the only metal mined in the State; but as a result of the Russo-Japanese War, mining of manganese was taken up in the Shimoga District, by the Shimoga Manganese Co., started in 1907, and the industry continued to prosper till the end of the war. Practically no other industries were started during the decade.

3. A closer association of the people with the Government in all matters pertaining to the industrial and commercial development of the State was brought about by the institution of the Mysore Economic Conference in the year 1911. At that time private enterprise was lacking, capital was shy and technical knowledge and business information were not readily available. The Economic Conference, by means of its numerous committees, explored the possibilities of developing the material resources of the State. It was at this time that the Industries and Commerce Department was constituted and a definite policy of State aid to industrial and commercial undertakings was laid down. The industrialisation of Mysore may be said to have commenced with the advent of Sir M. Visvesvaraya as Dewan in 1913. The Sravanabelagola Brass Industries and Copper Works Company (1914), the Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company (1916), the Mysore Brick and Tile Works, Mysore (1917), the Mysore Metal Industries, Bangalore (1919), the Mysore Canning and Condiment Factory, Bangalore (1920) and the Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore (1920) were all started between 1914 and 1920. The most remarkable development in this decade, however, was the floating of a large number of companies for mining, with a paid-up capital amounting to more than ten lakhs, namely, (1) Mysore Kaolin Syndicate, Ltd. (1917), (2) Leibaoek Syndicate, Ltd., Sindhuvalli, Mysore District (1918—Capital Rs. 2,34,500), (3) Mysore Chromite, Ltd., Sindhuvalli (1918—Capital Rs. 3,75,000), (4) Oakley's Concession, Ltd. (1918), (5) Mysore Asbestos Products Co., Ltd. (1920—Capital Rs. 2,34,000), and (6) Oakley Duncan and Company, Ltd., Bangalore (1921—Capital Rs. 2,12,000). Government also started during the decade (1) The Sree Chamarajendra Technical Institute (1913), (2) The Central Industrial Workshop (1917), (3) The

Government Sandalwood Oil Factory (1917), (4) The Government Soap Factory (1918) and (5) The Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works (1918-1923).

4. No Government concern was started in the decade 1921-1931. More important among the private concerns were (1) The Mysore Premier Metal Factory (1921), (2) The Mahalakshmi Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Bangalore (1921), (3) The House Building and Engineering Co., Bangalore (1924), and (4) The Standard Tile and Clay Works, Ltd. (1926).

5. This brings us to the last decade which has witnessed the largest growth of industrial enterprises in the State. The Department of Industries has classified them into (*a*) State-owned, (*b*) State-aided and (*c*) Private. The State-owned industries started during the period are: (1) The Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore (1931), (2) The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore (1932), (3) The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore (1932), (5) The Government Cement Factory—an adjunct to the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works (1936), (6) The Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore (1938), (7) The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan (1940) and (8) The Road Emulsion Factories at Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan. The most important among the State-aided industries are: (1) The Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya (1933), (2) The Bangalore Chemical and Manufacturing Co., Bangalore (1933), (3) The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati (1936), (4) The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna (1936), (5) The Hindustan Electric Accumulators and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore (1936), (6) The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., Bangalore (1936), (7) The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore (1937), (8) The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., Belagola (Mysore) (1937), (9) The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Soldevanahalli (1937), (10) The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T. Narsipur (1937), (11) The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bangalore (1938), (12) The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur (1938), (13) The Mysore Chemical Manufactures Co., Ltd., Bangalore (1938), (14) The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Bangalore (1938), (15) The Mysore Match Co., Shimoga (1939), (16) The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Bangalore (1940), and (17) The Bangalore Transport Co. (1940). The private concerns started are both numerous and varied including no less than 8 companies connected with motor traction and dealing with a paid-up capital of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, and 7 companies connected with planting and agriculture with a paid-up capital of Rs. 3.3 lakhs. The other companies are: (1) The South India Metal Co. (1936), (2) The Mysore Leo Engineering Co., Bangalore (1936), (3) The Neon Signs Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore (1936), (4) The Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., Davangere (1936), (5) The Mysore Rice Mills, Bangalore (1939), (6) The Madras Talkies, Ltd., Bangalore (1936), (7) The Coorg and Mysore Coffee Works (1937), (8) The Mysore Electric Laundry, Bangalore (1937), (9) The Mysore Sound Studio, Ltd., Bangalore (1937), (10) The Pragathi Pictures, Ltd., Bangalore (1937), (11) The Mysore Newspapers Co., Bangalore (1939), (12) The Steel Construction Co., Bangalore (1939), and (13) The Standard Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., Yelahanka (1939).

6. There are, in addition, several companies registered outside Mysore which are engaged in the industries of Mysore. All the gold mining companies are, of course, registered in London. Chief among those under Textiles are: (1) The Wests Patent Press Co., London, which has a pressing and ginning factory at Chitaldrug, (2) The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Bangalore, and (3) The Minerva Mills, Bangalore, both of which have their head offices in Bombay, and (4) The Mysore Hosieries, Ltd., Bangalore, registered in Madras. Next in importance are the planting companies mostly incorporated outside Mysore. (1) The Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company registered in the Isle-of-Man is working at White Field, (2) The Tea Estates India, Ltd., Calcutta, (3) The Brooke Bond India, Ltd., Calcutta, (4) The Kalasa Tea and Produce Company, Calicut, (5) The Kathlekan Tea Estate, Edinburgh, (6) The Koppa Tea Syndicate, (7) The Kadur Tea and Produce Co., and (8) The Kadur Estates, Ltd., the last three with head offices in London, are all engaged in the cultivation of tea in the State. The other companies engaged in planting in the State are—(1) The Devan Estate, Malakka, (2) The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Edinburgh, (3) The Bhadra Valley Estates, Ltd. (4) The Belur Estates, Ltd. and (5) The Alur Estates, Ltd., all registered in London.

CLASSIFICATION

7. Sir Frank Noyce in the chapter on Industrial Labour in "Social Service in India" published by the India Office says: The industries of India, according to the census terminology, fall into two classes—organised and unorganised. An industry is regarded as organised if it employs in all not less than 10,000 persons, in establishments that employ not less than ten persons each. The unorganised industries are the numerous handicrafts that are carried on in cottages and workshops. These unorganised industries are of great importance for, not only are they the old indigenous industries of India, but they still give employment to a far larger number of workmen than the organised industries. At the Census of 1931, out of a total of over twenty-six millions employed in plantations, mines, industry, and transport in Inida, five million was taken as the probable figure for organised labour, the other twenty-one millions were employed in unorganised industries. In Mysore, out of a total of 282,526 so employed, 77,518 are employed in establishments that employ not less than ten persons each and 7,206 in industrial establishments that employ less than ten persons. The rest follow cottage industries.

8. The organised industries are connected with factories, mines, railways or plantations. Factories are sub-divided into regulated and unregulated. A regulated factory is one to which the Factories Act applies, and is defined in that Act as "any premises, including the precincts thereof, wherein twenty or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of mechanical power, or is ordinarily so carried on." The unregulated factory is one in which mechanical power is not used or less than twenty workers are employed; but the Government may declare any factory in which ten or more workers are employed to be a regulated factory, whether power is or is not used. There are now 318 regulated factories including mining companies which employ 73,688 persons.

9. Regulated factories fall under the Act into two classes, the seasonal and the non-seasonal or perennial. A seasonal factory is one which is concerned with the handling of a particular crop as it becomes available, and is open for less than 180 days in a year. Under clause 4 of the Act, factories engaged in cotton-ginning and pressing, the decortication of groundnuts, and the manufacture of coffee, sugar and tea are all classed as seasonal; but the Government may exclude from the category any of those factories that normally work for longer than 180 days, and include in it any other kind of factory that normally works for less than that period. According to the return of Large Industrial Establishments in the Mysore State for the year 1939, published by the Department of Industries and Commerce, there were 34 seasonal factories employing 2,961 persons. There were three in the Mysore District connected with coffee curing and pulping employing 214 persons; six in the Hassan District—four for cotton ginnning, one for tea curing and one for milling rice employing 1,177 persons; four in the Kadur District for the manufacture of tea, employing 397 persons and twenty-one in the Chitaldrug District employing 1,173 persons for cotton ginning and pressing, or for groundnut decorticating. All the rest, including the Sugar Factory, are perennial.

10. A Census of industries in the State—both organised and unorganised—was taken this time and compared with the Census taken in 1911 and 1921. The special industrial census in 1911 was confined to mines and factories employing at least twenty persons. The persons so employed were 31,327. In 1921, it was extended to include all establishments employing ten or more persons on definite remuneration or to all "Organised" industries but it did not include the cottage or family industry where the work was carried on by the members of the family and the profit shared by them. The number in 1921 was 38,840. In the Census of 1931, statistics about "Organised" industries were not compiled as the Census did not yield sureful results, but statistics were, for the first time, compiled about unorganised or rural and cottage industries. In 1941 a Census was taken of persons employed in all "Industrial Establishments" in the State, irrespective of the number employed being more or less than ten, an industrial establishment being defined as one in which paid labour is employed on definite remuneration. The number in 1941 has increased to 84,724. And, as distinct from the "Industrial Establishments," special statistics were also collected about cottage industries, a cottage industry being defined as one which is practised by the members of the family and the profit shared by them. Cottage industries supported 41,413 families and 210,867 persons in 1941.

ORGANISED INDUSTRIES

Nature of Industries

11. For the purpose of the "Industrial Census," organised industries were classified under twenty-one general headings based upon the Occupation Tables generally adopted since 1911, to facilitate comparison of the number of persons engaged in organised industries with the total industrial population (*Table 74 of the Report*).

12. The first general heading comprised industries connected with "Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairy and Farm Produce" under which come dairying, poultry-farming, stock-raising and horse-breeding. The statistics collected under these heads are not reliable, as the persons responsible for the collection did not correctly understand what establishments should be brought under them and it was also difficult to decide which to include and which to exclude. These figures are therefore not included in the industrial statistics of 1941 and for purposes of comparison, the corresponding figures for 1911 and 1921 are also excluded.

13. The only dairy farms run on modern lines are the Rayankere Dairy Farm in Mysore belonging to the Palace, the Imperial Dairy Institute in Bangalore, a private dairy farm at Hebbal and a small model dairy farm maintained by the Agricultural Department at Hebbal. Poultry farms are also run by the Agricultural Department at Closepet, Nagenahalli, Hassan, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chikkanayakanhalli and Hebbal and by the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur. A poultry farm is also attached to the private dairy farm at Hebbal. The total number of persons employed in dairy farms is 342 and in poultry farms 17. Stock-raising on modern lines is also done only by the Live-stock Section of the Agricultural Department which runs the cattle breeding stations at Ajjampur, Basur, Hunsur, Garudapalya and Devapur and the sheep farm at Yelachihalli, Garudapalya and Hebbal, the total number of persons employed in them being 85. The only horse-breeding station is the Government farm at Kunigal employing 88 persons.

14. The same difficulty presents itself in connection with the second heading namely: "Cultivation of special crops (plantations, etc.)". Under this head some Census Officers have included all coffee and tea

plantations, whether big or small; whereas others have taken into account only large ones. It has not been possible, therefore, to ascertain from the Special Industrial Census the correct number of plantations of each kind; or the number of persons employed. But the number of persons employed in the planting industry as a whole, as ascertained from the Occupation Tables, is 143,533. The growing of cocoanut, fruit and vegetables and tobacco, is done as part of ordinary cultivation; and it is very rarely that persons are engaged solely in the cultivation of these special crops. It has therefore been very difficult to ascertain the number of persons engaged on the cultivation of the special crops alone. Figures under this head also should therefore be taken with caution. These too have been omitted from the industrial statistics. There are very few cinchona or rubber plantations in the State. Special plantations for cardamom are also rare. It is generally found along water courses and in places with plenty of moisture, in coffee and tea plantations in certain taluks of the *Malnad*, especially Manjarabad. Pepper too, is more a subsidiary than a main crop and the total area under it is now less than 500 acres. According to the "Season and Crop Report" for 1937-38, more than a lakh of acres is under coffee, 4,300 acres under tea and 21,000 acres under cardamom. The other special crops are cocoanut (176,000 acres), sugarcane (49,000 acres), areca (34,000 acres) and tobacco (24,000 acres.) Ganja is a crop that can be grown only under a license issued from the Excise Department and was till recently confined to 30 acres in the Goribidnur Taluk. The only big grass farms belong to Government or the British Military Department and are situated at Hessarghatta, Kunigal and in the Civil and Military Station. There are also two small private grass farms in Gundlupet Taluk. There are 4 coffee-curing works, 2 tea-curing factories and 27 tobacco-curing barns. Mysore produces 47 per cent of the coffee grown in India and holds about 55 per cent of the total acreage. The total average annual production of coffee in the State is 8,000 tons. Mysore coffee is in quality the best in the world. The investment in coffee estates in the State is about three crores of rupees. As compared to the total world production, however, the quantity produced is insignificant. Out of 5,282,736 thousand pounds, the American countries produce 4,718,721 thousand pounds, the Netherlands Indies 264,556 thousand pounds, Africa 268,115 thousand pounds and India only 35,274 thousand pounds. Out of the total labour force of over a million in plantations, nearly seven-eighths are employed in tea gardens and over one-half of it in the tea gardens of Assam. Mysore does not produce even as much tea as Travancore.

15. The most important industry in the State coming under the class "Raising of small animals and insects" is Sericulture or the rearing of silk worms of the mulberry fed type in parts of Mysore, Kolar, Bangalore, Mandya and Tumkur Districts. It is practised as a cottage industry subsidiary to agriculture and so the number of organised industrial establishments and the persons employed in such establishments gives but an inadequate idea of the importance of the industry. According to the survey made by the Department of Sericulture, there are more than 45,000 acres under shrub mulberry and about 33,000 mulberry trees (*Table 77 of the Report*). The Mysore District contains more than 29,000 acres under mulberry, the other districts in order being Kolar (6,816), Bangalore (6,601), Mandya (2,254) and Tumkur (460). The largest number of mulberry trees, however, are in the Bangalore District (17,825) followed, in order by Mysore (6,592), Kolar (4,634), Tumkur (2,167) and Mandya (1,442). 10 Government grainages and 40 aided grainages supply pure seed to sericulturists. The industry has been supporting, in its various branches, over fifty thousand families. Bee-keeping, as an industry, is still in its infancy. The Agricultural Department runs three bee-keeping centres at the Lal Bagh (Bangalore), Hebbal and Seringapatam. There are about 82 improved apiaries in the *Maidan* and 755 in the *Malnad*.

16. There is no industry connected with "Fishing" as this is an inland country, and the only industry connected with "Hunting" is taxidermy. Statistics collected under the first four general headings are not included in the tables as they are not reliable.

17. Mysore has been taking a prominent part in mineral production, contributing from 12 to 15 per cent to the total value of the annual mineral output in India. Deposits of various grades, of many minerals, which are used in the metallurgical, ceramic, chemical and other allied industries and also large deposits of minerals which could be used in the building industries are available in Mysore. These have given rise to the gold mining industry, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Cement, Porcelain and Paint factories, the Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, the Tile and Fire-brick factories, the Glass and Enamel Works and recently a factory for the manufacture of sodium bichromate.

18. Gold-mining is by far the most important organised industry in the State. Almost the entire gold output in India is derived from the Kolar Gold Fields. The production of gold per mensem is about 25,000 fine ounces valued at more than 25 lakhs of rupees. The industry has given rise to a new city with a population of more than one lakh. The annual income to the State from the royalty paid on gold alone is more than Rs. 26 lakhs. The industry also contributes directly to the revenue of the State by consuming a large block of electric power for which it pays about Rs. 27½ lakhs per annum and a large quantity of timber from the Mysore forests. The new duty on gold is expected to contribute Rs. 25 lakhs annually to the State Treasury. The Income-tax and Super-tax paid by the gold-mining companies amount to more than 20 lakhs out of a total revenue of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs of the Department. The Excise Department derives a revenue of nearly 5 lakhs of rupees

from the Kolar Gold Fields area. The State would be a loser by more than a crore of rupees annually, if the gold mining industry were to come to a sudden stop. The Kolar Gold Mines to-day have reached depths very nearly equal to the deepest mines in the world—over 8,600 feet below surface. Commencing with 9 ounces of gold valued at £37-13-5 in 1882, the production of the Kolar Gold Fields reached a maximum of 556,527 ounces valued at £2,373,457 in 1905. 314,501 ounces of gold were produced during 1939 and the value realized was £2,437,395. The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of operations to the end of 1939 amounts to 19,533,377 ounces valued at £91,161,710. The total amount of royalty paid to Government so far is £5,172,294. The industry gives employment to 26,500 persons.

19. Next to gold-mining comes iron. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works started operations in 1923. The extensive forests in the neighbourhood and the rich iron ore deposits on the Kemmangundi Hills of the Bababudan range, all within a radius of about 25 miles from the Works, provide the raw materials required. The hydro-electric energy transmitted from Sivasamudram supplies the power. The main plant comprises a charcoal blast-furnace with a daily output of 80 tons, a wood distillation plant with 16 large retorts for carbonising 320 tons of wood per day, a by-product recovery chemical plant to treat 30,000 gallons of wood distillate daily; a pipe foundry for the manufacture of cast iron pipes with a daily turn-over of 40 tons, a general foundry, a tar distillation plant, a boiler house, a power house, an up-to-date pattern and machine shop, an open hearth furnace with rolling mill for the manufacture of commercial steel sections, a modern cement plant with a capacity of 60 tons per day and a brick plant for manufacturing refractory bricks. The products of the works include charcoal pig-iron, cast-iron pipes and specials, ornamental and structural castings, engineering and industrial castings, rolled mild steel bars, acetate of lime, wood tar, wood-preserving oil, methyl-acetone, alcohol, "kreso" and black paint. The annual output is about 24,000 tons of pig-iron, 8,000 tons of cast-iron pipes and 20,000 tons of steel. In 1927, a structural shop was added to fabricate the transmission line towers for the Electric Department. The steel towers for the bridge across the river Sharavathi near Jog and trusses for the Aircraft Factory at Bangalore were also built at the Iron Works. A plant for the manufacture of formaldehyde with a capacity of 5 tons per month has recently been added and the purchase of electric furnaces for the manufacture of steel and ferro-silicon and ferro-chrome has been sanctioned. The Works at present provide employment to about 3,500 men in the plant at Bhadravati, 500 men in the mines and 6,000 in the forests.

20. Apart from gold and iron ore which, no doubt, form our most important mineral assets, we have a host of other minerals, mostly non-metallic, that would form the essential raw materials for several industries which, if locally started, would not only provide employment for a large number of people but also reduce our dependency on imported articles. They are minerals like kaolin, refractory clays, soap-stone, quartz, felspar, slate-stone, graphite, asbestos, ochres, limestone, etc., consumed in local industries, and manganese, chrome, mica and magnesite, mostly for export. The various prospecting and mining operations of the Department of Mines give employment to about 700 persons for the greater part of the year. The total value of minerals mined by the Department for use in the State and for export was Rs. 3,77,000 and Rs. 3,35,000, respectively. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 53,000 tons of iron ore, 892 tons of manganese ore, 35,000 tons of limestone, 1,400 tons of dolomite and 540 tons of Bageshpur kaolin in the year 1939-40. The mining industry altogether gives employment to nearly 28,000 persons.

21. The next general heading is Textiles under which come cotton, silk, wool, spun-silk, hosiery, etc. Cotton, silk and woollen textiles form the most important industry in the State next to gold mining. The total number of cotton mills in British India was 313 in 1933-34 of which there were 209 in Bombay, 29 in Madras, 22 in the United Provinces, 19 in Bengal, 11 in the Central Provinces, 10 in the Punjab, 6 in Delhi, 5 in Ajmer-Merwara, and 1 in Bihar and Orissa. There were also 55 mills in the States and 3 in the French Settlement of Pondicherry. There are altogether 457 textile establishments in the Mysore State employing on the whole more than 20,000 persons. The biggest textile mills are: (1) The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (2) The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., (3) The Minerva Mills, Ltd., (4) The Sree Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., and (5) The Davangere Mills, Ltd. The Bangalore District and Bangalore City have the largest number of establishments (210) and give employment to more than 14,500 persons. Mysore District and Mysore City come next with 77 establishments and about 3,900 persons. The large number of establishments in Chitaldrug District is accounted for by the ginning and pressing factories in this cotton growing area and some *kambli* weaving establishments. The two together give employment to 1,200 persons. Similarly, the textile establishments in the Kolar District are mostly for weaving *kambli*. The only other district which has ginning and pressing factories is Hassan. The textile establishmets in other districts, as distinguished from cottage industries, are negligible.

22. In this connection the growth of hand-spinning and hand-weaving in the State is of great interest (Table I). A centre was started by the Government on an experimental scale at Badanaval in November 1927, and in the eight months ending June 1928 the weight of yarn spun was 5,764 pounds. The annual output of yarn at the Badanaval Centre on an average has been more than 35,000 pounds. Other centres for

cotton spinning and weaving were established by Government at Hosur and Bageshpur and for wool at Kolar. District Board and private centres are located at Aimangala, Ajjampur and Tagadur. The industry now supports 8,070 spinners and 511 weavers in 266 villages (*Table 76 of the Report*). The total output in 1939-40 was valued at Rs. 92,205 and the sales at Rs. 1,06,862. The capital invested in all the Centres together is less than a lakh of rupees. Compare this with the progress made in the textile industry. During the period 1913-14 to 1938-39, the production of yarn in the textile mills of the State increased 4½ times, the output in 1938-39 being 210 lakhs of pounds against 47 lakhs in 1913-14. The output of woven goods increased ten-fold, the output in 1938-39 and 1913-14 being 120 lakhs and 12 lakhs of pounds, respectively. The capital invested on the textile mills is more than one crore of rupees. One inference is obvious. Hand-spinning and weaving as a cottage industry requires much less capital but gives employment proportionately, to a much larger number of persons in their own homes as subsidiary to agriculture, though the out put may be considerably smaller.

23. The raw silk produced in the State consists of the silk reeled on country *charkas* and the high grade filature silk manufactured in the basins worked by hand or by other motive power. There are now 2,575 country *charkas*, 30 domestic basins and 274 filature basins against 1,991, 18 and 24, respectively, in 1937. A small filature of 12 basins was started by the Mysore Government in 1922 and was subsequently handed over to the Mysore Silk Filature Company which commenced manufacturing on a large scale with 200 basins in 1938. The bulk of the raw silk produced is consumed by the hand-looms and power-looms working in the State. The supply of cheap electrical power for industrial purposes afforded additional incentive to the establishment, mainly at Dodballapur and Bangalore City, of a large number of power-looms, in units varying from one to ten looms, for the manufacture of silk fabrics. The value of the total output of silk goods is estimated at Rs. 53 lakhs.

24. Though a large quantity of silk-waste, from which spun-silk is made, is produced in India, in the absence of a factory for the manufacture of spun-silk, the whole of the silk-waste had to be exported to foreign countries where it was converted into spun yarn and other manufactured articles and sent back to India. The Mysore State is eminently fitted for a spun silk factory, as, besides possessing an abundant supply of the raw materials, it has the advantage of cheap power, skilled labour, a salubrious climate and a very large home-market. The spun silk factory is situated in the heart of the silk area at Channapatna and is capable of dealing ordinarily with 3 to 5 lakhs of pounds of silk-waste per year, which is about the annual production of Mysore. It is also capable of further expansion. Before the company was started there was practically no demand for silk-waste even at the low price of one anna per pound. The price now is five annas a pound. The mill now employs about 547 operatives and secures employment indirectly to about one thousand families in the collection of raw-material, supply of charcoal and wood-fuel, etc.

25. The Mysore State is one of the most important wool producing regions in India on account of its adaptability to sheep breeding—Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts being the chief areas. The annual output of wool is estimated at about 2½ million pounds or about three per cent of the total Indian production.

26. Mysore is also one of the chief centres of woollen manufacture. At the end of the calendar year 1938, there were four mills with 5,803 spindles, 123 power-looms and 200 hand-looms, and the annual production of woollen goods was valued at nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. Manufacture on a large scale commenced in 1884 with the establishment of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills. A factory started in 1878 developed by 1918 into a mill and these two mills were fully occupied with meeting war supplies during the last war. As a result of the fillip given by the war, two more woollen mills were established at Bangalore, one in 1922 and the other in 1923. The importance of blanket weaving as a cottage industry can be realized by the fact that normally about 7,500 handlooms spread over the State and employing about 20,000 people consume annually about two million pounds of raw wool and produce blankets, the value of which is estimated at more than Rs. 13 lakhs. By the end of 1934 there were 224 carpet and drugget looms in the State, of which 50 were owned by one mill in Bangalore City, six were working in the Central Jail and 144 were scattered over the rest of Bangalore City, with a total annual output of 500 sq. yards of pile carpets and 107 thousand square yards of drugget.

27. Hides and skins contribute substantially to the export trade of the State. The term "Hides" signifies skins of cows, buffaloes, horses, etc., while the term "Skin" is applied to the skins of calves, sheep, goats, etc. Except for a very small portion, the hides produced in the State are derived from animals which die natural deaths. It is only in the Civil and Military Station and Kolar Gold Fields that cattle in good condition are slaughtered for food. The bulk of the tanning is done with a radius of about five miles from Bangalore, and more than 1,700 out of 2,400 employed in the industry are in Bangalore Taluk. Kolar is the only other district that employs more than 100 persons in the industry. As the locally available supplies of hides cannot provide sufficient work for the tanneries, they obtain additional supplies by importing large quantities of heavy grade hides from the United Provinces, Bengal and Madras. The demand created by the present war for tanned leather has encouraged the floating of a Company known as "The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company" with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. The average annual

output of bark tanned hides and skins in the State is nearly 12 lakhs of pounds. The State contributes about 11 per cent of the total Indian exports of the raw skins of sheep and goats. Manufacture of boots and shoes and *chappals* is carried on in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga as a cottage industry. A very soft red morocco leather produced from goat skins at Harihar in the Chitaldrug District is used for the manufacture of a special variety of foot-wear used by the people.

28. Furniture making and saw mills are the principal industries under "Wood." There are 119 establishments giving employment to 1,262 persons. The largest number of furniture establishments are naturally to be found in the forest district of Shimoga and in the cities except Kolar Gold Fields. The Mission workshops in Tumkur and Kolar and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, deserve special mention in this connection. The several industrial schools also manufacture some furniture. Saw mills are located mostly in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts and in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. Charcoal burning is a new industry which is giving employment to several hundreds of people in the Shimoga District and round about Bangalore.

29. There are 225 establishments employing 5,703 persons in the Metal industry. Bangalore City has the largest number of establishments (74) and gives employment to 1,102 persons, other areas employing more than 100 persons being Shimoga District, Civil and Military Station, Mysore City and Bangalore and Hassan Districts. Machinery and engineering and iron foundry work has to its credit 15 establishments in Bangalore City. The biggest factory engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery is the Implements Factory at Hassan. The other metal industries which are fairly well spread are brass and copper works and the making of ornaments of gold and silver. But these are practised mostly as cottage industries or by individual families, the only establishments on an organized scale being found in the cities. Bangalore especially, has as many as 36 establishments giving employment to 232 persons. Other notable industries connected with metals in Bangalore City are the manufacture of gold-lace and the manufacture of tinsel, locally known as *lametta* and *nakki*. These latter may also be considered as connected with industries of dress and the toilet. They employ 163 persons.

30. The manufacture of bricks and tiles, glass bangles, glass, pottery, stoneware pipes and porcelain falls under the general heading "Ceramics." There are 63 establishments employing 2,174 persons. The biggest brick and tile factories are located, one at Yeshvanthapur, one at Yelahanka and another at Mysore. There is also the Kolar Brick Manufacturing Company in the Kolar Gold Fields. The manufacture of glass bangles is confined to a few places in the Tumkur and Kolar Districts as a cottage industry and an attempt is being made by the Industries Department to modernise the industry. The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries and the Government Porcelain Factory are the important ceramic factories. Bangalore District and Bangalore City have 30 out of the 63 factories.

31. There are 144 establishments with 2,687 persons in the Chemical industries. The largest number of establishments and persons are in Bangalore City, followed in order by Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga, Kolar and Bangalore Districts. We have a number of chemical industries, the most important of them being the match factories at Shimoga and Goribidnur, the fire-works and explosives factories in and around Bangalore, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, the Bichromate Factory at Belagola, the Chemical and Manufacturing Company at Tarabanahalli, the Industrial and Testing Laboratory in Bangalore, the Emulsion Plants in Mysore, Bangalore and Hassan and the manufacture of gas mantles in Bangalore City. The manufacture of aerated waters and the extraction of oil are also fairly widespread. The largest number of factories for the latter are located in Mysore and Bangalore Cities and in the Chitaldrug District. The Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., in Bangalore, employs 101 persons. The manufacture of perfumes is an important industry in Bangalore City and gives employment to hundreds of persons, the other important centres being Mysore City and Chintamani in the Kolar District. The Government Lac and Paint Works is another important chemical industry. The Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company manufactures and compresses gases which are the by-products of other industries.

32. There are 587 establishments employing 4,617 persons under Food industries. The most widely practised industry under this heading is rice pounding and husking. There are 291 factories spread all over the State giving employment to 1,764 persons. Flour grinding is next in importance, with 140 establishments employing 394 persons. Biscuit manufacture and bakeries are confined mostly to the four cities. Slaughter houses are, more or less, adjuncts of the Municipalities. There is a distillery in Mandya and one brewery in the Civil and Military Station. Milk is pasteurised only in Mysore City, Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station. Another industry which has a tendency to spread all over the State is coffee works, the most important being of course the Coffee Curing Works in Chikmagalur. The biggest single establishment under "Food Industries" is the Sugar Factory in Mandya. The Government of Mysore holds 60 per cent of the shares in the Company, which has an authorised share capital of 25 lakhs of rupees. The mill can at present crush 2,000 tons of cane per day and it is intended to increase the capacity of the boiling house also to 2,000 tons from its present capacity of 1,500 tons. Over 12,000 acres are utilised for growing cane for supply to the factory by about 6,000 raiyats who receive advances from the Company in the shape of fertilisers to the value of eight to ten lakhs of rupees every year. The Company has its

own farms with an aggregate area of 600 acres to supplement the supplies of cane and to demonstrate to the raiyats the possibilities of obtaining good yields even from the poor soils generally met within the tract. The yield of cane on raiyats' lands has increased from 16 tons per acre in 1933-34 to 30 tons, the yield on a few small plots reaching as high a figure as 60 tons. The factory works, on an average for about 250 days in the year, and the annual production is about 30 thousand tons of sugar.

33. The narcotic that is extensively used in Mysore is tobacco and the biggest single manufacturing establiment is the one in the Civil and Military Station, the Tobacco Manufactures (India), Ltd., which employs more than 1,400 persons in the manufacture of cigarettes alone. The manufacture of beedies is fairly widespread, the Mysore and Bangalore Cities and the Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts giving employment to the largest number. It is carried on partly in the home but mainly in small workshops. There are 144 establishments employing 3,941 persons.

34. The industries connected with dress and the toilet are so far confined only to the cities, which contain 278 out of 335 establishments and 834 out of 1,058 persons employed. Even there, tailoring is practised more as a family industry than as an organised industry, the only establishments worth mentioning being some three or four in Bangalore City which are engaged in the manufacture of ready made clothes. There are several establishments in the Civil and Military Station for the manufacture of hats. The dyeing and cleaning works and laundries are also to be found only in Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station.

35. The building industry too is not yet organised. The only industry under this heading which shows signs of development is cement concrete works.

36. The construction, assembly and repair of means of transport include the assembly and repair of bicycles, the manufacture of carts, coach-building, repairs to motor cars, repairs to railway rolling-stock and the manufacture and assembly of aircraft. The last is an industry which has been newly established in the State and is already giving employment to thousands of persons with prospects of the industry developing still further. With the development in motor transport, motor-repair establishments are spread practically all over the State. So are the bicycle repair shops, as bicycles have penetrated even to the remotest villages. Cart manufacture has been a long established industry in the State and is particularly well established in parts of the Mysore District. Coach-building is confined to the Civil and Military Station. The Central Railway Workshop and the Loco and Running Sheds at Arsikere, Shimoga and other places give employment to more than 1,500 persons.

37. The biggest public utility concern in the State run by the Government is the Hydro-Electric Works. It gives employment to 1,475 persons in the generating stations, and in the transmission and distribution stations dotted all over the State.

38. The electrical industries have given rise to several establishments which are engaged in the manufacture of transformers, electric lamps, storage batteries, dry cells and electric fittings. These are the Government Electric Factory, the Mysore Lamp Works, the Hindustan Accumulators Company and the Government Porcelain Factory—all located in Bangalore District just outside the limits of Bangalore City.

39. The most important factory connected with stationery is of course, the Mysore Paper Mills which now employ 846 persons. Paper manufacture as a cottage industry is being taught at Badanaval and Hosur. There are slate pencil factories in Kolar and Tumkur, and typewriter ribbons are manufactured in Bangalore. There are also several small firms engaged in the manufacture of rubber stamps.

40. Miscellaneous and undefined iudustries claim 283 establishments employing 3,107 persons. Amongst miscellaneous industries, printing and binding is the one that is fairly well spread all over the State, but most of these establishments are found in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. Next come the Kolar District and Civil and Military Station. The Government Electric Factory manufactures some mathematical instruments also. The manufacture of toys in lacquer is confined to the Bangalore District. The utility departments, water supply and sewage farms are generally run by the Sanitary Department or the municipal councils.

41. The only important industry connected with transport in the State next to transport by rail is motor transport. It gives employment to several hundreds of persons all over the State. There were only 530 motor vehicles of all kinds in 1921. They increased to 1,959 in 1931 (963 buses, 159 lorries, 829 cars and 8 cabs), and to 3,950 in 1941 (624 buses, 572 lorries, 2,668 cars and 86 cabs). There are now 6,133 persons holding drivers' licenses and 847 persons holding conductors' licences.

Capital Invested

42. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, in his book "*Planned Economy for India*" considers industries and manufactures, according to their size or the capital invested in them, under three classes, namely: (i) large, (ii) medium, and (iii) small. Heavy or large scale industries require a capital outlay of Rs.30 lakhs or more each, medium scale industries between Rs. 1 and Rs. 30 lakhs, and small or cottage industries Rs, 1 lakh or less. We may perhaps reduce the limit of demarcation between heavy and medium industries and also take up for consideration as industries what are known as the 'utility services'—*viz.*, railways, electric power, water supply and motor transport.

43. Large-scale industries, he goes on to say, are important because, generally speaking, they include basic and key industries, require the use of developed machinery and technique, help mass production of

staple commodities and represent the highest form of industrial enterprise. By helping to keep money in circulation within the country, they constitute the balance wheel of the industrial system and prevent large sums of money from going out of the country for foreign purchases. He mentions the following industries as typical of this class, *viz.*, (1) mining, (2) iron and steel, (3) engineering industries, (4) railway plant, (5) arms, ammunition and military stores, (6) automobiles and aircraft, (7) agricultural tools and machinery, (8) hydro-electric and electrical appliances and machinery, (9) cotton and woollen textiles, (10) the jute industry, (11) the chemical industries including the manufacture of heavy chemicals and (12) ship and boat-building.

44. Of these, ship and boat building is, of course, out of the question in Mysore as this is an inland country. The jute industry is, perhaps, equally impracticable, as physical conditions may not favour it. We have not yet begun to manufacture arms, ammunition and military stores. The progress of the War may, before long, compel us to do so. An aircraft factory has been started in Bangalore and very earnest attempts were made to start the automobile industry. We have made a beginning with all the other heavy industries indicated above. The six gold-mining companies now existing have between them a paid-up capital of nearly two million pounds. The capital invested on the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Cement Plant at Bhadravati, was nearly Rs. 177 lakhs up to 1st July 1941 even after writing down capital to the extent of Rs. 86.87 lakhs. The Central Industrial Workshop and two other companies—the Steel Construction Co., and the Mysore Leo Engineering Co., may be said to constitute the engineering industries of the State. A sum of Rs. 87,000 as fixed capital and Rs. 49,000 as working capital was spent on the Central Industrial Workshop up to 1st June 1940 and the two companies have between them a capital of another lakh and a half of rupees. The condition of the Engineering Industry in the State cannot, on the whole, entitle it to the rank of a heavy industry. Neither is any railway plant manufactured in the State. We in Mysore, as Sir M. Visvesvaraya mentions in his Address "Rapid Industrial Advance," used to manufacture small steam engines 30 years ago; but locomotives still continue to be imported from abroad, although we have a longer railway mileage in India than in Great Britain. There is a big railway workshop located in Mysore for the construction and repair of rolling stock and there are several other loco and running sheds which undertake repairs, in other parts of the State. The capital invested on Railways up-to-date is nearly Rs. 644 lakhs. The most important factory for the manufacture of agricultural tools and machinery is the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan with a fixed capital of Rs. 1.07 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 30,000. This also would be a medium industry.

45. The most important engineering work is the generation and distribution of hydro-electric power. A sum of more than Rs. 613 lakhs has been expended so far on hydro-electric works and it is expected that it will reach the figure of Rs. 691 lakhs by 1st July 1942. The pioneer Cauvery Power Scheme was initiated in 1900 as a stream flow station for the production of about 6,000 E. H. P. for supply to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies. The initial station has been extended no less than eight times to its present capacity of 46,000 E. H. P. at Sivasamudram. As it was still not capable of meeting the demand for power, Government sanctioned the Shimsha Project in 1937, which now produces an additional 23,000 H. P. The combined normal capacity of both the projects is thus 69,000 H. P. But as the maximum demand in 1940-41 itself was expected to be up to the full capacity of these two plants, Government sanctioned the Jog Falls Project, the first stage of which is expected to produce 32,000 H. P. It is so designed that it can be extended, as and when required, by stages of 32,000 H. P. each, to an ultimate production of 128,000 H. P. The rivers of the State are expected when fully developed, to be capable of producing 260,000 E. H. P. Government have thus made provision for the power requirements of the State for many years to come. It is interesting to note that the transmission line from Sivasamudram to Chitaldrug is 273 miles long, without an intermediate power station, which makes it one of the world's longest power transmisssion lines.

46. The Hydro-Electric Works have also given rise to two Government factories—the Porcelain Factory and the Electric Factory for the manufacture of electric appliances. The first manufactures mostly porcelain insulators for the Electric Department and the second, electric transformers. The grant to the Porcelain Factory till 1st June 1940 was Rs. 9.12 lakhs as fixed capital and Rs. 1.25 lakhs as working capital. To the Electric Factory the fixed capital was Rs.5.55 lakhs and the working capital Rs. 7.85 lakhs. The growth of the textile industry in the State, the capital invested in which exceeds a crore of rupees, has been described already (paras 21-26).

47. The most important heavy chemical industry is the manufacture of sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate by the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers. It has a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. The other chemical industries are: (1) the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory with a fixed capital of Rs. 1.34 lakhs, (2) the Bangalore Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Limited, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 20,000, and (3) the Mysore Chemical Manufactures Company, Limited, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 45,000. The chemical industries of the State thus fall under all the three classes—heavy, medium and small.

48. Under medium scale industries, Sir M. Visvesvaraya mentions, in addition to some of those included under heavy industries, cotton gins and presses, sugar, paper, matches, chemical fertilizers, food, drink and

alcohol, the tobacco industry, soaps and candles, rubber and rubber products, tiles and bricks, ceramic industries including cement, glass, stoneware pipes, etc., leather products, hides and skins—tanned and dressed—printing and publishing, clock and watch manufacture, manufacture of typewriters, photographic materials and so on. We have in Mysore all the industries except the last three and the manufacture of rubber and rubber products. The cotton gins and presses are confined to the Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts, four of them being located in the cotton producing areas of Arsikere and Banavar in the Hassan District and 25 in the Chitaldrug District. It is difficult to ascertain the capital invested in them. Sir M. Visvesvaraya thinks that the following minor and cottage industries may be practised with profit by large sections of the population—smithy, manufacture of agricultural tools, manufacture of metal vessels, hand-spinning and weaving, silk reeling, carpets and blanket weaving, rice and flour milling, oil milling, canning of fruits, manufacture of drinks and aerated waters, cigarettes and beedies, brick and tile works, furniture making, pottery, mat, basket and rope making, shoe making, bee-keeping, toys, vegetable dyes, paints, inks, etc., manufacture of pencils, buttons and soaps, of glass bangles and of enamelware, printing and book-binding and house-building on modern lines. The advance made by the country in the industrial field is indicated by the fact that almost all the industries mentioned by Sir M. Visvesvaraya are now pactised in the Mysore State though not on a sufficiently large scale to meet the country's requirements. A list of important industrial establishments in the State is appended (Table II), showing the location of the industry, the year of starting, the capital invested, the number of persons employed and the ownership, classified according to capital invested into heavy, medium and small.

Ownership

49. Some of the industries as already mentioned, are entirely Government-owned (Table III); in some, the Government own shares (Table IV), and to others Government have afforded certain facilities like the grant of land, supply of water and power at cheap rates, and the promise to purchase the products (Table V). The utility services that are generally run by joint-stock companies in capitalistic countries are owned by the Government in our State. A sum of more than Rs. 13 crores has been invested on the railways, the hydro-electric works and water supply works and it yields a net revenue of Rs. 82½ lakhs per annum which accrues to the benefit of the general tax-payer after contributing to the interest and sinking fund (Tables VI and VII).

50. In the memorable words of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, "We in Mysore form, as it were, a nation within a nation. While co-operating both with the Indian Government and the Indian public in measures which lead to the prosperity of India as a whole, we in our local sphere are doing our best to promote economic growth to the extent permitted by our resources". In the absence of a co-ordinated policy for India as a whole, Mysore has had to evolve an individual policy of her own. This has proceeded in two directions, (1) encouragement and help to private effort, and (2) direct Government enterprise in fields beyond the capacity of private effort. Government have themselves pioneered an industry whenever they thought that such a course was in the larger interests of the State and that private enterprise was not properly equipped to take it up. There are 13 large industrial concerns with a total fixed and working capital of about Rs. 320 lakhs which are completely owned and managed by Government, the chief among them being the Myosre Iron and Steel Works. Most of these industries are what are called basic or key industries. The policy of Government at the same time is not to encroach upon the field of private enterprise. When an industry pioneered by Government is successfully established, it is handed over to private parties as in the case of the Premier Metal Factory and the Silk Filatures. Government have substantially aided industries by subscribing to the capital, by grant of land, and by supply of cheap power and water. Private enterprise has further been assisted by technical advice and by the grant of financial accommodation for the purchase and erection of machinery, construction of wells, mills, warehouses and other structures, for the purchase of raw materials and appliances and for working capital. The total loan thus sanctioned amounted to about Rs.17 lakhs up to 1938-39.Facilities are also provided for the purchase of machinery on hire-purchase terms. As a result of this policy, there are now established as many as 29 major industrial concerns (not including the Hydro-Electric Works, textile mills and the Gold Mining Cos.), with a total capital investment of about Rs.500 lakhs and employing 16,500 persons. The number of large industrial establishments in the State to-day employing ten or more persons is 605, employing 77,518 persons.

51. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Aircraft Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, the Mysore Sugar Co., and the Mysore Paper Mills are the heavy industries which are directly owned or aided by the Government. The iron industry would not have come into being if it had been left to private enterprise. It passed through vicissitudes which would have broken any private company, however strong. It had to face the fire of public criticism which urged the closing down of the Works. But the Government pursued unflinchingly the path it had chosen for establishing this basic industry in the country and poured money into it, so that the capital invested now amounts to nearly three crores of rupees including about Rs. 87 lakhs that was written off. We are now reaping the benefits of this far-sighted policy. It has begun to yield a profit of more than Rs. 20 lakhs per annum and what

is more, it is capable of supplying the raw materials required by other supplementary industries like the manufacture of agricultural implements, machine tools, etc. Its value is inestimable during the period of the war. The Government have contributed Rs. 25 lakhs to the Aircraft Factory and it has contributed not only to the war effort but to the solution of the problem of unemployment and has afforded the technical training so necessary to our young men educated and uneducated alike. In the medium scale industries again, Government have invested nearly Rs. 50 lakhs in Government concerns and own shares to the value of another Rs. 5 lakhs. These yield a net profit of about a lakh and a half rupees per annum.

52. Local private enterprise is still lacking. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ *crores of rupees invested in the Gold Mining Companies* is all foreign. The big textile mills are all owned by non-Mysoreans though the capital is less than a crore of rupees. The planting companies, too, are mostly foreign. The local planting companies, as distinguished from individual planters, have between them only a capital of Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The entire capital investment of local companies in industries is about Rs. 11 lakhs in mining, Rs.40 lakhs in textiles,(including the Government share) Rs.25 lakhs in sugar, Rs.23 lakhs in paper and Rs. 42 lakhs in all other medium industries. Even some of this capital may be owned by people outside Mysore. The companies engaged in small scale industries have a capital of only about Rs. 5 lakhs. This does not, of course, take into account concerns owned by private individuals or firms whose capital we have no means of ascertaining, as for example establishments like the T. R. Mills, the Sree Rama Silk Throwing Factory, the Khoday Easwarsa Silk Throwing Factory, Anantharamiah Woollen and Cotton Works, the Subbaiya Carpet Factories, the Suryodaya Mills and the Krishna Weaving Mills. But it cannot be relatively much. One feature is, however, significant. Private capital flows in only after the success of an industry is well established. All the establishments just mentioned are connected with textiles. The other concerns in which private capital is readily invested are rice and flour mills, brick and tile factories and the manufacture of beedies. The pioneer work in new fields of industrial enterprise and the risk of undertaking such enterprises are still left to the Government; and this is the most useful service that Government is rendering to industry in Mysore.

Employment

53. Government is also the largest employer of labour next to the Gold Mines and the textile mills. The first employ about $26\frac{1}{2}$ thousand persons, and the private textile mills employing 100 persons and more, give employment to another $12\frac{1}{2}$ thousand persons. The Government *owned* concerns alone employ nearly 13 thousand persons and Government *aided* concerns another 7 thousand besides the spinning centres which employ 8,500; whereas the other private concerns employing 100 persons or more, provide employment to only 3,500 persons. A statement is attached showing the factories or companies which employ more than 1,000 persons and which employ between 100 and 1,000 persons. There are 13 in the first class, and 60 in the second class. These 73 concerns alone give employment to more than 63 thousand persons out of a total of 84,700 employed in industrial establishments (Table VIII).

54. A comparison of the figures of Industrial Establishments with those of 1911 and 1921 are most interesting. Fifty establishments (employing 20 or more) including mining employed 31,327 persons in 1911 whereas in 1941, the respective figures for the same class are 318 and 73,688. As compared with 1921, there were *605 establishments (employing 10 persons or more) and* 77,518 persons in 1941 against 224 establishments and 38,840 persons in 1921. The number of establishments employing less than 10 persons, of which a census was taken for the first time now is, 2,387 and the number of persons employed is 7,206. Altogether there are now 2,992 establishments employing 84,724 persons. Table IX shows the industries existing in 1911 or 1921 which have made considerable progress and Table X shows the important industries that have newly come into existence since 1921.

55. The next question to be considered is how far our industries have provided employment to local people as distinguished from immigrants. The persons responsible for direction and management are classified into: (1) Europeans and Anglo-Indians, (2) Mysoreans and (3) non-Mysoreans, and the persons employed into (*a*) main communities, (*b*) Mysorean and non-Mysorean and (*c*) according to mother tongue and literacy. The operatives alone have been graded into classes according to the income of their families. (*Table 78 of the Report.*) Out of 84,724 persons employed, 49,375 are Mysoreans and 35,349 non-Mysoreans, the number of non-Mysoreans being everywhere less than the Mysoreans except in Kolar Gold Fields where it is far in excess, 7,059 against 20,761. Considered according to industries, the gold-mining industry, the tanning industry, the wood industry in Shimoga, and the textile industry in Chitaldrug employ an excess of non-Mysoreans. The proportion of outsiders in the textile industry in Bangalore City is also heavy, though it has not yet exceeded the Mysorean; and the building industry in Bangalore City is progressively attracting non-Mysoreans. There is a natural tendency, where the direction and management of an industry or factory has got into the hands of outsiders, to prefer outsiders to local people, especially in more remunerative jobs. Geography also plays a part. Davangere attracts more people from the closeby Dharwar District than Tumkur; and Kadur and Shimoga Districts attract more from South Kanara than from the *maidan* districts of the State. There can be no doubt that as Davangere develops industrially it will attract more outsiders into the State. So long as the Government

invests the general tax-payers' money in industrial concerns or encourages the growth of industries with concessions granted by the State, there seems to be a case for insistng that Mysore labour and Mysore brains should have preference in industrial employment.

56. Classified according to communities a large portion of the non-Mysorean industrial population comes from the Depressed and Christian Classes. Taking Mysorean and non-Mysorean together, the largest number are Other Hindus (38,240) and the Depressed Classes come next with 22,654. Muslims (9,499) and Christians (8,866) are about equal and there are 4,766 Brahmins. The Jains and others together count only 699. Kolar Gold Fields which employs more than one-third (27,820) of the entire labour force of the State (84,724), has 13,975 persons or 50·0 per cent belonging to the Depressed Classes, 6,437 or 23·1 per cent "Other Hindus" and 5,030 or 18·0 per cent Christians. Bangalore City which is the next biggest employer of labour (19,118) has 13;420 persons or 70.2 per cent Other Hindus, the Depressed Classes and the Muslim communities coming next. The Brahmins (970) and Christians (1,007) are almost equal. The Bangalore District employs a larger number of "Other Hindus" than the Depressed Classes. Muslims come next. The biggest industry in the Bangalore District, namely, tanning, employs a large number of Depressed Class and Muslim labourers. In the C. & M. Station, the Depressed Class labourers approach in numbers the "Other Hindus." In all other areas, the labour population is predominantly "Other Hindu" except in Kolar and Tumkur Districts where the "Other Hindus" and Muslims are almost equal. Depressed Class persons are employed in largest numbers in Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore City and Bangalore and Mysore Districts; Muslims in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts; Brahmins in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Mysore, Mandya and Shimoga Districts; and Christians in Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore City and C. & M. Station and Shimoga District. Classified according to industries, the largest number employed in all industries are "Other Hindus", as forming the biggest community in the State, except in mining, hides and skins, and narcotics. In the first two, the Depressed Classes predominate, and in "Narcotics"—which means practically manufacture of beedies—the Muslims predominate. The only other industry in which a large number belonging to the Depressed Classes are employed is the ceramic industry. A large number of Christians are employed in mining, the metal industry, construction, assembly and repair of means of transport, and production and transmission of physical energy. Muslims come next to the Depressed Classes in the textile and tanning industries and next to "Other Hindus" in industries connected with wood and dress and the toilet. In the industries connected with metal, chemical products, food, miscellaneous and transport, the Brahmins and Muslims come next to "Other Hindus."

57. Mother tongue is another indication of the foreign element in the labour population. The largest proportion speaks Tamil (33,310) and nearly two-thirds of it is in the Kolar Gold Fields; 24,090 speak Kannada, 11,405 Telugu, 8,603 Hindustani and the rest other languages. Next to Kolar Gold Fields the largest Tamil speaking population is found in Bangalore City, Bangalore District and C. &. M. Station. The largest Telugu speaking population is in Kolar Gold Fields City and Bangalore City and the largest Hindustani speaking population is in Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields City, Bangalore District and Mysore City. The labour population speaking Kannada is, however, in the majority in all areas except in the C. & M. Station, Kolar Gold Fields and Kolar District. But in Bangalore the labour population speaking Tamil, Telugu and other languages together exceeds the Kannada speaking population. Next to Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore City has the most heterogeneous labour population, which is fast becoming non-Mysorean. Literacy is the least among the Kannada speaking population and rises gradually among the Telugu, Tamil, Hindustani and Malayalam speaking populations until it is highest among those that speak other languages.

58. Classified according to income, the largest groups of labourers earn Rs. 10 to 19 per mensem and those that earn between Rs. 20 and 29, Rs. 30 and over and below Rs. 10 take rank in the descending order. The agricultural industries naturally have nearly equal numbers among those that earn below Rs. 10 and those that earn between Rs. 10 and 20 per mensem. The mining industries have the largest number of wage earners in the Rs. 20 to 29 class and over Rs. 30 class. A large proportion in the metal industry also earn more than Rs. 30 per mensem. The industries like Ceramics and Hides and Skins, that employ a large number of persons of the Depressed Classes, pay low wages. The Chemical and Food industries have also a large number of labourers whose earnings are less than Rs. 10 per mensem.

Location

59. Our industries are at present confined to the Kolar Gold Fields and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and their neighbourhood, with the exception of the cotton gins and presses in the Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts, the match factories in Shimoga and Goribidnur, the Iron Works, the Cement Factory and the Paper Mills at Bhadravati, the Implements Factory at Hassan, the Coffee Curing Works at Chikmagalur, the Sugar Factory in Mandya and the Chemical Industries in Belagola. This may be partly due to electric power being made available first only in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar which are now consequently pre-eminently industrial. Of the districts, Tumkur and Chitaldrug are still predominantly agricultural and require industrialisation. The natural resources of the *Malnad* are also not still fully developed. The

generation of electric power at Jog may give an impetus to the development of industries in the *Malnad* especally forest industries in the Shimoga District. Davangere with a keen and shrewd business population is also sure to develop fast into an industrial centre.

UNORGANISED OR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

60. It is no doubt, a matter for satisfaction that our organised industries now provide employment to 77,518 persons against about two-fifths the number in 1911. But this has been, sometimes, at the expense of cottage industries; and the increase in the number employed in the organised industries is disproportionately small as compared with the number displaced in the cottage industries.

61. Unorganised industries in India are of two kinds. The first kind consists of those village handicrafts, dating back to the earliest times and scattered all over the country, which produce the simple articles needed to clothe and house the population and to provide them with tools, utensils, and furniture. These handicrafts include the manufacture of cheap textile goods, pottery, basket-making, wood-work and metal-work, work connected with the preparation of ordinary agricultural products, such as the grinding of grain, the milling and husking of rice, the pressing of sugarcane, and similar work connected with any special products of the locality, which vary from coir and hemp to indigo and perfumes.

62. The second class of unorganised industries also date back to very early times, and are situated for the most part in various urban centres. They were connected with the production of specialities and luxuries for export abroad, and for use at the courts and amongst the wealthier classes. Amongst the goods produced by these industries are textiles of superior quality, such as the brocade (*kincob*) of Benares, the embroidered muslin (*kamdani*) of Lucknow, and the printed calicos of both these places and of Farrukhabad. There are also ornaments, vessels and articles of all kinds, made in gold and silver, in carved ebony, sandalwood, stone, marble, and ivory; a large variety of artistically-wrought metal goods, iron, brass, copper, and bell-metal—together with gold and silver thread, glass, embroidery, leather, enamel and jewellery of all kinds. These industries, though they serve an extensive market, are carried out by the same simple methods and tools as are employed in the village handicrafts. They continued to flourish during the first half of the nineteenth century but when the Indian market was invaded by the cheap products of factories they began to decay. The village handloom industry suffered from the competition of imported Lancashire goods. Industries such as dyeing, pottery, and oil-pressing have lost ground before large-scale substitutes such as aniline dyes, metal utensils, and kerosene oil; whilst brass and copper have been replaced by imported enamelled iron-ware, glass, and crockery. Finally, such processes as the grinding of grain, the milling of rice, and the pressing of sugarcane are now carried out in seasonal factories, flour mills, rice mills, and sugar factories. The luxury industries though they have not been so seriously affected by the competition of machine-made goods, have suffered from changes in taste amongst both foreign and Indian consumers. Since the middle of the last century there has been a marked decline in the attention paid by European customers to quality, design, and workmanship. Sir Frank Noyce from whom I am quoting in paragraphs 55 and 56 observes, "the foreign tourist is now only too easily satisfied with any trash so long as its pattern contains a sufficient number of goddesses, bulls, tigers, and lotus flowers. The Indian prince who used to buy brocades and silks now buys European broadcloths. Instead of furnishing his palace with the artistic products of Indian craftsmen, he causes it to be furnished by London firms. Instead of buying elephants and decorative elephant-housings, he buys silver-plated motor cars."

63. Nevertheless, though some of these industries, notably hand-spinning, are dead and some others are dying, yet there are many which still survive. The cotton-weaving industry, for instance, is still important; its importance may be gauged from the fact that the number of handlooms still at work in India is nearly two millions, and the number of workers is over two and a half millions. Cotton-spinning and silk-weaving and spinning are included in these figures, but the number of workers engaged in them is small. The village artisan in wood and metal, the potter and the tanner, still have their regular clientele. Many of the luxury industries, moreover, have never been affected by factory competition, and are still carried on in large or small towns practically all over the country. They still show considerable vitality and deserve encouragement not only because of their value in providing work for the hereditary craftsmen engaged in them, but also in furnishing subsidiary occupations for the peasant when agricultural work is slack thereby enabling him both to increase his income and to use profitably time which would otherwise be wasted.

64. For purposes of comparison the cottage industries in 1941, were divided into two classes: (i) General, or all those about which statistics are available for 1931, and (ii) Special, or the rest. Cottage industries have, on the whole, declined. There were 48,000 families in 1931 engaged in such industries and the total population supported was more than 2.68 lakhs, whereas in 1941, the number of families was reduced to 41,487 and the number of persons supported to 2.11 lakhs. (*Table 75 of the Report.*) This decline has been almost continuous since 1871. The total number of persons engaged in spinning and weaving cotton were 69½ thousand in 1871, and less than 35 thousand in 1931. Those engaged in spinning and weaving wool were 18,555 in 1871 and 13,603 in 1931. The cotton cleaners in 1931 were only a little above 50 per cent of

the figure in 1871. It was found that on the whole the important rural industries had declined, the fall being particularly noticeable under cotton spinning and weaving. The Census Superintendent was of opinion that the figures confirmed the complaint often made that rural industries were dying out in the country and the population was pressing more and more upon land. The only industries that show an increase are goldsmithy, carpentry, mat-making and leather. The increase is general over all the districts under goldsmithy. In the cities, it is now practised in industrial establishments rather than as a cottage industry. Similarly, carpentry too shows an increase in all the districts except Hassan, and mat-making in all areas except Tumkur, and Mandya Districts and Mysore City. The increases under leather is not so uniform, as the Mysore City, Mysore District, Mandya and Chitaldrug Districts show a decrease whereas all the other areas show an increase. The greatest decreases are under weaving and oil-crushing. Weaving was divided into three classes: (i) weaving in cotton, (ii) weaving in silk and (iii) weaving in wool in 1931 and arrangements were made to collect statistics in 1941 also under the same sub-classes for purposes of comparison. But as a number of returns failed to specify whether the weaving carried on was in cotton, silk or wool, a large number have had to be tabulated as "weaving unspecified." It is therefore not possible to compare the increase or decrease under each class separately. Taking the total number of families engaged in weaving in general, there has been a decline from 21,964 to 18,590. In oil-pressing, the decline is much more considerable, namely, from 3,343 to 1,222. The decline under pottery and tile-making (from 7,210 to 4,491) and basket and thatti-making (2,240 to 1,262) is also considerable and there are now only 3,031 families practising blacksmithy against 3,787 in 1931. Statistics for the C. & M. Station are not available for 1931. But this does not vitiate the general results as there are only 74 families engaged in cottage industries in the C. & M. Station in 1941 and there could not have been many more in 1931. All the areas share in this general decrease except Mysore District which shows increases under weaving and blacksmithy. The increase under weaving in the Mysore District is misleading as this is due to spinning in silk being included under weaving. There is a large increase in the number of families engaged in mat-making and carpentry in the Mysore District. There is also some increase in the families engaged in blacksmithy in the Chitaldrug District.

65. As regards the special cottage industries, beedi manufacture is the most important, engaging, as it does, 1,235 families, the next in order being rope-making (459) working in metal (344), nakki making (170), lacquer-ware works and toys (164), comb-making (160) and rattan work (149). All the other industries namely, agarbathi manufacture, dyeing, sculpture, sandalwood and ivory carving, gunnybag manufacture, bangle-making, cap-making and slate-pencil making engaged less than 100 families each. Details by districts both for general and special cottage industries are given in *Tables 75 and 79 of the Report*. Details by Taluks will be found in the Taluk Tables. The figures for cottage industries will have to be read along with the figures for the corresponding industry under Industrial Establishments to get a true picture of the extent of the industry in the State. The importance of these as cottage industries will be apparent from *Table 80 of the Report* wherefrom it will be seen that when the same industry is practised both in Industrial Establishments and in cottages, the number employed in the latter is several times that of the former. Weaving, goldsmithy sericulture, pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, basket and thatti- making, and mat and cane weaving, are the most important cottage industries just as gold mining and textiles take the palm among the organised industries. Beedi manufacture, oil-pressing and working in leather form another class by themselves and engage about an equal number of families each.

66. Something has been done in recent years to improve the lot of cottage workmen. They are the special care of the departments of industry in all provinces, and of the industrial conferences which have, of late, been annually convened by the Government of India. Special grants have from time to time been made to promote the development of the cotton handloom industry and of the silk and woollen cottage industries. In all provinces the departments are still striving to demonstrate new and improved processes and to give practical training in them; to solve technical difficulties, and to form co-operative societies for the purchase of materials and the marketing of the finished products. In some provinces there are schools maintained for the instruction and training of artisans, generally in their ancestral crafts. The number of exhibitions, either organised or assisted by Government, is rapidly increasing and these play an important part in stimulating a demand for the goods exhibited. From time to time, also, Government send exhibits of their provincial products to foreign exhibitions. But much still remains to be done, and more organisation is necessary if the small industries are to produce for their workers a reasonable standard of living. The Government of Mysore have also not lost sight of the importance of developing cottage industries. They believe in the possibilities of factories and workshops thriving by the side of prosperous villages and see no necessary antagonism between machine industries and simple handicrafts as they realise that there is room in this country for both the plough and the tractor, the *charka* and the mammoth mill. The development of rural and cottage industries has thus been a special feature of the policy of Government in recent years. The Mysore Government is unique in regarding the development of the *khadi* industry as falling within the sphere of the State's activities and in giving it a place among the key

industries. Side by side with *khadi* a number of industries subsidiary to agriculture has been introduced, and attempts are being made to improve other existing industries such as hand-made paper, coir-making, flaying and village tanning.

CONCLUSION

67. Sir Mirza M. Ismail in his Broadcast Talk on Mysore said " We are very proud of the products of our factories, and at the risk of being called provincial, try to set before all true Mysoreans the ideal that they should wash themselves with Mysore soap, dry themselves with Mysore towels, clothe themselves in Mysore silks, ride Mysore horses, eat the abundant Mysore food, drink Mysore coffee with Mysore sugar, build their homes with Mysore cement, Mysore timber and Mysore steel, furnish their houses with Mysore furniture and write their letters on Mysore paper." This is an ideal worth striving for, as it would make Mysore self-sufficient as far as possible. But Mysore is still far from the ideal, in spite of the imposing list of its industries and its rapid industrialisation as compared to other Provinces and States in India. For Mysore is still not producing more than a small fraction of its vital necessities even in fields that it has entered and there are still several fresh fields to enter. 69.5 percent of the population still depends for its livelihood on exploitation of animals and vegetation. It is only 9.8 per cent that is engaged in industries and another 0·9 per cent in mining. The total number earning their livelihood on industry has gone down as compared to 1931, whereas the number dependent on agriculture has considerably gone up. The number depending on Transport and Trade has also similarly gone down. (*Table 81 of the Report.*) Most of the exports from the State are raw materials, mostly agricultural produce, the main manufactured articles exported being the products of the Iron and Steel Works, the Sugar Factory, the Textile Mills and the Cigarette Factory. Manufacture of vessels from brass and other imported sheets and the extraction of oils from oil seeds are industries yet waiting to be developed. Mysore is still importing large quantities of boots and shoes, gold and silver lace, haberdashery—and millinery, cement, lime and tiles, chemicals and manures, drugs and medicines, dyes, motor cars and motor cycles, cycles and spare parts, glassware and bangles, matches, paper and stationery, scientific instruments, paints and colours and textiles. There is also a large scope for improving the output of superior wool in the State as local wool is meeting only a very small fraction of the demand from the woollen mills. Ammonium sulphate and other chemical manures of the value of more than 15 lakhs are being imported for use on the sugarcane fields and coffee estates. Drugs and medicines valued at nearly 6 lakhs were exported in 1938-1939, mainly the product of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory, but the value of those imported was nearly 28 lakhs. Statistics about industrial production were not collected in this Census, as under the Census Act producers could not be compelled to disclose the information. But the very fact of the large excess of imports over exports, even of the articles manufactured in the State, shows that we are not producing enough. While much has been achieved since 1911, much more has to be done by increasing both agricultural and industrial production, if we have to stop the alarming excess of imports over exports, which cannot but impoverish the country.

I. Growth of Hand-Spinning and Hand-Weaving in the State (Badanval Spinning Circle)

(*Vide* Para 22)

Particulars	*Eight months to the end of June* 1928	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
I. Yarn produced (in lbs). ..	5,764	14,674	24,547	36,911	30,803	27,879	23,893	34,010	30,900	27,923	29,491	48,819	23,040
II. Khadi produced:—													
(i) Lbs.	3,083	14,713	19,258	35,949	33,147	29,845	22,555	23,308	32,740	35,152	32,147	39,012	38,719
(ii) Yards	7,765	38,168	56,231	86,399	95,727	81,674	62,857	68,915	97,341	1,02,839	95,361	1,12,209	1,17,435
(iii) Value in Rs.	3,741	18,501	25,004	41,657	39,463	34,767	26,946	31,275	44,034	44,320	45,753	58,924	55,675
III. Khadi Sales:—													
(i) To Government Departments	709	9,643	13,993	12,364	8,670	15,905	14,581	15,134	10,162	11,247	11,580	17,380	16,895
(ii) To the public ..	3,068	9,947	14,049	29,877	41,019	33,207	27,347	30,172	36,081	43,246	50,430	54,075	50,372
(iii) Total	3,777	19,590	28,042	42,241	49,689	49,112	41,928	45,306	46,243	54,493	62,010	71,455	67,267
IV. (i) Earnings of spinners (Rs.)	2,522	6,459	10,739	..	10,139	9,134	10,059	14,888	14,451	14,179	17,666	31,400	16,747
(ii) Number of spinners ..	1,000	1,100	1,500	1,800	1,800	2,200	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,800	3,000	4,000	4,000
(iii) Earnings per head (Rs.)	2–8–0	5–14–0	7–2–6	..	5–10–0	4–9–0	5	5–11–0	5–9–0	5–1–0	5–13–0	7–13–0	4–3–0
(iv) Weight of yarn spun for the full period, per spinner (lbs.)	53–4	131–3	161–3	..	17	12–94	12–0	13–08	11–88	9–25	9–13	12–20	5–76
V. (i) Wages distributed to weavers (Rs.)	1,063	4,962	5,979	10,768	11,807	10,141	7,615	8,168	11,030	11,264	10,043	12,187	12,830
(ii) Number of weavers ..	52	62	75	125	110	114	82	120	130	140	134	150	176
(iii) Earnings of weavers per head (Rs.)	20	80	79–12–0	86–2–0	107·3	89	93	77·75	92	87	80	80	73

II. (a) Heavy Industries

(*Vide Para* 48)

(*This includes only those in which the capital invested is known. The list is not exhaustive*)

Sl. No.	*Industry*	*Locality*	*Year*	*Ownership*	*Capital*	*Products*	*Output*	*Persons employed*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
	MINES AND QUARRIES							
	(i) *Gold*				£			
1	Gold Mining Co. of India, Ltd.	Oorgaum ..	1890	Joint-Stock ..	3,03,972	Gold	Average 25,000 Oz., per month	5,133
2	Mysore Gold Mining and General Explorations, Ltd.	Do ..	1907	Do ..	1,34,000	Do		..
3	Balaghat Gold Mines	Do ..	1919	Do ..	1,54,000	Do		..
4	Mysore Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Do ..	1919	Do ..	6,10,000	Do		7,559
5	Nandydroog Mines, Ltd.	Nandydroog ..	1920	Do ..	2,83,000	Do		7,858
6	Gold Mines of India, Ltd.	Champion-Reefs	1926	Do ..	3,33,333	Do		5,747
7	Kolar Mining Power Station	....	1903	Do ..	55,500	Electricity		431
8	Kolar Brick Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	....	1917	Do ..	12,500	Bricks		314
	Total ..	....	..	..	**18,86,305**	.. ..	..	**27,042**
	(ii) *Iron*				(in lakhs of Rs.)			
9	The Mysore Iron and Steel Works	Bhadravati ..	1918 to 1923	Government ..	208·29	Charcoal, Pig-iron, Cast-iron pipes, Steel ingots, Steel sections, acetate of lime and other wood distillation products and Portland Cement	Pig-iron, 24,000 tons, Pipes 8,000 tons, Cement 20,000 tons.	3,527
10	The Cement Plant	Do ..	1936	Do ..				156
	TEXTILES							
11	The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd.	Bangalore City and Hebbal.	1884	Joint-Stock ..	26·25	Woollen, Cotton and Silk goods	....	4,853 743
12	The Minerva Mills, Ltd.	Bangalore City ..	1920	Do ..	24·42	Cotton goods	Yarn 44 lakhs lbs. Cloth 29 lakhs lbs.	1,973
13	Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd.	Mysore ..	1920	Do (Aided)	18·35	Cloth, Yarn and Hosiery ..	....	2,207
	Sulphuric acid, etc.							
14	The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd. ..	Belagola ..	1937	Do do ..	25·00 22.11 (pd. up) 2·5 (Govt. share)	Ammonium Sulphate and Sulphuric acid	7,200 tons ..	233
	Sugar							
15	The Mysore Sugar Co.	Mandya ..	1933	Do do ..	25·00	Sugar, Alcohol and Molasses ..	....	1,464
	Railways							
16	Railways	Mysore		Government ..	643·98	....	....	1,160 workshop 119
	Aircraft							
17	Aircraft	Bangalore		....	25·0 (Mys. Govt. share)	....	....	3,191

II. (a) Heavy Industries—*concld.*

Sl. No.	*Industry*	*Locality*	*Year*	*Ownership*	*Capital in lakhs of Rupees*	*Products*	*Output*	*Persons employed*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
	PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL ENERGY							
	Hydro-Electric Works							
18	Hydro-Electric Works	....	..	Government ..	338·62	....	....	661
	STATIONERY							
	Paper and Paper Pulp							
19	The Mysore Paper Mills	Bhadravati ..	1936	Joint-Stock (aided) ..	25·00 (2·5 Govt. share)	Writing, Printing and Typewriting paper	....	846
	MISC. AND UNDEFINED							
	Water Works							
20	K. G. F. Water Works	....	..	....	18·09	....	....	49
21	Chamarajendra Water Works	....	..	....	70·89	....	....	190

(b) Medium Industries

	MINES AND QUARRIES							
	Manganese							
1	Shimoga Manganese, Co., Ltd.	Bangalore City	1907	Joint-Stock ..	1·49	Mining Manganese	....	..
2	Leibaoek Syndicate, Ltd.	Sindhuvalli (Mysore Dt.)	1918	Do ..	2·35	Mining	....	..
3	Mysore Chromite, Ltd.	Do ..	1918	Private ..	3·75	Do	....	232
4	Mysore Asbestos Products Co., Ltd.	Bangalore City ..	1920	Do ..	2·34	Mining Asbestos and Manufacturing	....	..
5	Manickavelu, Ltd.	Do ..	1938	Do ..	1·00	Asbestos Products Mining ..	....	..
	Total ..	....	..	....	10·93	....	....	..
	TEXTILES							
	Cotton							
6	The Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Bangalore City ..	1894	Joint-Stock ..	12·50	Cotton goods	Yarn 55·97 Cloth 30·93	1,764
7	The Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Davangere ..	1936	Do ..	7·10	....	....	586
	Silk							
8	Mahalakshmi Woollen & Silk Mills, Ltd. ..	....	1921	Joint-Stock ..	3·33	Woollen goods	....	59
9	Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.	Channapatna ..	1936	Joint-Stock (aided) ..	8·39 (.85 Govt. share)	Spun-silk yarn and Noils yarn ..	....	547
10	The Government Silk Weaving Factory	Mysore ..	1931	Government ..	3·01	Raw silk, Gold lace and dye-stuffs	....	159
11	The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.	T. Narsipur, Sidlaghatta, Mysore City	1927	Joint-Stock (aided) ..	2·58 (.15 Govt. share)	Silk reeling and twisting ..	....	407 12 120

(b) MEDIUM INDUSTRIES—*contd.*

Sl. No.	*Industry*	*Locality*	*Year*	*Ownership*	*Capital in lakhs of Rs.*	*Products*	*Output*	*Persons employed*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
	HIDES AND SKINS							
	Tanneries							
12	The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co.	Bangalore ..	1940	....	1·00	....	....	75
	WOOD							
	Furniture							
13	Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute	Mysore ..	1913	Government ..	1·24	Timber, ebony, ivory and rattan articles	....	152
	METALS							
	Iron and Steel							
14	The Steel Construction Co.	Bangalore ..	1939	Joint-Stock ..	1·00	....	....	80
	Agricultural Machinery							
15	The Mysore Implements Factory	Hassan ..	1940	Government ..	1·39	....	....	294
	CERAMICS							
	Bricks, Mangalore and other Tiles							
16	The Standard Tile and Clay Works	Yesvantpur ..	1936	....	2·99	....	....	41
17	The Standard Brick and Tile, Co.	Yelahanka ..	1939	....	2·50	....	....	238
	Glass Bangles and Beads							
18	The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works	Bangalore ..	1938	Joint-Stock ..	1·80	Glass, globes for lamps, bottles, tumblers, electric shades and domes, enamel boards and other ware	....	321
	Stoneware Pipes							
19	The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries ..	Bangalore ..	1937	Joint-Stock ..	·64	Stoneware pipes and other sanitary appliances, fire-bricks and cupola bricks	....	339
	Porcelain							
20	The Government Porcelain Factory	Bangalore ..	1932	Government ..	10·37	Raw China clay, Felspar, quartz, Fire clay and Limestone, Coal, Plaster of Paris, Pigment and hardware	....	320
	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS							
	Matches							
21	The Mysore Match Manufacturing Co.	Shimoga ..	1940	....	1·00	....	....	180
	Oil Mills							
22	Sandalwood Oil Factory	Mysore ..	1917	Government ..	11·21	Sandalwood Oil	....	210

(*b*) MEDIUM INDUSTRIES—*concld.*

Sl. No.	*Industry*	*Locality*	*Year*	*Ownership*	*Capital (in lakhs of Rupees)*	*Products*	*Output*	*Persons employed*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
	Manufacture of Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil							
23	The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products	Bangalore ..	1938	Joint-Stock (aided)	4.00 (2·60 pd. up .40 Govt. share)	Vegetable ghee, Refined and deodorised oils	6 tons per day	101
	Soap							
24	The Government Soap Factory	Bangalore ..	1918	Government ..	4·03	Soaps and Toilet articles ..	....	148
	Sulphuric Acd, etc.							
25	Industrial and Testing Laboratory	Bangalore ..	1931	Government ..	1·34	Medicinal products and Bitumen emulsion	9,000 tons	163
	FOOD							
	Condiments, Fruit-canning, Fruit juices, etc.							
26	The Mysore Canning and Condiment Factory ..	Mysore ..	1920	....	1·00	....	....	
	Coffee Works							
27	The Mysore Coffee-Curing Works	Chikmagalur ..	1938	Joint-Stock (aided)	4·00 1·35 (Govt. share)	Coffee-curing	2,000 tons ..	177
28	The Coorg and Mysore Coffee Works	....	1937	....	1·84	....	....	..
	NARCOTICS							
	Tobacco							
29	The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Bangalore ..	1937	Joint-Stock (aided) ..	9·93 (103 Govt. share)	Curing green leaves	....	1,413 to 2,322 (seasonal)
	Building							
30	The House Building and Engineering Co. ..	Bangalore ..	1924	....	1·11	....	....	..
	ELECTRIC							
	Electric Fittings							
31	The Government Electric Factory	Bangalore ..	1934	Government ..	13·40	Articles moulded in synthetic resins, etc.	....	449
32	The Hindustan Electric Accumulators and Manufacturing, Co., Ltd.	Bangalore ..	1936	Joint-Stock ..	1·25	Motor car batteries, Railway, lighting sets, Telephone batteries, Stationery cells, dry cells for batteries	....	128
33	The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.	Bangalore ..	1936	Joint-Stock (aided) ..	4·55 (1·40 Govt. share)	Incandescent Electrical lamps ..	....	58
	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED							
	Printing and Publishing							
34	The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. ..	Bangalore City ..	1916	....	3.16	....	....	135

(c) Small Industries

Sl. No.	Industry	Locality	Year	Ownership	Capital (in lakhs of Rupees)	Products	Output	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	TEXTILES							
1	Badanval Spinning Centre	Badanval ..	1927	Government ..	·67	Khadi, Cotton and Wool ..	....	8,581
2	The Mysore Hosieries, Ltd.	....	1937	Joint-Stock ..	·74	Hosiery	....	43
	SILK							
3	Sri Rama Silk Mills, Ltd.	Bangalore City ..	1939	Private ..	·18	Silk Cloth	....	251
	METALS							
	Iron and Steel							
4	The Central Industrial Workshop	Bangalore ..	1917	Government ..	·49	Mild iron, steel and structural works, cast iron lamp posts, agricultural implements, bronze and gun metal, castings of bearings, bushes, etc.	....	189
5	The Mysore Engineering Co.	Do ..	1936	Joint-Stock ..	·40	....	....	..
	(a) Leo Engineering Co., Ltd.	Do ..	..	....	..	Sanitary requisites and Textile Machinery	....	..
6	The Mysore Metal Industries	Do ..	1919	Do ..	·65	....	....	20
7	South Indian Manufacturing Co.	Do ..	1936	Do ..	·60	....	....	..
	BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, TIN AND BELL-METAL							
8	The Sravanabelagola Brass Industries and Copper Works Co.	Sravanabelagola	1914	Joint-Stock ..	·50	....	....	2
	CERAMICS							
	Bricks, Mangalore and other Tiles							
9	The Mysore Brick and Tile Works	Mysore ..	1917	....	·60	....	....	28
	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS							
	Paint and Varnish							
10	The Government Lac and Paint Works	Mysore ..	1938	Government ..	·45	Paints and varnishes	....	47
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.							
11	The Mysore Chemical Manufactures Co.	Bangalore ..	1938	Joint-Stock ..	·45	Heavy, fine and Medicinal Chemicals	....	41
	TAR DISTILLERIES							
12	Emulsion Factory	Bangalore		Government ..	·25	Road dressing materials ..	....	47

(c) SMALL INDUSTRIES—*concld.*

Sl. No.	*Industry*	*Locality*	*Year*	*Ownership*	*Capital (in lakhs of Rupees)*	*Products*	*Output*	*Persons employed*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
	GAS MANTLES							
13	The Bangalore Chemical and Manufacturing Co. ..	Bangalore ..	1933	Joint-Stock ..	·35	Chlorine, nitrate and incandescent gas-mantles	....	132
	FOOD							
	Rice Pounding and Husking							
14	The Mysore Rice Mills	Mysore ..	1930	Joint-Stock ..	·35	....	....	42
	DRESS AND TOILET							
15	The Mysore Electric Laundry	Bangalore ..	1937	Joint-Stock ..	·30	....	....	19
	ELECTRIC							
	Electric Fittings							
16	The Neon Signs, Ltd.	Mysore ..	1936	Joint-Stock ..	·38	....	....	..
	CINEMA FILM PRODUCTION							
17	The Madras Talkies, Ltd.	Bangalore ..	1936	Joint-Stock ..	·69	....	....	..
18	The Mysore Sound Studio	Do ..	1937	Do ..	·67	....	....	..
19	The Pragathi Pictures, Ltd.	Do ..	1937	Do ..	·55	....	....	..

III. Government-owned Industrial Concerns

(*Para* 49)

Industry	*Fixed Capital till the end of June 1940*	*Working Capital till the end of June 1940*	*Working profit or loss A/cs. 1939-40*	*Particulars*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
	Rs. in lakhs	*Rs. in lakhs*	*Rs.*	
The Mysore Iron and Steel Works and The Cement Plant, Bhadravati	..	208·29	..	....
Badanval Spinning Centre, Badanval ..	..	·67	..	....
The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore	3·01	1·20	28,962	....
Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore	..	1·24	..	....
The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore ..	·87	·49	6,909	....
The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan ..	1·07	·30	..	
The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore	9·12	1·25	—21,648	....
The Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore ..	..	11·21	..	....
The Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore	·19	·25	750	....
The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore ..	1·73	2·30	1,26,403	....
Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore	1·09	1·40	20,796	....
Emulsion Factory, Bangalore	·25	·10	10,710	....
Do Mysore	·25	·40	13,181	....
Do Hassan	·16	·25	9,958	....
Railways	..	643·98	..	....
Hydro-Electric Works	..	338·62	..	....
The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore	5·55	7·85	21,611	Sanctioned during the current year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·30 lakhs
The Mysore Chromite Factory	..	..	..	....

IV. Industrial Concerns Shared by Government

(*Para* 49)

Industry	*Capital invested on the business (authorised)*	*Capital invested on machinery and buildings*	*Value of shares by Government*	*Particulars of facilities afforded by Government*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
	Rs.	Rs.	In lakhs of Rupees	
Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore	20,02,000	27,02,881	..	Subscribing to the Share capital and granting loans on fixed assets, machinery and buildings
Mysore Spun-silk Mills, Channapatna ..	10,00,000	7,91,210	·85	Subscribing 10 per cent of the share capital, granting electric power at a concessional rate, and lending the services of an officer of Government
The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T.-Narsipur ..	10,00,000	..	·15	Subscribing to the share capital, granting land for factory free of cost, granting other facilities such as water, electric power, etc., undertaking not to give similar concessions to any other concern so long as the working of the company is satisfactory and issue of certificates of the results free of charges
Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Bangalore ..	4,00,000	..	·40	Subscribing 10 per cent of the share capital and granting other facilities such as water, electric power, etc., at concessional rate

IV. Industrial Concerns Shared by Government.—*concld.*

Industry	*Capital invested on the business (authorised)*	*Capital invested on machinery and buildings*	*Value of shares held by Government*	*Particulars of facilities afforded by Government*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
	Rs.	Rs.	In lakhs of Rupees	
The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., Belagola	25,00,000	6,09,000	2.50	Subscribing 10 per cent of the share capital, granting land free of cost for factory purposes, supplying water free of cost and electric power at a concessional rate
The Mysore Sugar Co., Mandya	32,00,000	plus Debentures	12·00 & 2·00	Subscribing to the share capital and granting lands free of cost for factory
The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Chikmagalur	4,00,000	..	1·35	Subscribing 10 per cent of the share capital and granting lands free of cost for construction of the factory
The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore ..	10,00,000	6,00,000	1·00	Subscribing 10 per cent of the share capital and waiving stamp duty on raiyats' agreements for three years
The Hindustan Aircraft, Ld., Bangalore ..	..	..	25·0	....
The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., Bangalore ..	5,00,000	1,40,000	1·40	Acquiring land for the factory at concessional rate
The Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati ..	25,00,000	..	2·50	Subscribing 10 per cent of the share capital, granting lands free of cost for the factory, granting other facilities at concessional rate and undertaking to purchase paper manufactured by the Company
The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co.	..	..	1·03	....
The Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Shimoga	..	..	·50	....
The Bangalore Transport Co., Bangalore ..	..	..	·75	....
The Mysore Kirloskar Co., Ltd.	..	..	·50	....

V. Government Aided Concerns

(*Para* 49)

Industry	*Authorised Capital*	*Capital on machinery and building*	*Facilities afforded by Government*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
	Rs.	Rs.	
The Hindustan Electric Accumulators and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,00,000	1,25,000	Granting site for the factory building free of cost
Mysore Chemical Manufactures, Co., Ltd.	5,00,000	....	Acquiring private lands required by the company
Bangalore Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ..	20,000	15,000	Giving land on lease by Government
The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd. ..	6,00,000	2,60,000	Granting lands free and supplying other facilities at concessional rates, undertaking to purchase the products and not to encourage similar concerns
Leo Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,00,000	....	Agreeing to grant site for the Company free of cost
Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd.	3,00,000	....	Granting land free of cost to the company undertaking to purchase the products, and not to encourage similar concerns so long as the working of the factory is satisfactory

VI. Investments by Government

(*Vide Para* 49)

Heads	*As on 1st July 1941*	*Heads*	*As on 1st July 1941*
	Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakhs
Mysore Railways (*a*)	643·98	Hydro-Electric Works	613·48
Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works (*b*)	338·62	Industrial and other Works	123·55
Other Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue ..	21·03	Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	176·99
		Total ..	1,917·65

(*a*) After deducting the contributions by District Boards and Railway Companies towards construction of railways and also the contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppa Railway

(*b*) *After deducting* the acreage contribution from the Irwin Canal Area

VII. Financial Results of Productive Works

In lakhs of Rupees

(*Vide Para* 49)

Works	*Capital outlay to the end of 1940-41*	*Budget Estimates 1941–42*			*Percentage of net receipts Col. 6 to total Capital as in Col. 3*	*Remarks*
		Gross receipts	*Working expenses including depreciation*	*Net receipts*		
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Railways and Tramways	(*a*) 643·98	91·20	(*b*) 64·83	26·37	4·09	(*a*) Net amount after deducting (i) Contribution by District Boards of Railway Companies for construction of Railways and (ii) Contribution from Electric Department for the construction of Sagar-Talaguppa Railway.
						(*b*) Includes surplus profits and guaranteed interest.
Krishnarajasagar Irrigation Works ..	(*c*) 338·62	10·39	4·54	5·85	1·73	(*c*) Net amount after deducting acreage contribution from Irwin Canal area and after transferring a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs to item No. 3 below towards the portion of the cost of the dam debitable to it.
Hydro-Electric Works	(*d*) 575·72	89·55	31·26	58·29	10·12	(*d*) Includes capital outlay on account of Shimsha Project to the extent of Rs. 57·81 lakhs but excludes outlay on Jog Falls Project amounting to Rs. 37·76 lakhs.
Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	(*e*) 208·29	94·25	(*f*) 70·65	(*g*) 23·60	11·33	(*e*) After writing down capital to the extent of Rs. 86.87 lakhs (G. O. No. D. 346–7—I.W. 14-27-6, dated 11th July 1929) and including working advance amounting to Rs. 31·30 lakhs.
Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ..	18·09	2·76	1·25	1·51	8·35	(*f*) Includes current depreciation for 1941–42 to the extent of Rs. 7,90,000.
Chamarajasagar Water Works ..	70·89	9·68	7·33	2·35	3·31	(*g*) This amount is taken for adjustment towards arrear depreciation.
Total ..	**1,855·59**	**297·83**	**179·86**	**117·97**	**6·36**	

VIII. (*a*) Large Industrial Concerns Employing Above 1,000 Workers

(*Vide para 53*)

Industry	Number of persons employed
Mining	
Oorgaum Mines	5,133
Champion-Reef Mines	5,747
Nandydroog Mines Ltd.	7,858
The Mysore Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	7,754
Textiles	
The Mysore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Bangalore City	1,764
The Minerva Mills, Bangalore City	1,973
The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore City	4,853
Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore	2,207
Iron and Steel	
The Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravati	3,527
Railway Workshop, Mysore	1,143
Food and Narcotics	
The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya	1,464
Tobacco Manufactures, India, Ltd., Civil & Military Station	1,405
Transport	
The Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Bangalore	3,191
Total	**48,019**

VIII. (*b*) Large Industrial Concerns Employing below 1,000 and Above 100 Workers

Industry	Number of persons employed
Mining	
Mysore Chromite, Ltd., Sindhuvalli	232
Doddakanya Magnesite Mine	309
Textiles	
Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd.	586
Sri Suryodaya Mills, Bangalore	131
Sri Krishna Weaving Shed, Bangalore	456
Sri Rama Weaving Shed, Bangalore	102
T. R. Mills, Bangalore	380
B. K. Subbayya & Sons, Woollen & Carpet Works, Sowrashtrapet, Bangalore City	161
Do Seshadripuram, Bangalore City	286
The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd., (Branch at Hebbal)	743
Sri Rama Silk Mills, Ltd., Bangalore	251
Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore	159
Khoday Eswarasa, Bangalore City	165
Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., Mysore	120
Do T.-Narsipur	407
M. Anantharamiah's Woollen & Carpet Works, Kengeri	125
Do Sowrashtrapet, Bangalore City	379
The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna	547
Hides and Skins	
Hajee Mahammad Ismail's Tannery, Bangalore District	119
P. H. Abdul Wahab Sahib's Tannery, Bangalore District	106
Hanumanthappa & Co., Tannery, Bangalore District	105
Chuna Abdul Shukur Tannery, Kadugondanahalli	169
Hajee Mahammed Mustafa Sahib Tannery, Kolar	184
Engineering	
Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore	152
The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore	189
The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan	294
Ceramics	
The Kolar Brick Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kolar Gold Fields	314
The Standard Brick & Tile Co., Yelahanka	238
The Mysore Cement Plant, Bhadravati	156
The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Bangalore	321
The Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Bangalore	339
Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore	320
Chemical Industries	
The Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Shimoga	180
The Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore	210
The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bangalore	101
Government Soap Factory, Bangalore	148
The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Co., Ltd., Belagola	233
Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore	163
Bangalore Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	132
Food and Narcotics	
Slaughter House, C. & M. Station	237
Gaffar Beedi Factory, Mysore	333
Jahangir Beedi Factory, Mysore	175
The National Beedi Factory, Bangalore	101
Ameerjan Beedi Factory, Gundlupet	210
Construction, assembly, etc., of means of transport	
Loco and car shed, Bangalore City	312
Do Mysore City	289
Physical Power	
Kolar Gold Fields Electricity Department	431
Sivasamudram Generating Station	299
Shimsha Generating Station	121
Bangalore Power and Light (A Station)	182
Electric	
Government Electric Factory, Bangalore	449
Amco, Ltd., Bangalore	125
Paper	
The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati	846
Government Press, Bangalore	407
The Bangalore Press, Bangalore	135
Government Branch Press, Mysore	138
Water Works	
The Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore	129
Sri Krishnarajendra Water Works, Seringapatam Taluk	200
Sri Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore	190
Transport	
The Bangalore Transport Co., Ltd., Bangalore	297
Total	**15,318**

IX. Number of Persons Employed in some Important Industrial Establishments in 1911, 1921

(Para 54)

Industry	Number of persons employed in			Industry	Number of persons employed in		
	1911	1921	1941		1911	1921	1941
Gold Mining	25,303	21,821	26,492	Soap	..	33	348
Textiles:—				Chemicals	..	20	463
Cotton	*1,171*	*1,908*	*9,924*	Perfumes	..	30	402
Wool	*1,142*	*3,178*	*5,885*	Rice and Flour Mills	..	543	2,215
Silk	..	*521*	*3,225*	Sugar	292	133	1,544
Tanneries	210	807	2,115	Narcotics	136	132	3,941
Furniture	375	376	556	Tailoring	..	33	955
Saw Mills	65	100	268	Railways	376	393	2,107
Iron and Steel	45	220	4,047	Hydro-Electric Works	368	1,895	1,474
Jewellery	..	34	421	Printing and Binding	534	978	1,780
Bricks and Tiles	354	1,254	1,033	Toys and Lacquer	..	34	110
Oil Mills	..	526	527	Transport repairs, etc., (Other than Railways)	173	66	3,798

X. Persons Employed in New Industries started after 1921

(Para 54)

Industry	Number of persons employed	Industry	Number of persons employed
Mining graphite	81	Aerated waters	125
Woollen carpet weaving	248	Hydrogenated oils	101
Spun Silk	547	Heavy chemicals	299
Weaving gold and silver lace	60	Bakery and confectionery	295
Wood preservation and charcoal preparation	262	Pasteurising milk	62
Agricultural machinery	317	Hats and caps	79
Manufacture of gold lace	82	Building industries	272
Manufacture of Lametta and Nakki	81	Electric appliances	460
Glass	321	Paper	853
Stoneware pipes and potteries	375	Water works	920
Porcelain	335	Decorticators	171
Matches	204	Motor transport	1,179
Fireworks and explosives	114		

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