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Uninhabited villages of Mysore

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CONTENTS

		Pages
Foreword		i
Introduction		1
Chapater I	Scope and Object of the Study	2
Chapter II	Procedure followed for Collecting and Shifting Data	3–5
Chapter III	Bangalore District	6–15
Chapter IV	Chickmagalur District	16—20
Chapter V	Chitradurga District	21–29
Chapter VI	Hassan District	30–38
Chapter VII	Kolar District	39—52
Chapter VIII	Mandya District	53–58
Chapter IX	Mysore District	59—67
Chapter X	Shimoga District	68–79
Chapter XI	Tumkur District	80—90
Chapter XII	Consolidated picture for the Nine Districts	91–99
Chapter XIII	Shifted and Merged Villages	100
Chapter XIV	Never Inhabited Villages	101–105
Chapter XV	Abandoned Villages	106—110
Chapter XVI	Villages with Transient Population	111
Chapter XVII	Conclusion	112

SERIAL ORDER OF MAPS

Map No.	Title of the map
1.	Number of never inhabited and abandoned villages in each district and the intensity of net work of roads
2.	Number of never inhabited and abandoned villages in each district and the percentage of area under forest
3.	Map showing the incidence of abandoned villages and the taluks worst affected by Plague between 1896 and 1911
4.	Map showing the incidence of abandoned villages and the taluks where Malaria was endemic prior to the N.M.E. Programme
5.	Map showing the incidence of abandoned villages and the taluks worst affected by the Influenza epidemic of 1918-1919
6.	Map showing the incidence of abandoned villages and the taluks identified as drought affected by the irrigation commission 1972
7.	Harihar village-Area merged in Harihar Town
8.	Mahajenahalli-Area merged in Harihar Town
9.	Devara Hosahalli-Area merged in Gauribidanur Town
10.	Malur village-Area merged in Malur Town
11.	Mulabagal village-Area merged in Mulabagal Town
12.	Maragondana village-Area merged in Mysore City
13.	Gubbi village-Area merged in Gubbi Town
14.	Sira Village-Area merged in Sira Town

FOREWORD

At the IASP Bangalore Conference, Prof. Ashok Mitra of Jawaharlal Nehru University requested Shri K. Balasubramanyam to undertake an analysis of uninhabited villages of Karnataka from 1872 to 1971. Uptil now, no work seems to have been done on what the censuses have been returning as uninhabited villages. Shri Balasubramanyam, who is a veteran in the field of census, having been Superintendent of Census Operations of the then Mysore State during the 1961 Census, readily agreed to take up this analysis. The Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi came forward to support the project. Shri Balasubramanyam has, with his customary thoroughness, prepared the monograph. The Registrar General's Office undertook to publish this volume and the present work is the product of a collaborative project between the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Registrar General of India. This monograph is a useful addition to the stream of Census publications and we trust breaks new ground.

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

New Delhi
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INTRODUCTION

This study was undertaken on the suggestion made by Dr. Asok Mitra, Professor, Centre for Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and Director, I.C.S.S.R. & F.F.P. Projects, during his visit to Bangalore in 1976. He was of the view that my experience in the Revenue Department as well as in the Census Organisation could be put to good use for a study of the uninhabited villages of Karnataka. He was also good enough to interest the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Jawaharlal Nehru University in the project and to get financial assistance for meeting the out of pocket expenses incurred for the study. I thank him for having suggested this subject for study and the support he has given to me throughout the period covered by the study.

Shri P. Padmanabha, formerly Director of Census Operations, Karnataka and now Registrar General, India made available to me all the old publications and other material assiduously collected by the Census Directorate over a period of two decades during which the office has been in existence without any break. This facility lightened my work to a considerable extent.

The Government of Karnataka acceded readily to my request to instruct the Department of Land Records, Survey & Settlement to furnish information regarding land utilization in the villages covered by this study.

CHAPTER I

SCOPE AND OBJECT OF THE STUDY

After every Census, population tables are published. The General Population Tables invariably show the number of inhabited villages and the number of uninhabited villages. The general impression one will get when one reads about uninhabited villages is of a village which had been populated once and which is now deserted. This, however, is not true of every village which is treated as uninhabited in census. In Karnataka the revenue village which is the smallest administrative unit for purposes of maintenance of land records has been treated as the village for census purposes. Some of these villages are covered entirely by forests or other types of reserved land where it is not possible to set up human habitations or to find support for livelihood. There are other villages which comprise solely the irrigated tracts and the residential area is situated in another village in higher areas near the irrigated tracts. There are also uninhabited census villages where the residential portion has merged in adjoining urban area and the residuary part treated as a separate village consists only of the uninhabited portion. There have been a few cases where residential portions have been shifted consequent on the construction of irrigation and/or hydel projects but the village continues to exist in the records as some of the lands included in the village remain unsubmerged. It is only after eliminating all these categories of villages that a correct idea can be got of the number of villages which had been populated by settled communities at one time and which have been abandoned.

When Dr Mitra suggested this subject, I intended to study all the 2,707 villages which were shown as uninhabited villages in the 1971 Census Tables in Karnataka. However, in view of the difficulty experienced in tracing the census figures for the villages from Hyderabad Area, Bombay Area, Madras Area and Coorg of the censuses prior to 1951, I decided to restrict the scope of the study to the villages shown as uninhabited in the 9 districts which constituted the former princely State of Mysore. In respect of these nine districts, villagewise population figures are available for all the 11 censuses commencing from 1871 census and ending with the 1971 census. Moreover, these nine districts account for more than 80% of the uninhabited villages (2,265 out of 2,707), and the pattern that emerges in respect of these nine districts is likely to prove interesting.

There was yet another difficulty in extending the scope of the study to the remaining districts of Karnataka State. A large number of uninhabited villages in the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar were merged with the adjoining villages between 1950 and 1971 and if the study is based on the number of uninhabited villages shown in the 1971 Census Tables, it would not have been fully representative for these districts. As explained in detail in the succeeding Chapter, I have tried to classify the uninhabited villages in the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (excluding Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur into several categories so as to locate such of the villages as had settled communities in the recent past and have been abandoned. It is these villages which deserve a further study and not the villages in respect of which there is a valid explanation for the absence of population—such as shifting or merger of the inhabited portion or a village never having been available for settlement in view of the entire area being reserved by Government—is available. The basis for determining the category to which a village belongs is the population during the 11 censuses from 1871 to 1971 and also the existence of a village site as per land records. While the existence of a village site is taken as positive evidence that there was a settled community in the village at some time, the absence of a village site is not held as conclusive evidence of the absence of a settled community. The reasons for this are explained in the next Chapter.

CHAPTER II

PROCEDURE FOLLOWED FOR COLLECTING AND SHIFTING DATA

As explained in the previous Chapter, the main purpose of this study is to identify the villages which had settled communities and which have been abandoned. After these villages have been identified, their distribution territorially and the number of villages abandoned during each decade will be studied.

The villages which were uninhabited in 1971 can be classified into five different groups as follows :

(1) **Never Inhabited : N**
Villages which had not been inhabited any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their having returned no population throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of a village site. Though census figures are available from 1871 only, it is assumed that the absence of a village site during Survey & Settlement operations (commenced in 1863) would imply that the Community even if it had existed, had gone out of existence atleast fifty years earlier.

(2) **Abandoned : A**
Villages in respect of which there is evidence to support the existence of settled communities in the past but which were uninhabited in 1971.

(3) **Transient : T**
Villages where the population returned in some of the censuses from 1871 to 1971 has to be deemed as transient having regard to the absence of a village site and the sporadic pattern of the population.

(4) **Shifted : S**
Villages which have become uninhabited on account of the shifting of the population by government action consequent on the acquisition of the residential area of the village either for submersion under irrigation and/or hydel projects or on health grounds.

(5) **Merged : M**
Villages whose residential areas were merged in the adjoining urban units, the village as existing in 1971 comprising only the residuary uninhabited portion.

Abandoned villages can be sub-divided into three groups. Sub group (1) will comprise villages which had been abandoned prior to 1871 but in which the existence of a settled community sometime prior to 1871 is indicated by the demarcation of a village site at the time of survey and settlement. These villages are assigned the symbol A.I.

The villages abandoned between 1871 and 1961 can again be shown under two sub categories viz., (a) Villages which had some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with 1961 Census and also a village site demarcated during survey and settlement, the existence of such village site being taken as an indication that there was a settled community ; (b) Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census even though no village sites have been demarcated during survey and settlement. While the demarcation of a village site can be positive evidence of the existence of a settled community, the absence of a village site does not rule out the existence of a settled community. In the Malnad and especially in the taluks where area is grown (Sagar, Thirthahalli, Hosanagar, Koppa, Sringeri and Mudigere) the people generally reside within the gardens and there is no village as such in many cases. Also where new settlements are formed in released forest lands, Amritmahal Kavals etc., after the revision settlement the survey records will not indicate the existence of village site even though the settlement would have been intended as an established settlement when it was formed. Further, the old State of Mysore had more than 2,000 Inam Villages. Of these survey and settlement had been introduced only in about 800 villages. In respect of the remaining villages numbering about 1,200 only a rough valuation survey for determining the jodi, quit-rent and cesses had been conducted and there was no demarcation of the village site even in villages where it existed.

Villages abandoned between 1871 and 1971 are thus assigned symbols A.II.A. and A.II.B. depending on whether the survey records show the existence of

a village site or not. All the villages which were uninhabited according to the 1971 Census will thus fall under one of the following seven categories:

1. S 2. M 3. N 4. A.I. 5. A. II. A. 6. A. II.B. and 7. T

The classification on the basis indicated above has to be made with reference to the population registered between 1871 and 1971 and also the existence or otherwise of a village site. In respect of the villages which were uninhabited in 1971, a table was drawn up showing the population at each of the 11 censuses from 1871 to 1971. The work was facilitated to some extent by the availability of consolidated tables showing villagewise population for the five censuses from 1871 to 1911. Villagewise population tables were available for each of the remaining six censuses. There were many instances of two or more villages having the same name being found in a taluk, some of them uninhabited and some inhabited. There were also some instances where there were two uninhabited villages of the same name in the same taluk and same hobli. The village in respect of which the figures were required was identified with reference to its location in the village map and this was adequate in most of the cases as the figures upto and inclusive of 1951 were given by hoblis. When there were two or more villages with the same name in a hobli, the particular village treated as uninhabited in 1971 was identified with reference to the total area of the village which is given in the Village Tables of 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

The information furnished by the Land Records Department indicates whether a village had a village site or not. Even here, the existence of more than one village of the same name in a taluk caused some confusion and in many cases the information furnished by the Land Records Department related to an inhabited village having the same name as an uninhabited village. Wherever there were two or more villages of the same name in a taluk, the information regarding the total area of the village furnished by the Land Records Department was compared with the area of the village recorded in the Village Directories of 1951, 1961 and 1971 and the data given accepted only when there was no great divergence between the two areas. Where the total area of the village according to the Village Directories did not tally with the total area furnished by the Land Records Department, the village was treated as one for which information is not available. There were a few villages for which population figures of some of the earlier census could not be traced even with the best of efforts. These villages too were treated as those for which information is not available. Only 288 villages out of 2,265 uninhabited villages in 1971 in the nine districts covered by the study had to be excluded for want of information under one or more heads.

The classification of the villages which had a village site into A.I. and A.II.A. was easy. In respect of villages which has some population at one or more of the ten censuses between 1871 and 1961 but had no village sites, the question whether any particular village should be deemed to have had transient population or a settled community had to be decided with reference to the pattern of population in each village. A village which returned population during at least 3 censuses continuously is deemed to have had a settled community even though there has been no village site. Where the population recorded was small and sporadic with several intervening censuses during which no population was returned, the population is deemed to be transient.

The last stage was the determination of the decade during which the village which had been abandoned between 1871 and 1971 could be deemed to have been abandoned. In most cases the decade following the census in which the village last returned some population was taken as the decade of abandonment. But there were some cases where there has been a steep decline in population during one particular decade though the total abandonment of the village was several decades later. Substantial abandonment and not the complete abandonment should be the criterion for purposes of our analysis. I have, therefore, taken that a village shall be deemed to have been abandoned during the decade in which its population gets reduced by more than 2/3 i e. if the population recorded at the commencement of the decade is more than three times the population recorded at the close of the decade, the village is deemed to have been abandoned during that decade. I have, however, excluded cases where the total depopulation or the decline of the population by more than 2/3 in a decade is reversed in the decade immediately succeeding. This is necessary to provide for cases where a village may have been evacuated due to an epidemic of plague or substantive part of the population was away at a fair or festival in some other village on the date of enumeration, which was done on a single day in the earlier censuses.

There are a few villages showing two abandonments, the first when the village was totally deserted and remained so for 30 or 40 years before it sub-

sequently acquired substantial population and was again abandoned. In all such cases, I have taken the first decade of abandonment as relevant for the purposes of this analysis. The list of such villages having two abandonments is given separately.

The next nine Chapters are devoted to the classification of uninhabited villages in each of the 9 districts of the former princely State of Mysore into the seven categories. In view of the fact that the classification of villages into A.II.A., A.II.B., and T as also the determination of the decade of abandonment are based on my personal judgment, I have given the population figures in respect of each of the villages which, though uninhabited in 1971, returned some population at one or more of the ten censuses commencing with the 1871 census and ending with the 1961 census. Wherever the decade of abandonment is different from the decade commencing with the year in which the village last returned some population, a note is added indicating the basis on which the decade of abandonment is arrived at.

The spelling of the village names and in some cases the village names themselves vary from one Census to another. Throughout this report I have adopted the names and the spellings given in the 1971 Series of District Census Handbooks.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

ANEKAL TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...23
Information not available ... 7
Balance ...16
Of these number having village site .. 2

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Agasa Thimmanahalli
2. Bannerghatta Kaval
3. Bidarakadahalli
4. Hennagara Amanikere

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Krishnasagara

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Andapura 1911 (29) 1901 (34) 1891 (29) 1881 (21) 1871 (23)	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Chudenahalli 1911 (19) 1901 (97) 1891 (28) 1881 (30) 1871 (79) 1901-1911

NOTE : Chudenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 97 to 19.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Amani Bidarkere 1901 (5)
2. Amani Doddakere 1911 (6) 1901 (13)
3. Billachikkanahalli 1901 (33)
4. Chikkavaderapura 1871 (32)
5. Giddenahalli 1931 (94) 1911 (95) 1891 (44) 1871 (56).
6. Gottamaranahalli 1931 (19) 1901(20)
7. Hasurvani 1911 (63) 1901 (110)
8. Kurubarahatti 1911 (32) 1901 (123)
9. Muthanallur Amanikere 1901 (41)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

BANGALORE NORTH TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...11
Of these number having village site ... 5

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Shamarajapura
2. Singanaikanahalli Amanikere
3. Yelahanka Amanikere

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Gasthi Kempanahalli 1871 (19)	1871-1881
2.	Lingadeeranahalli 1951 (19) 1891 (35) 1881 (32) 1871 (45) [See note (a)]	1891-1901
3.	Mandala Kunte 1961 (3) 1951 (7) 1941 (1) 1931 (7) 1911 (5) 1901 (46) 1891 (27) 1881 (9) 1871 (28) [See note (b)]	1901-1911
4.	Myakala Chinnanahalli 1881 (15) 1871 (14)	1881-1891
5.	Shivanahalli 1961 (26) 1951 (25)	1961-1971

NOTE : (a) Lingadeeranahalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 35 to nil treating the population returned in 1951 as transient.

(b) Mandala Kunte is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 46 to 5. The earlier decline in population from 28 to 9 between 1871 and 1881 is ignored as the population picked up by 1891 to 27. The population returned in 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 is treated as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Krishnasagara 1931 (23) 1921 (31) 1871 (73)
2. Lakshmisagara 1871 (27)
3. Lingarajasagara 1941 (12) 1931 (68) 1871 (27)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

BANGALORE SOUTH TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...10
Of these number having village site ... 1

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Bheemanakuppe Ramasagara
2. Chandrasekharapura
3. Sarakkikere
4. Sinivagilukere
5. Venkojirao Khane

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Vasanthanahalli 1891 (37) 1881 (28) 1871 (39)	1891-1901

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Bellandur Amanikere 1951 (23) 1941 (13) 1931 (12) 1921 (6) 1911 (11) 1901 (20) 1891 (6) 1881 (4) 1951-1961

T—Transient

Villages in which the poulation found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chikkanelli 1901 (4) 1891 (17)
2. Khanekandaya 1941 (6) 1931 (10)
3. Krishnarajapura 1881 (9) 1871 (9)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1971	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

CHANNAPATNA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...12
Information not available ... 1
Of these number having village site ... 2

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Chagare Doddi.
2. Chikkamannugudde State Forest.
3. Kadu Kothanahalli Plantation.
4. Kethara Vaderahalli.
5. Mudigere Plantation.
6. Mylanathapura.

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Ammallidoddi 1961(5) 1901(1) 1881(14) 1871(68) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2. Attiguppe 1961(6) 1941(36) 1931(3) 1911(7) 1901(15) 1891(28) [See note (b)]	1941-1951

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Soudhahalli 1901(19) 1891(27) 1881(78) 1871(39) 1901-1911

NOTE : (a) Ammallidoddi is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 68 to 14. The population found in 1901 and 1961 is deemed transient.

(b) Attiguppe is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 36 to nil. The depopulation between 1911 and 1921 is ignored as the population in 1931 was more than 113 the population in 1911. The population found in 1961 is deemed transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Kadukothanahalli 1891(3) 1871(2)
2. Naralapura 1891(7) 1871(46)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871-1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

DEVANAHALLY TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...38
Information not available	...13
Balance	...25
Of these number having village site	... 3

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Budanapadiya
2. Budigere Amanikere
3. Channarayapattana Amanikere
4. Doddajala Amanikere
5. Guttahalli
6. Kachipura
7. Kotnathevaru
8. Maradiane
9. Mulli Amanikere
10. Nallur Amarai
11. Sambargidada Kaval
12. Sowtegowdanahalli
13. Tatamachanahalli Amanikere

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Lakshmipura 1921 (2) 1911 (15) 1901 (3) 1871 (30) (Abandoned again between 1921 and 1931) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2. Mangasandra 1941 (97) 1931 (31) 1921(57) 1911(51) 1901(50) 1891(30) 1881 (10) 1871 (8)	1941-1951
3. Nellukunte 1891 (91) 1881 (73) 1871 (99)	1891-1901

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Channasandra 1941(2) 1931(12) 1921 (6) 1911 (19) 1901 (2) [See note (b)]	1931-1941
2. Kommasandra 1931(22) 1921(24) 1911 (130) 1901 (71) [See note (c)]	1911-1921
3. Upparahalli 1951 (14) 1931 (6) 1921 (3) 1911 (5) [See note (d)]	1951-1961

NOTE—(a) Lakshmipura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 30 to nil. As the village was again populated in 1901, 1911 and 1921, it is treated as abandoned for the second time between 1921 and 1931.

(b) Channasandra is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 12 to 2.

(c) Kommasandra is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 130 to 24.

(d) Upparahalli is treated as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 ignoring the depopulation between 1931 and 1941 as the population in 1951 was 2/3 that in 1931.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Abachikkanahalli 1951 (39) 1871 (48)
2. Bidlapura Amanikere 1941 (13) 1921 (2) 1901 (2)
3. Hosatota 1921 (10)
4. Kondenahalli 1891 (3)
5. Varajahalli 1911 (25)
6. Vijayapura Amanikere 1931 (6) 1921 (7) 1901 (5)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871—1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—

DODDABALLAPUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...36
Information not available	...13
Balance	...23
Of these number having village site	...10

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Byadarahalli
2. Chikkahejjaji Amanikere
3. Dinnenahalli
4. Koolur Plantation
5. Pura
6. Rajaghatta Amanikere
7. Venkateshapura
8. Yaramuddenahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Kuntanahalli
2. Myakalathimmanahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Beedikere Agrahara 1961 (11) 1941 (16) 1931 (4) 1921 (10) 1911 (26) [See note (a)]	1961-1971
2. Byadrajakkasandra 1881 (10) 1871 (79) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
3. Chigaranahalli 1891 (2)	1891-1901
4. Chokkanahalli 1931 (3) 1921 (69) 1911 (68) 1901 (77) 1891 (86) 1881 (17) 1871 (76) [See note (c)]	1921-1931
5. Joyis Agrahara 1941 (4) 1931 (4) 1891 (2)	1941-1951
6. Jonnasandra 1951 (9) 1941 (5) 1931 (13) 1921 (18) 1911 (20) 1901 (30) 1891 (16) 1881 (26) 1871 (27)	1951-1961
7. Madhure Amanikere 1961 (6)	1961-1971
8. Masthimmanahalli 1921 (5) 1911 (6) 1901 (11) 1891 (23) 1871 (76) [See note (d)]	1871-1881

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Narasapura 1961 (15) 1921 (12) 1911 (8) 1901 (5) 1891 (7) 1881 (31) 1871 (174) [See note (e)]	1871-1881

NOTE : (a) Beedikere Agrahara is treated as abandoned between 1961 and 1971 when its population declined from 11 to nil. The depopulation between 1941 and 1951 is ignored as the population in 1961 was more than 2/3 that in 1941.

(b) Byadrajakkasandra is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 79 to 10.

(c) Chokkanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 69 to 3. The decline in population from 76 to 17 between 1871 and 1881 is ignored as the population in 1891 was more than the population in 1871.

(d) Masthimmanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 76 to nil. The population returned in 1891 and subsequent years was far less than 1/3 the population in 1871.

(e) Narasapura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 174 to 31.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Hosanagenahalli 1871 (71)
2. Kadathippenahalli 1931 (13) 1921 (7) 1871 (19)
3. Shivapura Amanikere 1931 (3) 1891 (13)
4. Basavanapura 1921 (20) 1911 (12) 1871 (13)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2

HOSKOTE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...52
Information not available ...21
Balance ...31
Of these number having village site ... 4

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Ankonahalli
2. Appajipura
3. Aralamakanahalli
4. Chandrapura
5. Chikka Amanikere
6. Doddaharadi Plantation
7. Goravehalli
8. Haniyur
9. Hosahardi
10. Isthur Amanikere
11. Iyamanahalli
12. Kodipura
13. Mattabaralu
14. Pulamanchi
15. Shanthanapura
16. Thimmapura
17. Veerapura
18. Yelachanaikanapura

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Venkatapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Devaragollahalli 1941(6) 1931(11) 1921 (7) 1911 (6) 1901 (4) 1891 (6) 1881 (6) 1871 (13)	1941-1951
2. Srinivaspura 1911 (16) 1901 (25) 1891 (11) 1881 (6) 1871 (13)	1911-1921
3. Vanamanahalli 1951 (12) 1941 (83) 1931 (74) 1921 (71) 1911 (65) 1901 (51) 1891 (49) 1881 (48) 1871 (58) [See note (a)]	1941-1951

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Dasarathimmanahalli 1931 (15) 1921 (22) 1911 (16) 1901 (15) 1891 (15) 1881 (14) 1871 (25)	1931-1941
2. Gullakayipura 1911 (29) 1901 (45) 1891 (13) 1881 (6) 1871 (46)	1911-1921
3. Venkateshapura 1941 (9) 1931 (33) 1921 (23) 1911 (17) 1901 (14) 1891 (12) 1881 (8) 1871 (23)	1941-1951
4. Varadapura 1951 (10) 1941 (4) 1921 (20) 1911 (7) 1901 (5) [See note (b)]	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Vanamanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 83 to 12.

(b) Varadapura is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 20 to nil. The population found in 1941 and 1951 is deemed as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Guddadachinnenahalli 1961 (130)
2. Hullur Amanikere 1961 (7) 1951 (11) 1901 (17)
3. Maragondanahalli 1931 (6)
4. Sonnakempanahalli 1871 (32)
5. Vaderahalli 1951 (31)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—

KANAKAPURA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...23
Information not available	... 1
Balance	...22
Of these number having village site	... 1

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Bananthamari State Forest
2. Basavapatna Veersandra
3. Chulkanakere Kaval
4. Deshohalli
5. Kabbal Forest
6. Kanvikatte
7. Manjanath
8. Moodlaswamiguppe
9. Puradadoddi
10. Rampurgattalkere Kaval
11. Rampura Karuvinahalli Kaval
12. Tailur Forest
13. Yadugowdanahalli
14. Yalachahalli.

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Marasandra 1921 (2)	1921-1931

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Bannane 1961 (6) 1951 (11) 1941 (8)	1961-1971
2. Bilkal Forest 1961 (1) 1951 (217) 1941 (188) 1931 (105) [See note (a)]	1951-1961
3. Naripura 1951 (34) 1941 (42) 1931 (49) 1921 (4) 1911 (12)	1951-1961

NOTE : (a) Bilkal State Forest is treated as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 when its population declined from 217 to 1.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Medanahalli 1891 (8)
2. Muggur Forest 1951 (13) 1901 (11)
3. Ragihalli State Forest 1961 (387)
4. Somanathapura 1911 (14)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1

MAGADI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...29
Information not available	... 4
Balance	...25
Villages which come under the category of S having been submerged by the construction of the Thippagondanahally Reservoir (1. Kutlu 2. Thavakadahalu)	... 2
Balance	...23
Of these number having village site	...11

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Karigiripura
2. Ketohalli Narasimhapura
3. Nasarumaninakatte
4. Siddedevarabetta S.F.
5. T. Channapura

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Honge Kaval 2. Sulvar Rampura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having village site indicating existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Byrapura 1901(3) 1871(50)	1871-1881
2. Kolur Nanjandapura 1961 (30) 1931 (12) 1921 (9) 1911 (11) 1901 (8) 1891 (25) 1881 (31) [See note (a)]	1931-1941
3. Lingenahalli 1941 (50) 1931 (43) 1921 (43) 1911 (2) 1901 (40) 1891 (23) 1881 (58) 1871 (42)	1941-1951
4. Mallenahalli 1961 (17) 1941 (11) 1931 (40) 1921 (37) 1911 (68) 1901 (59) 1891 (62) 1881 (48) 1871 (147) [See note (b)]	1931-1941
5. Shankughatta Kaval 1931 (1) 1911 (16) 1901 (3) [See note (c)]	1911-1921
6. Somakkanamatta 1911 (14) 1901 (1) 1891 (3) 1871 (24)	1871-1881
7. Thubarapalya 1871 (40)	1871-1881
8. Yalachaguppe Rampura 1901 (11) 1891 (12) 1881 (4)	1901-1911

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten census ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Chikkellur Rampura 1951 (54) 1941 (109) 1931 (75)	1951-1961
2. Papssastrypalya 1931 (18) 1921 (25) 1911 (3) 1901 (43)	1931-1941
3. Rangacharipalya 1951 (19) 1941 (78) 1931 (5) 1921 (13) 1911 (10) 1901 (15)	1951-1961

NOTE : (a) Kolur Nanjundapura is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 12 to nil. The population found in 1961 is deemed transient.

(b) Mallenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 40 to 11.

(c) Shankighatta Kaval is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 16 to nil. The population found in 1931 is deemed transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Channapura 1891 (12) 1881 (32)
2. Mallikarjunapura 1911 (13) 1871 (34)
3. Savandurga 1871 (48)
4. Settarahalli 1941 (47) 1931 (51) 1871 (26)
5. Yelagadahalli 1931 (16) 1881 (3)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	3	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	2	—

NELAMANGALA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...19
Of these number for which information is not available ... 7
Balance ...12
Of these number having villages sites ... 4

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871—1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Mariyanapalya
2. Narayanappanapalya

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Ahobalapalya 1911(14) 1901(9) 1891 (13) 1881 (19) 1871 (24)	1911-1921
2.	Gattisiddanahalli 1891 (2) 1881 (25) 1871 (47) [See note (a)]	1881-1891
3.	Koneripura 1921 (9) 1871 (23) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
4.	Ramanahalli 1871 (14)	1871-1881

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements. having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Gavipalya 1941 (5) 1931 (48) 1921 (46) 1911 (62) 1901 (54) 1891 (55) 1881 (44) 1871 (85) 1931-1941 [See note (c)]

NOTE—(a) Gattisiddanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 25 to 2.

(b) Koneripura is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 23 to nil. The population of 9 returned in 1921 is deemed transient.

(c) Gavipalya is taken as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 48 to 5.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Balaguruvanapalya 1871 (28)
2. Halurampura 1911 (15)
3. Krishnarajapura 1911 (9) 1871 (22)
4. Narasipalya 1921 (23)
5. Seshagiriraopalya 1871 (33)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

RAMANAGARAM TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ... 5
Information not available ...1
Of these number having village site Nil

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Kutarbhavi
2. Tenginkallu State Forest

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one

or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Belaguli (Handigundi Forest) 1911 (150) 1881 (30) 1871 (44)
2. Kumbalagodu State Forest 1961 (27)

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT

CHIKMAGALUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...15
Of these number having village site ... 5

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Chindenahalli
2. Churchugudde Kaval
3. Subramanyadahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Arekallahalli 1911 (11) 1901 (88) 1891 (38) [See note (a)]	1901-1911
2. Hanchihalli 1941 (2) 1921 (80) 1911 (27) 1881 (104) 1871 (135) [See note (b)]	1881-1891
3. Jakkeri Kaval 1931 (4) 1921 (5) 1911 (65) 1901 (2) [See note (c)]	1911-1921
4. Kenkere 1921 (9) 1911 (60) 1901 (35) 1891 (96) 1881 (57) 1871 (139) [See note (d)]	1911-1921
5. Mallammanahalli 1921 (19) 1911 (55) 1901 (54) 1891 (99) 1881 (57) 1871 (79)	1921-1931

A II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Melugiri 1961 (66) 1951 (151) 1941 (113) 1931 (42) 1921 (38) 1911 (17) 1901 (50) 1891 (66) 1881 (153) 1871 (15)	1961-1971
2. Karuthalu 1891 (18) 1881 (41) 1871 (95)	1891-1901

NOTE : (a) Arekallahalli is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 88 to 11.

(b) Hanchihalli is taken as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 104 to nil. Though the village became populated again only by 1911, its population then was less than 1/3 of the population in 1881 and did not continue for three successive censuses to treat the village as abandoned twice.

(c) Jakkeri Kaval is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 65 to 5.

(d) Kenkere is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 60 to 9.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Hosahalli 1921 (6) 1911 (35)
2. Kalenahalli 1921 (165)
3. Suragondanahalli 1921 (154) 1901 (12) 1881 (24) 1871 (59)
4. Yerehalli 1951 (33) 1911 (45)
5. Kamenahalli Kaval 1911 (19)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1

KADUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...65
Information not available. ...12
Balance ...53
Of these number having village site ...25

N-Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Angajanahall
2. Bagayat
3. Bannihatti
4. Hillapura
5. Jammapura
6. Kambenahalli
7. Karithimmanahalli
8. Lakkasettyhalli
9. M. Mallenahalli
10. Muddenahalli
11. Revannahalli

A. I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community some time prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Aladahalli
2. Kariyanahalli
3. Mallappanahalli
4. Meredevarahalli
5. Siddarahalli
6. Siriyappanahalli

A. II A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Bartikere 1941 (74) 1931 (76) 1921 (93) 1911 (135) 1901 (144) 1891 (141) 1881 (112) 1871 (142)	1941-1951
2. Boothanahalli 1901 (97) 1891 (109) 1881 (29) 1871 (42)	1901-1911
3. Chandrapura 1901 (34) 1891 (41) 1881 (41) 1871 (55).	1901-1911
4. Chikka Bukkasagara 1931 (71) 1921 (65) 1911 (50) 1901 (160) 1891 (79) 1881 (26) 1871 (129) [See note (a)]	1931-1941
5. G. Byrapura 1881 (24) 1871 (53)	1881-1891
6. Gopisettyhalli 1901 (20) 1891 (18) 1881 (20)	1901-1911
7. Hiriyangala 1931 (20) 1911 (13) 1901 (19) 1891 (59) 1881 (104) 1871 (201) [See note (b)]	1891-1901
8. Kandagadahalli 1941 (37) 1931 (53) 1921 (38) 1911 (65) 1901 (68) 1881 (182) 1871 (234) [See note (c)]	1941-1951
9. K. Thimmapura 1901 (1) 1881 (5) [See note (d)]	1881-1891
10. Lylapura 1921 (27) 1901 (16) 1891 (47) 1881 (55) 1871 (31) [See note (e)]	1921-1931
11. Narasipura 1921 (138) 1871 (13) [See note (f)]	1871-1881
12. Outhanahalli 1931 (2)	1931-1941
13. Ramanahalli 1871 (27)	1871-1881
14. Shakunipura 1911 (4) 1901 (14) 1881 (44) 1871 (106) [See note (g)]	1881-1891
15. Siddegowdanahalli 1921 (16) 1891 (6) 1881 (6) 1871 (16) [See note (h)]	1891-1901
16. Somanahalli 1871 (29)	1871-1881
17. U. Kodihalli 1881 (21) 1871 (73) [See note (i)]	1871-1881
18. Ullinagar 1931 (35) 1911 (8) 1901 (2) 1891 (15) 1881 (49) 1871 (120) [See note (j)]	1881-1891
19. Virupanahalli 1871 (37)	1871-1881

NOTE : (a) Chikka Bukkasagara is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 71 to nil. The decline in population from 129 in 1871 to 26 in 1881 is ignored as the population in 1891 was more than half that in 1871.

(b) Hiriyangala is taken as abandoned between 1891-1901 when its population declined from 59 to 19.

(c) Kandagadahalli is taken as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 ignoring the decline in population from 182 to nil between 1881 and 1891 as the population picked up in the subsequent decade to more than 1/3 of the population in 1881.

(d) K. Thimmapura is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when the population

declined from 5 to nil treating the subsequent population of 1 in 1901 as transient.

(e) Lylapura is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 ignoring the depopulation between 1901 and 1911 as the population in 1921 exceeded the population of 1901.

(f) Narasipura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 13 to 0 treating the population of 138 in 1921 as transient.

(g) Shakunipura is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 44 to nil as the subsequent population did not exceed 1/3 of the population in 1881.

(h) Siddegowdanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when the population declined from 6 to nil, the population of 6 found in 1921 being treated as transient.

(i) U.Kodihalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 73 to 21.

(j) Ullinagar is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 49 to 15, the subsequent population being treated as transient.

A. II.B Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Bokkamallanahalli 1941 (21) 1931 (33) 1921 (34) 1911 (55) 1901 (36) 1891 (78) 1881 (26) 1871 (42)	1941-1951
2.	Gollarahalli 1941 (13) 1931 (95) 1921 (120) 1911 (144) 1901 (91) 1891 (61) 1881 (32) 1871 (64) [See note (a)]	1931-1941
3.	Kachapura 1941 (22) 1931 (99) 1921 (99) 1911 (120) 1901 (277) 1891 (280) 1881 (194) 1871 (337) [See note (b)]	1931-1941
4.	Nagadevanahalli 1941 (71) 1931 (68) 1921 (104) 1911 (111) 1901 (165) 1891 (155) 1881 (161) 1871 (210)	1941-1951
5	Ganganahalli 1911 (3) 1901 (2) 1891 (9) 1881 (6)	1911-1921
6.	Hirenallur Kaval 1921 (3) 1911 (18) 1901 (4)	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Gollarahalli is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 95 to 13.

(b) Kachapura is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 99 to 22.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Bilvala Kaval 1901 (9)
2. Bukkanagundi 1961 (21) 1871 (56)
3. Chokkapura 1871 (59)
4. Devanur Kaval 1931 (6) 1901 (4)
5. Halikere Kaval 1891 (3)
6. Iganahally 1871 (65)
7. Keremelinahalli 1961 (15) 1871 (13)
8. Taggihalli Kaval 1931 (8)
9. Tammihalli 1921 (26) 1891 (6) 1881 (5)
10. Thubinakere 1891 (17)
11. Karehalli Kaval 1911 (7) 1891 (7) 1871 (27)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
6	5	4	2	3	1	2	4	4	—	—

KOPPA TALUK

There were no uninhabited villages in this taluk in 1971.

MUDIGERE TALUK

There is only one village Barimale Estate which was not inhabited in 1971. The figures for the earlier censuses are 1961 (70), 1901 (4) and 1891 (10). In the Malnad area in which this village is situated it is not usual to have separately demarcated village sites. As the village had not had any significant population continuously for three or more censuses the population is treated as transient and the village is classified as 'T'.

NARASIMHARAJAPURA TALUK

The only uninhabited village in 1971 in this taluk is Golikoppa and comes under the category 'S' as it was submerged by the construction of Bhadra Reservoir.

SRINGERI TALUK

There were two uninhabited villages in this taluk. The Land Records Department has not furnished any information regarding the extent of village site or otherwise in these two villages. However, as both these villages are in the Malnad area where village sites are not commonly found, both of them are treated as coming under the category of villages having no village site and where the population was either transient or a settled community and later abandoned.

Karki Estate 1901 (32) comes under the category of 'T' i.e. the village which had a transient population.

Mathuvalu Estate 1911 (2), 1901 (49), 1891 (162), 1881 (52) is shown under the category A.II.B. the period of abandonment being treated as 1901-1911 when its population declined from 49 to 2.

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TARIKERE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...42
Information not available	... 4
Balance	...38
Of these number having village site	...16

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Annekaval
2. Baggavalli Kaval
3. Bramnahalli
4. Goddamallenahalli
5. Goddada Basavanahalli
6. Muddenahalli
7. Muddenahalli Kaval
8. Santhedibbada Kaval
9. Shivane Kaval

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Boodaguppe

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. A. Rangapura 1931 (78) 1921 (94)	1931-1941
2. Dyampura 1931 (58) 1921 (75) 1911 (49) 1901 (31) 1891 (76) 1871 (34)	1911-1921
3. Gollarahalli 1911 (64) 1901 (123) 1891 (101) 1881 (96) 1871 (94)	1911-1921

4. Kedigehalli 1941 (98) 1931 (98) 1921 (81) 1911 (117) 1901 (121) 1891 (101) 1881 (95) 1871 (90) — 1941-1951
5. Kodihalli 1901 (39) 1891 (70) 1881 (94) 1871 (57) — 1901-1911
6. Koppadahalli 1901 (205) 1891 (193) 1881 (192) 1871 (243) — 1901-1911
7. Lakshmisagara 1891 (36) 1881 (50) 1871 (30) — 1891-1901
8. Marekallahalli 1891 (3) 1871 (44) — 1871-1881
9. Mundanahalli 1951 (34) 1911 (202) 1901 (266) 1891 (105) 1881 (93) 1871 (108) — 1911-1921
   [See note (a)]
10. Obalapura 1941 (5) 1931 (5) 1921 (35) 1911 (40) 1901 (96) 1891 (142) 1881 (218) 1871 (167) — 1921-1931
    [See note (b)]
11. Rampura 1941 (35) 1931 (35) 1921 (30) 1911 (31) 1901 (51) 1891 (48) 1881 (43) 1871 (41) — 1941-1951
12. Shivagange 1941 (85) 1931 (85) 1921 (86) 1911 (77) 1901 (99) 1891 (148) 1881 (90) 1871 (118) — 1941-1951
13. Sidukanahalli 1891 (87) 1881 (47) 1871 (288) — 1891-1901
    [See note (c)]
14. Sirehalli 1921 (51) 1911 (63) 1901 (116) 1891 (115) 1881 (202) 1871 (196) — 1921-1931
15. Veerapura 1891 (4) 1881 (6) 1871 (201) — 1871-1881
    [See note (d)]

NOTE : (a) Mundanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 202 to Nil, the population of 34 returned in 1951 being treated as transient.
(b) Obalapura is deemed as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 35 to 5.
(c) Sidukanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 288 to 47 as it did not exceed 1/3 of the population of 1871 at any time subsequently.
(d) Veerapura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 201 to 6 as the decline continued further.

A.I.I.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Beli Basavanahalli 1901 (55) 1891 (37) 1881 (27) — 1901-1911
2. Gundasamudra 1921 (24) 1911 (148) 1901 (167) 1891 (158) 1881 (111) 1871 (176) — 1911-1921
   [See note (a)]
3. V. Chattanahalli 1911 (401) 1901 (401) 1891 (277) 1881 (214) 1871 (331) — 1911-1921
4. Muddenahalli 1921 (51) 1911 (46) 1901 (19) 1891 (27) 1871 (62) — 1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Gundasamudra is treated as abandoned between 1911-1921 when its population declined from 148 to 24.
(b) Muddenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1921 & 1931 ignoring the decline in population from 62 to nil between 1871 and 1881 as the population in 1891 was more than 1/3 the population in 1871.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Bramanahalli 1891 (3)
2. Indavara 1921 (97), 1881 (40)
3. Jannapura 1871 (6)
4. Kundur Kaval 1941 (22)
5. Lakkavalli Mannajangal 1941 (170) 1931 (170) 1901 (30) 1891 (42) 1871 (75)
6. Rangapura Kaval 1911 (37)
7. Rangenahalli 1911 (17)
8. Siddarahalli 1931 (54)
9. Kallahalur 1871 (21)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	2	—	2	3	5	3	1	3	—	—

CHITRADURGA DISTRICT

CHALLAKERE TALUK

Number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...29
Of these number having village site ... 5

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Badavanahalli Kaval
2. Donehalli Kaval
3. Henjamuthenahalli
4. Konigarahalli Kaval
5. Lingavvanahalli
6. Mallavvanahalli
7. Modur Kaval
8. Mummadisagara
9. Obalapura Kaval
10. Obammanahalli Kaval
11. Pagadalabande Kaval

A I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Bharma Sagara

A II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Badavanahalli 1911(9)	1911-1921
2.	Channammanagathihalli Kaval 1961 (5) 1901 (1) [See note (a)]	Before 1871
3.	Jangamarahalli 1871 (16)	1871-1881
4.	Kannenahalli 1961 (10) 1911 (96) 1901 (86) 1891 (128) 1881 (88) 1871 (148) [See note (b)]	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Lakamagondanahalli 1911 (6) 1901 (36) 1891 (34) 1881 (26) 1871 (32) 1901-1911 [See note (c)]

NOTE : (a) Channammanagathihalli Kaval is treated as abandoned before 1871 treating the population of 1 in 1901 and 5 in 1961 as transient.
(b) Kannenahalli is deemed to have been abandoned between 1911-1921 when its population declined from 96 to O.
(c) Lakamagondanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 36 to 6.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Belagere Kaval 1931 (6) 1901 (11) 1891 (22) 1881 (13)
2. Bheemanakere 1911 (3)
3. Chowlur Kaval 1961 (382)
4. Giddanahalli 1931 (7) 1921 (20)
5. Giddapura 1931 (8) 1921 (4) 1901 (6)
6. Kamlisagara 1961 (12) 1911 (8)
7. Paranurampura Kaval 1911 (4) 1901 (17) 1891 (12) 1881 (4)
8. putlorahalli Kaval 1902 (2)
9. Bekkalagere Kaval 1931 (251) 1921 (45)
10. Sanikere Kaval 1911 (11) 1901 (5)
11. Varavoo Kaval 1901 (3) 1881 (15)
12. Viswanathapura 1941 (17)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decade from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—

CHITRADURGA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...26
Information not available	... 3
Balance	...23
Of these number having village site	... 9

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Dindadahalli
2. Jampannanahalli
3. Herakenahalli
4. Kenchamaranahalli
5. Lingdadahalli
6. Marijogihalli
7. Nerlegondi
8. Veeravvanagathihalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Kariyammanahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Arasuru 1891 (38) 1881 (Nil) 1871 (162) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2. Bettadanagenahalli 1951 (308) 1941 (219) 1931 (215) 1921 (190) 1911 (163) 1901 (155) 1891 (50) 1881 (81) 1871 (105)	1951-1961
3. Guruppanhalli 1911 (33) 1901 (57) 1891 (13)	1911-1921
4. Jagadalipura 1931 (88) 1921 (47) 1901 (10) 1891 (6) 1871 (85)	1871-1881
5. Jattlahalli 1931 (54) 1921 (95) 1911 (99) 1901 (84) 1891 (81) 1881 (11) 1871 (109) [See note (b)]	1931-1941
6. Kencahvvanagathihalli 1871 (112)	1871-1881
7. Rampura 1871 (51)	1871-1881
8. Vyasamallapura 1901 (44)	1901-1911

A. II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Athikatte 1911 (35) 1901 (31) 1891 (42) 1871 (2)	1911-1921
2. Doddapura 1961 (81) 1941 (14) 1891 (12) 1871 (10)	1961-1971
3. Konammahalli 1951 (438)	1951-1961
4. Raghalobanahalli 1921 (81) 1911 (9) 1901 (9) 1881 (5) 1871 (106) [See note (c)]	1871-1881
5. Veeramedakeripura 1871 (41)	1901-1911

NOTE : (a) Arasuru is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 162 to nil. The population returned in 1891 is less than one third the population in 1871.

(b) Jattlahalli is taken as abandoned between 1931 and 1941. The decline of the population from 1871 and 1881 from 109 to 11 is ignored as the population increased to 81 in 1891 and remained steady till 1931.

(c) Raghalobanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 106 to 5. The subsequent population of 9 in 1901, 9 in 1911 and 81 in 1921 is taken as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Huligere 1921 (59)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	5	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	1

DAVANAGERE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...20
Information not available	... 4
Balance	...16
Of these number having village site	... 3

N – Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Akkasaule Dyamajjihalli.
2. Basavanahatty.
3. Giriyavvanahalli.
4. Lakkavvanahalli.
5. Panjenahalli.

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Vaderahalli.

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Gujjikonda 1941 (69) 1931 (80) 1921 (68) 1911 (48) 1901 (18) 1891 (20) 1881 (11) 1871 (42)	1941-1951
2. *Neelavvanahalli 1941 (12) 1931 (65) 1921 (24), 1911 (24) 1911 (26) 1901 (9) 1871 (105) (Second abandonment between 1931-1941)	1871-1881

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Timlapura 1891 (35) 1881 (44) 1871 (42)	1891-1901

NOTE: *Neelavvanahalli is taken to be abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 105 to nil.

T – Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chikkamagadi 1941 (4), 1931 (26)
2. Donkenahalli 1911 (27) 1871 (34)
3. Hanumanahalli 1871 (14)
4. Habbalgiriyapura 1921 (3)
5. Pitnahalli 1881 (2)
6. Rangavvanahalli 1941 (196) 1931 (139) 1871 (19)
7. Turuvanahal 1911 (7) 1901 (3)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

HARIHAR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...10
Merged in the adjoining urban area (1. Harihar Rural 2. Mahajenahalli)	... 2
Balance	... 8
Of these number having village site	... 2

N – Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Bakkapura
2. Bhyranahalli
3. Serapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Baggadanahalu 1951 (39) 1901 (26) 1891 (46) 1881 (75) [See note (a)]	1901-1911
2. Rayapura 1911 (7) 1891 (27) 1871 (21) [See note (b)]	1891-1901

NOTE : (a) Baggadanahalu is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 26 to Nil. The subsequent population of 39 in 1951 is treated as transient.

(b) Rayapura is taken as abandoned between 1891 and 1901. The decline from 21 to Nil between 1871 and 1881 is ignored as the original level by 1891. The population of 7 in 1911 is treated as transient

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chikkathammanahalli 1901 (1)
2. Mudlabasapura 1901 (6)
3. Vaderahalli 1871 (28)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

HIRIYUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	11
Information not available	... 1
Balance	...10
Of these number having village site	...Nil

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Amanithalavu
2. Kattehole
3. Kurudagerenahalli
4. Thimmalapura
5. Haladyamavvanahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

Nil

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

Nil

A II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

Nil

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Appasamudra 1901 (5)
2. Bagganadu Kavalu 1941 (109) 1911 (12) 1901 (23)
3. Bhagavathikere 1901 (8)
4. Rayabommanahalli 1891 (8)
5. Uttare 1901 (1)

HOLALKERE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...37
Information not available ... 3
Balance ...34
Of these number having village site ...14

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Gandumallenahalli
2. Garaga
3. Giddanahalli alias A.K. Colony
4. Goppanahalli
5. Harogithi Kaval
6. Hunse Panche
7. Iyanahalli Kaval
8. Kanivehalli
9. Kannenahalli
10. Lingadevarahalli
11. Ramagiri Kaval
12. Tyagadahalli (State Forest)

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Amblihalli
2. Mulagiranahalli
3. Shankaranahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Agrahara 1871 (174)	1871-1881
2.	Amlapura 1921 (142) 1911 (139) 1901 (171) 1891 (159) 1881 (92)	1921-1931
3.	Arlikere 1931 (53) 1921 (57) 1911 (50) 1901 (13) 1871 (77) (Second abandonment between 1931 & 1941) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
4.	Baragenahalli 1871 (2)	1871-1881
5.	Kantamaranahalli 1911 (35) 1901 (12) 1891 (12)	1911-1921
6.	Marapura 1921 (25) 1911 (72) 1901 (89) 1891 (61) 1871 (57) [See note (b)]	1921-1931
7.	Rangasamudra 1911 (9) 1891 (39) 1881 (16) [See note (c)]	1891-1901
8.	Sadarahalli 1911 (116) 1901 (189) 1891 (171) 1881 (150) 1871 (276)	1911-1921
9.	Shanubhoganahalli 1941 (48) 1931 (107) 1921 (53) 1871 (51) (Second abandonment between 1941 and 1951) [See note (d)]	1871-1881
10.	Vaderahalli 1911 (87) 1871 (25) [See note (e)]	1871-1881
11.	Veerapura 1911 (26) 1901 (46) 1891 (107) 1881 (54) 1871 (62)	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Mallapura (R) 1921 (25) 1891 (6) 1881 (6) 1871 (96) [See note (f)] 1871-1881

NOTE : (a) Arlikere is deemed to be abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 77 to Nil between 1871 and 1881 as it remained unihabited upto 1901.

(b) Marapura is deemed as abandoned only between 1921 and 1931 ignoring the earlier decline between 1871 and 1881 from 57 to nil as the population regained the original level by 1891.

(c) Rangasamudra is deemed to be abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when the population declined from 39 to 0 and the subsequent population of 9 in 1911 is treated as transient.

(d) Shanubhoganahalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 51 to nil as it remained uninhabited for 50 years and became populated only again in 1921.

(e) Vaderahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 25 to nil. The population of 87 returned in 1911 is deemed transient.

(f) Mallapura (R) is deemed as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 96 to 6. The population returned in 1921 is treated as transient.

21372

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chikkayemmiganur Kaval 1901 (8) 1891 (86)
2. Garaga Forest 1871 (53)
3. Jogerahanumanahalli 1881 (39) 1871 (34)
4. Kadur Kaval 1891 (4)
5. Nandihalli 1871 (40)
6. Davanhalli 1911 (18)
7. Vamalapura Kaval 1921 (4) 1891 (2)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1981	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	6	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—

HOSADURGA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...39
Information not available	... 5
Balance	...34
Merged in the adjoining urban area (Hosadurga Rural)	... 1
Of these number having village site	...16

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Bandihalli
2. Byadarahalli
3. Chikkakarradakatte
4. Chikkatekalavattikaval
5. Hanumanahalli
6. Kenchihalli
7. Thimmalapura
8. Veerapura Kaval
9. Yeraduguddadasandi Kaval

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Byrapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Agarhar 1871 (27)	1871-1887
2. Bylahali 1871 (152)	1871-1881
3. Dalavaihalli 1871 (35)	1871-1881
4. Dasarahalli 1921 (9) 1871 (33) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
5. Handanakere 1961 (102) 1921 (44) 1911 (34) 1871 (49) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
6. Hosural 1871 (27)	1871-1881
7. Jogihali 1921 (38)	1921-1931
8. Kadle Kamasagara 1941 (104) 1931 (21) 1921 (52) 1911 (62) 1901 (68) 1891 (61) 1881 (35) 1871 (28)	1941-1951
9. Kanive Sangenahalli 1871 (19)	1871-1881
10. Kannagondi 1911 (32) 1901 (120) 1891 (27) 1871 (30) [See note (c)]	1901-1911
11. Karadi Katte 1931 (7) 1921 (10) 1911 (6)	1931-1941
12. Kumarana Kanive 1901 (20) 1891 (17) 1881 (18) 1871 (60) [See note (d)]	1871-1881
13. Kyadigere Kaval 1961 (55) 1921 (37) 1911 (39) [See note (e)]	1921-1931
14. Niruvagal 1921 (6) 1911 (1) 1871 (35) [See note (f)]	1871-1881
15. Thippajjanahalli 1891 (41) 1881 (66) 1871 (51)	1891-1901

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Neeragunda Kaval 1931 (7) 1921 (2) 1911 (12) 1901 (10)	1931-1941

NOTE : (a) Dasarahalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 33 to 0 treating the subsequent population of 9 in 1921 as transient.

(b) Handanakere is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 49 to nil. The population of 34 and 44 in 1911 and 1921 is treated as transient as also the population of 102 in 1961.

(c) Kannagondi is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 32 to nil. The earlier decline of population between 1871 and 1881 from 30 to nil is ignored as the population reached the figure of 27 by 1891.

(d) Kumarana Kanive is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 60 to 18 and the decline continued.

(e) Kyadigere Kaval is taken as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 as it remained uninhabited for 30 years. The population of 55 returned in 1961 is treated as transient.

(f) Niruvagal is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 35 to nil. The subsequent population of 1 in 1911 and 6 in 1931 is treated as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Ballasamudra Kaval 1931 (29) 1911 (15)
2. Banapura 1911 (121)
3. Channapura 1911 (190) 1871 (16)
4. Jammapura 1961 (149) 1931 (5)
5. Kainadu Horkaval 1961 (3) 1941 (3) 1911 (4)
6. Mugilodu 1961 (2)
7. Sirigepura 1931 (3)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	9	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—

JAGALUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...41
Information not available	... 6
Balance	...35
Of these number having village site	...13

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Challakatte
2. Gudugobanahalli
3. Guheswaranahalli
4. Huchapalanahalli
5. Lakkenahalli
6. Papedevarahalli
7. Rajapura
8. Rangiahanadurga
9. Talavarakariyappanahalli
10. Varavenahalli
11. Yeramallanahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Bedarabenakanahalli
2. Borapura
3. Chikkaurlakatte
4. Madakeripura
5. Mugina Chikkenahalli
6. Reddihalli
7. Venkatapura
8. Yerehalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Bommaghatta 1931 (8) 1921 (44) 1911 (13) 1881 (8) 1871 (107) [See note (a)]	1871-1881

2.	Channapura 1931 (5) 1871 (66) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
3.	Guddanaikanahalli 1921 (11) 1911 (4) 1871 (76) (See note (c))	1871-1881
4.	Kinigalghatta 1931 (58) 1921 (108)	1931-1941
5.	Kolamaghatta 1941 (30) 1931 (122) 1921 (77) 1911 (140) 1901 (101) 1891 (139) 1881 (48) 1871 (69) [See note (d)]	1931-1941
6.	Kurubanahalli 1871 (35)	1871-1881
7.	Masanikatte 1931 (74) 1921 (26) 1911 (55) 1901 (45) 1891 (53) 1881 (43) 1871 (39)	1931-1941
8.	Badabasavanahalli 1921 (11) 1911 (30) 1901 (286) 1891 (25) 1881 (3) 1871 (51) [See note (e)]	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Bommalaghatta is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 107 to 8, the population returned in 1911, 1921 and 1931 being treated as transient.

(b) Channapura is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 66 to nil. The subsequent population of 5 returned in 1931 is treated as transient.

(c) Guddanaikanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population decreased from 76 to nil. The subsequent population of 4 in 1911 and 11 returned in 1921 is treated as transient.

(d) Kolamaghatta is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 122 to 30.

(e) Badabasavanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931. The decline in population from 51 to 3 between 1871 and 1881 is ignored as population rose to 25 by 1891. The population of 286 returned in 1901 comprised mostly transients.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten consuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village site and the population pattern.

1. Ajjabommanahalli 1931 (78)
2. Anebenakanahalli 1911 (307)
3. Badabadanahalli 1961 (34)
4. Dyamalinganahalli 1911 (11) 1901 (11)
5. Madammanahalli 1881 (54)
6. Seetharasanahalli 1941 (100) 1931 (14) 1901 (60)
7. Thumbaraguddu 1891 (31)
8. Veeravvanagathihalli 1931 (201) 1921 (31)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
8	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—

MOLAKALMURU TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...18
Information not available	... 1
Balance	...17
Of these number having village site	... 4

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Haravina Diddi
2. Hosanagalapura
3. Sanjeeyarayanakote

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even through the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

Nil

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Hosahalli 1941 (17) 1931 (32) 1921 (25) 1911 (11) 1901 (29) 1891 (22) 1881 (55) 1871 (78)	1941-1951
2.	Jalipente 1881 (14) 1871 (79) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
3.	Krishnarajapura 1941 (25) 1901 (62) 1881 (33) 1871 (113) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
4.	Yerrenahalli 1911 (13) 1891 (30) 1871 (35) [See note (c)]	1891-1901

A.H.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Puraboranahatti 1941 (11) 1921 (8) 1881 (67) 1871 (38) [See note (d)]	1881-1891
2.	Rangaiahnadurga 1961 (88) 1951 (18) 1941 (23) 1931 (12) 1921 (32) 1911 (2)	1961-1971
3.	Thuppadakkaahalli 1941 (24) 1931 (53) 1921 (82)	1941-1951
4.	Adavi Mallapura 1931 (1) 1921 (9) 1911 (2) 1901 (10) 1891 (19) 1881 (21) [See note (e)]	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Jalipente is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 79 to 14.

(b) Krishnarajapura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 as the population declined from 113 to 33. The population of 62 in 1901 and 25 in 1941 is treated as transient.

(c) Yerrenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 30 to 0. The subsequent population of 13 in 1911 is treated as transient. The decline in population from 35 in 1871 to nil in 1881 is ignored as population in 1891 was 30.

(d) Puraboranahatti is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 67 to nil. The population of 8 in 1921 and 11 in 1941 is treated as transient.

(e) Adavi Mallapura is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 9 to 1. The earlier decline from 10 in 1901 to 2 in 1911 is ignored as the population in 1921 was 9.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chinivaladagudda 1871 (10)
2. Donetammenahalli 1911 (1) 1891 (18) 1881 (8)
3. Jilladagundi 1941 (27)
4. Kamara Kaval 1891 (1)
5. Mahimenahatti 1901 (5)
6. Matadajogihalli 1941 (52) 1901 (10) 1881 (2)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1

CHAPTER VI

HASSAN DISTRICT

ALUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...19
Information not available	... 3
Balance	...16
Of these number having village site	...13

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site

1. Kamenahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Machenahalli
2. Madagere
3. Mallenahalli kaval

A.II.A Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Aniganahalli 1921 (14) 1891 (78) 1881 (6) 1871 (10) [See note (a)]	1891-1901
2. Bandigere 1921 (25) 1911 (44) 1901 (54) 1891 (50) 1881 (34) 1871 (22)	1921-1931
3. Beechalapura 1931 (8) 1921 (12) 1911 (15) 1901 (12) 1891 (14) 1881 (11) 1871 (25)	1931-1941
4. Danihalli 1921 (34) 1911 (32) 1901 (53) 1891 (59) 1881 (85) 1871 (70)	1921-1931
5. Gowlakatte 1951 (28) 1941 (44) 1931 (69) 1921 (73) 1911 (80) 1901 (126) 1891 (94) 1881 (76) 1871 (105)	1951-1961
6. Hittalakere 1891 (18) 1881 (11) 1871 (13)	1891-1901
7. Hosamatha 1881 (2) 1871 (25) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
8. Rajapura 1921 (7) 1911 (11) 1901 (16) 1891 (10) 1881 (28) 1871 (34)	1921-1931
9. Yalaganahalli 1891 (44) 1881 (41) 1871 (62)	1891-1901
10. Yarehalli 1881 (21) 1871 (27)	1881-1891

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites

1. Dyavanayakanahalli 1921 (26) 1911 (27) 1901 (20) 1891 (23) 1881 (30) 1871 (27)	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Aniganahalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 78 to nil. The population of 14 found in 1921 is treated as transient.

(b) Hosamatha is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 25 to 2.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of villages sites and the population pattern.

1. Vajarahalli 1901 (20) 1891 (13) 1871(9)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	1	1	3	—	—	4	1	—	1	—

ARKALGUD TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...42
Information not available	... 9
Balance	...33
Of these number having village site	...11

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Anegundi kaval
2. Ankanaikanahalli kaval
3. Basavanahalli hantha
4. Basavanahalli kaval
5. Bettasoge hantha
6. Dasanakonanur
7. Devarahalli kaval
8. Gabbali kaval
9. Kanive kaval
10. Kanthenahalli kaval
11. Kendinne kaval
12. Kodihalli
13. Gubbi kaval
14. Naganahalli
15. Basavapatna hantha
16. Beeranahalli

A I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Abbur
2. Arasikatte kaval
3. Baiso or Forest
4. Doramaballi
5. Geddalahosalli
6. Rudrapatna hantha
7. Siddapura

A.II A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten census ending with the 1961 Census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Bangarahalli 1921(120) 1911 (86) 1901(87) 1891(114) 1881 (93) 1871(79)	1921-1931
2.	Bommenahalli 1941(21) 1921 (56) 1911(47) 1901(33) 1891 (33) 1881(16) 1871(40) [See note (a)]	1941-1951
3.	Kerehosalli 1961 (16) 1941(19) 1931(93) 1921(76) 1911(67) 1901(48) 1891(90) 1881(82) 1871(178) [See note (b)]	1931-1941
4.	Raghupathi Koppal 1871(9)	1871-1881

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1971 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Mavanur 1921(187) 1911(46) 1901(68) 1891(67) 1881(91) 1871(163)	1921-1931
2.	Nanjalapura 1961(7) 1901(38) 1891(27) 1881(24) 1871(25) [See note(c)]	1901-1911

NOTE : (a) Bommenahalli is taken as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 ignoring the depopulation between 1921 and 1931 as the population in 1941 was more than 1/3 the population in 1921.

(b) Kerehosalli is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 93 to 19. The population of 16 in 1961 is treated as transient.

(c) Nanjalapura is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 38 to nil treating the population of 7 in 1961 as transient.

T : Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Kolavai hantha 1951 (2)
2. Maradi Basavanahalli 1961(11)
3. Ramanathapura hantha 1911(4)
4. Vijapura Forest 1901(2)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
7	1	—	—	1	--	2	1	1	--	—

ARSIKERE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...46
Information not available	...13
Balance	...33
of these number having village site	... 9

N– Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site

1. Banarasanahalli
2. Basavanahalli
3. Battihalli
4. Madinipura
5. Manjenahalli kaval
6. Pura
7. Rangapura kaval (A)
8. Rangenapura kaval (J)
9. Singanakere
10. Thimmappiyanahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population througout the period 1871-1971.

Nil

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonmet
1. Byrapura 1911(15) 1871(62) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2. Devihalli 1911(70) 1871(13) [See note (b)]	1911-1921
3. Eshwarahalli 1951(10) 1941(9) 1931(26) 1921(23) 1911(42) 1901(37) 1891(33) 1881(29) 1871(37)	1951-1961
4. Hanumanahalli 1961(7) 1951 (52) 1941(39) 1931(48) 1921 (58) 1911(47) 1901(52) 1891 (35) 1881(41) 1871(73) [See note (c)]	1951-1961
5. Kannenahalli 1931(30) 1921 (45) 1911(15) 1901(34) 1891 (32) 1881(6) 1871(67)	1931-1941
6 K. Diggenahalli 1901(25) 1871 [(75) See note (d)]	1871-1881
7. Maralusiddanahalli 1961(42) 1951(34) 1901(58) 1891(22) 1881(78) 1871(50) [See note (e)]	1901-1911
8. Mayagondanahosahalli 1921 (20)	1921-1931
9. Shanthanahalli 1931(2) 1921 (3) 1911(30) 1871(30) [See note (f)] Second abandonment between 1911 and 1921	1871-1881

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Channapura 1901(74) 1891(16)	1901-1911
2. Dyamenahalli 1911(119) 1901 (83) 1871 (31) [See note (g)]	1911-1921
3. Hampanakatte 1901(8) 1891 (142) 1881(38) 1871(42) (See note (h)	1891-1901
4. Kondilinganahalli 1891(40) 1881(20) 1871(32)	1891-1901
5. Thimmasettthalli 1921(6[illegible]) 1911(62) 1901(67)	1921-1931

NOTE: (a) Byrapura is taken as abandoned between 1871-1881 when its population declined from 62 to nil. The subsequent population of 15 in 1911 is treated as transient.

(b) Devihalli is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 ignoring the earlier decline of population from 13 to nil between 1871 and 1881.

(c) Hanumanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 when the population declined from 52 to 7.

(d) K. Diggenahalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 75 to nil. The population of 25 in 1901 is treated as transient.

(e) Maralusiddanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when the population declined from 58 to nil treating the population found in 1951 and 1961 as transient. The decline in population from 78 in 1881 to 22 in 1891 is ignored as the population increased to 58 in 1901.

(f) Shanthanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 for the second time when its population declined from 30 to 3. The first abandonment was between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 30 to nil

(g) Dyamenahalli is taken as abandoned between 1911-1921 ignoring the depopulation between 1871 and 1881 as by 1901 the population was more than the population in 1871.

(h) Hampanakatte is taken as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when the population declined from 142 to 8.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Bommagondanahalli 1871(46)
2. Boochenahalli 1911(28) 1891 (4) 1871(37)
3. Devarayapatna 1911(6)
4. Gopagondanahalli 1921(6) 1911(34)
5. Kammarghatta 1901(92)
6. Keremundinakoppalu 1921(6)
7. Kurubarahalli 1871(43)
8. Rangapura 1901(11) 1881(26) 1871(49)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	3	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	2	—

BELUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...42
Information not available	...11
Balance	...31
Of these number having village site	...20

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Illenahalli
2. Motihalli
3. Mudigudda Kaval
4. Ramadevarahalli Kaval
5. Thimmanahalli
6. Vajarahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Balenahalli 2. Keshavapura.

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Angajanhalli 1911 (15) 1901 (37) 1891 (26) 1881 (24) 1871 (28)	1911-1921
2. Boovanahalli 1941 (23) 1931 (33) 1921 (24) 1911 (22) 1901 (23) 1891 (21) 1881 (29) [1871 (91)	1941-1951
3. Chammadevanhalli 1931 (144)	1931-1941
4. Channenhalli 1921 (79) 1911 (108) 1901 (121) 1821 (125) 1881 (91) 1871 (140)	1921-1931
5. Geddlahalli 1871 (26)	1871-1881
6. Hakkihalli 1941 (13) 1911 (21) 1901 (104) 1891 (110) 1881 (103) 1871 (150) [See note (a)]	1901-1911
7. Haralakatta 1881 (10) 1871 (9)	1881-1891
8. Jinigenahalli 1931 (31) 1921 (60) 1881 (10) 1871 (10) [See note (b)]	1881-1891
9. Karadagodu 1931 (8) 1921 (42) 1911 (39) 1901 (54) 1891 (51) 1881 (53) 1871 (47) [See note (c)]	1921-1931
10. Kashipura 1961 (8)	1961-1971
11. Mayagondanhalli 1901 (7)	1901-1911
12. Menasinamane 1901 (19) 1891 (20) 1881 (36) 1871 (43)	1901-1911
13. Mudalagere 1921 (27)	1921-1931
14. Muddanhalli 1881 (7) 1871 (24) [See note (d)]	1871-1881
15. Siddapura 1881 (42) 1871 (97)	1881-1891

16. Sirigatta 1951 (58) 1941 (66) 1931 (79) 1921 (104) 1911 (102) 1901 (96) 1891 (122) 1881 (92) 1871 (123) 1951-1961

17. Sompura 1911 (14) 1891 (126) 1881 (89) 1871 (156) 1891-1901
[See note (e)]

18. Sulidevarahalli 1941 (4) 1931 (48) 1921 (40) 1911 (51) 1901 (64) 1891 (69) 1881 (80) 1871 (56) 1931-1941
[See note (f)]

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 Census, even though there are no village sites.

Nil

NOTE: (a) Hakkihalli is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 104 to 21. The subsequent population never exceeded 1/3 of the population in 1901.

(b) Jinigenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 10 to nil. The population returned in 1921 and 1931 is treated as transient.

(c) Karadagodu is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1941 when its population declined from 42 to 8.

(d) Muddanhalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 24 to 7.

(e) Sompura is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 126 to nil. The subsequent population of 14 in 1911 was very much less than 1/3 of the population of 1891.

(f) Sulidevarahalli is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 48 to 4.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Athagudda kaval 1901 (6)
2. Gollenhalli 1931 (6) 1921 (39) 1871 (4)
3. Ichenhalli 1911 (20)
4. Idahalli kaval 1961 (25)
5. Kallahalli AM kaval 1961 (9) 1901 (4)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1

CHANNARAYAPATNA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...23
Information not available	... 3
Balance	...20
Of these number having village site	...10

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Chamadihalli Ane
2. Doothanur Kaval
3. Kaggali Kaval
4. Vontigudda Kaval

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Bindenahalli kaval
2. Jakkenahalli

3. Kagganti Kaval
4. Manchiganahalli
5. Yarebore Kaval

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Aralabaragur 1961 (25) 1951 (13) 1941 (61) 1931 (38)	1961-1971
2. Gobblihalli 1961 (22) 1951 (39) 1941 (37) 1931 (38) 1921 (43)	1961-1971
3. Gowdagere kaval 1941 (35) 1931 (54)	1941-1951
4. Hampanahalli 1931 (38) 1901 (23) 1891 (41) 1881 (26) 1871 (51) [See note (a)]	1901-1911
5. Yagati 1911 (25) 1901 (22) 1891 (29) 1881 (42) 1871 (48)	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Kashipura 1901 (23) 1891 (29) 1881 (15) 1871 (47)	1901-1911
2. B. Amanikere 1961 (7) 1951 (2) 1941 (11) 1901 (9)	1961-1971

NOTE : (a) Hampanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 23 to nil, treating the population of 38 returned in 1931 as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Bisalahalli 1891 (13)
2. Channarayapatna Amanikere 1951 (1)
3. Janivara Amanikere 1951 (20)
4. Somadevarapura 1921 (1)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3

HASSAN TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...32
Information not available	... 8
Balance	...24
Of these number having village site	... 6

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Bandihalli
2. Duddavalagere Kaval
3. Gondi Kaval
4. Hasuvinabetta Kaval
5. Hongere Kaval
6. Karebore Kaval
7. Kurudbore Kaval
8. Malali Kaval
9. Mallappanabetta Kaval
10. Rampura
11. Rangapura Kaval
12. Sirajbore Kaval
13. S. Thattekere
14. Uyyagondanahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Machikatte

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Channammanahalli 1941 (37) 1931 (45) 1921 (39) 1911 (48) 1901 (44) 1891 (42) 1881 (26) 1871 (47)	1941-1951

2. Channapura 1931 (4) 1921 (15) 1911 (11) 1901 (26) 1891 (38) 1881 (40) 1871 (50) 1921-1931
[See note (a)]
3. Doddenahalli 1961 (114) 1951 (105) 1941(127) 1931(137) 1921 (130) 1911 (108) 1901 (103) 1891 (86) 1881 (54) 1871 (83) 1961-1971
4. Koppalu 1901 (5) 1891 (6) 1881 (17) 1871 (53) 1871-1881
[See note (b)]
5. Lokanathahalli 1941 (1) 1931 (2) 1921 (7) 1911 (55) 1901 (53) 1891 (36) 1881 (13) 1871 (42) 1911-1921
[See note (c)]

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Koppalahalli 1931 (41) 1921 (39) 1911 (34) 1901 (49) 1891 (66) 1881 (44) 1871 (110) 1931-1941
2. Bingenahalli 1921 (7) 1911 (43) 1901 (12) 1921-1931

Note : (a) Channapura is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 15 to 4.

(b) Koppalu is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 53 to 17.

(c) Lokanathahalli is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 55 to 7. The decline in population from 42 in 1871 to 13 in 1881 is ignored as the population increased to 36 in 1891.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Hullenahalli 1921 (7) 1871 (10)
2. Mani Kaval 1961 (4) 1951 (29)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1

HOLENARASIPUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...48
Information not available	... 4
Balance	...44
Of these number having sites	... 4

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-19 1 and by the absence of village site.

1. Amani Chikkere
2. Amani Doddakere
3. Amanihirekere
4. Ankanathapura
5. Bagivalu Hantha
6. Belagunda Kaval
7. Chilligarahalli
8. Galupura Kaval
9. Gulisathanahalli Hantha
10. Hadavinahalli Hantha
11. Hippeda Amanikere
12. Hirebelaguli Hantha
13. Hoovinahalli Hantha
14. Kadavinakote Hantha
15. Kattebelaguli Hantha
16. Kattehosahalli Hantha
17. Katte Hosur
18. Kolalubore Kaval
19. Marahalli Kaval
20. Marasettihalli Hantha
21. Nanjalapura
22. Nerlebore Kaval
23. Ontigudda Kaval
24. Sagar Hantha
25. Sanyasi Hosahalli
26. Singapuranala
27. Srimatada Kaval I
28. Uddibore Kaval
29. Unnenahalli Hantha
30. Yellashapura Hantha

A. I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Hangarahosur
2. Kalenahalli
3. Sunkalihosur.

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment.
1. D. Nala 1921 (5)	1921-1931

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Sagar 1941 (17) 1931 (14) 1921 (12) 1911 (22) 1901 (11) 1891 (8) 1881 (8) 1941-1951

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the pupulation pattern.

1. Beechanahalli Hantha 1911 (4)
2. Beekanahalli 1951 (6)
3. Doddahalli Kaval 1931 (8) 1901 (4)
4. Gadenahalli 1871 (4)
5. Kalbore Kaval 1891 (4)
6. Kodihalli 1931 (4)
7. Mallasamudra Hantha 1901 (13)
8. Nagarthi Amanikere 1911 (3)
9. Srt Matada Kaval II 1911 (2)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—

MANJARABAD TALUK (SAKLESHPUR)

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...8
Of these number having village site ...5

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Arini Estate
2. Kagenari State Forest
3. Manibigati Estate

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Bajumane Estate

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Kadabanahalli 1961 (11) 1951 (14) 1931 (2) 1921 (10) 1911 (11) 1901 (8) 1881 (13) 1871 (9) [See note (a)]	1961-1971
2. Kadagaravalli Estate 1891 (43)	1891-1901
3. Vanagur Estate 1891 (5)	1891-1901

NOTE : (a) The decline in the population of Kadabanahalli from 9 in 1881 to nil in 1891 is ignored as the population in 1901 was 8. Similarly the decline in population between 1921 and 1931 from 10 to 2 is ignored as the population picked up to 14 by 1951 and 11 by 1961.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients,

having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

1. Bisle State Forest 1951 (7)

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

KOLAR DISTRICT

BAGEPALLI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...22
Information not available ... 1
Balance ...21
Of these number having village site ... 7

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. *Byannagaripalli*
2. Gopanavaripalli
3. Kavalaganganadinne
4. Mattedaladinne
5. Pacharlapalli
6. Rendindladinne
7. Singanaikanadinne
8. Vadagerivaripalli
9. Yalakkavaridinne

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Bathinapalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existance of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Buttiahgaripalli 1941(34) 1931 (35) 1901(6) 1891(30) 1881(5) 1871(65) [See note (a)]	1891-1901
2.	Kaganapalli 1961(78) 1951(64) 1941(76) 1931(97) 1921(83) 1911(102) 1901(80) 1891(74) 1881(52) 1871(63)	1961-1971
3.	Krishnapura 1951(29) 1941 (24) 1931(30) 1921(10) 1911 (14) 1901(16) 1891(39) 1881 (20) 1871 (52)	1951-1961
4.	Thathannagaridinne 1911(10) 1901(18) 1891(18) 1881(29) 1871(52)	1911-1921
5.	Thimmiahgaripalli 1961(19) 1941(3) 1901(13) 1891(67) [See note (b)]	1891-1901
6.	Thirumaladevarapalli 1921(13) 1911(16) 1891(50) 1881(24) 1871(14) [See note (c)]	1891-1901

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Narayanareddipalya 1901(2) 1891(14) 1881(13) 1871(19) [See note (d)]	1891-1901
2.	Zinkapalli 1911(45) 1901(139) 1891(30) 1881(22) 1871(46)	1911-1921

NOTE : (a) Buttiahgaripalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 30 to 6. The subsequent population in 1931 and 1941 is treated as transient.

(b) Thimmiahgaripalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 50 to nil as the population returned subsequently did not exceed 1/3 of the population in 1891.

(c) Thirumaladevarapalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 50 to nil. The population returned in 1911 and 1921 did not exceed 1/3 the population in 1891.

(d) Narayanareddipalya is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when the population declined from 14 to 2.

T-Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients,

having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Kokkuvarupalli 1871(38)
2. Mangasandra 1881(4) 1871(37)
3. Pemmiahgaripalli 1911(19)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	1

BANGARPET TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...38
Information not available	...10
Balance	...28
Of these number having viliage site	...10

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Hanumanthapura
2. Hirenallaguttahalli
3. Iyyappalli Amanikere
4. Kumbara Gollahalli
5. Majara Reddihalli
6. Malayanagurki Amanikere
7. Ramapura

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Durgepalli
2. Naganathapura
3. Obahalli

A II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Ganacharipura 1931(3) 1921 (9) 1911(5) 1901(12) 1881(16) 1871(75) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2. Ganddodithimmanahalli 1871 (26)	1871-1881
3. Guvvalahalli 1921(16) 1911 (17) 1901(18) 1891(18) 1881 (10)	1921-1931
4. Kempathimmanahalli 1921(570) 1901 (63) 1891 (49) 1881 (51) 1871 (69) [See note (b)]	1921-1931
5. Kendodimande 1901(18) 1891 (18) 1881(9)	1901-1911
6. Kothapalya 1941(37) 1931 (107) 1921(91) 1911(87) 1901 (120) 1891(104) 1881(71) 1871 (72)	1941-1951
7. Thammenahalli 1911(41) 1901 (57) 1891(53) 1881(51)	1911-1921

NOTE : (a) Ganacharipura is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 75 to 16.

(b) Kempathimmanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 570 to nil. The depopulation between 1901 and 1911 is ignored as the population in 1921 exceeded that in 1901.

A II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Thippaboinahalli 1911(39) 1901(17) 1891(22) 1881(24)	1911-1921
2. Kattapalli 1951(63) 1901(15) 1891(12) 1881(14)	1901-1911

NOTE : Kattapalli is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 15 to nil. The population found in 1961 is deemed transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Banakanahalli 1931(15) 1921(21) 1871(42)
2. Chikka Ponnandahalli 1881(23) 1871(78)
3. Dasarlahalli 1911(35) 1901(5)
4. Dharam Krishnapalli 1891(18) 1881(8)
5. Kasipura 1911(3)
6. Kattenagasandra 1921(23)
7. Madivala Majara Kothur 1891(49) 1881(23)
8. Persepalli 1871(5)
9. Thummalahalli 1911(501)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—

CHIKBALLAPURA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...33
Information not available ... 1
Balance ...32
Of these number having village site ...11

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Amani Doddamaralikere
2. Amani Manivakere
3. Amani Purnasangarakere
4. Amani Reddihallikere
5. Billapanagenahalli
6. Gerumaradahalli
7. Gummalapura
8. Hirepade
9. Kalinayakana Kondenahalli
10. Kenchenahalli
11. Marathammanahalli
12. Sambaragidakavalu
13. Venkatapura

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community some time prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Mungalahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Ballagere 1951 (17) 1911 (11) 1901 (2) 1871 (61) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2. Joladaresi 1921 (23) 1911 (11) 1901 (9) 1891 (6) 1871 (40) [See note (b)]	1921-1931
3. Lakshmipathihalli 1941 (49)	1941-1951
4. Madalanahalli 1871 (29)	1871-1881
5. Nallaguttahalli 1911 (65) 1901 (52) 1891 (45) 1881 (30)	1911-1921
6. Nallanahalli 1871 (59)	1871-1881
7. Nareppanahalli 1931 (26) 1921 (26)	1931-1941
8. Obalenahalli 1871 (45)	1871-1881
9. Pavandahalli 1931 (7) 1921 (27) 1911 (21) 1901 (53) 1891 (65) 1881 (59) 1871 (131) [See note (c)]	1921-1931
10. Valasenahalli 1901 (5) 1871 (64) [See note (d)]	1871-1881

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Chikmuddanahalli 1941 (96) 1931 (72) 1921 (62) 1881 (7)	1941-1951
2. D. Kambalahalli 1911 (48) 1901 (46) 1891 (39) 1881 (51) 1871 (34)	1911-1921
3. Amani Manchanabelekere 1951 (7) 1941 (5) 1931 (6) 1911 (34) 1901 (5) [See note (e)]	1911-1921

NOTE : (a) Ballagere is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 61 to 0. Though some population has been returned from this village in 1901, 1911 and 1951 the population never exceeded 1/3 of the population of 1871.

(b) Joladarasi is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 23 to nil. The earlier depopulation between 1871 and 1891 is ignored as the village became populated again in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

(c) Pavandahalli is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 27 to 7.

(d) Valasenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 64 to nil. Though some population was returned in 1901, it was very much less than 1/3 of the population of 1871.

(e) Amani Manchanabelekere is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 34 to nil. The population found in 1931, 1941 and 1951 is deemed transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Budda Thimmanahalli 1891 (8) 1871 (22)
2. Gollapade 1871 (15)
3. Konenahalli 1951 (29)
4. Mudigondavabanadinne 1961 (184)
5. Thirumaladevaradinne 1951 (11)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	5	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	—	—

CHINTAMANI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...72
Information not available ... 3
Of these number having village site ... 8

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Akkimangalabasavanahalli
2. Amani Kilookantikere
3. Boyipapanahalli
4. Brahmanagadde
5. Chandurapalli
6. Chikkaganjurgadde
7. Chikkalakunte
8. Chinnakurapalli
9. Dhupamakalahalli
10. Domalapalli
11. Gavipalli
12. Golapalligadde
13. Gummanahalli
14. Guruganajigutta
15. Hudsya Dinne
16. Ivaripalli
17. Jogivaripalli
18. Kamaguttahalli
19. Kambampalli (c)
20. Kambampalli (M)
21. Kanikalahalli
22. Karijangalahalli
23. Kolimivaripalli
24. Kuruburu Amanikere
25. Lingadheranahalli
26. Myakala Sonnehalli
27. Nakkalahalli Jodi
28. Nakkalapalli Gadde
29. Nallaguttapalli
30. Pillagundlapalli
31. Pottepalli
32. Racharlapalli
33. Ragimakalahalli
34. Seeguttahalli
35. Seetharlapalli
36. Siddepalli
37. Thirumalapura
38. Yerralakkenahalli
39. Yerranayakanahalli.

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even

though the village has not returned and population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Bettiganahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Byreddihalli 1961 (18) 1951 (14) 1941 (72) 1931 (47) 1921 (40) 1911 (46) 1901 (82) 1891 (46) 1881 (49) 1871 (64) [See note (a)]	1941-1951
2.	Chimarajanahalli 1911 (33) 1901 (35) 1891 (29) 1881 (11) 1871 (57)	1911-1921
3.	Doddamunimagala 1911 (8) 1901 (11)	1911-1921
4.	Gummisettihalli 1891 (44) 1881 (51)	1891-1901
5.	Gurralagadde 1921 (12) 1911 (67) 1901 (68) 1891 (45) 1881 (55) [See note (b)]	1911-1921
6.	Konga Thimmanahalli 1871 (49)	1871-1881
7.	Kukkaladinne 1891 (20) 1881 (18)	1891-1901

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Ampalli 1951 (36) 1941 (34) 1931 (27) 1921 (15) 1891 (7) 1881 (8) 1871 (66) [See note (c)] Second abandonment between 1951 and 1961	1871-1881
2.	Donapalligadde 1931 (29) 1921 (22) 1911 (8) 1901 (8)	1931-1941

NOTE : (a) Byreddihalli is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 72 to 14.

(b) Gurralagadde is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 67 to 12.

(c) Ampalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 66 to 8. As there was population again in 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951 the village is treated as abandoned a second time between 1951 and 1961.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Balampalli 1931 (6)
2. Balapalahalli 1911 (6)
3. Bandarlapalli 1961 (28) 1951 (21)
4. Bhatradinne 1941 (7)
5. Chinnepalli 1931 (28) 1921 (26) 1881 (78)
6. Dasarakunte 1871 (33)
7. Dodda Arjenahalli 1871 (24)
8. Guntapalli 1911 (35) 1901 (36)
9. Karkarlachinte 1921 (17) 1901 (52)
10. Kodigivaripalli 1871 (44)
11. Kottapalli 1871 (21)
12. Nagariamitte 1871 (31)
13. Nagasandragadde 1941 (7)
14. Pemganahalli 1871 (25)
15. Pottarlahalli 1871 (15)
16. Talagavara Amanikere 1901 (8)
17. Ulavakayalahalli 1871 (45)
18. Wadagahalli 1871 (16)
19. Yarrapalli 1871 (60)
20. Yerrapalli 1931 (3)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	—

GAURIBIDANUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	.. 26	Balance	...21
Number for which information is not available	... 4	Of these number having village sites.	...10
Merged in adjoining urban area (Devarahosahalli)	... 1		

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Budagathimmanahalli
2. Jarabandahalli
3. *Makamhalli*
4. Pidarlahalli
5. Puttegowdanadinne
6. Shamannakere
7. Vasanthanahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating the existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Gollahalli
2. Naduvalahalli
3. Pillaguttahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Channabyrenahalli 1891(60) 1881(58)	1891-1901
2.	Devaraddihalli 1921(15) 1911 (11) 1901(13) 1891(20) 1881 (39) 1871(49)	1921-1931
3.	Mallegowdanadinne 1951(4) 1941(17) 1931(12) 1921(97) 1911(36) 1901(49) 1891(51) 1881(21) [See note(a)]	1921-1931
4.	Murumanehalli 1931(4) 1901 (10) 1891(7) 1881(12) [See note(b)]	1901-1911
5.	Nerlahalli 1891(47) 1871(86) [See note(c)]	1891-1901
6.	Thimmenahalli 1951(12) 1931 (24) 1921(23) 1911(25) 1901 (16) 1891(20) 1881(13) [See note (d)]	1951-1961
7.	Yeramadenahalli 1921(47) 1911(94) 1901(131) 1891(98) 1881(82) 1871(207)	1921-1931

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with *1961 census, even* though there are no village sites.

1. Papaganahalli *1891(2) 1881 (11) 1871(11)* [See *note(e)*] 1881-1891

NOTE : (a) Mallegowdanadinne is taken as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 97 to 12.

(b) Murumanehalli is taken as abandoned between 1901 and1911 when its population declined from 10 to nil. The population of 4 returned in 1931 is deemed transient.

(c) Nerlahalli is taken as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 47 to nil. The depopulation between 1871 and 1881 is ignored as the population in 1891 was more than half that in 1871.

(d) Thimmenahalli is taken as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 when its population declined from 12 to nil. The depopulation between 1931 and 1941 is ignored as the population in 1951 was half that in 1931.

(e) Papaganahalli is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 11 to 2.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chapparahalli 1901(6)
2. Jogireddihalli 1961(3)
3. Komarlahalli 1941(10) 1931(30)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—

GUDIBANDA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ... 24
Of these number having village site ... 8

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Chandumanahalli
2. Channarayanahalli
3. Egenahalli
4. Hosaycrrahalli
5. Jhanti bhoyanahalli
6. Kurubarahosalli
7. Lakshmanapura
8. Ragimakalahalli
9. Thangadikunte
10. Vabasandra Anapnahalli
11. Vaddumaravehalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Gajala Bisslahalli 1871(12)	1871-1881
2. Kodigenahalli 1871(42)	1871-1881
3. Nallojanahalli 1961 (38) 1951 (36) 1941(33) 1901(4)	1961-1971
4. Oochalahalli 1901(5)	1901-1911
5. Pallaiahgarahalli 1891(39) 1881(39)	1891-1901
6. Pyayalachinnappanahalli 18 1 (18) 1871(32)	1881-1891
7. Thummenahalli 1961(6) 1951 (7) 1941(43) 1931(28) 1921(41) 1911(68) 1901(74) 1891(90) 1881(81) 1871(98) [See note(a)]	1941-1951
8. Varlakondahalli 1901(861) 1891(763) 1881(609) 1871(948) [See note(b)]	1901-1911

NOTE : (a) Thummenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 43 to 7.

(b) The population figures given for Varlakondahalli for 1871, 1881, 1891 & 1901 in the consolidated village population Tables for the period from 1871 to 1911 appear to relate to Vorlakonda another villages in the same taluk. The figures for Vorlakonda and Vorlakondahalli for all the eleven censuses given below will substantiate this view.

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Vorlakonda	57	12	—	—	899	892	1027	975	1023	1235	1553
Vorlakonda-halli	948	609	763	861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transient, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Gaddamnaganadinne 1911(38)
2. Gyadarhahalli 1921(26)
3. Kadenahallidinne 1921(16)
4. Kalikipapanadinne 1901(2) 1881(3) 1871(3)
5. Nimmalahalli 1901(3)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1

KOLAR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...45
Information not available	... 8
Balance	...37
Of these number having village site	... 9

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of villages site.

1. Adakethota
2. Allidinne
3. Balanagenahalli
4. Chillapalli Amanikere
5. Chinnenahalli
6. Devanapura
7. Gopasandra
8. Kaparasiddanahalli
9. Kyalanoor Amanikere
10. Mylasandra Khayamgutta
11. Parapanahalli
12. Ramabhadrapura
13. Ramapura
14. Singareddihalli
15. Thalagondapurahalli.

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometimes prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Gurrappanahalli
2. Mittalakallahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Kodihalli 1951(16)	1951-1961
2. Lingapura 1921(41) 1911(27) 1901(49) 1891(23) 1881(21) 1871(49)	1921-1931
3. Mylasandra Amanikere 1951 (4)	1951-1961
4. Nandikamanahalli 1951(4) 1871(24) [See note(a)]	1871-1881
5. Sambapura 1891(25) 1881(21) 1871(37)	1891-1901
6. Sujjanahalli 1921(18) 1911(16) 1901(16) 1891(17) 1881(26) 1871(87) [See note(b)]	1871-1881
7. Swamigalagollahalli 1931(9) 1921(22) 1911(31) 1891(38) 1881(27) [See note(c)]	1931-1941

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Analakunte 1911(39) 1901(21) 1891(32) 1881(28) 1871(30)	1911-1921
2. Bandurkrishnapura 1961(31) 1951(37) 1941(35) 1931(39) 1921(36) 1911(34) 1901(32) 1891(19) 1881(12)	1961-1971
3. Dinnehalli 1901(11) 1891(40) 1881(46) 1871(86) [See note(d)]	1891-1901
4. Papenahalli 1951(25) 1941(14) 1931(46) 1921(46) 1911(33) 1901(42) 1891(40) 1881(41) [See note (e)]	1951-1961
5. Venkatapura 1941(31) 1931 (37) 1921(30) 1911(28) 1901 (28) 1891(17) 1881(6)	1941-1951

NOTE : (a) Nandikamanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 24 to Nil. The population of 4 returned in 1951 is treated as transient.

(b) Sujjanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 87 to 26 Though the village continued to be populated upto 1921, the population never picked up after its declined between 1871 and 1881.

(c) Swamigalagollahalli is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 9 to nil ignoring the depopulation between 1891 and 1901 as the population in 1911 was more than 3/4 of the population in 1891.

(d) Dinnehalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 40 to 11.

(e) Papenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 when the population declined from 25 to Nil. The decline in the population from 46 to 14 between 1931 and

1941 is ignored as the population in 1951 was more than 1/3 of the population in 1931.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Andiganahalli 1871(101)
2. Beemapura 1931(79)
3. Bettahalli 1951(12) 1941(32) 1871(12)
4. Byachapura 1951(17) 1948(1) 1921(10)
5. Charaldinne 1921(30)
6. Jayasandra 1911(33)
7. Obenahalli 1901(6)
8. Upavasapura 1871(62)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	3	1

MALUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...74
Information not available	... 8
Balance	...66
Of these one village (Malur Rural) has been merged in the adjoining urban area leaving only 65 villages for study.	...65
Of these number having village site	...13

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Amani Arasikere
2. Amani Kanchugaranakere
3. Basavanaikanahalli
4. Budihalli
5. Channarayapura
6. Chokkapura
7. Eswaranahalli
8. Hosa Kurandarahalli (Plantation)
9. Kallipura
10. Kanachickanahalli
11. Karagahalli
12. Kariyappanahalli
13. Kondarajanahalli
14. Korachanoor
15. Kurandahalli (Plantation)
16. Kurubarahalli
17. Marasettihalli
18. Nachohalli
19. Noothana Krishnapura
20. Patiganahalli
21. Sheikhmanpura
22. Sulikunte
23. Thameehalli
24. Thimmanahalli
25. Thornahalli (Agrahara)
26. Thotagowdana (Amanikere)
27. Yagnavadani
28. Yakkadoddi
29. Yarrappanahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Balahalli Hosahalli
2. Kamarakote
3. Kempasandra
4. Menasinetha
5. Ommasandra
6. Yalesandra

A.II.A Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Byappanahatti 1961 (9) 1951 (36) 1911 (15) [See note (a)]	1911-1921
2. Chandanahalli 1901 (2) 1891 (10) 1881 (9) 1871 (30) [See note (b)]	1871-1881

3. Karakamakanahalli 1871 (35) 1871-1881
4. Mullakamanadoddi 1931 (25) 1931-1941
5. Nanjapura 1871 (18) 1871-1881
6. Suddukunte 1891 (6) 1881 (10) 1871 (55) 1871-1881
   [See note (c)]
7. Thimmapura 1871 (26) 1871-1881

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Gadamsonnahalli 1901 (32) 1891 (35) 1881 (18) 1871 (48) 1901-1911
2. Madanahatti Venkatapura 1911 (11) 1901 (12) 1891 (10) 1881 (6) 1871 (55) 1871-1881
   [See note (d)]
3. Segepura 1911 (1) 1901 (3) 1891 (10) 1881 (8) 1871 (16) 1891-1901
   [See note (e)]
4. Kesavanahatti 1891 (2) 1881 (14) 1871 (3) 1881-1891
   [See note (f)]

NOTE : (a) Byappanahatti is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 15 to nil. The population found in 1951 and 1961 is deemed transient.

(b) Chandanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 as its population declined from 30 to 9 during this decade and the subsequent population never exceeded 1/3 of the population in 1871.

(c) Suddukunte is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 55 to 10.

(d) Madanahatti Venkatapura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 55 to 6 during this decade and the population subsequently did not exceed 1/3 of the population in 1871.

(e) Segepura is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when the population declined from 10 to 3.

(f) Keshavanahatti is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 14 to 2.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Badakanahalli 1931 (2)
2. Bakarahalli 1871 (90)
3. Balanahalli Plantation 1881 (5) 1871 (36)
4. Bandarlahalli 1881 (14) 1871 (48)
5. Byranahosahalli 1911 (3) 1891 (2) 1881 (2)
6. Chikkasandra 1871 (47)
7. Dinneri Plantation 1951 (289)
8. Gangasandra 1921 (11) 1911 (21)
9. Hanumanthapura 1921 (42)
10. Harada Kothur 1871 (48)
11. Koppathimmanahalli 1871 (30)
12. Kothakotathimmanahalli 1871 (46)
13. Linganahalli 1901 (7)
14. M. Sonnahalli 1891 (13) 1881 (15)
15. Ramachandrapura (Plantation) 1961 (54)
16. Rangiahanagrahara 1911 (29)
17. Sivarapatna (Amanikere) 1931 (6)
18. Sonnanadoddi 1881 (12) 1871 (17)
19. Tharanahalli 1871 (3)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
6	6	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—

MULBAGAL TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...42	Information not available	... 6
Merged in the adjoining urban area (Mulbagal Rural)	... 1	Balance	...35
		Out of these number having village site	...16

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Bhumanahalli
2. Bommadasanahalli
3. Chandamamanahalli
4. Chikkahonasettihalli
5. Chikkamaderahalli
6. Indlukere
7. Jadanagenahalli
8. Mugivanahalli
9. Sivanapura
10. Thuluvanatha

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Chamanayakanahalli
2. Kanagaladinne
3. Ubbandlahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Bhimanavoddu 1931 (13) 1921 (27) 1911 (48) 1901 (34) 1891 (24) 1881 (23)	1931-1941
2.	Boyibikkanahalli 1911 (12) 1901 (14) 1891 (12) 1881 (16)	1911-1921
3.	Charakurahalli 1881 (6) 1871 (63) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
4.	Chikkapalli 1941 (56)	1941-1951
5.	G. Voddihalli 1921 (14) 1911 (26) 1901 (29) 1891 (26) 1881 (26) 1871 (65)	1921-1931
6.	Hosahalli 1921 (2) 1911 (20) 1901 (37) 1891 (103) 1881 (77) 1871 (138) [See note (b)]	1911-1921
7.	Kammasandra 1951(21) 1941 (10) 1911(28) 1901(81) 1891 (54) 1881(87) 1871(126) [See note(c)]	1911-1921
8.	Kothapalli 1891(4) 1881(7) 1871(18)	1891-1901
9.	Kummarakunte 1881(35)	1881-1891
10.	Pulakuntlahalli 1921(27) 1911 (47) 1901(38) 1891(35) 1881 (29) 1871(51)	1921-1931
11.	Siddanahalli 1881(8)	1881-1891
12.	Thurukarahalli 1891(6) 1881(9) 1871(6)	1891-1901
13.	Vittalapura 1911(395)	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Dasapalli 1901(45) 1891(39) 1881(31) 1871(18)	1901-1911
2.	Hosanagenahalli 1911(38) 1901 (26) 1891(18) 1881(22)	1911-1921
3.	Kusandra 1901(30) 1891(14) 1881(21)	1901-1911
4.	Narasipurdhinne 1911(63) 1901(53) 1891(54) 1881(35) 1871(61)	1911-1921

NOTE: (a) Charakurahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 63 to 6.

(b) Hosahalli is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 20 to 2.

(c) Kammasandra is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 28 to nil. The population returned in 1941 and 1951 is treated as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Ganiganikoppa 1901(7) 1871(77)
2. Jeenaganahalli 1901(152)
3. Kattigenahalli 1961(76)
4. Kotrahalli 1871(44)
5. Tayalur Amanikere 1951(10)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	1	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	—	—

SIDLAGHATTA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...55
Information not available	... 5
Balance	...50
Of these number having village site	... 6

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Amani Dasenahalli
2. Avalakondarayanahalli
3. Bandappanahalli
4. Barlahalli
5. Basavapatna KG
6. Belinayakanahalli
7. Channammanaikanaphade
8. Ghatarlahalli
9. Haradi Plantation
10. Hosakere
11. Jangamakote Plantation
12. Kadadanakunte
13. Kadiripura
14. Kempasanipade
15. Kokkara Makalahalli
16. Koogathimmanahalli
17. Koppala chinnappanahalli
18. Korathaguttahalli
19. Melukunta
20. Mutchataladinne
21. Nallaguttahalli
22. Nallenahalli
23. Obalapura
24. Patalammanahalli
25. Patrahalli
26. Silaradinne
27. Thambalahalli
28. Thavarevaddu
29. T. Kurubarahalli
30. Yarechanapura
31. Yedlapadi

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Balegowdanahalli
2. Sanjeevapura

A.II. A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Cheelambommanahalli 1911 (16) 1901 (15) 1891 (22) 1881 (56) 1871 (70)	1911-1921
2. Ivarahalli 1911 (7) 1881 (15) 1871 (50) (See note (a))	1871-1881
3. Muddannadinne 1931 (5) 1921 (10) 1911 (64) 1901 (30) 1891 (36) 1881 (42) 1871 (34) (See note (b))	1911-1921
4. Yerrappanahalli 1921 (50)	1921-1931

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Gyaradi 1961 (2) 1931 (20) 1921 (39) 1911 (18) 1901 (90) 1891 (57) 1881 (60) 1871 (98) (See note (c))	1931-1941
2. Kolimihosur 1921 (16) 1911 (28) 1901 (10) 1891 (11)	1921-1931
3. Ramenahalli 1911 (18) 1901 (26) 1891 (20) 1881 (169) 1871 (41) (See note (d))	1881-1891

NOTE : (a) Ivarahalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 50 to 15. The population of 7 returned in 1911 is far less than 1/3 of the population in 1871.

(b) Muddannadinne is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 64 to 10.

(c) Gyaradi is taken as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when the population declined from 20 to nil. The decline in population from 90 to 18 between 1901 and 1911 is ignored as the population in 1921 was more than 1/3 of that in 1901.

(d) Ramenhalli is taken as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 169 to 20. The population returned in 1901 and 1911 was far less than 1/3 of the population in 1881.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Amani Bandammanakere 1901 (10)
2. Ammanakere 1931 (5) 1921 (19)
3. Chikkachinnappanahalli 1891 (10) 1871 (25)
4. Gowdanakere 1931 (9) 1921 (66)
5. G. Peddanahalli 1921 (2) 1871 (59)
6. Gummanahalli 1891 (4) 1871 (24)
7. Karayanapura 1951 (11)
8. Marabahalli 1941 (11) 1901 (8) 1891 (1)
9. Nellimaradahalli 1951 (6) 1931 (2) 1921 (338)
10. Purabyrenahalli 1881 (19)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—

SRINIVASPUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...58
Merged in adjoining urban area (Srinivaspur Rural)	... 1
Information not available	... 7
Balance	...50
Of these number having village site	...13

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Amani Narasimhanayakanakere
2. Amani Thirumalappanayakanakere
3. Amani Vasanthanayakanakere
4. Bandarlapalli
5. Chigarekunte
6. Devasandra KG.
7. Ejakunte
8. Inimakalapalli
9. Jalagundlapalli
10. Lingarajapura
11. Nachagadde
12. Nalapalli (K)
13. Narasimhapura (KG)
14. Pathapalli
15. Peddanachapalli
16. Raghunathapura
17. Ragimakalapalli
18. Rajapalli
19. Ramapura
20. Srinivasapur Amanikere
21. Sunnaguttapalli
22. Thammepalli
23. Valasepenta

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Mallampalli
2. Settivaripalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Advikurapalli 1961 (25) 1951 (33) 1941 (68) 1931 (51) 1921 (44) 1911 (87) 1901 (69) 1891 (66) 1881 (45) 1871 (96)	1961-1971
2. Basavanatha 1941 (37) 1931 (31) 1921 (19) 1891 (6) 1881 (7) 1871 (47) (See note (a))	1871-1881
Abandoned for the second time between 1941 & 1951	
3. Bommareddipalli 1911 (1) 1881 (52) 1871 (64) (See note (b))	1881-1891
4. Boyinachapalli 1961 (17) 1891 (14) 1881 (16) 1871 (15) (See note (c))	1891-1901

5. Chilakalanatha 1921 (10) 1911 (21) 1901 (16) 1891 (26) 1881 (22) 1871 (37) — 1921-1931
6. Doddaraguladinna 1951 (24) 1941 (19) 1931 (36) 1921 (50) 1911 (59) 1901 (63) 1891 (47) 1881 (11) 1871 (73) (See note (d)) — 1951-1961
7. Jangamasettipalli 1921 (20) 1911 (39) 1901 (42) 1891 (26) 1881 (28) 1871 (57) — 1921 1931
8. Lakkavaddipalli 1951 (28) 1941 (54) 1931 (76) 1921 (76) 1911 (100) 1901 (114) 1891 (69) 1881 (52) 1871 (121) — 1951-1961
9. Katamguntapalli 1951 (23) 1941 (48) 1931 (52) 1921 (45) 1911 (48) 1901 (26) 1891 (15) — 1951-1961
10. Marelupalli 1931 (17) 1871 (40) (See note (e) — 1871-1881
11. Payaregaripalli 1891 (11) — 1891-1901

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Chikkapura 1901 (23) 1891 (19) 1881 (17) 1871 (99) — 1901-1911
2. Venkatapura 1951 (21) 1941 (16) 1931 (26) 1921 (16) 1911 (70) 1901 (54) 1891 (61) 1881 (94) 1871 (78) (See note (f)) — 1951-1961
3. Battalapura 1891 (11) 1881 (16) 1871 (49) (See note (g)) — 1871-1881
4. Chinnagepalli 1941 (37) 1931 (5) 1921 (12) — 1941-1951
5. Hoshudya 1911 (5) 1901 (8) 1891 (6) — 1911-1921

NOTE : (a) Basavanatha is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 47 to 7. As population reappeared in 1921, 1931 and 1941 after complete depopulation in 1901, the village is treated as abandoned for the second time between 1911 and 1951.

(b) Bommareddipalli is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when the population declined from 52 to nil treating the population returned in 1911 as transient.

(c) Boyinachapalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when the population declined from 14 to nil. The population of 17 returned in 1961 is treated as transient.

(d) Doddaraguladinna is treated as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 ignoring the earlier decline in population from 73 to 11 between 1871 and 1881 as the population by 1891 was more than 1/3 the population in 1871.

(e) Marelupalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 40 to nil treating the population returned in 1931 as transient.

(f) Venkatapura is treated as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 when the population declined from 21 to nil ignoring the earlier decline in population from 70 to 16 between 1911 and 1921 as the population in 1931 was more than 1/3 the population in 1911.

(g) Battalapura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 49 to 16.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Boypenta 1921 (4)
2. Chikkakandamari 1881 (18) 1871 (41)
3. Chintakunte 1871 (28)
4. Diguvapalli 1961 (14)
5. Pathagundamnatta 1971 (7)
6. Pottepalli 1871 (46)
7. Siddanahalli 1871 (6)
8. Sunnaguttapalli 1941 (2) 1931 (2)
9. Veerasandra 1871 (21)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	3	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	4	1

MANDYA DISTRICT

KRISHNARAJPET TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...33
Information not available	... 4
New villages created taking 1/3 lands of main villages	... 2
Balance	.. 27
Of these number having village site	... 8

N— Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Ankanathapura
2. Ballenahalli Kaval
3. Bettadapura
4. Dammalapura
5. Hosur
6. Karthalu
7. Madapuranala
8. Mandagerenala
9. Salugadde Bidara Katte Kaval
10. Thammadahalli
11. Uddibore Kaval

A. I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Gatganahalli
2. Kodihalli
3. Naganahalli

A. II. A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Borapura 1881 (10) 1871 (30)	1881-1891
2. Veeredevarahosur 1951 (4) 1941 (43) 1931 (62) 1921 (36) 1911 (104) 1901 (111) 1891 (69) 1881 (67) 1871 (81) (See note (a))	1941-1951
3. Kachanahalli 1901 (13) 1891 (17) 1881 (13) 1871 (62) (See note (b))	1871-1881
4. Mallenahalli 1941 (24) 1911 (14) (See note (c))	1911-1921
5. Nandipura 1951 (37) 1941 (100) 1931 (103) 1921 (145) 1911 (160) 1901 (149) 1891 (130) 1881 (111) 1871 (101)	1951-1961

NOTE : (a) Veeredevarahosur is taken as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 43 to 4.

(b) Kachanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 62 to 13.

(c) Mallenahalli is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 14 to Nil. The population of 24 found in 1941 is treated as transient.

T-Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Aghalaya Kaval 1901 (2)
2. Biliganahalli 1921 (10) 1901 (5)
3. Chamalapura 1921 (2)
4. Chandagonahalli 1911 (4)
5. Gopalapura 1891 (83) 1871 (28)
6. Hosagadde 1891 (75)
7. Kallahalli 1941 (7)
8. Kikkeri Amanikere 1911 (17) 1901 (19)

NOTE : In 1961 the population of Aghalaya village appears to have been split up between Aghlaya & Aghalaya Kaval as would be clear from the following figures :

	1941	1951	1961	1971
Aghalaya	883	1113	462	1285
Aghalaya Kaval	—	—	715	—

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—

MADDUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...6
Information not available ...1
Balance ...5
Of these number having village site ...3

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Hunaganapura
2. Lakkasandra

A. I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an estabilished community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Danaikanadoddi

A. II. A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Mobbalagere 1931 (4) 1921 (8) 1911 (2) 1901 (4) 1891 (4) 1881 (26) 1871 (59)	1881-1891
2. Venkatanaraya na doddi 1891 (11) 1881 (23) 1871 (53)	1891-1901

NOTE : Mobbalagere is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 26 to 4.

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MALAVALLI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...19
Of these number having village site ... 6

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Bandur Kaval
2. Chikkahebbagilu Hantha
3. Halaganadoddi
4. Majjigemallana Hatti
5. Shivanahalli
6. Yamadur Kaval

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Kodipura.

A.I I A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the

existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Asali Shivapura 1891 (11) 1881 (7) 1871 (5)	1891-1901
2. Basavanahalli 1871 (21)	1871-1881
3. Kaladevanahalli 1901 (14) 1891 (13) 1881 (9) 1871 (9)	1901-1911
4. Kabbepura 1891 (26) 1881 (36) 1871 (61)	1891-1901
5. Maralahalli (1921) (279) 1911 (348) 1901 (312) 1891 (304)	1921-1931

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Muttalakatte 1961 (15) 1951 (9) 1941 (37) 1931 (24) 1921 (8) 1911 (15) 1901 (20)	1961-1971
2. Talavadi 1941 (42) 1931 (28) 1921 (57) 1901 (24) 1881 (30)	1941-1951

NOTE : Muttalakatte is taken as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 when its population declined from 15 to nil. The decline in population from 37 in 1941 to 9 in 1951 is ignored as the population rose to 15 in 1961.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Basavanabetta (Forest) 1961 (116) 1951 (62)
2. Devalinganapura 1881 (12) 1871 (56)
3. Kiragasur 1881 (13) 1871 (33)
4. Konnapura 1921 (9) 1911 (12) 1881 (5) 1871 (22)
5. Veerajithimmanadoddi 1931 (48)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1

MANDYA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...10
Information not available	... 2
Balance	... 8
Number of these having village site	... 2

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Hydarahalli
2. Mahadevarahalli
3. Narasipuradakoppal
4. Thriyambakapura

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

Nil

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census & also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Chikkathammanahalli 1941 (43) 1931 (39) 1921 (26) 1911 (32) 1901 (25) 1891 (10) 1881 (26) 1871 (46)	1941-1951
2. G. Hosahalli 1871 (18)	1871-1881
3. Devarayapatna 1931 (64) 1891 (11) 1881 (20) 1871 (55)	1891-1901

NOTE : Devarayapatna is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 11 to nil. The population found in 1931 comprised persons engaged in excavation of the Visweswaraya canal and is deemed transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chikkapurakanahalli 1871 (8)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

NAGAMANGALA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971...28
Of these number having village site ...6

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Byadagere
2. Danaikanakote
3. Gunjenahalli
4. Hasuvinakaval Forest
5. Hiduva Kaval
6. Honnavaradavalagere Kaval
7. Hosakote
8. Kagehosur
9. Kannanakere Kaval
10. Kelagere Kaval
11. Mallasandra Kaval
12. Muguthigundi
13. Nalakunikere Kaval
14. Sannenahalli
15. Seegehosur

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Doddenahalli
2. Pura

A II.A Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Devara Hosur 1961 (21) 1901 (10) 1891 (40) 1881 (40) 1871 (42) (See note (a))	1891-1901
2. Gowdarahalli 1871 (23)	1871-1881
3. Hosahalli 1911 (9) 1901 (14) 1891 (17) 1871 (32) (See note (b))	1911-1921
4. Katakahalli 1921 (21) 1911 (31) 1901 (17) 1891 (23) 1881 (30) 1871 (39)	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Devara Hosur is taken as abandoned during 1891-1901 when its population declined from 40 to 10. The population found in 1961 is treated as transient.

(b) The decline in the population of Hosahalli from 32 in 1871 to Nil in 1881 is ignored as the population became 17 in 1891.

T-Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Abbagere 1871 (69)
2. Gundakalhosur 1941 (6)
3. Honakerekavalu 1901 (4)
4. Kuchahalli Kaval 1961 (18) 1911 (3)
5. Madahalli Kaval 1911 (6)
6. Mallekoppalu 1871 (43)
7. Mutsandra Kaval 1941 (47) 1911 (4).

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

PANDAVAPURA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...35
Number for which information is not available ... 1
(Ukkada separated from Kyathanahili village in 1931)
Balance .. 34
Number whose population was shifted due to the inhabited area coming under submersion by the K.R.S. Reservoir ... 2
(Kannambadi & Sayappanahalli)

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Appenahalli Kaval
2. Aralakuppenala
3. Bittanayakanahalli
4. Heggadahalli
5. Kaggalipura
6. Malligere Kaval
7. Metekere
8. Molenahalli
9. Mugur Koppal
10. Purusana Koppal
11. Rangana Koppal
12. Rangapura
13. Settihalli Kaval
14. Chokanahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Bijjanahalli 1941 (42) 1931 (67) 1921 (71) 1911 (74) 1901 (68) 1891 (59) 1881 (65) 1871 (70)	1941-1951
2 Beeranahalli 1901 (18) 1891 (39) 1881 (29) 1871 (45)	1901-1911
3. Duddaghatta 1911 (8) 1901 (3) 1881 (29) 1871 (20) (See note (a))	1881-1891
4. Dyavarapatna 1891 (14) 1871 (51) (See note (b))	1871-1881
5. Huligere 1931 (7) 1921 (27) 1911 (22) 1901 (12) 1891 (4)	1921-1931
6. Mudanaballi 1931 (49) 1921 (63) 1911 (61) 1901 (63) 1891 (54) 1881 (43) 1871 (61)	1931-1941
7. Seeranahalli 1951 (59) 1941 (52) 1931 (30) 1921 (46) 1911 (49) 1901 (33) 1891 (33) 1881 (37) 1871 (20)	1951-1961
8. Thyavadahalli 1891 (20) 1881 (19) 1871 (16)	1891-1901

NOTE : (a) Duddaghatta is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 29 to 3.
(b) Dyavarapatna is treated as abandoned between 1871 ahd 1881 when its population declined from 51 to 14.

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

—Nil—

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Bindahalli Kaval 1901 (2)
2. Dinkada Kaval 1901 (2)
3. Hosakoppalu 1901 (20) 1881 (6) 1871 (52)
4. Hosakotenala 1891 (6)
5. Kachanahalli 1901 (10) 1891 (9)
6. Kanchanahalli 1911 (151) 1891 (150)
7. Kannambadinala 1911 (7) 1901 (6)
8. Katterinala 1901 (6)
9. Koranahalli 1911 (20) 1901 (6)
10. Malisandra 1901 (39)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—

SRIRANGAPATNA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...13
Shifted on grounds of health (Makana Koppalu)	... 1
Balance	...12
Of these number having village site	... 3

N— Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Alagodu Kaval
2. Nagaraghatta Kaval
3. Paramandahalli
4. Pura
5. Vittalapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Balmuri 1961 (38) 1941 (1) 1901 (9) 1891 (8) 1881 (16) 1871 (28) (See note (a))	1901-1911
2. Dammanahalli 1931 (32) 1921 (57) 1911 (53) 1901 (71) 1891 (58) 1881 (53) 1871 (65)	1931-1941
3. Nagaraghatta 1901 (4) 1881 (52) 1871 (42) (See note (b))	1881-1891

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Kalikoppalu 1901 (3) 1891 (83) 1881 (52) 1871 (28) (See note (c))	1891-1901

NOTE : (a) Balmuri is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 9 to nil. The population returned in 1941 and 1961 is treated as transient.

(b) Nagaraghatta is taken as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 51 to nil. The population of 4 returned in 1901 is treated as transient.

(c) Kalikoppalu is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 83 to 3.

T— Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village site and the population pattern.

1. Anagahalli 1931 (4)
2. Jakkanakuppe 1911 (20)
3. Kempalingapura 1901 (5) 1881 (5) 1871 (83)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

MYSORE DISTRICT

CHAMARAJANAGAR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...23
Of these number having village site ... 4

N— Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Basthipura
2. Bettahalli
3. Devarajapura
4. Hagalabele
5. Hangarepura
6. Hosapura
7. Kanchanahalli
8. Madhuvinabeedu
9. Haraganapura
10. Yelachagere
11. Haradanahalli District Forest I

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Shindayyanapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Kaggalipura 1941 (93) 1931 (72) 1921 (71) 1911 (65) 1901 (69) 1891 (72) 1881 (91) 1871 (116)	1941-1951
2. Kethanapura 1891 (61) 1881 (40) 1871 (78)	1891-1901
3. Padnako duho sahalli 1911 (19) 1901 (47) 1891 (52) 1881 (49) 1871 (77)	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Somasam udra 1891 (41) 1881 (28) 1871 (152) 1871-1881

NOTE : Somasamudra is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 152 to 28.

T— Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chowdahalli 1911 (4)
2. Hanumanapura 1891 (105)
3. Hosahalli 1961 (10) 1881 (20) 1871 (74)
4. Kumbargundi 1871 (32)
5. Manganahalli 1921 (5) 1911 (5)
6. Nanjahalli 1881 (22) 1871 (80)
7. Punajar State Forest 1961 (51) 1951 (865) 1941 (1432) 1931 (979) 1921 (661)

NOTE : Punajar State Forest is a vast area of 63,000 acres or nearly 100 Sq. miles. Soligas, one of the Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State were found in this area and in the adjoining Biligiri Rangan hills of Yelandur Taluk. In the early fifties, an agricultural colony for the settlement of these Soliga families was formed near Budipadaga on the fringe of Punajar State Forest and the Soligas who were distributed all over the Punajar State Forest appear to have shifted to the colony.

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—

GUNDLUPET TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...28
Information not available	... 8
(Six are forests treated as forest villages for the first time in 1971 and two are not traced in Survey Records)	
Balance	...20
Of these number having village site	... 8

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site

1. Chikanapura
2. Parvathanapura
3. Siddapura
4. Thalale
5. Thodipura
6. Vaddarahalli
7. Vasthilingapura
8. Vodeyanapura Amani

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Alavady
2. Devalapura.

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Ballahalli 1871 (18)	1871-1881
2. Bhogganapura 1891 (45) 1881 (40) 1871 (50)	1891-1901
3. Hullana 1911 (22) 1901 (7) 1891 (14) 1881 (15) 1871 (34)	1911-1921
4. Kasavanur 1941 (6) 1931 (8) 1921 (17) 1911 (22) 1901 (42) 1891 (33) 1881 (34) 1871 (68)	1941-1951
5. Maribosahalli 1931 (13) 1921 (21) 1911 (18) 1901 (18) 1891 (16) 1881 (17) 1871 (18)	1931-1941
6. Masahalli 1931 (16) 1921 (35) 1911 (28) 1901 (23) 1891 (17) 1881 (33) 1871 (72)	1931-1941

T—Transient

Villages in which the pupulation found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Ameerhosahalli 1871 (64)
2. Halladapura 1871 (59)
3. Hanchipura 1911 (2) 1871 (16)
4. Mayanaikanapura 1871 (2)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—

HEGGADADEVANAKOTE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...52
Information not available	... 7
Shifted on account of submersion by Nugu Reservoir (Heggudilu)	... 1
Balance	...44
Of these number having village site	... 9

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughtout the period 1871 1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Antharasanthe Plantation
2. Akkadevanahalli
3. Alaganchi
4. Ankanahalli
5. Bettadavarehundi
6. Chikkundur
7. Hariyalapura (in the earlier Census Tables the name of this village is given as Hariharapura)

8. Hirihalli
9. Horamarali
10. Hulikura Kaval
11. Iruvidhi
12. Iyyanapura
13. Iyyanapura
14. Kandegowdanapura
15. Masaniukppe
16. Metikuppe Kaval
17. Mugathana Moole
18. Nandinathapura
19. Nandinathapura
20. Ragalakuppe
21. Somegowdanahundi
22. Thenakallu

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Devalapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Bettahalli 1931 (20) 1921 (45) 1911 (29) 1881 (28) 1871 (82) Abandoned for the second time between 1931 and 1941 (See note (a))	1881-1891
2. Byrapura 1871 (24)	1871-1881
3. Kalkodu 1951 (21) 1941 (64) 1931 (32) 1921 (8) 1901 (23) 1891 (87) 1881 (69) 1871 (128) (See note (b))	1891-1901
4. Sundapura 1951 (47) 1941 (22) 1931 (22) 1921 (47) 1911 (43) 1901 (50) 1891 (221) 1881 (202) 1871 (169) (See note (c))	1891-1901
5. Thandasipura 1911 (17) 1901 (48) 1891 (47) 1881 (81) 1871 (111)	1911-1921
6. Thotahalli 1941 (27)	1941-1951
7. Kabbepura 1891 (8) 1871 (29) (See note (d))	1871-1881
8. Badanekuppe 1921 (9) 1911 (38) 1901 (72) 1891 (62) 1881 (47) 1871 (42)	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Hunsur 1911 (20) 1901 (17) 1891 (28) 1881 (52) 1871 (167) (See note (e))	1871-1881
2. Konanalathur 1941 (17) 1931 (30) 1951 (54) 1911 (130) 1901 (165) 1891 (260) 1881 (305) 1871 (280)	1941-1951
3. Marabugathanapura 1891 (73) 1881 (95) 1871 (76)	1891-1901

NOTE : (a) Bettahalli is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when the population declined from 28 to 0. As the village had population in 1911, 1921 and 1931 it is treated as abandoned again between 1931 and 1941.

(b) Kalkodu is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when the population declined from 64 to 21. The earlier decline in population from 87 to 23 between 1891 and 1901 is ignored as the population increased to 32 by 1931 and 64 by 1941.

(c) Sundapura is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 221 to 50. Though the village continued to have some population upto 1951, it never exceeded 1/3 of the population in 1891.

(d) Kabbepura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 29 to nil and the subsequent population in 1891 did not exceed 1/3 of the population in 1871.

(e) Hunsur is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 167 to 52. Though the village continued to be inhabited upto 1911, its population never reached 1/3 of the population in 1871.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transient having regard to the absence of village sites and t population pattern.

1. Amani Jungle 1951 (123) 1921 (74)
2. Ankupura 1881 (90) 1871 (95)

3. Chagathe Kuppe 1891 (17)
4. Lakkur 1911 (16)
5. Laxmanapura 1881 (32) 1871 (39)
6. Malalgadde 1901 (25)
7. Manegaranahundi 1871 (20)
8. Shanbugowdanahalli 1881 (26)
9. Vaderahalli 1871 (66)
10. Hurulipura 1961 (8)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	3	1	3	—	2	—	—	2	—	—

HUNSUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...30
Information not available	... 1
Balance	...29
Of these number having village site	... 5

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Basthi Madanahalli
2. Bilikere Kaval
2. Bommalapura
4. Govindanahalli Nala
5. Halebeedu Kaval
6. Hanumanthapura Nala
7. Hussainpuradanala
8. Hussainpurakaval
9. Kallahalli Kaval
10. Kattamalalavadinala
11. Lalanakere
12. Pare Koppalu
13. Settihalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Baltur 1941 (58) 1931 (78) 1921 (72) 1911 (158) 1901 (152) 1891 (173) 1881 (147) 1871 (137)	1941-1951
2. Hulaganahalli 1931 (47) 1921 (102) 1911 (82) 1901 (80) 1891 (83) 1881 (79) 1871 (134)	1931-1941
3. Madapura 1881 (22) 1871 (62)	1881-1891
4. Modur Sonnenahalli Kaval 1941 (9) 1901 (14) (See note (a))	1901-1911
5. Pinnikyathanahalli 1911 (47) 1901 (15)	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Thuppadakola 1901 (38) 1891 (53) 1881 (52) 1871 (32)	1901-1911
2. Uddurnala 1941 (7) 1931 (6) 1921 (6)	1941-1951

NOTE : (a) Modur Sonnenahalli Kaval is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 14 to Nil. The population returned in 1941 is treated as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chilkunda Kaval 1961 (210)
2. Doddahejjur Kaval 1931 (4)
3. Kurubarahosahalli 1961 (94) 1931 (3) 1881 (33)
4. Lakkur 1901 (1)
5. Nallurnala 1921 (2)
6. Thip pur Kaval 1951 (18)
7. Veerana Hosahalli Jungle 1931 (1)
8. Hanagodunala 1961 (105)
9. Madahalli 1961 (40)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—

KRISHNARAJANAGAR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	30
Information not available	1
Balance	29
Of these number having village site	7

N— Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Alambadi Kaval
2. Bakkarehallada Kaval
3. Bannikuppe
4. Beeranahalli
5. Bettahalli Kaval
6. Byadarahalli Hanta
7. Hebbal Kaval
8. Hullebore Kaval
9. Hullchosur
10. Huruli Kamenahalli
11. Matada Kaval
12. Mavathur Hantha
13. Venkatapura

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Valagerehalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Alalakuppe 1911 (31) 1901 (21) 1891 (32) 1881 (20) 1871 (39)	1911-1921
2. Chandagal Hantha 1901 (12)	1901-1911
3. Chenga 1901 (93)	1901-1911
4. Hanasoge Hantha 1951 (5) 1931 (3) 1921 (4) 1911 (5) 1901 (2) (See note (a))	1951-1961
5. Katnal Hantha 1891 (418) 1881 (366) 1871 (458) (See note (b))	1891-1901
6. Kuchanahalli 1931 (32) 1921 (54)	1931-1941

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Bachahalli 1911 (208) 1901 (263) 1891 (277) 1881 (197) 1871 (237)	1911-1921
2. Kuppe Hantta 1961 (67) 1951 (3) 1941 (7) 1931 (27) 1921 (2) 1911 (1) 1901 (10) 1891 (3) (See note (c))	1961-1971
3. Manuganahalli 1931 (4) 1891 (55) 1881 (38) 1871 (33) (See note (d))	1891-1901

NOTE : (a) Hanasoge Hantha is treated as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 ignoring the depopulation between 1931 and 1941 in view of the population in 1951 exceeding the population in 1931.

(b) The population shown against Katnal Hantha for 1891, 1881 and 1871 in the consolidated village population tables for the period 1871-1911 appears to relate to Katnal. This view gains support from the following Table showing the population of Katnal and Katnal Hantha from 1871 to 1971.

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Katnal	—	—	—	362	155	319	239	208	165	236	330
Katnal Hantha	458	366	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(c) Kuppe Hantha is treated as abandoned between 1961 and 1971 ignoring the decline in population from 27 to 7 between 1931 and 1941 and also the earlier decline from 10 to 1 between 1901 and 1911.

(d) Manuganahalli is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 55 to nil. The population of 4 returned in 1931 is deemed transient.

T— Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients,

having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Buvanahalli 1921 (53)
2. Hadya Hantha 1921 (4)
3. Kappadi Hanta 1901 (175)
4. Kolur Hanta 1911 (106)
5. Mallahalli 1871 (18)
6. Vallambudi 1891 (21)
   1871 (43)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	1

MYSORE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...18
Merged in urban area (M)
(Residential portion of Maragowdanahalli merged in Mysore City Municipality) ... 1
Population Shifted (S)
(Due to submersion of residential portion of Cholenahalli under K.R.S. Reservoir) ... 1
Of these number having village site ... 3

N— Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Aragowdanahalli
2. Ayyajayyanahundi
3. Chandrabidu
4. Chikkakaturu
5. Halalu
6. Kemmanapura
7. Kuntanahalli

A.H.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Hongate 1891 (2) 1881 (3) 1871 (40) (See note (a))	1871-1881
2. Joganahalli 1901 (32) 1891 (30) 1881 (59) 1871 (87)	1901-1911
3. Malalavadi 1961 (33) 1951 (53) 1901 (44) 1891 (62) 1881 (79) 1871 (181) (See note (b))	1901-1911

A.H.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Lingambudhi 1961 (12) 1951 (13) 1941 (15) 1891 (1) 1881 (1) 1871 (48) (See note (c)) Abandoned a second time between 1961 & 1971	1871-1881
2. Madapura 1891 (20) 1881 (58) 1871 (28)	1891-1901

NOTE : (a) Hongate is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 40 to 3.

(b) Malalavadi is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 44 to nil As there was no population upto 1951, the population returned in 1951 and 1961 is deemed transient.

(c) Lingambudi is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 48 to 1. As the village was populated during 1941, 1951 and 1961 it is treated as abandoned a second time between 1961 and 1971.

T— Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Hunnavalli 1921 (8) 1911 (42)
2. Javanahalli 1881 (42) 1771 (50)

3. Kallur Naganahalli Kaval
1961 (24) 1911 (38)
4. Nanagalli 1881 (10) 1871 (13)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

NANJANGUD TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...20
Of these number having village site ... 5

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Gadiguddadakaval
2. Hosaveedu Kaval
3. Kanteerayanapurada Kaval
4. Karahatti Kaval
5. Kongahalli Kaval
6. Tumnerale Kaval
7. Melagahalli
8. Rayagowdanahalli
9. Sathagahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Karlapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Chikkayyanachatra 1941 (135) 1931 (100) 1921 (128) 1911 (119) 1901 (140) 1891 (274) 1881 (222) 1871 (269)	1941-1951
2.	Kanipura 1871 (38)	1871-1881
3.	Uganeya 1961 (121) 1951 (114) 1941 (163) 1931 (183) 1921 (233) 1911 (224) 1901 (208) 1891 (273) 1881 (238) 1871 (326)	1961-1971
4.	Hosapura 1911 (60) 1901 (1950) 1891 (76) 1881 (66) 1871 (106) [See note (a)] 1911—1921	

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Katadevanahalli 1901 (11) 1891 (24) 1881 (26) 1871 (92) 1871-1881
[See note (b)]

NOTE (a) The decline in the population of Hosapura from 1950 in 1901 to 60 in 1911 is ignored as the population returned in 1901 appears to have comprised mostly transients.

(b) Katadevanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 92 to 26.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village site and the population pattern.

1. Chamana Madanahalli 1871 (6)
2. Kallahalli 1961 (15) 1941 (13)
3. Paduvala Agrahara 1881 (5)
4. Ramasettipura 1871 (114)
5. Thelanur 1901 (8)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1

PERIYAPATNA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...14
Of these number having village site ... 5

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Avarekaiguddakaval
2. Charapura
3. Gobbali Kaval
4. Lingapura Forest

A.I. Abondoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existance of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Bettadakaval
2. Kachuvanahalli Jungle

A.II.A Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Chowkur 1961 (16) 1951 (50) 1931 (101) 1921 (130) 1911 (176) 1901 (170) 1891 (126) 1881 (160) 1871 (159) [See note (a)]	1951-1961
2.	Kodihalli 1941 (18) 1931 (34) 1921 (60) 1911 (103) 1901 (81) 1891 (63) 1881 (78) 1871 (105)	1941-1951
3.	Lingapura 1931 (97) 1921 (111) 1901 (41) 1891 (47) 1881 (118) 1871 (55) [See note (b)]	1931-1941

A.II.B Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 Census even through there are village nosites.

1. Hegathur 1961 (23) 1921 (23) 1911 (70) 1901 (118) 1891 (56) 1881 (87) 1871 (82) [See note (c)] 1911-1921

NOTE : (a) Chowkur is treated as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 when the population declined from 50 to 16 ignoring the decline in population from 101 in 1931 to Nil in 1941 as the population in 1951 was more than 1/3 the population in 1931.

(b) Lingapura is treated as abondoned between 1931 and 1941 when the population declined from 97 to 11. The depopulation between 1901 and 1911 is ignored as the population in 1921 exceeds the population in 1901.

(c) Hegathur is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when the population declined from 70 to 23. The population returned in 1961 is deemed transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Doddaharave Forest 1921 (35) 1911 (10)
2. Doddahonnur Kaval 1931 (82) 1921 (133)
3. Manchadevanahalli 1931 (52) 1921 (63)
4. Voddara Hosahalli (Jungle) 1911 (12)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned prior to 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—

THIRUMAKUDLU NARASIPUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...9
Of these number having village site ...3

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Jodihonnur
2. Uddibagore

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the exis-

tence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

Nil

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Halvara Mutta 1921 (4) 1911 (8) 1901 (4)	1921-1931
2.	Patte Hundi 1961 (394) 1951 (386) 1941 (340) 1931 (349) 1921 (276) 1911 (357) 1901 (244) 1891 (270) 1881 (203) 1871 (201)	1961-1971
3.	Pileahalli 1921 (28) 1911 (41) 1901 (52) 1891 (66) 1881 (58) 1871 (95)	1921-1931

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Channanjavadayanapura 1871 (59)
2. Doddalaxmipura 1881 (10) 1871 (14)
3. Jodibagore 1871 (3)
4. Settihalli 1871 (3)

The following table shows the number of villages abondoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871-1881	1881-1891	1891-1901	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1

YELANDUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...1

A.II.A Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Devarahalli 1951 (17) 1941 (85) 1931 (31) 1921 (37) 1911 (30) 1901 (37)	1941-1951

NOTE : This village is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 85 to 17.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

BHADRAVATHI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...18
Of these number having village site ...10

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Halumallapura
2. Harogundi
3. Kottadahalu
4. Malalaharavu
5. Navile Basavapura
6. Varavinakere.

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Tarikatte

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Bhadrapura 1901 (46) 1891 (69) 1881 (103) 1871 (124)	1901-1911
2. Bommanakatte 1961 (70) 1871 (19)	1961-1971
3. Guninarasipura 1931 (3) 1911 (44) 1901 (84) 1891 (81) 1881 (95) 1871 (109) (There is a note that in 1941 this village was included in Singanamane) [See note (a)]	1911-1921
4. Hagalamane 1951 (8) 1931 (33) 1911 (44) 1901 (46) 1891 (54) 1881 (82) [See note (b)]	1931-41
5. Jangamanahalli 1871 (20)	1871-1881
6. Koppadahalu 1911 (28) 1901 (54) 1891 (68) 1881 (63) 1871 (152)	1911-1921
7. Siddarahalli 1911 (89) 1901 (152) 1891 (245) 1881 (253) 1871 (301)	1911-1921
8. Somenakoppa 1941 (10) 1931 (17) 1921 (19) 1911 (32) 1901 (14) 1891 (12) 1881 (14) 1871 (15)	1941-1951
9. Vadeyur 1941 (44) 1931 (100) 1921 (106) 1911 (147) 1901 (127) 1891 (116) 1881 (84) 1871 (32)	1941-1951

NOTE : (a) Guninarsapura is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 44 to nil. The population of 3 returned in 1931 was far less than one third the population in 1911.

(b) Hagalamane is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 33 to nil The population of 8 returned in 1951 was less than one third the population in 1931.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Hosur 1961 (36)
2. Nagoli 1881 (2)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	1

CHANNAGIRI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...55
Information not available ...12
Balance ...43
Of these number of villages having village sites ...29

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Byrapura
2. Dasarahosahalli
3. Kabalikatte
4. Linganagathihalli AM Kaval
5. Mandaganahalu
6. Nagenahalli
7. Sivagangenahal
8. Vylipura

A I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating the existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Kudligere
2. Pillanakatte

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Akalikatte 1941 (114) 1931 *(161) 1921 (131) 1911 (167)* 1901 (115) 1891 (82) 1881 (34) 1871 (29)	1941-1951
2. Attighatta 1921 (80) 1911 (144) 1901 (114) 1891 (179) 1881 (248) 1871 (216)	1921-1931
3. Avalaghatta 1911 (92) 1901 (69)	1911-1921
4. Belavanthanahalli 1941 (43) *1921 (99) 1911 (111) 1901 (60)* 1891 (47) 1881 (51) 1871 (50) [See note (a)]	1941-1951
5. Bullanaikanahalli 1921 (22) 1911 (37) 1901 (152) 1891 (144) 1881 (295) 1871 (438) [See note (b)]	1901-1911
6. Chikkamalali 1961 (4) 1951 (312) 1891 (30) 1881 (44) 1871 (65) [(See note (c)]	1891-1901
7. Doddamalai 1961 (8) 1891 *(48) 1881 (128) 1871 (45)* [See note (d)]	*1891-1901*
8. Durgadabasavapura 1871 (37)	1871-1881
9. Garagadakatte 1891 (48) 1871 (83) [See note (e)]	1891-1901
10. Hakkipalli 1911 (229) 1901 (177) 1891 (156) 1881 (141) 1871 (143)	1911-1921
11. Kalkere 1921 (24) 1901 (44) 1871 (41) [See note (f)]	1871-1881
12. Kallenahalli 1941 (24) 1931 (41) 1921 (65) 1911 (44) 1901 (71) 1891 (66) 1981 (50) 1871 (64)	1941-1951
13. Kallenahalli 1941 (34) 1931 (205) 1921 (86) 1911 (70) 1901 (50) 1891 (38) 1881 (41) 1871 (61) [See not (g)]	1941-1951
14. Karkikere 1941 (40) 1931 (102) 1921 (48) 1911 (90) 1901 (88) 1891 (106) 1881 (91) 1971 (78)	1941-1951
15. Kamanahalli 1891 (45) 1871 (53)	1891-1901
16. K. Basavanahalli 1961 (5) 1901 (169) 1881 (66) 1871 (123) [See note (h)]	1901-1911
17. Kulumenahalli 1961 (413) 1901 (70) 1891 (82) 1881 (68) [See note (i)]	1901-1911
18. Machanaikanahalli Kaval 1941 (74) 1931 (369) 1921 (288) 1911 (295) [See note (j)]	1931-1941
19. Mangenahalli 1871 (68)	1871-1881
20. Megyathanahalli 1921 (114) 1911 (183) 1901 (219) 1891 (192) 1881 (126) 1871 (192)	1921-1931

21.	Narasipura 1871 (31)	1871-1881
22.	Pandogere 1941 (39) 1931 (58) 1921 (72) 1911 (146) 1901 (193) 1891 (226) 1881 (237) 1871 (318)	1941-1951
23.	Ramasagara 1951 (75) 1941 (49) 1871 (100) [See note (k)]	1871-1881
24.	Rampura 1911 (181)	1911-1921
25.	Rangapura 1901 (133) 1871 (167) [See note (l)]	1871-1881
26.	Savehadlu 1931 (29) 1871 (115) [See note (m)]	1871-1881
27.	Uduva 1901 (76) 1891 (154) 1881 (68) 1871 (47)	1901-1911

A.R.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Huralihalli 1901 (51) 1891 (85) 1881 (71) 1871 (168)	1901-1911

NOTE : (a) Belavanthananalli is taken as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 ignoring the depopulation between 1921 and 1931 as the population in 1941 was more than one third the population in 1921.

(b) Bullanaikanhalli is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 152 to 37.

(c) Chikkamalali is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 30 to nil. The population returned in 1951 and 1961 is treated as transient.

(d) Doddamalali is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 48 to nil. The population returned in 1961 is treated as transient.

(e) Garagadakatte is treated as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 ignoring the depopulation between 1871 and 1881, as the population in 1891 was more than one third the population in 1871.

(f) Kalkere is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 41 to nil. The population returned in 1901 and 1921 is treated as transient.

(g) Kalkenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951, treating the population of 205 returned in 1931 as comprising transients mostly.

(h) K. Basavanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 169 to nil. The population returned in 1961 is treated as transient.

(i) Kulumenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 70 to nil. The population of 413 returned in 1961 is treated as transient, comprising mostly persons engaged in the excavation of the Bhadra Project Canal nearby.

(j) Machanaikanahalli Kaval is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its poputation declined from 369 to 74.

(k) Ramasagara is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 100 to nil. The population returned in 1941 and 1951 is treated as transient.

(l) Rangapura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 167 to nil and the village was depopulated in 1891 also. The population returned in 1901 is treated as transient.

(m) Savehadlu is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 115 to nil. The population returned in 1931 is treated as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten census ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Hanumalapura 1891 (2)
2. Hanumanahalu 1891 (13)
3. Kukwada 1961 (33) 1921 (20) 1871 (3)
4. Mohidinpura 1961 (60) 1931 (48)
5. Shivapuradahal State Forest 1901 (2)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
2	7	—	4	5	3	2	1	6	—	—

HONNALI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...27
Information not available	... 4
Balance	...23
Of these number having village site	...16

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Boodihalli
2. Jalikatte
3. Kallukatte

A.I Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Achutapura
2. Akkathangera Katte
3. Bommenahalli

A.II.A. Village having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Anjanapura 1941 (31) 1931 (7) 1921 (12) (figures not available for the earlier censuses)	1941-1951
2.	Arekatte 1911 (126) 1901 (190) 1891 (149) 1881 (191) 1871 (205)	1911-1921
3.	Chikkathinahalli 1931 (38) 1921 (36) 1911 (70) 1901 (76) 1891 (149) 1881 (97) 1871 (96)	1931-1941
4.	Dasarakatte 1941 (46) 1931 (85) 1921 (78) 1911 (105) 1901 (239) 1891 (173) 1881 (166) 1871 (172)	1941-1951
5.	Devekoppa 1951 (154) 1941 (207) 1931 (148) 1921 (175) 1911 (219) 1901 (294) 1891 (283) 1881 (266) 1871 (307)	1951-1961
6.	Gundichattanahalli 1911 (26) 1901 (93) 1891 (59) 1871 (116) [See note (a)]	1901-1911
7.	Hunasehalli 1931 (93) 1901 (11) 1871 (97) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
8.	Isarapura 1931 (14) 1921 (17) 1911 (14) 1901 (18) 1891 (33) 1881 (142) 1871 (200) [See not (c)]	1881-1891
9.	Kamalapura 1941 (41)	1941-1951
10.	Malledevarakatte 1871 (44)	1871-1881
11.	Maragondanahalli 1931 (1) 1921 (18) 1911 (334) [See note (d)]	1911-1921
12.	Savagondanahalli 1881 (49)	1881-1891
13.	Yallapura 1931 (19) 1921 (81) 1911 (100) 1901 (73) 1891 (65) 1881 (159) 1871 (87) [See not (e)]	1921-1931

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Goravarakatte 1931 (17) 1911 (36) 1901 (46) 1891 (23) 1881 (71) 1871 (25)	1931-1941
2.	Naraginakere 1901 (93) 1891 (33) 1881 (53) 1871 (82)	1901-1911

NOTE : (a) Gundichattanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 93 to 26. The depopulation between 1871 and 1881 is ignored as the population in 1891 exceeded one third of the population in 1871.

(b) Hunsehalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 97 to nil. The population returned in 1901 and 1931 is treated as transient.

(c) Isarapura is taken as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 142 to 33.

(d) Maragondanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 334 to 18.

(e) Yellapura is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 81 to 19.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censusets ending with the 1961

census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Hanumapura 1921 (17)
2. Tirtharampura 1911 (1) 1901 (1) 1881 (3)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	2	2	—	2	2	1	2	3	1	—

HOSANAGAR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...9
Shifted on account of submersion by Sharavati Hydel Project ...6
1. Adagalale
2. Churda
3. Hogatoor
4. Hosakote
5. Kanagodu
6. Kudavari

Balance ...3
Of these number having village sites ...1

N-Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Kilandur Jungle.

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Kalase 1881 (3)	1881-1891

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements,having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Amachi 1961 (19) 1951 (4) 1921 (10) 1901 (11) 1891 (12) 1881 (8) 1871 (16)	1961-1971

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

SAGARA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...35
Number of villages submerged under Sharavati Hydel Project (come under S) ...25
Balance ...10
Of these number having village site ... 2

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Gouza Swasti
2. Nadahalli Kai
3. Thagarthi Swasti

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existenced of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

Nil

A.II.A Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village slte indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Analekoppa 1951 (96) 1941 (71) 1931 (30) 1921 (15) 1911 (15) 1901 (27) 1891 (28) 1881 (28) 1871 (688) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2.	Koppalagadde 1901 (4) 1891 (39) 1881 (89) 1871 (79) [See note (b)]	1891-1901

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Gouza Sarkari 1911 (536) 1901 (473) 1891 (591) 1881 (536) 1871 (637)	1911-1921
2.	Hedathari 1961 (377) 1951 (238) 1941 (199) 1931 (171) 1921 (231) 1911 (153) 1901 (153) 1891 (227) 1881 (161) 1871 (226) become inaccevible after Sharavati Hydel Project.	1961-1971
3.	Kannur Sarkari 1911 (321) 1901 (335) 1891 (447) 1881 (395) 1871 (380)	1911-1921
4.	Thagarthi Sarakari 1931 (24) 1911 (859) 1901 (1511) 1891 (1223) 1881 (1179) 1871 (1231) [See note (c)]	1911-1921
5.	Uralagallu 1921 (78) 1911 (33) 1901 (115) 1891 (117) 1881 (139) 1871 (168)	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Analekoppa is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 688 to 28.

(b) Koppalagadde is taken as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 39 to 4.

(c) Thagarthi Sarkari is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 859 to nil. The population returned in 1931 is treated as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

Nil

S—Shifted

Villages which have become uninhabited on account of the shifting of the population by Government action due to submersion of the residential area by construction of irrigation and/or hydel projects or on health grounds.

1. Angalakoppa
2. Brahmanagudigere
3. Brahmanamadavu
4. Brahmanamalla
5. Hamse
6. Haraduri
7. Harogoppa
8. Hebbailu
9. Hebburu
10. Heggasaru
11. Henagere
12. Herakere
13. Herasalige
14. Hirebhaskar
15. Illakodu
16. Keravadi
17. Madaduru
18. Malali
19. Mathiga
20. Nadailakalale
21. Nadamadavu
22. Shenige
23. Sirigalale
24. Sulagalale
25. Yelava

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1551 1961	1961 1971
—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	1

SHIKARIPUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...34
Of these numbe having village site ...20

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Anjanapura

2. Gungaragatte
3. Kambadoor
4. Kadagadakere
5. Markande
6. Puradalu
7. Rampura
8. Sidiganahalu
9. Suthakande
10. Ujjanipura
11. Voderapura

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Basavapura

A II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

		Decade of abandonment
1.	Anaginabylu 1911 (26) 1891 (30) 1881 (20) [See note (a)]	1911-1921
2.	Bhadrapura 1871 (42)	1871-1881
3.	Bhaktanakoppa 1941 (11) 1911 (72) 1901 (149) 1891 (146) 1881 (199) 1871 (179) [See note (b)]	1911-1921
4.	Chikka Koralahalli 1931 (25) 1921 (19) 1871 (34)	1931-1941
5.	Hakkli 1911 (42) 1901 (101) 1891 (74) 1881 (129) 1871 (89)	1911-1921
6.	Harigehalu 1931 (3) 1881 (12) 1871 (78) [See note (c)]	1871-1881
7.	Honnakanakoppa 1901 (61) 1891 (84) 1881 (113) 1871 (110)	1901-1911
8.	Kadathannali 1911 (24) 1901 (26) 1891 (42) 1881 (60) 1871 (15)	1911-1921
9.	Kesaraghatta 1931 (104) 1921 (87) 1911 (52) 1901 (128) 1891 (106) 1881 (109) 1871 (81)	1931-1941
10.	Madravalli 1941 (10) 1931 (86) 1921 (89) 1911 (89) 1901 (93) 1891 (171) 1881 (244) 1871 (252) [See note (d)]	1931-1941
11.	Mayasettikoppa 1961 (17) 1951 (17) 1941 (19) 1931 (62) 1921 (50) 1911 (69) 1901 (68) 1891 (82) 1881 (87) 1871 (115) [See note (e)]	1931-1941
12.	Sanyasikoppa 1941 (8) 1871 (6)	1941-1951
13.	Sarakari Muthalli 1911 (360) 1901 (294) 1891 (280) 1881 (270) 1871 (250)	1911-1921
14.	Seelavanthanakoppa 1921 (32) 1911 (3) 1901 (6) 1891 (47) 1881 (168) 1871 (98) [See note (f)]	1881-1891
15.	Thandagunda 1891 (35)	1891-1901
16.	Thirthahalli 1871 (39)	1871-1881
17.	Uttaranihalli 1931 (5) 1921 (54) 1911 (28) 1901 (183) 1891 (87) 1881 (114) 1871 (100) [See note (g)]	1901-1911
18.	Vadagatte 1931 (7) 1921 (15) 1911 (58) 1901 (36) 1891 (57) 1881 (55) 1871 (77) [See note (h)]	1911-1921
19.	Virupapura 1901 (67) 1891 (52) 1881 (55) 1871 (67)	1901-1911

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1.	Bhogasamudra 1881 (124)	1881-1891
2.	Sarkari Agrahara muchadi 1911 (653) 1901 (609) 1891 (638) 1881 (602) 1871 (566)	1911-1921

NOTE : (a) Anaginabylu is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 26 to nil. The earlier depopulation between 1891 and 1901 is ignored as the population in 1911 was nearly the same as in 1891.

(b) Bhaktanakoppa is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 72 to nil. The population returned in 1941 is treated as transient.

(c) Harigehalu is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 78 to 12. The population returned in 1931 is treated as transient.

(d) Madravalli is taken as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 86 to 10.

(e) Mayasettikoppa is taken as abandoned betwern 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 62 to 19.

(f) Seelavanthanakoppa is taken as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 168 to 47.

(g) Uttaranihalli is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 183 to 28.

(h) Vadagatte is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its populatton decli ned from 58 to 15.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Badalike 1881 (5)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	3	2	1	3	7	—	4	1	—	—

SHIMOGA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 .. 35
Information not available ...1
Balance ...34
Of these number having village site ...20

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Barathipalbeeranahalli
2. Doddamarase
3. Gollarakoppa
4. Sakrebylu
5. Srigandada Kaval

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Hosur
2. Kandajji

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census a d also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Amblikatte 1881 (24)	1881-1891
2. Bylukoppa 1871 (44)	1871-1881
3. Byranakoppa 1961 (26) 1921 (26) 1911 (156) 1901 (37) 1891 (112) 1881 (119) 1871 (175) [See note (a)]	1961-1971
4. Choranadehalli 1951 (137) 1941 (102) 1931 (122) 1921 (122) 1911 (145) 1911 (238) 1901 (271) 1891 (288) 1881 (211) 1871 (210)	1951-1961
5. Echavadi 1921 (9) 1881 (11) 1871 (17) [See note (b)]	1881-1891
6. Galigekola 1881 (18) 1871 (14)	1881-1891
7. Gopasettipura 1911 (54) 1871 (6)	1911-1921
8. Goravikatte 1891 (55) 1881 (75) 1871 (77)	1891-1901
9. Israpura 1921 (17) 1901 (24) 1891 (37) 1881 (62) 1871 (70) [See note (c)]	1921-1931
10. Kalluru 1941 (79) 1931 (142) 1921 (102) 1911 (130)	1941-1951
11. Malalagoppa 1941 (20) 1931 (46) 1921 (37) 1911 (86) 1901 (66) 1891 (96) 1881 (118) 1871 (81)	1941-1951

12. Pugatekoppa 1951 (83) 1931 (52) 1921 (43) 1911 (139) 1901 (127) 1891 (110) 1881 (104) 1871 (125) 1951-1961
[See note (d)]

13. Ramenahalli 1931 (60) 1921 (67) 1911 (79) 1901 (97) 1891 (106) 1881 (96) 1871 (71) 1931-1941

14. Somagoppa 1931 (9) 1921 (4) 1911 (1) 1901 (10) 1891 (64) 1881 (25) 1871 (10) 1891-1901
[See note (e)]

15. Somasettikoppa 1931 (51) 1921 (46) 1911 (54) 1901 (59) 1891 (64) 1881 (56) 1871 (58) 1931-1941

16. Tharaganahalli 1891 (27) 1881 (27) 1871 (28) 1891-1901

17. Sakrebylu 1961 (19) 1941 (7) 1931 (80) 1921 (46) 1911 (13) 1901 (8) 1891 (30) 1881 (18) 1871 (56) 1931-1941
[See note (f)]

18. Yalavalli 1951 (15) 1941 (34) 1931 (1) 1921 (61) 1911 (79) 1901 (103) 1891 (101) 1881 (71) 1871 (86) 1951-1961
[See note (g)]

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Channadevanakoppa 1871 (46) 1871-1881
2. Chittemana 1901 (5) 1891 (9) 1881 (81) 1871 (18) 1881-1891
[See note (h)]
3. Hosakote 1911 (187) 1901 (73) 1891 (25) 1881 (33) 1871 (35) 1911-1921
4. Naidile 1951 (91) 1941 (48) 1931 (48) 1921 (50) 1911 (66) 1901 (72) 1891 (57) 1881 (54) 1871 (50) 1951-1961
5. Saddikoppa 1961 (22) 1951 (18) 1941 (45) 1931 (14) 1921 (49) 1911 (73) 1901 (99) 1891 (83) 1881 (168) 1871 (150) 1961-1971

NOTE : (a) Byranakoppa is taken as abandoned between 1961 and 1971 when its population declined from 26 to nil. The decline from 112 in 1891 to 37 in 1901 is ignored as population increased to 56 by 1911.

(b) Echavadi is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 11 to nil. The population returned in 1921 is treated as transient.

(c) Israpura is taken as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 17 to nil ignoring the depopulation between 1901 and 1911 as the population in 1921 was more than one third the population in 1901.

(d) Pugatekoppa is taken as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 ignoring the decline of population from 139 to 43 between 1911 and 1921 as the population in 1931 was more than one third the population in 1911.

(e) Somagoppa is taken as abandoned between 1891 and 1901 when its population declined from 64 to 10.

(f) Sakrebylu is taken as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 80 to 7. The decline from 56 to 18 between 1871 and 1881 and that between 1891 and 1901 from 30 to 8 are ignored as the population in 1891 was more than 1/3 the population in 1871 and that in 1911 was more than 1/3 the population in 1891.

(g) Yalavalli is taken as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 ignoring the decline in population from 61 to 1 between 1921 and 1931, as the population in 1941 was more than 1/3 that in 1921.

(h) Chittemane is taken as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 81 to 9.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with ,en 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Kempanakoppa 1961 (5)
2. Madekoppa 1871 (3)
3. Siddapura 1961 (6)
4. Kallinalu 1911 (24)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
187	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
2	2	4	3	--	2	1	3	2	4	2

SORAB TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...44
Information not available ... 1
Balance ...43
Of these number having village site ...24

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

(1) Balagodu
(2) Chandragutti State Forest
(3) Devagondikoppa
(4) Haralukoppa
(5) Jademadapura
(6) Kanakoppa
(7) Madapura (Telagadde)
(8) Mallasamudra
(9) Mokoppa
(10) Siddihalli Plantation
(11) Telagadde State Forest

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population through out the period 1871-1971.

1. Dyavagodu
2. Halekoppa
3. Yadematte

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Badanakatte 1931(3) 1921(7) 1911(43) 1901(66) 1891(64) 1881(80) 1871(101) [See note (a)]	1911-1921
2. Bendekoppa 1871(27)	1871-1881
3. Biligalikoppa 1921(19) 1911 (23) 1901(13) 1891(34) 1881 (36) 1871(77)	1921-1931
4. Brahmanavadaholekatte 1931 (29) 1921(51) 1911(31) 1901 (18) 1891(50) 1881(26) 1871 (19)	1931-1941
5. Brahmanavadainduvalli 1891 (65) 1881(40) 1871(20)	1891-1901
6. Brahmanavadatalebylu 1951 (11) 1941(6) 1911(7) 1901(9) 1891(10) 1881(11) 1871(3) [See note (b)]	1911-1921
7. Gummanahalli 1941(9) 1931 (35) 1921(49) 1911(132) 1901 (253) 1891(191) 1881(207) 1871(228) [See note (c)]	1931-1941
8. Hiremakoppa 1881(5) 1871 (43) [See note (d)]	1871-1881
9. Kattinakere 1921(23) 1911(37) 1901(25) 1891(7) 1871(19)	1921-1931
10. Katur 1891(43) 1881(43) 1871 (116)	1891-1901
11. Khotari 1891(31) 1881(19) 1871(57)	1891-1901
12. Kodikoppa 1941(171) 1931 (320) 1921(303) 1911(322) 1901(334) 1891(298) 1881(239) 1871 (250)	1941-1951
13. Koppadahalu 1911 (35) 1901 (46) 1891 (66) 1881 (60) 1871 (68)	1911-1921
14. Kunaji 1931 (25) 1921 (32) 1911 (62) 1901 (67) 1891 (59) 1881 (54) 1871 (62)	1931-1941
15. Nandigudde 1881 (21)	1881-1891
16. Narasipura 1901 (6) 1871 (14) [See note (e)]	1871-1881

17. Shanthipura 1891 (16) 1881 (17) 1871 (21) 1891-1901
18. Ujjanipura 1891 (30) 1891-1901
19. Vardikoppa 1891 (36) 1881 (25) 1871 (37) 1891-1901
20. Halagatta 1961 (9) 1911 (1) 1901 (6) 1891 (8) 1881 (23) 1871 (39) [See note (f)] 1901-1911

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Balkeoppa 1961 (7) 1941 (19) 1931 (15) 1921 (67) 1911 (24) 1901 (41) 1891 (54) 1881 (78) 1871 (91) [See note (g)] 1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Badanakatte is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 43 to 7.

(b) Brahmanavadatalebylu is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 7 to nil. The population returned in 1941 and 1951 is treated as transient.

(c) Gummanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 35 to 9.

(d) Hiremakoppa is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 43 to 5.

(e) Narasipura is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 14 to nil. The population returned in 1901 is treated as transient.

(f) Halagatta is taken as abandoned between 1901 and 1911 when its population declined from 6 to 1.

(g) Balekoppa is taken as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 67 to 15.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Dodderikoppa 1901 (12) 1891 (14) 1881 (20) 1871 (8)
2. Ganganakoppa 1921 (5) 1911 (2)
3. Hesarikoppa 1901 (3) 1891 (3)
4. Shiravanthe 1911 (17) 1891 (11) 1881 (1)
5. Thumari 1881 (6)
6. Uaiguddekoppa 1881 (10)
7. Devarahosakoppa 1961 (31) 1881 (5) 1871 (9)
8. Bommarasikoppa 1901 (2)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	3	1	6	1	3	3	3	1	—	—

THIRTHAHALLI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...2
Of these number having village site ...1

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

Decade of abandonment

1. Thotadakoppa 1931 (5) 1921 (38) 1911 (41) 1901 (111) 1891 (109) 1881 (88) 1871 (133) [See note (a)] 1921-1931

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. (Alamanepalu) Basagara 1951 (1) 1931 (6) 1921 (13) 1911 (13)

1901 (13) 1881 (15) 1871
(36)
[See note (b)] 1931-1941

NOTE : (a) Thotadakoppa is taken as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 38 to 5.

(b) (Alamanepalu) Basagara is taken as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 6 to nil. The depopulation between 1881 and 1891 is ignored as the population in 1901 was almost equal to that in 1881.

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

TUMKUR DISTRICT

CHIKANAYAKANAHALLI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...18
Of these numbering having village site ...10

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Ankasandra Kaval
2. Bhumana Katte
3. Harogondanahalli
4. Kuruhatti Kaval
5. Purshenahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Channenahalli.

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Dasihalli 1941 (485) 1871 (61) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2. Hombalaghatta 1921 (10) 1911 (19) 1901 (13) 1891 (14) 1881 (30) 1871 (52)	1921-1931
3. Katenahalli 1871 (10)	1871-1881
4. Madanahalli 1871 (47)	1871-1881
5. Mallenahalli 1961 (98) 1951 (72) 1941 (37) 1871 (23) [See note (b)] Abandoned for the second time between 1961 & 1971	1871-1881
6. Pemmaladevarahalli 1941 (4) 1931 (20) 1921 (19) 1911 (28) 1901 (27) 1891 (29) 1881 (26) 1871 (50) [See note (c)].	1931-1941
7. Pura 1911 (37) 1901 (30) 1891 (40) 1881 (30) 1871 (64)	1911-1921
8. Thonnalapura 1881 (19) 1871 (39)	1881-1891
9. Yarehalli 1911 (38) 1901 (34) 1891 (13) 1881 (7) 1871 (33)	1911-1921

NOTE : (a) Dasihalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 61 to nil. The population returned in 1941 after sixty years of depopulation is deemed transient. This probably consisted of the urban population of Chikanayakanahalli town i.e. of the persons who had vacated their houses in the Town on account of plague infection and were living in sheds erected in this village which is close to the Town. This view gets support from the fact that the population of Chiknayakanahalli Town in 1941 was 3313 as against 6612 in 1931 and 8388 in 1951.

(b) Mallenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 23 to nil. In view of the repopulation of the village sixty years later between 1941 and 1961 it is treated as abandoned a second time between 1961 and 1971.

(c) Pemmalaevarahalli is taken as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 20 to 4.

(d) Yarehalli is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 ignoring the decline in population from 33 in 1871 to 7 in 1881, as the population in 1891 was 13, i.e. more than 1/3 the population in 1871.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village site and the population pattern.

1. Balekona (Forest) 1951 (5)
2. Balenahalli 1961 (6) 1921 (66) 1901 (2) 1891 (4)
3. Hullenahalli 1901 (15) 1871 (7)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—

GUBBI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...50
Merged in adjoining urban area (Gubbi Rural)	... 1
Information not available	...11
Balance	...38
Of these number having village site	... 8

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Benehallada Kaval
2. Chandrasekharapura village Kaval
3. Changavi Kaval
4. Echala Kaval
5. Gedlahalli
6. Huchanapalya
7. Hulluharave Kaval
8. Ingalada Kaval
9. Kasimata
10. Nanjundapura
11. Petekurbarahalli
12. Rangapura M
13. Siddapura
14. Virapura
15. Yere Kaval

A. I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Banniganahalli	1871-1881

A. II. A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Chintaranahalli 1871 (60)	1871-1881
2. Kodimallenahalli 1941 (9) 1931 (10) 1921 (7) 1911 (22) 1901 (14) 1891 (33) 1881 (14) 1871 (42) (See note (a))	1941-1951
3. Kurubarahalli 1871 (23)	1871-1881
4. Mayappanahalli 1871 (28)	1871-1881
5. Naikana Kere 1901 (11)	1901-1911
6. Sirivallehalli 1871 (14)	1871-1881
7. Hanumanthapura 1961 (50) 1951 (34) 1941 (37) 1931 (34) 1921 (22) 1911 (17) 1901 (20) 1891 (18) 1881 (3) 1871 (56) (See note (b))	1961-1971

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Ankapura 1921 (8) 1911 (21) 1901 (41) 1891 (42)	1921-1931
2. Babigonahalli 1951 (62) 1941 (33) 1911 (35) 1901 (7) 1891 (12) 1881 (20) 1871 (16) (See note (c))	1911-1921
3. Bidare Amanikere 1961 (59) 1951 (13)	1961-1971
4. Chandrasekharapura Amanikere 1961 (61) 1951 (10) 1941 (6) 1931 (8)	1961-1971
5. Channavaderahalli 1941 (6) 1931 (19) 1921 (17) 1911 (18) 1901 (39) 1891 (17) 1881 (12) 1871 (27) (See note (d))	1931-1941
6. Mukanahallipatna Amanikere 1961 (2) 1951 (4) 1941 (3) 1931 (4) 1921 (2) 1901 (12) (See note (e))	1961-1971

NOTE : (a) Kodimallenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 9 to nil. The decline in population from 22 in 1911 to 7 in 1921 is ignored as the population in 1931 was more than one third the population in 1911.

(b) Hanumanthapura is treated as abandoned between 1961 and 1971 when its population declined from 50 to nil ignoring the earlier decline from 56 in 1871 to 3 in 1881 in view of the population increasing to 18 by 1891.

(c) Babigonahalli is treated as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 35 to nil. The population returned in 1941 and 1951 is treated as transient.

(d) Channavaderahalli is treated as abandoned between 1931 and 1941 when its population declined from 19 to 6.

(e) Mukanahallipatna Amanikere is treated as abandoned between 1961 and 1971, ignoring the depopulation between 1901 and 1911. The population found in 1901 is treated as transient at the village was uninhabited in 1871, 1881, and 1891 and again in 1911.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chittappanahalli 1961 (2)
2. Doddanetagunte Amanikere 1961 (372) 1911 (20) 1891 (6)
3. Gedlahalli M 1871 (8)
4. Karadikallu 1871 (31)
5. Karegondanahalli 1881 (72)
6. Mallasandrakatte 1901 (9) 1881 (8)
7. Mavinahalli Amanikere 1961 (18)
8. Rangapura 1881 (5) 1871 (55)
9. Thyagatur Amanikere 1891 (6)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	4

KORATAGERE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...26
Information not available	... 4
Balance	...22
Of these number having village site	...11

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Gangenahalli
2. Gollachinnahalli
3. Madhavarayanapalya
4. Muggeeranakalve
5. Ranganahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Chowlakunte
2. Karekallahalli
3. Kurabarahalli

A II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Byrenahalli 1881 (7) 1871 (60) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
2. Golladeverahalli 1891 (13) 1881 (28) 1871 (63)	1891-1901
3. Hanumanthapura 1901 (9) 1891 (11) 1881 (1) 1871 (93) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
4. Kanivehosahalli 1921 (15)	1921-1931
5. K. Bevinahalli 1881 (3) 1871 (5)	1881-1891
6. Rayapura 1871 (35)	1871-1881
7. Ugaranahalli 1961 (1)	1961-1971
8. Venkannanahalli 1871 (78)	1871-1881

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

Nil

NOTE : (a) Byrenahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 60 to 7.

(b) Hanumanthapura is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 93 to 1. The population returned in 1891 and 1901 was far less than one third the population in 1871.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Doddenahalli 1891 (1)
2. Kongenahalli 1871 (3)
3. Mahanthagonahalli 1871 (14)
4. Musavinakallu 1871 (3)
5. Srinivasapura 1961 (1) 1931 (11) 1911 (7) 1881 (37) 1871 (94)
6. Thigalarahalli 1871 (32)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

KUNIGAL TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...23
Information not available	... 4
Balance	...19
Of these number having village site	... 4

N – Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Alalapura
2. Arakere Amanikere
3. Gottikerehantha
4. Neelathahalli Ane
5. Sompurada Kaval

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Seshapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Devasthanadadasanapura 1951 (7) 1901 (9) 1891 (8) 1881 (36) 1871 (69) [See note (a)]	1881-1891
2. Hampapura 1911 (36) 1901 (40) 1891 (37) 1881 (47) 1871 (45)	1911-1921
3. Madihalli 1911 (14) 1901 (15) 1891 (21) 1881 (25) 1871 (45)	1911-1921

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Herur Kenchigalapurada Amanikere 1941 (3) 1931 (6) 1921 (20) 1911 (55) 1901 (6) [See note (b)]	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Devasthanadadasanapura is treated as abandoned between 1881 and 1891 when its population declined from 36 to 8.

(b) Herur Kenchigalapurada Amanikere is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 20 to 6.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Begur Amanikere 1901 (31)
2. Chikkajjanahalli 1961 (15) 1871 (43)
3. Chottanahallihantha 1921 (2) 1911 (5)
4. Kithanamangala Amanikere 1921 (5)
5. Krishna Sagara Agrahara (shown as Krishna Sagara in Village Tables upto 1941) 1911 (18) 1901 (56)
6. Kunigalbagayat 1931 (17) 1911 (113) 1901 (51)
7. Nademavinapurada Kaval 1921 (9)
8. Sunnadapura 1891 (10)
9. Taggikuppe 1911 (58) 1901 (87) 1881 (4) 1871 (25)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—

MADHUGIRI TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...45
Information not available	...7
Balance	...38
Of these number having village site	...22

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Adavihalli
2. Chikkegowdanaroppa
3. Dasarahalli
4. Galihalli
5. Gondi
6. Gopalahalli
7. Karekenchanahalli
8. Kurummanakote Thimmanapalya
9. Seegalahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughoot the period 1871-1971.

1. Pujarahalli
2. Tirumaladevarahalli
3. Veeranagenahalli
4. Yaragunte

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Bettadaranganahalli 1871 (74)	1871-1881
2. Byrapura 1951 (13) 1941 (18) 1871 (17) [See note (a)]	1871-1881
3. Channavara 1871 (18)	1871-1811
4. Chikkaveeragondanahalli 1871 (29)	1871-1881
5. Doddenahalli 1871 (66)	1871-1881
6. Jogihalli 1941 (140) 1921 (4) 1911 (1) 1901 (11) 1871 (5)	1941-1951
7. Karenahalli 1871 (72)	1871-1881
8. Kattijogipalya 1881 (12) 1871 (27)	1881-1891
9. Mallanaikanahalli 1921 (1)	1921-1931
10. Nallahalli 1921 (6) 1901 (6) 1871 (17) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
11. Obalapura 1941 (136) 1931 (12) 1921 (38) 1911 (28) 1901 (26)	1941-1951
12. Pemmenahalli 1891 (21) 1881 (22) 1871 (188)	1871-1881
13. Ramanahalli 1931 (4) 1921 (29) 1931 (35) 1901 (37) 1891 (32) 1881 (60) 1871 (96) [See note (c)]	1921-1931
14. Ranganahalli 1951 (11) 1871 (38) [See note (d)]	1871-1881
15. Thimmasandra 1931 (109) 1921 (46) 1911 (40) 1901 (22) 1891 (35) 1881 (21) 1871 (28)	1931-1941

16. Thippapura 1871 (12) 1871-1881
17. Varadanahalli 1921 (34) 1911 (45) 1901 (32) 1891 (28) 1881 (13) 1871 (18) 1921-1931
18. Venkateshpura 1961 (6) 1881 (7) 1871 (23) 1871-1881 [See note (e)]

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten census ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Byadarapalya 1901 (6) 1891 (7) 1881 (4) 1901-1911
2. Madaliyarahalli 1961 (16) 1951 (12) 1941 (12) 1961-1971

NOTE : (a) Byrapura is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 17 to nil. The population returned in 1941 and 1951 is treated as transient.

(b) Nallahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 17 to nil. The poulation returned in 1901 and 1921 is treated as transient.

(c) Ramanahalli is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when its population declined from 29 to 4.

(d) Ranganahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 38 to nil. The population returned in 1951 is taken to be transient.

(e) Venkateshpura is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 23 to 7. The Population returned in 1961 is treated as transient.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten census ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Chikkanaikanapalya 1871 (184)
2. Giddenahalli 1961 (7) 1951 (24) 1941 (272) 1901 (12)
3. Makethimmanahalli 1921 (3) 1871 (9)
4. Sajjalahalli 1871 (138)
5. Thumlu 1921 (8) 1871 (145)

NOTE : Giddenahalli is not brought under the Category A.II.B. even though it was populated during three successive censuses as the population in 1941 was transient, comprising people who had vacated Madhugiri Town on account of plague infection and were living in sheds in this village which is about 2 or 3 kilometres from the Town. The population of Madhugiri Town in 1941 was 1460 as against 5865 in 1931 and 5916 in 1951.

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
4	11	1	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	1

PAVAGADA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...9
Of these number having village site ...4

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Dandenahalli
2. Madlerahalli
3. Mummadisagara

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Kashipura
2. Rangappanahalli
3. Thimmalapura

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Kambalahalli 1911 (15) 1901 (9) 1891 (22) 1881 (19) 1871 (54)	1911-1921

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village site and the population pattern.

1. Bommanagathihalli 1871 (28)
2. Siddappanakatte 1871 (76)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

SIRA TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971	...25
Information not available	... 5
Merged in adjoining urban area (Sira Rural)	... 1
Balance	...19
Of these number having village site	...13

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Budigudda Kaval
2. Guddadaranganahalli
3. Kaniverampura
4. Kusukunte Kaval
5. Maridasanahalli
6. Suladahalu
7. Thimmanahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Balenahalli
2. Madenahalli
3. Muddappanahalli

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Basavanahalli 1871 (54)	1871-1881
2. Channenahalli 1941 (14) 1931 (18) 1921 (18) 1911 (12) 1901 (9) 1891 (11)	1941-1951
3. Chikkagiriyanahalli 1931 (7) 1921 (31) 1911 (1) 1871 (15) [See note (a)] Abandoned for a second time during 1931-1941	1871-1881
4. Halkur Kaval 1931 (14) 1921 (13) 1911 (42)	1931-1941
5. Holakallu 1931 (12) 1921 (13) 1911 (17) 1901 (4) 1891 (10) 1881 (18) 1871 (101) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
6. Katanahalli 1871 (37)	1871-1881
7. Katanahalli 1871 (48)	1871-1881
8. Pinnanahole 1951 (17) 1941 (23) 1931 (4) 1921 (13) 1911 (19) 1901 (15) 1881 (10) [See note (c)]	1951-1961
9. Punijihalli 1911 (28) 1901 (39) 1891 (20) 1871 (29) [See note (d)]	1911-1921

NOTE : (a) Chikkagiriyanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 15 to nil. As the village returned population in 1911, 1921 and 1931, it is treated as abandoned a second time between 1931 and 1941.

(b) Holakallu is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 101 to 18.

(c) Pinnanahole is taken as abandoned between 1951 and 1961 ignoring the depopulation between 1881 and 1891, as the population in 1901 exceeded the population in 1881.

(d) Punijihalli is taken as abandoned between 1911 and 1921 when its population declined from 28 to nil. The depopulation between

1871 and 1881 is ignored as the population In 1891 was more than two thirds that in 1871.

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—

TIPTUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...10
Of these number having village site ... 1

N—Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Kagehallada Kaval
2. Kallenahalli Kaval
3. Kibbanahali Amanikere
4. Siddenahalli

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

—Nil—

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Singenahalli 1951 (12) 1941(3) 1931 (29) 1921 (30) 1911 (11) 1901 (44) 1891 (20) 1881 (31) 1871 (39)	1951-1961

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Badanekatte 1961 (19) 1951 (17) 1941 (11) 1931(5) 1921 (6) 1911 (5) 1871 (19) [See note (a)]	1961-1971
2. Kenchamaranahalli 1891 (1) 1881 (8) 1871 (36) [See note (b)]	1871-1881

NOTE : (a) The depopulation of Badanekatte between 1871 and 1881 which continued in 1891 and 1901 is ignored in view of the village being populated continuously from 1911 to 1961.

(b) Kenchamaranahalli is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when the population declined from 36 to 8.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village site and the population pattern.

1. Halkurki Amrit Mahal Kaval 1941 (36)
2. Kabbili Kaval 1921 (6)
3. Shankaranahalli 1901 (15)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

TUMKUR TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...43
Information not available ... 1
Balance ...42
Of these number having village site ...12

N—Never Inhabited

Village which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Bavajjanahalli
2. Dasacharipalya
3. Doddanapalya
4. Giriyanahalli
5. Kanakuppe Amanikere
6. Karigiripalya
7. Kembalaluvalagere Kaval
8. Kestur Amanikere
9. Kumbarahallikere
10. Nagavalli Amanikere
11. Pagademaranahalli Kaval
12. Pandithanahalli
13. Ramadevarabetta
14. Sogenahalli
15. Singarihalli
16. Thulasipura
17. Vaderaballi
18. Veera napalya

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Gollahalli
2. Lingenahalli
3. Seegepalya

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Amani Hosakere 1961 (5)	1961-71
2. Devanahalli 1871 (31)	1871-1881
3. Honnenahalli 1911 (1)	1911-1921
4. Hottemallappanahalli 1961 (7) 1941 (8) [See note (a)]	1961-1971
5. Nagenahalli 1921 (10) 1911 (9) 1871 (37) [See note (b)]	1871-1881
6 Seebidasarahalli 1871 (24)	1871-1881
7. Thimmalapura 1941 (209) 1931 (142) 1921 (163) 1911 (26) 1901 (1) 1881 (8) 1871 (41) [See note (c)]	1941-1951
8. Palasandra 1911 (7) 1871 (150) [See note (d)]	1871-1881
9. Kembalalu Amanikere 1961 (91) 1951 (58) 1941 (90) 1931 (89) 1921 (78) 1911 (71) 1901 (79) 1891 (138)	1961-1971

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Bellavi Amanikere 1961 (2) 1951 (9) 1941 (12) 1931 (5) 1921 (8)	1961-1971
2. Hebbaka Amanikere 1961 (43) 1941 (24) 1931 (4) 1921 (5) 1911 (8) 1901 (7) [See not (e)]	1961-1971
3. Lingapura 1941 (61) 1931 (57) 1921 (53) 1911 (83) 1901 (121) 1891 (80) 1881 (57) 1871 (229) [See note (f)]	1941-1951
4. Sogenahalli 1961 (14) 1951 (16) 1931 (14) 1871 (87)	1871-1881
5. Vasanthalingapura 1921 (2) 1911 (4) 1891 (6) 1881 (1) 1871 (2) [See note (g)]	1921-1931

NOTE : (a) Hottemallappanahalli is taken as abandoned between 1961 and 1971, ignoring the depopulation between 1941 and 1951 as the population in 1961 was nearly the same as that on 1941.

(b) Nagenahalli is taken as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 37 to nil. The population returned in 1911 and 1921 is treated as transient.

(c) Thimmalapura is treated as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 209 to nil ignoring the earlier depopulation in 1891, in view of the village being populated continuously between 1901 and 1941.

(d) Palasandra is treated as abandoned between 1871 and 1881 when its population declined from 150 to nil. The population returned in 1911 is treated as transient.

(e) The depopulation of Hebbaka Amanikere between 1941 and 1951 is ignored as the population in 1961 exceeded that in 1941.

(f) Lingapura is taken as abandoned between 1941 and 1951 when its population declined from 61 to nil. The declined in the population

229 to 57 between 1871 and 1881 is ignored as the population in 1891 was more than one third that in 1871.

(g) Vasanthalingapura is treated as abandoned between 1921 and 1931 when it became depopulated. The decline in population from 6 in 1891 to nil in 1901 is ignored as the population in 1911 was 2/3 that in 1891.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the population pattern.

1. Aralihalu 1871 (15)
2. Devarajanahalli 1871 (75)
3. Kothihalli Kaval 1891 (9)
4. Lakshmisagara 1871 (7)
5. Mallasandra village Kaval 1961 (817)
6. Naganayakana Palya 1891 (10) 1881 (4)
7. Ramapura 1961 (31) 1941 (12) 1931 (27)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
3	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	5

TURUVEKERE TALUK

Total number of uninhabited villages in 1971 ...24
Of these number having village site ... 7

N— Never Inhabited

Villages which had not been inhabited at any time during the past 150 years as evidenced by their remaining uninhabited throughout the period 1871-1971 and by the absence of village site.

1. Ammanahalli
2. Basavasagara Chandragiri Kaval
3. Byadarahalli Kaval
4. Chatradeni Kaval
5. Dananayakanapura Kaval
6. Kallane
7. Sarigehalli Amanikere
8. Sarigehalli Amrit Mahal Kaval
9. Gundi Kaval
10. Tuyalahalli Amanikere

A.I. Abandoned prior to 1871 as evidenced by the existence of village site indicating existence of an established community sometime prior to 1871 even though the village has not returned any population throughout the period 1871-1971.

1. Bantarahalli
2. Brahmadevarahalli
3. Kadalagidada Kaval
4. Mallaghatta Amanikere

A.II.A. Villages having some population at one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census and also having a village site indicating the existence of an established community.

	Decade of abandonment
1. Rajapura 1921 (14) 1911 (16) 1901 (25) 1891 (40) 1881 (18) 1871 (48)	1921-1931
2. Shivanahalli 1901 (17) 1891 (36) 1881 (10) 1871 (26)	1901-1911
3. Turuvekere Amanikere 1961 (32) 1951 (24) 1941 (46) 1931 (225) 1921 (130) 1911 (107) 1901 (192) 1891 (112) 1881 (95)	1961-1971

A.II.B. Villages which are deemed to have been established settlements, having regard to the population pattern during the ten censuses ending with 1961 census, even though there are no village sites.

1. Nagegowdanabyala 1961 (13) 1951 (16) 1941 (137) 1891 (8)	1961-1971
2. Abalakatte 1951 (8) 1941 (21) 1931 (11)	1951-1961

NOTE : Nagegowdanabyala is taken as abandoned between 1961 and 1971 ignoring the depopulation between 1891 and 1901 in view of the reappearance of population continuously from 1941-1961.

T—Transient

Villages in which the population found during one or more of the ten censuses ending with the 1961 census is deemed to have comprised transients, having regard to the absence of village sites and the

population pattern.

1. Bediswaste 1931 (18) 1911 (2)
2. Burudehosahalli 1881 (3) 1871 (9)
3. Pura Amrit Mahal Kaval 1961 (2) 1901 (3)
4. Turuvekere Amrit Mahal Kaval 1911 (4)
5. Vaderahalli Kaval 1961 (12)

The following table shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and during each of the decades from 1871 to 1971.

Before 1871	1871 1881	1881 1891	1891 1901	1901 1911	1911 1921	1921 1931	1931 1941	1941 1951	1951 1961	1961 1971
4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1

CONSOLIDATLD PICTURE FOR THE NINE DISTRICTS

The picture for the former princely State of Mysore which emerges from the districtwise discussion contained in the previous nine Chapters is exhibited in the following two Tables viz. Table I and Table II.

TABLE I

CLASSIFICATION OF UNINHABITED VILLAGES

District/Taluk	Total	Information not available	Shifted S	Merged M	Never inhabited N	Abandoned			Transient
						A.I.	A.II.A.	A.II.B	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total for nine districts	2265	288	39	10	724	124	521	140	419
I. BANGALORE DISTRICT	258	68	2	—	80	6	36	18	48
1. Anekel Taluk	23	7	—	—	4	1	1	1	9
2. Bangalore North Taluk	11	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	3
3. Bangalore South Taluk	10	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	3
4. Channapatna Taluk	12	1	—	—	6	—	2	1	2
5. Devanhalli Taluk	38	13	—	—	13	—	3	3	6
6. Doddaballapur Taluk	36	13	—	—	8	2	8	1	4
7. Hoskote Taluk	52	21	—	—	18	1	3	4	5
8. Kanakapura Taluk	23	1	—	—	14	—	1	3	4
9. Magadi Taluk	29	4	2	—	5	2	8	3	5
10. Nelamangala Taluk	19	7	—	—	2	—	4	1	5
11. Ramanagaram Taluk	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
II. CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	126	16	1	—	23	7	39	13	27
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	15	—	—	—	3	—	5	2	5
2. Kadur Taluk	65	12	—	—	11	6	19	6	11
3. Koppa Taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Mudigere Taluk	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Narasimharajapura Taluk	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Sringeri Taluk	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
7. Tarikere Taluk	42	4	—	—	9	1	15	4	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT	231	23	—	3	67	15	54	13	56
1. Challakere Taluk	29	—	—	—	11	1	4	1	12
2. Chitradurga Taluk	26	3	—	—	8	1	8	5	1
3. Davangere Taluk	20	4	—	—	5	1	2	1	7
4. Harihar Taluk	10	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	3
5. Hiriyur Taluk	11	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
6. Holalkere Taluk	37	3	—	—	12	3	11	1	7
7. Hosadurga Taluk	39	5	—	1	9	1	15	1	7
8. Jagalur Taluk	41	6	—	—	11	8	8	—	8
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	18	1	—	—	3	—	4	4	6
IV. HASSAN DISTRICT	260	51	—	—	85	22	55	13	34
1. Alur Taluk	19	3	—	—	1	3	10	1	1
2. Arkalgud Taluk	42	9	—	—	16	7	4	2	4
3. Arsikere Taluk	46	13	—	—	11	—	9	5	8
4. Belur Taluk	42	11	—	—	6	2	18	—	5
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	23	3	—	—	4	5	5	2	4
6. Hassan Taluk	32	8	—	—	14	1	5	2	2
7. Holenarsipur Taluk	48	4	—	—	30	3	1	1	9
8. Manjarabad (Saklespur) Taluk	8	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	1
V. KOLAR DISTRICT	489	53	—	4	194	24	87	31	96
1. Bagepalli Taluk	22	1	—	—	9	1	6	2	3
2. Bangarpet Taluk	38	10	—	—	7	3	7	2	9
3. Chikballapur Taluk	33	1	—	—	13	1	10	3	5
4. Chintamani Taluk	72	3	—	—	39	1	7	2	20
5. Gudibanda Taluk	24	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	5
6. Gauribidanur Taluk	26	4	—	1	7	3	7	1	3
7. Kolar Taluk	45	8	—	—	15	2	7	5	8
8. Malur Taluk	74	8	—	1	29	6	7	4	19
9. Mulbagal Taluk	42	6	—	1	10	3	13	4	5
10. Siddlaghatta Taluk	55	5	—	—	31	2	4	3	10
11. Srinivaspur Taluk	58	7	—	1	23	2	11	5	9
VI. MANDYA DISTRICT	144	10	3	—	57	7	30	3	34
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	33	6	—	—	11	3	5	—	8
2. Maddur Taluk	6	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—
3. Malavalli Taluk	19	—	—	—	6	1	5	2	5
4. Mandya Taluk	10	2	—	—	4	—	3	—	1
5. Nagamangala Taluk	28	—	—	—	15	2	4	—	7
6. Pandavapura Taluk	35	1	2	—	14	—	8	—	10
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	13	—	1	—	5	—	3	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VII. MYSORE DISTRICT	225	17	2	1	89	8	42	13	53
1, Chamarajnagar Taluk	23	—	—	—	11	1	3	1	7
2, Gundlupet Taluk	28	8	—	—	8	2	6	—	4
3. Heggadadevankote Taluk	52	7	1	—	22	1	8	3	10
4. Hunsur Taluk	30	1	—	—	13	—	5	2	9
5. Krishnarajnagar Taluk	30	1	—	—	13	1	6	3	6
6. Mysore Taluk	18	—	1	1	7	—	3	2	4
7. Nanjangud Taluk	20	—	—	—	9	1	4	1	5
8. Periyapatna Taluk	14	—	—	—	4	2	3	1	4
9. T. Narasipur Taluk	9	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	4
10. Yelandur Taluk	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
VIII. SHIMOGA DISTRICT	259	18	31	—	48	12	110	18	22
1. Bhadravati Taluk	18	—	—	—	6	1	9	—	2
2. Channagiri Taluk	55	12	—	—	8	2	27	1	5
3. Honnali Taluk	27	4	—	—	3	3	13	2	2
4. Hosanagar Taluk	9	—	6	—	1	—	1	1	—
5. Sagar Taluk	35	—	25	—	3	—	2	5	—
6. Shikaripur Taluk	34	—	—	—	11	1	19	2	1
7. Shimoga Taluk	35	1	—	—	5	2	18	5	4
8. Sorab Taluk	44	1	—	—	11	3	20	1	8
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
IX. TUMKUR DISTRICT	273	32	—	2	81	23	68	18	49
1. Chikkanayakanahalli Taluk	18	—	—	—	5	1	9	—	3
2. Gubbi Taluk	50	11	—	1	15	1	7	6	9
3. Koratagere Taluk	26	4	—	—	5	3	8	—	6
4. Kunigal Taluk	23	4	—	—	5	1	3	1	9
5. Madhugiri Taluk	45	7	—	—	9	4	18	2	5
6. Pavagada Taluk	9	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	2
7. Sira Taluk	25	5	—	1	7	3	9	—	—
8. Tiptur Taluk	10	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	3
9. Tumkur Taluk	43	1	—	—	18	3	9	5	7
10. Turuvekere Taluk	24	—	—	—	10	4	3	2	5

TABLE II

NUMBER OF VILLAGES ABANDONED BEFORE 1871 AND IN EACH OF THE DECADES FROM 1871 TO 1971

District/ Taluk	Total No. of abandoned villages	Number abandoned										
		Before 1871	During 1871—1881	During 1881—1891	During 1891—1901	During 1901—1911	During 1911—1921	During 1921—1931	During 1931—1941	During 1941—1951	During 1951—1961	During 1961—1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total for nine districts	785	125	145	40	69	60	85	66	56	65	34	40
I. BANGALORE DISTRICT	60	6	11	2	4	5	5	3	6	7	7	4
1. Anekal Taluk	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bangalore North Taluk	5	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Bangalore South Taluk	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Channapatna Taluk	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
5. Devanahalli Taluk	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
6. Dodda ballapur Taluk	11	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
7. Hoskote Taluk	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—
8. Kanakapura Taluk	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
9. Magadi Taluk	13	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	2	—
10. Nelamangala Taluk	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
11. Ramanagaram Taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
II. CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	59	7	7	5	5	8	8	6	5	7	—	1
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	7	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
2. Kadur Taluk	31	6	5	4	2	3	1	2	4	4	—	—
3. Koppa Taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Mudigere Taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Narasimha-rajapura Taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Sringeri Taluk	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tarikere Taluk	20	1	2	—	2	3	5	3	1	3	—	—
III. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT	82	16	28	2	4	5	7	6	6	4	2	2
1. Challakere Taluk	6	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
2. Chitradurga Taluk	14	1	5	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	1
3. Davangere Taluk	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4. Harihar Taluk	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Hiriyur Taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Holalkere Taluk	15	3	6	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
7. Hosadurga Taluk	17	1	9	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
8. Jagalur Taluk	16	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	8	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IV. HASSAN DISTRICT	90	22	8	4	8	7	6	14	6	5	4	6
1. Alur Taluk	14	3	1	1	3	—	—	4	1	—	1	—
2. Arkalgud Taluk	13	7	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
3. Arsikere Taluk	14	—	3	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	2	—
4. Belur Taluk	20	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1
5. Channara-yapatna Taluk	12	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3
6. Hassan Taluk	8	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1
7. Holenarsipur Taluk	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
8. Manjarabad (Saklespur) Taluk	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
V. KOLAR DISTRICT	142	24	24	7	16	9	20	14	7	8	9	4
1. Bagepalli Taluk	9	1	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
2. Bangarpet Taluk	12	3	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—
3. Chikballapur Taluk	14	1	5	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	—	—
4. Chintamani Taluk	10	1	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
5. Gudibanda Taluk	8	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
6. Gauribidanur Taluk	11	3	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—
7. Kolar Taluk	14	2	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	3	1
8. Malur Taluk	17	6	6	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
9. Mulbagal Taluk	20	3	1	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	—	—
10. Siddlaghatta Taluk	9	2	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
11. Srinivasapur Taluk	18	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VI. MANDYA DISTRICT	40	7	5	4	7	3	2	3	2	4	2	1
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	8	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
2. Maddur Taluk	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Malavalli Taluk	8	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
4. Mandya Taluk	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5. Nagamangala Taluk	6	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. Pandavapura Taluk	8	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
VII. MYSORE DISTRICT	63	8	9	2	8	6	9	2	5	9	2	3
1. Chamarajnagar Taluk	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
2. Gundlupet Taluk	8	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
3. Heggadade-vankote Taluk	12	1	3	1	3	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
4. Hunsur Taluk	7	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—
5. Krishnarajnagar Taluk	10	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	1
6. Mysore Taluk	5	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Nanjangud Taluk	6	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
8. Periyapatna Taluk	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
9. Tirumakudlu Narasipura Taluk	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
10. Yelandur Taluk	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VIII. SHIMOGA DISTRICT	140	12	19	10	16	14	20	9	15	15	5	5
1. Bhadravati Taluk	10	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	5
2. Channagiri Taluk	30	2	7	—	4	5	3	2	1	6	—	—
3. Honnali Taluk	18	3	2	2	—	2	2	1	2	3	1	—
4. Hosanagar Taluk	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Sagar Taluk	7	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	1
6. Shikaripur Taluk	22	1	3	2	1	3	7	—	4	1	—	—
7. Shimoga Taluk	25	2	2	4	3	—	2	1	3	2	4	2
8. Sorab Taluk	24	3	3	1	6	1	3	3	3	1	—	—
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
IX. TUMKUR DISTRICT	109	23	34	4	1	3	8	9	4	6	3	14
1. Chikkanaya-kanahalli Taluk	10	1	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
2. Gubbi Taluk	14	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	4
3. Koratagere Taluk	11	3	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
4. Kunigal Taluk	5	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
5. Madhugiri Taluk	24	4	11	1	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	1
6. Pavagada Taluk	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Sira Taluk	12	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
8. Tiptur Taluk	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9. Tumkur Taluk	17	3	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	5
10. Turuvekere Taluk	9	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2

Table I shows the classification of uninhabited villages and Table II shows the number of villages abandoned before 1871 and each of the decades from 1871 to 1971. Of the 2265 uninhabited villages in 1971, 288 could not be covered by the study for want of information. Out of the 1977 villages covered by the study, 39 have become depopulated on account of the shifting of the residential portion and 10 have become depopulated on account of the merger of the residential portions of the villages in the adjoining urban areas. Seven hundred and twenty four villages come under the category 'Never Inhabited'. Seven hundred and eighty five villages which had established settlements were abandoned upto 1971. Four hundred and nineteen villages which were uninhabited in 1971 had transient population during one or more of the censuses between 1871 and 1961.

Out of the 785 villages with established settlement which had been abandoned by 1971, 125 were abandoned before 1871, 145 in the decade 1871-1881, 40 in the decade 1881-1891, 69 in the decade 1891-1901, 60 in the decade 1901-1911, 85 in the decade 1911-1921 66 in the decade 1921-1931, 56 in the decade 1931-1941 65 in the decade 1941-1951, 34 in the decade 1951-1961 and 40 in the decade 1961-1971.

There are eleven villages which had been abandoned more than once. They are as follows :

(1) Bangalore District, Devanahalli Taluk-Lakshmipura. Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and abandoned again between 1921 and 1931.

(2) Chitradurga District, Davanagere Taluk-Neelavvanahalli.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and abandoned again between 1931 and 1941.

(3) Chitradurga District, Holalkere Taluk-Arlikere.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and abandoned for the second time between 1931 and 1941.

(4) Chitradurga District, Holalkere Taluk-Shanbhoganahalli Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and again abandoned between 1941 and 1951.

(5) Hassan District, Arsikere Taluk-Shanthanahalli.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and abandoned again between 1911 and 1921.

(6) Kolar District, Chintamani Taluk-Ampalli.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and again abandoned between 1951 and 1961.

(7) Kolar District, Srinivaspur Taluk-Basavanatha.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and abandoned again between 1941 and 1951.

(8) Mysore District, Heggadadevankote Taluk-Bettahalli.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and abandoned again between 1931 and 1941.

(9) Mysore District, Mysore Taluk-Lingaumbudi.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1831 and abandoned again between 1961 and 1971.

(10) Tumkur District, Chikkanayakanahalli Taluk-Mallenahalli.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and abandoned again between 1961 and 1971.

(11) Tumkur district, Sira Taluk-Chikkagiriyanahalli.
Abandoned for the first time between 1871 and 1881 and abandoned again between 1931 and 1941.

SHIFTED AND MERGED VILLAGES

There are 39 villages which come under the category of Shifted Villages and 10 villages which come under the category of Merged Villages. The distribution of the shifted villages is as follows :

Bangalore District	... 2
Chikmagalur District	... 1
Mandya District	... 3
Mysore District	... 2
Shimoga District	...31

Shimoga district accounts for the largest number of 31 villages under this category. All these villages are those whose residential area was shifted on account of the construction of the reservoirs of the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project. The next largest number 3 is in Mandya District. Of these, two were shifted on account of the submersion of the residential portions of the old villages in the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir. The residential portion of one village (Makankopiu) was shifted to the adjoinig inhabited village on health grounds as the old village became malarial consequent on the development of irrigation under the Visveswaraya Canal.

Bangalore District and Mysore District have each got two villages under this category. The two shifted villages in Bangalore District came under submersion by the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir constructed for water supply to Bangalore City. Of the two villages in Mysore District, one came under submersion by the construction of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir and the other by the construction of the Nugu Reservoir.

The single village in Chikmagalur District which was shifted came under submersion by the Bhadra Reservoir Project.

It would be pertinent to mention in this connection that these shifted villages will continue to have a separate existence only until the next resurvey operations. During the resurvey operations, all the villages which have been entirely submerged under the reservoirs will be deleted from the list of villages by the Settlement Department. In fac this has been done in Krishnarajanagar Talnk in respect of the villages which came under submersion in the Krishnarajanagar Reservoir but in the taluks where survey was done earlier the old village continue to have a separate existence in records though they have ceas d to exist long back.

MERGED VILLAGES

There are only 10 merged villages which were depopulated in 1971. They are distributed as follows :

Kolar District	... 4
Chitradurga District	... 3
Tumkur District	... 2
Mysore District	... 1

The uninhabited villages whose residential areas have been merged in the adjoining urban areas are a phenomenon of the transition from rural to urban pattern. They cease to exist when the transition phase is over and the entire village gets included in the urban area. If all the villages which have merged in urban areas had continued to have separate existence, their number would have been very much higher especially in Bangalore and Mysore Districts as Bangalore City itself covers about 45 of the old villages and Mysore City about 10. As soon as the entire village gets included in an urban area, it ceases to have a separate existence for census purposes. Only villages which are partly included in the adjoining urban areas will continue to have a separate existence until the remaining portion also gets merged in the ever expanding urban areas. So these 10 villages which are shown as merged will in course of time disappear as and when the uninhabited portions are grabbed by the urban areas for expansion of the urban facilities.

NEVER INHABITED VILLAGES

There are 724 "Never Inhabited" villages in 1977 the uninhabited villages covered by this study.

Kolar District with 194 has got the largest number of villages followed by Mysore (89), Hassan (85), Tumkur (81), Bangalore (80), Chitradurga (67), Mandya (57), Shimoga (48) and Chikmagalur (23). Even a cursory scrutiny of the talukwise lists of these never inhabited villages will show that forests, plantations, amritmahal kavals, nala hanthas and amanikeres occur in this category in almost all the districts. Forests do not require any special explanation. Plantations are smaller areas covered by afforestation activities.

The Amrit Mahal Kaval is a peculiarity of the old Mysore State. These Kavals were grazing lands which were set apart for the Amrit Mahal Department which was entrusted with the task of providing bullocks to the British Commissariat. The following extract from the Mysore Gazetteer by Lewis Rice 1897 Edition gives a brief account of the origin and development of the Amrit Mahal Department:

> "The Amrit Mahal, literally Milk Deparment is an establishment for the breeding of a race of cattle peculiar to the country of Mysore and famous for its utility for military purposes. The establishment was founded at some time during the Hindu government, with special privileges as regards grazing, but its maintenance for the special purpose of supplying draught cattle for artillery is to Haidar Ali. He is reported to have introduced a breed of cattle from the Trichinopoly country, by a cross between which and the indigenous breed of Mysore was produced the Hallikar breed, which is considered the best in the whole establishment. Great doubt exists as to what the breed imported was, but general tradition points to the small Brahmani bulls, which to this day are noted for their endurance and fast trotting powers.
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> "It was this establishment", wrote Sir Mark Cubbon, "which enabled Haidar Ali to march 100 miles in two days and a half to the relief of Chidambaram, and after every defeat to draw off his guns in the face of his enemies; which enabled Tipu Sultan to cross the peninsula in one month for the recovery of Bednur, and to march sixty-three miles in two days before General Medows; which in later times, enabled General Pritzler to march 346 miles in 25 days in pursuit of the Peshwa; and which enabled General Campbell, after the failure of his Bengal equipments, to advance upon Ava and bring the war to a favourable termination. It was also this establishment which enabled the Duke of Wellington to execute those movements of unexampled rapidity which are the admiration of every military man, and in consideration of whose services he recommended it to protection in a letter addressed at the close of the war to the Commander-in-Chief". Allusions in the Wellington Despatches show that the Great Duke often, during the Peninsular War in Spain, regretted that he had not the assistance of the Amrit Mahal cattle.
>
> After the capture of Seringapatam, the Breeding establisment was entrusted to the native government, and the Public cattle department to an agent; but the inducements which had led Haidar and Tipu to keep up its efficiency were wanting, and by the end of 1813 the cattle had degenerated to such a degree that the management was taken over by the British, and 10,914 head of breeding cattle, the exact number made over to the Raja's government in 1800, received back. A commissiariat Officer (Captain Harvey) was placed in charge, with a snitable establishment and up to the 31st July, 1816, the number of cattle had increased to 14,399, exclusive of 900 calves transferred as fit for service. By 1823 the original number had nearly doubled itself, besides supplying for the public service young bullocks equal to one-fourth part of the increased establishment. In 1860, from motives of economy, Sir Charles Trevelyan ordered the establishment to broken up, aud the herds to be sold ; but the results were to the detriment of the public service. The Amrit Mahal was therefore, with the cordial approval and assistance of the then Maharaja, re-established in December 1867, with 5,935 head of cattle. In 1871, there were 9,800 head of all sizes, exclusive of 1,000 young male cattle in the Training Depot. It was arranged that a certain number of bulls should be handed over to the Mysore Government annually, to be stationed at various points in the country for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle used by the ryots.

The cattle were divided into 30 herds, containing from 200 to 700 head of cattle each ; for the grazing of which, 208 kavals or pasture grounds were allotted in

various parts of the country. They are divided into hot weather, wet weather and cold weather kavals, according to the seasons of the year during which they are of most use. The hot weather kavals are generally the beds of tanks in which grass springs up during the hot months, and near which there are trees for the purpose of affording shade to the cattle during the heat of the day. These are very valuable kavals, and are reserved as far as possible for the sole use of the Government cattle. The cold and wet weather kavals are those which during those seassons have plenty of grass and water, but which during the hot weather dry up and are of little use to the department; in both the latter descriptions of kavals the ryots' cattle are permitted to graze certain fixed portions, and after the Government cattle have left for their annual visits to the jungles, the sherve gars are permitted to sell some part of the grazing, and from the funds thus obtained the kavalgars or guards are paid and other expenses met. This privilege ceases at the end of July each year.

> The Amrit Mahal cattle comprise three varieties, called the Hallikar, Hagalvadi and Chitaldroog, from the districts which originally produced them, and may be readily distinguished from every other breed in India by the peculiar shape and beauty of their heads and the symmetry of their form. They seldom attain an extraordinary height, but in proportion to their size are remarkably deep and wide in the chest, long and broad in the back, round in the barrel, well ribbed up and strong in the shoulder and limb. They are active, fiery, and walk faster than troops; in a word, they seem to constitute a distint species, and possess the same superiority over other bullocks, in every valuable quality, that thoroughbreds do over other horses. The cows of this breed are white, but the males have generally an admixture of blue over the fore and hind quarters. There is a fourth variety of coloured cattle, which are considered inferior to the white in energy and perseverance, though they rather surpass them in size. As the former breed is the most perfect that is known, it would only tend to its deterioration to cross it with any other, and the bulls are accordingly bred in the best herds, and individuals, selected from the best specimens, distributed to improve the breeds in the other herds."

According to a printed note prepared in 1873 and available in the Archives of the Karnataka Government Secretariat there were 408 Amrit Mahal Kavals in 1837. This number had come down to 208 by 1897. It is also interesting to note that the administration of these kavals of the Amrit Mahal Department was part of the Military Establishment of the State Goverment and not part of the Animal Husbandry Establisment. Most of these kavals continued right upto the First World War and there are records available in the Archives of the Karnataka Government Secretariat which indicate that the British Government was opposed to any reduction in the area of these Amrit Mahal Kavals in the first decades of this century. However, with the mechanisation of the artillery, the importance of these kavals diminished and many of these were given up for cultivation in recent years The notable example is that of Uddur Aspathre Kaval in Hunsur Taluk which has been released for the resettlement of ex-servicemen and other catagories.

Nala Hanthas and Amanikeres generally comprise irrigable lands. Nala Hanthas comprise irrigable lands under channels drawn from rivers or major reservoirs while Amanikeres comprise lands irrigated by smaller reservoirs. The irrigable lands and some of the other adjoining lands have been treated as independent villages and given the name of the adjoining residential villages with the word 'Amanikere' or 'Nala Hantha' added.

Forests, plantations and Amritmahal Kavals generally come under the category of villages constituted solely for Survey purposes. Residential settlement was not permitted in these villages as the entire land was reserved for Government use. It is not therefore necessary to make a special study to determine the reasons for these villages never having had any population.

Nala Hanthas and Amanikeres are generally found in areas where the proportion of irrigated land was small and the people preferred to utilise the entire command area for irrigation and reside in the higher lands beyond the reach of irrigation. Also due to the paucity of irrigated lands, the irrigated lands were held by persons from all the surrounding villages. Hence these were treated as independent villages instead of being merged in the adjoining villages which gave the name to the Nala Hantha or Amanikere. As explained later, the rules for constitution of villages during survey and settlement have also contributed to many of these appendages of residential villages being treated as independent villages.

Out of the 724 never inhabited villages, 155 come under the category of plantations, forests and Amritmahal Kavals. Another 69 come under the category of Nala Hanthas and Amanikeres. This leaves a round number of 500 villages in respect of which no satisfactory explanation for their never having been inhabited is available. After a detailed scrutiny, I have come to the conclusion that these villages would not normally qualify to be independent villages but were constituted into separate villages at the time of survey and settle-

ment on account of the fact that the cultivated lands in these villages were held by persons residing in more than one of the surrounding adjoining villages and there was resistance to include in a single village the lands held by persons residing in a number of villages.

The total area of these 500 never inhabited villages excluding those coming under the category of others (i.e. excluding forests, plantations, amritmahal kavals nala hanthas and amanikeres) is 1,81,210 acres giving an average of 362 acres per village. The total rural area covered by the 19,147 villages included in the 9 districts covered by the study is 75,648 Sq, Kms. giving an average of 345 hectares or 971 acres per village. Hence the "never inhabited" villages coming under the category of "others" comprise less than one half of the extent of the normal villages in the State. There is no justification for their being constituted into separate villages. The position is the same even at the district level as would be clear from Table III. In all the 9 districts, the average area of a village coming under the category "never inhabited villages-others"-is less than one half of the average area of all the villages in the district. The same state of affairs will be found at the taluk level except in Manjarabad (Saklespur) Taluk which however has only two out of the 500 villages coming under the category "Never Inhabited-Others". Hence, the conclusion is inescapable that these 500 villages coming under the category of others were constituted as independent villages on extraneous grounds though on grounds of viability they do not deserve to be constituted into independent villages.

The provisions of the Mysore Land Revenue Code of 1888 which codify the principles on which villages were constituted at the time of survey and settlement are reproduced below:

"Sec. 126. The boundaries of villages situated in the territories of Mysore shall be fixed, and all disputes relating thereto shall be determined, by survey officers, or by such other officers as may be nominated by Government for the purpose, who shall be guided by the following rules:—

Rule 1.—When the patels and other village officers of any two or more adjoining villages, and, in the case of an alienated village, the holder thereof or his duly constituted agent, shall voluntarily agree to any given line of boundary as the boundary common to their respective villages. the officer determining the boundary shall require the said parties to execute an agreement to that effect, and shall the mark off the boundary in the manner agreed upon. And any village boundary fixed in this manner shall be held to be finally settled, unless it shall appear to the said officer that the agrcement has been obtained by fruad intimidation, or any other illegal means.

Rule 2.—If the patels and other village officers, and, in the case of an alienated village, the holder thereof or his duly constituted agent, do not agree to fix the boundaries of their respective villages in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule, or if it shall appear to the said officer that the agreement has been obtained by fraud, intimidation or any other illegal means, or if there be any pending dispute, the said officer shall make a survey and plan of the ground in dispute, exhibiting the land claimed by the contending parties, and all particulars relating thereto, and shall hold a formal enquiry into the claims of the said parties, and thereafter make an award in the case. If either of the villages concerned be alienated, an award made by a survey officer shall, unless the officer making it be the Superintendent of Survey, be subject to his confirmation."

The boundaries of the villages were settled mostly by mutual agreement among all the villages concerned and as far as possible the traditional boundaries have been continued during the survey and settlement. There has been no attempt at rationalisation of either the boundaries or of the area included in any particular village. The 500 villages which had never had any human settlements have been continued as independent villages during survey and settlement only on the ground that they had continued as such even prior to the introduction of survey and settlement. If all the lands in these uninhabited villages had been held by persons residing in a single adjoining village, they would certainly have been included in that village but as normally the cultivated lands in such villages are held by persons residing in all the surrounding villages, the inclusion of these lands in any one village would have been objected to by the people of the adjoining villages. Each village has certain common grazing lands and other lands available for common use and if an uninhabited village in which the residents of a number of surrounding villages have got an interest is merged in any one of the villages, the people of the remaining villages stand to loss the user of the common grazing lands and also the right to take the usufruct of trees in Government lands and leaves for manure etc. I have therefore come to the conclusion that these 500 villages whose average area is very much smaller than one half of the average area of the villages in the State were continued as independent villages so that there may be no interference with the enjoyment of the common and other lands in such villages by the residents of all the adjoining villages, who held lands in such uninhabited villages.

TABLE III

Average area per 'never-inhabited' village excluding Forests, Plantations, Amrit Mahal Kavals, Nala hanthas and Amanikeres compared to the average area per village of all villages in a District/Taluk

District/Taluk	Average area per 'never-inhabited,' village other than forests, plantations, Amrit Mahal Kavals, Nala Hanthas and Amanikeres (In acres)	Average area per village of all villages in the District/Taluk (In acres)
1	2	3
I. BANGALORE DISTRICT	236	700
1. Anekal Taluk	318	583
2. Bangalore North Taluk	152	484
3. Bangalore South Taluk	162	574
4. Channapatna Taluk	168	600
5. Devanahalli Taluk	175	523
6. Doddaballapur Taluk	301	649
7. Hoskote Taluk	194	460
8. Kanakapura Taluk	501	1508
9. Magadi Taluk	109	670
10 Nelamangala Taluk	61	509
11. Ramanagaram	234	1136
II. CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	503	1587
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	231	1705
2. Kadur Taluk	337	1130
3. Koppa Taluk 4. Mudigere Taluk 5. Narasimharaja-pura Taluk 6. Sringeri Taluk	These Taluks do not have any villages under the category "never-inhabited"	
7. Tarikere	1098	1227
III. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT	778	1793
1. Challakere Taluk	496	2662
2. Chitradurga Taluk	639	1798
3. Davangere Taluk	539	1324
4. Harihar Taluk	462	1370
5. Hiriyur Taluk	2193	2662
6. Holalkere Taluk	544	1342
7. Hosadurga Taluk	520	1495
8. Jagalur Taluk	822	1393
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	860	1988
IV. HASSAN DISTRICT	317	647
1. Alur Taluk	66	404
2. Arkalgud Taluk	223	546
3. Arsikere Taluk	297	845
4. Belur Taluk	112	538
5. Channarayapatna Taluk	36	659
6. Hassan Taluk	201	572
7. Holenarsipur Taluk	202	590
8. Manjarabad (Saklespur) Taluk	1768	1115
V. KOLAR DISTRICT	225	603
1. Bagepalli Taluk	199	996
2. Bangarpet Taluk	150	570
3. Chikballapur Taluk	214	628
4. Chintamani Taluk	210	544
5. Gauribidnur Taluk	373	905
6. Gudibanda Taluk	463	520
7. Kolar Taluk	207	536
8. Malur Taluk	163	431
9. Mulbagal Taluk	182	596
10. Siddlaghatta Taluk	211	558
11. Srinivaspur Taluk	231	606
VI. MANDYA DISTRICT	273	811
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	287	693
2. Maddur Taluk	216	936
3. Malavalli Taluk	76	1050
4. Mandya Taluk	271	939
5. Nagamangala Taluk	278	699
6. Pandavapura Taluk	321	735
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	320	870

1	2	3
VII. MYSORE DISTRICT	558	1297
1. Chamarajnagar Taluk	700	1600
2. Gundlupet Taluk	633	2131
3. Heggadadevankote Taluk	576	1401
4. Hunsur Taluk	541	1036
5. Krishnarajnagar Taluk	492	832
6. Mysore Taluk	391	1167
7. Nanjangud Taluk	635	1278
8. Periyapatna Taluk	172	990
9. Tirumakudlu Narsipura Taluk	307	1089
10. Yelandur	No village in the category "never inhabited"	
VIII. SHIMOGA DISTRICT	324	1291
1. Bhadravati Taluk	486	1031
2. Channagiri Taluk	453	1214
3. Honnali Taluk	459	1264
4. Hosanagar Taluk	The single never-inhabited village in this Taluk is a Forest	—
5. Sagar Taluk	77	1807
6. Shikaripur Taluk	398	1250
7. Shimoga Taluk	264	1177
8. Sorab Taluk	192	918
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	No village in the category 'never-inhabited	—
IX. TUMKUR DISTRICT	364	952
1. Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	769	1164
2. Gubbi Taluk	256	864
3. Koratagere Taluk	166	635
4. Kunigal Taluk	394	753
5. Madhugiri Taluk	401	857
6. Pavagada Taluk	737	2300
7. Sira Taluk	828	1524
8. Tiptur Taluk	129	832
9. Tumkur Taluk	224	630
10. Turuvekere Taluk	205	783

ABANDONED VILLAGES

There are 785 villages which had an established settlement and which have been abandoned upto the Census of 1971. Kolar District accounts for the largest number viz. 142 Next in the order are Shimoga (140), Tumkur (109), Hassan (90), Chitradurga (82), Mysore (63), Bangalore (60), Chikmagalur (59), and Mandya (40). However, having regard to the wide variation in the number of villages in each district or taluk, the comparison of the actual number of abandoned villages in each district or taluk would not be a reliable indication of the incidence of these abandoned villages. I have therefore tried to evolve a new parameter for comparison and this is the percentage of "Ever Inhabited" villages in a taluk or district treated as abandoned. "Ever Inhabited" villages are those which had some population at some time or other. I have, however, thought it fit to exclude the villages coming under the category of shifted villages and merged villages from the number of ever inhabited villages as the shifting and merger have been brought about by extraneous action and not by the interplay of natural forces. So the total number of ever inhabited villages in any taluk would be the sum total of villages coming under the category of A.I, A.II.A, A.II B. and T, added to the number of inhabited villages in 1971.

In view of the fact that the percentages of uninhabited villages covered by the study varies from taluk to taluk depending on the number of villages which had to be excluded from the study for want of information, I have considered it necessary to work out the number of villages which would have come under the categories "never inhabited" and "ever inhabited" if information had been available for all the uninhabited villages recorded during the 1971 Census. Thus, if out of 25 uninhabited villages in a taluk, 20 were covered by the study and 5 were left out for want of information, the number of villages coming under each category for the taluk as a whole is taken to be 5/4 or 125% of the figures actually shown against the taluk in Table I, rounding off to the nearest whole number and the percentage of abandoned villages to the ever inhabited villages is worked out on the basis of these corrected figures. The following example will make it clear: Malur taluk in Kolar District had 74 uninhabited villages. Of these only 66 are covered by the study as information was not available for the remaining 8 villages. Hence the figures found in Table I relate to 66/74 or 89% of the uninhabited villages in Malur taluk. To get the corresponding figures for the full number of uninhabited villages the figures for N, A.I. plus A II.A. plus A II B. and T were all multiplied by 74/66. The corrected figures would be 34 for N plus M plus S 19 for A I. plus A.II.A plus A.II.B and 21 for T. As the taluk had a total of 290 inhabited villages in 1971, the number of ever inhabited villages would be 290 plus 19 plus 21 or 330. Nineteen abandoned villages as against 330 ever inhabited villages would give a percentage of 5.76. The percentage has been worked out for each taluk, district and the State in the above manner and is contained in Table IV. For the State as a whole the abandoned villages constitute 4.89% of ever inhabited villages

Shimoga District with 7.92% has the largest incidence of abandoned villages while Bangalore with 3.09% has the smallest. In between come Chitradurga (6.49%), Chikmagalur (6.09%), Kolar (5.14%), Tumkur (4.67%), Mysore (4.19%), Hassan (3.64%) and Mandya (3.10%). The incidence of abandoned villages is higher than the average for the nine districts (4.89%) in Shimoga, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and Kolar Districts. In Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Mandya and Bangalore Districts the incidence of abandoned villages is lower than the average for the nine districts.

Out of the 82 taluks covered by this study, the incidence of abandoned villages is higher than the average of 4.89% for all the nine districts, in the following 33 taluks:

1.	Channagiri	16.7%
2.	Shikaripur	13.41%
3.	Kadur	12.97%
4.	Honnali	12.96%
5.	Shimoga	12.75%
6.	Jagalur	12.1%
7.	Molakalmuru	10.22%
8.	Hosadurga	9.35%
9.	Madhugiri	9.06%
10.	Chitradurga	8.99%
11.	Holalkere	8.51%
12.	Gudibanda	8.51%
13.	Tarikere	8.47%
14.	Sorab	8.16%
15.	Gundlupet	7.48%
16.	Belur	7.20%
17.	Mulbagal	6.95%

18. Alur	6.56%
19. Doddaballapur	6.38%
20. Krishnarajanagar	6.25%
21. Sira	6.25%
22. Srinivasapur	6.25%
23. Bhadravati	6.06%
24. Chikballapur	5.88%
25. Malur	5.76%
26. Gauribidanur	5.73%
27. Arkalgud	5.71%
28. Gubbi	5.54%
29. Heggadadevanakote	5.51%
30. Arsikere	5.35%
31. Koratagere	5.31%
32. Pandavapura	5.03%
33. Kolar	4.91%

Kolar District with 7 such taluks has the largest number followed by Shimoga (6), Chitradurga (5), Hassan (4), Tumkur (4), Mysore (3), Chikmagalur (2), Mandya (1) and Bangalore (1).

In the remaining 49 taluks the incidence of abandoned villages is below the overall average of 4.89% for the nine districts covered by this study. Five taluks namely Ramanagaram, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura and Hiriyur do not have any abandoned villages.

In Tirthahalli (0 81%), Bangalore South (0.93%) and Hosanagar (0.99%) Taluks the incidence of abandoned villages is less than one percent. In twelve taluks the incidence of abandoned villages is more than one per cent but less than 2 5 per cent These taluks are:

1. Tiptur	1.32%
2. Kanakapura	1.65%
3. Nagamangala	1.71%
4. Manjarabad (Saklespur)	1.79%
5. Kunigal	1.95%
6. Sringeri	2.04%
7. Channapatna	2.17%
8. Mandya	2 25%
9. Anekal	2.30%
10. Tirumakudlunarasipura	2.31%
11. Holenarsipura	2.31%
12. Harihar	2.47%

In 29 taluks the incidence of abandoned villages is between 2.5% and 4.89%. These are:

1. Maddur	2.52%
2. Nelamangala	2.57%
3. Chintamani	2.76%
4. Chamarajnagar	2.80%
5. Pavagada	2.84%
6. Hassan	2.89%
7. Bangalore North	2.94%
8. Davanagere	2.98%
9. Sagar	2.98%
10. Periyapatna	3.05%
11. Chikmagalur	3.07%
12. Mysore	3.23%
13. Krishnarajpet	3.29%
14. Nanjangud	3.35%
15. Challakere	3.35%
16. Devanhalli	3.50%
17. Hunsur	3.57%
18. Yelandur	3.57%
19. Channarayapatna	3.66%
20. Turuvekere	3.86%
21. Siddlaghatta	3.92%
22. Hoskote	3.99%
23. Bagepalli	4.11%
24. Bangarpet	4.21%
25. Chikkanaikanhalli	4.37%
26. Malavalli	4.44%
27. Srirangapatna	4.44%
28. Tumkur	4.51%
29. Magadi	4.59%

I have made an attempt to find out if the incidence of abandoned villages is in any way related to (1) the incidence of Malaria and (2) the precarious nature of agriculture in the drought affected areas.

In the former princely State of Mysore, Malaria was endemic in a severe from in the following malnad taluks:

1. Shimoga	2. Shikaripur
3. Sorab	4. Sagar
5. Hosanagar	6. Tirthahalli
7. Chikmagalur	8. Koppa
9. Narasimharajapura	10. Sringeri
11. Mudigere	12. Tarikere
13. Alur	14. Belur
15. Manjarabad (Saklespur)	16. Arkalgud
	17. Hunsur
18. Periyapatna	19. Heggadadevankote

After the advent of irrigation under the Vanivilas Sagar, Malaria become prevalent in Hiriyur Taluk. Similarly it appeared in a virulant from in the taluks of Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna and Pandavapura of Mandya District after irrigation developed under the Visweswariah Canal. There were thus 25 taluks where Malaria was endemic. Out of these 25 taluks, only nine namely Shikaripur, Shimoga, Tarikere, Sorab, Belur, Alur, Arkalgud, Heggadadevankote and Pandavapura have got incidence of abandoned villages higher than the overall average for the nine districts covered by the study. Out of seven taluks having an incidence of more than 10% of abandoned villages, only two namely Shikaripur and Shimoga were endemic areas for Malaria. Four out of the five taluks having no abandoned villages at all. are those which were endemic for Malaria. Two out of the three taluks where the incidence of abandoned villages is less than 1% were endemic for Malaria. The proportion of taluks with a high incidence of abandoned villages is 9/25 (36%) for the taluks which were endemic for Malaria and this is lower than 33/82 (40%) which is the proportion for all the nine districts covered by the study.

The 25 taluks where Malaria was endemic have in all 5051 villages or 26.38% of the villages in the 82 taluks covered by this study. The number of abandoned villages in these 25 taluks is 212 which is 27% of the total number of abandoned villages for all the 82 taluks. There are therefore no grounds to conclude that the incidence of abandoned villages is higher in the areas where Malaria was endemic.

For examining whether the incidence of abandoned villages is higher in the drought affected areas, I have adopted the list of drought affected taluks contained in Appendix B.1 of Vol. I of the Report the Irrigation Commission, 1972. It is explained in the report that the Commission accepted the definition of drought furnished by the India Meteorological Department, according to which drought is the situation occurring in any area when the annual rainfull is less than 75% of the normal. Areas where drought has occurred as defined above in 20 per cent of the years examined, are considered drought areas thus drought areasare areas where there is 20 per cent probability of rainfull departures of more than (—) 25% from the normal. Taluks where 30 per cent of the cropped area is irrigated are excluded from the list of drought areas.

The following 49 taluks out of the 82 covered by this study have been listed as drought areas by the Irrigation Commission :

1. Challakere	2. Hiriyur
3. Davangere	4. Molakalmuru*
5. Jagalur*	6. Hosadurga*
7. Chitradurga*	8. Holalkere*
9. Hosakote	10. Doddaballapur*
11. Nelamangala	12. Kanakapura
13. Magadi	14. Ramanagaram
15. Anekal	16. Devanahalli
17. Channapatna	18. Channarayapatna
19. Arsikere*	20. Holenarasipur
21. Srinivaspur*	22. Gudibanda*
23. Chikballapur*	24. Gauribidnur*
25. Bagepalli	26. Kolar*
27. Bangarpet	28. Chintamani
29. Mulbagal*	30. Malur*
31. Madhugiri*	32. Sira*
33. Turuvekere	34. Tiptur
35. Kunigal	36. Pavagada
37. Chiknaikanhalli	38. Koragagere*
39. Gubbi*	40. Chamarajnagar
41. Hunsur	42. Gundlupet*
43. Nanjangud	44. T. Narsipur
45. Periyapatna	46. Malavalli
47. Krishnarajpet	48. Nagamangala
49. Pandavapura*	

In the 20 taluks marked by * in the above list the incidence of abandoned villages is higher than the overall average of 4.89% for the 82 taluks covered by the study. The percentage of drought affected taluks with a high incidence of abandoned villages is 40.8. For the nine districts as a whole, the percentage of taluks with a high incidence of abandoned villages is 40.24. Out of the seven taluks where the incidence of abandoned villages is higher than 10% only two namely Jagalur and Molakalmuru are drought affected taluks.

The 49 taluks identified as areas affected by drought comprise a total number of 12,220 villages, accounting for 64% of the total number of villages in the areas covered by the study. These 49 taluks however contain only 454 out of the 785 abandoned villages or 58% of the abandoned villages. It would therefore appear that the incidence of abandoned villages is not higher in the drought affected areas than in the areas which are not subject to drought.

Table II shows the number of villages which were abandoned before 1871 and in each of the decades from 1871 to 1971. It is seen that the largest number of abandoned villages occurred during the decade 1871-1881 when 145 villages (almost 20% out of a total of 739 villages were abandoned. The princely State of Mysore had a severe famine between 1875 and 1878 when it

was estimated that more than one million people died. The permanent effect of this famine is seen in the 145 village which got abandoned during the decade 1871 to 1881. Even the 125 villages which had been abandoned prior to 1871 must have been abandoned as a result of the earlier famines which, however, were not equal to the great famine of 1875 -1878 in severity.

The next largest number of abandoned villages is found in the decade 1911 -1921 when 85 villages were abandoned. This can be traced to the effect of the influenza epidemic during 1917-1918. The effect of this are most noticeable in the districts of Shimoga and Kolar. Actually it is these districts which show a reduction in population between 1911 and 1921. The plague epidemic does not appear to have left any permanent impress in the shape of abandoned villages. This is probably due to the fact that plague was more lethal in the crowded urban areas and the larger villages having thickly populated areas. Even though there had been considerable mortality in these areas, they were too big to be abandoned completely and the smaller villages where the residential pattern was not so overcroweded appear to have escaped comparatively lightly in the plague epidemic.

Except for the marked increase the number of abandoned villages in the decade 1871-1881 on account of the great famine and between 1911-1921 on account of the influenza epidemic, there is not much variation from decade to decade until 1941-1951. There is a sharp fall in the decades 1951-1961 and 1961-1971. The comparative decrease in the incidence of abandoned villages in the two decades 1951-1961 and 1961-1971 may partly be due to the improvement in the conditions of the cultivating population due to the better price structure that became available during the War and subsequent to independece.

TABLE IV

INCIDENCE OF ABANDONED VILLAGES

District/Taluk	Proportion of Abandoned villages to "ever-inhabited" villages
Total for nine Districts	4.89%
I. BANGALORE DISTRICT	3.09%
1. Anekal Taluk	2.30%
2. Bangalore North Taluk	2.94%
3. Bangalore South Taluk	0.93%
4. Channapatna Taluk	2.71%
5. Devanahalli Taluk	3.50%
6. Doddaballapur Taluk	6.38%
7. Hoskote Taluk	3.99%
8. Kanakapura Taluk	1.65%
9. Magadi Taluk	4.59%
10. Nelamangala Taluk	2.57%
11. Ramanagaram Taluk	Nil
II. CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT	6.09%
1. Chikmagalur Taluk	3.07%
2. Kadur Taluk	12.97%
3. Koppa Taluk	Nil
4. Narasimharajapura Taluk	Nil
5. Mudigere Taluk	Nil
6. Sringeri Taluk	2.04%
7. Tarikere Taluk	8.47%
III. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT	6.49%
1. Challakere Taluk	3.35%
2. Chitradurga Taluk	8.99%
3. Davanagere Taluk	2.98%
4. Harihar Taluk	2.47%
5. Hiriyur Taluk	Nil
6. Holalkere Taluk	8.51%
7- Hosadurga Taluk	9.35%
8. Jagalur Taluk	12.1 %
9. Molakalmuru Taluk	10.22%
IV. HASSAN DISTRICT	3.64%
1. Alur Taluk	6.56%
2. Arkalgud Taluk	5.71%
3. Arsikere Taluk	5.35%
4. Belur Taluk	7.2 %
5. Channayarapatna Taluk	3.66%
6. Hassan Taluk	2.89%
7. Holenarasipur Taluk	2.31%
8. Manjarabad (Saklespur) Taluk	1.79%
V. KOLAR DISTRICT	5.14%
1. Bagepalli Taluk	4.11%
2. Bangarpet Taluk	4.21%
3. Chikballapur Taluk	5.88%

District/Taluk	Proportion of Abandoned villages to "ever-inhabited" villages
4. Chintamani Taluk	2.76%
5. Gauribidnur Taluk	5.73%
6. Gudibanda Taluk	8.51%
7. Kolar Taluk	4.96%
8. Malur Taluk	5.76%
9. Mulbagal Taluk	6.95%
10. Siddlaghatta Taluk	3.92%
11. Srinivaspur Taluk	6.25%
VI. MANDYA DISTRICT	3.10%
1. Krishnarajpet Taluk	3.29%
2. Maddur Taluk	2.52%
3. Malavalli Taluk	4.44%
4. Mandya Taluk	2.25%
5. Nagamangala Taluk	1.71%
6. Pandavapura Taluk	5.03%
7. Srirangapatna Taluk	4.44%
VIII. MYSORE DISTRICT (excluding Kollegal Taluk)	4.19%
1. Chamarajnagar Taluk	2.80%
2. Gundlupet Taluk	7.48%
3. Heggadadevankote Taluk	5.51%
4. Hunsur Taluk	3.57%
5. Krishnarajanagar Taluk	6.25%
6. Mysore Taluk	3.23%
7. Nanjangud Taluk	3.35%
8. Periyapatna Taluk	3.05%
9. Tirumakudlu Narsipura Taluk	2.31%
10. Yelandur Taluk	3.57%
VIII. SHIMOGA DISTRICT	7.92%
1. Bhadravati Taluk	6.06%
2. Channagiri Taluk	16.17%
3. Honnali Taluk	12.96%
4. Hosanagar Taluk	0.99%
5. Sagar Taluk	2.98%
6. Shikaripur Taluk	13.41%
7. Shimoga Taluk	12.75%
8. Sorab Taluk	8.16%
9. Tirthahalli Taluk	0.81%
IX. TUMKUR DISTRICT	4.67%
1. Chiknaikanahalli Taluk	4.37%
2. Gubbi Taluk	5.54%
3. Koratagere Taluk	5.31%
4. Kunigal Taluk	1.95%
5. Madhugiri Taluk	9.06%
6. Pavagada Taluk	2.84%
7. Sira Taluk	6.25%
8. Tiptur Taluk	1.32%
9. Tumkur Taluk	4.51%
10. Turuvekere Taluk	3.86%

VILLAGES WITH TRANSIENT POPULATION

There are 419 such villages in all the 9 districts covered by the study Kolar district accounts for 96 of them followed by Chitradurga (56), Mysore (53), Tumkur (49), Bangalore (48), Mandya (34), Hassan (34), Chikmagalur (27) and Shimoga (22). Out of these 419 villages, 66 come under the category of forests, plantations and Amrit Mahal Kavals and 34 under the category of Amanikere and Nala Hantha villages. This leaves a balance of 319 coming under the category of others.

The transient population found in forests and plantations most probably pertains to the workers who were engaged in afforestation activities or in the exploitation of forest produce and were assigned to the forest or plantation as such under the old system of enumerating a person where he is found on the single day of enumeration. The transient population in Amrit Mahal Kavals comprises persons who were looking after the herds of cattle during their movement between Hunsur and Ajjampur which were the two main stations. The transient population in Nala Hanthas and Amanikere villages probably relates to the persons who were preparing jaggery out of sugarcane. To avoid the difficulty and heavy cost of transporting sugarcane the jaggery pans are set up in the midst of the sugarcane fields themselves and only the prepared jaggery is taken out of the field. During jaggery seasons the person engaged in the manufacture of jaggery reside in the temporary huts sheltering the jaggery pan and sugarcane mill. The jaggery season generally starts after the monsoons and jaggery boiling will go on during the months of January, February and March. The people engaged in jaggery boiling would have been enumerated in the Amanikere and Nala Hantha villages under the old system of recording the person in the actual place where he is found on the single day of enumeration.

The presence of transient population in the remaining 319 villages coming under the category of "Others" is not however capable of such ready explanation. Only visits to the locality and local enquiries may locate the reason for these villages being populated during some of the periods between 1871 and 1971.

VILLAGES ABANDONED MORE THAN ONCE DURING THE CENTURY 1871-1971:

As mentioned earlier, there are 11 such villages. They are found in all the districts except Chikmagalur, Mandya and Shimoga. It is, however, interesting that all the taluks except Mysore and Heggadadevanakote where these villages abandoned more than once are found are listed as drought affected taluks by the Irrigation Commission. I would have very much liked to have visited these 11 villages abandoned more than once and made local enquiries regarding the circumstances which led to their repopulation after the initial abandonment and again their second abandonment. But such an investigation has to be ruled out because I am otherwise too preoccupied to undertake it. I hope some younger research workers will interest themselves in this problem and prepare detailed case studies about the abandonment, repopulation and second abandonment of these villages.

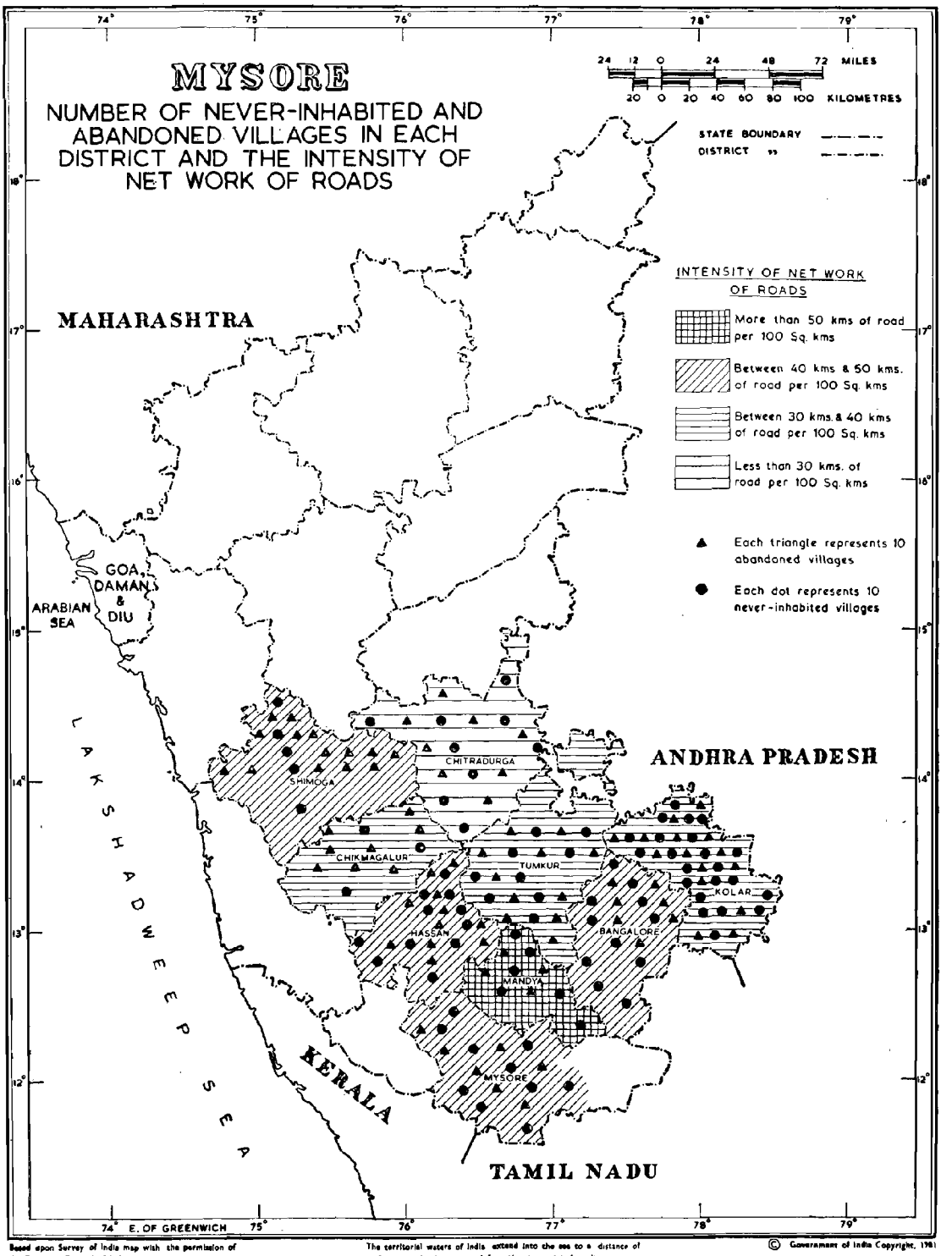
An interesting feature is that ten out of the eleven villages were abandoned for the first time during the decade 1871-1881 i.e. the 'decade of the great famine. Only one village, Bettahalli in Heggadadevakote Taluk was abandoned for the first time during the decade 1881-1891. The second abandonment, however, does not indicate such a common pattern. Shanthanahalli in Arsikere Taluk of Hassan District was abandoned for the second time during the decade 1911-1921. Lakshmipura in Devanahalli Taluk of Bangalore District was abandoned for the second time between 1921 and 1931. Arlikere of Holalkere Taluk and Neelavvanahalli of Davanagere Taluk, both of Chitradurga District and Chikkagiriyanahalli in Sira Taluk of Tumkur District and Bettahalli in Heggadadevankote Taluk of Mysore District were abandoned for the second time during the decade 1931-1941 which is the decade of the great agricultural depression. Shanbhoganahalli of Holalkere Taluk in Chitradurga District, Basavanatha of Srinivaspur Taluk in Kolar District were abandoned between 1941 and 1951 for the second time. Ampalli of Chintamani Taluk in Kolar District was abandoned for the second time during the decade 1951-1961 and Limgambudi of Mysore Taluk in Mysore District was abandoned for the second time during the decade 1961-71. It would therefore appear that the agricultural depression in the thirties was an important factor leading to the second abandonment of some of the villages.

CHAPTER XVII

CONCLUSION

This study has been a macro study of the uninhabited villages of the districts comprising the former princely State of Mysore. As such it has dealt with the broad classification of these villages and the pattern of distribution of villages which had establised settlements at one time and which had been abandoned by 1971. The spatial distribution of the abandoned villages has been studied to find out whether the incidence of malaria and the susceptibility of a particular taluk to drought have had any impact on the abandonment of the villages and conclusion in both cases has been negative namely that the incidence of malaria or the susceptibility to drought have not resulted in any noticeable increase in the incidence of abandoned villages. A study of the number of villages which were abandoned during each decade has indicated that the great famine of 1975-78 contributed the largest number of abandoned villages and that its effects were felt in all the nine districts. The decade 1911-1921 which had the influenza epidemic accounts for the next largest number of abandoned villages and the effect of this epidemic is marked in the two districts of Shimoga and Kolar. The study does not indicate any visible impact of plague epidemic on the abandonment of villages. The abandonment appears to have slowed down subsequent to 1951 probably on account of the comparatively prosperous condition of the agriculturists.

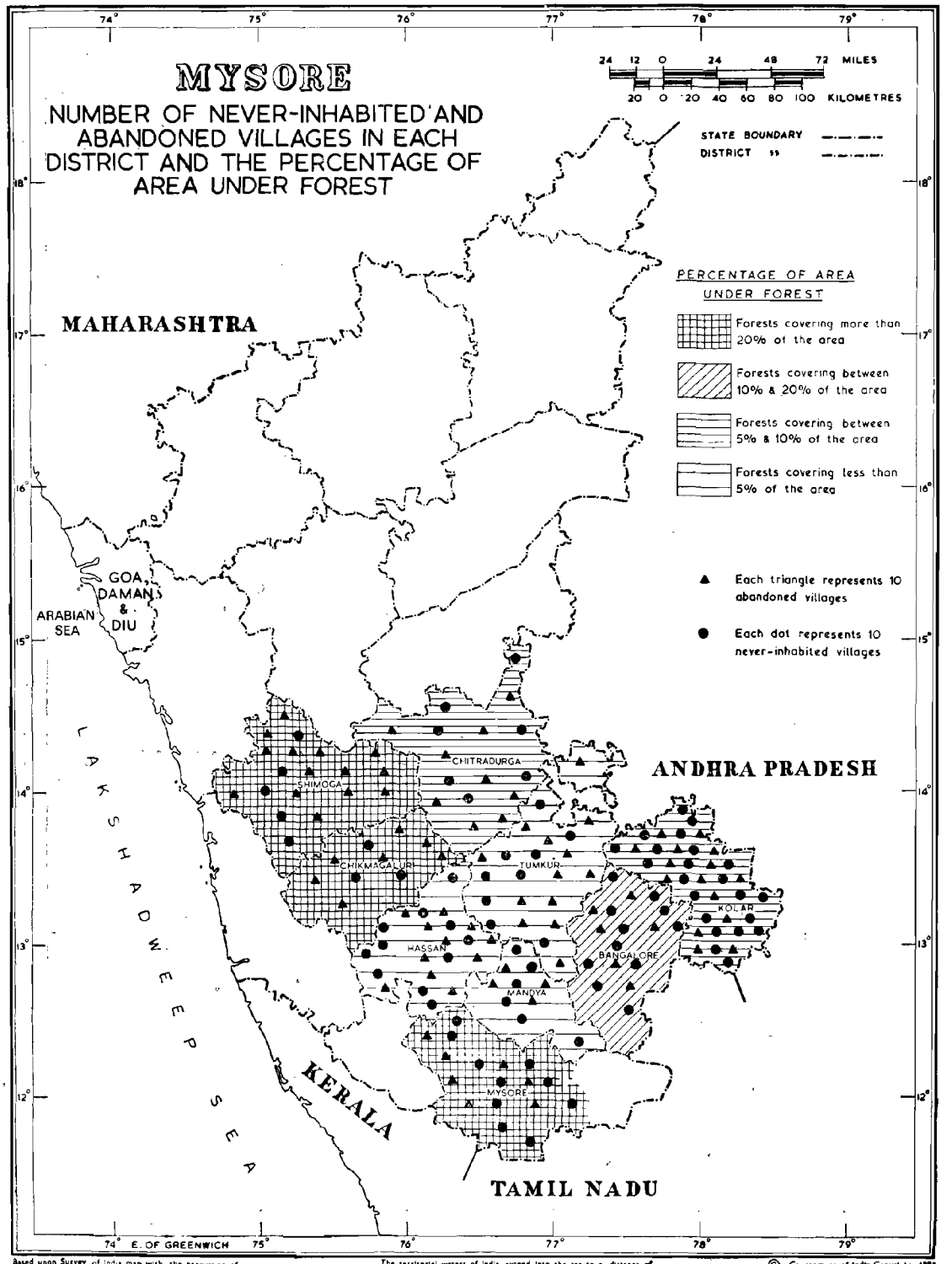
A micro study of the abandoned villages would be very exciting and interesting and each abandoned village may have its own story to tell as Gold Smith's Deserted Village Aburn had. A study of this magnitude is certainly beyond my limited capacities and at my age I cannot take up too much of physical exertion also. I shall be satisfied if this monograph provokes an interest in the further study of these abandoned villages and will inspire a band of research workers to take up micro study of some of the abandoned villages.



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

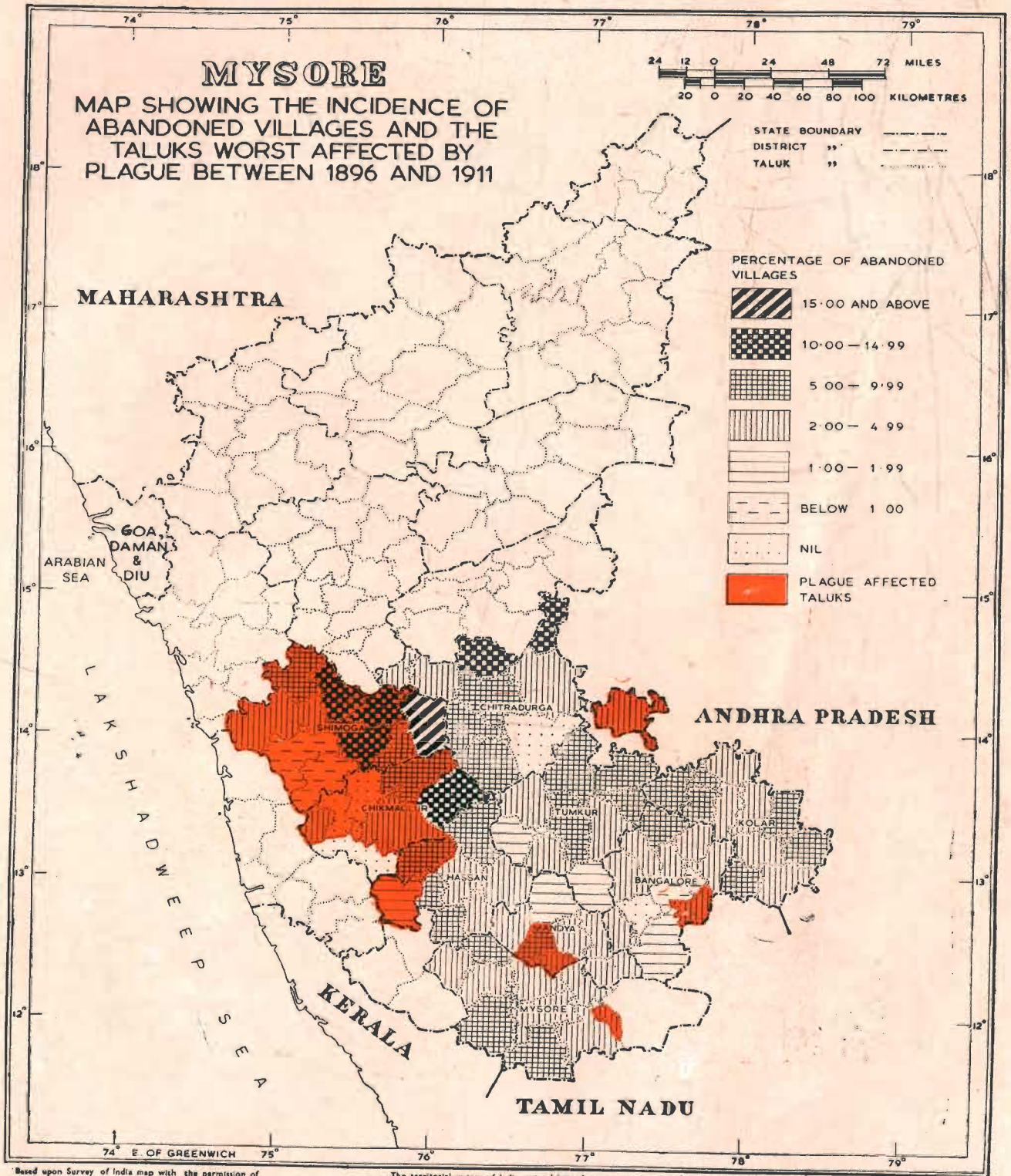
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

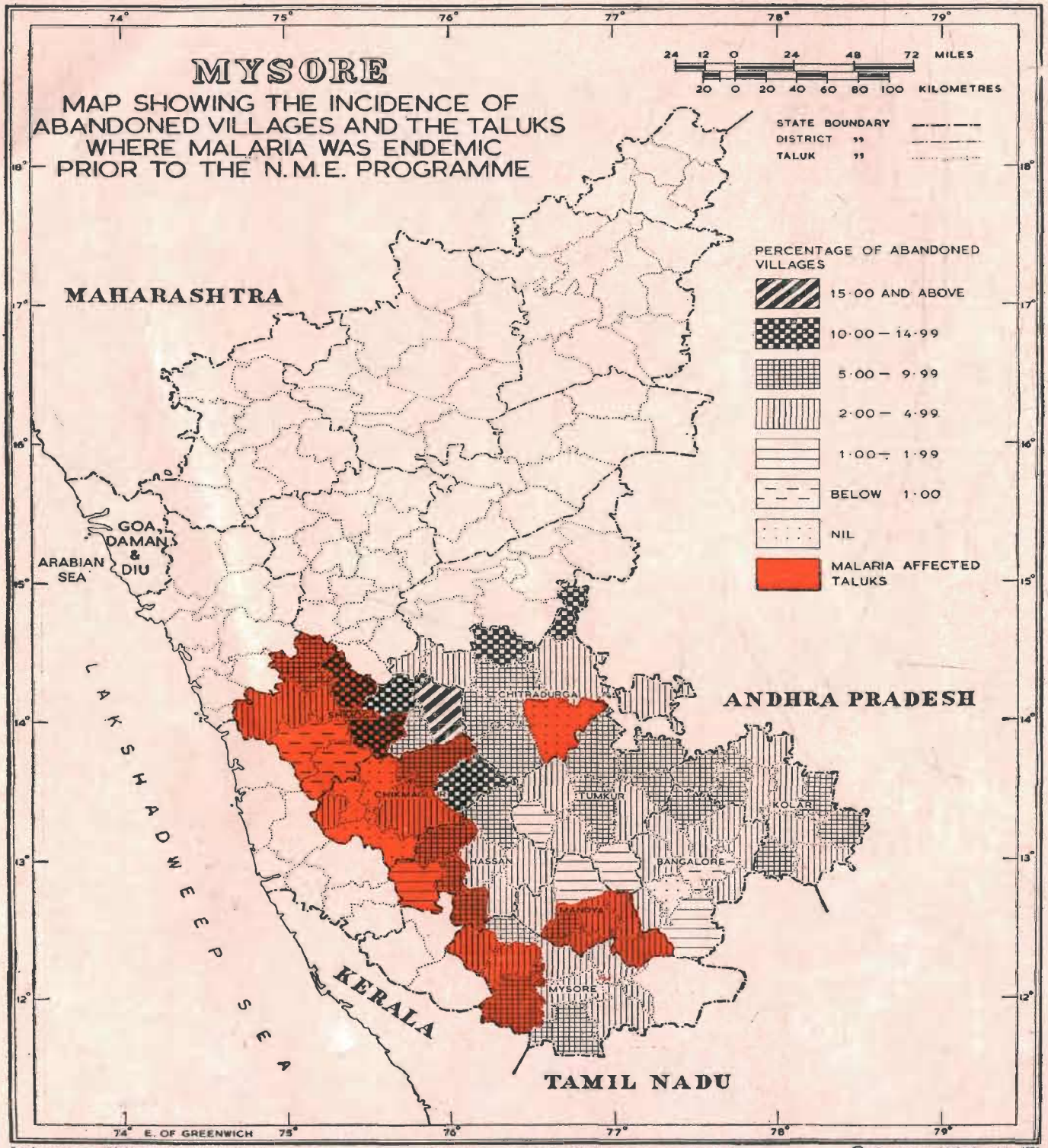
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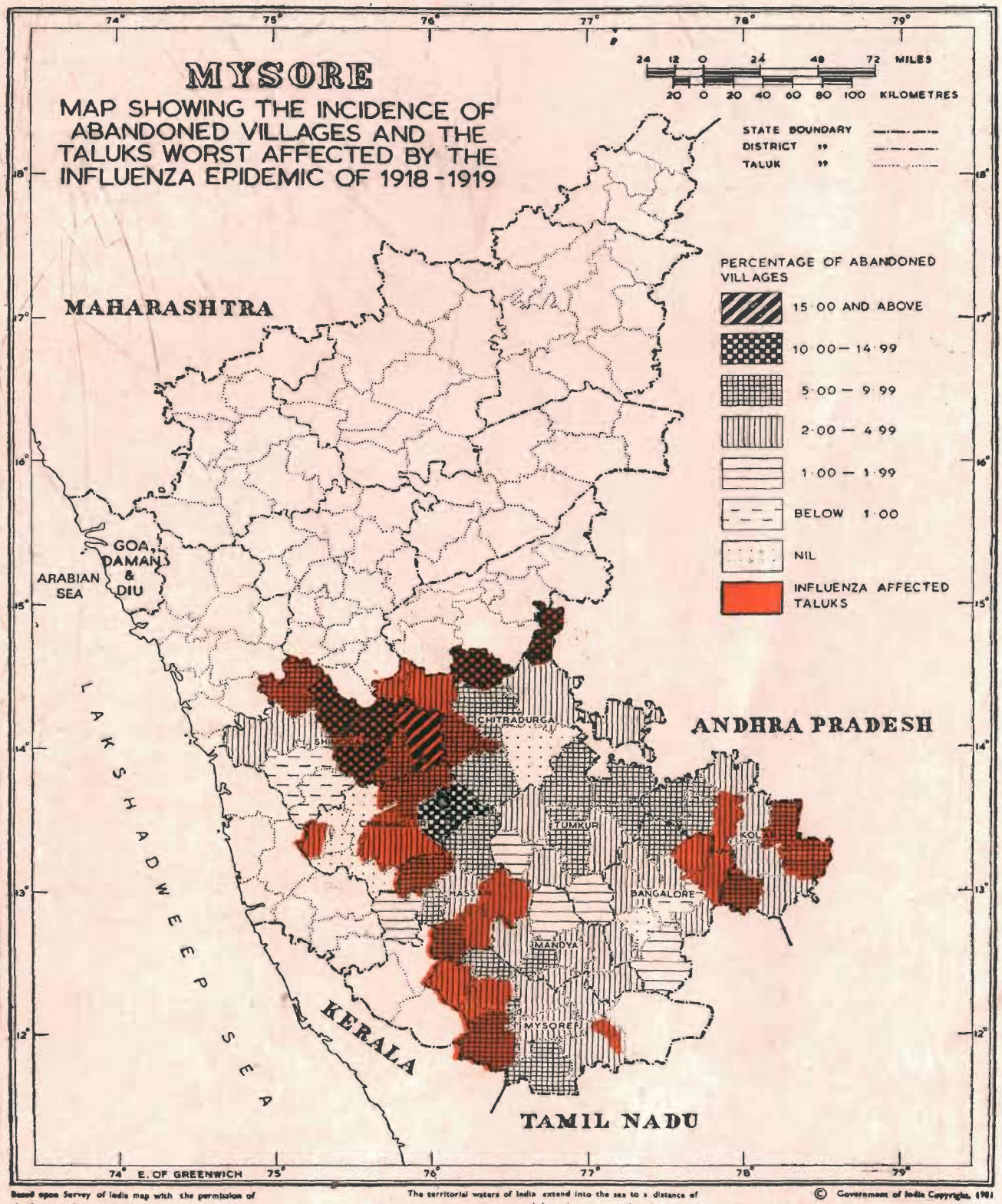
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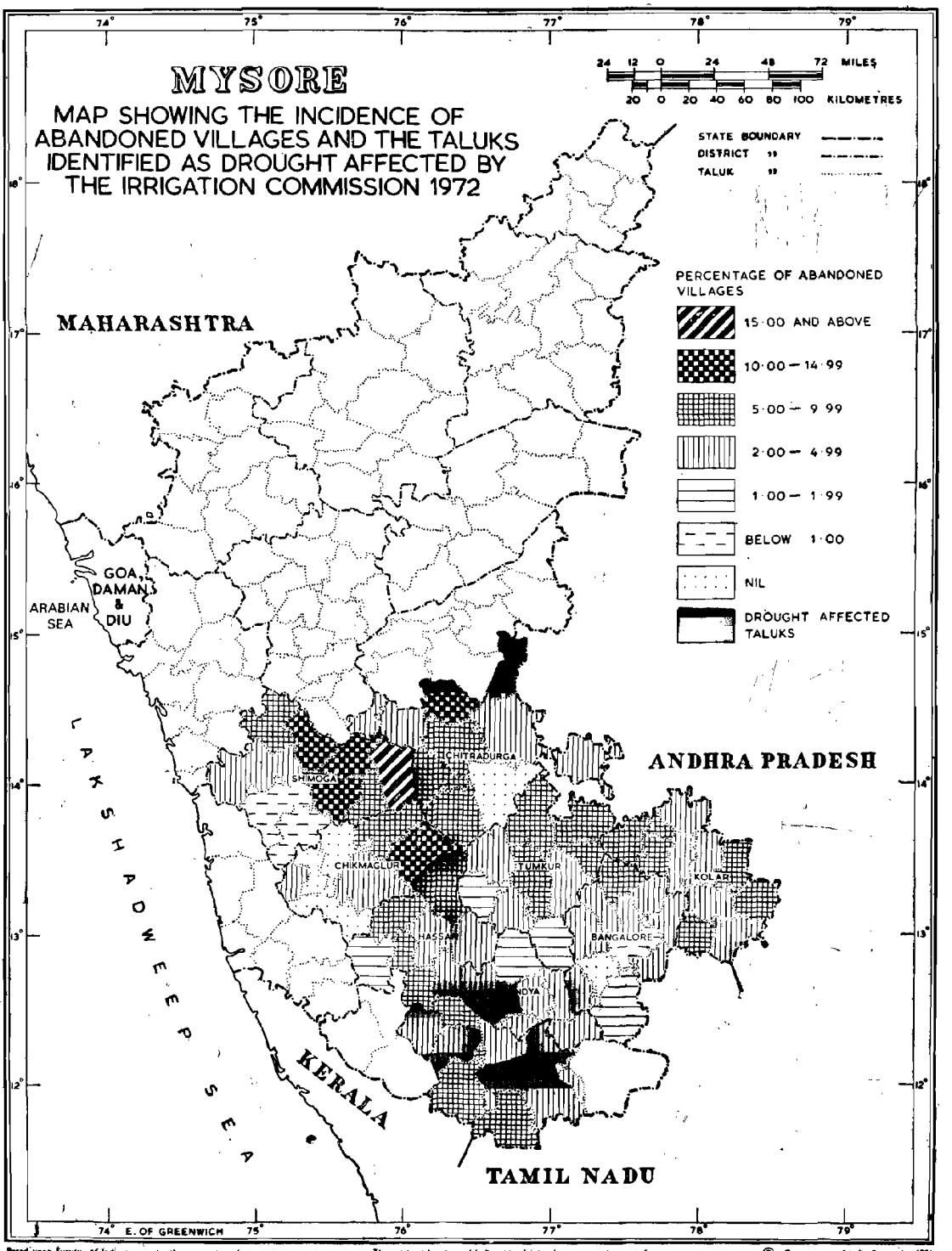
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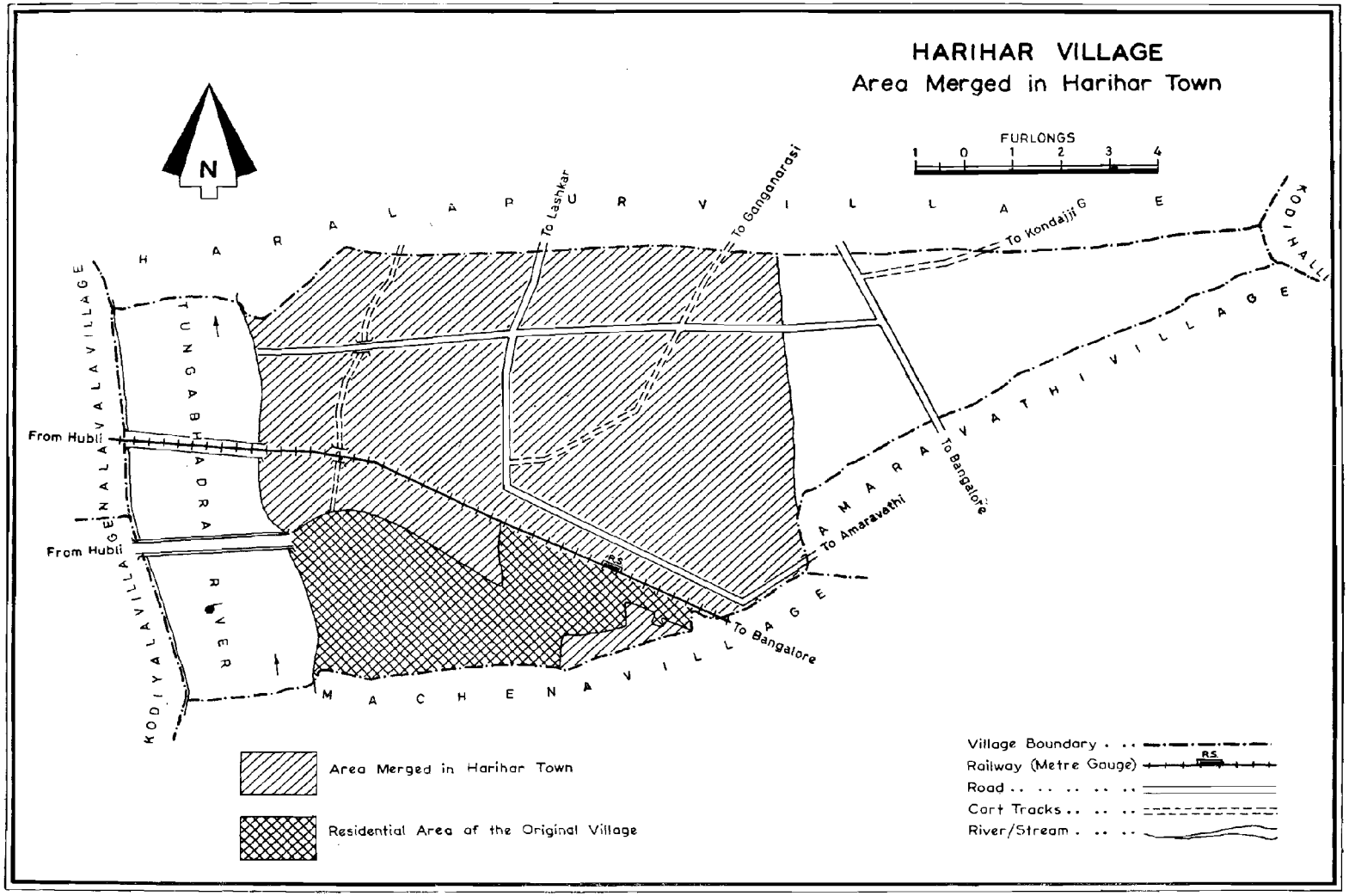
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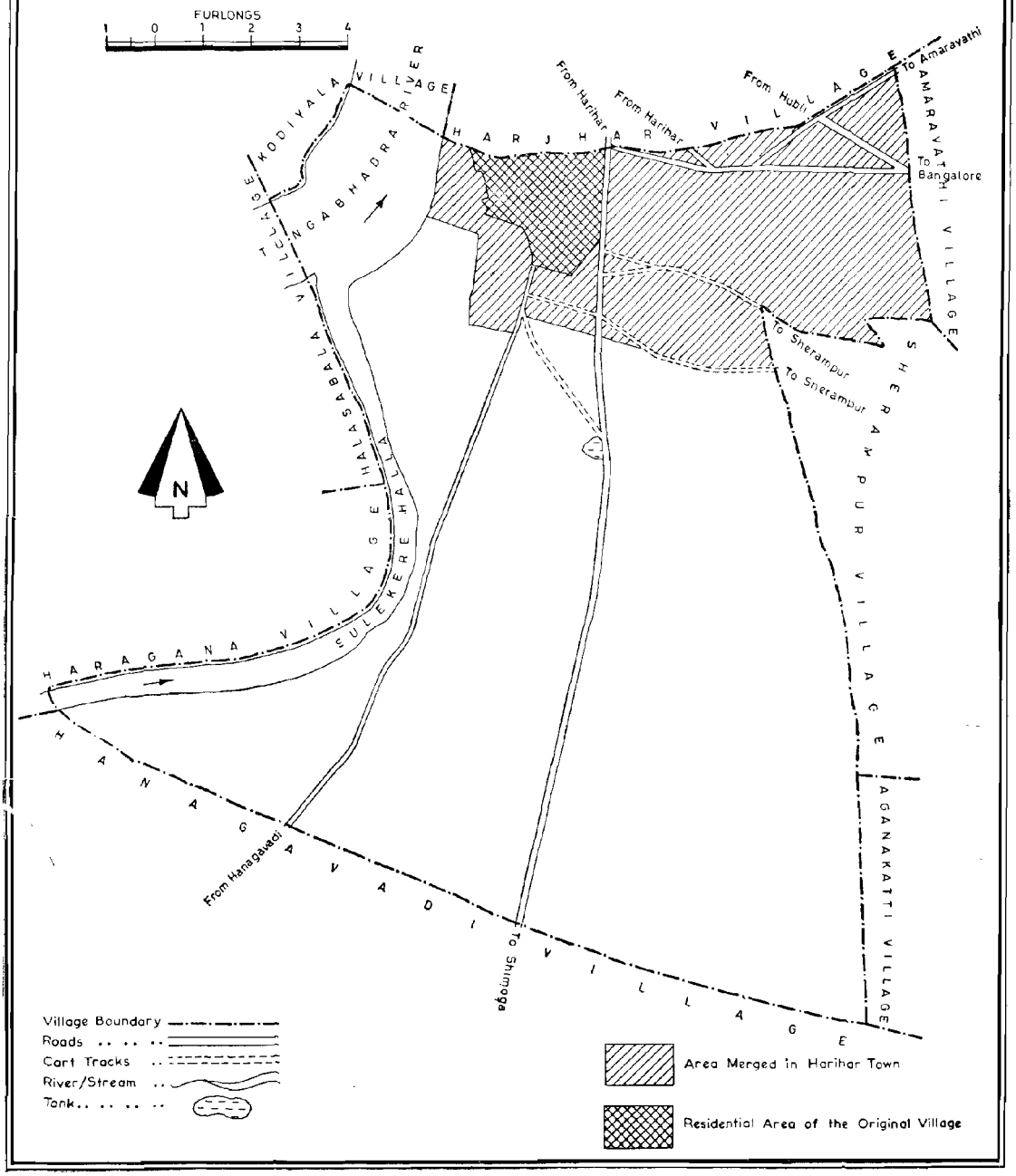
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

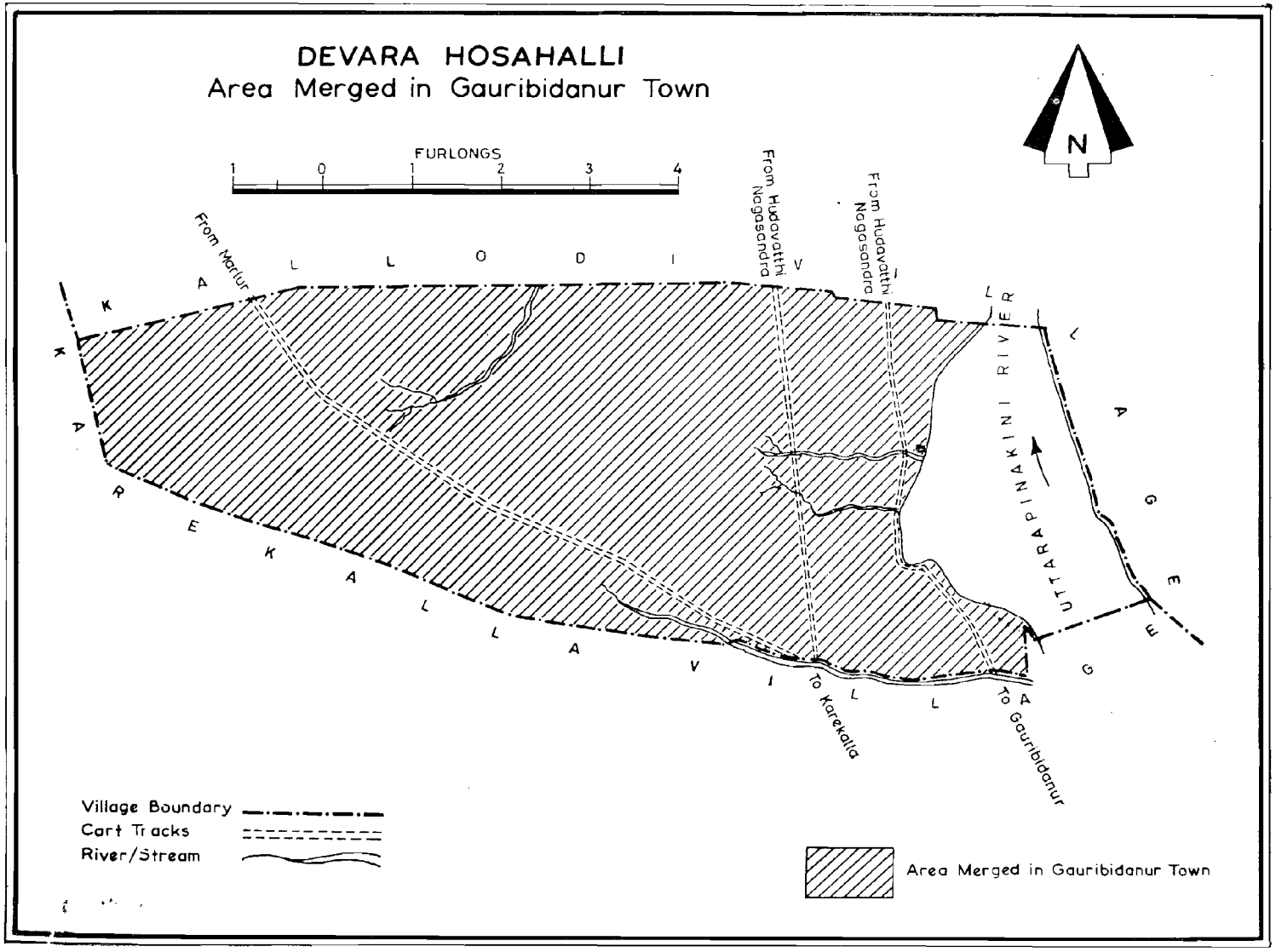
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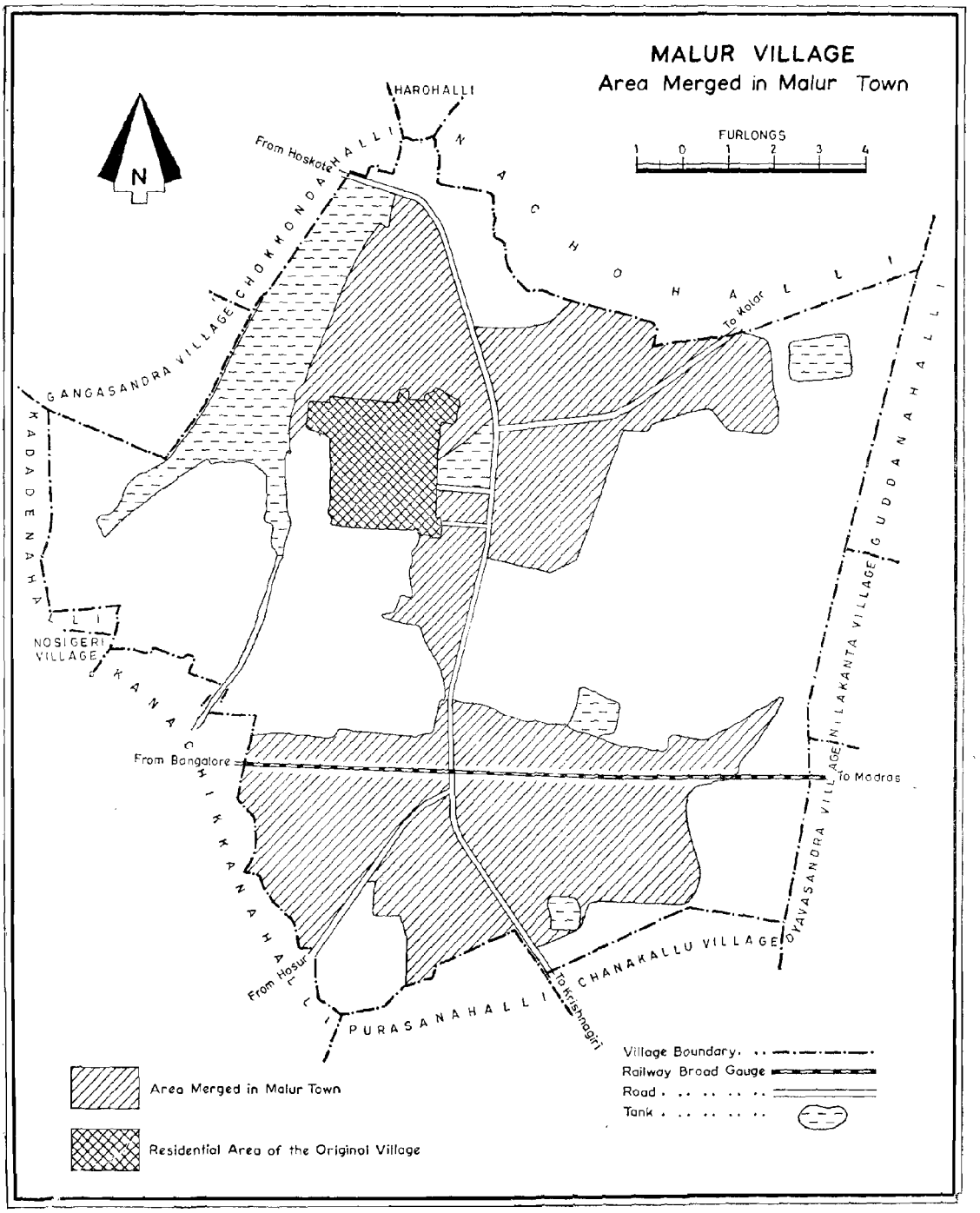

HARIHAR VILLAGE
Area Merged in Harihar Town
N
FURLONGS
1 0 1 2 3 4
HARALAPURA VILLAGE
To Lashkar
To Ganganarasi
To Kondajji
KOOLI HALLI
From Hubli
From Hubli
TUNGABHADRA RIVER
NALA VALA VILLAGE
KODIYALA VILLAGE
AMARAVATHI VILLAGE
To Amaravathi
To Bangalore
To Bangalore
MACHENA VILLAGE
Area Merged in Harihar Town
Residential Area of the Original Village
Village Boundary
Railway (Metre Gauge)
RS
Road
Cart Tracks
River/Stream

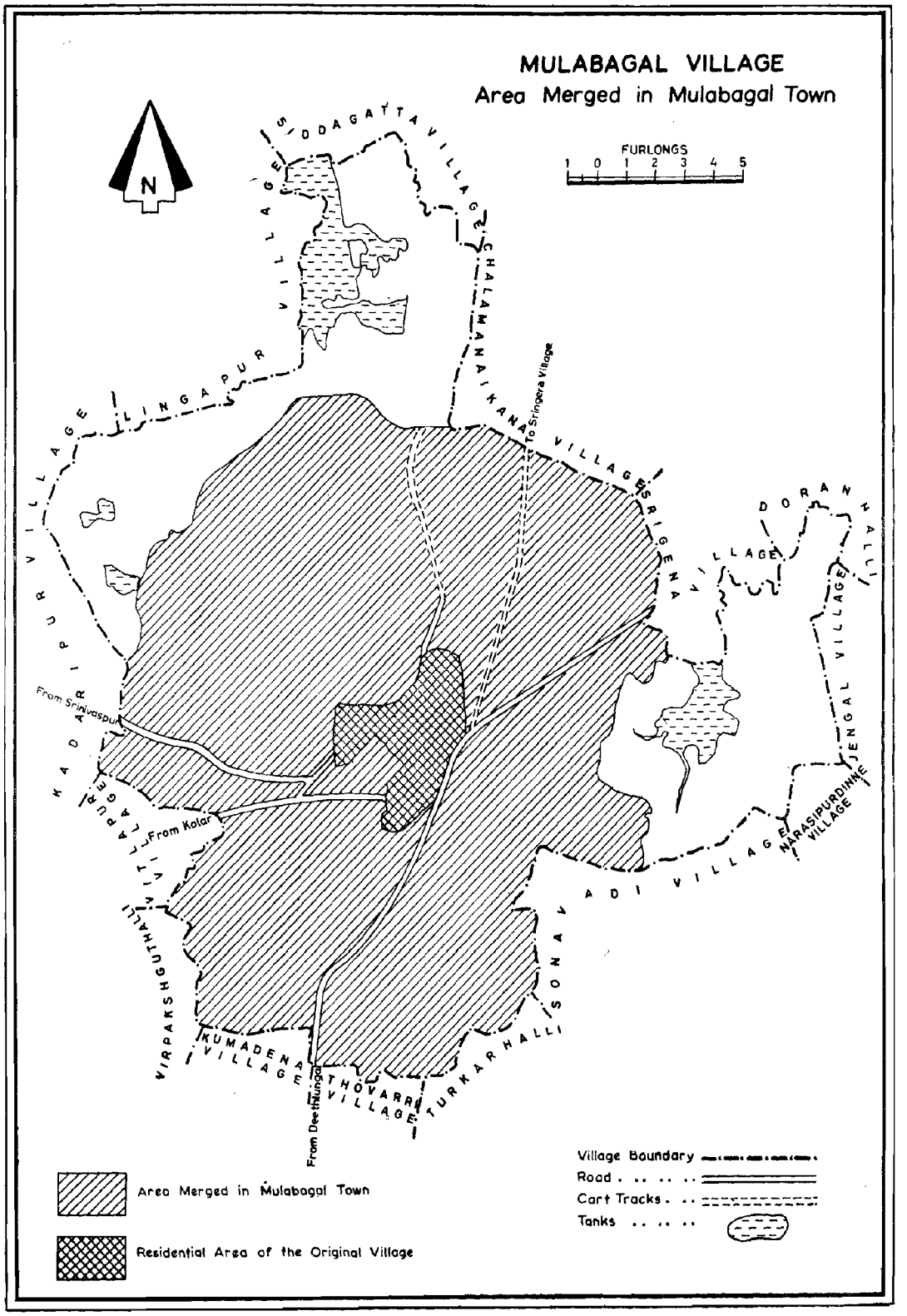
MAHAJENAHALLI

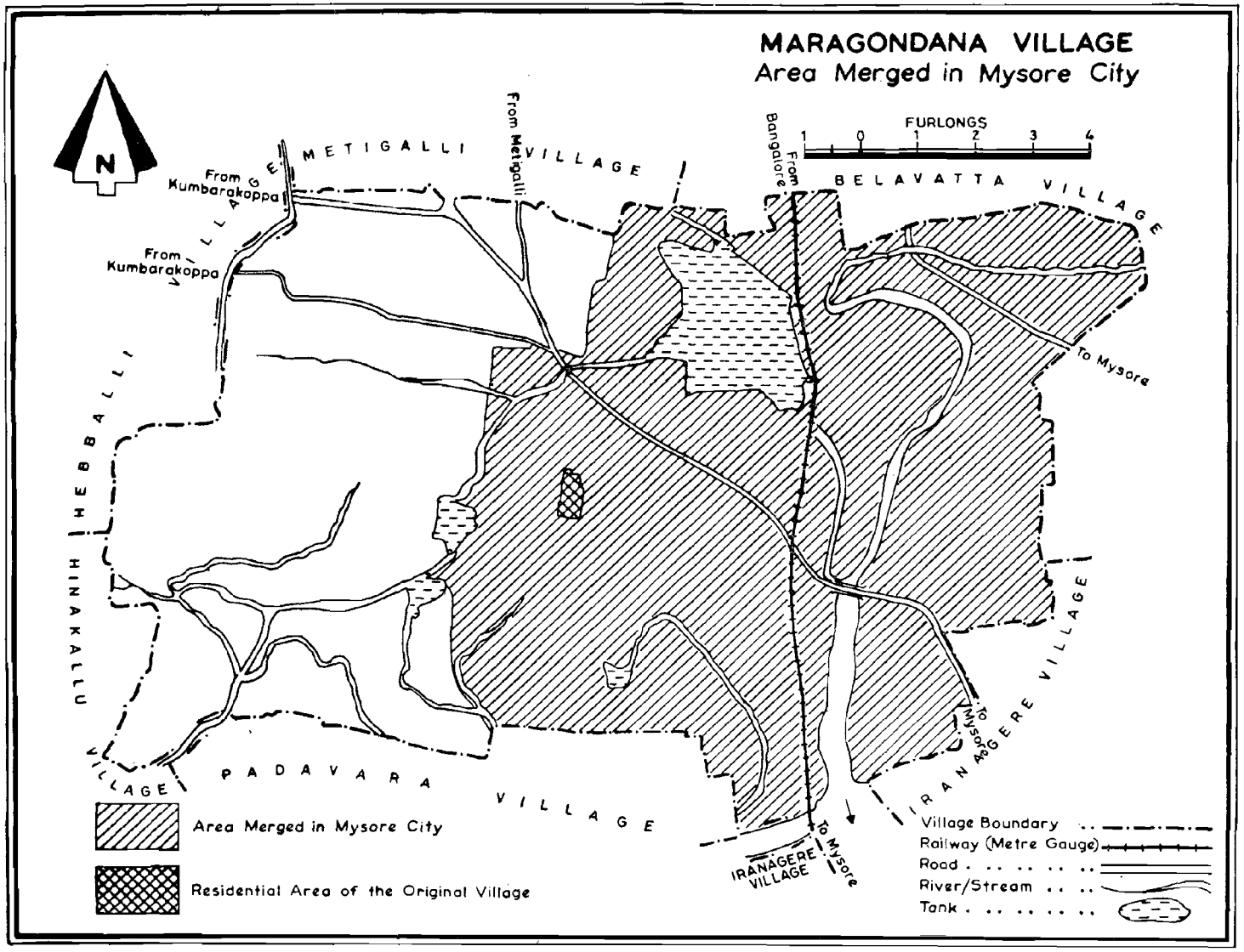
Area Merged in Harihar Town

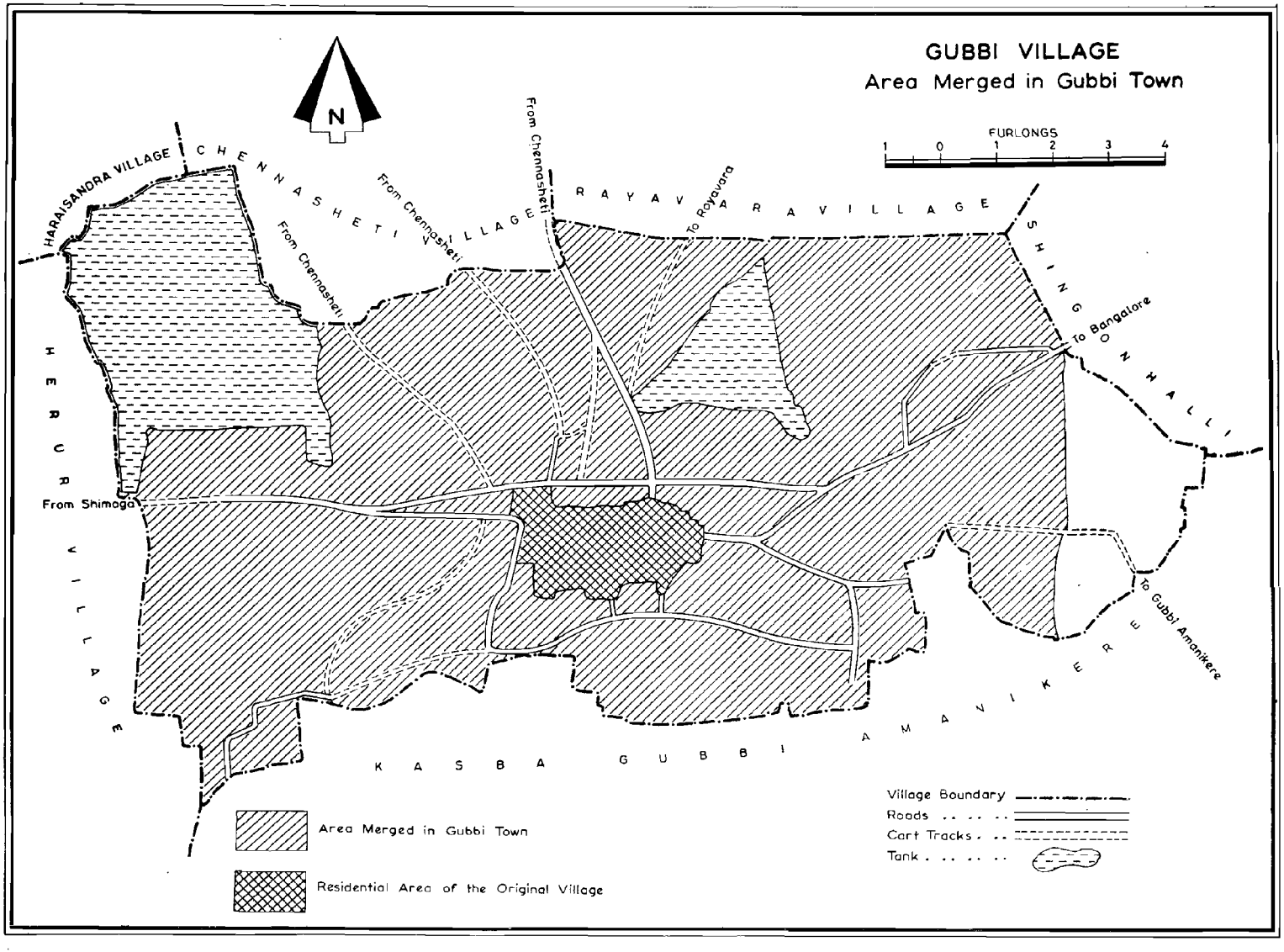


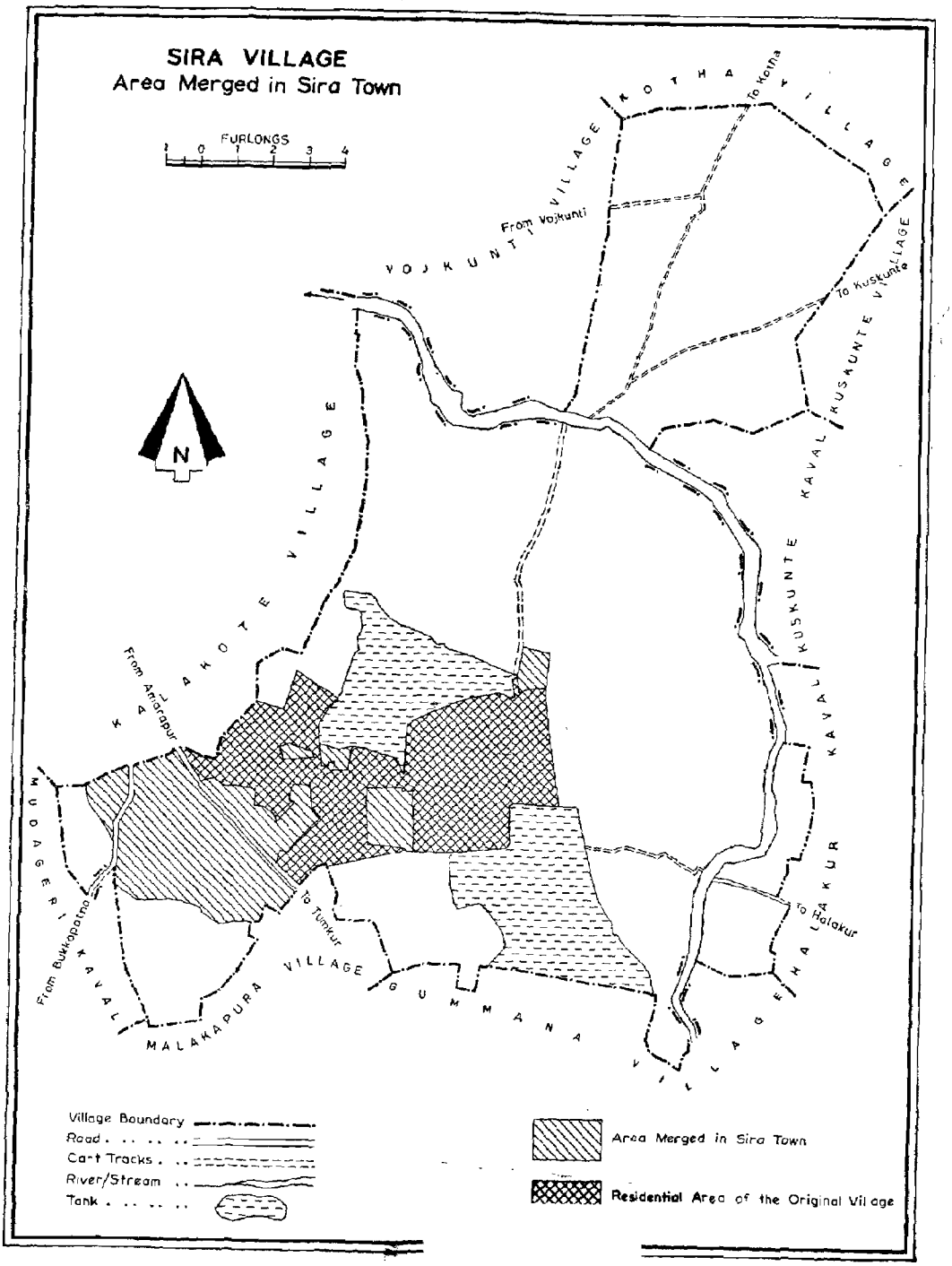

DEVARA HOSAHALLI
Area Merged in Gauribidanur Town
FURLONGS
1 0 1 2 3 4
N
From Hudavathi Nagasandra
From Hudavathi Nagasandra
From Mallur
KALLODI
KARE KALLAVI
ULTRAPINAKINI RIVER
LAGEE
To Karekalla
To Gauribidanur
Village Boundary
Cart Tracks
River/Stream
Area Merged in Gauribidanur Town


MALUR VILLAGE
Area Merged in Malur Town
N
FURLONGS
1 0 1 2 3 4
HAROHALLI
From Hoskote
CHOKKONDANAHALLI
ACHOHALLI
To Kolar
GANGASANDRA VILLAGE
KADADENAHALLI
NOSIGERI VILLAGE
KANAGHATTAHALLI
From Bangalore
To Madras
NILAKANTA VILLAGE
GUDDANAHALLI
OYAVASANDRA VILLAGE
CHANAKALLU VILLAGE
From Hosur
To Krishnagiri
PURASANAHALLI
Village Boundary
Railway Broad Gauge
Road
Tank
Area Merged in Malur Town
Residential Area of the Original Village


MULABAGAL VILLAGE
Area Merged in Mulabagal Town
N
FURLONGS
1 0 1 2 3 4 5
SIDDAGATTA VILLAGE
CHALAMANAIKANAHALLI VILLAGE
To Sringera Village
LINGAPUR VILLAGE
KADARIPUR VILLAGE
From Srinivaspur
From Kolar
SRIGENAVILLAGE
DORANAHALLI
JENGAL VILLAGE
NARASIPURDINNE VILLAGE
VADI VILLAGE
SONAVARTURKARHALLI
THOVARRI VILLAGE
KUMADENA VILLAGE
From Deethunga
VIRPAKSHGUTTAHALLI
Village Boundary
Road
Cart Tracks
Tanks
Area Merged in Mulabagal Town
Residential Area of the Original Village


MARAGONDANA VILLAGE
Area Merged in Mysore City
N
FURLONGS
0 1 2 3 4
From Metigalli
From Bangalore
From Kumbarakoppa
From Kumbarakoppa
METIGALLI VILLAGE
BELAVATTA VILLAGE
To Mysore
HEBBALLI HINAKALLU VILLAGE
PADAVARA VILLAGE
IRANAGERE VILLAGE
To Mysore
IRANAGERE VILLAGE
To Mysore
Area Merged in Mysore City
Residential Area of the Original Village
Village Boundary
Railway (Metre Gauge)
Road
River/Stream
Tank


GUBBI VILLAGE
Area Merged in Gubbi Town
N
FURLONGS
1 0 1 2 3 4
HARAISANDRA VILLAGE
CHENNASHETI VILLAGE
From Chennashetti
From Chennashetti
From Chennashetti
RAYARAVILLAGE
To Royavara
SHINGONALLI
To Bangalore
HERCHEVILLAGE
From Shimoga
To Gubbi Amanikere
KASBA GUBBI
AMANIKERE
Village Boundary
Roads
Cart Tracks
Tank
Area Merged in Gubbi Town
Residential Area of the Original Village


SIRA VILLAGE
Area Merged in Sira Town
FURLONGS
1 0 1 2 3 4
N
VOJKUNTI VILLAGE
From Vojkunti
KOTHA VILLAGE
To Kotha
To Kuskunte
KAVAL KUSKUNTE VILLAGE
KAVAL KUSKUNTE VILLAGE
KAKOTE VILLAGE
From Anjanapur
MUDAGERI KAVAL
From Bukkapatna
To Tumkur
MALAKAPURA VILLAGE
GUMMANA
KAVAL HALAKUR VILLAGE
To Halakur
Village Boundary
Road
Cart Tracks
River/Stream
Tank
Area Merged in Sira Town
Residential Area of the Original Village