

CHAPTER VI.

LANGUAGE.

1. *Scope of this Chapter.*—In the last preceding Chapter, we concerned ourselves with the languages, which the people have cultivated to such an extent, as to be able to read and write therein. In the present Chapter we address ourselves to the statistics of the languages spoken by the people, not indeed in the course of their business relations, because in that case, as in the case of Literacy, we shall have to credit a large number of persons with acquaintance with more than one language each, but as their parent-tongue. A person can have ordinarily only one language as his parent-tongue, which denotes the race or tribe to which his family belongs. In order that this language may without mistake be distinguished from other languages, which a person may be in the habit of speaking, enumerators were instructed that the parent-tongue was to be understood as the language in which that person was speaking with his mother or near relations. It was easy to denote this language as a language of the person's household, but this would have placed the enumerators in perplexity in those numerous cases in which more than one language is spoken in a household, for example, Tamil with the syce, Hindustani with a coachman, Kanarese with the cook and waterman, very often Telugu with the shop-keeper, Mahratti with the tailor and English with a brother or a guest and so forth. The statistics of the number of persons, male and female, speaking each language as his or her parent-tongue are tabulated in the Census Table X, and the same deduced to proportions, are given in the appended Subsidiary Tables marked I and II.

Subsidiary Table I shows population by languages ;

Subsidiary Table II (a), Distribution by language of 10,000 of population ; and

Subsidiary Table II (b), Distribution by residence of 10,000 persons of each language.

Besides the above, the appended Subsidiary Table III shows the number of publications (books and periodicals) registered under the Government of Mysore, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the ten years ending 31st December 1900, (a) by years, (b) by subjects.

2. *Classification of Languages.*—At the present Census, so many as 56 languages have been recorded in the schedules, and these languages have been classed under four heads as follows :—

Class.	No. of languages
I. Vernaculars of the Province	10
II. Foreign Indian Vernaculars	30
III. Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries beyond India	6
IV. European Languages	10
Total	56

At the last Census there were 51 languages similarly returned, of which 15 have not been returned on the present occasion, *per contra*, there are 20 languages returned on the present occasion, which were not returned in 1891. Pending the progress and completion of the Linguistic Survey of India, we have made no attempt to arrange these languages in Linguistic groups or to club together names commonly understood to be synonymous. All the names found in the schedules have been tabulated in Table X without omission, with two exceptions noticed later on in this Chapter, so that if, hereafter, any names be found to be redundant, there will be no difficulty in clubbing together the statistics relating to them.

In the appended Statement marked A, the names of these 56 languages are entered with the names of the Linguistic families to which they are assigned in Mr. Grierson's Provisional Indexes of Languages, based upon the Linguistic Survey of India so far as it has progressed. It will be observed that all the languages named in Table X find a place except "Malla," which we take to be related to, if not identical with, Telugu. This language has been returned by 41 males and 70 females, all in the Mysore City.

3. *Mother-tongue is not dependent upon Birth-place.*—But in this review, we shall take up the languages in the order of the groups to which, as aforesaid, we have placed them in Census Table X. And first we shall take up the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, reserving the latter for separate notice at the end of the Chapter.

At page 191 of the Census Report of 1891, Mr. V. N. Narasimmiengar has observed that "A great disparity is noticed between the figures in the Dravidian groups and the birth-places of the persons returning them," and remarks as follows:—

"The number of people born in Mysore is much in excess of the persons returning the Kannada language, whilst the reverse is the case with the group embracing Tamil, Malayali, Tulu, etc. The discrepancies in the representation made by the enumerated on matters which cannot be gainsaid, can alone satisfactorily account for the discordant figures exhibited by the two sets of returns under examination. A great many persons, undoubtedly, put their birth-places outside the Province, although they were born in it, from the vainglorious notion that their social purity and superiority are enhanced by some spot celebrated in mediæval history as being connected with their nativity."

We, of the present Census, must frankly confess that, neither at the present Census nor in the course of our other experience, have we had reason to suspect such vanity as is, in the above quotation, taken to vitiate the statistics of 1891. We are acquainted with no case of misrepresentation of birth-place, except in a few instances of aliens or place-seekers, who suspected a partiality for birth-place among those whose patronage they were seeking; and in a very large number of cases of famine laborers seeking employment on Relief-works intended exclusively for one class of people or another, from which, immigrants, known as such, would be excluded. It also goes without saying that, as observed on a previous occasion in the course of this review, all people know that the Census schedules are far from being a record of reference on matters connected with social status and purity of individuals. The fact is that the mother-tongue is more dependent on racial and tribal characteristics than on birth-place: that all the Mysore people are not exclusively of Kanarese origin, and that, besides Kanarese, other languages are spoken and returned by castes and communities who must be regarded as indigenous to Mysore, no less than their Kanarese brethren, inasmuch as they are long in Mysore bound by religious, social and political ties and traditions. These languages have now been grouped along with Kanarese under the head "Vernaculars of the Province."

4. *I.—Provincial Vernaculars—Kannada.*—Of the local vernaculars, Kanarese is the mother-tongue of the bulk of the population, as a whole, and recognised by the Government for purposes of official correspondence. It is the mother-tongue of nearly 70 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division, 86 per cent of the population of the Western Division, and 74 per cent of the total population of the two Divisions together. The Provincial mean for the language is exceeded only in the five Districts whose names and percentages are given below:—

Mysore 93, Hassan 90, Shimoga 83, Kadur 82, and Tumkur 78.

On the other hand, in Chitaldrug District, only 72 out of every one hundred persons are Kanarese, and in Bangalore the number goes down to 69; and lastly in the District of Kolar, this language takes but a secondary place with 26 out of every one hundred inhabitants, while Telugu takes the lead with over 60 per cent of the District population. Examining the statistics of the three principal Cities, it will be seen that Kanarese is not as strong there as in the other parts. In Mysore City, only 52 per cent of the inhabitants are Kanarese; in Bangalore the percentage is still less, being only 31; in Kolar Gold Fields it is very poor, being represented by 18 per cent of the population.

5. *Telugu.*—Next to Kanarese in point of numerical strength stands Telugu which is owned by 20 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division and 15 per cent of the total population of the Province. As stated above, it is the language of the bulk of the population of the Kolar District, and is largely owned also in those Taluks of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts which border on Kolar and the Telugu Districts of the Madras Presidency on the east. In the Western Division, however, the Telugu people are but few, being about 25 per cent of the entire population.

6. *Hindustani.*—Hindustani including Dakhani, is owned by 45 per cent of the population, and is the language of the Mussalmans who have settled in the Province, which was for some time under the rule of a Mahomedan Dynasty. In the Census of 1891, Urdu also was grouped under Hindustani, but on the present occasion, the language has been shown separately under the head "Foreign Vernaculars." The proportion (45) of Hindustani people to the total population, is nearly equal to

that (4·6) of the Mussalmans by religion to the total population ; for, though some Hindus have returned Hindustani as their mother-tongue, yet there are, on the other hand, several Labbes and other Mussalmans who do not come under Hindustani by reason of their speaking Tamil and other languages.

7. *Tamil*.—Tamil is, indeed, the mother-tongue of a large number of persons who, in the present Census Tables, are classed among Immigrants, because their birth-places are outside Mysore. But it is also the mother-tongue of a still larger class of persons, such as Srivaishnava Brahmins, the Sanketi Brahmins and Brihacharana Brahmins, the Tigalas (Sudras), etc., who, though immigrants in the sense that their ancestors some hundreds of years ago entered the country from various parts of the Madras Presidency, are really natives of Mysore by virtue of long domicile. But it is a Tamil considerably mixed with Kanarese, so much so, that, while in all cases it has little resemblance to the classical Tamil of Madura and Conjeevaram, and is seldom, if ever, the language of correspondence, the Tamil of the Sanketis and Tigalas is designated separately after the castes speaking it. These latter, however, have unfortunately happened in the course of tabulation to be merged under the head Tamil.

Tamil has been returned by 3·4 per cent of the total population. It is predominant in Kolar Gold Fields with 61 per cent of the population there to its credit. In Bangalore, it ranks next to Kanarese, with 22 per cent of the City population owning it as mother-tongue ; and in Mysore City, 10 per cent of the population are Tamil, while in the Districts it is represented in varying degrees, ranging from 6 per cent in Kolar and Bangalore to 0·48 per cent in Chitaldrug.

8. *Maratti*.—Of the vernaculars of the Province, Maratti stands last in point of numerical strength, as it is spoken only by 1·3 per cent of the population. It is the mother-tongue of Desastha Brahmins and of Darjis and the other Mahratta castes, who came in many years ago and have settled here ever since. At one time within the experience of men still living it was the recognised vernacular of official correspondence here. At the last Census, Konkani and Budabudike were grouped with Maratti ; but on the present occasion these languages have been shown separately under "Foreign Vernaculars." Eleven per cent of the population of Bangalore City and 6 per cent of that of Mysore City speak Maratti. Of the population returned under this language, the largest proportion, *viz.*, 20 per cent, are in Shimoga District ; Bangalore contains 16 per cent and Mysore 10 per cent of the people who own Maratti as mother-tongue. The rest are scattered over the other Districts.

9. *Proportion of the Sexes in Vernaculars*.—The proportions of the sexes and the variations in the total number of the persons owning the several Provincial vernaculars as parent-tongue, may be interesting to some readers and of some value to the Education Department.

The following Statement shows the number of females to one thousand males in each linguistic community in the whole Province and in the Eastern and Western Divisions thereof:—

Mother-tongue	Province	Eastern Division	Western Division
Kanarese	998	1,010	970
Tolugu	960	963	907
Tamil	906	904	922
Hindustani	930	940	906
Maratti	955	904	982
Total Provincial Vernaculars ...	985	993	963

The above figures speak for themselves, and in appraising them it should be borne in mind that taking the Province as a whole, all classes included, the females are 980 to every one-thousand males.

10. *Progress in the Provincial Vernaculars since 1891.*—The following Statement shows the variation in numbers :—

Language	Number in 1901	Number in 1891	Increase per cent
Kanarese	4,039,575	3,649,230	10.6
Telugu	820,691	733,009	11.9
Tamil	187,427	119,935	56.3
Hindustani	245,847	211,203	16.4
Maratti	74,532	61,941	20.0
Total Provincial Vernaculars	5,368,072	4,775,318	12.4

The variations above shown are attributable, *first*, to natural increase in population; *second*, to more immigration set off by change of parent-tongue owing to lengthened domicile in the country.

The Kanarese people have increased by 10.6 per cent of their number in 1891, the percentage for the Eastern and Western Divisions being 12.7 and 4, respectively. The low progress in the Western Division is due to a decrease of 9,555 persons in the Kanarese population of Shimoga, whose number has gone down from 453,437 to 443,882. The highest progress is in the Bangalore District, where the population returned under Kanarese has risen by 98,671, equivalent to 23 per cent of its strength in 1891.

On the other hand, the Telugus of Bangalore have gone down from 160,505 to 136,005. This enormous decrease in the Telugu population of Bangalore District, while it has so increased everywhere else as to result in a net increase of 11.9 per cent in respect of the Provincial total, is difficult to explain, except by presuming a large exodus of the Telugus of the District into the adjoining Districts of Kolar, on the outbreak of the plague. The Telugu community have shown the highest progress in Chitaldrug District, where their number has risen from 76,857 to 102,406. But in the Shimoga District, the Telugus, like their Kanarese brethren, have lost in population, which has decreased from 17,297 in 1891 to 14,221 in 1901. Examining the details of the loss by sex, it is seen that the difference of 3,076 is made up of 2,300 males and 776 females. The disparity between the sexes is such as to indicate that the diminution should have been caused more by an exodus of certain foreigners, who had temporarily immigrated into the District, than to a decline in the indigenous population of the District.

The Tamils have increased by 56 per cent of what they were in 1891; 32 out of this 56 per cent have been absorbed by the District of Kolar alone, where the Gold Fields City has attracted 23,474 Tamil labourers, besides the 23,285 Tamilians, evidently working in the Gold Fields but enumerated within the boundaries of the Bowringpet Taluk. The Tamil population of the Bangalore District has increased by 10,007 or 20 per cent of its strength in 1891, while in Tumkur the Tamilians have increased by 6,436 which is equivalent to 188 per cent of the population in 1891. These increases may be attributed mainly to the influx of Tamil labourers on the Railway and in connection with the recent extension of the Bangalore City.

The Hindustani population have increased by 16.4 or 16.4 per cent of their number in 1891. But examining the details by Districts, it will be seen that the two principal Districts of Mysore and Bangalore have not shared much in the increase, having gained only 1,125 and 904 persons, respectively, during the decade. But the other Districts have gained more; Kolar has gained 11,208; Tumkur 3,088; Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga over 4,000 each; and Chitaldrug 2,681. The small increase in the Districts of Mysore and Bangalore, as compared with the high increase in the other Districts, may be accounted for by local migrations on the part of the Mussulman community in their anxiety to avoid the plague.

The Maharashtrians have increased by 20 per cent of their population in 1891. In Shimoga District the increase is over 50 per cent, while in the other Districts the increase has been more or less uniform and normal. The high increase of Maharashtrians in Shimoga District, where the indigenous Kanarese community have gone

down, may be attributed to the immigration of Konkanasts from Canara, several of them returning Maratti as their mother-tongue.

11. II.—*Foreign Vernaculars*.—This group, excluding the sub-divisions, comprises 24 main languages, of which only 8 are owned as mother-tongue by over 1,000 persons as detailed below:—

Language				Males	Females	Total
1.	Lambani	...	...	17,866	17,435	35,301
2.	Koracha	...	...	1,378	1,195	2,573
3.	Tulu	...	...	13,885	6,809	20,614
4.	Konkani	...	..	4,210	1,961	6,201
5.	{ Malayalam	...	...	1,711	329	2,040
	{ Maple	...	...	236	29	265
6.	Gujurati	...	...	1,791	1,196	2,987
7.	Marwadi	..	...	842	253	1,095
8.	Urdu	...	...	1,618	1,556	2,374

Of the above, the first two, *viz.*, Lambani and Koracha, are the languages respectively spoken exclusively by the tribes bearing the same names, who according to Table XIII number 45,579 and 9,530 persons, respectively. The great disparity between the returns under language and those under these tribes, may be taken as the gauge of the extent to which these have given up their tribal languages in favor of Kanarese, which has been returned by a large proportion of them. The same remark applies to the Korama tribe, of whom there are 14,527 (7,285 males, 7,242 females) as per Table XIII, but only 18 of them (12 males and 6 females) have returned their mother-tongue as Korama.

Tulu and Konkani have been returned by 20,644 and 6,201 persons respectively, who are mostly immigrants into the coffee and garden tracts of the malnad from the Districts of South and North Canara, as will be seen from the subjoined Statement:—

Taluk of Malnad Districts	Tulu			Konkani		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Hassan District—</i>						
Balur	944	213	1,157	48	6	54
Manjarabad	1,210	366	1,576	107	19	126
Kalur District minus the Maidan Taluk of Kadur.	9,363	5,048	14,411	2,500	672	3,172
<i>Shimoga District—</i>						
Sorab	..	..	..	216	146	362
Sagar	13	16	29	447	302	749
Nagar	72	29	101	328	276	604
Tirthahalli	1,714	1,076	2,790	413	368	781
	13,316	6,748	20,064	4,059	1,789	5,848

Besides the above, the Taluk of Honnali contains 240 Tulus (238 males 2 females) Since 1891, the number returned under Tulu has increased by 6,348 and that under Konkani by 2,054, the District of Kadur sharing in the gain to the number of 15,117 Tulus and 1,865 Konkanis. As already stated, Konkani was grouped with Maratti in the Language Table of 1891.

Malayalam has been returned by 2,040, and its dialect "Maple" by 261 persons. These latter are all in Hassan District, the Taluk of Manjarabad alone returning 255.

The Malayalis, on the other hand, are almost equally divided between the Eastern and the Western Divisions, the former containing 999 and the latter 1,041. The majority of the Malayalis enumerated in the Eastern Division to the number of 791, are in Kolar Gold Fields, and 143 are in Mysore City and District. In the Western Division, the Taluks of Mudgere and Manjarabad contain the largest Malayali population to the number of 193 and 156, respectively. Koppa, Tirthahalli and Alur, respectively have 89, 74 and 57 Malayalis. The other parts of the Province contain but very small numbers of Malayalam-speaking population.

The Gujarati and Marwadi languages are spoken by the Gujarati and Marwad merchants, who have come from the northern parts of India and settled down in the chief commercial centres of the Province. The Gujarati population number 929 in the Eastern Division and 2,058 in the Western Division. Of the former, they are found chiefly in the Districts of Chitaldrug and Mysore and in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In the Western Division, Shimoga now contains the largest Gujarati population to the number of 1,514 against 263 in 1891; and examining the detail by Taluks, it will be seen that so many as 685 Gujaratis are in Honnali, and 486 in Shimoga Taluk. The Hassan District contains 303 Gujaratis against 54 in 1891 the Taluks most favored by them being Hassan (with 150), Manjarabad (with 510 and Arsikore (with 49). In the Kadur District 110 persons of Yedahalli and 13 persons of the other Taluks have returned Gujarati against 131 for the whole District in 1891.

The Marwadis are almost equally distributed between the Eastern and Western Divisions, which contain 537 and 558 of them, respectively. Of the former, so many as 405 are in the Chitaldrug District which contained only 95 Marwadis in 1891.

In the Western Division, the District of Shimoga now contains 243 Marwadi against 46 in 1891; and Hassan and Kadur contain 93 and 222, respectively against 87 and 144 in 1891, showing an increase of 6 in Hassan, 78 in Kadur and 197 in Shimoga.

Comparing the figures returned under the languages Gujarati and Marwad with the statistics of those castes in Table XIII, it will be seen that against 2,987 persons whose mother-tongue is Gujarati, there are 160 Gujaratis by caste, and against 1,095 owning Marwadi as their mother-tongue there are only 371 Marwadis by caste. This disparity between the language and the caste Tables is, of course due to the fact that in each case, the caste is not co-extensive with the language bearing the same name. This feature, noticeable in some other cases, also illustrates the futility of attempting a comparison between the language and the caste returns.

Urdu has been returned by 2,374 persons against 690 in 1891; the language is spoken chiefly by Mussalmans and was grouped with Hindustani and Dakhani in the Table of 1891.

The other languages under the group "Foreign Vernaculars," having been returned by small numbers scattered over the Province, call for no remark. In the case of Sanskrit, however, the language being a dead classical language, the returns thereunder cannot be accepted as correct. They are probably due to mistake in entry in schedules or slips by which language intended for literacy column has been written in the adjoining column for mother-tongue, or to a mis-reading of Sanketi as Sanskrit.

12. III.—*Asiatic Languages Foreign to India.*—The group comprises six languages, viz., Persian, returned by 2,386 persons; Arabic by 266 persons; Japanese by 2 Malay by 6; and Pushto by 1, and Chinese represented only in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. With the exception of Japanese, the foregoing returns do not stand any comparison either with the statistics of birth-place as contained in Table XI,

or with those of Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality contained in Table XIII. For, as already observed, mother-tongue is a characteristic, rather of nationality, than of birth-place; and in the case of the particular languages in question, they are all such as are spoken by Mussalmans who have been divided in Table XIII by Tribes, with none of which any particular language may be exclusively associated. Those who have returned Persian and Arabic are Mussalmans of Persian and Arabic extraction, and are traders dealing chiefly in horses.

13. *IV—European Languages.*—Referring to the last group “European Languages,” it will be seen that next to English, which is the mother-tongue of 4,027 persons, stands Italian which has been returned by 71 persons, of whom 65 are in the mines of Kolar Gold Fields; Portuguese, German, and French have been returned by 46, 19 and 29 persons, respectively. Scotch has three and Flemish, Polish and Welsh one representative each.

14. *Literacy in Parent-tongue.*—In the last Chapter, we observed how many (or how few) persons had learnt to read and write English and the principal vernaculars of the country, and how many owning each of them as their mother-tongue had cultivated it or neglected it. It may be equally interesting to observe how many of those who had cultivated each of these languages had done so, because of its being their mother-tongue, and how many had cultivated it, notwithstanding, that it was not their mother-tongue. The following statement exhibits this information. The figures are actual numbers :—

Language	Number of persons literate in	Number literate in, as mother-tongue	Number literate in, though not mother-tongue	Proportions per cent of column 4 in column 2
1	2	3	4	5
Kanarese	213,643	160,499	53,144	25
Telugu	19,859	15,191	4,668	24
Tamil	14,670	11,165	3,505	24
Hindustani	16,714	16,076	638	4
Maratti	2,507	1,622	885	35
English	12,308	3,215	16,093	83
Others	8,484	2,091	6,393	75
Total	295,185	209,859	85,326	29

In the above statement, excluding Kanarese which is the language of the country and English which is the language of the world-wide Empire of our Rulers, the figures in column 4, opposite to the other languages, are a measure of the partiality for linguistic attainments among the people of the country.

15. *Publication of Books, etc., since 1891.*—Appended Subsidiary Table III, which shows the number of books and periodicals published in various languages during the past decade, throws some light on the course of literary work in the country. In one part, it shows the number of works published year by year, and in the other part, it shows a Summary arranged under heads which denote the subject of these works. This, indeed, cannot furnish any reasonable idea of the literary tastes of the people in Mysore, because, in many cases, the works are also largely intended for circulation outside the country just as a considerable portion of the wants of the reading public in the country are met by works published elsewhere. The statement will, however, form a useful contribution to a similar compilation for the whole of India; and taking it, as it is, it will be observed that the total number of works published

increased from 184 in 1891 to 210 in 1893, since which it has, on the whole, steadily declined, year by year, reaching the small number of 57 in 1900. Taking the ten years altogether, it will be observed further, that there were published in all 919 works in Kanarese, 21 in Telugu, *nil* in Tamil, 8 in Hindustani, *nil* in Maratti, 172 in Sanskrit and 15 in English taking these languages singly, and 241 works in combinations of two or more of these languages. If each of the last mentioned be counted separately for each of the languages contained in it and added on to the former, the number for each language would be as shown below :—

1,143 in Kanarese, 42 in Telugu, 2 in Tamil, 10 in Hindustani, *nil* in Maratti, 379 in Sanskrit and 48 in English.

The list shows no work of Travels and Voyages. Under Religion it shows the largest number of works, *viz.*, 321. Language comes next with 283, followed by Poetry and Drama with 224 works, with smaller numbers under Biography, Fiction, Philosophy Science, Medicine and so forth. The great majority of the works are in Kanarese.

16. *Languages in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—The foregoing review relates to the population of the Province, exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The bulk of the people residing in this assigned tract are either the Military and their followers, or those whose commercial and other business concerns are associated with the needs of the Military Department and who are more immigrant and more changeful than the people of the Province generally. The lingual characteristics of this population are altogether distinct from those of the people of any City or District in the Province.

17. *Distribution of Population by Parent-tongue, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—The subjoined statement shows the distribution of one thousand persons of the entire population of the Civil and Military Station by their parent-tongue :—

Language	Population.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
A—Vernaculars of India—		
I: Vernaculars of the Province—		
Kanarese	4,551	50
Hindustani	20,526	229
Maratti	3,167	36
Tamil	39,045	436
Telugu	14,355	160
Total ...	81,594	911
II. Total of Vernaculars foreign to the Province...		
B. Vernaculars of non-Indian Asiatics ..		
	66	1
C. European Languages, English ...		
Other European languages ...	6,210	69
	48	1
Total C ...	6,258	70
D. Other languages ...		
E. Languages not returned ...		
	36	.....
Grand Total ...	89,599	1,000

Of the vernaculars of the Province, Kanarese, which is the language of the bulk of the Mysore population, is very poorly represented in the Civil and Military Station, by only five per cent of the population, being superseded by Tamil which is the parent-tongue of 44 per cent of the residents. Hindustani also takes a prominent place, being owned by 23 per cent of the population; 16 per cent of the inhabitants speak Telugu and 3 per cent speak Maratti.

European languages play a more important part, here, than in the Provinces, about seven per cent of the population being English speaking.

19. *Variation since 1891.*—The variations since 1891 in the population speaking the several languages are as hereunder :—

Language	Population		Variation	
	1901	1891	Actual	Percentage
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I. Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	4,501	6,746	— 2,245	— 33·2
Hindustani	20,526	23,259	— 2,733	— 11·7
Maratti	3,167	2,420	— 253	— 7·3
Tamil	39,045	39,379	— 334	— 0·8
Telugu	14,355	18,692	— 4,337	— 23·2
Total ...	81,594	91,496	— 9,902	— 10·9
II. Total Vernaculars foreign to the Province	1,645	682	+ 963	+ 141·2
B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatics ...				
	66	188	— 122	— 64·8
C. European languages, English ...				
	6,210	7,546	— 1,336	— 17·7
Other European languages ...	48	112	— 64	— 57·1
Total C ...	6,258	7,658	— 1,400	— 18·2
D. Other languages ..	...	1	— 1	— 100
E. Language not returned ...	36	56	— 20	— 35·7
Grand Total: ...	89,599	100,081	—10,482	— 10·4

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that in the decrease of population during the decade, Kanarese, poor as it is, has suffered the most, while Tamil has suffered the least. Hindustani and Telugu have also lost 12 and 23 per cent of their respective numbers of 1891. The English speaking population has been reduced by 1,336 or 18 per cent of what it was in 1891, chiefly because of the reduced strength of the Military garrison that remained in the Station at the time of the Census.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Languages—Mysore State including Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of Population
I	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	4,044,076	2,023,903	2,020,173	7,301
Hindustani	206,373	138,028	128,345	481
Maratti	77,699	39,770	37,929	140
Tamil	226,472	117,095	109,377	409
Telugu	835,046	425,747	409,299	1,507
Total	5,449,666	2,744,543	2,705,123	9,838
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati	3,217	1,929	1,289	6
Konkani	6,215	4,254	1,961	11
Koracha	2,573	1,378	1,195	5
Lambani	35,301	17,866	17,435	64
Malayalam	3,121	2,705	416	6
Marwadi	1,165	901	264	2
Tulu	20,648	13,938	6,810	37
Urdu	2,374	1,318	1,056	4
* Other minor vernaculars	1,900	1,132	768	3
Total	76,514	45,321	31,193	138
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian	2,431	1,311	1,120	4
* Other minor vernaculars	296	201	95	1
Total	2,727	1,512	1,215	5
C—European Languages—				
English	10,237	5,469	4,768	19
* Other minor vernaculars	219	153	64	0
Total	10,456	5,621	4,832	19
D—Other Languages	36	24	12	...
E—Languages not returned ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375	10,000

* **NOTE**—In A II other Minor Vernaculars include the following Languages—
Bengali, Badakshike, Burmese, Coorgi, Marathi, Hindi, Kaobi, Korawa, Korava, Ladak, Panjabi,
Patnuli or Khatri, Rajaputani, Sanskrit, Savara, Sindhi, Sukali and Uria.
In B other minor Vernaculars represent the following—
Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Malay and Pushto.
In C the following are treated as Minor Vernaculars—
Flemish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Scotch and Welsh.
Allied languages have been clubbed together in all major heads.

[Subsidiary Table Cont.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Population by Languages—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of population
I	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	4,039,575	2,021,678	2,017,897	7,412
Hindustani	245,847	127,320	118,527	451
Maratti	74,532	38,107	36,425	137
Tamil	187,427	98,300	89,127	344
Telugu	820,691	418,575	402,116	1,506
Total ...	5,368,072	2,703,980	2,664,092	9,850
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati	2,937	1,791	1,196	5
Konkani	6,201	4,240	1,961	11
Korcha	2,573	1,376	1,195	5
Lambani	35,301	17,866	17,435	65
Malayalam	2,305	1,947	358	4
Marwadi	1,095	842	253	2
Tulu	20,644	13,835	6,809	38
Urdu	2,374	1,318	1,056	4
Other minor vernaculars ...	1,389	774	615	3
Total ...	74,869	48,991	30,878	137
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian	2,386	1,285	1,101	4
Other minor vernaculars ...	275	183	92	1
Total ...	2,661	1,468	1,193	5
C—European Languages—				
English	4,027	2,333	1,694	8
Other minor vernaculars ...	171	130	41	0
Total ...	4,198	2,463	1,735	8
D—Other Languages ...	...	...	...	...
E—Languages not returned	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	5,449,800	2,751,902	2,697,898	10,000

(Subsidiary Table G-1)—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Population by Languages—Eastern Division.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of Population
1	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	2,781,951	1,383,473	1,398,478	6,979
Hindustani	180,349	92,956	87,393	452
Maratti	50,827	25,644	25,183	128
Tamil	163,036	85,613	77,423	409
Telugu... ..	783,485	399,070	3,84,415	1,965
Total	3,959,648	1,986,756	1,972,892	9,933
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati	929	496	433	2
Konkani	106	60	46	0
Koracha	2,296	1,186	1,110	6
Lambani	12,828	6,542	6,286	32
Malayalam	999	924	75	3
Marwadi	537	342	195	1
Tulu	823	184	39	1
Urdu	1,458	842	616	4
Other minor vernaculars	1,185	670	515	3
Total	20,561	11,246	9,315	52
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian	2,356	1,283	1,101	6
Other minor vernaculars	127	60	67	0
Total	2,513	1,343	1,168	6
C—European Languages—				
English	3,544	2,030	1,514	9
Other minor vernaculars	127	93	29	
Total	3,671	2,123	1,543	9
D—Other Languages ... ..	...	...	...	...
E—Languages not returned ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	3,986,393	2,001,473	1,984,918	10,000

[Subsidiary Table (I-1)—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—concl'd.

Population by Languages—Western Division.

Languages	Persons	Males	Females	Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5
A—Vernaculars of India—				
I—Vernaculars of the Province—				
Kanarese	1,257,624	638,205	619,419	8,594
Hindustani	65,498	34,364	31,134	447
Maratti	23,705	12,463	11,242	162
Tamil	24,391	12,687	11,704	167
Telugu... ..	37,206	19,505	17,701	254
Total ...	1,408,424	717,224	691,200	9,624
II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province—				
Guzarati /	2,058	1,295	763	14
Konkani	6,095	4,180	1,915	42
Koracha	277	192	85	2
Lambani	22,473	11,324	11,149	154
Mulayalam	1,306	1,023	283	9
Marwadi	558	500	58	4
Tulu	20,421	13,651	6,770	139
Urdu	916	476	440	6
Other minor vernaculars ...	204	104	100	1
Total ...	54,308	32,745	21,563	371
B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries—				
Persian ... ..	...	..	...	...
Other minor vernaculars ..	148	123	25	1
Total ...	148	123	25	1
C—European Languages—				
English	483	303	180	4
Other minor vernaculars ..	44	32	12	..
Total ...	527	335	192	4
D—Other Languages ...	...	...	...	...
E—Languages not returned	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ..	1,463,407	750,427	712,980	10,000

[Subsidiary Table G-1]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution by Language of 10,000 of Population.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	A. 1.—Vernaculars of the Province.						A. 2.—Vernaculars foreign to the Province.					
	Kanarese	Hindus- tani.	Maratti.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Total.	Guzarati.	Konkani.	Koracha.	Lambani.	Mala- yalam.	Marwadi.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore City	65	25	8	13	13	124	0	0	...	...	0	..
Mysore District	2,104	59	14	30	40	2,247	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bangalore City	40	16	14	29	26	125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangalore District	918	67	23	81	223	1,312	0	0	1	6	0	0
Kolar Gold Fields	13	3	0	43	5	64	0	...	...	...	2	...
Kolar District	330	73	13	81	755	1,252	1	0	1	2	0	0
Tamkur District... ..	972	53	9	18	186	1,238	0	...	1	5	0	0
Chitaldrag District	662	35	12	4	188	901	1	0	1	10	0	1
Total Eastern Division...	5,104	331	93	299	1,436	7,263	2	0	4	24	2	1
Hassan District	946	20	7	25	23	1,030	1	0	0	5	1	0
Kadur District	547	31	10	11	19	618	0	6	0	12	1	0
Shimoga District	815	60	27	9	26	937	3	5	1	24	1	1
Total Western Division...	2,308	120	44	45	68	2,585	4	11	1	41	3	1
Total Mysore Province...	7,412	451	137	344	1,504	9,848	6	11	5	65	5	2

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (a).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl'd.
Distribution by Language of 10,000 of Population.—concl'd.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	A. 2.—Vernaculars foreign to the Province.				B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries.			C. European Languages.			D. Other Languages.	E. Languages not returned.	Grand Total.
	Tulu.	Urdu.	Other minor Vers.	Total.	Persian.	Other minor Vers.	Total.	English.	Other Minor Vers.	Total.			
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mysore City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	...	125
Mysore District...	0	1	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	...	...	2,252
Bangalore City ...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	...	126
Bangalore District	0	1	..	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	...	...	1,322
Kolar Gold Fields	...	..	0	2	0	...	0	4	0	4	...	...	70
Kolar District ...	...	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	...	...	1,258
Tumkur District	0	0	1	7	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	1,245
Chitaldrug District	0	0	0	13	0	...	0	0	0	0	..	...	914
Total Eastern Division...	0	2	2	37	5	0	5	7	0	7	..	...	7,312
Hassan District...	5	1	0	13	...	0	0	1	0	1	..	...	1,044
Kadur District ...	27	1	0	47	...	0	0	1	0	1	...	...	666
Shimoga District	6	0	0	41	..	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	978
Total Western Division ..	38	2	0	101	..	0	0	2	0	2	...	...	2,688
Total Mysore Province...	38	4	2	138	5	0	5	9	0	9	10,000

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (a).]—concl'd.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons of each Language.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	A—1. Vernaculars of the Province.						A—2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province.			
	Kanarese.	Hindustani.	Maratti.	Tamil	Telugu.	Total.	Guzarati.	Konkani.	Koracha.	Lambani.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore City	87	563	562	371	83	125	445	47	...	...
Mysore District	2,889	1,297	1,022	875	269	2,281	439	27	51	81
Bangalore City	54	344	1,061	841	175	127	740	63	15	2
Bangalore District	1,238	1,480	1,648	2,965	1,482	1,332	40	11	2,417	879
Kolar Gold Fields	18	77	23	1,252	32	66	30	...	...	...
Kolar District	446	1,617	939	2,341	5,023	1,272	34	7	1,908	276
Tumkur District	1,312	1,172	663	525	1,255	1,257	167	...	2,460	832
Chitaldrug District	893	786	902	129	1,248	916	1,215	16	2,072	1,564
Total Eastern Division...	6,887	7,538	6,820	8,699	9,547	7,376	3,110	171	8,923	3,634
Hasan District	1,276	649	507	717	153	1,046	1,014	316	253	793
Kadur District	738	687	700	331	127	628	807	5,157	140	1,889
Shimoga District	1,099	1,328	1,973	253	173	950	5,069	4,356	634	3,634
Total Western Division...	3,118	2,664	3,180	1,301	453	2,624	6,890	9,829	1,077	6,366
Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (b).]

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl'd
Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons of each Language.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	A. 2.—Vernaculars Foreign to the Province.				B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries. Persian.	C. European Languages. English.	Other Minor Vernaculars.	D. Other Languages.	E. Languages not returned.	Grand Total.
	Malayalam.	Marwadi.	Tulu.	Urdu.						
	12	13	14	15						
Mysore City	48	...	3	598	407	718	1,629	...	...	125
Mysore District...	572	82	75	1,373	4,141	191	1,695	...	...	2,252
Bangalore City ...	78	164	1	876	8	1,185	82	...	...	126
Bangalore District ...	26	228	1	2,460	2,322	1,224	27	...	...	1,322
Kolar Gold Fields.	3,432	...	...	...	4	4,877	436	...	...	70
Kolar District ...	156	475	...	455	2,552	397	643	...	...	1,258
Tumkur District ...	9	256	19	207	562	70	1,902	...	...	1,245
Chitaldrug District ..	13	3,699	9	173	4	139	1,428	...	...	914
Total Eastern Division...	4,334	4,904	108	5,142	10,000	8,801	7,842	...	...	7,312
Hassan District...	2,478	849	1,365	1,938	...	551	458	...	...	1,044
Kadur District ..	2,043	2,028	6,991	934	...	551	637	...	...	666
Shimoga District ...	1,150	2,219	1,536	876	...	97	1,063	...	...	978
Total Western Division...	5,666	5,096	9,892	3,258	...	1,199	2,158	...	...	2,688
Total Province, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	10,000

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (b)]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(a) by years.

No.	Languages.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Total.
1	Kanarese	124	118	132	72	117	109	74	72	68	38	919
2	Telugu	4	1	5	5	2	1	1	2	..	..	21
3	Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Hindustani or Urdu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
5	Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Sanskrit	27	40	34	21	12	8	6	13	9	2	172
7	English	1	2	..	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	15
8	Kanarese and Telugu	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
9	Kanarese and Sanskrit	20	23	36	24	14	13	24	30	3	2	189
10	Telugu and Sanskrit	1	4	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
11	English and Sanskrit	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	5
12	English and Kanarese	3	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	13	24
13	Latin and Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
14	Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
15	Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindustani	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	Kanarese, English and Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
17	Sanskrit, Kanarese and English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
18	English, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani.	1	1	2
	Total	184	185	210	130	149	135	113	123	85	57	1,371

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N.B.—This is prepared from the list of Periodicals, etc., published in the Mysore Gazette every quarter and the figures tally with those given in the Administration Report except for the year 1894, where there is a difference of book which cannot be reconciled.

[Subsidiary Table G-4.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(b) by Subjects.

No.	Languages.	Art.	Biography.	Drama.	Fiction.	History.	Languages.	Law.	Medicine.	Miscellaneous.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kanarese	2	15	95	59	30	215	8	8	204
2	Telugu ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	...
3	Tamil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hindustani or Urdu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5	Maratti ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	9	7	2	37	1	...	3
7	English ... ..	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	3	...
8	Kanarese and Telugu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kanarese and Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	1	3	9	12	...	5	50
10	Telugu and Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11	English and Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
12	English and Kanarese ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	14
13	Latin and Telugu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindustani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kanarese, English and Telugu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	Sanskrit, Kanarese and English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	English, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani.	2
	Total ..	2	16	106	73	43	283	10	18	276

[Subsidiary Table G-4]—contd.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—concld:

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(b) by Subjects.

No.	Languages.	Philosophy	Poetry.	Politics.	Religion.	Science Mathe- matical and Mechanical.	Science, Natural and Others.	Travels and Voyages.	Hygiene.	Total.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Kanarese	24	94	1	130	10	23		1	919
2	Telugu		1		17					21
3	Tamil									
4	Hindustani or Urdu						1			3
5	Maratti									
6	Sanskrit	24	9		80					172
7	English	2				1	2			15
8	Kanarese and Telugu				2					2
9	Kanarese and Sanskrit	12	12		83		2			189
10	Telugu and Sanskrit	1	1		6					11
11	English and Sanskrit									3
12	English and Kanarese									24
13	Latin and Telugu		1							1
14	Kanarese, Telugu and Hindu- stani.				3					4
15	Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindu- stani.					1				1
16	Kanarese, English and Telugu									1
17	Sanskrit, Kanarese and English.				4					1
18	English, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani.									2
	Total	63	118	1	321	12	28		1	1,371

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[Subsidiary Table G-4]—concld.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Languages Spoken in Mysore Province, and the Linguistic family to which they severally belong.

Languages.	Dravidian.	Indo-European	Tibeto-Burman.	Munda.	Semitic.	Mangolian.	Malayan.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. VERNACULARS OF INDIA.								
<i>1. Vernaculars of the Province.</i>								
(1) Canarese ...	*							
(2) Dakhani ...		*						
(3) Hindustani ...		*						
(4) Maratti ...		*						
(5) Are ...		*						
(6) Tamil ...	*							
(7) Labbe ...	*							
(8) Konga ...	*							
(9) Telugu ...	*							
(10) Malla ...	*							
<i>2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province.</i>								
(1) Bengali ...		*						
(2) Budabudike ...		*						
(3) Burmese ...			*					
(4) Coorgi ...	*							
(5) Guzarati ...		*						
(6) Kathiyavadi ...		*						
(7) Memani ...		*						
(8) Hindi ...		*						
(9) Kachihhi ...		*						
(10) Konkani ...		*						
(11) Korachi ...	*							
(12) Yarkala ...	*							
(13) Korama ...	*							
(14) Korava ...	*							
(15) Ladar ...		*						
(16) Lambani ...		*						
(17) Malayalam ...	*							
(18) Mopple ...		*						
(19) Marwadi ...		*						
(20) Panjabi ...		*						
(21) Patnuli or Kathri...		*						

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Statement showing the Languages Spoken in Mysore Province, and the Linguistic family to which they severally belong—concl'd.

Languages.	Dravidian.	Indo-European	Tibeto-Burman.	Munda.	Semitic.	Mangolian.	Malayan.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province—concl'd.</i>								
(22) Rajaputani ...		•					•	
(23) Sanskrit ...		•						
(24) Savara ...				•				
(25) Sindhi ...		•						
(26) Sukali ...		•						
(27) Tulu ...	•							
(28) Urdu ...		•						
(29) Uriya ...		•						
(30) Jagannathi ...		•						
B. VERNACULARS OF NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.								
(1) Arabic ...					•			
(2) Chinese ..						•		
(3) Malay ...							•	
(4) Pashto ...		•						
(5) Persian ...		•						
(6) Japanese ...						•	•	
C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.								
(1) English ...		•						
(2) Flemish ...		•						
(3) French ...		•						
(4) German ..		•						
(5) Italian ..		•						
(6) Portuguese ...		•						
(7) Polish ...		•						
(8) Scotch ...		•						
(9) Welsh ...		•						
(10) Russian ...		•						
D. OTHER LANGUAGES.								
Nil. ...								
E. LANGUAGES NOT RETURNED.								
Nil. ...								
Total ...	13	37	1	1	1	2	1	...

[Appendix A to Chapter VI, Language—concl'd.]

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

1. *Scope of this Chapter.*—The infirmities taken notice of by the Census of 1901 are four in number, *viz.*, Insanity, Deaf-mutism from birth, Blindness of both eyes and Leprosy of the corrosive type. The instructions for the guidance of the enumerators, in regard to entering these infirmities in column 20 provided for the purpose in the schedule, were as follows:—"If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only." These infirmities and the instructions in regard to them were the same as at the two previous Censuses, except that at the Census of 1891 statistics of post-natal deaf-mutes were specially collected for Mysore in addition to the infirms of this class from birth. As instructions did not aim at defining the infirmities with technical precision, it is quite possible that in a popular understanding of those instructions, enumerators would have included or excluded cases, which experts would have treated in a different way. But such errors of inclusion or omission would have been very much the same as at the previous Censuses also, so that the statistics would not be vitiated, at all events, for the purpose of comparison.

The statistics thus collected have been tabulated in Census Tables XII and XII-A, which have also been adopted in other provinces. Table XII shows the number of infirms and distributes them by their ages. Table XII-A distributes the number of infirms by the Religions, Castes, Tribes and Races to which they belong. Tables XII-B and XII-C, specially got up for Mysore, show the Civil Condition of the Infirm, the extent of literacy among them, how many of them are actual workers, *i. e.*, wage-earners, and what the occupations or means of livelihood are of these actual workers.

2. *Subsidiary Tables.*—The proportions deduced from these Tables are exhibited in the Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter marked I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII.

Subsidiary Table I shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Subsidiary Table II shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by Religions at the aforesaid three Censuses.

Subsidiary Table III shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex in each Caste for the aforesaid three Censuses.

Subsidiary Table IV shows the distribution by age of 10,000 persons for each Infirmity.

Subsidiary Table V shows the proportion of afflicted females to 1,000 afflicted males at each Age.

Subsidiary Table VI shows the infirmities for every 10,000 in each Caste, Tribe or Race.

Subsidiary Table VII shows the distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmity by Religion and Civil Condition.

Subsidiary Table VIII shows the literacy and occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmity.

As the numbers and, therefore, the proportions concerned are extremely small, these Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter are limited to the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which latter will be separately treated at the end of this Chapter.

3. *Remarks on Age returns of the Infirm and suggestions for further improvement.*—The age distribution of the Infirm contained in Table XII and deduced in Subsidiary Tables IV and V, is liable to the same measure of reliability as the age distribution of the population generally, commented upon in a previous Chapter; and shows only the present ages of the Infirm. More useful information would have

been obtained if the enumerators had been instructed to record, in the case of each Infirm person, the age at which the Infirmity accrued and what is locally believed to have been its cause. In this way we should have known how much is congenital, and how much post-natal, and at what ages the risks are the greatest, instead of having only to infer them from the present ages of the Infirm. We should have also known how many of these infirmities are due to virulent attacks of plague, small-pox and fever among both sexes and to child-bearing among females.

4. *General Statistics.*—The returns show that there are altogether 996 Insanes; 8,006 Deaf-mutes; 3,990 Blind; 652 Lepers; 18 Deaf-mute and Insane; 12 Blind and Deaf-mute; 4 Blind and Insane; 2 Leper and Insane; 2 Deaf-mute and Leper; 1 Blind, Leprous Deaf-mute; 1 Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute.

The subjoined Statement shows in an abridged form, that out of the Provincial population of 5,449,800, only 8,726 persons or 16 in every 10,000 are afflicted with any one of the four kinds of Infirmities noticed. Of these, deaf-mutism and blindness seem to be most prevalent, their proportions being, respectively, 6 males and 5 females for the former and 8 and 7 for the other, in every 10,000 of the population. Insanity and Leprosy affect a little more than 2 in the same number. More males have been returned throughout as afflicted than females, the excess being about 24 per cent. It is, however, surmised that the infirm women are not quite so rare, but that there was much reluctance and reticence in notifying the infirmity of females, especially in families in which the Zenana or Gosha custom prevailed, whereby identification and personal verification were out of the question.

Infirmity.	Afflicted.		Proportion in 10,000 of population.		Number of afflicted females to 100 afflicted males.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Insane	596	425	2·1	1·6	71·3
Deaf-mute	1,726	1,314	6·3	4·8	76·1
Blind	2,197	1,811	7·9	6·7	82·4
Leper	450	207	1·6	0·7	46
* Total	4,941	3,743	18	14	76

It will be convenient to consider these Infirmities separately, and in doing so we shall treat the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore apart from the Mysore Province.

5. *Insanity.*—As regards Insanity, including infirmities combined with insanity, there are 1,021 persons (596 males and 425 females) insane; 18 of these (12 males and 6 females) are also deaf-mutes; four (2 males and 2 females) have lost the power of sight; two (one of each sex) are afflicted with leprosy; and one male is both blind and deaf-mute.

This gives a proportion of 18 per 100,000 of the entire population; the proportions for the Eastern and Western Divisions being 20 and 12, respectively, and for the Malnad Taluks only 8. Of the two sexes, the females have fewer insanes, *viz.*, 76 for every 100 males afflicted; but in the Western Division the proportion is higher, being 92 per cent against 69 per cent in the Eastern Division.

Examining the returns by Religious, the proportion per 100,000 of population in each Religion stands as follows:—

Religions.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	18	19	14
Musulmans... ..	37	50	24
Christians	146	111	189
Jains	15	14	16
Ahmists	16	16	17
Total Population	18	21	15

* The difference between this and the details is due to the combinations of infirmities.

In the foregoing Table the Christians stand out most prominently, all the 11 Eurasians returned as infirm in a population of 2,450 being insane; the native Christians also stand high in the scale, with 64 males and 204 females, afflicted with insanity in every 100,000 of their number. The Mussalmans show a higher proportion than the mean for the Province, and among them, Pinjaris take the lead with 174 males and 88 females and are followed by Pindaris with 94 males and 96 females afflicted in every 100,000 of their number.

Among the Hindus, the castes which have been afflicted in a greater degree than the mean for the community as a whole (*viz.*, 19 males and 14 females for every 100,000 of each sex) are:—

Castes.	Males.	Females.
Banajiga	...	18
Beda	...	15
Brabmin	21	...
Komati	24	20
Mahratta	26	16
Nagartha	88	...
Panchala	38	18
Darji	...	38
Dasari	...	70
Ganiga	...	20
Golla	...	16
Kumbara	...	29
Lingnyet	...	16
Meda	...	35
Kshatriya	...	16
Nayinda	...	21
Neygi	...	29
Rachewar	...	68
Satani	...	27

Among the Animists, the Korama shows the highest proportion of insanes to the number of 41 persons of each sex in every 100,000 of population.

Viewed by age-periods, the number of insanes is greatest between the ages of 25 and 45 among the males and 30 and 45 among females. The period 10-15 stands next in the scale, and, unlike blindness and leprosy, the disease decreases with advancing age after 45.

Intemperate habits and uterine disorders are considered the chief predisposing causes of insanity; but the fall between the ages of 15 and 25 is inexplicable in this view. 479 or 80 per cent of the male and 235 or 55 per cent of the female insanes are unmarried, and the widowed amount to 29 or five per cent of the males and 92 or 22 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition number 88 or 15 per cent of the males and 98 or 23 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together, 186 out of 1,021 or 18 per cent of persons suffering from Insanity are in a position to transmit this disease to offspring. We do not know how many insanes were also married at the previous Censuses. But that a good proportion of this infirmity is inherited, may well be inferred from the following statement showing the distribution of the actual numbers of the insanes by three age-periods at the three Censuses. It will be observed therefrom that the proportion in the juvenile period 0-10 is much the same at all the three Censuses:—

Age-period.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
0-10	68	75	52	} Details not available.
10-50	797	819	607	
50 and over	156	181	108	
All Ages	1,021	1,075	767	2,980

Two per cent of the insanes to the number of 25 (21 males and 4 females) are literates.

12 per cent of those afflicted with insanity, to the number of 125 (82 males and 43 females), have been returned as Actual Workers, 55 coming under the order "Independent" and 42 figuring as Agriculturists, while 12 earn a living by Earth-work and general labor.

Compared with the Census of 1891, insanity has declined but slightly, *viz.*, from 1,075 to 1,021. The proportion of insanes for every 100,000 of the population was 18 in 1881, 22 in 1891, and has now gone back to 18 again. Examined by age-periods,

the infirmity has decreased in all the periods, except in the period 10-15, where it has risen from 72 to 94. But comparing a period of 1891 with $x+10$ of 1901, the figures present great disparity, probably due to additions and deaths.

6. *Deaf-mutism from birth.*—3,040 persons (1,726 males and 1,314 females) are deaf-mutes; of these, twelve males and six females are also insane, seven males and five females are blind, two males are lepers and two males have two additional afflictions, one being blind and leprous, and the other blind and insane.

Compared with the total population, the deaf-mutes number 56 in every 100,000; the Malnad is better off in this respect, as it contains only 49 deaf-mutes in a like number.

As between the two sexes, there are 765 deaf-mutes of the female sex for every 1,000 males similarly afflicted.

The proportion is the same in both the Divisions.

Distributed by Religions, the number of deaf-mutes to every 100,000 of each sex in each Religion stands as follows:—

Religion.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	56	63	50
Mussalmans... .	42	50	34
Christians	27	33	20
Jains	59	54	64
Animists	43	58	26
Total	56	62	48

The Jains contain the largest proportion and the Christians the least. The actual number of Jains afflicted is, however, very small, and of the Hindus almost all the castes who number over 5,000 in population, are afflicted with deaf-mutism to varying degrees higher than the mean for the Hindu Religion; amongst the males the Rachewar and the Meda show the highest proportion to the extent of 131 and 103, respectively, while as regards the females, Darjis stand foremost with 95 deaf-mutes to every 100,000 of population.

Turning to Table XII it will be seen that the numbers afflicted gradually decrease with higher age-periods after the age of 15. This is but natural as the statistics relate only to the congenital class of deaf-mutism. Of post-natal deaf-mutes, there were 1,699 persons, namely, 957 males and 742 females, by the Census of 1891.

1,370 or 80 per cent of the male deaf-mutes and 802 or 61 per cent of the female deaf-mutes are unmarried; 54 or 3 per cent of the males and 191 or 15 per cent of the females are widowed. Those in the married condition number 303 or 17 per cent of the males and 321 or 24 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together, 623 out of 3,040 or 20 per cent of persons suffering from deaf-mutism from birth are in a position to transmit this disease to offspring. How many deaf-mutes were in the previous Census in the married condition we do not know, as statistics are not available. How far the married condition in deaf-mutism contributes to the transmission of their infirmity to offspring, is for experts to say; and in the course of the examination of schedules, deaf-mute parents and deaf-mute children have been found to exist in the same household. The following Statement, which contains the age distribution in three main age-periods of deaf-mutes from birth, at the three Censuses, shows that 469, 645 and 664 were, respectively, the numbers that were born during the three successive decades:—

Age-periods.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
0—10	664	645	469	} Details not available.
10—50	2,180	2,126	1,794	
50 and over	196	647	347	
All Ages	3,040	3,418	2,610	6,070

It is really interesting to note that 11 of the deaf-mutes have been returned as literates able to read and write, according to the Census definition of the word.

About 20 per cent of the deaf-mutes have been returned as Actual Workers. More than one-half of them, to the number of 354, are agriculturists. About a fifth, to the number of 137, are engaged in earth-work and general labor; 39 in personal, household and domestic service and 39 more are "Independent," while "Textile, Fabrics and Dress" gives employment to 27 deaf-mutes.

Compared with the Statistics of the previous Census, the returns show a net decrease of 11 per cent in the number of deaf-mutes enumerated in 1891. The decrease is noticeable in all the age-periods except in the quinquennia between 5 and 15, where the figures have risen by 77 per cent.

7. *Blindness*.—2,197 males and 1,811 females have been returned as blind. Of these, 12 (7 males and 5 females) are also deaf-mute; 4 (2 males and 2 females) are insane; 1 male is both a leper and deaf-mute, and another male insane and deaf-mute.

The proportion of the blind to the total population is 80 in every 100,000 in the Eastern Division, and 54 in the Western Division and 73 in every 100,000 for the two Divisions together; in the Malnad the proportion is much less, being only 36 in 100,000 persons.

Considered by sex, the blind females number 1,304 or 82 per cent of the male sex in the Province. Taking the Natural Divisions separately, the Eastern Division contains 1,457 or 83 per cent and the Western Division 347 or 79 per cent of blind males.

Examining the statistics by Religions, the number in every 100,000 of persons stands as follows:—

Religions	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus ...	75	81	69
Mussalmans ...	50	62	37
Christians ...	36	39	34
Jains ...	66	68	65
Animists ...	66	63	69
Total ...	73	79	67

The infirmity is most prevalent among Hindus, Jains and Animists, almost all the principal castes exhibiting averages higher than the mean for the respective religions. It may be added that the male population in Satani, Neyige, Tigala, Nayinda, Nagartha, Besta and Brahmin Castes and the female population in Rachewar, Satani, and Ganiga Castes, containing more than 100 blind persons in every 100,000 of them. The infirmity being one acquired during life more than inherited from congenital causes, the number has naturally gone on increasing (with slight variations), with advancing years, beginning with a minimum of 10 in every 100,000 persons in the first period "under one" and rising to a maximum of 298 in the last period of 60 and over.

1,400 or 64 per cent of the blind males and 757 or 42 per cent of the females are unmarried, the widowed amount to 279 or 13 per cent of the males, and 707 or 39 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition are 518 or 23 per cent of the males and 347 or 19 per cent of the females. Only 19 or 10 per cent of the blind have been returned as literates.

22½ per cent of the blind, to the number of 676 males and 226 females, are Actual Workers; of these more than 50 per cent are agriculturists, and 25 per cent are independent (beggars included), and the remaining 25 per cent are scattered over the other "Orders" of occupation.

Compared with the Census of 1891, the number of blind persons has decreased from 107 to 73 in every 100,000 of population. But the infirmity has lamentably increased by 37 per cent among the youths between the ages of 5 and 15, the actual numbers being 623 for 1891 and 852 for 1901.

8. *Corrosive Leprosy*—This disease, which is the worst of the infirmities, happily stands last in regard to the number afflicted therewith, which amounts to 657 persons (450 males and 207 females). It counts but 12 in every 100,000 of the total population of the Province; but the proportion is much greater in the Eastern Division where it is 14 per 100,000 against 6 in the Western Division; and the Malnad regions are still better off with but 4 in every 100,000 persons.

Compared with the previous Censuses, it is satisfactory to note that the disease, which had increased during the decade 1881-91 from 13 to 16 per 100,000 of population, has gone down to 12.

Of the 657 lepers enumerated, 450 are males and 207 females; it will be thus seen that the disease has afflicted the female population to but 46 per cent of the males.

Examining the statistics by Religions, the proportion per 100,000 of each sex in each Religion stands as follows:—

Religions	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus ...	39	16	8
Mussalmans ...	12	21	1
Christians ...	27	17	49
Jains ...	7	14	...
Animists ...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	16	7

The Hindus and next to them the Christians are afflicted proportionately the most, the Christian females being the worst of all. On the other hand, the Animists are altogether free, as also the female population of the Jains. The figures by details of castes are too small to justify any generalisation. If it be true that the disease becomes conspicuous, generally only after the 18th or 20th year, this would account for the numbers returned, being comparatively very small prior to that age-period and increasing with the subsequent age-periods. This would also be an explanation for a small number of the leper population being unmarried. Among the males, the proportion of the unmarried in the total number afflicted, is only 30 per cent, while it is between 60 and 80 per cent in respect of the other infirms. 135 or 30 per cent of the leprous males and 33 or 15 per cent of the females are unmarried; the widowed amount to 93 or 20 per cent of the males and 110 or 53 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition number 222 or 50 per cent of the males and 64 or 32 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together, 286 out of 657 or 43 per cent of persons suffering from corrosive leprosy are in a position to transmit the disease to offspring, and that, as a matter of fact, it is so transmitted may well be inferred from the following Statement, which shows the distribution of the actual numbers of lepers by three age-periods at the three Censuses:—

Age-periods	1901	1891	1881	1871
0-10 ...	10	25	10	Details not available.
10-50 ...	364	514	368	
50 & over ...	283	263	155	
Total all ages	657	802	533	1,487

The 10 persons therein appearing in the juvenile age "0-10," may fairly be regarded as having inherited the disease in a form virulent enough to manifest itself at this early age.

11 or 2 per cent of the lepers are literate and 341 or 52 per cent are Actual Workers or wage-earners. Of the latter, over one-half, to the number of 210, are engaged in Agricultural and pastoral occupations, 37 are in Personal and Household service, and 34 earn a livelihood by Earth-work and general labor. 11 are under administration, which means, of course, vested rights in village service, and smaller numbers in various other occupations. There are 4 persons employed in "Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants."

9. *Infirmities in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—The only Tables relating to infirmities which have been compiled by the Census Superintendent of Madras for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are:—

- (1) XII Infirmities by Age, and
- (2) XII A Infirmities by Selected Castes.

Number of Infirms.—Out of a population of 89,599 enumerated in the Civil and Military Station, 82 persons, (46 males and 36 females,) have been returned as Infirms. These figures when reduced to proportions give 91 infirms to every 100,000 of population of both sexes, a proportion which is much lower than that in any District or City in the Province excepting Kolar Gold Fields.

Infirms by Age.—The distribution of the Infirms by their Ages and Infirmities is as follows:—

Age.	Total		Insane		Deaf-mute		Blind		Leper	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—15	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	..
15—40	20	8	1	2	7	4	6	1	6	1
40—60	13	12	2	3	1	...	3	8	7	1
60 and over	9	18	1	..	...	1	8	12	...	...
Total	46	36	5	6	9	6	19	22	13	2

It is satisfactory to note that the juvenile population under the age of fifteen, numbering 33,557 persons of both sexes, contains but seven infirms in all, and is further free from lepers. Insanity does not prevail to any great extent; congenital deaf-mutism is noticed chiefly in the population between the ages of 15 and 40.

Blindness is the affliction of 50 per cent of the infirms, and 75 per cent of the blind are above the age of 40.

Leprosy is noticed only in the population between the ages of 15 and 60.

Infirmity by Sexes.—As between the two sexes, the proportion of Infirms is on the whole much less among females than among the males, being 80 against 102 per 100,000 of population of the respective sex. But the female population is afflicted by insanity and blindness to a greater extent than the male.

Infirmity by Religions.—The proportions of the infirm of each Religion in every 100 persons of that religion are so small, that to make them appreciable it is necessary to take a larger number for purpose of comparison, though this may be much more than the actual number. If this be done, the number of infirms per 100,000 of population of each sex in the three principal religions followed by the people of the Civil and Military Station will be as shown below:—

Religion	Males					Females				
	Total	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Leper	Total	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Leper
Hindu	107	12	12	51	32	66	15	8	35	8
Mussalman	43	...	26	8	9	50	10	...	40	...
Christian	156	24	37	61	36	157	11	45	101	...
Total	102	10	21	42	29	80	13	14	49	4

The Christians possess the largest proportion of the infirms in both the sexes, and the Mussalmans the least. But among the latter, the females exhibit a greater proportion of infirms than the males, especially the blind.

The Infirms are distributed pretty evenly over the several castes.

Comparison with 1891.—Comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, it will be seen that the number of infirms has decreased in both sexes from 76 to 46 among males and from 54 to 36 among females, the details by infirmities being as follows:—

Infirmity	Males			Females		
	Number of Infirms		Variation	Number of Infirms		Variation
	1901	1891	Actual	1901	1891	Actual
Insane	5	10	—5	6	4	+2
Deaf-mute	9	29	—20	6	19	—13
Blind	19	29	—10	22	27	—5
Leper	13	8	+5	2	4	—2
Total	46	76	—30	36	54	—18

The infirms under all heads have decreased with the exceptions that the male lepers have increased by five, and the female insanes by two.

In conclusion, it may be observed that the infirms are mostly of the poorer classes and live mainly on charity. A fair or other large gathering of people is an easy inducement to the infirm population to shift to the scene of the event in the hope of obtaining alms from the people assembled. Such shiftings between the Civil and Military Station and the adjoining City of Bangalore in the Province, are of frequent occurrence. And slight variations in the roving population of the infirms who are, after all, not many in number cannot by themselves be of much importance.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Average number of Afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex, by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Natural Divisions and Districts	Insane						Deaf-Mute					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore City ...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Mysore District ...	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	1	2	2
Bangalore City ...	1	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Bangalore District ...	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Kolar District ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
Tumkur District ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chitaldrug District ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Eastern Division ...	2	3	3	2	2	2	6	8	7	5	6	6
Hassan District ...	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	2	3	2
Kadur District ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	1
Shimoga District ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Total Western Division ...	1	2	2	1	2	1	6	7	7	5	6	5
Total Mysore Province ...	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	6	...	1	4	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6

[Subsidiary Table H-1]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—conold.

Average number of Afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex, by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.—conold.

Natural Divisions and Districts	Blind						Lepor						Combined Infirmities					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mysore City	0	..	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore District	3	4	2	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
Bangalore City	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Bangalore District	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
Kolar Gold Fields	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Kolar District	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
Tumkur District	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
Chitaldrug District	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
Total Eastern Division	9	12	10	7	12	11	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	...	...	0	...	...
Hassan District	2	4	3	2	4	3	0	1	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
Kadur District	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
Saimoga District	2	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
Total Western Division	6	8	7	5	8	8	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	...	...	0	...	...
Total Mysore Province	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	...	...	0	...	...
Civil & Military Station, Bangalore	4	6	...	5	5	...	3	2	...	0	1	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	...	0	...	...

[Subsidiary Table H-1.]—conold.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex by Religions in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Religions	Insane						Deaf-mute					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu	2	2	2	1	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6
Mussalman	5	5	6	2	3	2	5	6	5	3	5	4
Christian	11	12	7	19	3	8	3	5	9	2	2	5
Jain	1	3	...	2	2	...	5	7	...	7	5	...
Animist	2	1	...	2	2	...	6	9	...	3	4	...
Other Religions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6

Religions	Blind						Lepor						Combined Infirmities					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hindu	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	...	...	0	...	...
Mussalman	6	7	8	4	6	6	2	2	3	0	1	1	0	...	...	1	...	...
Christian	4	16	14	3	10	13	2	8	5	4	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain	7	9	...	7	15	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animist	6	7	...	7	8	...	0	1	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Other Religions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	...	...	0	...	...

[Subsidiary Table H-2.]

SUBSIDIARY
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

Caste	Insane					
	Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindu—</i>						
1 Agasa	1	2		1	1	
4 Banajiga	1	3		2	2	
6 Beda	1	2		2	1	
7 Bestha	1	2		1	2	
8 Bhatraju	16	...		...	...
9 Brahmin	2	5		1	2	
10 Budabndike	...	...		..	...
11 Darji	...	2		4	7	
12 Dasari	...	...		7	...	
13 Dombur	...	...		..	..
14 Ganiga	1	3		2	2	
15 Garadiga	.	...		...	...
16 Golla	2	3		2	2	
19 Gosayi	29	...		..	..
20 Gujarathi	...	...		...	...
23 Holeya	1	1		1	1	
24 Idiga	0	1		...	2	
26 Jogi	5	...		...	...
31 Komati	2	5		2	4	
32 Kshatriya	1	10		2	2	
33 Kumbara	1	3		2	5	
34 Kuruba	1	2		1	1	
35 Ladar	...	...		...	...
36 Lingayot	2	3		1	3	
37 Madiga	1	2		1	2	
38 Malayall	...	...		...	..
40 Mahatta	3	4		2	1	
43 Meda	...	..		4	..	
48 Mochi	...	...		..	...
45 Mudali	...	...		...	..

Details not available

Details not available

TABLE III.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
and Military Station, Bangalore.

Deaf-mute						Blind		
Males			Females			Males		
1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	9		5	7		6	9	
7	7		5	6		8	12	
5	7		4	5		7	9	
6	7		5	4		10	9	
...	...		...	...		16	...	
8	9		5	6		11	12	
..	...		12	...		...	...
7	7		10	2		5	7	
7	...		7	...		14	...	
...	...		..	..		7	8	
8	10		5	8		10	10	
..	
6	7	Details not available	5	6	Details not available	7	10	Details not available
...	..		..	...		29	...	
116	...		...	...		..	...
6	8		4	6		7	8	
5	4		4	8		4	8	
3	11		3	7		12	2	
6	12		4	7		9	23	
4	10		5	11		8	15	
7	11		6	10		6	9	
6	7		5	6		9	13	
...	...		14	...		...	...
6	9		6	9		9	16	
6	9		5	6		6	8	
...	
9	12		5	4		4	11	
10	9		...	11		7	4	
...	...		11	...		10	...	
3	...		4	...		2	...	

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

Caste	Blind			Lepers		
	Females			Males		
	1901	1891	1891	1901	1891 ^{10/11}	1891
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu—						
1 Agasa	6	10		1	2	
4 Banajiga	7	13		2	3	
6 Beda	6	8		1	3	
7 Bestha	5	18		2	1	
8 Bhatraju	17	...		...	...
9 Brahmin	9	15		1	2	
10 Budabudike	...	...		...	...
11 Darji	8	14		5	4	
12 Dasari	...	...		...	...
13 Dombar	...	23		...	...
14 Ganiga	11	8		2	2	
15 Garadiga	43	22		...	...
16 Golla	8	11		2	2	
19 Gosayi	...	...		...	48	
20 Gujarathi	...	...		...	...
21 Holaya	5	8		2	3	
24 Idiga	4	10		...	1	
26 Jogi	5	2		5	...	
31 Komati	9	12		2	2	
32 Khatriya	7	18		2	5	
33 Kumbara	6	14		2	1	
34 Kuruba	7	11		1	2	
35 Ladar	...	...		25	...	
36 Lingayot	9	15		1	2	
37 Madiga	5	9		3	4	
38 Malayali	...	...		97	...	
40 Mahatta	7	9		3	3	
42 Meda	7	11		3	...	
43 Mochi	...	...		10	...	
45 Mudali	6	...		...	...

TABLE III.—contd.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.—
and Military Station, Bangalore.

Leper			Combined Infirmities					
Females			Males			Females		
1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	1		0	...		...	...
0	1		0	...		...	...
1	1		0	..		0	...	
1	1		0	...		0	...	
...	
0	1		...	...		...	..
...	
...	
...	
...	
1	...		...	..		...	...
...	
1	1		...	...		..	...
...	...	Details not available	...	...	Details not available	..	...	Details not available
..	
1	1		0	..		..	...
..	..		..	...		0	..	
..	2		...	...		..	...
1	1		1	...		...	...
2	4		...	...		0	...	
2	1		..	...		1	..	
1	2		0	..		0	...	
...	
1	1		0	...		...	..
2	2		0	...		0	..	
...	
1	1		0	..		...	..
...	
...	
...	

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

Caste	Insane					
	Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindu—concd.</i>						
47 Nagarta	9	...		...	...
48 Natuva	...	...		...	...
50 Nayinda	1	3		2	2	
51 Neyige	2	4		3	2	
52 Panchala	4	3		2	2	
53 Pandaram	...	...		...	...
54 Pille	..	..		..	..
55 Rachevar	...	4		7	2	
57 Sanyasi	...	...		...	...
58 Satani	1	1		3	1	
59 Sillekyata	...	...		...	..
60 Sudugadusidda	...	...		..	..
61 Tigala	1	4		1	3	
62 Uppara	1	1		1	1	
63 Vadda	2	2		1	2	
64 Vakkaliga	1	2		1	2	
65 Unspecified	1,959	123		739	125	
Total	2	2	2	1	2	1
<i>Muslims—</i>						
3 Labbe	2	11		...	...
5 Mogul	...	2		...	5	
6 Pathan	2	4		2	4	
7 Pindari	..	9		..	..
8 P'tojari	...	..		..	..
9 Sheik	2	6		7	3	
11 Syed	1	5		3	5	
12 Unspecified	220	...		64	..	
Total	5	5	5	2	3	4

[Subsidiary Table II-3.]—contd.

TABLE III—contd. in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881. and Military Station, Bangalore.

Deaf-mute						Blind		
Males			Females			Males		
1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	...		2	...		15	...	
...	11		..	3		...	6	
6	10		4	14		14	14	
7	8		5	6		11	13	
9	6		6	8		8	13	
...	...	Details not available	Details not available	Details not available
...	...		...	...		10	...
13	17		7	2		...	18	
..	
9	15		5	8		18	10	
27	...		...	...		...	...
23	...		...	..		...	...
4	7		6	5		11	10	
27	7		4	4		7	11	
8	10		6	4		8	6	
6	7	5	5	8	10			
31	341	22	363	31	491			
6	6	7	5	6	6	8	11	6
2	...	Details not available	5	...	Details not available	2	..	Details not available
2	16		3	7		7	4	
5	4		4	6		9	7	
9	...		10	...		9	9	
17	..		9	...		4	...	
5	6		3	4		6	6	
6	7		2	8		4	10	
..	
5	6	6	3	5	6	7	6	

SUBSIDIARY
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Mysore State excluding Civil

Caste	Blind			Lepor		
	Females			Males		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Hindu—concl.</i>						
47 Nagarta	6	...		7	...	
48 Natuva	...	3		...	3	
50 Nayinda	10	15		2	3	
51 Neyige	8	18		2	3	
52 Panchala	7	12		2	3	
53 Pandaram	52	...		...	...
54 Pille	...	...	Details not available	...	...	Details not available
55 Rachewar	17	...		3	3	
57 Sanyasi	...	...		26	...	
58 Satani	10	9		3	1	
59 Silnlekyata	...	...		...	...
60 Sudgadsidda	...	...		...	...
61 Tigala	8	7		4	1	
62 Uppara	7	7		2	1	
63 Vadda	4	4		1	1	
64 Vakkaliga	7	10		5	2	
65 Unspecified	...	538	...	90		
Total	7	11	10	2	2	2
<i>Mussalman —</i>						
3 Labbe	...	...	Details not available	...	...	Details not available
5 Mogul	...	7		...	...
6 Pathan	2	7		...	...
7 Pindari	30	...		...	...
8 Pinjari	...	...		...	...
9 Sheikh	4	6		...	...
11 Syed	4	5		...	...
12 Unspecified	...	...		...	...
Total	4	6	6	2	2	2

[Subsidiary Table (13)]—contd.

TABLE III.—contd.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
and Military Station, Bangalore.

Leper			Combined Infirmities					
Females			Males			Females		
1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	
7	...		0	
1	1		1	
1	1		0	
2	1		
...	...	Details not available	Details not available	Details not available
...	
...	
24	...		...	...		...	...
1	..		...	...		...	...
...	
...	
0	2		...	...		...	...
1	1		...	..		...	...
1	1		...	...		...	...
1	1	...	0	...	0			
22	56	...	...	...	...
1	1	..	0	0
..	...	Details not available	Details not available	Details not available
...	
..	1		...	...		...	...
...	
...	10		...	...		...	...
...	.		...	0		...	...
...	
...	
0	1	..	0

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—contd.
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
Mysore state excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Caste	Insane						Deaf-mute					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Christian—</i>												
1 Eurasian ...	77	71	...	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2 European ...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Native Christian ...	6	...	...	21	...	...	4	6	...	2	3	...
Total ...	11	12	7	19	8	8	8	5	9	2	2	5
<i>Jain—</i>												
1 Digambar ...	2	...	...	2	4	...	7	10	...	6	4	...
7 Unspecified ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	..	18	...	52	23	...
Total ...	1	8	..	2	2	..	5	7	...	7	5	...
<i>Others—</i>												
...	...	...	..	...	...	192	..	...	..	...	...	...
<i>Animist</i>												
1 Iralliga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	10	...	...
2 Koracha ...	...	4	...	2	10	...	8	40	...	6	14	...
3 Korama ...	4	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kuruba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	...
6 Lambani ...	2	2	..	1	1	...	4	8	...	2	3	...
Total ...	2	1	..	2	2	...	6	9	...	3	4	...
Grand Total ...	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	6	6

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—concl.
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Caste	Blind						Leper						Combined Infirmities					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881	1901	1891	1881
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>Christian—</i>																		
1 Eurasian	...	43	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Native Christian	5	15	...	4	9	...	2	9	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	4	16	14	3	10	13	2	8	5	4	10	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Jain—</i>																		
1 Digambara	8	7	...	6	23	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Unspecified	...	37	...	52	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	9	...	7	15	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Others</i>																		
...
<i>Animist—</i>																		
1 Iraliga	5	52	...	3	54	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Koracha	13	29	...	6	39	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3 Korama	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kuruba	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Lambani	7	2	...	9	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	7	...	7	8	...	0	1	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Grand Total	8	11	9	7	11	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	...	...	0	...	...

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution by Age of 10,000 persons for each Infirmity.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age	Males						Females					
	Total	Insane	Deafmute	Blind	Leper	Combined Infirmities	Total	Insane	Deafmute	Blind	Leper	Combined Infirmities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	13	..	3	25	..	..	6	..	..	13	..	..
1-2	18	10	10	28	15	..	10	..	10	15	..	..
2-3	27	..	26	35	15	..	23	10	20	33	..	..
3-4	54	10	50	73	81	..	53	20	60	63	..	250
4-5	81	10	116	85	..	..	56	70	80	45	..	..
5-10	676	291	1,001	632	31	750	504	221	808	416	61	750
10-15	769	462	1,201	621	107	1,500	568	422	882	451	46	750
15-20	466	361	702	361	123	1,500	354	362	459	303	153	..
20-25	395	392	526	323	261	..	308	372	389	253	169	250
25-30	414	773	476	338	337	..	304	331	383	263	153	250
30-35	443	733	432	391	668	1,500	397	572	333	286	337	..
35-40	360	714	293	273	360	500	255	422	230	223	307	250
40-45	405	613	316	378	690	..	330	472	258	358	307	250
45-50	325	582	180	278	982	..	198	251	123	218	337	250
50-55	343	351	166	366	1,058	500	266	371	133	323	522	250
55-60	188	281	57	180	705	250	142	110	77	188	215	..
60 and over	673	291	110	1,035	1,258	..	596	251	95	1,070	552	250
Total	5,690	5,823	5,665	5,412	6,841	6,500	4,310	4,177	4,335	4,521	3,159	3,500

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[Subsidiary Table H-5]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of Females afflicted to 1,000 Males afflicted at each Age.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Age periods	Total Afflicted	Insane	Deaf-mute	Blind	Lepor	Combined Infirmities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	455	...	0	500	..	...
1-2	563	0	1,000	546	0	...
2-3	870	0	750	929	0	...
3-4	979	2,000	1,200	862	0	0
4-5	700	7,000	686	529	..	...
5-10	746	759	807	659	2,000	1,000
10-15	738	913	734	723	429	500
15-20	758	1,056	654	840	1,250	0
20-25	778	949	741	783	647	0
25-30	700	429	804	778	455	0
30-35	729	781	769	731	595	0
35-40	706	592	784	817	465	500
40-45	815	771	800	947	444	0
45-50	610	472	685	784	344	0
50-55	775	771	800	909	493	500
55-60	755	393	1,353	1,042	304	...
60 and over	687	862	679	973	439	1,000
Total	758	717	765	825	462	539

[Subsidiary Table H-7]

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

Castes.	Total Afflicted			Insane.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—</i>						
1 Agasa	14	7	7	2	1	1
4 Banajiga	16	9	7	1	0	1
6 Beda	13	7	6	1	0	1
7 Bestha	15	9	6	1	0	1
8 Bhatraju	24	16	8	8	8	..
9 Brahmin	19	11	8	2	1	1
10 Budabudike	6	..	6	..	..	..
11 Darji	19	9	10	2	..	2
12 Dasari	18	11	7	4	..	4
13 Dombur	3	3	..	..	..	..
14 Ganiga	19	10	9	2	1	1
15 Garadiga	23	..	23	..	..	..
16 Golla	15	8	7	2	1	1
19 Gosayi	34	34	..	17	17	..
20 Gujarathi	63	63	..	..	..	..
23 Holey	13	8	5	1	0	1
24 Idiga	9	5	4	0	0	0
26 Jogi	16	12	4	2	2	..
31 Komati	18	10	8	2	1	1
32 Kahutriya	15	7	8	1	..	1
33 Kumbasa	16	8	8	2	1	1
34 Kuruba	16	9	7	1	1	0
35 Ladar	20	13	7	..	..	..
36 Lingayat	15	10	8	2	1	1
37 Madiga	15	8	7	1	1	0
38 Malayali	74	74	..	..	..	..
40 Mahratta	16	10	6	2	1	1
43 Meda	15	10	5	2	..	2
48 Meshi	15	10	5	..	..	..
45 Mudali	7	3	4	..	..	..

[Subsidiary Table H-8.]

TABLE VI.

—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.			Combined Infirmities		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	3	2	6	3	3		0	1	0	0	...
6	4	2	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	3	2	6	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	3	2	8	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	...
...	...	...	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	4	3	9	5	4	1	1	0	...	...	...
6	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	5	6	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
7	4	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	3	3	10	5	5	1	1	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	7	3	4	1	1	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	63	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	6	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	3	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	9	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	9	5	4	1	1	0	1	0	1
4	2	2	8	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
6	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	1	0	...	0
6	3	3	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	13	13	..	...	...	...
6	3	3	9	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	3	3	6	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	..	...	...	...
7	5	2	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	...
5	5	..	6	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	..	5	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	3	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

Castes.	Total afflicted.			Insane.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>						
47 Nagarta ...	21	17	4	4	4	...
48 Natuva ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
50 Nayinda ...	20	12	8	2	1	1
51 Neyige ...	18	11	7	2	1	1
52 Panchala ...	19	11	8	3	2	1
53 Pandaram ...	23	...	23	...	...	...
54 Pille ..	6	6	...	...	...	...
55 Raohewar ...	23	8	15	3	...	3
57 Sanyasi ...	24	12	12	...	...	...
58 Satani ...	24	15	9	2	1	1
59 Sillekyata ...	10	10	...	...	...	...
60 Sudugadusidda ...	12	12	...	...	...	..
61 Tigala ...	18	10	8	1	0	1
62 Uppara ...	14	8	6	1	1	0
63 Vadda ...	15	10	5	1	1	0
64 Vakkaliga ..	15	8	7	1	1	0
Unspecified ...	1,502	1,174	328	1,448	1,138	310
Total ..	16	9	7	2	1	1
<i>Mussalmans—</i>						
3 Labbe ...	8	6	2	1	1	...
5 Mogul ...	7	6	1	...	...	...
6 Pathan ..	13	9	4	2	1	1
7 Pindari ...	34	10	24	...	...	..
8 Pinjari ...	15	11	4	...	...	...
9 Sholkb ...	12	8	4	2	1	1
11 Syed ...	11	7	4	2	0	2
19 Unspecified ...	148	119	29	148	119	29
Total ...	14	10	4	4	3	1

[Subsidiary Table H-8]—contd.

TABLE VI.—contd.

—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.			Combined Infirmities.		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	2	1	11	8	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
5	3	2	12	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	...
6	4	2	9	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	...
7	4	3	7	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	...
...	..	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	7	3	8	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	12	...	...	...
7	5	2	14	9	5	2	1	1	...	...	...
10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
5	2	3	10	6	4	2	2	0	...	...	...
5	3	2	7	3	4	1	1	0	...	...	..
7	4	3	6	4	2	1	1	0	...	...	...
5	3	2	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
27	18	9	18	18	...	9	...	9	...	...	..
6	3	3	7	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	1	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	6	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	5	5	24	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	9	4	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
4	2	2	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	...
4	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	0	...	...	...
...
4	3	1	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

Castes.	Total afflicted.			Insane.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Christians—</i>						
1 Eurasian ...	45	41	4	45	41	4
2 European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Native Christian ...	23	9	14	13	4	9
Total ...	24	11	13	14	6	8
<i>Jains—</i>						
1 Digambara ...	16	9	7	2	1	1
7 Unspecified ...	47	...	47	...	...	...
Total ...	15	8	7	2	1	1
<i>Animists—</i>						
1 Iraliga ...	17	11	6	...	...	...
2 Koracha ...	17	10	7	1	...	1
3 Korama ...	15	9	6	4	2	2
5 Kuruba ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
6 Lambani ...	13	7	6	2	1	1
Total ...	13	7	6	2	1	1
Grand Total ...	16	9	7	2	1	1

[Subsidiary Table H-8]—conold.

TABLE VI. —concl'd.

—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl'd.

Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.			Combined Infirmities.		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...
3	2	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	0	...	0
3	2	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	...	..	...
6	8	3	7	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
24	...	24	23	..	23	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	8	3	7	4	3	1	1	..	..	...	...
12	7	5	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
6	3	3	9	6	3	1	1	..	...	...	...
5	5	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	0	1
1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	3	1	7	3	4	0	0	..	0		0
6	3	3	7	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmity by Religion and Civil Condition—Mysore Province.

Infirmities	Total Afflicted			Hindus							
				Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Insane	1,000	582	418	484	351	377	179	81	91	26	81
Deaf-mute	1,000	567	433	532	413	419	252	95	103	18	58
Blind	1,000	548	452	516	431	328	179	121	84	67	168
Leprosy	1,000	684	316	629	304	189	49	310	95	130	160
Deaf-mute and Insane	1,000	667	333	611	338	611	278	..	55	...	...
Blind and Deaf-mute	1,000	583	417	583	333	583	250	...	...	...	83
Blind and Insane	1,000	500	500	500	500	500	250	...	...	...	250
Leprosy and Insane	1,000	500	500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf-mute and Leprosy	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	..	500	...	500	..	...	..
Blind, Leprosy and Deaf-mute	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	..
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,000	569	431	527	405	356	194	121	92	50	119

[Subsidiary Table H-3].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.]

-Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmity by Religion and Civil Condition—Mysore Province—contd.

Infirmities	Musalmans								Christians							
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Insane	70	30	61	19	6	3	3	8	20	28	20	27	...	...	...	1
Deaf-mute	23	14	20	9	3	2	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	..
Blind	22	12	14	6	6	2	2	4	2	1	1	0	1	...	...	1
Leper	46	3	12	...	25	...	9	3	5	9	...	1	2	2	3	6
Deaf-mute and Insane	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind and Deaf-mute ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind and Insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leper and Insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	...	...
Deaf-mute and Leper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	14	22	8	6	2	2	4	4	5	4	4	0	...	0	1

[Subsidiary Table H-9]—concd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII--concl.

Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmity by Religion and Civil Condition--Mysore Province--concl.

Infirmities	Jains								Animists							
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Insane	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	7	7	7	5	...	1	...	1
Deaf-mute	1	1	1	0	...	0	...	1	9	4	7	3	2	1	0	0
Blind	1	1	0	...	0	...	1	1	7	7	4	3	2	1	1	3
Lepor	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Deaf-mute and Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind and Deaf-mute	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84	..	...	...	...
Blind and Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lepor and Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	..	...	...	...	...
Deaf-mute and Lepor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blind, Lepor and Deaf-mute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	1	..	...	..	..	1	7	6	5	3	1	1	1	2

(Subsidiary Table H-9)--concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmity—Mysore Province.

Infirmities	Total			Literate			Illiterate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Insane	1,000	582	418	25	21	4	974	561	413
Deaf-mute	1,000	566	434	3	3	0	996	568	428
Blind	1,000	548	452	4	4	...	995	548	447
Lepor	1,000	684	316	19	19	...	980	664	316
Deaf-mute and Insane	1,000	667	333	...	...	...	1,000	667	333
Blind and Deaf-mute	1,000	583	417	...	...	...	1,000	583	417
Blind and Insane	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	1,000	500	500
Lepor and Insane	1,000	500	500	...	...	...	1,000	500	500
Deaf-mute and Lepor	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Blind, Lepor and Deaf-mute	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Total	1,000	589	411	8	7	1	992	562	430

[Subsidiary Table H-10].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmity—Mysore Province—contd.

Infirmities	Actual workers			Dependents			Recorded principal occupation of actual workers by orders							
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native and Foreign States	IV Provision and care of animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink and stimulants	VIII Light, firing and forage
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Insane	125	82	43	874	500	374	2	..	..	..	42	1	2	..
Deaf-mute	221	166	55	778	400	378	2	..	..	6	118	13	1	1
Blind	228	169	57	778	378	395	3	..	..	1	120	6	4	1
Leper	523	446	77	477	238	239	17	..	..	22	301	57	6	2
Deaf-mute and Insane	111	56	55	888	611	277	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..
Blind and Deaf-mute	83	83	..	916	500	416	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
Blind and Insane ... ..	..	..	..	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leper and Insane ... ..	..	..	..	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaf-mute and Leper ... ..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute ... ..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute ... ..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	234	178	56	765	390	375	4	..	..	4	123	8	3	1

(Subsidiary Table II-10)—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concl'd.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmity—Mysore Province—concl'd.

Infirmities	(Column 14 of the General Schedule)															
	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels	XI Supplementary Re-quirements	XII Textile fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves	XVI Drugs, gums dyes	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and stor-age	XX Learned and artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and general labour	XXIII Indefinite and dis-reputable occupation	XXIV Independent
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Insane	2	:	2	2	3	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	1	12	:	55
Deaf-mute	0	:	2	2	3	3	1	:	1	2	1	2	0	42	1	13
Blind	1	:	1	2	0	1	0	0	:	2	0	3	:	21	1	59
Lepor	1	:	2	11	8	:	2	:	5	11	:	2	:	55	:	74
Deaf-mute and Insane	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	:
Blind and Deaf-mute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	:
Blind and Insane	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lepor and Insane	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deaf-mute and Lepor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blind, Lepor and Deaf-mute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	1	:	2	5	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	30	1	43

(Subsidiary Table H-10)—concl'd.

CHAPTER VIII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

1. *Difficulties of Classification by Castes.*—In the manifold operations connected with the abstraction of Census statistics, there is no task which is beset with so many difficulties and with so much uncertainty as the classification of the heterogeneous mass that is known as the “people of India” by their proper castes in Indian society; and the difficulties and uncertainties are only enhanced, Census by Census. The ramifications of castes and sub-castes have already become so widespread and plaited, that in the stupendous growth the base and the main trunk have, in several cases, been altogether lost sight of, so that it is now by no means easy either to distinguish the branch from the trunk and the twig from the branch and sometimes even to locate the root of any trunk, branch or twig. The subject of caste is, therefore, a stumbling block to all writers on Census statistics, and in the words of Dr. Cornish it is “one that would take a life-time of labour to elucidate. It is a subject upon which no two divisions or sub-divisions of the people themselves are agreed and upon which European authorities, who have paid any attention to it, differ hopelessly.” It is, therefore, futile to attempt an exposition of the origin of the caste system in India and of its growth to its present form. Ethnologists believe that the system has a racial origin and look to cranial measurements for an explanation of the mystery. Others there are, who hold that it is “based upon community of occupation,” while some others enunciate a twofold basis of race and occupation. It is true, that race and occupation chiefly decide the caste, but besides these, there are other factors which influence the division of the people, the chief among them being *sectarian doctrines, language and locality of domicile*. The caste, therefore, varies as a number of factors, such as the above, separately and in accordance with the mathematical law of variation, *viz.*, that if a varies as b, c, d independently, it would vary as their product bcd . One should naturally expect, in the Schedules, as many castes as are represented by the product of the numbers representing each of the aforesaid factors. And added to this very large number of caste divisions, there are the difficulties, presented by errors or eccentricities of enumeration, caused, partly by ignorance or misrepresentation of castes on the part of the persons enumerated, and partly by the hurried and indistinct transcribing of caste names on the Schedules by enumerators, and partly also sometimes by more or less varying or conflicting instructions to enumerators themselves; whereby the task of connecting sub-castes with main castes would devolve upon them.

To collate such statistics as the above into an intelligible form and to classify the numerous caste divisions and sub-divisions in a manner that will invoke a minimum of criticism, is a task of no mean magnitude and difficulty, and cannot, in fact, be performed to the satisfaction of all the communities concerned. The Index of Castes compiled in 1891 has, therefore, been taken as the best guide for this year's work also, and the additional sub-castes to the number of 701 returned at this Census have been grouped under the several main castes, in accordance with reports of the District and Taluk Officers in regard to their beliefs, occupation and status in local society, etc.; and the classification so adopted at the present Census has, for purposes of future reference, been embodied in the revised Index, which has been printed as an Annexure to Table XIII. Of course, this classification cannot be considered to be altogether correct. A cursory perusal betrays several errors, especially with reference to Castes not domiciled in Mysore, for which the explanation is a plain admission of ignorance. The classification which, as it now stands, is partly racial, partly religious, partly sectarian, partly occupational, partly lingual and partly territorial, is, in spite of several inconsistencies, the best under the circumstances in respect of a subject which, as Mr. McIver has remarked, “So little is really known, so various are the theories propounded, and so conflicting are the claims of the communities concerned, that any classification is sure to meet with a good deal of hostile criticism.” There are, no doubt, some points, which might have been put right

without dispute, but that task, once begun, would end in such a thorough overhauling of the Index of 1891, as to render any comparison of the statistics of the two Censuses out of the question, and might even lead to fresh difficulties, which must either be left unsolved or be disposed of in a summary and arbitrary manner. No one would be the wiser for the task, which would have ended, in a great expenditure of time and labour, without the achievement of any valuable result.

The grouping of the population into Castes, as at present compiled in Table XIII, should, therefore, be accepted with all its faults which, as explained above, are inherent in the subject and, hence, inevitable.

2. *Sketch of Castes.*—A glossary is appended to this Chapter, explaining the principal, social, occupational and other characteristics of every one of the main Castes, Tribes, and Races, of which the population of the Province is composed. It is only a sketch, differentiating one Caste from another, so as to enable the general reader to identify or compare the Mysore caste with the corresponding caste in Madras or Bombay. It does not enter into any descriptive detail, such as would anticipate the results of the Ethnographic Survey now on hand. To the Glossary is appended a list of names of males and females selected from various Castes, Tribes and Races, as specimens of names prevailing among them. Full names are thus selected, in preference to name endings, because these latter are, in many cases, no longer the exclusive characteristic of any particular Caste, Tribe or Race. Here, it may be observed that the theory about caste, being “merely a generic term usually referring to Traditional occupation,” is applicable to the Castes of Southern India only to a limited extent; several of the principal Caste names in this country have no occupational significance, nor have the members thereof a bond of oneness of occupation.

3. *Social Precedence.*—No attempt is made to group or arrange the Castes according to any scheme of social precedence. No scheme has been authoritatively prescribed. None seems practicable. None seems useful for comparative purposes, unless the statistics of previous Censuses were recast in accordance with this scheme, and unless also there is any likelihood of the same scheme being adhered to in future Censuses. None certainly is advisable alike in view of the declaration of the Government of Mysore, contained in the opening lines of the notified instructions to enumerators at the Census of 1901 (and referred to in the Introductory Chapter of this Report), and in view also of the extensive dissatisfaction, which such a classification would even otherwise produce.

As the society now stands, with castes multiplied almost indefinitely, the place due to each community is not easily distinguishable; nor is any common principle of precedence recognised by the people themselves by which to grade the Castes. Excepting the Brahmins at one end and the admittedly degraded Castes like the Holeyas at the other, the members of a large proportion of the intermediate Castes think, or profess to think, that their caste is better than that of their neighbours and should be ranked accordingly. Even in the case of the Brahmins, the ground is not altogether undisputed, for, though finding themselves on the pinnacle of Hindu society, they stand clear away from all the rest, there are some of the latter, who keep on murmuring that, if they had their rights, they would be accepted as Brahmins, quite as Vedic and genuine as those who now pass as such; and others there are who, imbued with more humble aspirations, feel aggrieved that their claims to the ranks of Kshatriya and Vaisya Dwijas have not been so widely recognised as they deserve to be. Under such circumstances, all that can be said of these several communities is what the truly philosophical Hindu really feels, *viz.*, that one is not any of the others, leaving all free to indulge in their own notions of their individual worth and status in society.

It has sometimes been observed that the status of Castes varies in relation to a variety of considerations, such as widow marriage, peculiarities of occupation, such as fishing, weaving, etc., locality and so forth. Perhaps, it does. But which is higher than the other, it is difficult to say.

As for the test of occupation, it is no better. If it be true that Castes are an artificial institution, formed and formulated at some time and not an evolution of society in the course of ages, the hereditary occupations, which characterise them when there were so formulated, are no longer their differentiating feature. Modern innovations, the freedom from restraint and liberty in respect of the choice of occu-

pation under the British Rule and other effects of Western civilization, have greatly altered the occupational features in the Caste system. For example, the Brahmins are theoretically priests, but it is well known that priesthood has long ceased to be their exclusive occupation. The military profession is the Traditional occupation of the Kshatriya, but he is often found distinguishing himself in the occupations of peace. The Vaisya Chetti is no longer the only trader, nor the Mochi the only dealer in leather. And, lastly, under civilised principles, trades and occupations which would be considered vulgar, when pursued by individuals singly, are elevated into respectable concerns when worked by corporate bodies. Thus, occupation as a test of social precedence, no longer holds good.

And, lastly, some castes considered low and even despised in some parts are treated in quite a different way in some other parts of the same country.

4. *Infant Marriage, Widow Marriage and Hypergamy.*—As regards the prevalence, growth, effect and tendencies of infant marriage, widow marriage and hypergamy, the marriages of infants and widows have been already discussed in detail in the Chapter on Civil Condition, not merely on the inadequate data of the present ages and Civil Condition of the population as exhibited in Table XIV, but on statistics of actual ages at marriage and at widowhood, and of the number of persons married for the second and subsequent time in the several castes as compiled in special Mysore Tables A and B. From these Tables, it has been shown at what ages the two sexes in the several communities marry; how early marriages prevail, not only in all divisions of the Hindus and Jains, but also among the Mussalmans, Christians, and Animists; and what effect the Local Regulation for the Prevention of Infant Marriages has produced during the decade under review. It has also been proved from statistics that widow marriages prevail but to a limited extent, even in the communities which allow the same; and that the tendencies thereto are not strong in any community.

As regards hypergamy, the exact significance of the word is not clear. In the Punjab Census Report of 1881, Mr. Ibbetson refers to Hypergamy as an expression (for which he was indebted to Mr. Coldstream), by which he meant the rule of superior marriage "which compels a parent to wed his daughter with a member of a tribe who shall be actually superior in rank to his own;" and Mr. J. A. Baines at page 255 of the Report for 1891 refers to the custom of "the father marrying his son below and his daughter above his own rank" as one worth investigating. If by the word *rank* is meant *rank in point of wealth*, hypergamous tendencies are only natural to the money-worshipping man, and must prevail in India generally as well as elsewhere. But if by *rank* is meant social status in the scale of caste, as understood by any given caste, the existence of hypergamy anywhere in Southern India may be safely denied. For, the prevailing principle of marriage is *Endogamy* in respect of the sub-caste, and *Exogamy* with reference to Gotra (line of descent from a common paternal ancestor) within the sub-caste, or, in other words, no two sub-divisions of a caste intermarry, and even in the same division, no two families with a common Gotra intermarry. The rule of Endogamy within the sub-caste, has of late years been relaxed to some extent by intermarriages in some parts between sub-castes, whose difference is purely conventional or territorial without any substantial basis in religious or social observances. But the rule of Exogamy in respect of Gotra is inviolable among Brahmins. The Gotras of the Brahmanical community have been censused and compiled in the Mysore Special Table C-I. Probably, in the desire for social elevation, several members of the other castes have also claimed Gotras and returned them in the Census Schedules. These have also been tabulated in Table C 2. These Tables will be taken up for review later on. But of the latter it may be said here, that the Gotras returned, whatever origin they might have had, and whatever they might mean, now appear to have no special significance, as restricting intermarriages; for, examining the schedules, it has been found that, in several castes, the father and his married daughter returned the same Gotra.

Now, as to Hypergamous marriages of females of lower castes, with males of higher castes, it is believed, subject to correction by the results of the Ethnographical Survey now on hand, that such practices do not prevail in this Province at present, though it may have been permissible in past ages, while as regards females marrying males of inferior castes without losing their status, it may safely be stated that such a practice at no time received countenance. Again, as society now stands, with several castes claiming superiority over others, intermarriages between two castes

where permissible, though infrequent, are sometimes brought about by a spirit of give and take, brides and bridegrooms being exchanged between families of the two castes.

5. *Contrast between existing facts and the theory of caste propounded by Manu.*—The standard theory of Castes, as propounded by Manu, Vishnu, Apasthambha and others differs considerably from the existing facts with regard to them. During the days of Manu, there were only four castes, viz., the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and the Sudras. Each of these castes had its status, profession and sphere in life clearly demarcated beyond dispute, and every one was content to stick to his sphere of work, however high or low it was considered to be; and it was even sinful to change one's traditional occupation for others not assigned to his caste, merely on grounds of fancy, taste or profit. Though endogamy was all along the rule of marriage, intermarriages between the four principal castes were also allowed under certain restrictions. As illegitimate unions between stray sheep of these castes could not be prevented at any time, even under the severest of penalties, they were so far regulated and recognised, that the offspring of these connections formed separate sub-castes and had their status and functions assigned according to their parentage, so as to keep every caste socially pure. But now, things have altogether changed. First came the sectarian doctrines to disturb the harmony of the system and to produce dissensions, which, at times, ended in bloody strifes. Next came the foreigners, and on the establishment of their rule, the caste regulations, not finding favor in their eyes, were discarded, and the people were left to take care of their castes as best they could. In the struggle for existence under foreign rule, wealth and secular position gained the upper hand; traditional occupation had to be abandoned in several cases under sheer force of circumstances, and caste regulations were violated with impunity. People who had power or wealth at their command, began to look upon themselves as superior in caste to their less fortunate neighbour, and gave themselves a social status by imitating the customs and observances of the higher castes. Such transformations, persisted in by a large body of men, resulted in the multiplication of the sub-castes, and the origin of many of the latter, not being clearly traceable, is ascribed by their members to various Puranic personages, whose status in castes they now think fit to claim. These claims are in most cases so controverted and so irreconcilable with one another, that the gradation of modern castes by social status is altogether out of the question.

Of the four original castes, the Brahmins alone have still a unique position. However some individuals among them might have degenerated and become unbrahmanical, the caste, as a caste holds its normal position. Although divided into several sects, every one of which affects to despise the others and arrogates supremacy for itself, the Bramins, as a caste, stand clear away from the other castes in position and still continue to receive homage from the orthodox masses. Of Kshatriyas, there are very few genuine members of the old warrior caste, though several, by virtue of having served in the military and handled the sword as a traditional occupation for some generations, claim to belong to that caste. As to the Vaisya caste, there is considerable truth in what Sir Lewis McIver has stated, viz., "the potter and the fisherman turned trader add merely Chetty to their names." As to the Sudra caste, most people whom Manu would include in it, dislike that appellation. In fact, the term Sudra was so offensive to several of the communities tabulated under that category at the Censuses of 1871 and 1881, that the word has since been avoided in Census Tables.

6. *System of Classification adopted.*—The system of classification adopted in 1881 was twofold. In the first place, no caste which numbered less than 100,000 was separately classified, and secondly, the castes were classified by their social position thus:—I. Brahmins; II. Rajputs; III. Castes of good social position; IV. Inferior Castes; and V. Non-Hindus or aboriginal castes and tribes.

The first was, of course, easy enough, but the second was found impracticable, and the Census Commissioner of the day in his Report of the operations of 1881 remarked as follows:—

"It was originally intended that the castes should be classified by their social position, but great difficulty was experienced in carrying this out. Petitions were sent into my office and to the offices of the Deputy Superintendents of Census in the Provinces, complaining of the position assigned to castes to which the petitioners be-

longed and the whole subject was shrouded in so much uncertainty and obscurity, that the original arrangements were dropped." Mr. J. A. Baines, who had then charge of the Census of the Bombay Presidency, described the state of society in that Presidency as follows:—"All writers on early Hindu civilization describe the community as divided into four orders. In addition to the Brahmin or priest and the Kshatriya or warrior, they enumerate the Vaisya, generally rendered trader, and the Sudra or servile class. Authors of the middle ages of Hindu literature, attributed to this division a divine origin and claim for it antiquity coeval with the race. It is remarkable, however, that whereas to the present day, the order of Brahmins is well defined, and that of Kshatriyas little less so, no certainty exists as to which of the existing castes can be ascribed to the Vaisya and which to the Sudra order." And in classifying the castes of the Presidency, he hit upon an arrangement, under which the Brahmins and the Rajputs took the first and the second places, and all the others were divided into 11 classes with reference to the occupations, which was regarded by him as "indicative of social position to a degree sufficient for general tables." These 11 classes were as follows:—(1) Writers, (2) Traders, (3) Artisans, (4) Cultivators, (5) Graziers etc., (6) Sea-farers, (7) Personal service, (8) Minor professions, (9) Devotees, (10) Depressed and Unclean, and (11) Labouring, Miscellaneous and Unclassed.

Eventually, however, in the consolidated Imperial Table for the whole of India the Hindu castes were classified only under three heads:—I. Brahmins; II. Rajaputs; and III. Other Hindu Castes. In the Mysore Table, the second class included Arasus, Rajapindes and Rajaputs who were shown under the category of Kshatriyas.

At the next Census of 1891, the occupational grouping of the castes was adopted, it being in the words of the Census Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Baines, understood that "the occupation to which the caste in question was to be credited, was not necessarily that actually exercised by the caste in the present day, but that, which was assigned to it by tradition and generally implied in its current appellation." But even this system proved unsatisfactory. Mr. J. A. Baines himself eventually found "obvious flaws in the grouping itself, due in great measure to the adoption of functional classification to an excessive extent. For instance, amongst professions we have the arts of singing, dancing and acting, which, in India, are anything but reputable in public estimation. Again, in the large class of agriculturists are included the field laborers who are in many places but little more than agrestic serfs; and the forest tribes, who, though chiefly agricultural, no doubt are lower in the scale than the village artisan. Thus every one of the chief classes must be taken by itself and the relative positions of the groups in it considered as subject to this limitation." Under such circumstances, the Census Commissioner had eventually to change the classification originally prescribed by him for the guidance of the Provincial Superintendents and in reviewing the statistics of Castes, "the sixty groups of the original distribution were collected into 21 classes," and the Table XVII so re-grouped was designated XVII-A.

On the present occasion, in view of the defects and difficulties explained in the foregoing paragraphs, no attempt has been made to group the castes by social position. Every person has been credited to the caste which he has chosen to array himself under, and all the castes returned in the Schedules, have been grouped by religions, and the various castes within each religion have been arranged in simple alphabetical order according to English orthography. To indicate the position of the caste in the Tables of 1891 a column has been inserted, giving the name of the Traditional occupation assigned to that caste in the Census Table of 1891. The statistics thus compiled in Table XIII, represent, therefore, the division of the people into Castes, as returned by themselves. While a fairly sufficient statistical basis is thus furnished for the purposes of the Ethnological enquirer, it is not pretended that this is the best classification that might be adopted. It would, indeed, be desirable to group the statistics under a few classes, so that the variations in them would readily show whether the progress of the population, as a whole, has tended towards the betterment or the worsenment of the country as a whole. The principle, governing such a classification, would be social importance rather than social precedence. In such a classification, all castes, tribes and races would be included instead of Hindu castes alone. This, however, is a counsel of perfection only for future consideration.

7. *Statistics relating to Castes.*—Besides Table XIII, there are other Tables which bear upon Castes, Tribes or Races, as follows :—

Table IX. Education; Table XII-A. Infirmities; Table XIV. Civil Condition by Age for Castes; Tables XVI and XVI-A. Occupation; and discussions of these statistics will be found in the respective Chapters. This Chapter will be confined to a review of the statistics contained in Table XIII.

8. *Subsidiary Tables.*—Census Table XIII gives by sexes the number of each caste which is found in each City or District, and the Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter present the statistics in proportional forms as explained below.

Subsidiary Table I shows the actual numerical strength of each caste and (a) the proportion which it bears to the entire population under the same religion and (b) the proportion which it bears to the total population of the country. The caste names are grouped by their Traditional occupations, the latter being placed in alphabetical order.

Subsidiary Table II shows the variations in Caste, Tribe or Race since 1871 by the four Censuses. The caste names are here arranged in the order of their numerical strength.

Subsidiary Table III shows the Civil Condition by Age for all Castes in their numerical order under each Religion.

Subsidiary Table IV shows the proportion of sexes in all Castes at six Age-periods *viz.*, 0-5, 5-12, 12-15, 15-20, 20-40, and 40 and over.

Of these, the main facts disclosed in Subsidiary Tables III and IV, which are based upon Census Table XIV, have already been discussed in Chapter IV and need no further reference here.

9. *Civil and Military Station treated separately.*—We shall first restrict ourselves to the statistics of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station.

10. *Distribution of Population by Castes.*—The appended Statement marked A shows the castes into which the followers of the several religions are divided, arranged in the order of their numerical strength and into groups of population, *viz.*, five lakhs and over, one lakh to five lakhs, 50,000 to one lakh and so on.

The appended Statement marked B is an abstract of the above, showing the number of Castes in each group and their total population, and appended Statement marked C shows the proportion of the population of each group to the total population of each Religion.

Taking up the foregoing Statements it will be seen that out of 5,048,449 Hindus, 1,098 persons have not specified the castes to which they belong, and the remaining 5,047,351 persons have been arranged under 64 castes as follows :—

Three castes with populations of over five lakhs each numbering in all		2,531,709 souls or 50 per cent of Hindus.
Ten castes with populations of 100,000—500,000	...	1,881,569 or 37 per cent.
Four castes with populations of 50,000—100,000	...	304,994 or 6 per cent.
Ten castes with populations of 10,000—50,000	...	284,048 or 6 per cent.
Three castes with populations of 5,000—10,000	...	21,075
Nine castes with populations of 1,000—5,000	...	17,629
Five castes with populations of 500—1,000	...	3,834 or 1 per cent.
Twenty castes with populations of under 500	...	2,498
<hr/> 64	Total	<hr/> 5,047,351

Of 268,131 Mussalmans, 3,781 have not returned their caste or tribe and the remaining 264,350 persons are distributed into 11 classes of which only one, *viz.*, the Sheik, counts a population of over a lakh, its number being 165,205 equivalent to 62 per cent of the population of the religion.

The Syeds and the Pathans number between 10,000 and 50,000 each, and their total number is 77,684 or 29 per cent of the Mussalman population. Two castes, *viz.*, the Moghul and the Labbe, have each a population between 5,000 and 10,000 souls, and both together count 14,071 persons or 5 per cent of the Mussalman Population. The Pujaris number 4,558 and the Pindaris 2,097, and they together form 8 per cent of the Mussalman population. Besides the above, there are 337 Maples, 116 Sheriffs, 65 Khakars and 17 Arabs.

The Jains number 13,578; of these, 11,723 are Digambaras and 884 are Swethambaras; 426 have not returned castes and the remaining 545 persons are divided into three castes. Strictly speaking the terms Digambaras and Swetambaras are not caste names. They are the names of the two sects into which the Jains are divided. Digambaras are those Jains who worship unclad idols, while Swetambaras clothe their idols in white. The former have their chief religious centre in this Province at Sravanabelagola, which is known as Jinna Kasi (or Benares of the Jains) and hence, the bulk of the Jains in this Province are of that sect. A system of castes corresponding to the fourfold division of the Hindus also exists among the Jains; but in the Census enumeration the sect names, having been entered in the column of caste names, have been treated as castes. This confusion of ideas has led to an abnormal variation in their numbers between 1891 and 1901, as will be noticed further on, though the Jain population on the whole shows but a small increase.

The Christians are divided into three races; out of 32,933 Christians, 28,691 or 87 per cent are Native converts, 2,450 or 8 per cent are Eurasians, and the remaining 1,792 or 5 per cent are Europeans.

The Animists are divided into six castes and number 86,627 souls. Of these, 45,579 or 52.6 per cent are Lambanis, 14,527 or 16.8 per cent are Koramas, 9,550 or 11 per cent are Korachas, 8,482 or 9.8 per cent are Kurubas, and 8,333 or 9.6 per cent are Iraligas, and the remaining 171 or 0.2 per cent are Koravas. The last, Korava, is only a Tamil name for those who, in Kanarese, are known as Koramas, and hence the small number returned under that head.

Lastly, there are in the Province 46 Parsis, 21 Jews, 11 Sikhs, 2 Japanese and 1 Burmese Buddhist and 1 Brahmo.

11. *Subsidiary Table I.*—Subsidiary Table I groups the various castes of each religion by their traditional occupations, and gives the percentages which each group bears to the total population of the religion, and also to the enumerated total population of all religions taken together. This principle groups, under single names, castes whose members have no connection in country or language, who can neither eat, intermarry, nor worship together, who have, in short, nothing in common but their traditional occupations; and among some of whom, even this is not the case.

Apart from this, however, Subsidiary Table I and Statement A will show that the Vakkaligas are the most numerous in the country constituting, as they do, more than 25 per cent of the Hindu population, and more than 23 per cent of the entire population, all religions taken together. Lingayets under all heads come up, next, with 670,596 or 13 per cent of the Hindu population, and 12.3 per cent of the total population under all religions. Next come the Holeyas, numbering 577,166 or 11.4 per cent of the entire Hindu and 10.6 per cent of the total population of all religions. These three classes, numbering between them 2,531,709, constitute 46 per cent of the entire population of the Province.

12. *Subsidiary Table II.*—Subsidiary Table II shows the variations in the number of the several castes since 1871. But owing to the want of uniformity in the classifications of the castes at the different Censuses, the variations and especially those during the two decades between 1871 and 1891 cannot be taken as the basis of any comment or inference; and even as between the years 1891 and 1901, though the Index of 1891 has been adopted for guidance in classifying the castes returned in 1901, the classification has not been so uniform as to warrant the variations exhibited in the subsidiary table being implicitly accepted as representing actual facts.

Taking the figures relating to the first three castes, which have a population of over 5 lakhs each, it will be seen that Vakkaligas, though still retaining the first place in point of numerical strength, have gone down from 1,332,153 in 1891, to 1,233,947 in 1901. Examining the statistics by Natural Divisions, the subsidiary table further shows that the Vakkaligas have increased in the Eastern Division by 1.9 per cent, but have decreased in the Western Division by 17.4 per cent. Such a heavy fall in the chief agricultural community of the Province is staggering and incredible, when it is recollected that the population of the Province as a whole has increased by 12.5 per cent. But on a closer investigation of the statistics, it will be found that the variations exhibited in the Subsidiary Table are deceptive, in consequence of a want of uniformity in the classification of the castes at the two Censuses. For, examining the figures of the second caste, *viz.*, Lingayet, it will be seen that its number has increased from 482,083 to 670,596 or by 39 per cent and that by

reason of this high increase the caste has risen in rank from the third place in 1891 to the second place in 1901. The statements relating to the two divisions further show that this community has increased by 30·8 per cent in the Eastern Division and by 58·3 per cent in the Western Division. But between the years 1881 and 1891, the Vakkaligas increased by 25·7 per cent, while the Lingayets increased by 2·5 per cent. The fluctuations in respect of these two castes are at first sight puzzling, but analysing the Statistics of 1891, we find that two large bodies of Lingayets, known as Nonabas and Sadas and numbering 63,803 and 105,393, respectively, have, while being noted as Lingayets, been included as Vakkaligas simply because they were cultivators like the latter by hereditary occupation.

Transferring these two bodies to the ranks of the Lingayets, with whom they have been classed at the present Census, the figures stand re-arranged as follows:—

Particulars	Vakkaligas			Lingayets		
	Eastern Division	Western Division	Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Province
According to Table XVI of 1891	952,265	379,888	1,332,153	303,852	178,231	482,083
Add to Lingayets, Nonabas and Sadas wrongly included under Vakkaliga	83,554	85,642	169,196	83,554	85,642	169,196
Figures for 1891 as they ought to be	868,711	294,246	1,162,957	387,406	263,873	651,279
Figures of 1901 ...	970,038	313,909	1,283,947	397,432	273,164	670,596
Variations (+) ...	101,327	19,663	120,990	10,026	9,291	19,317
1901—1891 ...	(11·6 p.c.)	(6·6 p.c.)	(10·4 p.c.)	(2·6 p.c.)	(3·5 p.c.)	(2·9 p.c.)

The foregoing Statement changes the entire aspect. According to it, the Vakkaligas have not only increased in both the Divisions, but have also increased very nearly to the same degree as the total population of the respective Divisions; and the Lingayets exceed the Holayats in 1891, and in point of numerical strength, take the second rank, which they even now hold.

Next taking up the castes with population between one and five lakhs, it will be seen that there are in the scale, 10 castes against 8 in 1891, the excess of two being accounted for by the Bestha and Uppara castes having risen in population during the decade from less than one lakh to over one lakh each. The Uppara who numbered 89,104 in 1891, have since increased to 106,207, or by 19 per cent, which seems fair enough. But the growth of the Besthas from 99,658 in 1891 to 153,174 in 1901 is something stupendous. Examining the figures Districtwar, it will be seen that in the Mysore District they have increased from 59,550 to 101,537 or by 70 per cent. Among the Taluks of this District, those of Seringapatam, T. Narsipur, Yelandur, Hunnur, Channarajunagar and Nanjangud show a considerable reduction among Vakkaligas with a considerable increase among Besthas. This circumstance strongly suggests that either many Besthas have been counted as Vakkaligas in 1891, or the reverse is the case in 1901. But the former seems to be more probable, because, in the first place, the term Vakkaliga in popular parlance is applied to ryots generally, and, in the second place, the fall in the number of Besthas from 129,423 in 1881 to 99,658 in 1891, when the population of the Province had increased by nearly 16 per cent, is otherwise inexplicable. This may be the result either of erroneous enumeration or of erroneous abstraction under the ticking system.

Conceding, therefore, to the Bestha, the place next to the Brahmin, which he held in 1881 in point of numerical strength, the order of the castes in the scale of population between one and five lakhs remains the same now as in 1891, with one exception, viz., the Panchalas have been exceeded by Vaddas and Banajigas in point of numerical strength.

Next taking up the group of castes with population ranging between 50,000 and one lakh, of the four castes that formed the group in 1891, Uppara has, as above noticed, gone up to the higher scale, but in its stead another caste, Mahratta has come up from the lower scale, having increased in population from 43,302 to 52,204, so that the group still comprises only four castes, three of which are the same as in 1891.

The next group of castes, with population ranging between 10,000 and 50,000, now comprises 10 castes against 9 in 1891. Of the latter, the Mahratta caste has gone up to the higher scale, as just stated, while the Nagārtha caste, which in 1891 counted 22,744 persons, has gone down to a lower scale now numbering 9,318; and three other castes, *viz.*, Jogi, Darji and Mudali, which in 1891 numbered less than 10,000 each, have now so increased as to come into this group. The last of the three castes, *viz.*, the Mudali, has increased from 5,411 to 11,621, but this rise is readily understood when it is pointed out that the Mudalis are mostly Tamil immigrants. The great decrease of the Nagārtha community above noticed, requires a word of explanation.

Analysing the statistics of 1891, it will be seen that out of 22,744 Nagārthas, 15,302 are Namadharis, who on the present occasion have been classed with Vakka-ligas, unless otherwise specifically returned as belonging to the Nagārtha caste, so that the population of Nagārthas proper may be said to have increased from 7,442 to 9,318. This explanation is corroborated by the fact, that the Nagārthas were only 7,943 in 1881 and their sudden increase to 22,744 in 1891 is otherwise inexplicable.

All the remaining castes put together, though they are 38 in number, comprise but one per cent of the entire population of the Province, and 20 of them contain very small numbers of less than 500 persons each. Of these, the Rachewar is the only one which possesses some special importance in this Province. This caste, which numbered 9,462 in 1891, has now fallen to 5,983, and it will be seen from the Subsidiary Table that this caste has been steadily going down since 1871. An explanation for this decline may, perhaps, be found in the tendency of the members of this caste to return themselves as Kshatriyas, the Military Service being the Traditional occupation of a considerable proportion of them.

The Natuva is another caste, whose numbers are reduced from 7,439 to 2,163, probably because they have returned themselves under more respectable names.

Out of the 59 Hindu castes returned in 1901, six castes, *viz.*, Maleru to the number of (1501), Malayali (269), Kahar (46), Bavaji (7), Handichikka (5), and Hataragar (3), have been thus returned for the first time. These are all too few to call for any remark.

Of the Mussalman castes, the three principal ones, *viz.*, the Sheik, the Syed and the Pathan have increased in numbers. The Moguls have decreased from 8,772 to 7,761, while the Labbes have swelled from 2,820 to 6,310. These last, who are Tamil converts to Mohammedanism, have immigrated largely into the District of Mysore, and more particularly into the Taluks of T. Narsipur and Nanjangud, where they have settled as agriculturists, and also into the Kolar Gold Fields and the Taluk of Bowringpet, where they have settled as traders.

Of Christian races, the Native Christians have swelled from 17,705 to 28,691. The Eurasians and Europeans have also increased, the former from 1,282 to 2,450, and the latter from 1,246 to 1,792.

Among the Jains, the Digambaras alone have increased from 5,462 to 11,723, while the other castes have gone down from 7,640 to 1,855. Digambara caste is a misnomer, and the large increase noticed under that head and the corresponding fall under the other heads, are due, in many cases, to the sect being entered in the column intended for caste.

Lastly, the Animists have increased by 29 per cent of what they were in 1891. Of the 5 principal castes comprised under this head, the Lambanis have increased from 39,137 to 45,579, while Korachas have gone down in number from 10,544 to 9,530. The Kurubas and the Iraligas have increased enormously, the former from 2,269 to 8,482 and the Iraliga from 1,132 to 8,338. The reason for these variations is not clear and, probably, lies in the misjoinder in 1891 of the Soligas, who on the present occasion have been included under Iraligas.

13. *Territorial Distribution of Castes.*—The territorial distribution of the castes is an interesting study, and the distribution of the principal castes, tribes and races is exhibited in two ways in the accompanying Statements marked D and E. The former shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each caste by Districts of enumeration, and the latter shows the distribution of 1,000 persons enumerated in each District by their castes.

Perusing Statement D, it will be seen that while the population as a whole is divided between the Eastern and the Western Divisions in the ratio of 732 to 268, the distribution of the population of the several castes varies greatly, some castes being proportionately more numerous in one Division than in the other, and further that each caste has its stronghold in some particular District. A long description of these variations, when they can be better studied on the statement itself, will not only be of little help, but will be positively tiring to the reader. It will be sufficient, therefore, to invite reference to a few salient features exhibited by the statement.

Of the 24 Hindu castes which have a population of 20,000 and more, the 12 castes named in the margin are proportionately stronger numerically in the Eastern than in the Western Division. Of these again, 3 castes, *viz.*, Golla, Tigala and Ganiga, have more than 90 per cent of their numbers in the Eastern Division. Over 56 per cent of the Gollas are in the two Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Of Tigalas, 50 per cent are in the District of Bangalore and 44 per cent are in the two Districts of Kolar and Tumkur; and the Ganigas have their stronghold in the District of Mysore, which alone contains 45 per cent of the numbers. 66 per cent of the Besthas are in Mysore, while Bedas are most numerous in the Chitaldrug District.

1. Vakkaliga.
2. Kuruba.
3. Madiga.
4. Beda.
5. Bestha.
6. Golla.
7. Vadda.
8. Banajiga.
9. Tigala.
10. Ganiga.
11. Nayinda.
12. Komati.

Of the twelve castes (mentioned in the margin), which are stronger in the Western Division, the Idiga, the Lingayet, and the Mahratta have their strongholds in the District of Shimoga, and the Neyigis are proportionately far more in Hassan, than in any other District. The Brahmins, the Banajigas, the Neyigis, the Kshatriyas and the Komatis are more numerous in the two metropolitan Cities than in the Districts, while the third City of Kolar Gold Fields is the most favoured by the Holeyas.

1. Lingayet.
2. Holeyas.
3. Brahmin.
4. Panchala.
5. Uppara.
6. Neyigi.
7. Agasa.
8. Mahratta.
9. Idiga.
10. Kumbara.
11. Kshatriya.
12. Satani.

Of the three Mussalman castes, the Sheik is stronger in the Eastern Division than in the Western, and the Districts of Kolar and Shimoga contain the largest proportions of this community. The Syeds and the Pathans are most numerous in the District of Bangalore and next to it in Kolar.

Of Christians, 90 per cent of the Eurasians and over 80 per cent of Europeans are in the Eastern Division, the City of Kolar Gold Fields alone containing 48 per cent of the former and 43 per cent of the latter. The Native Christians are proportionately numerous in Kolar Gold Fields, which contains nearly 18 per cent of the population of the community, but as between the two Divisions the Eastern Division has more native converts than the Western. The Christians as well as the Mussalmans favor the urban cities more than the rural tracts.

The three Districts of the Western Division contain more Jains than all the five Districts and the three Cities of the Eastern Division put together, the Shimoga District alone containing more than 27 per cent of the Jain population, while Hassan and Kadur, respectively, contain 15 and 11 per cent of their numbers.

Of the Animists, the Lambanis and the Iraligas have their strongholds in the Districts of Shimoga and Kadur, while Kurubas are very strong in the Districts of Tumkur and Mysore, and Korachas are more numerous in the Kolar District than in any other.

Next taking up Statement E, it will be seen that each District has a larger proportion of certain particular castes than of others, and the following abstract of the statement shows the castes who number more than 50 in every 1,000 of popu-

lation of the respective Districts, arranged in the order of their numerical strength in the District:—

District	Caste numbering more than 50 in every 1,000					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Mysore City	Brahmin 138	Vakkaliga 137	Sbeik 117	Holeya 74	...	...
Mysore District	Vakkaliga 256	Holeya 154	Lingayet 139	Kuruba 102	Bestha 81	...
Bangalore City	Neygie 151	Brahmin 123	Banajiga 78	Vakkaliga 75	Sheik 79	Holeya 65, Tigala 57
Bangalore District	Vakkaliga 327	Holeya 99	Madiga 67	Kuruba 54	Lingayet 51	...
Kolar Gold Fields	Holeya 587	Nativa Chris- tian 133	...	...	...	...
Kolar District	Vakkaliga 264	Holeya 100	Beda 81	Madiga 69	Kuruba 57	...
Tumkur District	Vakkaliga 256	Lingayet 115	Madiga 89	Beda 74	Golla 63	Kuruba 61
Chitaldrug District	Lingayet 193	Beda 170	Vakkaliga 109	Madiga 94	Golla 74	Kuruba 62, Vad- da 50
Hassan District	Vakkaliga 305	Holeya 163	Lingayet 147	Kuruba 80	...	...
Kadur District	Lingayet 194	Holeya 155	Vakkaliga 139	...	...	...
Shimoga District	Lingayet 224	Vakkaliga 170	Holeya 58	...	...	...

Only 15 castes in all figure in the foregoing Statement. The Vakkaligas, who in point of numerical strength head the list in the Province with 23 per cent of their total population to their credit, maintain the foremost rank only in the 5 Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan, take the second place in the Mysore City and in Shimoga, the third place in Kadur and Chitaldrug, and the fourth place in Bangalore City, and are, practically, nowhere in the City of Gold Fields.

The Lingayets, who stand second in the Province with 12.3 per cent of the total population to their credit, maintain that position only in the District of Tumkur. They take the foremost rank in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga, and are exceeded by the Holeyas in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan and by the Holeyas, the Madigas and the Kurubas in the District of Bangalore. They are inappreciable in the three Cities and in the District of Kolar.

The Holeyas who number 10.6 per cent of the Provincial population, form the bulk of the population of the Kolar Gold Fields, where 59 per cent of the inhabitants are of that caste. They are strong in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, normal in the District of Kolar and poor in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Districts of Bangalore and Shimoga, and are nowhere in the Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

The Brahmins take the lead in the Mysore City and the second place in Bangalore City, where the Neyigis form the largest portion of the population.

The Mussalman Sheiks take a prominent position in the two metropolitan Cities, and the Native Christians form 13 per cent of the population of the Kolar Gold Fields. These and the Holeyas are the only two communities in the Kolar Gold Fields, which number more than 5 per cent of the population of that City.

14. *Proportion of Females to Males in the several Castes.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the number of females to 1,000 males of each caste in each of the 6 main age-periods, prescribed for the Imperial Table XIV. A portion of this statement, *viz.*, the proportion of sexes in the infantile ages under 5, and in the total population, all ages put together, having been worked out separately in Subsidiary Tables attached to Chapter IV, has already been discussed in the Section on Sex. The proportion of the sexes in the other age-periods alone remains to be reviewed here.

Taking the total population of all ages together, the females number only 980 to 1,000 males, but the proportion of the sexes varies in the several age-periods; in the population under the age of 5 and again above the age of 20, the females outnumber the males, but between the ages of 12 and 15 they form but 80 per cent of the male population.

As between the two Divisions, the ratio of females in the Eastern Division is higher than that in the Western Division, in respect of the total population of all ages but in the earlier periods below the age of 15, the Western Division possesses a higher ratio of females than the Eastern Division.

Examining the proportion of the Sexes by Castes, the ratio of females to males is highest in some cases such as, 1 Bestha, 2 Golla, 3 Idiga, 4 Kuruba, etc., in the period 0-5, and in others such as, 1 Banajiga, 2 Holeyas, 3 Madiga, 4 Lambani, etc., after the age of 20; the ratio is lowest in most castes such as, 1 Agasa, 2 Banajiga, 3 Ganiga, 4 Golla, etc., between the ages of 12 and 15, and in a few castes such as, Holeyas, Idiga, etc., between the ages of 15 and 20. Tracing the variations in the proportion of the sexes in the population of the several age-periods, it will be seen, as a general rule, holding good in the majority of the castes, that the ratio of females is higher than the average for all ages in the infantile population under the age of 5. It then goes down in the succeeding periods, until it reaches a minimum in the period 12-15 or 15-20 and again rises with advancing years. In the Western Division, however, the ratio increases between the periods 0-5 and 5-12 and then falls to the minimum in the period 12-15, and the subsequent rise is not so very high or rapid as in the Eastern Division. In the course of these fluctuations, the females of almost every caste outnumber the males at one period or more, and the only castes in which the females are at no age-periods in excess of the males, are the Idiga, the Syed, the Pathan, the Native Christian, the Kuruba and the Iraliga.

Referring to the low proportion of females in the periods 10-15 and 15-20 noticed at the Census of 1891, Mr. J. A. Baines observes that "in addition to the artificial reduction of the females of this age, caused by the concealment of the female population from the ken of the enumerators, it is not at all improbable that there is a real deficiency due to the fact that amongst the great majority of the population, the five or six years in question include the first child-bed, an occurrence notoriously dangerous to female life especially where the wife is as immature physically, as she too often is, in India, and where the obstetric methods in vogue there, tend to restrict survival to the fittest only." But an examination of the present figures for the more appropriate age-periods 12-15 and 15-20, does not support this view (for Mysore at all events). In the first place, the low ratio at this period of life is common not only to all the castes, in several of which early marriages do not prevail, but is also noticed in the population of European countries, where child-bearing at such tender ages is practically unknown. Examining the ratio of females to males in the two periods in question, it will be seen that the ratios are far greater among the Brahmins, who are the pioneers of early marriages in India, and among the Komatis, who closely imitate them in this respect, and the Darjis than in any other caste. The case is very much so among Native Christians also, amongst whom it is remarkable that of all the age-periods, that of 15-20 shows the smallest proportion (677), besides the Goniga with 542, Labbo with 361 and Pindari with 667. The general manner in which the characteristic of a low ratio of females between the ages of 12 and 20, pervades all the communities, whether addicted to or

free from early marriages and premature child-bearing, strongly suggests that this period which marks the transition from girlhood to maturity, is attended with risks, the physiological aspects of which are yet unknown, and this view is corroborated by the fact that at this period, the mortality among females is higher than that among males.

The proportion of the sexes in the population of the several castes divided into three main age-periods, *viz.*, 0-15, 15-40 and 40 and over, corresponding to the juvenile, the reproductive and the aged stages of life, is a matter worth investigating, and the appended Statement F shows these proportions worked out in respect of the population of the Province and of the two Divisions. Examining the figures relating to the Province, it will be seen that, in a majority of castes, such as, 1 Agasa, 2 Banajiga, 3 Beda, 4 Ganiga, 5 Vakkaliga, 6 Tigala etc., the ratio of females increases from period to period, that is to say, it is least in the juvenile population under the age of 15 and greatest in the aged population of over 40 years. In one caste (Uppara) the reverse is the case, while in some others there is either a deep fall, such as, among 1 Brahmin, 2 Komati, 3 Kshatriya, 4 Lingayet, 5 Mahratta, 6 Panchala etc., or a precipitate rise, such as, among 1 Vadda, 2 Madiga, 3 Kuruba etc., in the intervening reproductive period of 15 and 40.

The populations of the two Natural Divisions differ widely in this respect. In the Eastern Division, the ratio rises from period to period, while in the Western Division, there is a heavy fall during the reproductive period, and then a small rise so that the ratio of females here is, in the majority of castes, highest in the juvenile population and least in the population of the ages 15-40. This heavy fall in the ratio of females of these ages, may be attributed principally to the large influx of male immigrant laborers into the Malnad and garden tracts of Kadur and Shimoga Districts; for, examining the proportion of the sexes of the immigrant population as compiled in Table XI, it will be seen that in the Western Division, the immigrants are divided in the proportion of 567 females to 1,000 males while in the Eastern Division the proportion is 905 females to 1,000 males, and the immigrants into the coffee and garden tracts of the Malnad are generally adults between the ages of 15 and 40. But the comparatively low ratio* of females in the population

* Eastern Division 1,053.
Western Division 950.

aged 40 and over of the Western Division does, no doubt, suggest that female-life in the Malnad parts is not blessed with as much longevity as in the Maidan Districts of the Eastern Division, an inference which derives support from the fact that according to the statistics of age, only 208 in 1,000 females of the Western Division are above the age of 40 against 255, in a similar number of the Eastern Division.

15. *Castes in the Civil and Military Station.*—The discussions in the foregoing paragraphs relate to the statistics of the Mysore Province exclusive of the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The population of this Station is, as explained in some of the previous chapters, quite distinct in character from that of the Province. The Kanarese element predominating in Mysore, is here superseded by Tamil. The Census of the Station having been conducted by the Imperial authorities and the results abstracted by the Census Superintendent of Madras, the castes into which the population of the Station are divided have been primarily classified under the Madras system, but for the purposes of incorporation in Part B of the Mysore Tables, the castes have been grouped with the corresponding Mysore castes principally on the basis of Traditional occupation, ignoring the minor distinctions of language and locality, which in several cases differentiated the Mysore and the Madras castes.

Thus the *Vannan* of the Station has been grouped with the *Agasa* of the Province, the *Ambattan* with the *Nayinda*, and so on, and in the few cases

Castes.	Popn.	Castes.	Popn.	noted in the margin, in which such amalgamation was not possible, the original castes have been retained and printed, in italics in the Table.
<i>Hindu</i> —		Falli	2,319	
Balija	4,637	Vallala	4,917	
Chetty	816	<i>Mussalman</i> —		
Kallan	148	Afghan	4	
Marawan	21	Meman	187	
Odde	506	Shaffi	1	

Turning to the statistics it will be seen that in a population of 50,727 Hindus who are divided into 69 castes, there are only 9 which count more than 1,000 souls each, and these 9 arranged in the order of the numerical strength are:—

(1) Holeya	...	...	18,680	(6) Palli	...	...	2,819
(2) Vallala	...	...	4,917	(7) Darji	..	...	1,548
(3) Baliya	...	...	4,637	(8) Mahratta	...	...	1,189
(4) Vakkaliga	...	..	3,326	(9) Ganiga	...	...	1,081
(5) Madiga	...	...	2,790				

Among the Mussalmans the Sheik, the Syed and the Pathan are the only classes who have a population of more than 1,000 and count respectively, 13,420, 3,010 and 2,930 persons.

Of the Christians, the Native Converts number 10,594 or twice as many as those in Kolar Gold Fields alone, and 1,183 more than the Native Christian population of all the three Cities in the Province put together. The Eurasians and Europeans number 3,271 and 2,961 respectively, and these numbers are more than the respective population of the two races in the whole of the Mysore Province.

The Jains number only 104. Of these 90 have not returned the castes to which they belong, while the remaining 14 have been classified as follows:—

Brahmin	...	...	3	Oswal	...	...	6
Kinsura	...	..	4	Vaidika	...	...	1

Of the Animistic tribes, there are none in the Civil and Military Station, though the Hindu population contains 209 Koravas who in Mysore have been classed with the Animists. Among the castes grouped under Hindus, there are also two Lambadies and one Soliya; probably these correspond to the Lambanias and Soligas of Mysore, the latter of whom have been classed with Iraligas.

Besides the above, there have been enumerated within the Station limits, 55 Parsis, 1 Sikh, 13 Jews and 7 Budhists.

Comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, it will be observed that the Hindus have decreased from 58,075 to 50,727, the Mussalmans from 23,892 to 21,566 and the Christians from 17,902 to 17,126. But going into the details by castes, the Hindu castes show great fluctuations. For instance, the Baliyas who number 4,637, the Pallis 2,319 and the Vallalas 4,917 at the present Census do not find a place in the classified Table of 1891, while the Tigalas, who in 1891 numbered 3,313, do not figure in the returns of 1901, and the Banajigas and the Vakkaligas, who in 1891 numbered 8,342 and 9,696 respectively, now number but 37 and 3,326 respectively. Such wide fluctuations can only be attributed to a variation in the system of classification adopted at the two Censuses, but the exact nature of the variation cannot be explained, as the original compilation was made by the Census authorities at Madras.

Of the three Mussalman tribes, the Sheiks have gone down from 15,301 to 13,420, the Syeds from 3,099 to 3,010 and the Pathans from 3,523 to 2,930, decreases which might be attributed to desertions and deaths due to the plague, which has reduced the population of the Station by 10 per cent of its strength in 1891.

Turning to the Christian races, it will be seen that the Europeans have gone down from 4,985 to 2,961 — a decrease evidently due to the reduced strength of the European Garrison at the time of the Census. Eurasians and the Native Christians have slightly increased, the former from 2,649 to 3,271 and the latter from 10,252 to 10,894.

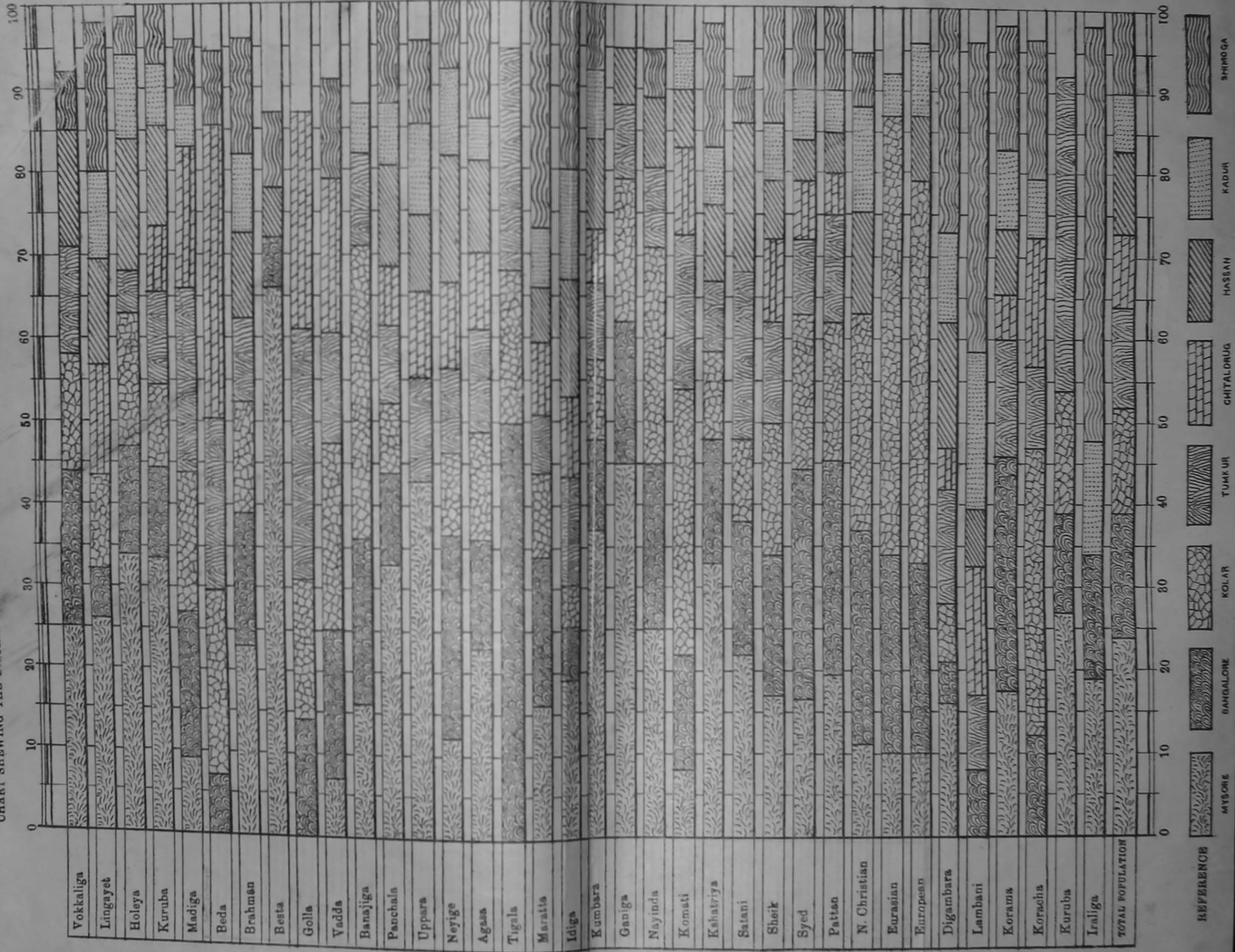
The Jain population consisting principally of Marwadi traders, who are essentially an immigrant class, has gone down from 176 to 104.

The other communities have increased from 36 to 76 but these small numbers call for no remark.

16. *Special Tables.*—It now remains to review certain special tables relating to Castes, which have been compiled for the Province. These Tables are C-1 Gotras, Sakhas and Sects of Brahmins, C-2 Gotras of Non-Brahmin castes and D Phanas.

17. *Gotras of Brahmins.*—Every Brahmin claims descent from one of the great sages who flourished in days of yore, and his Gotra is the paternal line of descent from the ancestral Rishi. Marriages between persons of the same Gotra are prohibited on the score of consanguinity, no matter how remote.

CHART SHEWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF 100 PERSONS OF EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CASTES BY DISTRICTS OF ENUMERATION.



REFERENCE

MYSORE

BANGALORE

KOLAR

TUMKUR

CHITALDRUG

HASSAN

KAPUR

SHIMOGA

The Brahmin is taught his Gotra on being invested with the sacred thread, which is generally between the ages of 7 and 10, and thence forward, to the end of his mortal life, he repeats it every day when invoking divine blessings at the close of his prayers and other rituals, so that it is not possible that he can ever forget it. A female, on marriage, assumes her husband's Gotra to which she must adhere for the rest of her life, and widowhood cannot revert her from it.

According to this table, the Brahmins are divided into 190 Gotras of which only 19 count more than 1,000 adherents each, and the remaining 171 Gotras are very poorly represented by 8,621 persons in all and some of these Gotra-names (for example, Brihacharna and Parakala) are *prima facie* so absurd that an explanation, for their record, has to be sought in the unavoidable mistakes of enumeration and abstraction.

18. *Sakhas of Brahmins.*—The Sakhas are the Vedas. Though every Brahmin reveres all the four Vedas alike, and studies all or as many of them as he can, yet for purposes of ritualistic functions, each one takes to one particular Veda, which is common to the family and is hereditary in it, and the Veda so adopted, is his Sakha.

There are four Sakhas, Rig, Yajus, Sama and Atharvana, corresponding to the four Vedas. Of these, the first two are the most prevalent in Southern India. Sama Veda has but a limited following, while Atharvana is almost extinct.

In Mysore the Brahmin population is divided by Sakhas as follows:—

Rig	...	...	86,314 or 46 per cent.
Yajus	...	...	77,733 or 41 do.
Sama	...	...	2,735 or 1 do.
Sakha not returned	...	...	22,392 or 12 do.
Total			189,174

Intermarriages between persons of different Sakhas are not prohibited and are, on the other hand, very common in practice, the marriage ceremony being performed according to the Sakha of the bridegroom.

19. *Sects of Brahmins.*—The Brahmins of Mysore are divided only into three great sects founded by the three great reformers, Sri Sankaracharya, Sri Ramanujacharya and Sri Madhvacharya. The followers of the *Advaita* philosophy of Sri Sankaracharya are the Smarthas, so called, because they follow the *Smritis* in their rituals. The adherents of the *Visishtadvaita* doctrines of Sri Ramanujacharya are known as Sri Vaishnavas, and divided into two great sub-divisions, the Vadagales and the Tengales. The Vadagales (literally the northerners) are so called, because they adhere to the sacred texts in Sanskrit, which is the language of the North, while the Tengales (the southerners) have their sacred texts in Tamil, which is the language of the South. The two sub-divisions intermarry but do not interdine—at all events the more orthodox members of the communities.

Those who have accepted the *Dwaita* philosophy of Sri Madhvacharya are the Madhvas, popularly known in this Province as Vaishnavas in distinction to Sri Vaishnavas, the followers of Sri Ramanujacharya.

Besides the three principal sects above named, there is yet another known as Bhagavatasampradayam who follow a mixture of the Smartha and the Vaishnava doctrines and observances.

It is worthy of note that the Province contains the head-quarters of the High Priests of all the foregoing three principal sects into which the Brahmins, not only of Mysore but also of Southern India, are divided. The High Priest of the Smarthas is at Sringeri, which is the head-quarters of the Jahgir Taluk, of which he is the donee. In Mysore City, resides the Sri Parakalaswami, who is the Chief Priest of the Vadagale section of Sri Vaishnavas, and the High Priests of the Madhvas have their seats at Nanjangud, Hole-Narsipur and Sosale in T.-Narsipur Taluk.

This fourfold sectarian division has no foundation in the ancient Texts of the Hindus. It owes its origin to the diverse doctrines of philosophy propounded by the three great founders and to the religious and social observances respectively, ordained by them to suit their interpretations of the sacred Texts.

These interpretations and doctrines are subjects of vehement controversy. The sects do not intermarry. The younger or less orthodox members of these communities interdine.

20. *Statistics of Sects.*—The numerical strength of each of the foregoing Sects is as follows :—

(1) Smarthas	119,919 or 63 per cent.
(2) Madhvas	43,715 or 23 do.
(3) Sri Vaishnavas—	
i. Tengale	5,985 or 3 do
ii. Vadagale	11,409 or 6 do
iii. Not told	837 or 1 do
(4) Bhagavatasampradayam...	7,309 or 4 do.
Total	189,174

The following Statements show how every 100 persons of each Brahmin sect are distributed between the two Natural Divisions of the Province and how every 100 Brahmins in each Division are distributed among the several sects in each Natural Division :—

Sect.	Population.			Percentage enumerated in each.		
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Province.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Province.
Smartha	73,554	46,365	119,919	61	39	100
Bhagavatasampradaya	5,805	1,504	7,309	79	21	100
Madhva	31,887	11,828	43,715	73	27	100
Sri Vaishnava—						
Tengale	5,502	483	5,985	92	8	100
Vadagale	8,249	3,160	11,409	72	28	100
Not told	493	344	837	59	41	100
Total Sri Vaishnava	14,244	3,987	18,231	78	22	100
Grand Total	125,490	63,684	189,174	66	34	100

Sect.	Population.			Percentage enumerated in each.		
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Province.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Province.
Smartha	73,554	46,365	119,919	59	73	63
Bhagavatasampradaya	5,805	1,504	7,309	5	2	4
Madhva	31,887	11,828	43,715	25	19	23
Sri Vaishnava—						
Tengale	5,502	483	5,985	4	1	3
Vadagale	8,249	3,160	11,409	7	5	6
Not told	493	344	837	...	...	1
Total Sri Vaishnava	14,244	3,987	18,231	11	6	10
Grand Total	125,490	63,684	189,174	100	100	100

Of the four sects, the Smarthas alone are proportionately more numerous in the Western Division than in the Eastern Division, in which the other three sects predominate.

The proportion of the sexes in the population of the several sects will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

Sects.	Males.	Females.	No. of females to 1,000 males.
Smarthas	60,841	59,078	971
Bhagavatasampradayam	3,570	3,739	1,047
Madhvas	22,317	21,198	941
Sri Vaishnavas	2,613	2,618	1,117
Total	93,341	93,633	980

From the above, it will be seen that, amongst the Brahmins of all sects together, there are 980 females to 1,000 males, a proportion which obtains in respect of the total population of the Province. But the proportion greatly varies in the different sects; the females outnumber the males very largely among Sri Vaishnavas and to a slight extent among Bhagavatasampradayas, while in the other two communities, especially among Madhvas, the ratio of females is comparatively small.

21. *Relationship between Sects and Gotras.*—Statements G and H appended, exhibit the statistics of Sects and Gotras reduced to proportions, the former showing the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of all sects together and of each sect separately by their Gotras, and the latter the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each Gotra by their sects. In these statements the 19 Gotras which alone show numbers exceeding 1,000 each, are specified in the order of their numerical strength and the remaining 171 Gotras which have been returned by very small numbers each, have been grouped together under the head "Minor Gotras."

Statement G will show that the three most numerous Gotras in each sect stand in the order named below :—

Smartha (1,000)—					
1	Kasyapa	...	...	...	176
2	Bharadvaja	...	...	...	165
3	Vasishta	...	...	...	71
Bhagavatasampradayam (1,000)—					
1	Bharadvaja	...	...	...	178
2	Kasyapa	...	...	...	129
3	Vasishta	...	...	...	85
Madhva (1,000)—					
1	Bharadvaja	...	...	...	175
2	Kasyapa	...	...	...	147
3	Vasishta	...	...	...	89
Sri Vaishnava (1,000)—					
1	Bharadvaja	...	...	...	175
2	Srivatea	...	...	...	145
3	Kansika	...	...	...	135

and Statement H will show that the sects comprised in each of the three most numerous Gotras stand in the order named below :—

Bharadvaja (1,000)—					
1	Smartha	...	...	...	619
2	Bhagavatasampradayam	...	...	...	41
3	Madhva	...	...	...	240
4	Sri Vaishnava	...	...	...	100
Kasyapa (1,000)—					
1	Smartha	...	...	...	708
2	Bhagavatasampradayam	...	...	...	32
3	Madhva	...	...	...	215
4	Sri Vaishnava	...	...	...	45
Vasishta (1,000) —					
1	Smartha	...	...	...	642
2	Bhagavatasampradayam	...	...	...	47
3	Madhva	...	...	...	291
4	Sri Vaishnava	...	...	...	20

22. *Relation between Sects and Sakhas.*—The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each sect by their Sakhas. First by actual numbers, second by proportions :—

First, Actual numbers.

Sect	Population				
	Rig	Yajus	Sama	Not told	Total
Smartha	58,143	46,140	1,613	14,023	119,919
Bhagavatasampradaya	3,261	2,930	187	981	7,309
Madhva	22,801	14,891	560	5,523	43,715
Sri Vaishnava	2,109	13,772	483	1,865	18,231
Total	86,314	77,738	2,735	22,392	189,174

Second, Proportions.

Sect	Proportion to 1,000				
	Rig	Yajus	Sama	Not told	Total
Smartla	485	385	13	117	1,000
Bhagavatasampradaya	446	401	10	134	1,000
Madhva	522	311	11	126	1,000
Sri Vaishnava	116	755	27	102	1,000
Total	456	411	14	119	1,000

From the above, it will be seen that Rig Veda prevails most among the Mysore Brahmins, counting more than half the population of Madhvas and very nearly that proportion of the Smarthas and Bhagavatasampradaya; it is not so prominent among Sri Vaishnavas, more than 75 per cent of whom are Yajurvedis. Sama Veda has but a limited following of 14 in 1,000 Brahmins of all sects together; it has proportionately more adherents among Sri Vaishnavas and Bagavatasampradayas than among the other two sects.

23. *Explanation of Gotras and Sakhas not returned.*—Considering how essential Gotras and Sakhas are to Brahmins, the figures against “Gotra not returned” and “Sakha not returned,” which respectively form 7·8 per cent and 11·8 per cent of the Brahmin population, might at first sight be puzzling. But these might be accounted for in one or other of the following ways:—

- Inability to specify these particulars on the part of families consisting solely of females and children. The females are not generally aware of their Gotras and Sakhas, because the injunction for the repetition of Gotras and Sakhas in the daily prayers, applies only to males, whose Upanayanam or thread investiture ceremony has been performed, and not to little boys not invested with the sacred thread, nor to females.
- Some non-Brahmins returning themselves as Brahmins out of sheer vanity without a Veda or Sakha to mention.
- Some omissions on the part of the enumerators not rectified in the course of abstraction.
- Unwillingness on the part of orthodox Brahmins to furnish these particulars to non-Brahmin enumerators.

24. *Variation since 1891, first, by Gotras.*—The variations since 1891 in the numbers returned under several Gotras are exhibited in the appended Statement marked I, which shows that all the Gotras except five have increased in numerical strength in varying degrees, and the five Gotras which have gone down in strength are as follow:—

Gotras	No. in 1891	No. in 1901	Decrease
1 Visvamitra	11,671	11,172	599
2 Angirasa	2,929	2,772	157
3 Vadhalasa	2,788	2,092	696
4 Gargeya	1,162	1,149	13
5 Mauna Bhargava	1,920	1,033	887

The numbers against “Gotra not returned” have also decreased from 28,969 to 14,811, a circumstance which indicates a better enumeration of Gotras at the present Census.

25. *Variation since 1891, second, by Sects.*—The variations in the numbers of the several sects are as shown below:—

Sects	1901	1891	Variation	Percentage of variation
1 Smartha	110,919	117,824	+ 6,905	+ 5·2
2 Bhagavatasampradaya	7,309	12,780	+ 5,471	+ 42·8
3 Madhva	48,715	31,787	+ 16,928	+ 37·3
4 Sri Vaishnava	18,231	20,493	+ 2,262	+ 11·1
Total	184,174	182,386	+ 1,788	+ 3·7

From the above, it will be seen that as against an increase of 3·7 per cent in the Brahmin population of all sects together, the Smarthas have increased by 2·2 per cent of their number in 1891. Though the Sri Vaishnavas have gone down by 11 per cent, yet the actual decrease in this number is numerically small, being but 2,264, and this might be partly attributed to the influence of migration, especially when it is recollected that at the time of Census large numbers of Sri Vaishnava pilgrims from several parts of India used to gather in the Province to witness the great *Vairamudi* festival at the shrine at Melkote in Seringapatam Taluk, and that this influx of pilgrims has almost ceased since the outbreak of plague in 1898. An explanation of the very large increase of 37·5 per cent of the Madhva population coupled with the heavy fall in the population of the Bhagavatsampradayas, may be found in the circumstance that the latter having probably in a large number of cases omitted to particularise their denomination, have, because they are Vaishnavaites in sect, been confounded in the process of abstraction with Madhvas, who are also commonly called Vaishnavas in this country.

26. *Variation since 1891, third, by Sakhas.*—The variation in the adherents of the several Sakhas and Vedas are shown below:—

Vedas	1901	1891	Variation	Percentage of variation
1 Rig Veda ...	86,314	91,639	-5,325	-5·8
2 Yajur Veda ...	77,733	81,973	-4,240	-5·2
3 Sama Veda ...	2,735	8,774	-6,039	-68·9
4 Veda not stated ...	22,392	...	+22,392	...
Total ...	189,174	182,386	+6,788	+3·7

From the above statement, it will be seen that while in 1891 every one returned his Sakha, this time 22,392 Brahmins have not returned their Vedas, and that this number more than covers the deficits in the numbers returned against the three Vedas. How this omission may be explained has already been stated.

27. *Gotras of Non-Brahmanical Castes.*—The Gotras returned by castes other than the Brahmins have been compiled in Table C-2. In this table, there are 1,244 Gotras, tabulated with reference to the number of persons returned under each and the castes which have returned the same.

Appended Statement marked J shows the number of persons in each caste, who have returned Gotras. These figures which became available in the course of sorting have not been printed in the tables.

Of the 63 castes into which the Hindus other than Brahmins, are divided, all but the 18 castes, whose names and numbers are noted in the margin, have returned Gotras in varying numbers. Even the

Animist Lambani, Korama and Koracha have done so.

Of the 1,244 Gotras returned at the Census, only eleven are owned by more than 1,000 persons of all the communities put together, and they are—

1 Atraya ...	...	...	...	1,698
2 Bharadwaja ..	...	...	...	1,674
3 Kasyapa ...	...	...	...	2,336
4 Daruka ...	...	...	...	6,541
5 Ghantana ...	...	...	...	1,059
6 Nandi ..	...	...	...	5,817
7 Renuka ...	...	...	...	19,605
8 Vrishabha ..	...	...	...	2,065
9 Veera ...	...	...	...	1,189
10 Gajakarna ...	...	...	...	9,493
11 Svarnasa ...	...	...	...	1,138
Total ...	...	...	...	52,510

The remaining 1,233 Gotras have been returned by 32,434 persons, giving an average of 26 persons to each Gotra. Of the eleven Gotras mentioned above, only the first three are Brahmanical ones, which have been returned by small numbers of

various non-Brahmanical communities. Gotra Nos. 4 to 10 belong chiefly to Lingayets, while the 11th Svarna, literally meaning gold, has been returned by the Panchalas.

The total population of the 48 non-Brahmanical castes which have returned Gotras, is 4,919,719, and of these, only 85,044 or 1·7 per cent have returned Gotras. Examining the details by caste, it will be seen that this small percentage is exceeded only in 7 out of the 25 castes including the Lambani, which have a population of over 20,000 persons each, and these seven castes are as follow :—

Caste	Population	Number who have returned Gotras	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4
1. Komati	31,871	6,934	22
2. Kshatriya	24,825	3,340	13
3. Lingayets—			
Priests	74,180	8,058	11
Temple servants	5,865	55	1
Devotees	1,029	97	9
Cultivators	359,343	21,293	6
Barbers	5,724	158	3
Traders	224,455	21,320	9
Total Lingayets	670,596	50,976	7
4. Mahratta	52,204	2,296	4
5. Neygi	96,981	2,831	3
6. Panchala			
Refuse Collectors	189	14	7
Brass and Coppersmiths	2,262	157	7
Carpenters	23,355	634	2
Masons	2,059	208	9
Blacksmiths... ..	10,900	729	7
Goldsmiths	85,925	5,890	7
Total Panchalas	124,690	7,632	6
7. Satani	22,325	1,428	6

Apart from any consideration of the *bona fides* of the returns, the very small percentages, which the Gotra owning persons bear to the total population of the respective communities, and the very small numbers returned against each of the Gotras, render the significance of the Gotras returned and their general acceptance by the bulk of the communities concerned extremely doubtful.

28. *Phanas*.—In Table D, there have been tabulated the Phana divisions of the castes who have claimed that attribute. From time immemorial, the leading agricultural artisan and labouring classes of Southern India have been divided into groups known as Balagai (right hand) and Yedagai (left hand) and in this Province the parties are respectively known as 18 Phanas and 9 Phanas, the epithets "right hand" and "left hand" being "indignantly repudiated by all the superior castes on either side" (*vide*, page 309 of Census Report of 1891). The word 'Phana' is a corruption of *Banna*, the Kanarese form of the Sanskrit *Varna* meaning colour and used for caste, so that "18 Phanas" means the group of 18 castes, and "9 Phanas" means the group of 9 castes. These respectively consist of castes as named below :—

18. Castes		9. Castes
1 Banajiga	10 Kumbaru	1 Panchala
2 Vakkuliga	11 Agasa	2 Bheri
3 Ganiga	12 Bontha	3 Dovanga
4 Rangare	13 Padmasale	4 Heggauiga
5 Ladar	14 Naylada	5 Golla
6 Gujarati	15 Uppara	6 Beda
7 Komati	16 Chitragara	7 Yakula
8 Jain	17 Golla	8 Palli
9 Kuruba	18 Holeyra	9 Madiga

It appears that this division is unknown in any other part of India, and its origin in Southern India is clouded in mystery, though it is popularly ascribed to a Mythological legend. Each of these parties claim certain exclusive privileges and rights on all public festivals and ceremonies, and the exercise of these rights is so

jealously guarded, that a trespass by either party into the privileges of the other often provokes bitter resentment culminating even in breaches of the peace.

According to the statistics compiled in Table D, the division of the two factions does not appear to be clearly marked. The returns do not at all correspond to the popular division of the Phana groups. In the first place, besides the commonly recognised 18 and 9 Phanases, we have in the returns such other divisions as 16, 15, 12, 11, 8, 6 and 5 Phanases. Of these new divisions, that of 12 Phanases is the only one which has been returned on a large scale by 27,739 persons, while all the other divisions together have but 162 adherents. Again, though by tradition only 27 castes should have been involved in the division, namely 18 on one side and 9 on the other, the compiled return embraces not only all the non-Brahminical castes with the exception of 8 noted in the margin, but include also all the Animistic tribes. In most of these additional castes, however, only a very small portion of their respective populations have returned themselves under the Phana Divisions. On the other hand, of the castes which are commonly supposed to belong to the Phana factions, several have ignored the distinction and returned themselves as belonging to no Phanases.

The following statement shows the divisions into Phanases of the principal castes, who are commonly known as belonging to the faction and among whom more than 50 per cent have returned themselves under the distinction:—

Caste.	Total Population	Phanases							
		18	16	15	12	11	9	5	No Phanases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agasa ...	90,962	50,805	...	13	894	...	1,455	...	37,795
2. Banajiga ...	132,467	80,076	...	...	369	...	2,486	...	49,536
3. Beda ...	244,990	19,948	..	...	78	...	110,730	...	114,234
4. Bestha ...	153,174	49,075	...	...	6,611	...	30,377	...	67,111
5. Ganiga ...	39,655	19,696	..	...	864	...	8,309	...	10,786
6. Holaya ...	577,166	457,850	1	12	8,086	...	6,048	16	105,153
7. Kumbara ...	43,418	21,881	...	...	260	...	475	...	20,442
8. Kuruba ...	377,091	183,673	...	...	2,979	...	2,304	...	188,135
9. Lingayets—									
(a) Priests ...	74,180	12,339	...	..	42	...	85	...	61,714
(b) Temple Servants	5,865	1,231	...	...	1	...	24	...	4,609
(c) Devotees ...	1,029	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	864
(d) Cultivators ...	359,343	31,958	...	...	37	...	202	2	327,144
(e) Barbers ...	5,724	1,400	...	...	...	...	31	...	4,293
(f) Traders ...	224,455	29,528	...	...	20	2	468	1	194,436
Lingayets Total ...	670,596	76,621	..	...	100	2	810	3	593,060
10. Madiga ...	276,821	6,834	..	...	1,197	...	208,763	...	60,027
11. Nagartha ...	9,318	800	...	..	2	...	6,323	...	2,193
12. Natuva ...	2,163	1,037	...	...	2	...	69	...	1,055
13. Nayinda ...	38,179	21,536	...	...	512	...	2,034	...	14,097

Caste	Total Population	Phanas							
		18	16	15	12	11	9	8	No Phanas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Panchala—									
(a) Goldsmiths' refuse collectors ..	189	53	...	...	...	...	72	..	64
(b) Brass and Coppermiths ..	2,262	468	...	...	47	...	518	..	1,209
(c) Carpenters ..	23,355	515	...	...	30	12	4,506	20	18,272
(d) Masons ..	2,059	58	...	..	12	1	294	...	1,694
(e) Blacksmiths ..	10,900	284	...	...	60	5	3,844	1	6,706
(f) Goldsmiths ..	85,925	2,107	...	...	183	38	26,992	19	56,586
Panchala Total ...	124,690	3,505	...	...	332	56	36,226	40	84,531
15. Rachewar—									
(a) Painters ..	2,082	475	...	...	1	...	9	...	1,597
(b) Tumblers ..	1,291	249	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,041
(c) Military ..	2,244	325	...	...	...	...	20	...	1,899
(d) Lace Maker ..	366	168	..	...	...	..	8	...	190
Rachewar Total ...	5,983	1,217	...	...	2	...	37	..	4,727
16. Tigala ..	64,847	42,885	...	...	81	4	2,230	...	19,647
17. Uppara ..	106,207	60,457	...	...	1,883	...	881	...	42,986
18. Vakkaliga ..	1,283,947	724,336	...	...	1,539	...	15,805	...	542,967

From the above, it will be seen that almost every caste figures under both the main divisions of 18 and 9 Phanas, and that the new division of 13 Phanas is comprised chiefly of Holeyas, Besthas, Madigas, Kurubas, Agasas and Nayindas. The distribution of the population of the same caste under more than one division may, in some cases, be attributed to different sub-divisions of the same castes returning themselves as belonging to the different groups. But as the table has not been compiled by sub-castes, it is not possible to say in what cases and to what extent this is so.

There is much in these circumstances to show that the Phana distinction, which is one of social precedence, rather than religious or occupational difference, is a matter on which there is growing ignorance or indifference.

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ALPHABETICAL GLOSSARY OF CASTES.

Agasa—(*Telugu-Tsakala, Tamil-Vannan, Hindustani-Dhobi*).

(*Population*.—90,962 persons; 45,714 or 50·25 per cent males, of whom 24,973 or 27 per cent are unmarried, 18,463 or 20 per cent married and 2,278 or 2 per cent widowers. 45,248 or 49·74 per cent females, of whom 17,442 or 19 per cent are unmarried, 19,155 or 21 per cent married and 8,651 or 9 per cent widows. *Literacy* among them shows that only 501 or 0·55 per cent of the whole population are literate, of whom 507 or 0·55 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 2 or 0·00 per cent in English and 1 or 0·00 per cent in 'other' languages. The *Infirm*s among them number 126 or 0·12 per cent for the entire population, consisting of 11 Insane, 48 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 57 or 0·06 per cent Blind and 10 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By *Industrial condition* there are 35,405 or 38·92 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 15,052 or 16 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation of washing as principal occupation, while 3,938 or 4 per cent follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 15,978 or 17 per cent of these people, while 4,375 or 4 per cent are engaged in other walks of life.)

1. The caste has increased in the present Census, over the figure for 1871, by 3,991 or 4·5 per cent of persons, and over that of 1891 by 6,298 or 7·4 per cent. The loss on account of the Great Famine of 1876-78 was seen by a deficit of 17,043 or 19·5 per cent of persons in this caste in 1881. This caste, which holds a place in the village community, shared, along with all other rural population, the horrors of the epoch-making Famine. Since 1881, however, the caste has steadily continued to increase, and is now distributed all over the Province in varying numbers; nearly a-fourth of them being in the Mysore District; Shimoga and Tumkur each with an-eighth of the population, followed by Bangalore with almost the same number.

2. The Agasa is divided into two main divisions, *viz.*, Kannada and Telugu, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. He is a member of the village hierarchy, his office being hereditary, and his remuneration being grain—fees from the raiyats. He is also employed to be a torch-bearer on marriage or other ceremonial occasions. The class seldom follow any other profession than that of washing. Both men and women wash. Their proper beasts of burthen are asses, and these are sometimes employed in carrying grain from place to place. They marry as many wives as they please and puberty among them is no bar for marriage; but widows are prohibited from re-marrying. They worship Bhuma Deva and Ubbay, the steam arising from their cauldron in which they boil the dirty clothes. Animal sacrifices are offered to this Ubbay. But they also pray to Vishnu and Pattalamua and the Saktis. Their Gurus are Satanis, and the Pauchangi attends at their marriages.

3. The Dhobis, though a sub-division of the Agasa caste, have a history of their own. These seem to be immigrants from Orissa. Pre-puberty marriage is the rule, but puberty is no bar; but the girl must first be married to a tree or a sword before being married to the bridegroom. They are Vaishnavites. They occasionally use the Brahmins as their priests. They burn their dead and perform Sraddhas.

4. Following the general tendency of the castes lower down in the social scale to level upwards, the Agasas have made an attempt at returning Gothras, but these have been returned by only 57 persons out of the entire population, the largest number being returned under Agamande and Arasina. Apart from the apparent inference suggested that these Gothras have no foundation in fact, the Gothra Arasina (Turmeric) savours strongly of Totemistic origin and thus makes the Agasa, at least of Mysore, entirely Dravidian.

Balragi—(*Same in all languages*).

(*Population*.—158 persons; 99 males, of whom 66 are unmarried, 30 married and 3 widowers, 59 females, of whom 23 are unmarried, 28 married and 8 widows. 25 of the entire population are *literate*, 15 in Provincial vernaculars and 11 in others. There are no *infirm*s in this caste. 110 out of the entire population are Actual Workers or wage earners and all but 8 do not follow their Traditional Occupation (devotees) either as principal or subsidiary, and only 11 have taken to Agriculture.)

1. This caste being only an immigrant one, the numbers are dependent upon the accident of a large number or small number being present on the Census night within the confines of the State. As it is, the number found at this Census is less than the number censused in 1891 by 64.

2. The Bairagis are followers of Ramanand, who became the first *Vairagi* or Bairagi from *Vairagya* meaning renunciation of all worldly cares, and thus the founder of this order. From his 4 disciples arose 4 sects, viz., Ramanandis, Bishans, Nimavats and Kubavats, who neither eat together nor intermarry. Each sect is composed of ascetics and householders known as Nihangs and Samayogis. Many profess to be physicians and herbalists, while others pretend to a knowledge of alchemy. They are also known as Sadhus. They are mostly taken from Sudra caste but many call themselves Gauda Brahmins. They are all Vaishnavites and worship the Saligrama. The laity among these marry and are called Bhat Bairagis. The effects of an unmarried Bairagi descend to his disciple. The dead amongst these are burned.

3. The Gothras returned by these people are Mrityunjaya and Mahasakti, which are not of Brahmanical origin but are the names of Siva and Durga.

Bavaji—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—7. Males 4 and females 3; all the males are unmarried and the females married. All these are illiterate and none of these Actual Workers or wage earners).

1. The variations in this caste, which, like the Bairagi and the Gosayi, consists of immigrants, are not instructive, considering the very small number of those censused within the State. These properly form a sect of Gosayis and ought to be added to that caste.

2. These people have not returned any Gothras and their name-endings, like that of Gosayis, are generally "Dossji."

Banajiga—(Telugu—Baliga, Tamil—Kavare.)

(Population.—132,467; 66,825 or 50·4 per cent males, of whom 35,640 or 26 per cent are unmarried, 27,005 or 20 per cent married and 4,180 or 3 per cent widowers; 65,642 or 49·5 per cent females, of whom 24,399 or 18 per cent are unmarried, 27,363 or 20 per cent married and 13,880 or 10 per cent widows. There are 10,375 or 7·8 per cent *literate* persons, of whom 11,087 or 8·8 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 571 or 0·4 per cent in English and 23 or 0·01 per cent in 'other' languages. There are 220 or 0·15 per cent *infirm*s amongst the entire population, of which 21 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 81 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mute, 100 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 18 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By *Industrial condition* there are 44,492 or 33·5 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 3,081 or 2·3 per cent follow Traditional Occupation (traders) as a Principal Occupation, 1,177 or 0·88 per cent follow the same as Subsidiary while 23,215 or 17·5 per cent follow Agriculture and 18,196 or 13·7 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. These people are the middle class men of the Province. During the famine this caste suffered severely, so many as 28,098 or 23 per cent having either died or gone away to other places in 1881. Since that period, the caste has been rapidly recovering so that, in the present Census, there are 10,439 or 8·5 per cent more than what they were in 1871, and 26,074 or 24·5 per cent more than in 1891. Increased facility of communication and prosperous conditions have contributed to this rise in this caste.

2. These people are found everywhere in the Province, the largest number being found naturally in the cities. Nearly a third of the entire population is in the Kolar District and another third in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, the other 5 Districts put together accounting for the remainder.

3. The Banajigas are all mostly traders and belong to the right hand or 18 Phana faction of which they are the foremen. The name itself is derived from Vanijya meaning trade. The great body of Banajigas may be divided into 3 distinct classes (1) Panchama Banajigas, (2) Jain Banajigas and (3) Telugu Banajigas—who neither eat together nor intermarry. The Panchama Banajigas are all Lingayets and live under the constitutional authority of a headman named Peddachetty. They bury their dead and do not offer sacrifices; they marry as many wives as they please. The women are not gosha. Widows are prohibited from remarrying and after puberty, a girl is no longer marriageable. The Panchama Banajigas never eat animal food nor take any intoxicating substance. They have their own gurus in the person of Jangamas and have their own Matts. Inferior officers of Matts called Mahantinas officiate as priests at marriages and funerals, and punish all persons of

the caste for offences against religion. These are virtually Lingayets (for which see *infra*), and the Jain converts to this faith are still a separate body, though within the pale of Lingayetism and are known by the name of Jain Banajigas. Their habits and customs are the same as those of the other Lingayets of whom they form a part.

4. The Telugu Banajigas are Hindus and are either Saivaites or Vishnavites. The followers of these sects do not intermarry nor do they eat together.

5. The Guru of Vishnavite Telugu Banajigas is the Guru of Srivaishnava Brahmins. Among the Telugu Banajigas, the custom of becoming Dasari prevails. They eat animal food but drink no liquors. Widows are prohibited from remarrying, and the dead are buried.

6. The Telugu Banajigas are known in the Telugu country as Balija, and claim descent from the Naik Kings of Madura and the Kauravas of Mahabharata. They do not wear the sacred thread nor follow the Vedic ritual.

7. Amongst the Gothras, returned by these people, may be mentioned, as the most numerous, Kasyapa and Bharadvaja, so many as 205 of the entire population (1,294 persons returning Gothras) being of the Bharadvaja Section.

Baniya.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population 30; males 15, of whom eight are unmarried, five married and two widowers; 15 females, of whom eight are unmarried, three married and four widows. 7 of these people are *literate*, eight in Provincial Vernaculars, one in English and two in 'other' languages. There are no *infirm*s in this caste. By *industrial condition*, 20 of these are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom only one follows the Traditional Occupation (traders) and 19 in other walks of life, none taking to agriculture).

These are immigrant money lenders from the Northern parts of India.

Beda.—(*Telugu—Boya; Tamil—Vedans; Hindustani—Badakh.*)

(Population 244,990; males 123,345 or 50·3 per cent, of whom 71,353 or 29 per cent are unmarried, 44,905 or 18 per cent married and 7,087 or two per cent widowers; females 121,645 or 49·6 per cent, of whom 50,009 or 20 per cent are unmarried, 48,534 or 19 per cent married and 23,102 or 9 per cent widows. *Literacy* has not made good progress amongst these people, the total number of literate persons being 2,348 or 1·0 per cent, of whom 2,391 or 0·97 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 46 or 0·01 per cent in English and 9 or 0·00 per cent in 'other' languages. There are 323 or 0·12 per cent *Infirm*s, 32 or 0·01 per cent Insane, 122 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute, 154 or 0·06 per cent Blind and 25 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. Over a-fourth of this caste are Actual Workers or wage earners, the total number of Actual Workers being 65,012 or 26·5 per cent, of whom 914 or 0·37 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation, (hunters, fowlers etc.) as principal and 20 or 0·00 per cent as subsidiary occupation, 38,500 or 15·7 per cent persons are engaged in Agriculture and 25,598 or 10·4 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variation in this class of people shows that, in the present Census, the population is less than that of 1871 by 17,111 or 6·5 per cent, this caste having suffered very heavily in the Famine of 1876-78, the deficit in 1881 being 90,833 or 34·6 per cent. Since 1881, the caste has been slowly rising in numbers, and in 1891 it gained 45,600 or 12·9 per cent persons, and from 1891 to 1901 it gained 28,121 or 26·3 per cent. The home of these people is the Chitaldrug District. The distribution by districts shows that three-tenths of the population are in the Chitaldrug District, and that another three-tenths in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, the remaining two-fifths being distributed through the rest of the Province.

2. The caste is also called Nayaka or Nayakamakkalu. It has two distinct divisions, the Kannada and Telugu, who neither eat together nor intermarry. The Bedas were employed as soldiers under the former Pallegars, and Haider Ali's celebrated peons were mostly of this caste. They are now land cultivators and Police and Revenue peons in the Government service. The village watchmen in various parts of the Province belong to this class, as also many of the Pallegars in receipt of Political pensions. They are Vaishnavites, but worship all the Hindu deities. The Bedas as well as the Gollas, Kurubas, Madigas etc., are in the habit of making Basavis or prostitutes of the eldest daughter in a family in which no sons are born. In case a girl falls ill, a vow is made to the effect that the girl would be left unmarried, whereupon she becomes a public woman. If a son is born to her, he is affiliated with her father's family. The Bedas are permitted to eat fowls, sheep, goats, hogs, deer and fish and to drink spirituous liquors. They can take as many wives as they please but can divorce them only for adultery. Widows are

not allowed to remarry, though they are allowed to live in concubinage with an other Beda. They bury the dead. This caste frequently takes the vow of becoming Dasaris. Their chief deity is Tirupati Venkataramanaswamy worshipped locally under the name of Tirumaladevaru, but offerings and sacrifices are also made to Mariamma. Their Guru is known as Tirumalatatacharya, who is also a Head of the Sreevaishnava Brahmins. The Bedas claim descent from Valmiki Muni, the celebrated author of the Hindu Epic Ramayana.

3. The Machi or Myasa Bedas comprise a distinct sub-division, also called the Chunchus. They present a strange and unique jumble of apparently antagonistic customs not usually found among any of the ordinary Hindu sub-divisions. They live mostly in hills and outside inhabited places, in temporary huts. Portions of their community had, it is alleged, been coerced into living in villages, with whose descendants the others have kept up social intercourse. They do not, however, eat fowl or pork, but partake of beef; and the Myasa Bedas are the only Hindu clan among whom the rite of circumcision is performed on boys of 10 or 12 years of age. These customs, so characteristic of the Mussalmans, seem to have been imbibed when the members of this sub-caste were included in the hordes of Haider Ali. Simultaneously with the circumcision, other rites such as the *pancha gavyam*, the burning of the tongue with a nim (margosa) stick etc., (customs pre-eminently Brahmanical) are likewise practised, prior to the youth being received into communion. Among their other peculiar customs, the exclusion from their ordinary dwellings, of women in child-bed and in periodical sickness, may be noted. The Myasa Bedas are said to scrupulously avoid liquor of every kind and eat the flesh of only two kinds of birds, viz., gauja (gray Partridge) and lavga (Rock-bush quail). They cremate their dead and on the next day scatter the ashes on five tangadi trees (*cassia auriculata*). Their aversion to every thing connected with drink is so great that they never use date materials for building purposes, and do not even touch them.

4. The Boyees, who are the Telugu Bedas, are the great Shikari tribe of the Deccan Districts, corresponding to the Valmikiyas of the Tamil country. They call themselves Valmikas and Dorabiddas (children of Chiefs) and say they are descended from the sage Valmiki. They seem to have two endogamous sections, namely, Myasa or Vaydha (forest men) and Uru (village men) the latter of whom are more advanced in their ideas than the former. The former are Shikaris and subsist on game and forest produce, while the latter have settled down in villages and live by fishing and day labour. The latter employ Brahmins and Jangamas as priests, but the former call in the elders of their own caste. The women of the Myasas are debarred from wearing toe-rings, their men may not sit on date mats, and they eat beef which the others do not. These sub-divisions, says the Madras Report for 1901, contain 101 totemistic clans.

5. This caste, true to its reputed progenitor, has returned Gothras, 127 returning themselves as of Valmiki Gothra and 92 as of Bharadvaja Gothra.

Bestha.—(Telugu—Boyi; Tamil—Sambadavan; Hindustani—Dhunar)

(Population—153,174. Males 76,107 or 49·6 per cent, of whom 41,582 or 27 per cent are unmarried, 31,094 or 20 per cent married, 3,431 or 2 per cent widowers. Females 77,067 or 50·3 per cent, of whom 31,769 or 20·7 per cent are unmarried, 31,895 or 20·8 per cent married and 13,403 or 8·7 per cent widows. Literacy is poor amongst these people, the total literates being 1,591 or one per cent, of whom 1,606 or one per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 14 in English and one or 0·00 per cent in other languages. Infirmities are also rare, the total number being 230 or 0·14 per cent, of whom 17 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 81 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 115 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 17 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By Industrial condition they show 53,036 or 34·6 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 1,851 follow their Traditional Occupation (fishermen, boatmen, palkhi bearers, cooks etc.) as principal and 955 or 0·6 per cent as subsidiary occupation. Agriculture claims 33,824 or 22 per cent, while 17,391 or 11·3 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste is more than its strength in 1891 by 53,506 or 53 per cent. The variations by decades are rather remarkable, and attributable to some mistake in classification as observed elsewhere. The figures show that there was a falling off of only 4,824 or 3·5 per cent persons in 1871 to 1881 and a falling off of 29,765 or 22·9 per cent in 1881 to 1891, but it has increased by 53,516 or 53 per cent in the present decade and has 18,927 or 14 per cent more than its strength in 1871.

2. Nearly two-thirds of the entire population are in the river District of Mysore the remainder being shared in varying numbers by the other districts; the next largest number *viz.*, 13,740 being in the Shimoga District, which is also another of the river districts.

3. These are fishermen, boatmen and palanquin bearers and are known by different names according to localities they live in. In the Eastern Districts, they are called Bestha (fishermen), in the Southern Toraya, Ambiga and Parivara (boatmen); while in the Western parts, their names are Kabyara and Gange-makkalu. The Telugu speaking population call themselves Boyis. There are a few other sub-divisions, returned under the names of Belli, Chammadi, Rayaravuta and Sunnakallu. These are acknowledged to be of a lower rank. Their chief occupations are fishing, palanquin bearing and lime burning; some of them are employed by Government as peons etc., whilst a large number are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Boyis obey a headman of their own called the Pedda Boyi. The Besthas are allowed a plurality of wives. Though they all eat together, intermarriage is confined only to families well known. They bury the dead. The Toraya does not intermarry either with the Kabyara or the Boyi whom he resembles in every way. Widows are allowed to remarry by a system called Kudikēy (practically concubinage) both among the Boyis and the Toraya. The Kabyara or the Karnatic Besthas proper never carry the palanquin but live by either farming or lime burning. They have a headman known as the Yajaman. Puberty is no bar for marriage with these people and they are generally monogamists unless the first wife is issueless, when they marry a second time. The goddess of the caste is Yellamma and these people are mostly worshippers of Siva. Brahmins and Satanis are employed by them for domestic ceremonies.

4. Following the tendency to level upwards, so common among the classes lower down in the social scale, these people have returned Gotras, the chief being Pantha and Cholaga. The total number of the Besthas who have returned any Gotra at all is only 207.

Bhatraju—(Same in all languages.)

[Population 1,230; males 644 or 52 per cent, of whom 318 or 25 per cent are unmarried, 288 or 23 per cent married and 38 or 3 per cent widowers. 586 or 47 per cent females, of whom 183 or 14 per cent are unmarried, 253 or 20 per cent married and 150 or 12 per cent widows. 138 or 11·2 per cent of the caste are *literate*; 143 or 11·6 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 2 or 0·1 per cent in English and 2 or 0·1 per cent in 'other' languages. Only 3 or 0·2 per cent persons of the entire caste are *Infirm*s, 1 or 0·08 per cent being *Insane* and 2 or 0·06 per cent *Blind*. 480 or 39 per cent of these people are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 53 or 4 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (musicians and ballad reciters) as principal, and 7 or 0·5 per cent as subsidiary occupations. 160 or 13 per cent follow agriculture and 267 or 21 per cent other occupations.]

1. There has been a decrease of 157 in the strength of the caste from the last Census.

2. Nearly two-thirds are in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, each having a third of the entire population, and the remaining one-third is almost nearly made up by the Tumkur and Mysore Districts, the other 4 Districts mustering, in all, only 112 persons.

3. They speak Telugu and are supposed to have come from the Northern Circars. They were originally attendants on Hindu Princes as professional bards, singing their praises, and reciting ballads glorifying the deeds of their ancestors. Now many of them are mendicants. They are principally worshippers of Vishnu.

Hyder Ali, although not a Hindu, delighted to be constantly preceded by them, and they are still an appendage to the State of Hindu and Mussalman Chiefs. They have a wonderful facility in speaking *improvisatore*, on any subject proposed to them, a declamation in measure, which may be considered as a sort of medium between blank verse and modulated prose, but their proper profession is that of chanting the exploits of former days in front of the troops while marshalling them for battle, and inciting them to emulate the glory of their ancestors.

Only 32 persons have returned Gotras, among which the chief are Atreya, Bharadvaja, Gautama, Kasyapa and Kaundinya, all Brahmanical ones, to confirm the story that the caste is the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, as none but the twice-born can have such Gotras. Bhatrajus, nevertheless, do not all wear the sacred thread now-a-days nor recite the Gayatri. They employ Brahmin priests for their marriages, but Jangamas and Satanis for funerals, and in all these ceremonies they follow the lower or the Puranic, instead of the higher or the Vedic, ritual. Widow marriage is strictly forbidden. They eat fish, mutton and pork but not beef.

Brahmin—(Same in all languages.)

[Population 189,174. 95,541 or 50 per cent males, of whom 45,099 or 23·8 per cent are unmarried, 48,446 or 22·9 per cent married and 6,996 or 3·6 per cent widowers. 93,633 or 49·4 per cent females, of whom 25,426 or 13·4 per cent are unmarried, 43,514 or 23 per cent married and 24,693 or 13 per cent widows. There are 71,071 or 37·6 per cent literates with 75,135 or 39·71 per cent literate in Provincial vernaculars, 9,988 or 5·27 per cent literate in English and 4,101 or 2·16 per cent literate in other languages. Infirmities are also rare, the total number being only 351 or 0·15 per cent, there being only 30 or 0·00 per cent Insanes, 128 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 181 or 0·09 per cent Blind and only 14 or 0·00 per cent Lepers. Turning to their industrial condition, they show 61,983 or 32·7 per cent as Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 10,823 or 5·7 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (priests and temple servants) as principal occupation; and 2,957 or 1·5 per cent as a subsidiary occupation; while 29,662 or 15·6 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 21,498 or 11·3 per cent in other walks of life, the chief of this latter being Administration, in which alone 13,765 persons or 7·2 per cent are engaged.]

1. The variations in the strength of this caste show that they have risen during the last decade by 6,788 or 3·7 per cent over the figures of the last Census, and by 15,246 or 8·7 per cent over those of 1871. The loss on account of the Famine was 11,276 or 6·4 per cent of the strength in 1871, while it rose by 19,734 or 12·1 per cent in 1891.




2. By distribution by Districts, a third of these people are to be found congregated in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, and nearly a fourth in the Kolar and Shimoga Districts, the rest being scattered elsewhere.

3. These people and their various sub-divisions are so well known that a detailed description here does not seem to be necessary. With these people, marriages of girls should be performed before puberty, and the widow is not allowed to re-marry. The dead are cremated. These are the most exclusive of all the races in Hindustan, and never were proselytizing. There are two broad divisions, the Panchagauda and the Panchadravida, each forming a nucleus round which cluster a lot of sub-castes.

4. The Brahmins are essentially Aryan, and the Brahmins of the South are classed under the Panchadravida sub-division.

5. A full account of the sects and sub-castes is not possible within the compass of this Report, and what follows is nothing but a mere enumeration of the sects.

6. Brahmins are either Dwaities, Adwaities or Visishtadwaities whatever be their patron deity, whether they are votaries of Durga or Vishnu or Surya or Siva. The Dwaities are the Madhvas who say that Soul and God are separate. The Adwaities are the Smarthas who say that Soul (Jivatma) and God (Paramatma) are one, and the Visishtadwaities are the Srivaishnavas who are a compromise between the two. The Dwaities are known as Madhvas from Madhvacharya who was the founder of this sect. The founder of the Smartha sect was Sankaracharya, while the Srivaishnava sect was founded by Ramanujacharya.

7. These three sects are recognized by the caste marks worn by them. The Dwaiti wears a charcoal streak in the middle of his forehead with a black dot at the bottom of the streak, thus ; the Adwaiti uses a sandal paste horizontally across his forehead with the black dot thus ; while the Visishtadwaiti has a U or Y-shaped mark in white, bisected by a red streak in the middle thus . The former mark denoting the Vadagalais and the latter the Tangalais.

8. Among the Dwaities (Madhvas), there are two sects Vyasa-kuta and Dasakuta ; amongst the Adwaities or Smarthas, there are the Smartha proper and the Bhagavata-sampradaya people, while amongst the Srivaishnavites, there are two mutually exclusive sects, the Tengale and the Vadagale.

Budabudike—(Telugu-Budabudakala).

[Population 1,701. 881 or 51·7 per cent males, of whom 498 or 29 per cent are unmarried, 355 or 20·8 per cent married and 28 or 1·6 per cent widowers. 820 or 48·2 per cent females, of whom 338 or 19·8 per cent are unmarried, 362 or 21·2 per cent married and 120 or 7 per cent widows. The literates in this caste number only 14 or 0·82 per cent, of whom all are literate only in the Provincial vernaculars. Of *Infirmities* they show only one for the whole caste as Deaf-mute, there being none others. By *industrial condition* there are 796 or 46·7 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 163 or 9·5 per cent are in Agriculture, the rest in other walks of life.]

1. Looking at the variations of this immigrant caste, it will be seen that it has an addition of 609 or 55·7 per cent persons to its strength during the past decade.

2. By distribution by districts, over one-third of the people are in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts and two-fifths of the population in the three districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga, the remaining four-fifteenths being found in the three other districts.

3. These are gipsy beggars and fortune-tellers from the Mahratta country, one section being called Busare. They pretend to consult birds and reptiles and through them to predict future events. They use a small double-headed drum which is sounded by whisking it about so as to be struck by the knotted ends of a string attached to each side. They are generally worshippers of Hanumantha.

Darji—(Same in all languages).

[Population 11,123. 5,835 or 52·4 per cent males, of whom 3,000 or 26·9 per cent are unmarried, 2,548 or 22·9 per cent married and 287 or 2·5 per cent widowers. 5,288 or 47·5 per cent are females, of whom 1,921 or 17·2 per cent are unmarried, 2,449 or 22 per cent married and 918 or 8·2 per cent widows. *Learning* has not made much progress, there being only 1,471 or 13·2 per cent literates in the entire caste, of whom 1,533 or 13·7 per cent are literate in the Provincial vernaculars ; 39 or 0·3 per cent in English and 13 or 0·1 per cent in 'other' languages. There are only 21 or 0·17 per cent *Infirmis*, of whom there are 2 or 0·01 per cent Insane ; 9 or 0·08 per cent Deaf-mute ; 7 or 0·06 per cent Blind and 3 or 0·02 per cent Lepers. It is striking that this caste, which more than any other has to do with needle-work, shows such a small number of blind people. There are 4,578 or 41·1 per cent of Actual Workers, of whom 3,075 or 27·6 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (tailors and dyers) as principal occupation and 141 or 1·26 per cent who follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 735 or 6·6 per cent while the other occupations are represented by 768 or 6·9 per cent.]

1. This caste is more than what it was 10 years ago, having had an addition of 2,362 or 26·9 per cent during the past decade. The distribution by districts shows that over one-fourth are in the Shimoga District alone, and that a-sixth each in Mysore and Bangalore Districts and the rest elsewhere.

2. This has two sub-divisions, viz., (1) Darji, Chippiga or Namdev and (2) Rangaro. The first three, known by the collective name of Darji, are professional tailors, whilst the Rangaros are also dyers and calico printers.

3. The Darjis are immigrants from the Mahratta country, and worship Vithoba or Krishna.

4. Following the example of several others, the Darjis have also returned Gotras, the total number of persons so returning them being 792, and the Gotras themselves Jamalagni with 71 persons and Kasyapa with 63 persons. They talk a distinct dialect which resembles Guzarathi.

Dasari—(Same in all languages).

[Population 2,839. 1,412 or 49·7 per cent males, of whom 835 or 29·4 per cent are unmarried, 503 or 17·7 per cent married and 74 or 2·6 per cent widowers. 1,427 or 50·26 per cent are females, of whom 641 or 22·5 per cent are unmarried, 588 or 20·7 per cent married and 198 or 6·9 per cent widows. There are only 65 or 2·3 per cent *literate*, all being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars alone. Of *Infirm*s there are only 5 or 0·17 per cent. 1 or 0·03 per cent is *Insane*, 2 or 0·07 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 2 or 0·07 per cent *Blind*. The Actual Workers amongst them number 1,261 or 44·4 per cent of the entire caste population. Of these 27 or 0·95 per cent are in the Traditional Occupation (priests) as principal and 22 or 0·77 per cent as subsidiary, while Agriculture claims 296 or 10·4 per cent, leaving 938 or 33 per cent engaged in other pursuits.]

1. The variation, since the past decade, shows an increase of 1,671 or 143·0 per cent, probably recruited by a large influx of new votaries.

2. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, nearly half of the caste being there, and one-fourth in Chitaldrug and Shimoga, the rest being scattered elsewhere.

3. These are mendicants belonging to different classes of Sudras. They become Dasas or servants dedicated to the God at Tirupati by virtue of a peculiar vow, made either by themselves or their relatives, at some moment of anxiety or danger, and live by begging in His name. Dasaris are always Vaishnavites, as the vows are taken only by those castes which are worshippers of that deity. Dasaris are invited by Sudras on ceremonial days and feasted. Properly speaking, this is no caste but simply an occupational division. Among certain castes, as noticed in the course of this glossary, the custom of taking the vow to become a Dasari prevails, and in fulfilment of that vow, the person becomes a Dasari and his eldest son is bound to follow suit, the others taking to other walks of life.

4. The following is a list of castes taking the vow of becoming Dasari:—

1 Telugu Banajiga, 2 Holey, 3 Thigala, and 4 Vakkaliga.

5. The duty of a Dasari requires that he should daily bathe his head and take care that, while eating with the profane, their victuals do not get mixed with his. Every Saturday, after bathing and praying for some hours, he must cook his own food in a clean pot. These go about the streets singing some Hari-Keerthanams with a gong and conch to relieve the dull monotony of their mumblings.

6. These people have also returned Gotras such as Vadarishi and Mallarju, but only 23 out of the whole caste population have returned any Gotras at all.

Domba—(Same in all languages).

[Population 2,911. 1,390 or 47·7 per cent males, of whom 840 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 482 or 16·5 per cent married, 68 or 2·3 per cent widowers. 1,521 or 52 per cent are females, of whom 822 or 28·2 per cent are unmarried, 517 or 17·7 per cent married and 182 or 6·2 per cent widows. Only 11 or 0·4 per cent are *literate*, all in the Vernaculars alone, and have only one *Blind* man among them. By *industrial condition* there are 1,202 or 41·2 per cent of Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 188 or 6·4 per cent follow their Traditional (Tumblers and acrobats) as their principal occupation and 31 or 1 per cent follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 287 or 9·8 per cent, while other occupations are represented by 727 or 24·9 per cent.]

1. This caste shows an increase of 411 or 16·4 per cent of its strength in 1891, against a decrease of 287 or 10·3 per cent in the previous decade.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows that over three-tenths of them are in the Kolar District, and nearly one-sixth in the Tumkur District; Mysore and Bangalore together accounting for nearly another three-tenths.

3. These are buffoons, tumblers, acrobats and snake-charmers. They are supposed to be descendants of an aboriginal tribe from the North of India (Doms probably).

These people travel from place to place and earn a precarious living by their exhibitions. Mr. Sherring calls these people "Dhumbari" and says these are allied to Son Chiris, a class of wandering and predatory tribe of Central India.

Ganiga.—(Tamil—Vaniyan, Telugu—Gandla.)

(Population.—39,655. 19,897 or 50·1 per cent males, of whom 10,770 or 27·1 per cent are unmarried, 8,228 or 20·7 per cent married and 899 or 2·2 per cent widowers. 19,758 or 49·8 per cent females, of whom 7,358 or 18·5 per cent are unmarried, 8,487 or 21·4 per cent married and 3,918 or 9·8 per cent widows. There are only 1,853 or 4·7 per cent *literate*s, of whom 1,889 or 4·7 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars. Literates in English are only 32 or 0·08 per cent while there is only one literate in other languages. Of *Infirm*s they have in all 75 persons or 0·14 per cent of the entire population, *viz.*, 6 or 0·01 per cent Insane, 25 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 40 or 0·1 per cent Blind and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. There are 13,427 or 33·8 per cent of Actual Workers, of whom 8,881 or 9·7 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (oil-pressers) as principal one and 692 or 1·7 per cent as subsidiary occupation. Agriculture has 5,865 or 14·7 per cent while 3,681 or 9·2 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, as it is essentially an urban one, has been steadily increasing, there being 3,980 or 11·5 per cent more than in 1891, and 4,563 or 13·12 per cent more than in 1871. This increase is partly fictitious, owing chiefly to a confounding of Ganiga and Goniga, which read and sound very much the same in English and vernacular.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore District, over 44 per cent being in that district alone, while 17·5 per cent are each in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, the rest, 21 per cent, being found elsewhere.

3. The Ganigas are oil-pressers and oil-mongers. They are known by different names according to the special customs of the trade, such as Hegganiga, those who yoke two oxen to the stone oil-mills; Kiruganiga, those who make oil in wooden mills. These are also collectively known as Jotipana or Jotinagara, the light-giving tribe. Those who yoke two bullocks are known in Tamil, Vaniyans. The former do not wear the sacred thread and are Saivites, while the latter are all Vaishnavites. Both these eat flesh but neither drink spirituous liquors. The rich burn, and the poor bury, their dead. Widows are not permitted to re-marry. The Saivite Ganigas own the Jangamas and Linga Banajigas as their Gurus. There is a small section called the Sajjana who wear the Linga and hold no social intercourse with the other sub-divisions of the caste. But the caste generally includes worshippers both of Vishnu and Siva.

4. 238 persons have returned Gotras amongst the entire population, the most numerous returned Gotras being Chilla, Mandanakavi, Bharadvaja, Palindra and Kaundanya.

Garadiga.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population 427: 192 males, of whom 100 are unmarried, 90 married and two widowers; 235 females, of whom 94 are unmarried, 98 married, and 43 widows. There are 8 *literate*s amongst these people, all of them being literate in Provincial vernaculars alone. There is one Blind person among them. By *Industrial condition*, they number 205 Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 76 are engaged in their Traditional (Jugglers, Snake Charmers and Animal Exhibitors) as their principal occupation, two in it as subsidiary. Agriculture is but poorly represented by 36, while the remainder 93 are engaged in other pursuits.)

1. 53 per cent of the entire population are in the Bangalore District, and 25 in Kolar District and the rest elsewhere, there being no representative of this caste in either Chitaldrug or Kadur Districts.

These are Mendicant Jugglers and Snake Charmers, and are also magicians practising sleight-of-hand.

Six of these persons have returned Gotras; the name of the Gotras being Nalavari, Nilava and Karukhaunda.

Golla.—(Tamil—*Edaiyan*, Telugu—*Golla*, Hindustani—*Dhangar*.)

(Population.—142, 291 ; 72,485 or 50·9 per cent males, of whom 41,069 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 27,177 or 19 per cent married and 4,239 or 2·9 per cent widowers ; 69,806 or 49 per cent are females, of whom 27,279 or 19·1 per cent are unmarried, 27,844 or 19·5 per cent married and 14,683 or 10·3 per cent widows. In *literacy*, this caste is but poorly represented by 1,810 or 1·3 per cent, of whom 1,864 or 1·3 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 59 or 0·04 per cent in English and 4 or 0·00 per cent in others. They show only 224 or 0·14 per cent as *Infirm*s, 23 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 76 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 105 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 20 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners amongst this caste number 38,599 or 27·1 per cent of the entire population, 5,453 or 3·8 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (Cowherds) as their principal occupation and 892 or 0·6 per cent in it as a subsidiary one, 23,678 or 16·6 per cent are claimed by Agriculture, while only 9,473 or 6·6 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This, like the Kuruba and Banajiga, is an indigenous caste, and its variations show that in 1901 it has 14,604 or 11·4 per cent persons more than in 1891 which had 25,054 or 25·68 per cent persons more than in the previous decade. The loss on account of the Famine was 57,382 or 35·8 per cent persons, and considering that this caste is purely pastoral, the loss was very heavy. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Tumkur District which contains 30 per cent of the caste ; next comes Chitaldrug with over 25 per cent followed by Bangalore and Kolar each with nearly 20 per cent.

2. The Gollas are cowherds and dairymen. There are two main divisions in this caste, *viz.*, Uru (village) and Kadu (Forest). The two neither intermarry nor eat together. A section of the Gollas, by guarding treasure while on transit, have earned the name of Dhanapala. In fact one of the menial offices in Government Treasuries at the present day is known as that of the Golla. The caste worships Krishna who was born in this caste.

3. The Kadu Gollas are said to have originally immigrated from Northern India and are still a nomadic tribe, living in thatched huts outside the villages. Some of their social customs are akin to those of the Kadu Kurubas. It is said that on the occurrence of a child-birth, the mother with the babe remains unattended in a small shed outside the village from 7 to 30 days, when she is taken back to her home. In the event of her illness, none of the caste will attend on her, but a Nayak (Beda) woman is engaged to do so. Marriages among them are likewise performed in a temporary shed erected outside the village, and the attendant festivities continue for five days, when the marriage couple are brought into the village.

4. The Golla is allowed to marry as many wives as he likes, and puberty is no bar to marriage. They eat flesh and drink spirituous liquors. The wife cannot be divorced except for adultery. Their females do not wear the bodice usually put on by the women of the country, nor do they, in their widowhood, remove or break the glass bangles worn at the wrists as is done in other castes. But widows are not allowed to remarry.

5. Only 98 persons have returned Gothras, the chief being Yadava with 41, Karadi with 37, Atreya with 100 and Amswasa 22. The first two are really sub-sects of the main caste, while Atreya is the name of a Brahmin Rishi.

Gondaliga.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—31 persons ; 13 males, of whom 4 are unmarried, 8 married and one widower ; 18 females, of whom 8 are unmarried, 8 married and two widows. There are no *Infirm*s returned ; while it counts two persons as *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars. 10 of these 31 are Actual Workers or wage earners, all of them following neither Traditional Occupation (Miscellaneous and disreputable livers) nor Agriculture.)

This small caste has its representatives in every district, nearly half of the number being in the Kolar District.

The Gondaligas are also of Mahratta origin like the Budabudikes, and may perhaps be a sub-division amongst them. They are worshippers of Durgi. Their

occupation, as the name seems to indicate, is to perform *gondala* or a kind of torchlight dance, usually performed in honor of Amba Bhavani, especially after marriages in Desastha Brahmins' houses, or at other times in fulfilment of any vow. None of these people have returned any Gothra.

Goniga.—(*Tamil—Saluppan, Telugu—Janapa.*)

(*Population.*—477; 263 or 55·1 per cent males, of whom 194 or 40·6 per cent are unmarried, 60 or 12·5 per cent married and 9 or 1·8 per cent widowers; 214 or 44·8 per cent females, of whom 81 or 16·9 per cent are unmarried, 92 or 19·2 per cent married and 41 or 8·5 per cent widows. They muster 16 or 3·3 per cent as *literates*, all of them being literate only in the Provincial Vernaculars. There are no *infirm*s in this caste. These have 192 or 40·2 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners of whom 20 or 4·1 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (weavers, calenderers and dyers) as their Principal occupation, 109 or 22·8 per cent are in Agriculture, and the rest 63 or 13·2 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste has fallen by 930 or 66·3 per cent from its strength in 1891. This abnormal fall is due to Gonigas being confounded with Ganigas as already explained under the latter head.

2. The Gonigas are sack-weavers and makers of gunny bags. The known subdivisions of the caste are the Janapas and Sadhuvamsasthas. Some of them are Agriculturists, while many of the grain porters in Bangalore City are of this sub-caste.

3. These do not wear the sacred thread. Widow marriage is not permitted though girls are married after puberty.

4. These people are most numerous in the Tumkur District. 86 of these people have returned the following Gothras:—Vagendra (8), Kanagala (3), Arudra (2) and Mahameru (2).

Gosayi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—585; 346 or 59·1 per cent males, of whom 188 or 32·1 per cent are unmarried, 140 or 23·9 per cent married and 18 or 3 per cent widowers. 239 or 40·8 per cent females, of whom 106 or 18·1 per cent are unmarried, 81 or 13·8 per cent married and 52 or 8·8 per cent widows. Of *literates*, there are 45 or 7·6 per cent distributed with 44 or 7·5 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 2 or 0·3 per cent in English and 6 or 1 per cent in other languages. They have only 2 or 0·3 per cent *infirm*s, one being Insane and the other Deaf-mute. There are 213 or 36·4 per cent Actual Workers, only 6 or 1 per cent engaged in their Traditional (Devotees) as their principal occupation and 3 or 0·5 per cent in it as subsidiary, while Agriculture has 20 or 3·4 per cent persons engaged in it. The remaining 187 or 31·9 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, which is an immigrant one, shows an increase of 163 or 50 per cent over the strength of 1891 and calls for no special remarks.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Shimoga District, where nearly 30 per cent of the people are living; 35 per cent are in the Hassan District, while another 30 per cent are in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts together.

3. The Gosayis are all immigrants from Northern and Western India, and mostly belong to the Dandi sub-division. The Gosayi is no caste; commonly any devotee is called a Gosayi, whether he lives a life of celibacy or not, whether he roams about the country collecting alms, or resides in a house like the rest of the people, whether he leads an idle existence or employs himself in trade. They bear, however, all the marks which denote dedication to a religious life. Some besmeer their bodies with ashes, wear their hair dishevelled and uncombed, and in some instances coiled round the head like a snake or rope. Most of them wear a brown cloth by which they make themselves conspicuous.

4. The Gosayis, although by profession belong to the religious class, apply themselves, nevertheless, to commerce and trade. As merchants, bankers, and tradesmen, they hold a very respectable position. They never marry. One of the chief peculiarities of this caste is that Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, the two

former especially, may, if they choose, become Gosayis, but if they do so, and unite with the members of this fraternity in eating and drinking, holding full and free intercourse with them, they are cut off for ever from their own tribes. It is this circumstance which constitutes Gosayis a distinct and legitimate caste and not merely a religious order.

5. Only 29 persons have returned Gothras, the chief being Achuta and Daridra. The latter perhaps is a cynical or humorous adoption of their beggarly condition as their family badge!

Gujarathi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—160; 86 or 53·7 per cent males, of whom 53 or 33·1 per cent are unmarried, 28 or 17·5 per cent married and 5 or 3·1 per cent widowers; 74 or 46·2 per cent females, of whom 32 or 20 per cent are unmarried, 34 or 21·2 per cent married and 8 or 5 per cent widows. 28 or 17·5 per cent are *literate*s, 7 or 4·3 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 5 or 3·1 per cent in English and 19 or 11·8 per cent in other languages. Of *infirm*s, there is only one person Blind. 86 or 53·7 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom only 9 or 5·6 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Traders) and only 1 or 0·6 per cent in Agriculture, while 76 or 47·5 per cent are in other occupations.)

1. This caste, as the name itself suggests, is an entirely immigrant caste, and the variation shows that it has increased by 109 or 213 per cent over the figures of 1891.

2. Their distribution by districts shows them to be numerous in the cities, so many as 122 or 76 per cent are to be found in the cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields, over 40 per cent being in Bangalore, and 30 per cent in Mysore.

These are traders from Guzerat after which name they are called Guzarathis.

Only two persons have returned Gothras named Mashantaka and Devaruka.

The Guzarathis are mostly followers of Vallabhacharya whose creed is strongly represented in Guzerat, the home of these people.

Handichikka.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—5 (2 males and 3 females). There are no *literate*s and no *infirm*s. Three are Actual Workers or wage earners engaged in Agriculture.)

1. These were censused in the Hassan District.

2. This is a caste returned for the first time in the Census of 1901.

3. These people are also generally known as Handijogis. This caste is traced to the Pakanati sub-section of the Jogi, which name it bore some five generations back when the traditional calling was buffalo breeding. But as subsequently they degenerated to pig rearing, they came to be known as Handijogi or Handichikka, handi being the Kanarese name for pig. These have two sub-divisions, *viz.*, Turukanya and Karnataki, who neither eat together nor intermarry. Among these, puberty is no bar for marriage. Adultery in a female makes her liable to divorce. Divorcees and widows remarry. The dead are buried.

Hatagar.—(*Same in all languages.*)

This is a caste returned for the first time in this Census. These are found only in the Chitaldrug District. There are only 3 persons, 2 males and 1 female, returned under this heading. These are allied to the Devangas and more appropriately ought to form a sub-division among them, as they follow them in their beliefs, social customs and habits.

Holeya.—(*Telugu—Malavaru. Tamil—Pariuh. Hindustani—Dhed.*)

(*Population.*—577,166; 290,992 or 50·4 per cent males, of whom 165,315 or 28·6 per cent are unmarried; 112,821 or 19·5 per cent married and 12,856 or 2·2 per cent widowers; 286,174 or 49·5 per cent females of whom 118,292 or 20·4 per cent are unmarried; 119,144 or 20·6 per cent married and 48,738 or 8·4 per cent widows. They muster only 2,650 or 0·4 per cent *literate*s, of whom 2,685 or 0·4 per cent are *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 117 or 0·02

per cent in English and 29 or 0·00 per cent in other languages. The *infirm*s number 778 or 0·11 per cent, of whom 53 or 0·00 per cent are Insane, 299 or 0·05 per cent are Deaf-mutes, 346 or 0·05 per cent Blind, and 80 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. By *industrial condition* these show 232,166 or 40·2 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 11,183 or 1·9 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (village watchmen, &c.) as their principal occupation, while another 7,467 or 1·2 per cent are engaged in it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 180,130 or 22·5 per cent of these people, while only 90,858 or 15·7 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, which is not only indigenous but even aboriginal, is essentially a native of the Province. The variations show that these people have increased by 75,157 or 14·9 per cent over their strength of 1891. Unfortunately, figures for 1871 are not available for comparison, as these were all brought under a general term "Out castes." But it is needless to say that these people must have suffered frightfully from the effects of the Famine of 1876-78, and that they are slowly recovering their strength, swelled up again by large bodies of immigrants of this caste. Their distribution by Districts shows that one-third of the entire population are in the Mysore District, and nearly one-third in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar, and the rest elsewhere.

2. They constitute, in fact, quite as fully as their name implies, the back-bone of cultivation in the country. *Hola* is the Kanarese name for a dry-crop field, and *Holey*a means the man of such field.

3. The caste has numerous sub-divisions all of which may, however, be crystallized into 7 or 8 clans, such as the Kannada, Gangadikara, Maggada, Morasu, Telugu, Tigala and Tamil Holeyas or Pariyas. All these dine together but marriage is confined between families well known to each other.

4. There is a council of elders presided over by a chief called "Gothugara," which decides all questions of caste discipline, etc.

5. These people eat beef, fowl, fish and pork and drink spirituous liquors. They eat carrion, but the animal must have died a natural death.

6. Their marriage is nothing but a feast, when the bridegroom ties the bottu round the bride's neck. The wife cannot be divorced except for adultery. Widows are prohibited from remarrying, but the caste winks at a widow's living with another man. This caste also frequently takes the vow of becoming Dasari.

7. The Holeyas are chiefly employed as labourers in connection with agriculture, and manufacture with hand-loom various kinds of coarse cloth or homespun, which are worn extensively by the poorer classes, notwithstanding that they are being fast supplanted by foreign cheap fabrics. In some parts of the Mysore District, considerable numbers of the Holeyas are specially engaged in betel-vine gardening. As labourers, these classes are employed in innumerable pursuits in which manual labour preponderates. The Aleman sub-division furnishes recruits as Barr Sepoys.

8. The Holeyas or Pariyas are known by different names in different parts of the Province. In the Maidan or the Eastern Division, they are more numerous, and enjoy a certain recognised prestige and status in the village autonomy. In the pre-survey period, the Kulvadi, who is generally a Holey or Madiga, was so closely identified with the soil, that his oath, accompanied by certain formalities and awe-inspiring solemnities, was considered to be a final decision in long standing and most bitterly contested boundary disputes. He has an important place in the village hierarchy and is the right-hand man of the village headman called the Patel. In the Malnad, the Holey had degenerated into the agrarian slave and till recently, within the experience of men still living, he was practically an hereditary bondsman bought and sold with the land to which he was attached. The advent of British rule and higher principles of civil law, the introduction of the Survey Settlement, the demand for labor with higher wages brought about by the extension of coffee cultivation by European planters, and a just application of the provisions of Act XIII of 1850, all tended to emancipate him from this thralldom of ages, so that he may now be seen, in many cases, owning land as a proprietor himself, paying taxes direct to Government, and altogether a more respectable person than he ever was. In the

cities and urban centres, the Pariya is often not the polluting person that he elsewhere is. He is a good and intelligent workman, an esteemed servant and a good citizen.

9. 351 persons out of the entire population have returned Gothras; the names of the Gothras being Harischandra (162), Kali (30), Yekke (11), and Karadi (22). In thus doing, it is evident that they are learning to venerate themselves like others in admittedly higher grades of society!

Idiga.—(Tamil—Maravar, Telugu—Indra.)

(Population.—48,156; 25,620 or 53·2 per cent males, of whom 14,470 or 80 per cent are unmarried; 9,977 or 20·7 per cent married and 1,173 or 2·4 per cent widowers; 22,536 or 46·7 per cent females, of whom 9,160 or 19 per cent are unmarried, 9,088 or 18·8 per cent married and 4,288 or 8·9 per cent widows. They show 888 or 1·8 per cent as *literate*, of whom 888 or 1·6 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars; 3 or 0·00 per cent in English and 8 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. The *infirm*s among them are only 43 or 0·07 per cent, of whom 2 or 0·00 per cent are Insane; 22 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute and 19 or 0·03 per cent Blind. There are 19,263 or 40 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, 4,574 or 9·4 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Distillers and Toddy-drawers) as principal occupation, 1,233 or 2·5 per cent in it as subsidiary. Agriculture is represented by 9,716 or 20 per cent, while other occupations account for 4,973 or 10 per cent.)

1. The variations show that this caste has increased by 8,239 or 20·6 per cent during the past decade, and is less than 1871 by 32,559 or 40 per cent on account of the frightful loss of 59,554 or 73·7 per cent in 1881, due to the Famine.

2. These people are found in large numbers in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts, where 40 per cent of the entire population are living, and another 40 per cent in the Districts of Tumkur, Kadur and Hassan, the remainder being found elsewhere.

3. The Idigas are of Telugu origin, which language many of them still speak. The account of their caste is that they are Balijas, but their occupation separated them into a distinct caste. They are toddy-drawers, their hereditary occupation being to extract the juice of palm-trees and distil spirits from it. In the Malnad they are known as Halepaika, and were formerly employed as soldiers under the local rulers. Many of them are now in household service. Most of them also hold land, and are agriculturists. They worship all the Hindu deities as well as Saktis, and especially the pots containing toddy. The Idiga is allowed a plurality of wives, whom he can divorce only for adultery, but widows are permitted to become kudikays, the children of such issue being considered a step lower in the social scale, and marriages of these with the pure blood prohibited. Puberty is no bar for marriage. These people are generally Vaishnavaites and worship Vishnu. These people are under the control of a head-man called Gauda who looks into their caste disputes. They bury the dead, and near relations observe pollution for 12 days, during which time they refrain from a meat diet. These dine with all Balijas except the Gazalu section. They are absolutely prohibited from drinking spirituous liquors.

4. 171 of these persons have returned Gothras, the names being Kamandala 52), Valipura (15).

Jat.—(Same in all languages.)

The Jats have their home in Rajaputana and the Punjab. Here they are immigrants engaged in trade, and are only 27 in number, 17 males and 10 females. One-half the number are in the Chitaldrug District, one-fourth in the Mysore District and the remaining fourth elsewhere.

Jogi.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—12,875. 6,677 or 51·8 per cent males, of whom 3,721 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 2,493 or 19·3 per cent married and 463 or 3·5 per cent widowers. 6,198 or 48·1 per cent females, of whom 2,515 or 19·5 per cent are unmarried, 2,710 or 21 per cent married, and 973 or 7·5 per cent widows. Only 155 or 1·21 per cent are *Literate*, 153 or 1·19 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars and 4 or 0·03 per cent in other languages. There are only 21 or 0·15 per cent *Infirm*s, of whom 3 or 0·02 per cent are Insane, 4 or 0·03 per cent Deaf-mutes,

11 or 0·08 per cent Blind, and 8 or 0·02 per cent Leprous. 5,329 or 41·8 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom only 19 or 0·14 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers) as their Principal occupation and 42 or 0·8 per cent in it as subsidiary. 2,256 or 17·5 per cent are engaged in Agriculture while 8,054 or 28·72 per cent are engaged in other walks of life.)

1. This nomadic caste has continued steadily to increase since 1881. During the decade following 1881, the Province had an increase of 3,580 persons to its population, and during the past decade it was further reinforced by 3,467 persons, so that it has increased nearly cent per cent within the past twenty years.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore District, where nearly 25 per cent of the entire population live. The remainder are scattered in varying proportions all over the Province.

3. These are a caste of Telugu beggars and pig-breeders. This order of mendicants is composed of devotees recruited from all castes. They are also called Sillekyata, Helava, Jangaliga and Pakanati. The two latter deal in medicinal drugs, and go about calling out particulars of diseases which they profess to cure by means of their medicaments. They are inferior to Dasaris. They are Saivites. Besides begging, they employ themselves in snake-charming and pig-breeding. Their form of marriage is that which is usual among the Sudras, but the ceremony is invariably performed on Mondays. The usual bride price is a pig and Rs. 19-0-4, and on the wedding day, the pig is killed and its head is taken by the bride's party, while its body is reserved for a general feast. The bridegroom provides money for the toddy for this. The Jogis bury their dead. They will eat even crocodiles and rats and are very fond of strong drinks, but they consider themselves superior to the beef-eating Malas and Madigas.

170 persons have returned Gotras such as Vrishabha (68), Kaverimatha (23) and Khedrumakula (7).

Kahar.—(Same in all languages.)

1. This is a caste returned for the first time in this Census. The word Kahar means, in Hindustani, a Blacksmith and the small number censused, shows them to be immigrants from the Bombay Presidency.

2. There were 46 persons censused within the State, 32 males and 14 females, nearly all of whom were censused in the Mysore District.

3. Four out of these 46 persons have returned Manasina (1) and Daridra (1) as their Gotras.

Kanakkan.—(Same in all languages.)

1. These belong to the group of writers. They are a professional writing class. The Kanakkan is in the South what the Kayastha is in the North of India. The Kanakkan appears to be allied to the Karnams or Shanbagues of the Madras Presidency, while the Kayastha claims descent from the Kshatriya or Rajaput. This caste is an immigrant one, and numbers only 19 souls in all, 17 males and 2 females, found almost wholly in Shimoga and Mysore Districts.

Karaman.—(Same in all languages.)

1. The Karaman is a member of the Panchala community, numbering one in Mysore, apparently an immigrant from Madras. He returned his Gotra as "Mandarakula."

Kayastha.—(Same in all languages.)

This is another immigrant caste whose small numbers do not require any detailed account of it being given. This is the hereditary writing class in Bengal, like the Kanakkan in the South. Only five persons, three males and two females, were censused under this head and were found in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

Komati.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—81,871; 16,546 or 51·9 per cent males, of whom 8,146 or 25·3 per cent are unmarried, 7,148 or 22·4 per cent married and 1,257 or 3·9 per cent widowers. 15,323 or 43 per cent females, of whom 4,654 or 14·6 per cent are unmarried, 7,205 or 22·6 per cent married

and 3,466 or 10·8 per cent widows. *Literacy* has made good progress with these people as 10,116 or 31·7 per cent of the entire population are literate; 11,049 or 34·6 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 181 or 0·5 per cent in English and 36 or 0·1 per cent in other languages. The *infirm*s are almost a cipher, there being only 60 or 0·1 per cent who are afflicted with any Infirmary, 8 or 0·02 per cent Insane, 17 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 31 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners in this caste number 10,284 or 32·2 per cent of the entire population. 5,382 or 16·8 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as Principal occupation and 768 or 2·4 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 1,812 or 5·6 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, the other occupations possessing 3,090 or 9·6 per cent of the population.)

1. The variations between the different Censuses show that except in 1881, when they had lost 2,360 or only 8 per cent, they have continued to rise ever since. The comparatively small loss in the community during the Famine is due essentially to the urban character of this caste and their trading occupation.

2. The distribution by districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar District, over one-third of the entire population being in that District, and about 20 per cent in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, the rest being in varying numbers all over the Province.

3. The Komatis are principally found in towns and large trade centres. They are specially considered Vaisyas and belong to the Dwija class. The majority are worshippers of Siva and a few of Vishnu, but the chief object of reverence is the Goddess Kanyaka Parameswari. All eat together and intermarry. They deal in cloth and in all kinds of merchandise except spirits, and also money and jewels. In dress and ornament, as well as in social habits, they follow the Brahmins, whom they imitate in religious observances also. One of the peculiar customs of this caste is the obligation of a boy to marry his maternal uncle's daughter.

4. 6,934 persons have returned Gotras, the chief of them being Yella Setti (629), Ananthakula (580), Bala Setti (450).

Kshatriya.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—24,825; 12,699 or 51·1 per cent males, of whom 7,193 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 4,828 or 19·4 per cent married and 678 or 2·7 per cent widowers. 12,126 or 48·8 per cent females, of whom 4,678 or 18·8 per cent are unmarried, 4,841 or 19·5 per cent married and 2,807 or 10·5 per cent widows. There are 3,049 or 12·3 per cent *literate*s, of whom 3,214 or 12·9 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 322 or 1·2 per cent in English and 92 or 0·3 per cent in other languages. *Infirmities* claim 37 or 0·1 per cent; 3 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 11 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute, 19 or 0·07 per cent Blind, and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers number 8,591 or 34·6 per cent of the entire population of whom 222 or 0·8 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Military and Dominant) while only one follows it as a subsidiary occupation; 4,699 or 18·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 3,670 or 14·7 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste is less than its recorded strength in 1871 by 30,254; but a very large proportion of this is due to the difference in the method of grouping which, if corrected, will show an increasing population.

2. The Mahrattas, who are shown as non-existing in 1871, have all on a sudden increased to 41,239 in 1881. The period 1871-81, which was rendered memorable by the dire Famine of 1876-78, was not conducive to any immigration; but yet the figure above would show that 41,239 Mahrattas had immigrated into the Province! The reason, therefore, is that the Mahrattas, whose traditional occupation is Military and Dominant, were included among Kshatriyas in 1871, who, therefore, show an abnormal strength of 55,079 in that year. Deducting the number of Are Mahrattas, *viz.*, 41,778, and other allied castes included thereunder numbering 12,279 from the total Kshatriya in 1871, the figures for the various decades stand as under:—

1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
13,301	13,251	21,167	24,825

thus showing that the caste has been uniformly increasing.

3. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, nearly half of the entire population being found there.

4. These are the ruling classes of Manu who even now are rulers of different States and the dominant race. The castes grouped under this head are the Arasus, Rajaputs, Coorgs and Sikhs. The Sikhs will be treated separately later on. To the Arasu section belongs the Royal Family of Mysore, while the Rajaputs are the descendants of the ancient Hindu Rajas, and have their stronghold in Rajaputana. These claim to be lineal descendants of the Solar and Lunar races and have even now but little deviated from the orthodox type of Kshatriyas of Manu. The Coorgs are the residents of the neighbouring Province of Coorg.

3,346 persons have returned Gotras, among which may be noticed Athreya (754), Kasyapa (429), Vasishtha (184), all Brahmanical Gotras.

Kumbara.—(Tamil.—Kusavan.)

[Population.—43,418; 22,839 or 52.6 per cent males, of whom 12,405 or 28.5 per cent are unmarried, 9,868 or 21.5 per cent married and 1,066 or 2.4 per cent widowers; 20,579 or 47.3 per cent females, of whom 7,704 or 17.7 per cent are unmarried, 9,056 or 20.8 per cent married and 3,819 or 8.7 per cent widows. There are only 1,052 or 2.4 per cent Literates, of whom 1,065 or 2.4 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 16 or 0.03 per cent in English. Only 72 persons or 0.1 per cent are *Infirm*s; 9 or 0.02 per cent being Insane, 29 or 0.06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 26 or 0.05 per cent Blind and 8 or 0.01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners number 15,950 or 36.7 per cent of the entire population. 7,860 or 18.1 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Potters) as a principal means of livelihood, while 1,473 or 3.3 per cent are engaged in it as subsidiary, while 5,474 or 12.6 per cent are in Agriculture and 2,116 or 6 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that this caste suffered on account of the Famine, having lost 3,296 or 9 per cent of its 1871 population. Since then it has gained strength and has 2,960 or 7.3 per cent more than 1891, the net variation between 1871 and 1901 resulting in a gain of 8,853 or 25.6 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows that more than one-third of the entire population are in the Mysore District alone, while a tenth are each in the Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan Districts, the rest being scattered, in varying numbers, over the other four Districts.

3. The Kumbaras are potters and tile-makers. There are two great divisions amongst them mutually exclusive, the Kannada and Telugu; the former claiming superiority over the latter. The Telugu Kumbaras trace their descent to Salivahana, and wear the sacred string. They abstain from eating meat. There are both Saivites and Vaishnavites amongst the Kumbaras; the Saivites acknowledge the Smartha Brahmins' sway, while the Vishnavites follow the Sri Vaishnava belief. Polygamy is permitted and divorce can only be for adultery. Widows are not permitted to remarry.

4. This caste also includes Dyers known as Nilagara. It is curious that these two trades, quite distinct from one another, are followed by persons of the same family according to inclination. They worship all the Hindu deities, but pay special reverence to their kiln. These are recognised members of the village hierarchy though not stationed in every village. These furnish the pots for the raiyats, and are entitled to Auya (fees) in an equal proportion as the other Auyagars.

5. 377 persons have returned Gotras: Renuka (88), Salivahana (21), Gajakarna (13), Nandi (14).

Kuruba.—(Tamil.—Kurumban.)

[Population.—377,091; 187,082 or 49.6 per cent males, of whom 101,330 or 26.8 per cent are unmarried, 77,039 or 20.4 per cent married and 8,713 or 2.4 per cent widowers; 190,009 or 50.3 per cent females, of whom 73,015 or 19.3 per cent are unmarried, 80,052 or 21.2 per cent married, and 36,942 or 9.7 per cent widowed. The Literates number 4,060 or 1 per cent of the entire population, of whom 4,085 are literate in the Provincial Vernaculars, 50 or 0.00 per cent in English and only one in the other languages. There are 596 or 0.1 per cent *Infirm*s, being distributed as follows:—50 or 0.01 per cent are Insane, 206 or 0.05 per cent are Deaf-mutes, 309 or 0.08 per cent Blind and 32 or 0.00 per cent Leprous. 117,637 persons or 31.2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 13,303 or 3.5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Shepherds and wool weavers) as a principal means of livelihood; 3,947 or 1 per cent in it as Subsidiary, while Agriculture has 82,386 or 21.8 per cent leaving 21,008 or 5.8 per cent for other vocations.]

1. This indigenous caste shows that it lost 79,352 or 21.3 per cent of its population in the Great Famine, and that, at present, it has more than just recovered its ori-

ginal strength, being 5,774 or 1·5 per cent more than its recorded strength in 1871. But here also there is, probably, a difference in classification. These people are distributed over the Province in varying numbers, and are to be found mostly in the Mysore District where several of their caste have found employment in the Palace.

2. The Kurubas are shepherds and weavers of native blankets or Kamblis. The Kadu Kuruba will be noticed later on under Forest and Hill Tribes. The remaining great body of the civilized Kuruba are divided into two tribes, the Hande Kuruba and Kuruba proper, who have no intercourse with one another. The latter worship Bire Devaru and are Saivites. Their priests are Brahmins and Jogis. The caste also worship a box, which they believe contains the wearing apparel of Krishna, under the name of Junjappa. Parts of Chitaldrug and the town of Kolar are noted for the manufacture of a superior kind of a fine texture like homespun. The women spin wool. Polygamy is permitted, the wives being seldom divorced even for adultery, as they are often a source of profit, for they are very industrious. Puberty is no bar for marriage. Widows are allowed to remarry by the custom of Kudikay. The dead are buried. The Kurubas have not taken kindly to Education, and by nature they are so very simple, that Kuruba has become, in some places, a bye-word for a simpleton.

Ladar—(Same in all languages.)

[Population.—1,527; 812 or 53·1 per cent males, of whom 458 or 29·9 per cent are unmarried, 286 or 18·7 per cent married and 68 or 4·4 per cent widowers; 715 or 46·8 per cent females, of whom 232 or 15·1 per cent are unmarried, 304 or 19·9 per cent married and 179 or 11·7 per cent widows. 246 or 16·1 per cent of these people are *literates*, 246 or 16·1 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 4 or 0·2 per cent literate in English. Only 3 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s of whom 1 or 0·06 per cent is a Deaf-mute and 2 or 0·02 per cent are Lepers. 463 or 30·8 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom 116 or 7·5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as Principal Occupation and 11 or 0·7 per cent in it as Subsidiary. 98 or 6·4 per cent are in Agriculture and 249 or 16·3 per cent are in other occupations.]

1. This is mainly an immigrant caste and its variations are accidental. The caste has lost 519 since 1891. The distribution by Districts shows that over one-third are in the Mysore District and another one-third in the Kadur District.

2. The Ladars are a class of general merchants found chiefly in the Cities where they supply all kinds of stores, glass-ware etc. These seem to be foreign to the Province, and are of Mahratta origin. They wear the sacred thread, and their families are divided into Gotras like those of Brahmins. They pay special homage to Bhavani, the consort of Siva, and claim to be Kshatriyas, a pretention not acceded to by the other castes. Like the twice-born, the boys amongst these are invested with the sacred-string in their 6th year, and girls must be married before their 10th year. Their priests are called Bombolas, who go about naked and offer animal sacrifices to their goddess Bhavani. The men are allowed a plurality of wives, who can be divorced only for adultery, but widows are not allowed to remarry. The dead are cremated. The Ladars are prohibited from eating meat (except what is offered as sacrifices) and drinking spirituous liquors.

3. 79 persons have returned Gotras, such as, Athreya (48), Viswamithra (30), all Brahminical Gotras, which do to a certain extent give colour to their being Kshatriyas as they assert themselves to be.

Lingayets—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—670,596; 384,746 or 49·9 per cent males, of whom 188,210 or 28 per cent are unmarried, 127,808 or 19 per cent married and 18,728 or 2·7 per cent widowers. 335,850 or 50·1 per cent females, of whom 128,084 or 19·1 per cent are unmarried, 131,800 or 19·6 per cent married and 75,966 or 11 per cent widows. 48,985 or 7·3 per cent are *literates*, 49,153 or 7·3 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 447 or 0·06 per cent in English, 73 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. 1,180 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s, 99 or 0·01 per cent Insane, 404 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 622 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 55 or 0·00 per cent Leper. 210,952 or 31·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 99,842 or 14·8 per cent are in their Traditional Occupation (Priests, Temple Servants, Devotees, Cultivators, Traders and Barbers) as Principal Occupation; 5,223 or 0·7 per cent in it as Subsidiary, while 73,739 or 10·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 37,371 or 5·5 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 188,513 or 39·1 per cent during the past decade. Part of this large increase is attributable to

difference in classification as explained elsewhere. This community suffer no loss even on account of the Famine, as it showed an increase of 52,869 or 12 per cent in 1881.

2. The distribution of these people shows them to be scattered all over the Province, but in large numbers in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

3. The term Lingayet is properly not a caste, but a religious designation combining several castes. It is a popular designation, but the caste people call themselves Veera Saivas, Sivabhaktas or Sivachars. The following are notes and extracts from information furnished by Mr. Karibasavappa Sastry of Mysore, and Mr. Mahadevaiya, B.A., B.L., of Tumkur, both of whom are Lingayets who have taken some trouble to investigate the nature, origin and spread of the religion, the latter gentleman ransacking a whole library of literature, English and vernacular, in pursuit of his purpose.

4. The aptest definition, which at once describes a Lingayet and his religion, is that given by Vyasa, in a verse in Skanda purana, to the effect that "a Veera Saiva is one, who worships his Istalinga in his hand, concentrating his whole mind on it forgetting the external world."

5. The distinctive mark of the religion is the wearing, on the person, of a Jangama Lingam or portable Linga. It is a small stone about the size of an acorn, and is enshrined in a silver box of peculiar shape, which is worn suspended from the neck or tied round the arm. Hence the name Lingayet or Lingavanta. This Linga, the symbol of Siva, worn by the Lingayets as the badge of their religion, is of four kinds, viz., white, red, yellow, black. The colour of the Linga to be worn depends upon the caste to which the person belongs.

6. There was a great deal of obscurity as regards the origin of this religion, but, on the ground of recent discoveries, it is claimed, on its behalf, that it existed long before the birth of the great Sri Sankaracharya, and it existed even during the time of Buddha. The orthodox theory among the Lingayets is that their religion was founded by a number of Acharyas, the most famous of whom were Renuka, Daruka, Gajakarna, Ghantakarna and Viswakarna who are the Gotrakartas of the Lingayet Dwijas, having received their mandate direct from Siva to establish his true religion on earth or rather to restore it to its purity, basing it upon *gnana* in preference to *karma* with the ritual with which it had become confounded. Though, the exact date of the origin of this religion cannot be definitely ascertained at present, it is suggested that it was the result of one of those great revolutions of ideas which took place just about the beginning of the Buddhist religion, when the religious notions of the times were in a very unsettled condition, owing to various circumstances.

7. Mr. Bhattacharya, the author of the learned treatise on Hindu law, in his work on "Castes and Sects" says "that a very large part of the population of Southern India are Lingayets or Veera Saivas. These alone are perhaps entitled to be regarded as a strictly Saivite sect. The Sankarite sects spoken of in the preceding chapters are more or less Saivites also. But they pay due homage to the other ancient gods of the Hindu Pantheon, and they cannot be said to be exclusively Siva worshippers."

8. Sir Monier Williams in his "Brahmanism and Hinduism" says "It is clear too that in the days of Sankara several sects of Saivas existed and became the object of his controversial onslaughts. In the Sankara Vijaya six are named, to wit, (1) the Saivas *par excellence*, who had the Linga branded on both arms; (2) the Raudras who had the trident branded on the forehead; (3) the Ugras who had the Damaru branded on the two arms; (4) the Bhattas who had the Linga on the forehead; (5) the Jangams who bore the trident on the head and carried a Linga made of stone on their persons; (6) the Pasupathas who had the latter symbol branded on the forehead, arms, breast and navel.

These sects are described in the Sankaravijaya as hostile to the doctrine of non-duality (Advaita-Drohina). Their practice of branding is denounced by Sankara on the ground that various gods are present in the limbs of the human body, who are driven away by the burning (Tapanam) of the skin.

(Of the 6 sects named, only the two last are numerous in the present day, and both these have altered not a few of their tenets and practices. In modern times Saiva sectarians are generally followers of Siva in his third character of an ascetic.

They profess to practise, like their God, severe austerities and bodily mortifications. Numbers of them may be seen at sacred places of pilgrimage, where their appearance as self-mortifying mendicants is often revolting to Europeans.

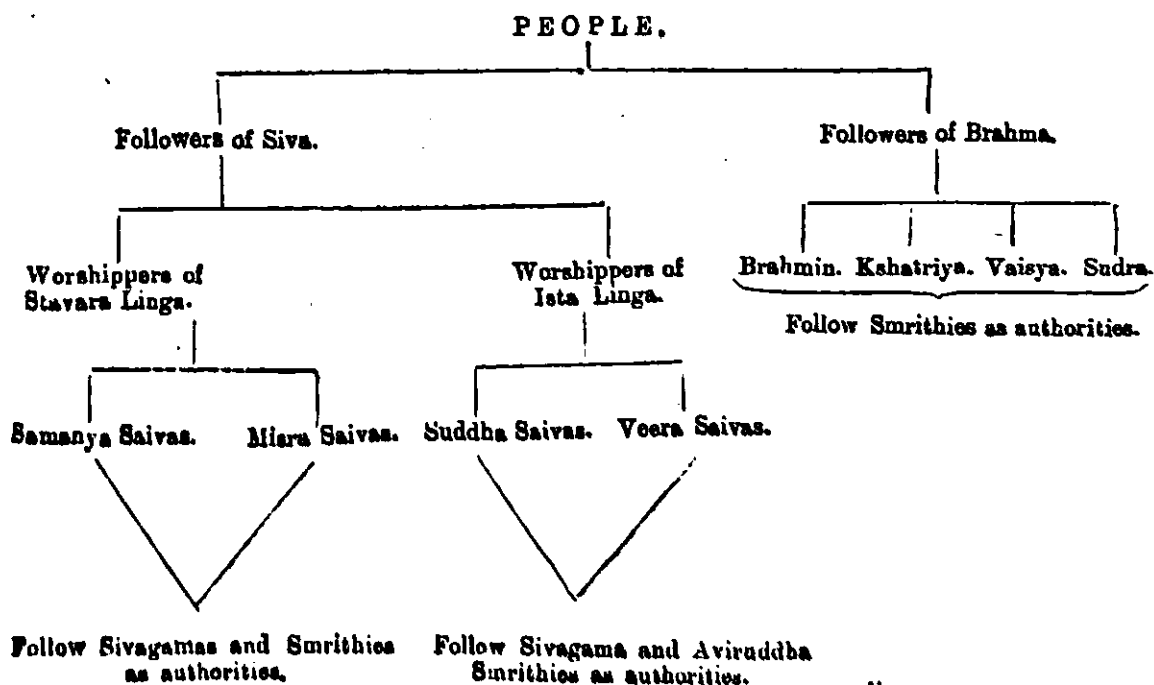
We may also note that a sect of Saivas exists in the south of India—mostly in the Mysore and the Kanarese country—who were formed into a religious community about the 11th or 12th century by a leader named Basava (for Sanskrit Vrishabha), and are called Lingavats (popularly Lingaits), because they wear the Linga in a silver or metallic casket suspended round their necks with a cord like a necklace. They are usually identified with the Jangams of Sankara's day described as utterly unorthodox."

9. Mr. Rice says that "about 1160 A.D., a little more than forty years after the establishment of the Vaishnava faith in Mysore by Ramanujacharya, arose the well-known sect of Siva worshippers called Lingayets, chiefly composed of the Kannada and Telugu speaking races." Basava, the supposed founder of the Lingayet religion, was only a great reformer, who, by his abilities, learning and virtues, possessed great influence over the masses, and greatly strengthened the Lingayet religion which he sincerely embraced in his early life to the great discontent of his orthodox Brahmin parents and relatives. "He was the son of an Aradhya Brahmin, a native of Bagalwadi in Belgaum. According to the legends, he refused to wear the Brahmanical thread, because its investiture required the adoration of the Sun." His contention was that investiture with the sacred thread was not necessary in the case of Veerasaivas as in the case of Brahmins, because, whereas among the latter a person was not a full Brahmin until the ceremony was performed, in the case of the former the corresponding religious rite was performed when the Linga was tied to each child, male or female, as is usually done immediately after birth. By his abilities and influence, he organised and strengthened the religion, and fired by the polemical zeal, characteristic of the Veerasaiva sect of those days, even converted large numbers of the people to it, so that among the Veerasaivas of the present day are to be found not only the lineal descendants of those Veerasaivas who existed in the time of Sri Sankaracharya, but also innumerable converts who have been admitted into the religion since the days of Basava. These conversions are stated to have included all classes from the highest Brahmin to the lowest Pariah, who voluntarily joined the religion by virtue of their conviction in its intrinsic merits, for example, Paingala mentioned in the Sankara Samhita of the Skanda Purana. At the present day, however, the religion is not spreading. The process of conversion has stopped, and the public opinion among the Veerasaivas is against conversion. Conversion too, entailed apprenticeship and examination of a very difficult kind, as three years for Brahmins, six years for Kshatriyas, nine years for Vaisyas and twelve years for Sudras were the periods during which each of these had to pass under religious test and discipline. A member of any caste could become a Lingayet. A Mala or a Madiga can wear the Linga. So far as the Lingayet's worship, faith and salvation are concerned, any person of whatever creed, colour or caste, can become a Lingayet in the same way as by wearing the *Chakrankana* and the *Oordhvapundra* any person of whatever caste can become a Vaishnava. The Linga is the sign of the Veerasaiva religion, just as *Chakrankana* and the *Oordhvapundra* are the signs of the Vaishnava religion. Just as any Pariah is taken into the Vaishnava religion, so a Madiga is taken into the Veerasaiva religion. But his privileges are confined to the wearing of the Linga and its worship. The mere act of conversion will not enable him to pass the social barriers which he cannot otherwise pass. A Veerasaiva convert of a higher class cannot eat with him or drink with him, and still less can he intermarry. The numerous legends of the Basavapurana, regarding the Sudra converts, are related only to illustrate the force of *Bhakti* or faith, and to show that any person is capable of obtaining salvation whatever his caste or colour. The Sreevaishnavas have performed the *Mudrankana* (the ceremony of stamping impressions on the body by heated metallic seals) and other samskaras (ceremonies) to Sudras and other low castes and have admitted them into the Vaishnava religion. To this day such Vaishnavite Sudras are known as the Tirukulas. From this we ought not to infer that the Sreevaishnavas have taken Sudras into their caste. Just so in the case of Veerasaivas. And it must not, for a moment, be forgotten that the converts into the Veerasaiva religion occupy a position in the religion exactly similar to that they occupied before. A Brahmin convert commands

his usual respect and holds his usual status in the Veerasaiva religion; a Kshatriya is a Kshatriya; a Vaisya is a Vaisya, and a Sudra is also a Sudra in the Veerasaiva religion. Among the Veerasaivas, a Sudra convert is never known to have occupied the position of a Brahmin and a Brahmin that of a Sudra. No intermarriage can take place and even interdining is strictly prohibited. The conversion of a man into the religion is one thing, and admission into a higher caste is altogether a different thing. The former is possible, whereas the latter is not at all possible in Hindu society. This act of conversion is not a special feature of the Lingayet religion alone. The reformers of all great religions have done it on a very large scale to obtain a numerical strength to their religion. Otherwise no religion could exist unless it was followed by others. Sri Ramanujacharya and Sri Sankaracharya have both made converts even from among the lowest orders of Hindu society. Just so did Basava. The converts of the Veerasaiva religion do occupy the same position among the Veerasaivas, that they would occupy as converts in other religions. The distinctions between the descendants of the original founders of the religion and all converts, have been maintained from the remotest times and are maintained even at the present day, in every place where the Lingayets are to be found.

10. Basava repaired to Kalyana, the capital of Bijjala, where he became the prime minister, and there he promulgated the reformed sect. He is deified as Siva's servant Nandi, appearing in this world, in human form, to recall mankind to the true worship. The reformed faith "soon spread through the northwest of Mysore and according to tradition, within sixty years of Basava's death (1168-1228)" it was embraced over a great part of Southern India, including the north-western part of Mysore "from Ulavi near Goa to Sholapur and from Balehalli or Balehonnur (in Koppa Taluk) to Sivaganga (Nelamangala Taluk)."

11. The Lingayets acknowledge the supremacy of the Vedas, but dissent from the performance of sacrifices and repudiate the efficacy of the *Sraddhas*. Their doctrine is that there are two kinds of creation, one by Brahma called *Prakrita Srishti* and another by Siva called *Aprakrita Srishti*, and that the Veerasaivas belong to the latter, as shown in the following tree:—



As belonging to the *Aprakrita Srishti*, the Veerasaivas are enjoined not to follow that portion of the Vedas which treats of *Yagnas* or animal sacrifices. Their contention is that *karma* or the performance of ceremonies is of two kinds, namely, one relating to the attainment of worldly desires, and the other relating to the attainment of wisdom or *gnana*; the idea of salvation in Brahmanical religions generally, is the attainment of desires, going to *Swarga* or Heaven where one would enjoy eternal bliss. But salvation, as understood by the Veerasaiva religion, is something different and goes one step further, meaning absorption into and attain-

ment of Oneness with the deity. Consequently, they are prohibited from performing all those ceremonies which relate to the attainment of *Swarga*, but are bound to perform those which relate to *gnana* or wisdom and to salvation as understood by them.

12. Many learned treatises have been written in Sanskrit, which prove that the "Lingadharana" or the wearing of the Linga is a Vedic injunction. Their contention is chiefly based on those portions of the Rig Veda and the Yajur Veda which form the common field of literary activity for great reformers in each Hindu religion. Their philosophy is almost entirely based on the *gnana kanda* of the Vedas and may be traced to the *Mimamsa* philosophy. It is called the *Sakti Visishtadwaita*, and closely resembles the philosophy of the Smarthas. A Smartha Brahmin when explaining the Smartha philosophy, beautifully compares it with the Veerasaiva philosophy, and the whole comparison is included in a statement to the effect that our *Tatvamasi* corresponds to their *Lingangasamyoga*.

13. Ethnologically considered, the higher classes of the Lingayets have certainly got Aryan blood running in their veins, though there is a large admixture of Dravidian element in the whole religion. They are very numerous in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Mysore, Central Provinces and the Nizam's Dominions. They are also found in small numbers in Nepal, Benares and Kashmir. On the whole, they number about two-and-a-half millions.

14. The Lingayets are a peaceful and intelligent community of Hindus, who have played a great part in the history of Kannada Literature; and to them is largely due the preservation of the purity of the highly polished Kanarese language. Rajasekhara Vilasa, the famous Kanarese poem which Mr. Rice says "divides with the Jaimini Bharata the honor of being the most highly esteemed poem in Kannada" is the work of the great Lingayet Shadakshari Deva. The late Basavappasastri, the Poet Laureate of the Mysore Court, who among other works has translated "Sakuntala" into Kanarese, is the most recent example of eminent authors.

15. The Lingayets are chiefly traders and agriculturists; and as a commercial class they occupy a very prominent place. A few members of this community in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, have graduated at the University in Arts, Law, Engineering and Medicine, and others are following in their wake.

16. Their religion is a proselytizing one and has admitted into it converts from almost every class of Hindu society. The Lingayets like the Jains have caste distinctions among them, corresponding to the four-fold division of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras. Among the Veerasaivas of the present day, the Badagalvaroo, Bellaryvaroo, Sthaladavaroo, Aradhvaroo, Silavantharoo, Athaniyavaroo, Panchamasaleyavaroo, Dhulapavadadavaroo, Panchacharadavaroo, Vasthradavaroo and a few others are the priestly classes. These are also called by the general name of Gurusthaladavaroo.

17. Representatives of the ancient ruling dynasties such as those of Nagara, Punganur, Hagalvadi and several others are stated to be Lingayet Kshatriyas. Mr. Rice in his Gazetteer of Mysore says that "it was the State religion of the Wodeyars of Mysore from 1399, to 1610, and of the Nayaks of Keladi, Ikkeri or Bednur from 1550 to 1763 A.D." The Nagarthas are the best representatives of the Lingayet Vaisyas, while shepherds, potters, tailors, barbers and others represent the Lingayet Sudras.

18. Every Lingayet, irrespective of the caste or class to which he belongs, is a rigid vegetarian, and worships the Linga which he always wears as God Siva, and which he considers as the only God in all the three worlds. Every person, be he male or female, young or old, poor or rich, is bound to wear the Linga and to worship it. The Linga is tied immediately after birth and each Lingayet is formally initiated into the doctrines of the religion at a reasonable age by the spiritual Guru. After a Lingayet's death, the Linga is buried with the corpse.

19. The several castes do not intermarry nor interdine. The privilege of assuming the priesthood and the prohibition of intermarriages beyond the limits of each class, seem to be the chief criteria of distinguishing the different classes of castes of the Lingayet society.

20. The Lingayets do not perform *Yagnas*. They do not believe in the efficacy of a great many ceremonies such as observances of pilgrimage, fasts and penance which other Hindus perform. They follow a simplified system of daily and

special ceremonies. The daily ceremonies '*Nithyakarma*' consist chiefly of Siva Puja or the worship of Siva. The special ceremonies, *Naimithikakarma*, consist of *Dasa samskaras* or the ten ceremonies, viz., Garbhadana, Pumsavana, Simantha, Jathakarma, Namakarana, Annaprasana, Chaula, Diksha, Vivaha and Anthiyashti. They use Vedic and Agamic mantrams, and the Visesha Veerasaivas officiate as priests on all these occasions.

21. A few words may here be added on the ecclesiastical constitution of the Lingayets. The five great Gotrakartas named at the beginning of this note, established five great religious centres in different parts of India, viz., Ekorama at Ketara in the Himalayas, Viswacharya at Benares, Marulacharya at Ujjain, Pandithacharya at Srisaila in Cuddappa District and Renukacharya at Balehalli or Balehonnur in Koppa Taluk, at all of which places, the Mutts still exist. The heads of these Mutts have geographically divided the Lingayets into five great divisions; and each head exercises spiritual control within his own legitimate sphere, though all of them have a general jurisdiction over all the Lingayets generally. Each of these Mutts called Simhasanas (thrones) has sub-Mutts in important popular centres under the management of Pattadaswamis. Each sub-Mutt has a number of Branch Mutts, called Gurusthala Mutts under it, and these latter are established wherever a community of Lingayets exists. The rights and duties of the Swamis of these Mutts are to preside on all ceremonial occasions, to receive their dues, to impart religious instruction, to settle religious disputes, and to exercise a general control over all matters affecting the interests of the community at large.

22. But one particular feature of this sect is the existence of another order of priests, called Viraktas, also known as Nirabharis or Jangamas, who hold the highest position in the ecclesiastical order, and, therefore, command the highest respect from laymen as well as from the abovementioned clergy. Each Virakta Mutt is directly subject to the Murgi Mutt at Chitaldrug which has absolute jurisdiction over all the Viraktas. Most Lingayet towns have a Virakta Mutt built outside the town, where the Swami or the Jangama leads a solitary, simple and spiritual life. Unlike the other priests, the Virakta is prohibited from presiding on ceremonial occasions, and from receiving unnecessary alms, unless for the purpose of immediately distributing the same to others. He should devote his whole life partly to spiritual meditation, and partly to the spreading of spiritual knowledge among his disciples, so that he would be the fountain head, to whom all laymen and all clergy must turn for spiritual wisdom. His position, in short, should be that of a pure Sanyasi of the most exalted order. But here, as in the case of most other Indian ecclesiastical orders, the modern representative of the ancient prototype is far different from the ideal.

23. The Veerasaiva religion consists of numerous castes. It is a religion consisting of representatives from almost every caste in Hindu society. People of all castes from the highest to the lowest have embraced the religion. There are Sivachar (another name of the Veerasaivas) Brahmins, Sivachar Kshatriyas Sivachar Vaisyas, Sivachar Carpenters, Sivachar Weavers, Sivachar Goldsmiths, Sivachar Potters, Sivachar Washermen, and Sivachar Barbers and other low castes who have all followed the popular religion in large numbers. This important distinction between a caste and a religion is very clearly brought out in the Census Report of Mysore for 1871.

24. All matrimonial connections are absolutely limited to the particular branch or sub-branch of the particular sub-sect to which the parties belong. Unfortunately, the tendency of limiting the area of choice is growing. Marriages between persons of the same sub-sect, but living in distant places, are very much discouraged by the community. Ignorance and want of education have much to do in such matters. And marriages between members of one caste or branch with those of another are always prohibited and never known to have been carried out. Any such connection is marked by the society with the greatest displeasure and the parties are ostracised. This is one of the greatest distinctions which differentiate one caste from another; another differentiating feature being the exclusive privilege of a few branches only to attain priesthood over all others. Various conditions are imposed in the selection of a bride. The girl must belong to the same caste; she must belong to a different Gotra; she must not have attained puberty; she must be younger than the intended bridegroom; she must not be within the prohibited degrees of relationship; she must be beautiful, etc.

25. The community has five Gotras or family stocks. A few omit the fifth Gotrakarta and consider him as the Acharya or priest of the four Gotrakartas. Certainly it is the higher castes among the Veerasaivas who have Gotras; the lower orders have none. It may be noticed that the chief test of finding out the caste of a Veerasaiva is in the social status he occupies. It is only the members of the higher classes who are priests. They are always priests to and never disciples of the other castes. Such priestly classes are Badagalavaroo, Bellaryavaroo, Sthaladavaroo, Aradhyaroo, Silavantharoo, Melpavadadavaroo, Dhulepavadadavaroo, Panchacharadavaroo, and a few others. These are the Panchamas or Panchama Banajigaroo, who are the descendants of the five original sages or the Gotrakartas. Members of these classes are always priests to all the other castes of the whole religion. They are never the disciples of others. For example, about 15 or 16 years ago, a religious dispute arose among the different castes of Lingayets of the Dharwar District on the question whether the people of some sub-divisions of the Veerasaiva religion known as Sadas and Nonobas were entitled to assume priesthood and to exercise the rights and privileges attached to that status among the Veerasaivas. There was a large meeting at Hanagal of about 15,000 Lingayets. The Panchayetdars (arbitrators) were composed of Smartha Brahmins, who were specially selected to secure impartiality as the dispute was among the Veerasaivas themselves. The Panchayetdars referred the question with the necessary authorities to the Sri Sringeri Swami who decided that the Veerasaiva religion had been established by the great ancestors of the five Simhasanadhipathies of Balehalli, Ujjain, Kasi, Sri Sails and Himavathkethara, that the regular descendants of these sages alone are entitled to the priesthood, that the right of assuming priesthood and of performing the Deekshasamskara vested in the Panchamas who are the lineal descendants of the original sages above named, that there are three broad sub-divisions among the Veerasaivas, namely Samanya, Visesha and Nirabhari, that of these, the Visesha Veerasaivas alone are entitled to the priesthood and to perform the Deekshasamskara, and that the Samanya Veerasaivas are not entitled to the said rights or privileges. The determination of Gotra becomes very important during marriages and on occasions when priests are to be selected for Mutts. The members of these classes are, as a rule, all literate, and it may be noticed that widow marriages are unknown among these. The descendants of the five Gotrakartas are commonly known as the Panchamas.

Renuka / Makaripanchamas	Daruka / Kalaripanchamas	Ghantakarna / Kamaripanchamas
Gajakarna / Puraripanchamas	Viswakarna / Bhavaripanchamas	

26. 50,916 persons have returned Gothras, the chief being Renuka (19,278), Daruka (6,508), Gajakarna (9,477) and Ghantakarna (653).

Madiga.—(Tamil—*Ohakkaliyan*, Hindustani—*Ohummar*).

(Population.—276,821; 139,386 or 50·3 per cent males, of whom 82,184 or 29·68 per cent are unmarried, 51,148 or 18·4 per cent married, and 6,059 or 2·1 per cent widowers; 137,435 or 49·6 per cent females, of whom 62,014 or 22·4 per cent are unmarried, 55,167, or 19·9 per cent married and 20,254 or 7·3 per cent widows. There are 301 or 0·1 per cent *literate*s, of whom 814 or 0·1 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars and only 2 or 0·0 per cent in English. There are 314 or 0·1 per cent *infirm*, of whom 35 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 160 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 156 or 0·05 per cent Blind and 63 or 0·02 per cent Leprous. Actual Workers or wage earners number 90,624 or 32·7 per cent, of whom 7,170 or 2·5 per cent are in their Traditional Occupation (leather workers) as principal means of livelihood, 2,579 or 0·93 per cent in it as subsidiary. 45,597 or 16·4 per cent are engaged in Agriculture while 37,857 or 13·6 per cent are engaged in other occupations.)

1. This indigenous rural caste shows that it has 40,130 or 16·9 per cent more now than in 1891. Distributed by Districts, these people are to be found all over the Province, nearly 88 per cent being in the Eastern Division.
2. The Madigais the village cobbler. He removes the carcasses of the village cattle, skins them, and is bound to supply the village community with agricultural

articles made of skin or leather, such as, the thongs of the bullocks, buckets for lifting water, etc. The out-castes are, with certain restrictions, members of village and urban populations. They present numerous minor divisions mostly dependent on geographical and lingual differences, such as the Kannada and Telugu Madigas.

3. The Madigas are, by religion, Vaishnavites, Saivites and Sakteyas, and have five different Gurus or Mutts at Kadave, Kodihalli, Kengarli, Nelamangala and Konda kallupall within the Province. The tribe is sometimes called Jambavas or Matangas. The caste is divided into two independent sub-divisions, the Desabhaga and the other, between whom there is no intermarriage. The former, though respectively under the above named Mutts, acknowledge Srivaishnava Brahmins as their Gurus to whom they pay homage on all ceremonial occasions. The Desabhaga division has six subclasses, viz:— 1. Billom, 2. Mallom, 3. Amravatiyavarupur, 4. Munigatti, 5. Karamaloru and 6. Morabuvvadavarna.

4. Intermarriage exists only between these clans. They are allowed a plurality of wives, who are divorced only for adultery. Puberty is no bar for marriage, nor are widows condemned to lead a life of celibacy. They eat meat of all kinds including carrion. They bury their dead. They do not take food from Barbers, Washermen, Holyas and Musalmans, but only employ the washermen of the Musalmans to do their washing.

5. The Madigas in the Province are decidedly an indigenous class, and are found in every town and village. They are mostly field labourers, but some of them till land, either leased or their own. In urban localities, on account of the rise in the value of the skins, the Madigas have attained to considerable affluence, both on account of the hides supplied by them and their work as tanners, shoe-makers, etc.

6. Only 355 persons have returned Gotras such as Matangi (36), Marecha (39), and Jambayarishi (13).

Malayali.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population—269; 206 males and 63 females. There are only 16 literates, of whom 9 are literate in Provincial Vernaculars and one in English and 7 in other languages. There are only 2 lepers amongst these, 197 are Actual Workers of whom 88 are engaged in Agriculture.)

This is not a caste but a territorial name which came in very handy to classify several of the Malabar tribes who have immigrated to the Province within the last decade, and whose names were unfamiliar to Census officials. These are found in large numbers in the Kadur District, where, perhaps, the coffee industry must have tempted them from their homes.

To the above, a further addition of 636 Nairs have properly to be added as they also immigrants from Malabar.

Maleru.—(Same in all languages). In some temples of the Malnad, there exist a set of females, who, though not belonging to the Natuva class, are yet temple servants like them, and these are known by the name of Maleru. Any woman who eats the sacrificial rice strewn on the Balipitam, at once loses caste and becomes a public woman of this caste. The children of Brahmin Maleras are termed "Golakas." Any Maleru woman cohabiting with one of a lower caste than her own is degraded into a "Gaudi." They number 1,501 at the present Census, and have not returned themselves under this head at any of the previous Censuses, though the institution itself is of very long standing.

Mahrata.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population 52,204; 27,132 or 51.9 per cent males, of whom 14,712 or 28.1 per cent are unmarried, 10,803 or 20.8 per cent married, and 1,528 or 2.9 per cent widows; 25,072 or 48.0 per cent females, of whom 9,229 or 17.8 per cent are unmarried, 10,541 or 20.1 per cent married, 5,309 or 10.1 per cent widows. The literates number 2,826 or 5.3 per cent, of whom 2,089 or 5.8 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 135 or 0.2 per cent in English and 62 or 0.2 per cent in other languages. There are only 89 insane distributed as 12 Insane, 24 Deaf-mutes, 29 Blind and 10 Loper. By industrial condition they reckon 20,197 or 38.5 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 368 or 0.7 per cent follow their Traditional occupation (Military and Dominant), 10,652 or 20.4 per cent agriculture and 9,194 or 17.4 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste has been steadily increasing in strength, decade by decade, having increased by 21 per cent during the past decade. The loss on account of the Famine was but 539 or only 1·2 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people, shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

3. These are immigrants from the Mahratta country. Says Mr. Rice, "their principal occupation is military service, especially cavalry or rough riders. But the majority of them have for some time past taken to cultivation and menial service." The Maharatas are commonly called Are by the Mysore people.

4. 2,296 have returned Gotras such as Atreya (354), Bharadvaja (133), Kasyapa (268), Vasishtha (68), and Parasara (112).

Marvadi.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—226; 142 males and 84 females. 35 of these are *literates*, 10 in Provincial Vernaculars, 1 in English and 25 in other languages. There are no *Infirm*s, Actual Workers number 93; only 7 are engaged in Traditional Occupation (Traders), only one in Agriculture and 85 in other occupations.)

1. This caste seems to have come into the Province all within the past decade, as there is none returned at the Census of 1891.

2. These are to be found in large numbers in the Bangalore District. To the above, should be added 45 Marvadies who are Jains by religion, the distinctions between these two classes of Marvadies being the difference of religion and nothing more.

3. These are traders from other parts. The name comes from Marwar in Rajaputana, but the Marvadis are not all from Marwar, but from the various States of Rajaputana. These deal in pearls and cloths. These are very energetic and enterprising traders and may be found even in large villages.

Meda.—(Tamil—Vedakaran.)

(Population.—5,774; 2,918 or 50·5 per cent males, of whom 1,595 or 27·6 per cent are unmarried, 1,163 or 20·1 per cent married and 160 or 2·7 per cent widowers; 2,856 or 49·4 per cent females, of whom 1,115 or 19·3 per cent are unmarried, 1,265 or 21·9 per cent married, and 476 or 8·2 per cent widows. Only 47 or 0·8 per cent are *literates*, all of them being *literate* only in Provincial Vernaculars. Only 9 are *Infirm*s, 1 being Insane, 3 Deaf-mute, 4 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,607 or 45·1 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 1,492 or 25·8 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Mat-makers and cane-splitters) as principal means of livelihood, 131 or 2·2 per cent in it as subsidiary; only 514 or 8·9 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, while 601 or 10·4 per cent are in other walks of life.)

The variation shows that this caste has increased during the past decade by 1,544. The Meda or Gauriga are mat and basket makers and workers in bamboo and cane. The largest number of these people are found in the Shimoga District, the next best being in the Mysore and Kadur Districts.

Mochi.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—1,963; 1,028 or 52·3 per cent males, of whom 585 or 29·8 per cent are unmarried, 396 or 20·1 per cent married, and 47 or 2·3 per cent widowers; 935 or 47·6 per cent females, of whom 365 or 18·5 per cent are unmarried, 410 or 20·8 per cent married, and 160 or 8·1 per cent widows. Only 46 are *literates*, all in Provincial Vernaculars. Only 3 are *Infirm*s, 1 being Blind, one Deaf-mute and one Leper. 750 or 38·2 per cent are Actual Workers, of whom 346 or 17·6 per cent are in Traditional Occupation (Leather workers) as principal, 52 or 2·6 per cent as subsidiary means of livelihood, while 270 or 13·7 per cent are in Agriculture and 134 or 6·8 per cent are in other occupations.)

1. The variation shows that these have increased by 1,321 or 205·7 per cent during the past decade.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

3. These are not to be classed with Madigas, except in the matter of working in leather. They are immigrants who, it is said, came into Mysore with Khasim Khan the general of Aurangzeb, and settled originally in Sira and Kolar. They claim to be Kshatriyas and Rajaputs, pretensions which are not generally admitted. They are shoe-makers and saddlers by trade, and are all Saivas by faith.

Mondaru.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—141; 99 males and 42 females. No literates and no infirms. Actual Workers or wage earners number 76, of whom 11 are engaged in Agriculture and 64 in others, one only being in his Traditional occupation (Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers).—

This is a caste returned for the first time and is, perhaps, allied to Monda, a caste of beggars returned in 1891, or perhaps, may be a sub-section of Jogis. By actual occupation, 21 are engaged in earth-work and general labour, and 36 under order "Independent," being mostly mendicants. These people are found scattered in small numbers all over the Province, the largest number being in the Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

Mudali.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—11,621; 6,576 or 56·5 per cent males, of whom 3,658 or 31·4 per cent are unmarried, 2,639 or 22·7 per cent married, and 279 or 2·4 per cent widowers; 5,045 or 43·4 per cent females, of whom 1,986 or 17 per cent are unmarried, 2,202 or 18·9 per cent married, and 857 or 7·3 per cent widows. These take a very high place in *literacy*, having so many as 2,666 or 22·9 per cent literates, of whom 3,129 or 26·9 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 661 or 5·6 per cent in English, and 6 or 0·05 per cent in other languages. Only 8 or 0·06 per cent are *Infirms*, 4 or 0·03 per cent being Deaf-mutes, and 4 or 0·03 per cent Blind. The Actual Workers number 4,535 or 39 per cent of the entire caste population, 836 or 2·8 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as principal, 18 or 0·15 per cent in it as subsidiary, 481 or 4·1 per cent in Agriculture and 3,718 or 31·9 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variation in this caste shows that it has gained 6,210 or 114·7 per cent persons during the last decade, mostly by immigration.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows that, next to the Cities, they are in large numbers in the Kolar District.

3. The Mudalis or Mudaliyars and certain other allied sub-castes are regarded as of the non-Dwija caste; and they certainly do not wear the sacred Brahmanical thread, usually the badge of a higher caste origin. In enterprise, intellect and prosperity, they have in later times become conspicuous for the success they have achieved. Some of them have described themselves as Bhuvaisayas or earth Vaisyas. These people also call themselves Vellalas. These people employ Brahmins as their priests.

Multani.—(Same in all languages.)

These are immigrant traders, as the name suggests, from the Punjab. Their trade consists, chiefly, in banking and money-lending. These are found mostly in the cities which afford them greatest facilities for their trade. Only 3 have been censused this Census, as belonging to this caste, 2 males and 1 female, of whom 2 are in the Shimoga District.

Nagartha.—(Tamil.—*Bheri-Chetty.*)

(Population.—9,318; 4,542 or 48·7 per cent males, of whom 2,269 or 24·3 per cent are unmarried, 1,912 or 20·5 per cent married and 361 or 3·8 per cent widowers; 4,776 or 51·2 per cent females, of whom 1,557 or 16·7 per cent are unmarried, 2,005 or 21·5 per cent married and 1,214 or 13 per cent widows. 2,156 or 23·1 per cent are *literate*s, 2,197 or 23·5 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars and 39 or 0·4 per cent in English. There are only 20 or 0·2 per cent *Infirms*; 4 or 0·04 per cent Insane, 3 or 0·03 per cent Deaf-mutes, 10 or 0·1 per cent Blind, and 3 or 0·03 per cent Lepers. 3,249 or 34·8 per cent are Actual Workers, of whom 979 or 10·5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as principal means of livelihood, 197 or 2·1 per cent in it as subsidiary; 1,134 or 12·1 per cent have taken to Agriculture and 1,136 or 12·1 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that there has been a decrease of 13,436 or 59 per cent during the present decade, owing to difference in classification as explained elsewhere. During the Famine of 1876-78, this caste lost very little, the number fell in 1881 by only 738 or 8·5 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

3. The Nagarthas are principally found in Towns and large trade centres. They also claim to be Vaisyas. Of these, some are worshippers of Vishnu and others of Siva. Of the latter, some wear the Linga. These three sects do not intermarry nor eat together. They are dealers in bullion, cloth, cotton, drugs and grain.

4. A curious mode of carrying the dead amongst the Namadari or Vaishnavite Nagarthas, is that the dead body is rolled in a blanket and carried by its four corners, instead of on a bier or a vimana as among others. These cremate their dead while the others bury them.

5. These persons obey the constitutional authority of a "Yajman" in all caste matters. Marriage must be performed before signs of puberty appear in girls and widows are not allowed to remarry. Polygamy is allowed, but divorce can be for adultery alone.

6. These people have returned Gotras, but only 588 out of the entire population have returned any such, the names of the Gotras being Kasyapa (48), Chandramaulswara (45), and Cholendra (43).

Natuva.—(Tamil—Dasi, Telugu,—Bhogavaru.)

(Population.—2,163; 784 or 36 per cent males, of whom 496 or 22·9 per cent are unmarried, 226 or 10·4 per cent married and 62 or 2·8 per cent widowers; 1,379 or 63·7 per cent females, of whom 1,014 or 46·8 per cent are unmarried, 238 or 11 per cent married and 127 or 5·8 per cent widows. 380 or 17·6 per cent are *literate*, nearly half of whom are females, 406 or 18·7 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 3 or 0·1 per cent in English, and 1 or 0·04 per cent in other languages. Only 1 or 0·04 per cent is a Leper. The Actual Workers number 970 or 44·8 per cent, of whom 286 or 13·2 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Dancers and Singers) as a principal means of livelihood and 34 or 1·5 per cent in it as a subsidiary one, 187 or 8·6 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 497 or 22·9 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been a decrease of 5,276 or 70·9 per cent, due, perhaps, to most of these people having returned themselves as Banajigas or Lingayets.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore Districts.

3. The Natuva comprises the sub-divisions of Natuvas and Kaikolas. The word Natuva signifies a dancer from the Sanskrit Natyam dancing. The men are musicians and stage managers, and the women, with their several *aliases* of Sule, Nayak-sani, Devadasi, Basavi, Lokabalike, etc., are prostitutes. The latter are also employed for dancing in large Hindu Temples, whilst the males are their accompanists in music on all occasions of nautch dancing. In the strict sense of the term, the Natuva is not a caste, the individuals in the category are, in many cases, either affiliated to or are born in it. The majority of the women therein are adopted from other orders of the Hindu castes. Public women sometimes buy good-looking girls from their parents who are too poor to maintain them. In some cases, girls are dedicated to idols whereupon they become prostitutes. The Natuvas who speak Telugu belong to the Telugu Banajiga caste, while the Kannada speaking Kaikolas are said to be a sub-division of the Lingayets.

4. This order of dancing girls is of very long standing, their name being "Devadasi" slave of God. Their function is to fan the God with Chamara, and wave the Kumbarti, and sing and dance before the God, when it is carried in procession. At the present day, they are a distinct caste having laws of their own and their own constitutional Settis and Yajmans, whom they obey.

The three Dwija classes are not in the habit of becoming "Dasis"

5. The statistics under married and widowed under females deserve some explanation, as also the large number shown as unmarried. The enumerator was instructed to put down these people as unmarried, unless they stated themselves to be married.

6. Sixty-seven persons have returned Gotras ridiculous and untrue, the Gotras returned being Arasina (Turmeric) and Sugandha (Perfume.)

Nayar.—(Same in all languages.)

There are only 636 persons censused under this head, consisting of 569 males and 67 females, found chiefly in the Kolar Gold Fields. These are immigrants from Malabar. A reference to these will be found under Malayali.

Nayinda.—(Tamil—Ambattan, Telugu—Mangala, Hindustani—Hajam.)

(Population.—88,179, 19,420 or 50·8 per cent males, of whom 10,876 or 27·7 per cent are unmarried, 8,025 or 21 per cent married and 1,019 or 2·6 per cent widowers. 18,759 or 49·1 per cent females, of whom 6,965 or 18·2 per cent are unmarried, 8,355 or 21·8 per cent married and 3,439 or 9 per cent widows. Only 795 or 2·1 per cent are *literate*, 822 or 2·1 per cent are literate in the Provincial Vernaculars, 5 or 0·01 per cent in English and only one or 0·00 per cent in other languages. There are 79 or 0·1 per cent *Infirm*; 6 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 20 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 47 or 0·1 per cent Blind and 6 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. So many as 12,461 or 32·6 per cent are Actual Workers, 4,367 or 11·4 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Barbers) as principal means of livelihood, 1,642 or 4·3 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 4,206 or 11 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 3,888 or 10·1 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. As is natural to all rural classes, this caste suffered heavily during the Famine of 1876-78, having lost 9,256 or 23·3 per cent. Since that time, it has continued to increase, so that, in the present Census, it has 2,026 or 5·6 per cent more than its recorded strength in 1891, though it is still less than its strength in 1871 by 1,453 or 3·6 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts of these very useful people shows that they abound in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts.

3. These are members of the village hierarchy. They are paid like the Agasa in kind for their services. They are also fiddlers and have the exclusive right of wind instruments. They are known as Kelasiga or Hajam. They are both Saivites and Vaishnavites. A section of these wear Linga and follow Lingayetism. These are known as Silavanta.

4. Excepting this last sub-sect, the caste owns Brahmins for their Gurus. These people are largely in requisition in feasts, marriages, etc., when they form the music band.

Neyigay.—(Tamil—Kaikolan, Telugu—Devanga, Hindustani—Khatri.)

(Population.—96,981; 49,195 or 50·7 per cent males, of whom 25,740 or 26·5 per cent are unmarried, 20,296 or 20·9 per cent married, and 3,159 or 3·2 per cent widowers; 47,786 or 49·2 per cent females, of whom 18,270 or 18·3 per cent are unmarried, 20,491 or 21·1 per cent married and 9,025 or 9·3 per cent widows. *Literates* number 7,358 or 8·0 per cent, of whom 7,525 or 7·7 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 152 or 0·15 per cent in English and 25 or 0·02 per cent in other languages. There are only 183 or 0·1 per cent *Infirm*, 24 or 0·02 per cent being Insane, 57 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 91 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 11 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. 34,711 or 35·7 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 17,198 or 17·7 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers) as principal occupation, 1,756 or 1·8 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 10,152 or 10·4 per cent are in Agriculture and 7,366 or 7·5 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 10,163 or 11·7 per cent since 1891, the loss on account of the Famine of 1876-78 was frightful, as these people, even in the best of seasons, live from hand to mouth. They lost 18,751 or 19·6 per cent of their strength during the memorable Famine.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be distributed in varying numbers all over the Province, the largest number being in the Hassan District and the Bangalore City.

3. Under the generic name of Neygi (weaving), thirty one sub-castes appear. The 31 sub-divisions may be condensed into 8 distinct sub-orders as below:—

Devanga. Togata. Sale or Saliga. Bilimugga. Seniga. Patavegar. Khatri. Sourashtraka.

These sub-divisions do not intermarry with one another, nor have they any social intercourse.

4. "The Kannada Devanga are weavers who wear the Linga, but they have no intercourse with the Linga Banajiga. They worship Siva and Parvati, and their son Ganessa, who is a special patron of their looms. The hereditary sectarian chief is called "Yajmana" who, with the assistance of a Council of Elders, settles all religious disputes. These people are allowed a plurality of wives who can be divorced only for adultery. They do not eat animal food nor drink spirituous liquors. These people bury their dead."

5. "The Telugu Devangas are of two sects, one of whom worship Vishnu and the other Siva, but the latter do not wear the Linga. This difference of belief is no bar for intermarriage, the wife always adopting the religion of her husband. These people offer bloody sacrifices to Sakti, marry as many wives as they please, who can be divorced for adultery. Puberty is no bar for marriage. These people eat animal food but drink no intoxicating liquors. The dead are buried."

6. "The Togatas are of Telugu origin and worshippers of Siva in the form of his consort Chowdesvari. They manufacture the coarse kinds of cloths that are worn only by the poorer classes."

7. "Sales or Saligas comprise two clans, the Padmasale or Pathasale, who are worshippers of Vishnu, and the Sakunsale who are worshippers of Siva and wear the Linga. The two sects do not intermarry. Like the Togatas, they are of Telugu origin."

8. "The Bilimagga call themselves Kuruvinu Banajiga and regard the former designation as a nick-name. They are an indigenous caste, like the Devangas and speak Kannada." They are Saivites by religion, and have Gotrams like Brahmins.

9. The Senigas are a wealthy caste of weavers. They are immigrants from the lower Karnatic and specially manufacture cloths for female wear, of superior kind and high value. They are Lingayets by religion, but are not friendly with the other Lingayets. They eat with Linga Banajigas but do not intermarry with them. These people are not allowed to take a second wife unless the first dies or is issueless.

10. "The Patavegars are silk weavers and speak a corrupt conglomerate of Guzarati and Hindi. They worship all the Hindu deities, especially the female energy under the name of Sakti. The Khatri are also silk weavers, and in manners, customs and languages, are akin to the Patavegars, but do not intermarry with them, although the two castes eat together. The Khatri claim to be Kshatriyas."

11. "Sourashtraka. The only other division of the class of weavers deserving of special mention is the Sourashtraka, commonly known as the Patnuli or Jamkhanvala. They manufacture superior kinds of cotton and woollen carpets and an imitation shawl of cotton and silk mixture, and of green color called Khes. These people were originally immigrants from Northern India and settled in Madras Presidency where they are known as Patnulis, i.e., weavers of silk and cotton. With silk they manufacture a fabric called Kutni, which no other weavers are said to be able to prepare. It is largely used by Mussalmans for trousers and Langas (gown). It is said that Hyder Ali, while returning from his expeditions against Madras, forcibly brought with him some 25 families of these weavers who were living in the Tanjore District, and established them at Ganjam near Seringapatam, and in order to encourage silk and velvet weaving, exempted them from certain taxes. The industry flourished till the fall of Seringapatam, when most of the class fled from the country, a few only having survived turbulent times. They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves; it is a mixture of Maharashtra, Guzarathi, Kannada and Tamil. Their written language is Kannada. They are Vaishnavites and wear trident marks. Their hereditary Gurus are Sri Vaishnava Brahmins of the Tatachar and Bhattachar families. In Bangalore, the Smartha Brahmins act as their Purohits for conducting marriage and other ceremonies. In regard to religious observances, they perform an imitation of the Upanayanam (Investiture of the sacred thread) on their boys before the 10th or 12th year. They do not intermarry with any other class of weavers. Marriage of girls before the age of puberty is obligatory among them and remarriage of widows is not permitted."

12. 1,831 of these people have returned Gotras, such as; Muni Rishi (473) Agastya (212), Kapila Maharishi (199);

Panchala—(Tamil—Kammalan, Telugu—Kamsala, Hindustani—Suar.)

(Population.—124,690. 63,949 or 51·2 per cent males, of whom 34,700 or 27·8 per cent are unmarried, 25,821 or 20·7 per cent married and 3,428 or 2·7 per cent widowers; 60,741 or 49·7 per cent females, of whom 22,849 or 18·3 per cent are unmarried, 25,860 or 20·7 per cent married and 12,032 or 9·6 per cent widows. 11,559 or 9·3 per cent are literate, of whom 11,622 or 9·3 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 108 or 0·08 per cent in English and 62 or 0·04 per cent in other languages. 246 or 0·1 per cent are *Infrms*; 36 or 0·02 per cent being *Insane*, 96 or 0·07 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 90 or 0·07 per cent *Blind*, 74 or 0·01 per cent *Loper*. 42,371 or 33·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage-earners, 20,729 or 16·6 per cent

are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Goldsmiths, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Brass and Coppersmiths, Goldsmiths, refuse collectors, Masons) as Principal occupation; 3,586 or 2·8 per cent in it as subsidiary, 14,244 or 11·4 per cent are in Agriculture; 7,398 or 5·9 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations in this caste show that 12,341 persons or 10·9 per cent of the entire population have been added on during the course of the past decade. This caste lost 4,825 or 4·6 per cent of its population in the Famine of 1876-78, as this is mainly an urban caste.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows that one-sixth are in the Mysore District and an eighth in each of the Districts of Hassan and Shimoga.

3. The term 'Panchala' (or Panchavala) implies 'persons making up the number five' and the tribe covers the five kinds of handicrafts *viz.*, work in (1) Gold and Silver, (2) Brass and Copper, (3) Iron, (4) Carpentry and (5) Sculpture; so that these artisans are all of the same race known under the general name of Panchala, although there are shades of difference between them according to locality and spoken language. The Panchalas profess to be descended from the five sons of Visvakarma, the architect of the Devas, who severally embraced the professions above specified. They wear the triple cord and consider themselves equal to the Brahmins, who, however, deny their pretensions. These people eat no animal food nor drink intoxicating liquors. Though Kali is their chief Goddess, they do not offer bloody sacrifices. The marriage of girls amongst these should be before puberty and widows are not allowed to remarry. They have a Guru of their own caste, though Brahmins officiate as Purohits. These people have been fighting to be recognised in Census literature, at least, as Brahmins, and have sent in a statement professing to be supported by some decisions of Courts of Justice, a geneological tree and a book which, they say, contains their sacred texts, all of which are of little value.

4. 7,632 persons have returned Gotras as follows:—

Goldsmiths, Refuse Collectors: Kasyapa, Puthamanasa.

Brass and Coppersmiths: Kasyapa, Sanathana, Visvakarma and Abhavanasa.

Carpenters: Bharadvaja, Renuka, Sanathana and Sanaka.

Masons: Kasyapa, Sanathana, Visvakarma and Supernasa.

Blacksmiths: Athreya, Bharadvaja, Supernasa and Suvarnasa.

Goldsmiths: Kasyapa, Bharadvaja, Athreya and Supernasa.

Pandaram.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—433. 242 males and 191 females. 86 are *literate*, 41 in Provincial vernaculars, 5 in English and 47 in other languages. Only 1 person is Blind. 169 are Actual Workers or wage earners, only 2 being in Agriculture and 167 in other walks of life.)

1. This is an immigrant caste, and shows that, in the Census just taken, all of them are immigrants and are to be found in the Kolar Gold Fields.

2. These are a class of persons dedicated to religion like the Dasari and, as such, cannot be classed as miscellaneous and disreputable livers. In fact, they are to Mudaliars and Vellalas what the Satanis are to several castes lower down in the scale. In fact, in Southern India several men of learning and piety known as Tambalans are of this caste, and are commanding the respect of every body. But, of course, most of them live on alms. These are of Tamil origin; some wear the sacred thread. They often abstain from eating meat and always eschew alcohol. These do not permit widows to remarry.

Pille.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—1,704. 1,011 or 56·3 per cent males, of whom 576 or 52·1 per cent are unmarried, 388 or 21·6 per cent married and 47 or 2·6 per cent widowers; 788 or 48·6 per cent females, of whom 279 or 15·5 per cent are unmarried, 331 or 18·4 per cent married and 178 or 9·6 per cent widows. *Literacy* has made good progress with these people, the total number being 499 or 27·8 per cent, 605, or 33·7 per cent being *literate* in Provincial vernaculars, 142 or 7·9 per cent in English and 8 in other languages. Only one is Blind. Actual Workers number 609 or 33·9 per cent, of whom 90 or 5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Other Agricultural cultivators) as Principal occupation, 27 or 1·5 per cent as subsidiary; the rest, 519 or 28·9 per cent, being in other walks of life.)

1. The variations of this immigrant caste have nothing particular to show except that there has been an accession of 1,230 or 22·6 per cent to the strength of this caste, mostly due to immigration.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be in large numbers in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore.

3. These are Sudras from the Madras Presidency. They are generally a well educated class, and many of them are employed under the Government. These people are also engaged in trade and contracts for buildings. They worship both Vishnu and Siva, and have Brahmins for their priests. These, like the Mudali, call themselves Vellala. Marriage is performed when either adult or young; the dead are burned and pollution is observed for their sake. The Mahalaya ceremony is also performed at which the Pandarams preside; but Brahmins are called in for all ceremonies. The Saiva and the Vaishnava Vellalas intermarry.

4. 31 of these people have returned Gotras such as Angirasa (7) and Grishma Rishi (7).

Rachewar.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—5,983. 3,063 or 51·1 per cent males, of whom 1,664 or 27·8 per cent are unmarried, 1,209 or 20·2 per cent married and 190 or 3·1 per cent widowers; 2,920 or 48·8 per cent females, of whom 985 or 16·4 per cent are unmarried, 1,193 or 19·9 per cent married and 742 or 12·4 per cent widows. 870 or 14·5 per cent are *literate*, 945 or 17·4 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 35 in English and 6 in other languages. Only 14 are *Infirm*s, 2 *Insane*, 6 Deaf mute, 5 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,396 or 40 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom only 211 or 8·5 per cent are engaged in Traditional Occupations (Painters, Tumblers and Acrobats, Military and Dominant, Gold lace-makers) as Principal means of livelihood, 17 in it as subsidiary, while 1,004 or 16·7 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, and 1,181 or 19·7 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that these people have been constantly going down in numbers decade by decade. In 1871 they numbered 12,324. Perhaps, the Sarige Rachewar does not find his wares much in requisition, and these Rachewars have no patronage except in the Mysore Palace. Others again, may have merged themselves under the name of Kshatriya to which they claim a right.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

3. There are three broad distinctions founded on the Traditional occupation, but there are two main exclusive divisions of Telugu and Kannada Rachewars. One set called Ranagare are military, and most of them are found employed in His Highness the Maharaja's Rachewar and Bale forces; the second set consisting of the Chitragaras or Bannagaras make good paintings, decorations, and lacquered ware and toys. The last consist of the Sarige or the gold lace-makers. These people claim to be Kshatriyas, a pretension not generally acquiesced in by the other castes. They trace their origin to a passage in Brahmanda Purana, wherein it is said that, for an injury done to a Brahmin, they were condemned to follow mechanical occupations. The Saivite and the Vaishnavite Rachewars intermarry. Brahmins are their priests. The dead are burned.

4. 339 persons have returned Gotras such as Sandilya (8), Athreya (7), Bharadvaja (1) —all Brahmanical Gotras.

Saniyar.—(Same in all languages.)

These are a set of miscellaneous beggars numbering only 25 for the whole Province, of whom 20 are in the Shimoga District.

Sanyasi.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—805. Males 380, females 425. There are only 6 *literate*s, of whom 6 are literate in Provincial vernaculars and 2 in other languages. Only 2 are lepers. 424 are Actual Workers or wage earners; 63 are engaged in Agriculture and 360 in other occupations.)

1. A Sanyasi is, literally, a man who has forsaken all, and who has renounced the world and leads a life of celibacy, devoting himself to religious meditation and abstraction and to the study of the holy books. He is considered to have attained a state of exalted piety that places him above most of the restrictions of caste and ceremony. His is the fourth Asrama or final stage of life recommended for the three higher orders. The number of Brahmin Sanyasis is very small; they are chiefly the Gurus or High Priests of the different sects. These are, as a rule, men of learning and heads of monasteries where they have a number of disciples under instruction and training for religious discussion. They are supported entirely by endowments

and the contribution of their disciples. They undertake periodical tours for the purpose of receiving the offerings of their followers. Since the Sanyasi is considered to be above all sin, and to have acquired sufficient merit for salvation, no Sraddha is performed by the children born to him before he became anchorite.

2. But the majority of the Sanyasis found and generally known as such are a class of Sudra devotees who live by begging, and pretend to powers of divination. They wear garments coloured with red ochre and allow the hair to grow unshorn. They often have settled abodes, but itinerate; many are married, and their dependants keep up the sect and follow the same calling.

Satani.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—22,325. 11,313 or 50·6 per cent males, of whom 5,974 or 26·7 per cent are unmarried, 4,532 or 20·3 per cent married, and 807 or 3·6 per cent widowers. 11,012 or 49·8 per cent females, of whom 3,874 or 17·3 per cent are unmarried, 4,550 or 20·3 per cent married, and 2,588 or 11·5 per cent widows. 3,172 or 14·2 per cent are literates, 3,382 or 15·1 per cent in Provincial vernaculars, 67 or 0·3 per cent in English, and only 9 in other languages. 54 are Infirms, 4 being Insane, 15 Deaf-mute, 31 Blind, and 4 Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners number 8,051 or 36 per cent of the caste population, of whom 2,513 or 11·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Priests) as principal, and 823, or 3·6 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 4,236 or 18·9 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 1,302 or 5·8 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variations in this caste show that they have increased during the past decade by 2,566 or 12·9 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be very numerous in the Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts.

3. These are regarded as priests by the Holeya and other inferior castes, while they themselves have the chief of the Srivaishnava Brahmins and Sanyasis as their Gurus.

4. Their sub-divisions are Khadri Vaishnava, Natacharasurti, Prathama Vaishnava, Sameraya or Samogi, Sankara, Sattadhava, Suri, Telugu Satani, Venkatapurada and Vaishnava. Some are employed in agriculture, but as a rule, they are engaged in the service of Vishnu Temples, and are flower-gatherers, torch-bearers and strolling minstrels. Buchanan supposed them to be the remnants of an extensive priesthood, who formerly held the same relation to the Holeya, that the Brahmins now do to the Sudras. But, as a sect, they appear to be of more modern origin. They call themselves Vaishnavas and correspond with the Baisnobs (Vaishnavas) in Bengal. They are followers of Chaitanya from whose name, or that of Satanana, one of his disciples, their designation may be derived. Properly speaking, they are not a caste, but a religious sect of votaries of Vishnu, more especially in the form of Krishna, who have ceased to regard caste distinctions. In the North of India, admission to the sect is obtained by payment to a Gosayi and partaking of food with other members of the sect. In their social and religious customs, they closely follow the Tengale Sri Vaishnava Brahmins whom they acknowledge as their Gurus. Marriage of girls after puberty and widow marriages are entirely prohibited. They have the Prabandham (Tamil sacred writings) for their Vedas.

5. 1,428 of these persons have returned Gotras such as Parakala (331), Achyuta (48), Kasyapa (78) and Venkatapura (34).

Sillekyata.—(Same in all languages.)

These are mendicants very nearly allied to Jogis, whom they resemble in every respect.

997 persons, 973 males and 624 females, were censused under this caste name. These are generally Puppet-show exhibitors and are found in large numbers in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

Sudugadusidda.—(Same in all languages.)

These are mendicants like the Jogi, like whom they itinerate. They were once lords of burning grounds to whom the Kulavadi, who takes the cloth of the deceased and a fee for every dead body burned, paid something as acknowledging their overlordship. These like the Sillekyata are, properly speaking, a sub-sect of the Jogis. 811 persons, 443 males and 368 females, were found returned belonging to this caste. These were censused in large numbers in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

Tigala. —(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—84,847; 32,983 or 50·8 per cent males, of whom 18,530 or 28·5 per cent are unmarried, 12,914 or 19·9 per cent married, and 1,539 or 2·3 per cent widowers; 31,864 of 49·1 per cent females, of whom 13,455 or 20·7 per cent are unmarried, 13,369 or 20·6 per cent married, and 5,040 or 7·7 per cent widows; only 772 or 1·2 per cent are *literate*, 791 or 1·2 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 24 or 0·03 per cent in English and 7 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. 113 or 0·10 per cent are *infirm*s, 5 or 0·00 per cent Insane, 32 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute, 62 or 0·09 per cent Blind, and 14 or 0·02 per cent Leper, 23,314 or 35·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 18,327 or 28·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (cultivators) as principal occupation, 263 or 0·4 per cent in it as subsidiary, 4,987 or 7·6 per cent being in other walks of life.)

1. The variations in this caste show that there has been an increase of 11,450 during the past decade. The loss on account of the famine of 1876-78 was 10,750, so that there has been a net increase of 9,804 or 17·8 per cent since 1871. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore City and District.

2. These are skilful kitchen and market gardeners, mostly Sudras or Tamil origin, though they have long lost the use of that language, and are divided into two sects Vanne and Ulli who eat together but do not intermarry. They have no regular Guru or High Priest, but worship all Hindu Deities and pay special reverence to Dharmaraya.

3. These people are allowed a plurality of wives who can be divorced only for adultery; girls can be married even after puberty. They eat meat and drink liquor. This caste also takes the vow of becoming Dasaries. Their headman is called a Gauda, who settles caste disputes. They bury their dead.

4. 257 persons have returned Gothras such as Dharmaraja (130), Sanjivaraya (15) and Karaga (29).

Uppara.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—106,207; 53,836 or 50·6 per cent males, of whom 30,261 or 28·4 per cent are unmarried, 21,199 or 19·9 per cent married, and 2,376 or 2·2 per cent widowers; 52,371 or 49·3 per cent females, of whom 22,099 or 20·8 per cent are unmarried, 20,868 or 19·6 per cent married, and 9,404 or 8·8 per cent widows. *Literacy* counts only 839 or 0·8 per cent voters, 851 are *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars and 9 in English. 152 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*s, 9 or 0·00 per cent being Insane, 56 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 72 or 0·6 per cent Blind and 15 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 38,277 or 36 per cent of these people are Actual Workers or wage earners, 3,326 or 3·1 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (salt, etc., workers) as principal occupation, 978 or 0·9 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 24,876 or 23·4 per cent are in Agriculture and 10,075 or 9·4 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 17,103 or 19·1 per cent during the last decade.

2. The distribution of these people by districts shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore District.

3. The caste is called Uppara in the Eastern, Uppaliga in the Southern, and Melu-Sakkre in the Western Districts. Like the Kumbaras, this caste is divided into the Telugu and Karnataka sub-divisions. The latter make earth-salt, while the former work as bricklayers and builders. The Uppara obey the injunction of the "Yejaman" who settles all caste and secular disputes. Polygamy is allowed and puberty is no bar for marriage among girls, but widows are not permitted to remarry. They worship Vishnu and Dharma Raya. They eat meat but cannot drink intoxicating liquors. They bury their dead.

4. 117 of these people have returned Gothras such as Manuka (18), Hulivana (16), Hiranya (13) and Agilaraya (5).

Vadda.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—184,664; 88,681 or 51 per cent males, of whom 38,627 or 28·6 per cent are unmarried, 27,112 or 20·1 per cent married, and 2,942 or 2·1 per cent widowers; 65,983 or 48·9 per cent females, of whom 28,233 or 20·9 per cent are unmarried, 28,322 or 21 per cent married and 9,428 or 7 per cent widows. *Literacy* is at a discount with these people only, 306 or 0·2 per cent being *literate*, 313 or 0·2 per cent being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars and 4 or 0·00 per cent in English, 208 or 0·2 per cent are *infirm*s, 16 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 100 or 0·07 per cent Deaf-mutes, 79 or 0·05 per cent Blind, and 13 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 51,835 or 38·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 29,173 or 21·6 per cent

are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (earth-workers and stone dressers), 3,895 or 2·8 per cent in the same as subsidiary occupation, while 18,284 or 13·5 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 4,428 or 3·2 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variations show that they have increased by 28,266 or 26·5 per cent during the past decade, but lost 29,926 on account of the Famine of 1876-78 in 1881. The net variation shows that there has been an increase of 18,898 or 16·3 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts.

3. The caste embraces 20 sub-divisions and divides itself into two main branches, the *Kallu Vaddas* and *Mannu Vaddas*, between whom there is no social intercourse of any kind or intermarriage. The former are Stone-workers and builders and more robust than the latter, and are very dextrous in moving large masses of stone by rude and elementary mechanical appliances. They are hardy and capable of exertion and endurance. The *Kallu Vaddas* consider themselves superior to the *Mannu Vaddas*, though both worship the same Hindu deities.

4. Unlike the *Kallu Vaddas*, the *Mannu Vaddas* (Earth-diggers) or *Bailu Vaddas* are a nomadic tribe, squatting wherever they can find any large earthwork, such as deepening and repairing the tanks, throwing embankments and the like. They are experts and they turn out within a given time more hard work than any other labouring class. But the tribe is often found concerting with the *Korachas*, *Koramas* and other predatory classes in committing dacoities and robberies, and it has passed into a proverb, that they would rather bear any amount of bodily torture than confess or disclose the truth regarding the crimes attributed to them. They are said to be originally immigrants from Orissa and Telugu country and to be thrifty. Numbers of them are now permanently settled in the outskirts of large towns, where both the sexes find employment as sweepers, etc., in connection with Sanitation and Conservancy. Polygamy freely prevails and divorces are common. Divorcees and widows can remarry and puberty in girls does not operate as a bar to marriage. These are chiefly Vishnu worshippers. They eat flesh and drink spirituous liquor. In fact drunkenness is the vice of these people, but this hard drinking is resorted to, perhaps, mostly to counter-balance the fatigue of hard labour, rather than from an inordinate desire for drinking.

5. 257 of these people have returned Gothras such as *Arsina* (29), *Huvvina* (15), *Honna* (7) and *Akshantala* (23).

Vakkaliga.—(Tamil—*Okkaliyan*, Hindustani—*Kunbi*.)

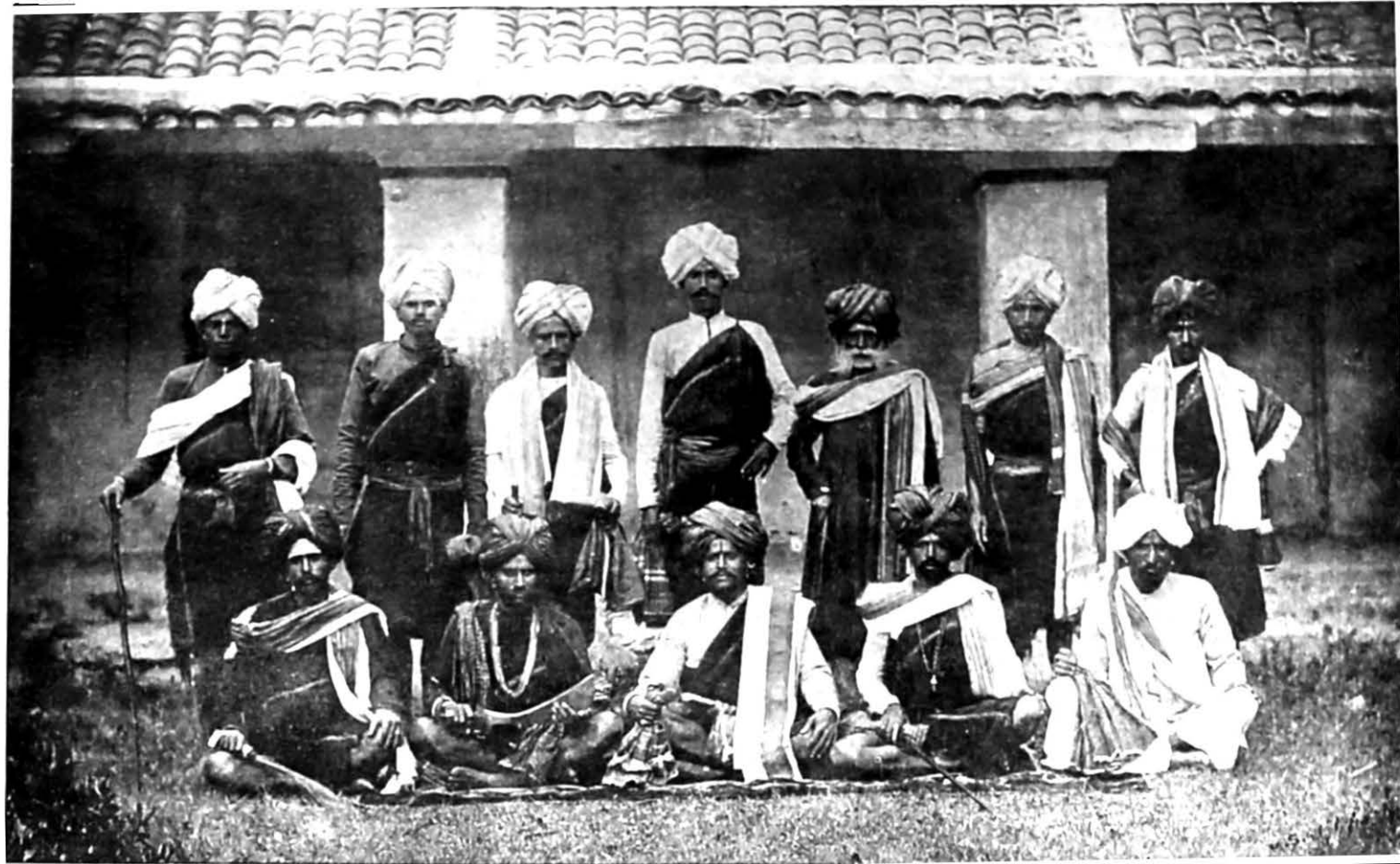
(Population.—1,283,947; 642,245 or 50 per cent males, of whom 352,345 or 27·4 per cent are unmarried, 254,372 or 19·8 per cent married, and 35,527 or 2·7 per cent widowers; 641,702 or 49·9 per cent females, of whom 243,940 or 18·9 per cent are unmarried, 266,439 or 20·7 per cent married and 131,323 or 10·2 per cent widows; 27,039 or 2·1 per cent are *literate*, 27,395 or 2·1 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 459 or 0·03 per cent in English and 36 or 0·00 per cent in other languages. 1,980 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*, 169 or 0·01 per cent *Insane*, 710 or 0·05 per cent *Deaf-mutes*, 961 or 0·07 per cent *Blind* and 140 or 0·01 per cent *Lepor*. 415,412 or 32·3 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, 337,032 or 26·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Other agricultural cultivators) as a principal occupation, 12,544 or 0·9 per cent in it as subsidiary occupation, while 18,360 or 6·1 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The caste forms the back-bone of agriculture in the State. The variations of this caste show that during the past decade, this caste has lost 43,206 or 3·8 per cent, attributable to error in compilation in 1891 as explained elsewhere. In the Famine, the caste lost 250,633 or 19 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be ubiquitous, but in large numbers in places where extra irrigation facilities exist.

3. The *Vakkaligas* are made up of numerous tribes, the most important of which are the *Gangadikara*, *Morasu*, *Kunchitiga* and *Nonaba*. The *Vakkaligas* are of both *Kanarese* and *Telugu* origin and both *Saivites* and *Vaishnavites*, some of the *Saivites* wear the *Linga*, others do not. All these castes do not eat together nor intermarry.

4. The *Gangadikara* are the most numerous of the *Vakkaligas*, and are purely *Kannada*. They are found principally in the centre and south of the country, and



MANJERABAD LANDHOLDERS.

Caste—Halvakkalmakkalu.

represent the subjects of the ancient Province of Gangavadi called also Ninety-six thousand country which formed an important part of the Ganga Empire. The name Gangadikara is a contraction of Gangavadikara. At the present day, the Gangadikaras are followers, some of Siva and some of Vishnu.

5. The *Nonabas*, in like manner, are relics of the ancient Province of Nolambavadi or Nonambavadi also called Thirty-two thousand country, situated principally in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. It is in these parts and the west that they are now located. At the present day, they are by faith Lingayets, and as such, should be counted under Lingayets in preference to Vakkaligas. The residence of their chief Guru is at Gandikere near Chikkanayakanhalli.

6. The *Hale-paika*, inhabiting the north-west, are of interest, and are said to belong to another earlier, if not aboriginal, race probably to be found in the Hale-paika or paiki of the Nagar malnad. Their name is said to be derived from *hale* and *puyika* meaning old foot, as they furnished the foot-soldiers and bodyguards of former Rulers, to whom they were noted for their fidelity.

7. The *Morasu* are Vakkaligas chiefly of Kolar and Bangalore Districts. They appear to have been originally immigrants from a district called Morasanad to the east of this country whose chiefs formed settlements in the neighbourhood of Nandidrug. A section of the Morasu called *Beralakoduva* (or finger-giving), had a strange custom which, on account of its cruelty, was put a stop to by Government. Every woman of the sect, previous to piercing the ears of her eldest daughter preparatory to her being betrothed in marriage, had to suffer amputation of the ring and little fingers of the right hand.

8. Of the other large tribes of Vakkaligas, the *Sada* abound mostly in the north and west. They include Jains and Lingayets, Vaishnavas and Saivas. Not improbably they all belonged to the Jains originally. In the old days many of them acted in the Kandachar or native militia. They are not only cultivators but sometimes trade in grain.

9. The *Reddy* are chiefly in the east and north and have numerous sub-divisions. To some extent they seem to be of Telugu origin and have been supposed to represent the subjects of the ancient Rattavadi or Kingdom of the Rattas.

10. The *Halu Vakkaligas* or *Hal Vakkal Makkalu* are most numerous in Kadur and Hassan Districts. As their name implies, they combine the keeping of cows or buffaloes and sale of milk (*halu*) with other agricultural pursuits. It is also stated that the word "*Halu*" is an euphemism for toddy and employed to distinguish this class from others who do not drink toddy.

11. The *Hallikara* are also largely engaged with cattle and the breed of that name is the best in the Amrut Mahal.

12. The *Lalgonda* are not only farmers, but hirers-out of bullocks, gardeners, builders of mud walls, and traders in straw, etc.

13. There do not appear to be any peculiarities deserving of notice in regard to the numerous other classes of Vakkaligas who are only distinguishable by name; and as in each successive Census a good many designations returned in the previous ones do not recur, it is evident, that some classes are known by more than one name, and probably use different ones on different occasions. Polygamy prevails amongst these. Puberty is no bar for marriage of girls. These people have their headmen called Gaudas. Widows are not absolutely prohibited from remarriage, but a remarried widow is looked down upon and is under certain social disadvantages. They eat flesh but drink no intoxicating liquor, and the dead amongst them are buried.

Arab.—(Same in all languages.)

These are people from Arabia and are itinerant tradesmen, their chief business being horse-dealing. A few deal in cloth also. Only 17 persons, 14 males and 3 females, have been censused under this head, chiefly in the Hassan District.

Khakar.—(Same in all languages.)

This is a caste returned for the first time in the present Census. This caste is allied to Pindari, and has been included among them in the returns for the Census of 1871. Properly speaking, it is a sub-sect of the Pindaris. 65 persons, 28 males and 37 females, have been censused under this head, and are to be found in the Hassan and Mysore Districts.

Labbe.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—6,810; 4,227 or 66·9 per cent males, of whom 2,852 or 87·2 per cent are unmarried, 1,781 or 28·2 per cent married, and 94 or 1·4 per cent widowers; 2,088 or 88 per cent females, of whom 954 or 15·1 per cent are unmarried, 853 or 18·5 per cent married, and 276 or 4·8 per cent widows. 1,801 or 25·4 per cent are *literate*, 1,728 or 27·8 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 11 or 0·17 per cent in English and 48 or 0·76 per cent in other languages. Only 5 or 0·08 per cent are *Infirm*s, only one being Insane, 2 Deaf-mutes, 1 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,984 or 46·4 per cent are Actual Workers, 680 or 9·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 2,804 or 36·5 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. This is purely an immigrant caste, and as is usual with all temporary immigrant castes, the proportion of females to males is always low. They are found in large numbers in trading centres, chiefly in the Mysore, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

2. Labbe is supposed to be derived from the Arabic *labbaik* i.e., "here I am," being the response of servants to the call of their masters. The Labbe and Maple are, by origin, descendants of intermarriage between foreign traders (Arabs and Persians) driven to India by persecution in the 8th century, and women of the country, but the latter designation was taken by the children of those forcibly converted to Islam in Malabar, in the persecution of Tippu Sultan's time. The Labbe belong to the Coromandel Coast, their principal seats being Negapatam and Vaniambady, while the Maple belong to the Malabar Coast. The former speak Tamil and the latter Malayalam. The Labbe are an enterprising class of traders, settled in nearly all the large towns. They are vendors of hardware and general merchants, collectors of hides and large traders in coffee produce; and generally take up any kind of lucrative business. They are also established in large numbers as agriculturists at Gargeswari and other places in the Mysore District.

Maple.—(Same in all languages.)

1. These are called Maples in Malabar and Labbes in Malras, and they call themselves Mussalmans. They are of Arabic extraction and use a written character peculiar to themselves and totally different from the present Arabic, and "a mere jargon of corrupted Hindustani." The Maples are both traders and coolies; remarkably quiet and industrious; they come in gangs to work in coffee estates and also take up road and bridge work. As they are well built, they are also enlisted in large numbers in the British Infantry.

2. Like the Labbe, they are immigrants and number only 537 persons, 454 males and 83 females, found chiefly in the Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts.

Moghal.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—7,761; 4,267 or 54·9 per cent males, of whom 2,376 or 30·6 per cent are unmarried, 1,765 or 22·7 per cent married, and 126 or 1·6 per cent widowers; 3,494 or 45 per cent females, of whom 1,511 or 19·4 per cent are unmarried, 1,485 or 19·1 per cent married, and 498 or 6·4 per cent widows. Only 813 or 10·5 per cent are *literate*s, 818 or 10·5 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 35 or 0·4 per cent in English, and 114 or 1·4 per cent in other languages. Only 6 or 0·08 per cent are *Infirm*s; 2 being Deaf-mute, 3 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,786 or 35·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 968 or 12·4 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 1,768 or 23·7 per cent in other occupations.)

1. This is an immigrant caste from the North settled in the State for good. They were consused in large numbers in the Kolar District.

2. They are descended from Tartar Chiefs who followed Tamerlane into India; some are descendants also of the Moghal Emperors. They have now settled here, taking service in the Local Military and Civil Departments and engaged in Trade or Agriculture. Their numbers are not separately shown in the Census tables of 1871 and 1881. But in 1891, they numbered 8,772 and have gone down by 11 per cent at the present Census.

Pathan.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—38,226; 19,878 or 51·9 per cent males, of whom 11,699 or 30·5 per cent are unmarried, 7,404 or 19·8 per cent married, and 710 or 1·8 per cent widowers; 18,333 or 48 per cent females, of whom 7,906 or 20·6 per cent are unmarried, 7,399 or 19·8 per cent married and 2,448 or 7·4 per cent widows. 3,163 or 8·3 per cent are *literate*s, 3,209 or 8·3 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 107 or 0·2 per cent in English and 306 or

0·8 per cent in other languages. Only 49 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s, 7 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 17 or 0·04 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 21 or 0·05 per cent *Blind*, and 4 or 0·01 per cent *Leper*. 11,820 or 30·9 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 5,671 or 14·8 per cent are in *Agriculture* and 6,149 or 16 per cent are in other walks of life.)

These, like the *Moghals*, are an immigrant class found mostly in the *Bangalore District*. They are of *Afghan* origin, descendants of *Kutb-ud-din*, the founder of the *Pathan* dynasty, and of his followers. Compared with the last Census they now number 9 per cent more.

Pindari.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—2,097; 1,059 or 50·5 per cent males, of whom 650 or 30·9 per cent are unmarried, 350 or 16·6 per cent married; and 59 or 2·8 per cent widowers; 1,038 or 49·4 per cent females, of whom 433 or 20·6 per cent are unmarried 413 or 19·6 per cent married, and 192 or 9·1 per cent widows. 55 or 2·6 per cent are *literate*s, 59 or 2·8 per cent in *Provincial Vernaculars*, 2 or 0·09 per cent in *English* and 3 or 0·14 per cent in other languages. Only 7 or 0·3 per cent are *Infirm*s, 2 or 0·09 per cent being *Deaf-mutes*, and 5 or 0·2 per cent being *Blind*. 766 or 36·5 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners 292 or 13·9 per cent are engaged in *Agriculture*, and 474 or 22·6 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations of this caste which, like the preceding, is also an immigrant one, show a small addition of 49 during the past decade. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the *Tumkur* and *Mysore Districts* and *Bangalore City*.

2. The *Pindaries* were, to a great extent, *Afghans*, *Mahrattas* and *Jats* in origin, disbanded from the service of the *Mughal Empire*, but became known as a tribe of freebooters who ravaged *India* on a grand scale with large armies, till they were finally suppressed in *Central India* by *Lord Hastings* in 1817. They are now settled down in peaceful avocations such as *Agriculture* and *Government service* of various kinds.

Pinjari.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—4,558; 2,296 or 50·3 per cent males, of whom 1,316 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 906 or 19·8 per cent married and 74 or 1·6 per cent widowers; 2,262 or 49·6 per cent females, of whom 1,015 or 22·2 per cent are unmarried, 947 or 20·7 per cent married, and 300 or 6·5 per cent widows. 105 or 2·3 per cent are *literate*s, of whom 104 or 2·2 per cent are *literate* in *Provincial Vernaculars*, 5 or 0·1 per cent in other languages. 7 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s, 6 or 0·1 per cent being *Deaf-mute*, and 1 or 0·02 per cent *Blind*. 1,411 or 30·9 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 373 or 8·1 per cent are in *Agriculture*, 768 or 16·8 per cent in other walks of life. Of these latter 407 or 8·9 per cent are engaged in *Cotton working* which is their hereditary occupation.)

This caste may be said to be almost indigenous, and though *Mussalman*s, they are little better than *circumcised Hindu*s. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 2,378 since the past decade. The *Pinjaris*, as their name indicates, are *cotton ginners* and *cleaners*. They do not intermarry with other *Mussalman*s who, as a rule, have no intercourse with them. These people were censused in large numbers in the *Chitaldrug* and *Tumkur Districts* and form a thriving community in *Bangalore City*.

Sheik.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—165,205; 85,716 or 51·9 per cent males, of whom 49,245 or 29·8 per cent are unmarried, 33,266 or 20·1 per cent married and 3,249 or 1·9 per cent widowers; 79,445 or 48 per cent females, of whom 33,839 or 20·4 per cent are unmarried, 32,654 or 19·7 per cent married and 12,952 or 7·8 per cent widows. 14,141 or 8·6 per cent are *literate*s, 14,257 or 8·6 per cent being *literate* in *Provincial Vernaculars*, 591 or 0·35 per cent in *English*, and 1,509 or 0·9 per cent in other languages. There are 208 or 0·1 per cent *Infirm*s, 30 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 69 or 0·04 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 88 or 0·05 per cent *Blind* and 21 or 0·01 per cent *Leper*. 52,776 or 31·9 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 23,235 or 14 per cent are in *Agriculture* and 29,541 or 17·8 per cent in others walks of life.)

1. The majority of the *Mussalman* population of the *Province* has been returned under this head, and the distribution by *Districts* shows them to be most numerous in the *Kolar District*, but they are scattered all over the *Province*.

2. *Sheik* denotes properly a lineal descendant of *Mahomet* through his successors *Abu Bakar* and *Ummar*, while the *Syeds* are the descendants of *Ali*, the son-in-law of the *Prophet*. Men of this clan are mostly in the *army* and the *subordi-*

nate service of Government, while some are traders and others Agriculturists. Some, of late, have risen to higher places in Government service. The variations in their numbers at the past censuses are, in a great measure, due to difference in classification. They numbered 179,296 in 1881, and 139,746 in 1891 or 23 per cent less. In 1901 they have again risen to 165,205 or 20 per cent more than at the last Census.

Sheriff.—(Same in all languages.)

These people claim descent from the Mussalman Nobles and are mostly found in the Mysore District. 116 persons, 62 males and 54 females, have been censused under this head.

Syed.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—39,458 ; 20,559 or 52·1 per cent males, of whom 11,932 or 30·2 per cent are unmarried, 7,822 or 19·8 per cent married and 805 or 2 per cent widowers ; 18,899 or 47·8 per cent females, of whom 8,042 or 20·3 per cent are unmarried, 7,731 or 19·5 per cent married and 8,126 or 7·9 per cent widows ; 4,534 or 11·5 per cent are *literate*, of whom 4,631 or 11·7 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 200 or 0·5 per cent in English, and 569 or 1·4 per cent in other languages. Only 43 or 0·09 per cent are *infirm*, 7 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 16 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mutes, 15 or 0·03 per cent Blind and 5 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 18,047 or 35·3 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 6,063 or 15·3 per cent being engaged in Agriculture and 7,884 or 19·9 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 3,884 or 10 per cent during the past decade. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be numerous in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Shimoga.

2. The Syeds are the lineal descendants of the Prophet, being descended from Ali, the son-in-law, and Fatima, the favourite daughter of Mahomet. These claim the first place among the Mussalmans by virtue of their pedigree.

Eurasians.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—2,450 ; 1,298 or 52·9 per cent males, of whom 707 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 511 or 22·4 per cent married and 40 or 1·6 per cent widowers ; 1,152 or 47 per cent females, of whom 609 or 24·8 per cent are unmarried, 468 or 19·1 per cent married and 75 or 3 per cent widows. 1,786 or 72·9 per cent are *literate*, of whom 807 or 12·5 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 1,744 or 71·1 per cent in English, and 10 or 0·4 per cent in other languages. 11 or 0·4 per cent are *infirm*, all of whom are Insane. 1,151 or 46·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 56 or 2·2 per cent are in Agriculture, 1,095 or 44·6 per cent in other walks of life ; of these latter 399 or 16 per cent are engaged in Metals and Precious Stones and 253 or 10 per cent in Transport and Storage.)

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 1,168 or 91·1 per cent since the past decade, attributable to immigration. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be all over the Province, but in large numbers in the three Cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields.

2. These are persons born of parents one of whom is an Asiatic and the other European. There are several agricultural colonies mostly formed by these people in the Bangalore District. Whitefield is the most prosperous of them.

Europeans.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—1,792 ; 1,174 or 65·5 per cent males, of whom 525 or 29·2 per cent are unmarried, 617 or 34·4 per cent married and 32 or 1·7 per cent widowers ; 618 or 34·4 per cent females, of whom 323 or 18 per cent are unmarried, 246 or 13·7 per cent married and 49 or 2·7 per cent widows. 1,453 or 81·1 per cent are *literate*, of whom 159 or 8·8 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 1,319 or 73·6 per cent in English, and 156 or 8·7 per cent in other languages. 1,008 or 56·2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 157 or 8·7 per cent in Agriculture, 851 or 47·4 per cent in other occupations ; of these latter 311 or 17 per cent are engaged in Precious Stones and Metals, while another 110 or 6 per cent in Learned and Artistic Professions.)

1. These people are to be found in the largest number in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

2. The variations show that there are 346 persons or 43·8 per cent more than in 1891 ; this accession to their number, being chiefly due to the enterprise on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Native Christians.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—28,691 ; 15,592 or 54·3 per cent males, of whom 9,199 or 32 per cent are unmarried, 5,863 or 20·4 per cent married and 337 or 1·8 per cent widowers ; 13,099 or 45·6 per cent females, of whom 6,806 or 21·9 per cent are unmarried, 5,002 or 17·6 per cent married,

and 1,731 or 6 per cent widows. 5,592 or 9·5 per cent are *literates*, 6,009 or 20·9 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 1,373 or 4·7 per cent in English and 143 or 0·4 per cent in other languages. Only 69 or 0·2 per cent are *infirmis*, 38 or 0·13 per cent being Insane, 9 or 0·03 per cent Deaf-mutes, 12 or 0·04 per cent Blind and 10 or 0·03 per cent Leper. 12,304 or 42·8 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 3,843 or 13·3 per cent are in Agriculture, and 8,461 or 29·4 per cent in other walks of life; of these latter again, 1,980 or 6 per cent are in Personal, Household and Sanitary Services and 1,126 or 7 per cent in Earthwork and General Labour.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 10,986 since 1891 or 62 per cent. This increase, be it noted, is in the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. It is attributable partly to a prolific natural increase of population, and partly to migration from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, probably on account of the plague, or of the attractions of the Kolar Gold Fields.

2. These are Christian converts and are found scattered all over the Province, the largest number being in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Bangalore District. Education has made fair progress with these classes—thanks to the efforts of the various Missions who have strenuously worked on behalf of Education in general, but of the Panchamas and the Converts in special. The largest number of these converts are Roman Catholic and the next highest belong to the Anglican Communion. The latter are not strongly represented in the State, and this swelling up of their number is due to the Wesleyan Methodists being classed under Anglican Communion, as they had returned themselves simply as Protestants, without differentiating their denomination.

Digambara.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population. —11,723; 6,192 or 52·8 per cent males, of whom 3,448 or 29·4 per cent are unmarried, 2,246 or 19·1 per cent married and 498 or 4·2 per cent widowers; 5,531 or 47·1 per cent females, of whom 1,927 or 16·4 per cent are unmarried, 2,214 or 18·8 per cent married and 1,390 or 11·8 per cent widows. 2,655 or 22·7 per cent are *literates*; 2,474 or 21·1 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 49 or 0·4 per cent in English and 235 or 2 per cent in other languages. Only 18 or 0·1 per cent are *infirmis*, 2 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 7 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 8 or 0·08 per cent Blind and 1 or 0·00 per cent Leper. 5,073 or 43·2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 300 or 2·5 per cent are in their Traditional Occupations (traders and Devotees); 2,896 or 25·4 per cent in Agriculture and 1,787 or 15·2 per cent in other walks of life; of these latter, 460 or 3 per cent are in Metals and Precious Stones and another 429 or 3 per cent in Commerce and 353 or 3 per cent in Dress.)

1. There has been an increase of 6,261 or 11·6 per cent in the recorded number during the past decade, attributable to difference in classification arising from a large number of persons omitting, on the present occasion, to return sub-divisions which were returned at the last Census. As has been shown elsewhere, the variation in the Jain population as a whole is very small.

2. The Digambara and Svetambara are the two main divisions of the Jain faith. The root of the word Digambara means 'space clad' or 'sky clad,' *i. e.*, 'nude,' while Svetambara means 'clad in white.' The Svetambaras are found more in Northern India and are represented but by a small number in Mysore. The Digambaras are said to live absolutely separated from society and from all worldly ties. These are generally engaged in trade, selling mostly brass and copper vessels and are scattered all over the country, the largest number of them being found in Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan Districts. Sravanabelagola, in the Hassan District, is a chief seat of the Jains in the Province. They have various sub-divisions which appear to have been returned at the last Census but omitted at the present Census.

Marwadi.—(Same in all languages.)

The Jain Marwadis are also traders like their Hindu brethren and closely resemble them in all respects, the difference in faith alone dividing the two communities. Only 145 persons, 121 males and 24 females, were censused under this head. They are generally cloth merchants and money lenders and as such are to be found mostly in the cities.

Sada.—(Same in all languages.)

These are, by caste, Vakkaligas but being Jains by religion, have been separated. A section of these Sadas have embraced Lingayetism, while the others are still within the pale of Hinduism. Their traditional occupation (cultivators) does not change with the change of their religion. 387 persons, 173 males and 214 females, were censused as belonging to this faith.

Swetambara.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population—884; 661 or 74·7 per cent males, of whom 428 or 48·4 per cent are unmarried, 195 or 22 per cent married and 38 or 4·2 per cent widowers; 223 or 25·2 per cent females, of whom 60 or 6·7 per cent are unmarried, 89 or 10 per cent married and 74 or 8·3 per cent widows. 319 or 36·0 per cent are *literate*; 93 or 10·5 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 2 or 0·2 per cent in English and 240 or 27·1 per cent in other languages. There are no *infirm*s in this caste, 508 or 57·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 36 or 4 per cent follow Traditional Occupation (devotees), 75 or 8·4 per cent are in Agriculture, while 897 or 44·9 per cent are in other occupations; of these latter, 221 or 25 per cent are in Dress, chiefly trade in piece goods.)

These, like the Digambaras, are traders and are found in large numbers in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. These are immigrants from Northern India. Their sacred place is Mount Girnar in Junagad State.

Tirthankara.—(Same in all languages.)

These are the priests of the Jain religion and are also known as Pitambaras. The Jain Yatis or clergy here belong to the Digambara sect and cover themselves with a yellow robe and hence the name Pithambara. These have been censused in the Hassan District alone. Only 13 persons, 7 males and 6 females, have been returned under this head in the Census of 1901.

Parsi.—(Same in all languages.)

46 persons, 29 males and 17 females, were returned as belonging to this religion, mostly relatives of Government officials of the State, or in the service of Railways as contractors to refreshment rooms, or as general carrying contractors.

Sikh.—(Same in all languages.)

These were censused in the Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields, where the men returned themselves as carpenters. The Sikh religion is a compromise between the Mussalman and the Hindu and was started by Nanakshah (the Sikhs after whom are also known as Nanakshahi) in the 17th century. The stronghold of this religion is in the Punjab. The celebrated golden temple of Amritsar is the sanctuary of these people, and there, the Granth or the sacred writings of the Sikh Gurus and the principles of their religion are worshipped. Only 11 persons, 7 males and 4 females, returned themselves as belonging to this faith.

Brahmo.—(Same in all languages.)

There was only one returned as belonging to this persuasion.

Iraliga.—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—8,938; 4,428 or 53·1 per cent males, of whom 2,418 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 1,763 or 21·1 per cent married and 247 or 2·9 per cent widowers; 3,910 or 46·8 per cent females, of whom 1,615 or 19·8 per cent are unmarried, 1,593 or 19·1 per cent married and 702 or 8·4 per cent widows. *Learning* is almost a cipher, only 48 or 0·5 per cent being literates, 47 being literate in Provincial vernaculars and 2 in other languages. Only 14 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*s, 10 or 0·1 per cent Deaf-mutes, 3 or 0·03 per cent Blind and 1 or 0·01 per cent Leper, 4,559 or 54·6 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 47 or 0·5 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Forest and hill tribes). 2,305 or 27·6 per cent are in Agriculture and 2,207 or 26·4 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variation of this aboriginal tribe shows that it has increased since 1891 by 7,236 or 656 per cent which, of course, is due to some difference in classification yet unexplained, and their distribution by Districts shows them to be most in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts.

2. The Iraligas contain 2 sub-divisions, *viz.*, Soliga and Iraliga proper.

3. The Soligas are aboriginal forest tribes, inhabiting the depths of the forests skirting the foot and slopes of the Biligirirangan hills on the South-Eastern frontier of the Mysore District. They are dark and plain featured, have generally a thick nose, narrow forehead and small head with curly hair. Most of the males wear locks of hair but a few also shave their heads. They cultivate with the hoe small patches of jungle clearings, which are known as *Kumri*. Polygamy is freely practised. Every man may take as many wives as he can persuade to live with him, after they have arrived at the age of puberty. Widows are permitted to marry again. When a girl consents to marry, the man runs away with her to some neighbouring village and they live there until the honeymoon is over. They then return home and give feast to the people of their village. Among their women adultery is unknown.

The sons remain in their father's house until they are married. They work in their hut for themselves and each contributes a share towards the support of their aged parents. The dead are buried; and all the rags, ornaments and implements of the deceased are placed in his grave. On this occasion the family, if they are able, give a feast. Once a year each family celebrates a feast in commemoration of their deceased parents. The Soligas pray to Vishnu under the name of Rungaswami and on festive occasions they give some plantains to the priests at His temples. They are too poor to have either Guru or Purohita; but have hereditary chiefs who settle their disputes. They live in huts built of bamboo and thatched over with plantain leaves.

2. In the hilly tract of *Ramagiri* these people are called by the other natives Cad Eriligaru; but they call themselves Cat'chensu. The language of the Chensu is a dialect of Tamil, with occasionally a few Kannada or Telugu words intermixed, but their accent is so different from that of Madras, that one of Madras does not at first, understand what they say. Their original country, they say, is the Anemalay forest below the Ghats, which is confirmed by their dialect. Those who live in the villages have taken the Panchama Banajiga as their chiefs; they trade chiefly with them, and call them their Swamis or lords; but although they have learnt to invoke the name of Siva, they do not wear the Linga. Those in the woods have either no religion or some simple one with which we are unacquainted. The people attribute to the Chensu the power of bewitching tigers. The Chensu live upon game, wild roots, herbs and fruits; and a little grain which they are able to purchase from the farmers by collecting some drugs, honey and wax. [Ramagiri is near Closepet in the Bangalore District.]

Koracha—(Same in all languages.)

[Population.—9,530; 4,789 or 50·2 per cent males, of whom 2,632 or 27·6 per cent are unmarried, 1,916 or 20·1 per cent married and 241 or 2·5 per cent widowers; 4,741 or 49·7 per cent females, of whom 1,963 or 20·5 per cent are unmarried, 2,070 or 21·7 per cent married and 708 or 7·4 per cent widows. Only 19 or 0·1 per cent are literates, all of them being literate in Provincial vernaculars. 17 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s, 1 being Insane, 6 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 9 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 1 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 3,896 or 40·8 per cent are Actual Workers, 12 or 0·1 per cent following their Traditional Occupation (Forest and hill tribes) as principal and 8 as subsidiary occupation. 68½ or 7·1 per cent are in Agriculture and 3,202 or 33·5 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that there has been a decrease of 1,014 since 1891. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be numerous in Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts.

2. The Korachas, Koramas or Koravas, a numerous wandering tribe who carry salt and grain from one market to another by means of large droves of cattle and asses, also employ themselves in making bamboo mats and baskets, appear to have an affinity with aboriginal or early naturalised tribes. The mode in which the men wear their hair, gathered up into a large knot or bunch on one side of the top of the head; exactly resembles what we see in the sculptured figures on various monuments. The women, again, may be known by numerous strings of small red and white glass beads and shells worn round the neck and falling over the bosom.

3. It would appear as if some reminiscence of a custom like *couvade* lingered among the Koravas, for, it is said, that when a woman is confined, her husband takes medicine for her; but on enquiry in regard to this matter, very little confirmation has been received, tending to show that either the practice has long ceased to exist, or is a mere myth based upon a proverb evolved out of a Brahmin's gullibility in accepting the plea that a Korama was eating medicine because his wife was in childbed, as a conclusive proof of an *alibi* on his behalf.

The Korachas are subdivided into Bettale, Gantugazula, Kannada, Setti, Satubeda, Uppu, Vadda, Yadava and Yentumule; the Koravas into Naval, Palchankoti and Uppu.

These people bury their dead at night in out-of-the-way places. Their women are trained tattooers, and in their nomadic life venture to impart the beauties of their handiwork upon willing rustic men and women. A monograph on Tattooing, as it exists at the present day, is attached herewith.

Korama—(Same in all languages.)

These are akin to the Korachas, whom they resemble in many respects, and number in all 14,527 persons, 7,285 males and 7,242 females. The increase of 995 over the 1891 figures points to the fact that the deficit of 1,014 under Korachas is probably due to correct classification of these tribes this year.

These were censused in large numbers in the Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur Districts.

Korava—(Same in all languages.)

These are also akin to Koracha and number 171 persons, 118 males and 53 females.

These were found in the Hassan and Shimoga Districts at the present Census.

Kuruba—(Same in all languages.)

[Population.—8,482; 4,442 or 52·8 per cent males, of whom 2,372 or 27·9 per cent are unmarried, 1,815 or 21·3 per cent married, and 255 or 3 per cent widowers; 4,040 or 47·6 per cent females, of whom 1,470 or 17·3 per cent are unmarried, 1,798 or 21·7 per cent married and 772 or 9·1 per cent widows. Only 5 or 0·05 per cent are literates, all in the Provincial Vernaculars. Only 2 are *Infirm*, 1 Deaf-mute and 1 Blind. 2,751 or 32·4 per cent are Actual Workers, that is, wage-earners, of whom 1,693 or 19·9 per cent are in Agriculture, and 1,058 or 12·4 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 6,213 or 273·8 per cent during the past decade. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be almost concentrated in the Mysore District.

2. The Kadu or wild Kurubas of Mysore are divided into (a) Betta or Hill Kurubas (with sub-divisions called Ané meaning elephant, Bevina meaning the neem tree, probably a Totemistic sect and Kolli meaning firebrand)—a small and active race, capable of enduring great fatigue, who are expert woodmen; and (b) Jenu or Honey Kurubas, said to be a darker and inferior race, who employ themselves in collecting honey and bees-wax. Their villages or clusters of huts are called *hadi*. One of their peculiar customs is that a separate hut or *chavadi* is set apart in which the unmarried females of the *hadi* sleep at night, and another at the other extremity of the *hadi* for the unmarried males, both being under the supervision of the headman of the tribe. In cases of death, adults only are cremated, children are buried.

3. There are two kinds of marriages, one like the marriages among Vakkaligas performed with much *eclat*; and another in the mere formal exchange of betel-leaf and nut.

4. The Betta Kurubas worship forest deities called Norale and Mastamma and are said to be revengeful, but if treated kindly, will do willing service.

5. Polygamy prevails, but girls are married only after puberty. The system of *kudike* is allowed, but the children of such alliances are not considered as legitimate. These do not use intoxicating drinks; they eat all kinds of meat excepting beef.

6. The Jenu Kurubas never own or cultivate land for themselves, nor keep live-stock of their own. Both classes are expert in tracking wild animals as well as skilful in eluding pursuit by wild animals when accidentally encountered. Their children, when over two years old, move about freely in the jungle.

Lambani—(Tamil-Lambadi.)

[Population.—45,579; 23,854 or 51·8 per cent males, of whom 14,351 or 31·1 per cent are unmarried, 8,393 or 18·4 per cent married and 910 or 1·9 per cent widowers; 21,925 or 48·1 per cent females, of whom 10,683 or 23·4 per cent are unmarried, 8,860 or 19·4 per cent married, 2,382 or 5·7 per cent widows. Only 49 or 0·09 per cent are literates, 36 or 0·07 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 2 or 0·00 per cent in English and 13 or 0·02 per cent in other languages. 57 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*, 7 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 18 or 0·03 per cent Deaf-mutes, 37 or 0·08 per cent Blind. 17,858 or 39·1 per cent are Actual Workers, of whom only 88 or 0·08 per cent are in the Traditional Occupation (Forest and Hill tribes), 9,416 or 20·6 per cent in Agriculture and 8,404 or 18·4 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that this caste has increased since 1891 by 6,442 or 16·4 per cent. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Shimoga and Kadir Districts.

2. "The Lambanis or Lamanes" may be classed among the gypsies of India and yield an interesting study in Ethnology. They are also locally known as the Sukalis, Sukaligas and Brinjaris (Brinjara). They are of good stature and fair-complexioned. They are a brachy-cephalous stalwart race, with oval face, black or brown eyes, silky hair and straight nose. Marathi, Hindi, and Gujarati, etc., form the preponderating ingredient in their dialect which is also named *Kutni*. The women wear a peculiar dress, consisting of a lungi or gown, of stout coarse print, a tartan petticoat and a mantle often elaborately embroidered, which also covers the head and upper part of the body. The hair is worn in ringlets or plaits hanging down each side of the face and

decorated with small shells and terminating in tassels; the arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets and rings made of bones, of brass and other rude materials.

3. The men's dress consists of a white or red turband and a pair of white breeches or knicker-bockers, reaching a little below the knee, with a string of red silk tassels hanging by the right side from the waist band, the bust above the waist being uncovered. They live in detached clusters of rude huts, called *Thanda*; which are mostly pitched away from villages, on high grounds affording them coigns of vantage for reconnaissance in their predatory excursions. Education is backward among them, and their violations of the law are much stimulated and intensified by habitual intemperance. Their common occupation is the transport of grain and other produce by means of herds of pack-bullocks, especially in the more hilly and forest tracts, difficult of access. They are desperate marauders, and their jealous isolation from the ordinary population and the unintelligibility of their *lingo*, enable them to carry out successfully many a campaign of dacoity and robbery. Like the other more primitive peoples of India, the Lambanis trace the origin of their race to the twilight of history and invest it with a miraculous halo. But some confirmation of the legend is obtained, from the constituents of their language and from one of their branches still wearing the Brahminic sacred thread.

4. The Lambanis own the Gosayis (Goswami) as their priests or Gurus. The latter are the genealogists of Lambanis as the Helavas are of the Sivachars. The Lambani outcastes comprise a sub-division called "Dhalya" who, like the Holeyas, are drum beaters and live in detached habitations. Their chief occupation is trade in bullocks, and latterly Agriculture. Special efforts are being made to educate them.

5. Among the Lambanis marriage takes place after the females attain puberty. The brides' party usually make a gift of Rs. 2 to the bridegrooms' who, in their turn pay Rs. 21 or Rs. 41 to the bride, as the marriage portion, together with 4 bullocks. The usual feasting, of course, takes place and is characterised by the quantity of toddy and spirituous liquor imbibed by the parties. Another point noticed is, that the bride and bridegroom pour milk down some ant-hill where a snake is said to live, and offer it cocoanuts, flowers, etc.

6. Widow marriage and polygamy freely prevail among these people, and it is customary for divorced women to marry again during the life-time of the husband under the "*Sire Udike*" (Tying of a new cloth) form of remarriage, which also obtains among the Vakkaligas and others. In such cases, the second husband, under the award of the caste arbitration, is made to pay a certain sum (*tera*) as amends to the first husband, accompanied by a caste dinner. The woman is then re-admitted into society. But certain disabilities are attached to widow remarriage. Widows remarried are forbidden entry into a regular marriage party, whilst their offspring are disabled from legal marriage for three generations, although allowed to take wives from families similarly circumstanced.

7. The Lambanis are Vaishnavites and their principal object of worship is Krishña. Bana Sankari, the goddess of forests, is also worshipped, and they pay homage to Basava on grounds dissimilar to those professed by the Lingayets. Basava is revered by the Lambanis, because Krishna had himself tended cattle.

Jew.—(Same in all languages.)

1. These were the predecessors of Christians and are better known as the Israelites, and their sacred book is the Old Testament, and their language, the Hebrew. Only 21 have been returned as of this persuasion and are found in the Hassan District, the family and relatives of a Government official there.

2. All the 21 Persons (12 males and 9 females,) censused belong to the Beni-Israel section of the Jews.

Burmese.—(Same in all languages.)

There was only one person censused in the Kolar Gold Fields, where he is employed in the Mines. He is a native of Burma and a Buddhist by religion.

Japanese.—(Same in all languages.)

Two persons were censused in the Bangalore District in the neighbourhood of the City. These are the managers of the silk-farming industry, instituted on Japanese methods by Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay, and are Buddhists by religion. The silk farm itself is barely a mile beyond the Municipal limits of the City of Bangalore.

TATTOOING.

1. *Introduction.*—The Census Commissioner for India, in one of his Circulars, desired some information about the system of tattooing as it obtains at the present day in the several parts of India, and circulated a set of questions to be answered in respect of Tattooing. The questions were translated into the vernacular and sent to the Amildars of the various Taluks for getting replies, after personal inquiry wherever possible. The replies, so received, have mainly supplied the matter for the following monograph on Tattooing.

2. *Meaning and Philology of the word Tattoo.*—Tattooing is of Polynesian origin. The word itself is derived from a root "ta" meaning "to strike," for, in the primitive mode of tattooing, the operation was performed by a fine pointed bone dipped in charcoal paste, being beaten into the flesh by a piece of wood, and then withdrawn from the puncture, leaving the indelible mark behind.

It seems to have been an indication of entering manhood, just as the assumption of *Toga virilis* marked that stage among the ancient Romans, but, chiefly, was used as a female adornment, and as such, seems to have been in vogue among all the nations of the globe—the Jews being the only exception, as is seen from the Bible. The practice of sailors tattooing themselves with marks of anchors etc., may perhaps be evidence of the system having been in vogue even in England.

3. *Tattoo and Totemism.*—Tattooing seems also to be associated with Totemism, at all events, in cases where the person assimilates himself with his Totem by cicatrising or painting or tattooing his body with the figure of his Totem. This Totem mark signified, at the same time, that all persons having the same Totem tattooed, belonged to one clan practising exogamy.

Possibly the tattooing of the sign of the Cross etc., among Christians and the branding at the hands of a spiritual Guru, a practice in vogue amongst the Vaishnavites even at the present day, may also have had their origin in a modified Totemism, where the Totem, instead of being a species of animal or plant, is a Divine or a Spiritual Being or a mark indicating Him.

It is, perhaps, a survival of the primitive methods adopted by mankind in decorating their bodies by painting them with the juice of plants, as the Celts in England or the Maories of New Zealand or the American Indian of Canada and United States, or the Negro of Senegambia. It is also probable, that, when slavery was prevalent the master had all his slaves tattooed to show that they belonged to him, just as the *Broad Arrow* is now used to distinguish Government property.

4. *Prevalence of Tattooing.*—Few persons are ignorant of the existence of this custom of Tattooing, and it is done, at the present day, by puncturing the skin, generally on the face or arms, with a sharp pointed needle or thorn along the lines of a design, previously drawn on the part to be tattooed, in ink or other material, and introducing into the punctures black or green pigments to render the marks indelible.

5. *Origin of Tattooing.*—The practice is stated to be very ancient in India and to possess divine sanction. It is stated that Vishnu tattooed the arm of Lakshmi with the figures of his weapons, and the Sun, the Moon and the Tulasi plant as a protection for her, when he was away on his campaigns against demons, and ordained that those devotees of his who carried these marks on their persons, would always be free from danger and evil. This is, however, a matter which requires verification by an examination of the sacred books.

There is also reason to believe that tattooing may, in some cases, prove medically beneficial, inasmuch as some of the herbs which go to make up the pigment employed in tattooing, are used by Native Vaidyans for medicinal purposes.

In ancient days, it was the custom of the Zenana ladies to have their foreheads, cheeks, chins, breasts and arms painted with artistic designs of flowers, sacred trees, famous birds and charming ornaments, the colouring matter being composed of scents and perfumes to serve the double purpose of decoration and fragrance. The females of the middle and lower classes who could not afford the expense, may well be supposed to have resorted to the cheaper process of getting themselves tattooed with the juice of herbs readily procurable, and thus enjoy the pleasure of an abiding, if not fragrant, decoration.

6. *Folklore about Tattooing.*—As to folklore, there is not much to say; the operators of tattooing recommend it to the superstitious, often on the ground that it is a passport for the forgiveness of sins and admission to heaven; while the absence of tattoo marks is calculated to invoke the displeasure and condemnation of Yama, the God of Death. It is also recommended on the ground that tattoo marks bring riches to those who bear them. All this is sufficient to operate upon the feelings of the rustic population, while the following quaint faith is an irresistible temptation for the fair sex of the raiyat class and perhaps even for their sisters higher in the social scale, to undergo the operation:—

(1) That tattooing makes a married woman predecease her lord. It is considered that the *Summum bonum* of a Hindu woman's existence is to be happy in her relations with her husband and to avoid widowhood by predeceasing him.

(2) That a woman, who has not got her body tattooed with certain designs, is considered as unclean, and not allowed to touch corn heaped on the thrashing floor or serve at dinner.

7. *Age at which persons are usually tattooed.*—It is not obligatory upon any person of whatever age to undergo the operation, the matter being left to his own free choice; but it must be admitted that among the fair sex, influence is brought to bear upon them, so that their consent cannot be deemed to be "free."

Whatever may be the age at which the operation is performed, it is a condition precedent that the subject should possess good physique in order to bear the pain of the operation. Males generally are tattooed when they become adults or in the prime of their manhood, but some Mudaliyars and Konga Holeyas are reported to have resorted to it, while still young.

As regards the fair sex, tattooing is done during the different stages of their womanhood. Some get tattooed while still young, some when they bloom into womanhood, some before and some after marriage, some from their tenth year till they attain their puberty, others, again, after puberty till they become mothers, while some others get themselves tattooed when pregnant, under the belief that it will enable them to have an easy accouchement.

As regards the recorded ages at which tattooing has been performed, it would be interesting to note that the minimum age reported is 4 and the maximum 40, very rarely 50. Between these extremes, therefore, lies the normal period when the operation is generally undergone, and from the reports received, it would not be unreasonable to locate 15 to 35 as the period when most people get themselves tattooed.

As to the number of times the operation is performed, it is sufficient to state that one complete design is tattooed at one time and that no additions are possible to the first one; but this does not stand in the way of enthusiasts getting themselves tattooed as often as they like—old age being considered a bar for further tattooing, probably from humane and physical considerations, rather than any inadaptability inherent in old age for undergoing the operation. Nor is it necessary that all the various parts of the body should be tattooed at one time or at any subsequent period. It is not also necessary that every one of the known designs should be tattooed. These depend on the choice of the enthusiast to be tattooed.

8. *Portions of the body tattooed.*—As tattooing is a very painful operation to undergo, it is not done on the sensitive surfaces of the skin, but is confined to those parts where the skin is tough enough to enable the individual tattooed to endure the pain. The chief object of tattooing being no doubt decoration, one does not get the unexposed parts tattooed.

The order of preference of the various parts of the body is as follows:—First, the forehead; then the junction of the eyebrows; then the cheeks, chin and shoulders; next, the upper arms, elbows and forearms; then the wrists, the back of the hands and the upper surface of fingers, etc.; sometimes the feet and toes; rarely the back, breasts and calf muscles.

The figure attached to this note shows the names and the position of the tattoo marks as on the body of a female. A list of the portions selected for tattooing and the designs tattooed thereon is appended.

In the case of women, tattoo marks are not found about the mouth or abdomen.

or under the armpit. A few are tattooed on their *mammæ* in the form of a bodice whilst the Lambanis and other wild tribes are reported to get their chests, feet and lips also tattooed.

There have been instances of persons getting themselves tattooed on their chests, sides of shoulders and other parts, not with any object of getting themselves beautified by such marks, but as a means to get rid of any pain in those parts.

9. *Religious ceremonies connected with Tattooing.*—There are no religious ceremonies, worth mentioning, performed in connection with tattooing, but it is said that some of the individuals to be tattooed worship Ganesa in the following way:—They stick a blade of green grass into a ball of cow-dung to represent God Vinayaka, burn frankincense and offer cocoanuts and plantains to propitiate him. After the operation, a plate containing salt and chillies is generally waved in front of the person tattooed and the contents emptied into the fire, as this is supposed to avert the effect of evil eyes.

A tattooer generally pronounces a benediction for the welfare of the individuals to be tattooed, and then begins the operation describing their person, or chanting incoherent verses or nursery rhymes or singing Gopigita songs with the object of making the person undergoing the operation disregard the pain.

10. *Designs used in Tattooing.*—Designs for tattooing are not always carried about by the tattooers, but being specially trained for that profession, they generally know how to tattoo figures of various kinds without a design to copy from.

Sometimes they show beforehand sketches of all the designs known or draw them on the ground.

If the individual to be tattooed selects any one or more of these designs, they artistically reproduce the same or the parts of the body to be tattooed.

The designs employed in tattooing are chiefly those of flowers, ornaments usually worn by Hindu ladies, trees, birds, animals and vehicles, articles of dress and sacred symbols of God or other objects connected with worship.

A selection of the designs in use is attached hereto.

If the individual selects any design unknown to the tattooers, he either draws it on the ground or asks the tattooers to draw the same, and when this is approved, they copy the design on the part to be tattooed in ink, and then tattoo the design by puncturing along the lines with a bundle of needles, and rubbing into them a pigment to make the marks indelible. The bundle consists of 2, 3, 5 or 7 needles or an equal number of Jali (*acacia arabica*) Mullu or thorns tied together.

11. *Pigments used in Tattooing.*—The tattooers generally use pigments of black or green colour, rarely of blue or dark green colours. They prepare these pigments by mixing with the juice of certain plants or herbs, fine charcoal powder obtained by burning a cocoonut shell and powdering it finely, or lamp-black or soot, and adding to the mixture, before it is used, either breast milk or water or both.

Different methods are employed for preparing pigments of the same colour. The difference consists chiefly in the juice of plants used in the preparation of the pigment. A list of the herbs used is hereto appended.

12. *Diet, etc., observed by the tattooed.*—There is no diet prescribed for the individuals tattooed, but it is only those of delicate constitution that observe any diet at all. It is said that, as the operation is very painful, some get an attack of sympathetic fever for two or three days. Such persons are prohibited from eating or doing anything which may make them predisposed to an attack of cold. Some do not get fever, but the punctured parts on their bodies swell. These abstain from bathing for two or three days after the operation, but live on simple and nourishing food till the swelling subsides, eschewing vegetable oils, gourd, brinjals, dry cocoonut, butter and the like in their meals. None of the tattooed persons use any special vessels to eat or drink from.

When the punctured parts get swollen, the following recipe is resorted to, to alleviate the pain and reduce the swelling:—juice of the leaves of Chikkadi or Nellavare or Chapravadavare (*Dolichos Lablab*) mixed with turmeric and well rubbed in castor oil.

13. *Tattoo marks, their meaning and significance.*—(a) *Not social.*—No design has any particular significance attached to it. It is merely named after the object it represents.

The designs do not vary with the social or family rank of the individual tattooed. There are no separate designs for different individuals. Neither are they in any way hereditary. It is not compulsory that if one member of a family gets tattooed, the others should also have it done; nor are the idols and cattle decorated with ornaments resembling the tattoo designs.

(b) *Not religious*.—Tattooing is not in any way connected with worship or ritual, nor is it considered indispensable as a sign of manhood. It is currently believed that the tattoo marks enhance the beauty of fair youths and girls and improve the appearance of men and women with fair or copper coloured complexions.

(c) *Not personal*.—None of the tattoo marks are reported to be personal, *i. e.*, peculiar to, or distinctive of the individual to be tattooed. Neither are they regarded as charms to ward off danger generally, but a few people suppose that the figure of a scorpion has the power to check the effects of scorpion sting, and that whoever gets tattooed on New and Full Moon days will have no fear from goblins.

(d) *Not evidences of marriage*.—Tattoo marks generally are not evidences of marriage. It is not possible to say by simply looking at the tattoo marks on the body of a female, whether she is married or not, but a few Brahmin girls get the figure of a star tattooed on their foreheads soon after marriage. Other indications of a married state among non-Brahmin women are the tattoo marks in the form of a lotus, a chrysanthemum or a lemon flower or a garland of Mallige (*Jasminum Sambac*) flower, or of a plantain tree, a car or tiger's claws, or the design called "Valeguppu," the three lumps of an Indian hearth, or "Tholachappara" (a waving platter) tattooed on the arm. It is also said that among Mahrattas, a dot on the side of the nose near the right nostril and a figure of a point on the chin of females, indicate that they are married.

(e) *Not of religious dedication*.—None of the tattoo marks are considered as symbols of religious dedication, but some Native Christians get the figure of the Cross tattooed on their foreheads or on the back of their hands, as an indication of the Christian religion to which they belong. Even among enlightened persons, there are examples of gentlemen with the name of their dear friend or wife or their own initials tattooed, but these cases are very rare.

14. *Superstitious meanings attached to certain marks*.—It is observed by some Hindu ladies, that the figure of a dot or point on the forehead or between the eyebrows is essential to a woman in the married state, as an indication of such civil condition, probably because a married woman (*Sumangali*) must always have a mark on her forehead, and a tattoo mark is indelible whereas a kunkuma (Saffron) mark may be rubbed off. It is further supposed that the figure of a single point on the chin or on the middle of the cheek, besides being a beauty spot which heightens the beauty of the complexion, averts the effects of evil eyes; as it is an axiom of faith with most superstitious persons, that beauty or good looks are often spoiled by evil eyes and it is commonly believed by them that a distinct spot or mark diverts the attention of the evil eye.

15. *Tattoo marks and signature*.—No instance of the tattoo marks upon a man's person, being adopted as marks of his attestation in ink of his signature, has been reported. The usual way of the illiterate people to sign is to make a rough drawing of the most familiar instrument used in their respective occupations—a farmer, his plough; a warrior, his dagger; a woman, her bangles; a merchant, his scales, etc.

16. *Tattooers*.—Both the sexes are tattooed by trained women, chiefly of Korwanji Kormas, Kambli Koramas, Kukke Kormas, Sillekyatars, Myadars, Jogis, Burade Besthas and puppet show exhibitors of Mahratta caste.

These, generally, occupy the lowest rank in the social scale, being only higher than the Holeyas or Madigas inasmuch as they are permitted to enter the house of a Brahmin. They are a set of nomadic beggars with no permanent residence. They roam about the country in every direction and undertake frequent long tours for the purpose of begging. In the course of their tours, in villages and hamlets, they attract numerous folk around them, to whom they relate, with a naive grace, the various legends regarding the efficacy of tattooing, and thus persuade them to get themselves tattooed. They receive their fee which consists of rice, plantains, betel leaves and nuts, sometimes enhanced by a present in cash.

or under the armpit. A few are tattooed on their *mammæ* in the form of a bodice whilst the Lambanis and other wild tribes are reported to get their chests, feet and lips also tattooed.

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17. *Conclusion.*—Tattooing is not as prevalent now as it was formerly, and is rapidly becoming confined to the lower orders. It has almost died out among the Brahmins and other civilized classes, and even some of the rural classes are giving it up. But who can say that this species of decoration may not become fashionable if it be made more artistic and less painful?

Apart from the legendary or the divine origin ascribed to tattooing by interested operators, the following piece entitled "Korathy's Song," being the translation of a song, sung when a Korathy was plying her trade, heard by the author (Mr. T. Ramakrishna Pillai of Madars) and published in his "Legends of Ind," will be found interesting:—

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
Your lotus eyes can soothe the savage beast,
Your lips are like the newly blossomed rose,
Your teeth they shine like pearls ; but what are they
Before the beauties of my handiwork.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
I've left my home, and all day long I toil,
So to adorn the maiden of the land
That erring husbands may return to them.
Such are the beauties of my handiwork.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
In days of old fair Sita laid her head
Upon the lap of one of our clan,
When with her lord she wandered in the wild,
And like the emerald shone her beauteous arms.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
And often in the wilds, so it is said,
She also of the Pandus went in quest
Of one of us, but found not even one
And sighed, she was not like her sisters blest.

Stay, darling stay—'tis only for an hour
And you'll be the fairest of the fair ;
My work is done, rejoice, for you'll be
The fairest of your sisters in the land
Rejoice for ever more, among them you
Will shine as doth the Moon among the Stars.

LIST I.

The various methods, reported, of preparing the pigments generally employed in Tattooing may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The juice of (.) Baragaraganasoppu (*Eclipta alba hassk*); or (2) of Hache-soppu (*Calamus Rotang lin*); or (3) Honagane (*Alternanthera sessilis*); is mixed with the soot sticking to the bottom of a ragi-cooking earthen pot; when the mixture is used, breast milk is added to it.
- (2) The juice of Molahalinasoppu (*Asclepius rosea Roxb*) is smeared over a tile and allowed to dry in the shade. The tile is then held over the flame of a gingili-oil lamp till soot deposits thereon, and the soot is mixed with human milk to form a kind of ink.
- (3) The juice of Maravarikesoppu is speard over the convex surface of a new tile, then turmeric powder is sprinkled over it. The tile is held over the flame of a gingili or castor-oil lamp to form soot thereon, which is then scraped with a twig and kept in a small earthen vessel ready to be used, at any moment, with a little water added to it.
- (4) The juice of Maniavaresoppu (*Dolichos lablab lin*) is rubbed over a tile which is then held over the flame of a castor-oil lamp. The soot is mixed with cold water.
- (5) Betel-leaf juice is smeared over a new tile which is exposed to the flame of a castor-oil lamp to cause the soot to deposit thereon. The soot is then mixed with cow's milk or breast milk.
- (6) Betel-leaf juice and cow-dung are spread over a tile. The tile is held over the flame of a castor-oil lamp. The soot that deposits thereon is scraped with a twig and kept in a small earthen vessel and is mixed with cold water before it is used.
- (7) Human milk is mixed with the soot adhering to the bottom of an earthen frying pan.
- (8) The soot of gingili-oil lamps is mixed with betel-leaf juice.
- (9) Fine charcoal powder is mixed with the juice of a plant called Hache-soppu (*Calamus Rotang lin*) to form a kind of ink.
- (10) The juice of the plant called Thumbesoppu (*Astera conitha longifolia*) is mixed with breast milk and dry-cocoanut oil.
- (11) The juice of the leaves of Hagalukayi plant (*Momodica charantia*) or Chapradavare or Nellavare (*Dolichos Lablab lin*) plant is mixed with ghee and lampblack.
- (12) The juice of Hagalu (*Mormodica charantia*) or Chapradavare (*Dolichos Lablab lin*) plant is slightly warmed in a small earthen vessel to form a kind of jelly-like ink.
- (13) The juice of the leaves of plants called Chapradavare or Nellavare (*Dolichos Lablab lin*) or Honogone (*Alternanthera Sessilis*) or Garaga (*Eclipta alba-hassk*) is mixed with the finely powdered charcoal of dry cocoanut shell, or the juice of either of the two latter plants is mixed with breast milk or cow's milk, and to the mixture is then added the soot adhering to the bottom of an earthen pot in which rice has been cooked.
- (14) The juice of Kirugonisoppu (*Urogstigma pisiferum*) which grows on the sides of drains, or Nellisoppu (the greens of *Cassia torat*) is mixed with the soot of gingili-oil lamp.

LIST II.

The designs that are generally tattooed on the different parts of the body may be classified as hereunder :—

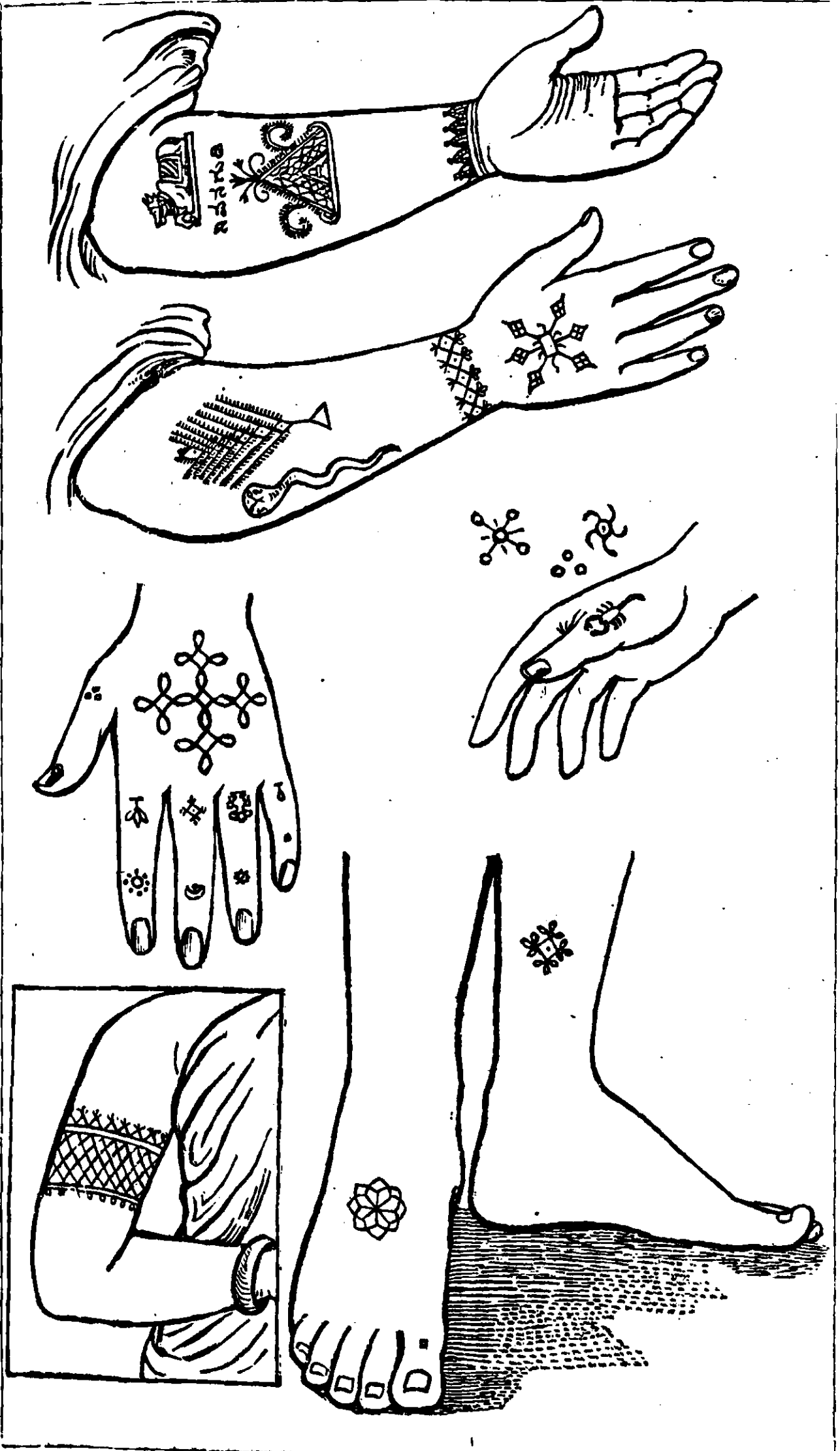
On the foreheads of non-Brahmin girls after their 7th year before they attain their puberty,	Figure of Sun or Moon called <i>Suryanahache</i> and <i>Chandranahache</i> respectively.
On the foreheads of a few Brahmin girls after marriage, on the foreheads of non-Brahmin women.	Figure of Star called <i>Nakshatrahache</i> . Figure of a crescent with a dot in it or a perpendicular line or simply a small point called <i>Ardhuchandra</i> and <i>Hanehache</i> respectively.
On the foreheads of Native Christians as also on the back of their hands.	The mark of Cross called <i>Silubehache</i> .
On the junction of the eyebrows of youths.	A small point or a single dot <i>Dhrishti bottu</i> .
On the middle of the cheeks of women.	Two points called <i>Kennehache</i> .
On the middle of the chin.	A single point called <i>Gallahache</i> .
On the upper arm, a little above the elbow.	Figures in imitation of ornaments worn thereon by Hindu women.
On the right fore-arm of non-Brahmin women.	Figure of a plaintain tree or either of the designs called <i>Mullinarathi</i> or <i>Jogijade</i> .
On the left fore-arm of non-Brahmin women.	Figure of a three-petalled <i>Tavare</i> flower or the design called <i>Gouriguddige</i> (the throne or seat of Parvati).
On the fore-arms of women.	Figure of a plautain tree or a lotus or a chrysanthemum.
On the arms of Sudra women.	The figure of a square called <i>Tholuchappara</i> .
On the arms of a Gollar woman.	A figure in the form of the bodice worn round the breast called <i>Kubsadahache</i> .
On the hind part of the right elbow a little above the junction of the upper and fore-arms.	The figure called <i>Gouriguddige</i> or a figure in the form of a sessamum flower called <i>Jeerigehurvanahache</i> .
On the hind part of the left elbow near the junction of the upper and fore-arms.	A figure of a lino flower called <i>Nimbekurvinahache</i> or the design named <i>Mullinarathi</i> .
On the back of the hands of high caste females.	A figure of a discus or conch shell, lotus or a <i>Tavare</i> flower or the club of Yama.
On the back of the right hand.	The figure called <i>Jogijade</i> or <i>Tavare hurva</i> .
On the back of the left hand.	A figure in the form of an octagonal pond called <i>Ashtakola</i> .
At the foot of the right thumb.	A figure in the form of tiger's claws.
At the foot of the left thumb.	The design called <i>Fulegappa</i> .
On the wrist.	The name in full or the initials of the person tattooed.
On the fore-arm a little above the wrist.	The name of the wife or the husband of the individual tattooed.
On the back of the feet of women generally.	A figure of a lotus called <i>Kamaladahache</i> , or a beautiful and symmetrical figure called <i>Manag</i> .
On the junction of the eye-brows of non-Brahmin males.	The figure of a crescent with a point in the middle of it or simply a single point.
On the back of the hands and on the elbows a little above or below the junction of the upper and fore-arms of non-Brahmin males.	Figures in the form of various flowers.

MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.



A TATTOOED HINDU FEMALE.

MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.



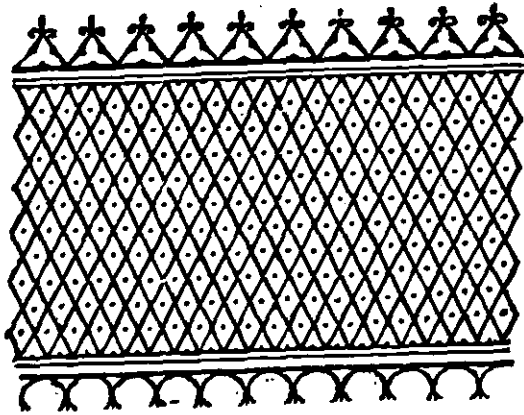
M. SHAMA HADY,

ARMS, LEGS, ETC. TATTOOED.

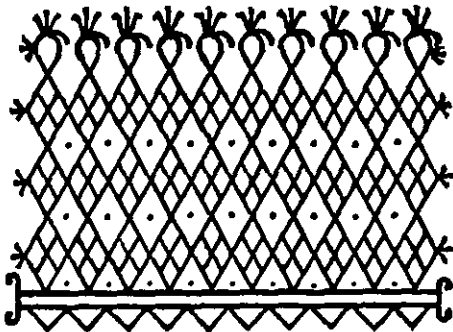
MADRAS.

MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

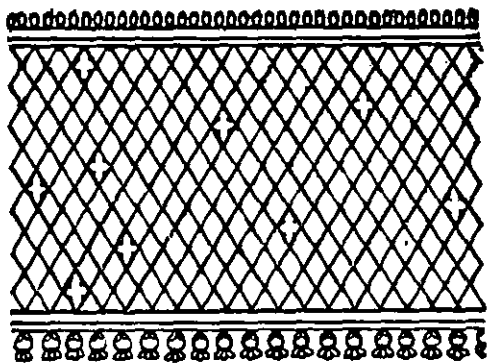
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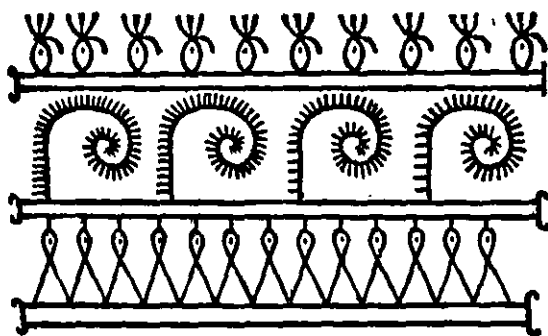
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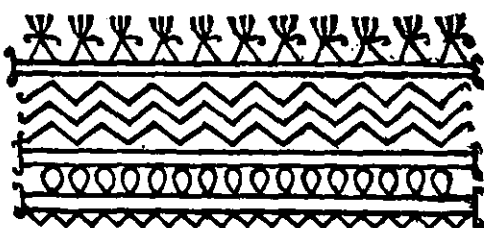
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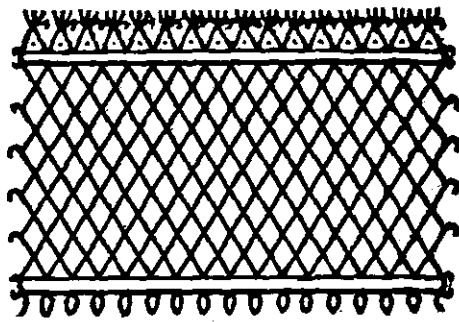
GOWRI'S EYES.



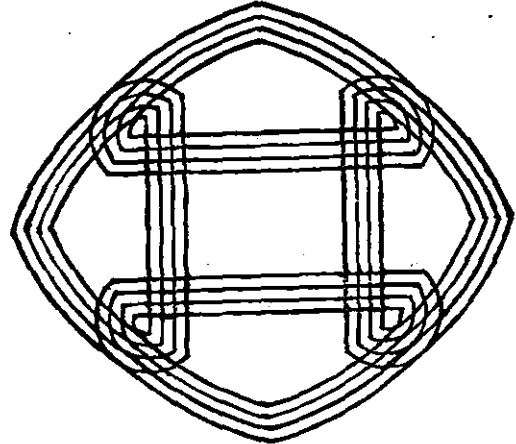
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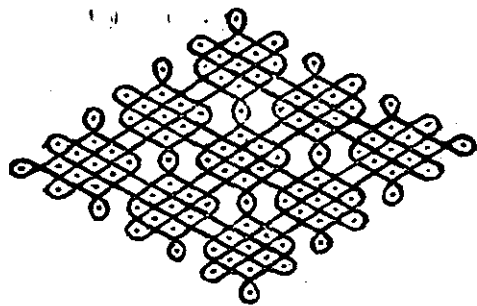
MUTTINA BALLI.



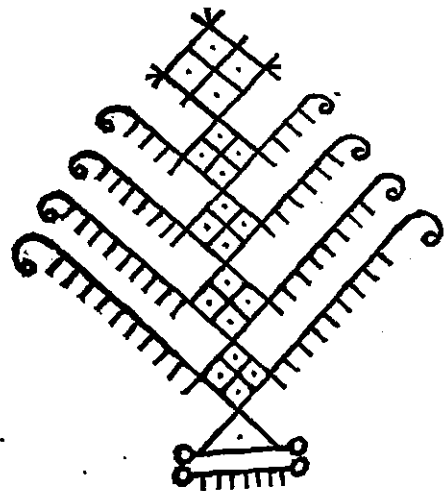
GOWRI'S PEDESTAL.



NELLI HACHE.



CAR.

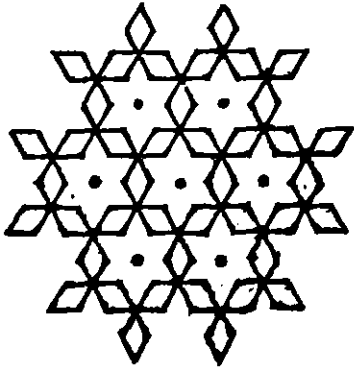


GARLAND OF MALLIGE FLOWER.

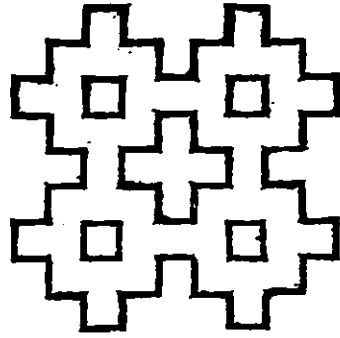


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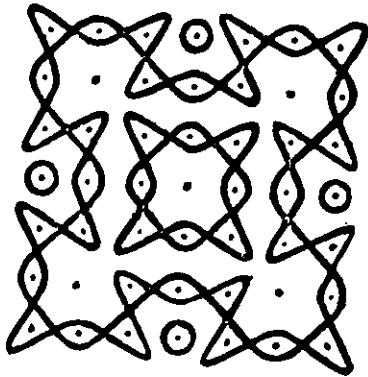
BILPATRE HACHE.



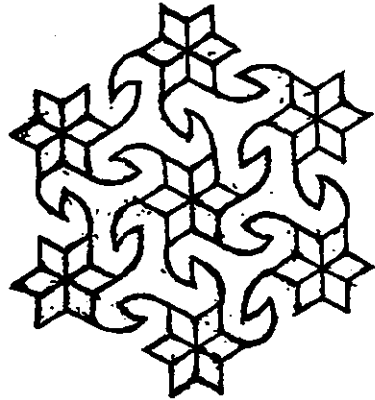
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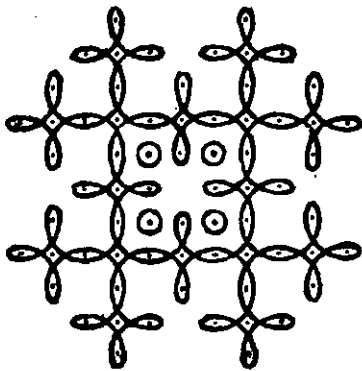
LINGA HACHE.



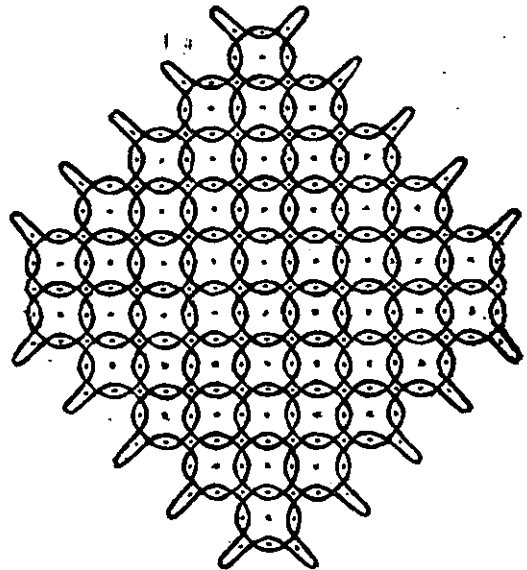
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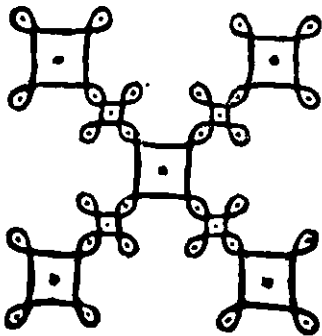
YELIMCHIKOKU HACHE.



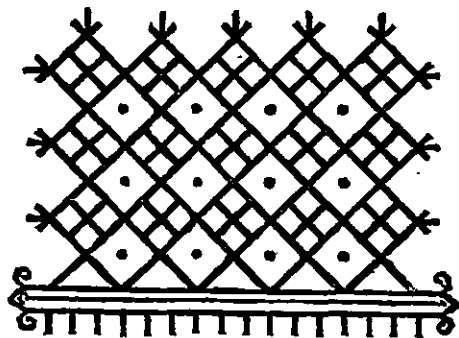
TAMARAYALE HACHE.



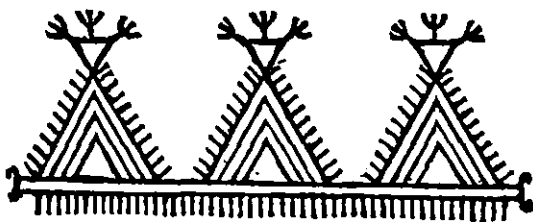
RAKALA RATLA.



TOLU CHEPPARA.



LOOSE END OF SADI OF SITA.



MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

GINDL



PARIJATADA HACHE

DICE BOARD.

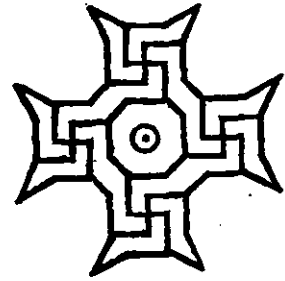
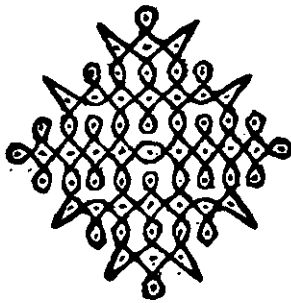
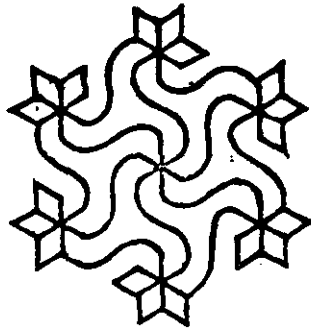


KATTARIKOLU HACHE

LEMON FLOWER.



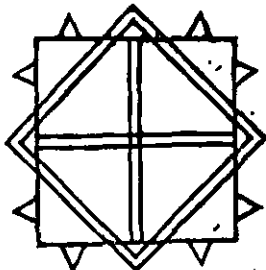
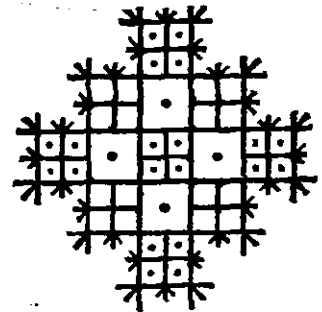
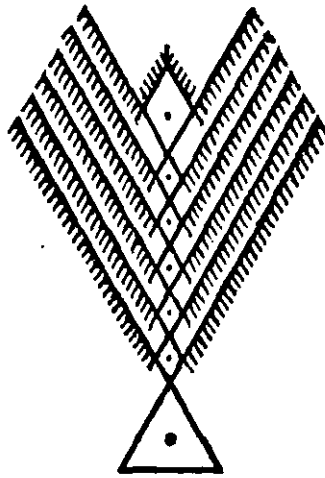
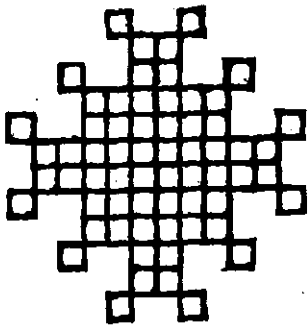
SASTHIGADA HACHE



MUTTINA ARATL

HONNE TREE.

MUTTINA ARATI HACHE.



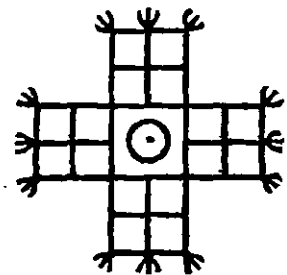
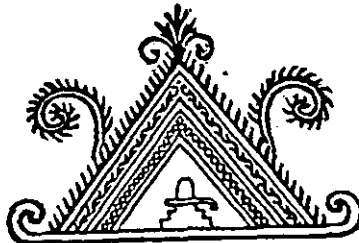
BULL.

SIVA'S TEMPLE.

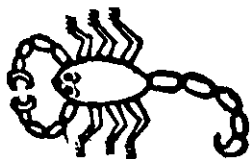
PACHAKOLADA HACHE.



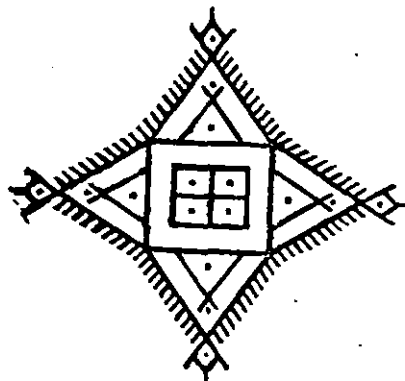
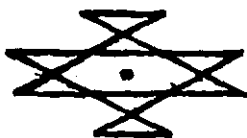
SCORPION.



THE HOOD OF A COBRA.



SEAT OF GODDESS GOWRIE.

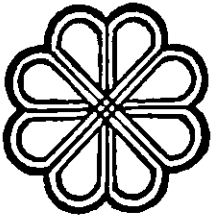


MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

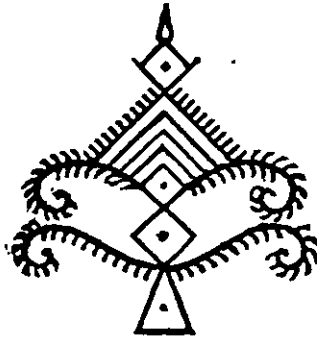
BEEFLE LEAF CREEPER.



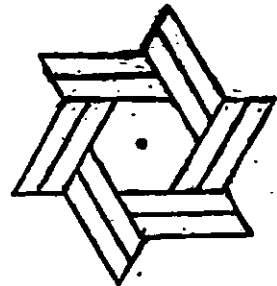
DUDU MALLIGE



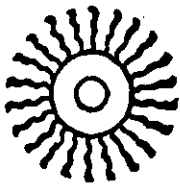
PLANTAIN TREE.



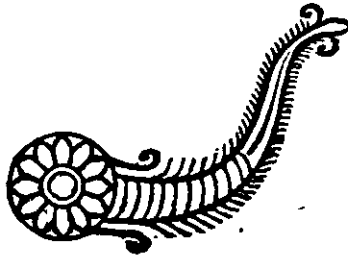
MANGO LEAF.



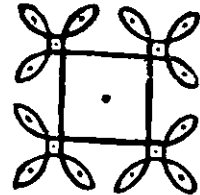
CRYSANTHEMUM.



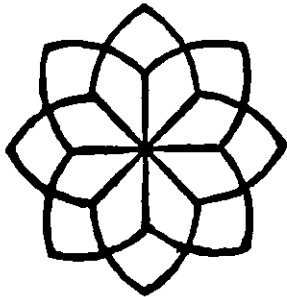
LOOSE END, OF SADI OF SITA.



BUNCH OF LEMONS.



LOTUS.

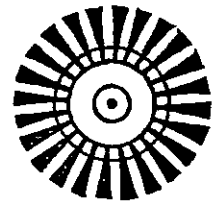


LOTUS.

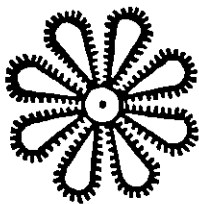
MOON. CROSS.



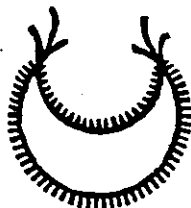
SUN.



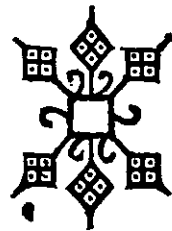
LOTUS.



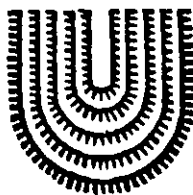
CRESCENT.



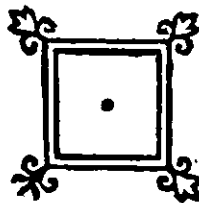
DICE.



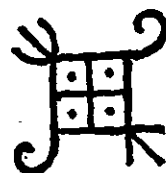
A FLOWER.



GINDI.

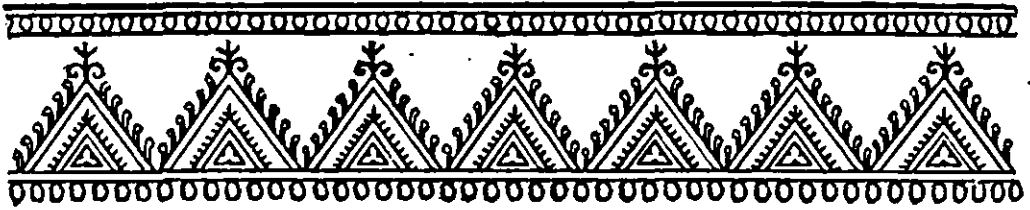


GINDI.



MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

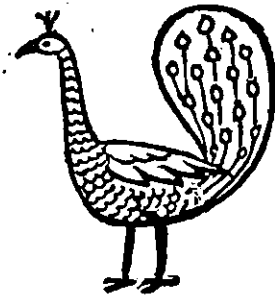
LINGA TEMPLE.



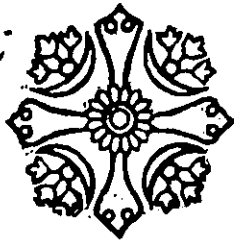
PARROT.



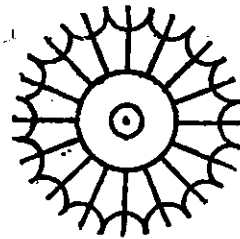
PEACOCK.



CRYSANTHEMUM.



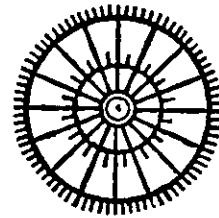
LOTUS.



VALE GUPPE.



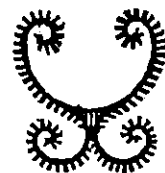
WHEEL.



SIVA'S HAIR.

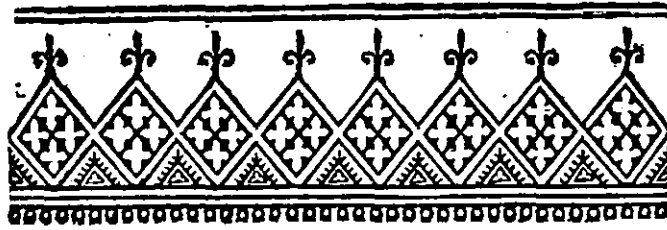


A FLOWER.

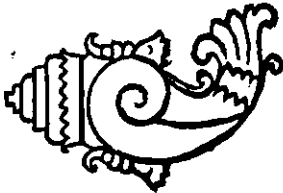


MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

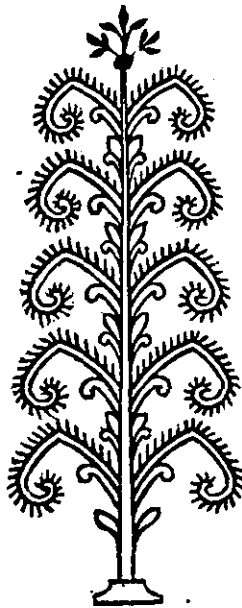
MUTTINA BATTU.



CONOH.



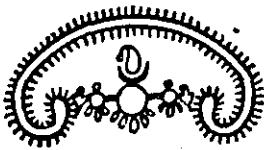
THE KNOTTED HAIR OF AN ASCETIC.



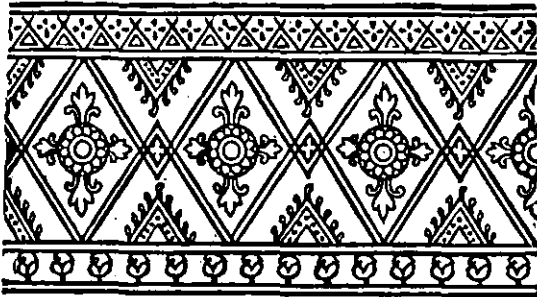
DISCUS.



ARMLLET.



LOOSE END OF SADI.

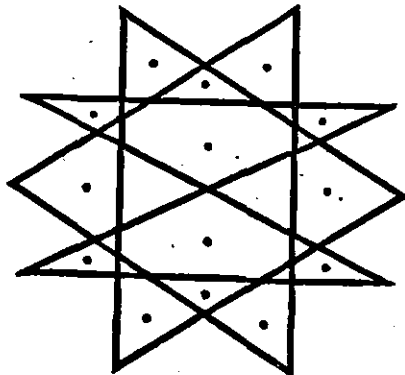
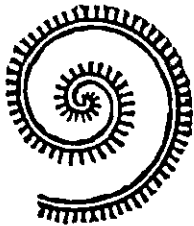


NECKLACE.

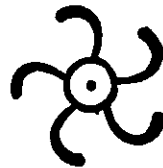


MUTTINA ARATI.

GAVARI MUDI.



TIGER'S CLAWS.



Specimens of Names selected from various Castes, Tribes and Races.

Name of caste.	Name of caste.	Name of caste.
Hindus.	Hindus contd.	Mussalmans.
Azasa ... 564	Kumbara ... 574	Labbe ... 587
Bairagi ... 564	Kuruba ... 575	Mogul ... 587
Bana jiga ... 564	Ladar ... 576	Pathan ... 587
Baniya ... 565	Lingayet ... 577	Pindari ... 588
Beta ... 565	Madiga ... 577	Pinjari ... 588
Bestha ... 566	Mahratta ... 578	Sheikh ... 588
Bhatraju ... 567	Marwadi ... 578	Sheriff ... 588
Brahmin ... 567	Meda ... 579	Syed ... 590
Budabudike ... 569	Mochi ... 579	
Darji ... 569	Mudali ... 579	Christians
Dasari ... 569	Nagartha ... 580	Native Christian ... 590
Dombar ... 570	Natva ... 580	
Ganiga ... 570	Nayer ... 580	Jains.
Gardiga ... 570	Nayinda ... 580	Digambara ... 592
Gondaliga ... 570	Neygi ... 581	Swetambara ... 592
Goniga ... 570	Panchala ... 581	
Golla ... 571	Pandaram ... 582	Animists.
Gosayi ... 571	Pille ... 582	Iraliga ... 593
Gujarathi ... 571	Rachewar ... 583	Koracha ... 593
Holeya ... 572	Sanyasi ... 583	Korama ... 593
Idiga ... 573	Satani ... 583	Korava ... 594
Jogi ... 573	Tigala ... 584	Kuruba ... 594
Kahar ... 573	Uppara ... 585	Lambari ... 594
Kanakkan ... 573	Vadda ... 585	
Komati ... 573	Vakkaliga ... 586	Others.
Kshatriya ... 574		Parsi ... 594
		Sikh ... 594

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
Hindus.	AGASA FEMALES.	Ramalam	Naidu.
AGASA MALES.	<i>Madivali.</i>	Dwarakacas	Chinnappa
<i>Madivali.</i>	Neeli	Lalidas	Manisamy
Baira	Nagi	Balidevidas	Perumalu
Bora	Nanji	Sahajanandaswami	Purushothama Naidu
bimma	Kempi	Mallikarjunnaiya	Kubendra Naidu
Gaviya	Chikki	Nanjundaiya	Parthasarathy
Basava	Thimmi	Ramaprasad	Yatturajulu
Chikkaiya	Venkati	Madhavadas	Dhanakoti
Honna	Devi	Rookdas	Abboy Naidu
Homba	Madamma	Badareecha	Venkatasamy Naidu
Putta	Maisuramma	Kasarakas	Govinda Naidu
Naga	Varadamma	Kallikotasha	Subba Naidu
Virabhadra	Hanumakka	Kemaladas	Changanna Naidu
Yellappa	Arasamma	Santoshadas	
Ramanna	Giriyamma	Balaprasad	<i>Telugu.</i>
Kalappa	Chennamma	Garibdas	
Appaiya	Vajree	Thakudus	Krishnaiya
Kempaanna	Bhimi	Manakkadas	Srinivasa
Mallaiya	Dali	Bhagavandas	Dasappa
Kadarappa	Subbamma	Narayandas	Papaiya
Thotappa	Goriki	Maniydas	Lokaiya
Muninanja		Narasimhadas	Venkatanarasiya
Vajriya	<i>Telugu:</i>	Retnadas	Lakshminarasaiya
Marilinga	Yelli	Chatradas	Ramadassappa
Arasaiya	Rami	Narayani	Lakshmiathaiya
Chaluvaiya		Kelaram	Narasimha Nayika
	<i>Kannada.</i>	Lalabidas	Krishna Nayika
	Bori	Janakidas	Chikkaiya
<i>Telugu.</i>	Narasi	Ramdas	Mayanna
Yangala	Lingamma	Krishnadas	Thimmappa
Subba	Singeo	BAIRAGI FEMALES.	Chinnanna
	Munivenkati	<i>Not told.</i>	Rangaiya
<i>Kannada.</i>	Kali	Chandamma	Appaiya
Narasaiya	Kalyani	Jankibayee	Rameswam
Rangaiya	Putti	Eerabayee	Kallahalli
Giriya	Siddi	Sundarabayee	Munivenkata
Thirumalappa	Obakka	Ramabayee	Venkata
Thammanua		Radhabayee	Muniya
	<i>Not told.</i>	Rukkubayee	Nanjiya
<i>Not told.</i>	Mothibayamma	Muniyamma	Kunnaiya
Marilinga	Venkubayamma	Akkannibayee	Varadaiya
Ratnaji	Devabayee	Godobayee	Kallatalu
Siddoji	Radhalayee	Thulasabayee	Muniamy Naidu
Girimoji	Jeevabayee	Akkubayee	Lakshmaiya
Lingoji	Heerabayee	Lakshmitayee	Changanna Naidu
Obiana	Parubayee	Fanyabayee	Veerasamy
Sivaji	Rukmabayee	Basavanabayee	Pundarikaksha
Sunjeevaiya	Lakshmbayee	Bavauibayee	
Nanja	Kumani		<i>Dasa.</i>
Lakshmana Rao	Narasamma		Shamanna
Muni Rao	Nauji	BANAJIGA MALES.	Shesha
Durgoji	Bhavanibayee	<i>Yale.</i>	Raghava
Langa	Gorikee	Venkateramana	Narasimaiya
Basappa	Yeera Aral	Narasaiya	Veerasachara
Megadi	Kori	Varadaiya	Sunjeevaiya
Munibatra	Lakshamma	Manobhattaiya	Govindaiya
Venkaterammappa	Chukkamma	Krishnappa	Ramakrishnaiya
Munteswmi	Marakka	Appasetti	Ranga
Nanjappa	Akki	Rangappa	Thimmarayasetti
Huchappa	Doddamuni	Muddanna	Pattanma
Logunna	Pappanna	Mariyappa	Krishnaiya
Mala		Gavisetti	Subbappa
Mariga	BAIRAGI MALES.	Venkatesingi	Gundaiya
Gisruva	<i>Not told.</i>	Venkatesappa	Seenuiya
Thimmakrishna	Ramaiah	Govinda	Venkatapathaiya
Krishna	Harthangada		Anniya
			Venkatagiraiya
			Muchlappa
			Sunjeevaraya

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Dasa—cont'd.</i>	Lingamma Thimmamma Charamma Devamma Venkatamma Venkatalakshmi	Neelamma Ranganayaki Puttathayi Puttachamma Muddamma Sundaramma Singamma Lakshamma Srirangamma Punni Venkoobayi Vaidevamma Devajamma Paramma Thirumullamma Padmini Challakkiramma Devajamma	<i>Agaravala.</i> Subramhanyalal Niranjanadasalal ! akshmanalal Dinadayalal BANIYA FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Kesarabayi Vijayakaveri Lakshamma Hemabayamma Gaurabayamma Ramabayamma Subhadramma Kamalabyi Ramabayi Motibayi Chotibayi
<i>Setti.</i>	<i>Naidu.</i> Thayamma Gauri Bettamma Kalyani Muniyamma Rajamma Papi Manikyam Lakshminarayanamma Balaganamma Lokanayaki Varadamma	<i>Setti.</i> Kempadevamma Chamamma Kanthamma Nagamma Gudusiddamma Siddaviramma Govindamma Doddavirakka Honnuramma Channajamma Ranganma Lakshamma Kempamma Tippamma	<i>Agaravala.</i> Yasodabayi Sambayamma Annapurnabayi Krishnabayi Bhuvanibayi Radhabayi Munnabayi BEDA MALES. <i>Pallegar.</i> Dasanna Nanjunda Boranna Retha Venkatappa
<i>Mulibagalaiya</i> Hampunna Marugaiya Channudisetti Kalasetti Kanthasetti Ajjappa Subbasetti Narasimhaswamy Narayanasamy Putinsetti Hanumantha Naidu Srinivasa Naidu Guravappa Butcha Naidu Bala Naidu Anjani Shannamma Gopla Venkatanarasimha Venkatachala Venkataramaniya Rudrappa	<i>Telugu.</i> Annamma Alamelamma Singaramma Nacharamma Venkatamma Puttathayi Ramakka Jheshamma Ranganamma Motamma Thimmakka Maganamma Puttamma Thayamma Channamma Achanma Venkatanarasamma Ammannamma Kuppanna Subbamma Bhageerathy Bommi Chellekeramma Sheshasani Puttarangasani Moratasani Masani Subbasani Bhavanamma Govindamma Chinnasamma Kuppamma	<i>Huvvadiya.</i> Rangamma Nanjamma Kalyani Venkati Sanjeevi Krishthi Lakshmi <i>Kalayi.</i> Peddakka Maligemma <i>Bale.</i> Gaviyamma Mangamma Liugamma Srirangamma BANIYA MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Papatta Baiyi Munilal Sankaralal Balaji Krishnadasi Anujimsalal Giridasalal Krishnalal Sammala Ramadas Lakkerbir	<i>Agaravala.</i> Yasodabayi Sambayamma Annapurnabayi Krishnabayi Bhuvanibayi Radhabayi Munnabayi BEDA MALES. <i>Pallegar.</i> Dasanna Nanjunda Boranna Retha Venkatappa <i>Nayaka.</i> Ranganna Ramanna Hanumaiya Durga Munisamy Appanna Ligamma Akkal akka Laguma Subbrayanayaka Ramaswami Nayaka Padivelu Narayanasami Nayaka Varada Adimulam Manikyam Maranna Papaiya Muniyappa Narayanawamy Perumala Kempanna Venkatanarasa Doddapapaiya Ramakrishnappa Nagappa Kodappa Narasappa Narasimha
<i>Setti.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Mulibagalaiya</i> Hampunna Marugaiya Channudisetti Kalasetti Kanthasetti Ajjappa Subbasetti Narasimhaswamy Narayanasamy Putinsetti Hanumantha Naidu Srinivasa Naidu Guravappa Butcha Naidu Bala Naidu Anjani Shannamma Gopla Venkatanarasimha Venkatachala Venkataramaniya Rudrappa	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Kalaiya</i> Venkatappa Thimmuraya Venkataramma Muthaiya Thammaiya	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Bale.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Seonappa</i> Soorappa	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Kalayi.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Mudaiya</i> Venkataramma Kavade Malla	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
BANAJIGA FEMALES	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Yala.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>
<i>Channi</i> Sanjeevamma Rangamma Lakshmi Siddamma Varadamma Giriyamma Kempamma	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Huvvadiya.</i>	<i>Pallegar.</i>

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Nayaka—contd.</i>	Habu	Linga	Kala
Yahappanayaka	Sambhagya	Mailari	Mari
Sallappa	Kempamma	Siddaramaiya	Guli
Hutchu	Chennamma	Raja	Sidda
Munisami	Tayamma	Banna	Venkata
Giriya	Govindamma	Yerra	Nanja
Malla	Ranukka	Chikka	Hannuma
Muddagangu	Chikkollamma	Madaiya	Boga
Arasa	Kempurami	Malla	Raka
Betta	Kenchamma	Dunda	Kailasa
Tirumaja	Chikkannarasamma	Ranga	Kambalidasa
Kunnaiya	Kariyamma	Bannaboyi	Nanjunda
Yerrappa Nayaka	Doddannarasamma	Mayiga	Malla
Sada	Kalamma	Kulla	Mada
Chennaraya	Nanjamma	Kalasa	Lakshma
Tippa	Munirangamma	Channaboyi	Thimmappa
Kulle	Masthamma	Kariya	
Gidda	Puttarami	Kenchu	<i>Parivara.</i>
Gummanna	Lakkamma	Venkatadasi	Ranganayaka
Gutta	Puttamma	Puttavenkata	Modanayaka
Banginanja	Boramma	Arasa	Maranayaka
Naranayaka	Narayanamma	Munija	
Sanaganayaka	Hutchi	Honalsala	<i>Gangemakkalu.</i>
	Gangamma	Chikkaboyi	Tirukaiya
	Kovi	Bomma	Giddaiya
<i>Not told.</i>	Hutchiri	Gejje	
	Aravamma	Goraka	
Busiali	Chandi	Kadumalla	
Eera	Muddarangi	Seegudimalla	
Bangi	Pilladi	Goravamalla	BESTA FEMALES.
Saukaranayar	Siddanahalli	Karichikkamalla	
	Bodi	Hombaiya	<i>Kannada.</i>
<i>Halu.</i>	Bali	Chanda	Rangamma
	Lagami	Magana	Muddamma
Appaiya	Kittakka	Honnagahalli	Tiommi
Linga	Guttamuni	Kada	Muni
Sidda		Venkatagiri	Chikkaraji
	<i>Pollegar.</i>	Arasanavenkata	Karki
		Rama	Siddi
<i>Machi.</i>		Modde	Bori
Kolira	Muniathi	Maridasi	Putti
Papaiya	Rangulakki	Dodladasi	Chandamma
	Bommakka	Chikkaraba	Veeri
	Chikki	Konadasa	Malli
<i>Telugu.</i>		Appaiya	Chikki
	BESTA MALES.	Sivaraya	Sannamalli
<i>rayana</i>	<i>Kannuki.</i>	Bora	Kukkebori
		Hannu	Channaveeri
<i>Uru.</i>		Honna	Mali
Chikkaragappa	Maniraja	Pyara	Hotchi
Kariya	Sidda	Anka	Lingi
Avaliga	Mansidda	Malige	Mutti
	Jogi	Bomma	Kempakka
<i>Yamalora.</i>	Haira	Kada	Malamma
	Chanua	Narasimha	Ramakka
	Kala	Totaraya	Honna
Pakira	Karimalla	Siravi	Mayi
	Chikkamatta	Maleraka	Kali
	Kottanahalli	Maranna	Channamma
BEDA FEMALES.	Sannamalli		Hannu
	Boraboyi	<i>Sannakalu.</i>	Madi
<i>Nayata.</i>	Hannu		Mele
Narasamma	Muddanaga		Lakki
Itangi	Chikkannaga	Chikkaramaiya	Holsale
Jashimi	Venkata	Hutchasaya	Kulli
Nannamma	Dasa	Kempurami	Bommi
Lingamma	Kannadasi		Houtsale
Vannamma	Siddaboyi		Biligi
Munivankati	Hutcha	<i>Not told.</i>	Chalavamma
Papanam	Halasa	Channabaiya	Honnurci
Timmamma	Konda	Masana	Bommi
Hutthamma	Mutta	Pvabhu	Chaluvu
Angamma	Putta		

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Kannada—contd.</i>	Muddaiya Dondadi Marigempaiya Sokkappa Honnaiya Mariyappa Junjaiya Kempajunja Channamalla Chama Malaiya Chinnavenkata	Krishnabhattaru Ramanujachar Singalachar Sheshaiengar Venkatanaranaiengar Venkatanarasimbhachar Krishnachar Trunaperumal Tirumalaiengar Tamanujaiengar Anantachar Veeraraghavachar Lamberumana Buddhanarasimbhachar Tirunarayanachar Alasingarachar Anantanilarangaingar Bhashyachar	Narayana Rao Shama Rao Ramu Srinivasa Rao Sheshagiri Rao Hanumantha Rao
Marichaudi Kalichaudi Itaki Girigi Kadi Gauri Venkati Narasi Dende Chikkabutechi Gajji Deki Masani Lakshmi Tirumali Malarasi Arasi Akki Chaudi	<i>Bhatraju.</i> Bhattaiya Giriraju Ramaraju Subharaju Malaraju Pulamaraju	<i>Vadagale.</i> Biligiraiengar Annajaiengar Lakshmanachar Naranaiengar Kasturiraugachar Srinivasarangachar Sundarasudarshanachar Srinivasagopala Srinivasajoyisa Ramanujachakravarti Varadanarayana Srinivasatatachar Vajram Raghavachar Varadachar	<i>Velanadu.</i> Narasimbaiya Lakshminarayana Ramachandra Nanjappa Nanjundaiya Ramalingaiya Subba Sastri Sheshagiri Sastri Vasudevaiya Ramaswamy sastri Subbramhanyaiya Amareshwaraiya Venkatasubbaiya Anantaiya Lakshminarayanaiya Shamanna Gurumurti Sastri Anaiya Venkappa Panayappa Srikantha Sastri Kumara Sastri Sheshagiraiya Anudani Ganesh Bhatta
<i>Sunnakallu.</i>	BHATRAJU FEMALES.	<i>Desutha.</i> Hari Rao Narayanawami Ananda Rao Padmanabha Dada Rao Sanjeevannachar Puttakusachar Vasudeva Murti Vittala Murti Gangadhara Sastri Nana Rao Jaya Rao Govinda Puttu Rac Chandra Rao Jayachar Tammaji Rao Guru Raja Balaji Rao Sivaraya Narasimhamurtyachar Murtiraya Ramachandra Rao Ambaji Rao Dhondu Rao Nagesha Char Shesha Char Raghunatha Rao Lakshmana Char Venkoba Rao Rama Rao Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Subba Rao	<i>Badaganadu.</i> Naranappa Sheshappa Sheshagiri Rao Sitaram Rangappa Suryanarnappa Venkatachala joyisa Venkatasubba Venkatesha Subbajoyisa Venkatramu Puttasubbaiya Puttananjappa Subbaiya Srikantha Narasimha Murti Vasaraya Krishna Murti Srinivasa Murti Sadasiva Rao
Rayamma Lakshmi Venkattamma	<i>Not told.</i>		<i>Sankethi.</i> Keshavaraya Subba Rao
<i>Not told.</i>	Hanumi Marakka Venkatanarasi Akkaiya Narayani Lakshmidevi Timmi Venkatalakshmi Subbamma Puttatayi Doddamma Rangamma Rajamma Kempavva Puttamma Akkamma Honnamma Sitamma Chikkeramma Eeeramma Katirangamma Madamma Bukkamma Parvatamma Kuppamma		<i>Arutelu.</i> Nanjundaiya Anantaiya Nana Narasinga Rao Krishnappa Rangaiya Venkatarangaiya Anaiya Srinivasa Rao
<i>Gange.</i>	<i>Bhatraju.</i> Pillakka		
Mastamma Bommamma	BRAHMIN MALES.		
BHATRAJU MALES.	<i>Tengale.</i> Rangaiengar Srinivasaiengar Venkataramanaiyengar Shadagopachar Aprameya Venkataraja Gopalakrishnaiengar Ramakrishnaiengar Narasimbhachar Konaiengar		
<i>Not told.</i>			
Muniyenkata Muniyappa Arasa Venkataramana Govinda Dasa Dasappa Rachappa Siddarajappa Rudraiya Subbaiya Dadiyappa Chikkaanna Siddaiya Kadaiya Basavappa Mukundaiya Anaiya			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Gauda.</i>	Janardana Setu Rao Vedavyasachar Swami Ramanarsaiya Bhujanga Rao Panduranga Dharanaiya Balakrishnaraya Setu Madhavachar Nagabhushana Rao	Vedamma Andalamma Akkajamma Doddamma Venkattamma	Minakshamma Nanjalakshamma Kamakshamma Tangamma Raghavamma Sannamma Madhuramba Kunnyamma Byatamma Shankaramma Rajalakshmi Tungamma Chamundamma Sarasyati Naranamma Bannamma Hemavatamma Nannamma Subbanagamma Vishalakshi Mangalagauri Kasi Gangamma Balisankari Pataamma Puttatangamma Goshamma Bhramaramba Kempadevamma Rannakamma Pattavenku Kokilamba Timmachamma Mangalamma Anantalakshmi Kombalamma Bhimaramba Kuppanna Hutchamma Minauba Kannalamba Satyabhama Rajalakshmi
Mohanlal Raghnatha Prasad Ramalagundu Gangarambhavani Prasad. Gajjee Lakshmanlal Bairuprasad Lakshminarayana Prasad. Kida. Bh. ani Prasad Sundara Ramaiya Subbramaiya Kasiramaiya Srinivasa Murti Balakrishnaiya Baladeva Prasad Bhajananda Das Hariparasakara—ra- ghnatha Prasad Muiram Guhesha Prasad Bijaram Prasad Moham Prasad Bunsidas Sivalal Niranjana Prasad. Shubhakaranlal Tulasi Ram Pamparoma Prasad Rama Prasad Raja Nagaratnalal	<i>Smarta.</i> Shamanna Prasannaia Kallaiya Kantabhatta Yagginarayana Pandita Ayyasami Sastri Parthasathaiya Vishwanatha Sastri Hirannaiya Kedara Sastri Lingappaiya Timmanna Kanakambhatta Komari Choudabhatta Devudu Sastri Dakshinamurti Sastri Shingambhatta Appanna Pandita Puttabhi Sastri Ekambra Sastri Kapinipati Sastri Butchanna Venkataratnam Pantulu Ramanarasaiya	<i>Vadugale.</i> Ranganayakamma Sitalakshmanamma Kamalamma Shambaramma Amritamma Kankuchamma Bharatamma Venkatalakshamma Ramamma Janakamma Kittamma Garudamma Tirunalamma Kanakamma Chokkamma Perumadevamma Vijayalakshmi Ranganayaki Tungachchamma Kasiyamma	
<i>Karnataka:</i>		<i>Velangdu.</i> Achamma Sitamma Bhagirathi Minakshamma Gauramma Narasamma Suramma Gundaamma Venkatasubamma Savitramma Nannamma Pillatayi	
	<i>Madhva.</i> Purnabodha Chari Pramesha Char Balasayana Char Bindu Madhava Char	<i>Badagonadu.</i> Shankaramma Devamma Gangamma Ajamma Kannamma Tippamma Annamamma Puttachamma Kaveramma Bhagirathamma Padamma Chaluvamma	<i>Arucala.</i> Pillamma <i>Sanketi.</i> Channamma Subamma Timmamma <i>Desatha.</i> Ramabayi Tungamma Tulasibayi Sonalayi Kasi Choubayi Sitabayi Gopibayi Dhandabayi Rindamma Ambabayi Jevesibayi Gopibayi Kallamma Chandubayi Dwasakabayi Yasulabayi
	<i>Niyogi.</i> Gangadharam Pillai		
	BRAHMIN FEMALES.		
	<i>Tengala.</i> Alamelamma Joovamma Kuppanna Singeramma Yaggale Janakamma Tungamma Srirangamma Chullamma Annamamma Timmamma Ambujayalamma Aravindamma Rakunniyamma Hajamma Tiruvongalamma	<i>Murikadava.</i> Venkatalakshmi	
<i>Murikadava.</i>		<i>Smarta.</i> Panchamma Timmamma Akkajamma Jayalakshmi Sundari Sivulamba Sharda Subbagauramma Subbalakshamma Dyavamma	
<i>Dravida.</i>			
<i>Madhva.</i>			
Venkaachar Madhva Rao Ashvathamanayana Mupada Rao Nagesha Rao Raghupathachar Brahmananjathu Hobalava			

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Madhca.</i>	Yalli Munitimmi	Pammaji Akkani Rao Jotiba Sonji Bikkaji Madoji Sakkuba Bhagavanta Rao Bairoji Amlaji Murti Rao Settappaji Gangaram Pundarika Somaji Rao Jaraba	Radubayi Nagubayi Lakshmbayi Gangubayi Lingubayi Girobayi Manasabayi Dundulayi Rannbayi Settibayi Sesubayi Haribayi Sakubayi Bhagubayi Hirabayi Janasubayi Manakabayi Sadubayi Vittabayi Chandrabayi Chaudrabhaga Muktabayi Lumbabayi Deepabayi
Mitrabayi Annapurnamma Bharatamma Durgabayi Krishnaveni Sheshabayi Rajibayi Namagiriymma Nagalakshamma Mattaikumma Chandramma Subhadrabayi Draupadibayi	<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Bangare.</i>	<i>Chippiga.</i>
<i>Gauda.</i>	Pilli Muniyakka Tulasi Timmi Gango Gauri Puttadi Putti Timmi Timmaji Hanumi Sanni Holuri Madduri Basavi Venkati	Tikamuri Rao Bharata Rao Baloji Hanumanta Ranu Venkoba Rao Sangoji Santaram Nagendra Rao Ramanna Lakshmana Rao Siddoji Dwarakoji	Jubayi Rajamma Venkubayi Lakshmbayi Chaluvamma Krishnamma Sanjeevanma Mangamma Subbamma Gauramma
Chudamanibayi Kamalabayi Samabayi	<i>Busarc.</i>	<i>Chippiga.</i>	
<i>Dravida.</i>	Hanumi Nagamma	<i>Chippiga.</i>	
Sugandhi Kuntalamba Nagalakshmi	DARJI MALES.	Venkata Rao Gangaji Rao Narasimhaiya Chaluvaiya Ramaiya Puttanna Lakshmana Rao	DASARI MALES.
<i>Niyogi.</i>	<i>Areru.</i>	<i>Chippiga.</i>	<i>Dandu.</i>
Kuuyamma	Lakshminarayana Subba Rao Mallhar Rao Siddaji Rao Kerappa Venkanni Rajappa Govinda Nanjuuda Rudrappa Baloji Hanumantha Ramu Venkoba Rao Narasinga Rao Chalava Rao Chinnu Rao Rangappa	<i>Areru.</i>	Tiruveengadam Varadaraju Chitkadasiya Madasa Munidasari Lakshmanadasari Munisamy Veerabhadra Gurumurti Tirumaldasari Gopaladasari Lakshmoji Munidasasari Gangadasari Muniya
<i>Unspecified.</i>	<i>Nandoo</i>	DARJI FEMALES.	<i>Gulla.</i>
Indrabayamma	Rovanni Annaji Rao Krishnoji Rao Setraji Gauji Rao Gundofi Ambaji Rao Panduranga Rao Vittoba Rao Yasavanta Rao Kande Rao Devaji Rao Dundoji Rao Pundari Rao Nagoji Rao Bhima Rao Santu Rao Purushottama Ravaloji Kaloji Akkoji Kasirama Mannaji	Lakshmbayi Yallamma Eerabayi Chinnamma Venkobayi Mallamma Manikyamma Subbamma	Changalaraya Venkatasami
BUDABUDIKE MALES.		<i>Rangare.</i>	DASARI FEMALES
<i>Not told.</i>		Tikka Bayi Muniyamma Chandrabayi Rukmini Naujubayi Sakkamma Venkatamma Chandia Channi Ranubayi Gangubayi Savitramma	<i>Not told.</i>
Nanjaiya Appanna Numbu Sonnopalli Lakshmaunga Yallaga Chinnoji Venkataramanna Madda Chonna Javara Muniswami Hanumautha Papaiya Narayana Sanjeeva Timma Rama Eora Ranga Venkata		<i>Nander.</i>	Lingamma Amaavati Lokambari Kmalamma Muni
<i>Busarc.</i>		Keramma Settibayi	
Garudaiya Hanumantha Baila			
BUDABUDIKE FEMALES.			
Janakamma Nauji			

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Not told--contd.</i>	Uligi	<i>Joti.</i>	Channamma
Gange	Nanjavva	Ramachandra	Venkatamma
Venkati	Papamma	Ramakrishna	Jingamma
Bali	Kariyamma	Kantappa	Lakshamma
Achamma	Hutchamma	Kopaiya	Timamma
Munnamchamma	Boramma	Chikkamayanna	Siddamma
Vengamma	Muniyamma	Kalasaiya	<i>Not told.</i>
Rama'ka	Mutti	Ganiyappa	Chikkamma
DOMBAR MALES.	Gangi	Kempaiya	Satti
<i>Not told.</i>	Narasi	Chikkanna	Venkati
Hanuma	Siddi	Bolluraya	Pattanarasi
Das	Kadi	Channaiya	GARADIGA MALES
Muniga	Narasi	Ajjaiya	<i>Not told.</i>
Boraga	Kenchi	<i>Heggniga.</i>	Hanumarappa
Munigurava	Sanjcevi	Sahapati	Appanna
Munichanna	Kali	Munisamisetti	Ramaiya
Pilliga	Eeri	<i>Namadhari.</i>	Konappa
Venkataramu	GANIGA MALES.	Alagirisetti	Chinna
Appaji	<i>Kiruganiga.</i>	<i>Dasa.</i>	Timmaiya
Munisami	Mada	Mada	GARADIGA FEMALE
Venkatiga	Malla	Kempa	<i>Not told.</i>
Venkatasyama	Venkatakrishna	Shakkara	Lakshmi
Hosuriga	Papauna	GANIGA FEMALES.	Mangamma
Nasouu	Mariyappa	<i>Kiruganiga.</i>	Hauimi
Abbiga	Venkatappa	Kempi	Rami
Kenchona	Mayanna	Maiyi	Munivenkati
Badigona	Timmaraya	Mari	Siddamma
Nanjaiya	Mara	Malakka	Mouinauji
Hannantha	Appaiya	Lakshmi	GONDALIGA MALE
Mallaiya	Timmaiya	Venkatamma	Yellappa Rao
Nagoji	Putta	Channamma	Munisami
Nauja	Chotteliga	Venkatalakshmi	Hannanta
Chikka	Kyariya	Pattanarasi	GONDALIGA FEMALES
Chikka Hutchahanuma	Chikkicaiya	Arasarawa	Lakshma Jayamma
Tirumala	Chikkanna	Timamma	Muniyamma
Kala	Kopaiya	Gauramma	Yarri
Chalura	Puttamari	Lakshmidevi	GONIGA MALES.
Sanjcevi	Talsaiya	Papamma	<i>Not told.</i>
Hannama	Pattavenkata	Chikkamma	Narasappa
Channa	Channaiya	Manchi	Subbaya
Kariya	Channiguraya	Kallamma	Munisami
Narsa	Gavisotti	Lingi	Ganga
Boramma	Bairappa	Nanji	Munivenkata
Pannurama	Andani	Saddi	Dassappa
Chikkamma	Jogaiya	Siddi	Goviuda
Hutchahanuma	Krishna	Gariyamma	Munsiya
Hannaiya	Vobaiya	Pattamma	Chinnaiya
Gujjari	Madasetti	Muddamma	GONIGA FEMALE
Hutcha	Kempaiya	Pettaamma	<i>Not told.</i>
DOMBAR FEMALES.	Chunchaiya	Sattamma	Narasamma
<i>Not told.</i>	Byate	Giriyaamma	Muharasamma
Hannim	Kallasetti	Madamma	Hutchi
Venkati	Turukaiya	Maraohamma	Lakshminaras
Mattakke	Aunvayasetti	Chayamma	Akkaiyamma
Yalli	Giriyaappa	<i>Namadhari.</i>	Lingamma
tinayi	Kangalli	Akkamma	Madanagiriyaamma
Akkatchi	Hosaiya	Gaulamma	Channamma
Muniguravi	Dasappa	<i>Joti.</i>	Hannamma
Channul	Chattaya	Kallamma	Yaramma
Rangul	Goviuda	Malakka	Muniyamma
Mechari	Chikkaiya	Mayamma	Munnesamma
Kenchamma	Mallappa		
Mudava	Chikkasetti		
Chikkalokshmi	Dyanasetti		
Pavotti	Marehikka		
Bali	Puttasetti		
	Mayasetti		
	Dasasetti		

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
GOLLA MALES.	<i>Gorardhana.</i>	Iallakka Sompangemma	<i>Not told.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>	Annaiya Baiyanna	Uru.	Yallamma Venkatamma Balamma Nagamma Venkamma Palli Hirabayi Tukkabayi Saudrabayi Krisnubayi Janakibayi Devunubayi Bhavunubayi Sukundabayi Subhabayi
Venkata Venkatagiri Giriya Karnaiya Honnaraddi Haliga Somaiya	<i>Adavigolla.</i> Tippaiya	Chintakka Iakkamma Hanumakka Honnamma Krisnamma Layamma Yellamma Kollapuramma Papakkamma Venkatashamma Lakshamma Tippamma	
<i>Bigamudra.</i>	<i>Karne.</i> Jalagara Narayana Jalagara Venkatappa	<i>Basaralu.</i>	GUJARATI MALES.
Yellanayaka Naga	<i>Halu.</i> Timmappa Rama Narasaiya Narasaganda Basappa Ramaswami Naidu Raju Naranappa Muttamani Simhadri Naidu	Lakshmi Rangamma	<i>Not told.</i>
<i>Vaishnavs.</i>		GOSYI MALES.	
Sanni Mallanna Narasappa		<i>Garabali.</i>	Gopaldas Ram Singharu Lakki Das Nakku Das Bukana Das Munkachand Andraru Ramesingkali Das Kareshwara Kareshwara Chandariyau Sampat Ramchandur Lashman Tolasa Naktu Das Hajara Sainu Bhagavat Kannaiya Dharma Singh Gundu Das Shankar Haja Ratna Das Narapataya Giravar Krishna Das Bhagavan Tulasi Das Vishnu Das Devachand Naronam Hari Das
<i>Basaralu.</i>	GOLLA FEMALES.	Krishnagei Gosayi Gurubari Chandrasekhara	
Boroganda Subba	<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Seematha.</i>	
<i>Yadavs.</i>	Venkatamma Kani Nanji Tinnai Tulasi Griyamma Putatayi Changamma Muniguramma	Somagiri Bhavaji Sivalagiri Santoshagiri	
Munisami Papanna Kulappa Lakshmaiya Manivenkata Rangaswami Abloy Kuppanna Gangaiya Munimujappa Yorappa Hanumanappa Bora Muddakrishnappa Sollapurappa Buyappa Koniga Hyatappa Gauganna	<i>Bigamudra.</i> Muddamma Nacasi Salamma Peddakka	NOT TOLD.	
<i>Tiru.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i> Muniyamma	Harisantaragiri Ramdas Saverigiri Bhavadgir Ganeshnath Rmapuri Gosayi Govindaram Sitarampuri Sankarnath Ramaiya Venkaiya Gurappa Yallaiya Lakshmanadas Bavaji Hanumanthagiri Bavaji Lakshmanagiri Bavaji Tulajagi Pampuragiri	
Venkataramanappa Manivenkatasami Chinnappa Hutabappa Narasappa Chaugalaraya Vohiga Konda	<i>Halu.</i> Narasamma Varadamma Mengi Akkaiyamma Muttalu Changamma Narayanamma Tayamma	GOSYI FEMALES.	GUJARATI FEMALES.
<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Yadava.</i> Bailamma Ramakka Nugamma Muninanjamma Changamma Muttamma Tirumati	<i>Garabali.</i> Gangabayi Saraswatibayi Jannapuri Naramadabayi Tulasibayi	<i>Not told.</i>
Rama Dhuvanga		<i>Seematha.</i>	Jamunabayi Nisibu Chakanbayi Sarjavati Batuji Taradiya Maravani Bhagaranti Bhagusataram Chandamroji Gauri
<i>Kannada.</i>		Rakmabayi Aubabayi	
Anuaji			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Not told—contd.</i>	Mala Timma Balaya Sanjiva	Lakshmana Nanjappa Bhangiyaraga Munignaga Govindappa Jaganiga Naranappa Chikkakulla Yarrasoni Sonnemuniga Rangaliga Bisaga Patelga Pavadiga Navaniga Chikkagurava Knutamuniga Murtiga Trikanna Gujjaga Aratiga Venkatesha Teraballiga Savariga Mota Ganganna Kollaliga Gurasami Misalugada Misalvenkata Vayuga Anjaniga Panturappa Kundasami Perisami Mangaro Tolasi Muragesha Ra'sundra Ponrangam	<i>Aloman.</i> Maniyamma Nagamma Nanjamma Hanumakka <i>Valluvar.</i> Srirangamma Chinnatimmi Chikkamma <i>Konga.</i> Ragamma Saravamma Bhupatiyamma <i>Balagai.</i>
Levalde Dannubayi Hajarubayi Lakshmbayi Rujavanti Hamsu Chandaniya Rukkaman Rajubayi Bhaga Parvati Niramabayi Chandaniya Champa Ramkolli Sarajatayi Reva Meva Singari Sibba Janakibayi Bolayi Patalabayi Rukminibayi	<i>Valluvaru.</i> Kristappa Kuppusani Yalla Sanmugaa <i>Konga.</i> Tambusami Kannaiya <i>Balagai.</i> Rama Krishna Munisami Bhima Kannasami Munivenkata Govinda Koniga Vanda Munappa Sambuga Gurava Gulla Chikkamuniga Hanumai Lakshmappa Muniga Papa Chinniga Venkatrama Munivagalappa Manirama Baichikka Bira Appadariga Venkata Mukundappa Linga Yanga Munigurava Akkaliga Sanjiva Chikkahanuma Sonepalli Sajiga Tippa Ganga Bolaga Kenchu Madduriga Yaraga Venkataramma Malaga Doddabodaga Manibamma Chikkapupiga Kodavikada Kuppa Mudliga Gulla Bollaga Doddamunisami	<i>HOLEYA FEMALES.</i> <i>Marasu.</i> <i>Yalagi.</i> Soni Baiyi Tauri <i>Telugu.</i> Muni Anki Timmi Sita Channi Nyata Munivenkati Pati <i>Tigala.</i> Baiya Hanumi <i>Maggada.</i> Tippi	<i>Velli</i> Yalli Munivenkati Tippi Lakshmi Gangamma Muni Sooli Mangi Naranyakka Sadamma Hanumakka Muniviramma Kittakka Tani Tolasamma Akkamma Nilakka Ramakka Guramma Guni Krishni Kaveramma Chelamma Bairamma Papakka Sadamma Koni Timmakka Sadi Varamma Venkati Channi Yarakka Kunchi Kaci Arasi Baisi Munihanumi Sudi Devi Bandi Malli Korachi Batri Kempi Kori Mudi Latchi Salyamma Rangamma
HOLEYA MALES.			
<i>Marasu.</i>			
Hanuma Goviga Bogya Junja			
<i>Telugu.</i>			
Muniga Raghavadu Ganga Munisami Jodiga Papanna			
<i>Tigala.</i>			
Shonnappa Pilliga Anjaniga Yallaga Junja Haligeyatraga Sonna Yarraga Latchiga Kunta Muttiga			
<i>Maggada.</i>			
Venkatravama Hanuma			
<i>Aloman.</i>			
Subba Anjaneya Chinnappa Munisami Munisami Nanja			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Balagai—contd.</i>	<i>Bilva.</i>	JOGI MALES.	KAHAR MALES.
Kerakka Bellamma Yallakka Sanjakka Guramma Subakka Perakka Sivamma Harekka Venkatukka Channakka Bisakka Nainakka Mudduramma Balakka Tamakka Ammanemma Papakka Sanjivamma Chinnakka Eerakka Munihanumi Sadasokki Yarasuni. Mangamma Yallakka Dovi Bhogi Guravi Marekka Dasi Sndi Kaki Basi Sinni Bodi Arimoni Angu Ponamoni Janaki Parvati Palyamma Nayanamma Alamelu Chinnamma Peritayi Chinnakolande Mari Kalpuram Danamma Allamma Parakunemma Kotemma	Polaiya Venkatesaiya Papa Chenniga Puttaiya Narayani Venkatramana Cheluvaiya Ramaiya Chikka Venkatapathi <i>Madi.</i> Kivada Dodda Narasa Venkatasami Sanjiva Narasimha Kariya Thimmaiya Venkata Otaiya Naga Vabe Gauda IDIGA FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Maramma Munemma Ramakka Kuppamma Sali Yallamma Narasamma Vabamma Kali Thimmi Guravi Bali Guttamma <i>Bilva.</i> Akkamma Mollamma Venkatamma Naganma Varadamma Subbamma Achamma <i>Madi.</i> Dodda Narasi Taugamma Narasamma Venkata Narti Gangamma Gundamma Thimmakka Venkatalakshamma Kondamma Masalli Chennamma	<i>Not told.</i> Jattappa Byrappa Mariyappa Marisamappa Maridevappa Siddappa Annaiya Siddalingappa Kappaanna Gundappa Nanjappa Linga Yacha Chikkalinga Thimma Byra Hanumantaga <i>Pichchakunte.</i> Thimma Chikkariga Doddadeva Narayana Chikkadeva JOGI FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Yallamma Gangamma Byamma Lakshamma Hanumakka Mariamma Nagamma Durgamma Narasamma Puttamma Chikkamma Basamma Jujamma Rudamma Chikka Junji Lingi Puttanaji Bodi Siddi <i>Pichchacunte.</i> Munemma Yelli Venkati Thimmi Mari Guravi	<i>Not told.</i> Balaji Ramakishen Tikaram Ramanayak Lakshmananayak Balaramanayak <i>Kali.</i> Kasiram Bhavaniram Sivadinanayak Kalamanayak Mannajiram Chotaram Kishenram KAHAR FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Gaurabayi Lakshambayi Ramabayi Kamalabayi Sitabayi Krishnabayi Gangabayi Bhavanbayi <i>Kali.</i> Papabayi Jannabayi Batnabayi Bhagiratibayi Tungabayi Madamma KANAKKAN MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Kuppasami Pille Chaluvarya Pille Devaraja Pille KANAKKAN FEMALES <i>Not told.</i> Janakamma Kamakotamma Salamma Sundaramma Vijayammal KOMATI MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Rangaiya Somaiya Srinivasa Badriva Guravi Ramaiya Sitaramaiya
IDIGA MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Kulo Gauda Gidda Yerro Gauda Govindappa Narasimhaiya Vambalaiya Narasaiya Kapanaiya Bhijmaiya Hanumanthappa Machalappa			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Hande—contd.</i>			<i>Not told.</i>
Chikka Bharama Kestoori	Malamma Charamma Chakkara Munihatti Chandamma Banamma Battemma Mali Sandamma Yallamma Vuchani Seeti Guravi Pillamma Devamma Munikallamma Eeramma Muni Basamma Subbamma Hutchamma Thulasamma Nanji Channi Venkati Hutchamma Bhadramma Kempakka Vasamakka Malamma Balamma Alagamma Chaudi Yangati Doddakka Thippakka Kasamma Giremma Beeramma Devamma Guramma Akkamma Changamma Siddi Kamakka Lakkamma Basamma Akkaiyamma Veeramma Thayi Pillamuni Kambalayva Barayva Mullayva Baramayva Barami Sunni Bhooni Satayva Kobayva Dharmakka Gutti Seelayva Limbayva Vambalayva Arulerayva Kollapuri Varagalamma Kamayva Mangalayva Guttova Thopayva	Kuruvakka Kongamadi Sivani Mastayva Kenchayva Mallayva Sannalingayva Siddayva Hanumakka <i>Hala.</i> Papayva Basavakka Channakka Nanjakka Channi Munichikki Kempakka Munemma Kotni Honnamma Vujanamma Papamma Vasabamma Kamakka Mangamma Bathemma <i>Hande.</i> Pillamma Malamma Thulasamma Mangamma Nallooramma Thimmakka Honnamma Eeramma Hutchamma Siddamma Muni Arasamma Viralamma Munithimmamma Muddamma Lakshmi Medakarayva Masidakka Durugi Achalakshamma Honnavva Guriyamma Sakamma <i>Birappana vakkalu.</i> Girithimmayva Krishnasani Rangasani Lakkamma Thulasayva Savithrayva LADAR MALES. <i>Nayadu.</i> Munnammi Krishnamuruti Chinnagadu	<i>Not told.</i> Mnlakanari Channappa Davalasotti Eeranna Yallappa Ramanna Tukaram Makkajappa Eabwarappa Nugappa Siddaramappa Tulajasevaji Sakkusa Ramachendrasavaji Lakshmanasavaji Sankarasavaji <i>Chatri.</i> Krishnaji Vitoba <i>Savaji.</i> Srinivasa Samanna Narasoji Manjaji Kamoji Krishnaji Nanjappa Sivanna Anueppa Ramanna Tippanna Chukkiranra Doddiranra Nagoji Venkanra Ranojappa Venkole Rao Krishna Mahadeva LADAR FEMALES <i>Nayadu.</i> Muniyamma Singammal Audilakshmi Alamela Tayammal Devamma <i>Not told.</i> Devamma Devakka Tukkamma Kavakka Radhabayi Sabbamma Lakshmanamma Tippamma Yallamma Nanjamma Venkamma Ragamma Subbamma
<i>Birappana Vakkalu.</i>			
Maetappa Veernagappa Murugappa Somalinganna			
KURUBA FEMALES.			
<i>Hala.</i>			
Thimmi Chaudamma Gangamma Eeramma Pallihanumi Kalamma Ningamma Siddi Bathemma Kempi Honni Subbi Pilli Lakshmi Naujamma Devamma Bathemma Guramma Deveeramma Muneeamma Chikkamma Guravi Aukamma Malamma Muddamma Eerachikki Huchamma Pillamma Kasamma Gauramma Paramma Kariachamma Vujanamma Hullori Akkachamma Kavakka Munivonkoti Malli Muninanamma Thippakka Muni Bathakka Eeri Muniveeri Deviyamma Kalli Gaddamma Hanumakka Malamma Pillamma Beeramma Chandamma Lakshmakka Gublamma			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Not told—contd.</i>	<i>Jangama.</i>	<i>Chippiga.</i>	Mallavva Eeravva Gurulingavva Thuppada Eeravva Paramma Kenchavva Murigevva Mallavva Gauramma Tikimurage Channaveeramma Basalingavva Gurupadavva Mahadevamma Sangavva Garavva Parvatavva Nilavva Marigemma Halavva Gauramma Nugavva Hamjavva
Gaurabayi Parvatabayi Tarabayi Kerabayi Lakshmbayi	Naduvamudaiya Kottooraiya Muppanaiya Mungedraiya Virupakshi Murugappa Pompanna	Kotrappa Parappa Dharanasetti	
<i>Savaji.</i>		<i>Sajjana.</i>	
Nagubayi Ramamma Lakshmakka Sannamma Gannamma Rangamma Savitramma Sakubayi Akkamma Revubayi	Veerasetti Thippaiya Chalunappa Channaveerappa Siddappa	Pubbanna Nimbekayi Kallappa- navaru	
<i>Ladar.</i>	<i>Pancha Chara.</i>	<i>Banajiga.</i>	
Venkatamma Akkubayi Parubayi	Danappa Saranappa Pali Mudivalappa Sivajja Sangappa Halappa Sangana Basappa Puttappa Mallasetti Nunjunda Adivappa Karibasappa Siddalingappa Rachappa Channaasappa Niuga Tholappa Santaiya Ranga Channaveerappa Devondra Thotappa Nanjappa Mallappa Mudimallajja Veerabasappa Somappa Rudrappa	Muddamma Muddarajamma Puttamma Deveeramma Siddalingamma Nilamma Paramma Nanjamma Devakka	
<i>LINGAYET MALES.</i>		<i>Virasaiva.</i>	
<i>Banajiga.</i>		Basamma Salamma Channamma Gauramma Rajamma Kalamma Rachamma Channabasamma Mudduveeramma Rudramma Gangamma Hujeeramma Jijjiramma Muniveeramma Deveerammas	<i>Not told.</i>
Basappa Annaiyappa Subbappa Maheswarappa Rumajja Murigojja			Sivarudramma Veerabhadi Hampavva
<i>Virasaiva.</i>		<i>Badagalava.</i>	<i>Gauda.</i>
Santappa Nanjappa Muddarajappa Eeramma Chikkabasappa Kappaiya Chennabasappa Basappa Munibasappa Malappa Sankara Lingappa Kotoorappa Basalingappa Kalyanappa Karibasappa Gurubasappa Nanjundappa Siddalingappa Channaveerappa		Nilamma Munieramma Muddamma Bhadrakamma Maremma Channananjamma Honamma Yaiyamma	<i>Arudhya.</i>
<i>Badagalava.</i>		<i>Jangama.</i>	Sjanyadana Rajavvera Kalavveru Kempalingavveru Mallavveru
Balappa Kavibasaiya Bailappa Munimaggappa Channanjappa Gangadhurappa	<i>Sinchara.</i>	Veeramma	
	Gurupala Thotappa Muppanna Sadanandappa Marigappa Rachootappa Thotabasappa Sivanna Kalappa Eeswara	<i>Panchachara.</i>	
		Deveeramma Channaveeravva Kalamma Kenchavva Neeavva Sintavva Channaveeravva Dyavavva Basamma Bandavva	Bhadramma Rudramma
			<i>MADIGA MALES.</i>
			<i>Chammur.</i>
			Rama Gangarama Gangamuniga Muniga Guruvva Giddodu Kandaiya Hanumantha Obi Yallaga Naras Venkatiga Appiga Thippa Chammaleriga Doniga Nyathoda Konega Kakinarasiga Katiga Pagga Vagga Laguma Boriga Venkatiga Natayana

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Channaray—contd.</i>	<i>Chakkili.</i>	MAHRATTA FEMALES	Mothaji Kasturichand Dhoolaji Nathaji Mal Chogaji Prathapaji Neoram Jerooji Kovalchin Ramchand Maggaji Pannaji Lala Devaraja Saraji Benaji Gomaji Doopaji Honnaji Bheemaji Mathraji Mulasandu Kasturiji Imbaji Jamunaji Surabachand Samanaaji
Sivaga Sanga Nyathaga Munipapa Venkata ami Bhangimada Basava Kal'a Kabali Setti Bora Durga Hanuma Durgi Basava Javara Chinta Bilaki Channaiya Eera ami	Vellamma Kati Nazamma <i>Not told.</i> Buddi MAHRATTA MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Venkoba Rao Khande Rao Appu Rao Bhavu Rao Narasoji Krishnaji Venkoji Narayana Ratnasingh Ratnagiri Kuberagiri Pillappa Sivagiri Mahadevagiri Nagoji Mannoji Rao Naraji Annoji Rao Munisami Venkataramaiya Venkata Rao Munjoji Dondaji Ranoji Ramu Venkappa Seshappa Pharsoji Madoji <i>Rachewar.</i> Munisami <i>Parar.</i> Venka'arato <i>Mirata.</i> Appoo Venkoji Sankaraji Kuloji Subhoji Kandoji Venkataramara Venkoji Rao Santoji Rao Narasoji Rao <i>Saravath.</i> Kotaji Rao Sambhoji Rao Parasurama	<i>Not told.</i> Lakshmakka Munemma Yakamma Narayani Gangabayi Yannabayi Krishnabayi Kamalahayi Bhavanibayi Lakshmbayi Rambayi Santabayi Rachamma Siddobayi Akkubayi Venkubayi Mannabayamma Gangabayamma Lakshmbayamma Thujamma <i>Rachewar.</i> Anmayi Papamma Guramma Puttamma Venkamma <i>Parar.</i> Santutayi <i>Mirata.</i> Dodda Annammamma Chikka Annammamma Thulasamma Manamma Krishnamma Homabayi Savitribayi Santubayi Ramabayi Muniyamma Yallakka Pattabayi Anugubayi <i>Desayi.</i> Narasamma Krishnabayi Sitamma MARWADI MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Sammaji Lakumaji Naraji	<i>Not told.</i> <i>Not told.</i> <i>Vasanthapuravara.</i> Sakathasi Hinduji Hinchaji Annooha Dhoolaji Bhikkaji Sanaji Savalaji Bhagavanji Thopoji Dhoopaji Mulasida Galbaji Bhallaji Doogaji Hasalaji Jithichand Hamichand Danaji Samataji MARWADI FEMALES <i>Vasanthapuravara.</i> Lakshamma Siddamma Ajamma Voojamma <i>Not told.</i> Gelamma Khasamma
<i>Chakkili.</i>			
Vonkatasami			
<i>Not told.</i>			
Channaraya Eera			
MADIGA FEMALES.			
<i>Channaray.</i>			
Oji Cangi Muni Hanimi Kenchu Mari Pilli Yalli Niruganti Kuppi Giddi Giri Madloori Munaramma Goravi Papi Kani Sampangi Yalli Kall Bavavi Durgi Siddi Nagi Mangi Hommil Kalyani Channabavari Hoji Maslyamma Thippi Yanguji Mathyamma Vugti			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
MEDA MALES.	MOCHI MALES.	<i>Not told.</i>	Chennakesu Pondrauga Mudali Janakirama Mudali Kodandarama Mudali
<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>	Mankabayi Muttabayi Ranubayi Haladu Ellubayi Sitabayi	<i>Not told.</i>
Mastahi Neela Kandi Samaiya Papanna Chikkanna Chaudaiya Yallappa Hangaiya Krishna Madniya Giriya Javaraiya Gopa Thopa Parangi Siddabasava Anka	Ranga Kalaiya	MUDALI MALES.	Ponnaiyaga Sivaiya Mahadeva Mudali Satchidanda Mudali Masilamani Mudali Narasimma Mudaliar Kannappa Mudaliar Sundararaja Mudali Govindaraju Krishnasami Gopalasami Naidu Muni-ami Gopali Chidambara Mudaliar Jayaram Mudali Annasami Mudali Kumarasami Mudali Ratnavelu Mudaliar Shanmukha Mudaliar Sambasiva Mudaliar Ranganatha Mudaliar Doraswami Mudaliar Rangasami Mudaliar Chellappa Mudali Velayudha Mudali Thiruvankata Mudali Ramanna Sivalingappa Murugaiya Subrahmanya Kuttappa Mudaliar Ratnam Aiyadurai Venkatasami Virasami Thanduraya Murugesam Audimulam Rangasami
	<i>Marathi.</i>	<i>Vellala.</i>	MUDALI FEMALES.
	Annappa Krishnaji Mailari Sivanna Naganna Karianna Manjappa Manjanna Bikkaji setvaji Siddoji Mailari Row Baira Govinda Janoji Setraji Ningoji Ramoji Elloji Tukkoji	Subraya Mudali Saminatha Mudali Thiruvengada Mudali Nanjunda Mudaliar Aiyaswami Mudali Varadaraja Mudaliar Kumarasami Mudali Krishnasami Mudali Krishnasami Devaraja Mudali Munisami Gopalaratna Mudali Damodara Kuppusami Sundararaja Ramachandra Muruga Kodandarama Mudali Chokkalingam atesan Angappa Venkatchala Mudali Kandasami Mudali Arunachala Mudali Appa Irai Thangavelu Mudali Kesava Mudali Subbaiya Saravana Pille Varadaraju Saminatham Saravana Mudaliar Raju Mudaliar Ellappa Munisami Kullappa Arumukham Vellakkanna Mayadiperumal Perumal Mudaliar Murugesam Karuppanna Nayanappa Sachapathi Cheluvvaraju Siyagnana Mudali Singaravelu Mudali Kulandavelu Mudali Kandasami Ratnavelu Krishnasami Mudali Masilamani Palaniandi Mudali Sivagurunatha Mudali Lokanatha Muthukumarasami Pille Kannasami Mudali Kodandam	
<i>Kannada.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>		
Subba Kaliappa Mata	Narajappa Manjanna setti Nanjappa Satvoji Elappa Rachappa		
Chamundi Karapa Aiyu Madaiya Rama Beeda			
MEDA FEMALES.	MOCHI FEMALES.		
<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>		
Bajamma Ramakka Thimmakka Somakka Chaudamma Basamma Narasi Anki Kempi Gopi Thimmi Lakshmi	Eeri Settavayi Sakkubayi		
	<i>Karnataka.</i>		
	Chamundamma Siddamma		
<i>Kannada.</i>	<i>Marata.</i>		
Arayi Kuppi Marakka Arasi Chamundi Beerakka Subbakka Kapamma Nanjamma Bankrayi Achamma Thirumali Chippi	Elamma Mariamma Nagamma Kenchi Devatabayamma Ellubayi Lakshmbayi Ambabayi Akkubayi Gauramma Kamalamma Subbayi Durgamma Lakshmi		<i>Vellala.</i> Swarnamba Krishnammal Annamma Angamma Rajambal Bachamma Lakshmanma Annamma Rajaratnammal Gajalakshmanma Yesvantamma Subhadramma Thirumalamma Daivanayanamma Devakiamma Ailandamma Maragathamma Ammaniamma Valliamma

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Vollala—contd.</i>	Kalamma Manoramamaniamma Saradamba	Maligamma Kantamma Dyovanma Chennabasamma Rudramma Pillamma Honnamma Aminnamma Siddaveeramma Dordatangamma Kenchamma	Sundari Madi Nanjamma Srikantasani Chanusani Kamakshi Rukmaniamma Kamalamma
Ramambal Minakshamma Audiamma Alamelamma Janakiamma Ellamma Meonmaniammal Rajamma Ammalamma : undaramma Adilakshamma Gangabhavammal Ratnammal Kullamma Honnamma Munisi Nallayamma Thayamma Kamamma Karupayamma Kalamma Nanjamma Bhadrachalamma Pongamamma Puttamma Sundaramma Bhagyamma Ponnaranga Lammakannu Kaveramma Sivazama Marakalamma Jaya'sakshi Parvati <i>Not told.</i>	NAGARTHA MALES <i>Sivachara.</i> Mariappa Nagappa Nanjundappa Kencharasappa Chennabasappa Chennappa Kantappa Arasappa Kanchilappa Mannappa Rudrappa Pattappa Ramaswami Appuraya Samanna Subraya Appasetti Nanjappa Veerabhadrasetti <i>Namadhari.</i> Dappa Appaiyanra Venkatappa Kenganna Harappa Lakshmaiya Apranni Giddanna Venkataraya Munisami Hanumanta Gopalasetti Nairappa Sampanguamasetti Lakshmanasetti Muddukrishnasetti Chikkaiyappa Muniappa Narasappa Gurumurti Pullaiya <i>Not told.</i> Arumukha chetti Hutchannasetti	<i>Namadhari.</i> Arasamma Munilakshamma Lakshmidavamma Thimmanma Kempamma Sakamma Krishnamma Akkachamma Sonnamma Ramakka Puttamma Muniamma Thippamma Girianna Gangamma Venkatalakshamma Meenakshamma Chennamma Appamma NATUVA MALES. <i>Naikani.</i> Gopali Lakshminarasimmaiya Krishnamurti Ramasavaka Ramakrishnappa Appaiya <i>Not told.</i> Chantrasakharaiya Appaswamiya NATUVA FEMALES. <i>Naikani.</i> Puttuthayi Tulasamma Gouri Lakshmanma Lakshmidavamma Puttamma Rukmini Rajamma Kavirai Ranganayaki Nagamma Subhadra Venkamma Ramaswami Puttumarasamma Rajetamma	<i>Not told.</i> Janakasani Doviramma Nagamma Bhogamma Chinnamma NAYER MALES. <i>Kiriakal Nayer.</i> Mudhava Nayer Krishna Nayer NAYINDA MALES. <i>Kelasigaru.</i> Venkataiya Rangappa Bhimaranga Kempa Linga Dodda Chikka Chennabasava Narasaiya Lakshminaras Doddathimma Basavalinga Chikkabasava Ganga Rudrappa Puttubasava Nanjundaiya Chikkamarasa Seebaiya <i>Hajani.</i> Muddaranga Fangaiya Bhimaranga Sanjiva Venkatarammaya Doddavenkata Garudappa Sugappa Ringsami Chikkaranga Balaiya Koniga Venkatasami Venkatarannu Appala Ramanava Hanumanta Dassappa Narasamma Subbanna
Muttamma Letchamma Dhanacotia amal Bhagirathamma Mohanambanammal Dhanalakshmi Bhagyamma Unnamalamma Janakiamma Meenakshamma Ekambaramma Alamela Logamma Bhadramma Audiamma Sivaganiamma Manikkamma Mangan Manamba Gangamma Vialakshamma Vellakshamma Aulakshamma Jasamma Kuppamma Tayamma Rakkamma Kankashamma Kamma Narasai Husmani Lakshmi Kavamma	NAGARTHA FEMALES <i>Sivachara.</i> Muddamma Kotamma Akkamma Maramma Urijamma Peramma Siddahugamma		

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Hajam—contd.</i>	NEYGI MALES.		
Guruvappa Nanja Andura Munisami Pillaga Venkatadasa Honnurappa Sangappa Chandrayya	<i>Padmasale.</i> Kondaiya Narasimma Anjanappa Avaloiya Venkataramana Lakshma Rama Hanamanta Narasaiya Kumbinarasimha Mallappa	Sanpangi Narasimma Rangadasaiya Thimmadasappa Hanmanta Papaiya Govinda Venkataramana Lakshmaiya Hutchaiya Settiahallappa Cheunappa Hanumaiya Puttajiya Setti Siddarama Bhima Suraiya Narayani Sanjivaiya Ganganna Thirumalaiya Honnagiriappa Chamarajarangappa	Lakshmakka Doddamma Lingamma Venkatalakshamma Gangamma Kempamma Chennamma Sakamma Narasamma Bairamma Rundamma Siddaramamma Hanumakka Ellamma
NAYINDA FEMALES.			<i>Thogata.</i>
<i>Kelasigaru.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>		Udanuramma Ramakka Muttamma
Rangi Thimmakka Lakkamma Gangamma Doddakompi Ujjonamma Hutchamma Chikkakempi Akkamma Seebakka Pattabaiamma Puttamma Rudramma Sanjivamma Narasamma Venkati Nanji Doddi Kalamma	<i>Bilimogga.</i> Ranga Kesava Bairanna Ma isiddappa Siddappa Narasimhaiya Lingappa Nanjappa Ellappa Rangasami Adaviappa	<i>Pattegar.</i> Venkoji	<i>Devanga.</i> Lakshmakka Thimmakka Bairamma Rangamma Sanjivi Balamma Nanji Muniamma Basamma Nagamma Chennamma Chikkamma Lingamma Kempakka Honnamma Thimmakka Pillamma Hutchamma Sanjivamma
<i>Hajam.</i>	<i>Kuruvinararu.</i> Kempaiya Malayappa Belura Chennaiya Channasetti Chennigaraya Dasappa Lakshmaiya Bairanna Sivalingappa Siddaiya Neelakantaiya Sangappa	<i>Kannada devanga.</i> Suryanarayana Dodda anala Hanumanta Bairappa Thimma anala	<i>Pattegar.</i> Gangamma
Thimmakka Rangamma Sanjeevi Lakshmakka Narasamma Muddamma Puttarangamma Siddagangamma Garudamma Siddamma Subbamma Venkatasubbi Chikkamma Nagamma Narasamma Venkatamma Ammanamma Akkamma Hanunu Revamma Konamma Ellamma Sitamma Venkatalakshmi Kalyanamma	<i>Thogata.</i> Mudda Nagappa Rangappa Chondaiya Ramaiya Venkatappa Fatappa	NEYGI FEMALES.	<i>Kannada devanga.</i> Bairamma Doddaputti Chennamma Ramakka Venkatarangamma Venkatalakshmi Hanumakka Gariamma
<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Devanga.</i> Gundappa Batappa Rangappa Chikkanna Dodda Kempa Venkata Thimmaiya Nanjundaiya	<i>Pattegar.</i> Rami Lakshmakka Venkatamma Rangamma Muniamma Narasamma Chikkamma Sanjivamma Atchakka	<i>Not told.</i> Ramakka Puttamma
Chellamma Raji		<i>Bilimogga.</i> Gangamma Narasamma Chikkamma Rangamma Puttamma Hutchamma Chennamma Siddamma Somakka Ellamma Nanjamma Gouramma Adavenma	PANCHALA MALES. <i>Akkasale.</i> Siddalingaiya Lingachari Venkataramachari Subbaunachari
		<i>Kuruvinararu.</i> Puttamma Rangamma	

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Akkasale—contd.</i>	Chennabasavachari	Sangamma	Atamela
Nagalingachari	Agaduraiya	Velamma	Govindamma
Chandrasekharaiya	Kempachari	Manakshamma	<i>Vallucar.</i>
Gurumurti	Appaji	Lakshamma	
Ganganna	Thondavachari	Lakshmidavamma	Changu
Linganna	Basavachari	Swarnamba	Ellamma
Panchalingaiya	Nuranappa	Lingamma	<i>Valagera.</i>
Eeswaraiya	<i>Viswakarma.</i>	Mariamamma	
Chandraiya	Balakrishnachari	Gouramma	Thayi
Siddaveera	Nanjundappa	Parvatamma	Muniamma
Chennadyavarappa	Bhaskara	Veoramma	Meonakshi
Lingadevaru	<i>Kanchugara.</i>	Kamalamma	Santsilingamma
Srikanta		Nanjamma	
Junjappa		Mallamma	
Kempananjaiya		Vanaajakshamma	
Gopalachari	Rajachari	<i>Viswakarma.</i>	PILLE MALES.
Narasimmachari	Basavachari	Lakshamma	<i>Vellala.</i>
Anjanachari	Subbachari	Kuppamma	
Narasanna	Lingappa	Subbalakshamma	
Visvaghachari	Srikantba	Narayanamma	Mamandipille
Sankarachari	<i>Not told.</i>	Muniamma	Sivagnanapille
Puttaveeraiya		Nanjamma	Sivasankarapille
Kalachari	Chokkaiya	Chengamma	Dakshnamurti
Nanjundappa		Giriamma	Namasivayi
Raghavachari		Narasamma	Vaidyalinzampille
Neelakantachari	PANCHALA FEMALES	<i>Kanchugara.</i>	Vaiyal Pille
Puttachari	<i>Akkasale.</i>	Ankamma	Natesapille
Chinasyamaachari	Basavalingamma	Parvatamma	Sundarampille
Ratnachari	Sakanma	Puttalakshamma	Udivelpille
Thammaiya	Basamma		Kuppusami
Rudrappa	Bhagamma	PANDARAM MALES.	Sivalingappa
Veerabhadrapa	Lingamma	<i>Not told.</i>	Gangadhara
Mallappa	Ganganma	Thandaraya	Viswanatha
Subraya	Thayamma	Perumal	Ramalinga
Agaduraiya	Bhadramma	<i>Namadhari.</i>	Subbaraya
Nagappa	Nanjamma	Ramaswami	Namasivayampille
Gnanappa	Chaudramma	<i>Vallucar.</i>	Narayanawampille
Chinnappa	Puttamma		Varadajapille
Ramasanjeevaya	Siddalakshamma		Rajagopalapille
<i>Kammar.</i>	Ammaiya		Parthasarathy pille
Parvataiya	Kalamma		Ponnasami
Rudraiya	Parvatamma		Ramaswami
Veeraiya	Gouri		Ragaswamipille
<i>Achari.</i>	Veeramma		Govindarajupille
Kuppachari	Jayalakshamma		Karuppanapille
Puttaiya	Kuppamma		<i>Koronikara.</i>
Mallaraiya	Deviramma	Jagannatha	Sachidanandapille
Siddilingaiya	Kalyanamma	Madhure	Ponnaranga
Marappa	Eeramma	<i>Valagera.</i>	Chinnasampille
Subbachari	Bhadri		<i>Not told.</i>
Narayanachari	Akkamma	Murugesam	Chellandi
Mamaachari	Muniamma	Dhorasami	Pallyandi
Ramanoa	Suramma	Munisami	Madhuremutta
Venkatesamanaiya	<i>Kammar.</i>	Guruparanjivathan	Ramadasa
Thinnappa	Kalamma	Arani	Sivamuni
Lakshmana	Nanjamma	PANDARAM FEMALES.	Velarapille
Honnappa	Puttamma	<i>Not told.</i>	Kannappa
Bhadrapa		Muniamma	Chennaiyapille
Veerachari	<i>Achari.</i>		Murugapille
Chennappa	Atamelamma	<i>Namadhari.</i>	Thopapille
Muddappa	Sellamma	Thayamma	Natesapille
Chikkaveerachari	Ammamma	Ammamma	Mathanapille
Lingachari	Neelamma		Puttasami
Neelakantachari			Govindasami
Puttasami			Piritaubi
Chennachari			Munisami

Names of sub- caste.	Names of sub- caste.	Names of sub- caste.	Names of sub- caste.
<i>Vanniyar.</i>	<i>Konga.</i>	RACHEWAR FEMALES.	Bhikshappa Sidda Sitarama Gulliga. Linga
Singaram	Uttaradam Madirayamma Krishnamma Pervati Pamli Nayakamma Akhiladamma Muttamma Rangamma Palachyamma Tulasamba	<i>Rachewar.</i>	SANYASI FEMALES.
<i>Konga.</i>		Thijamma Nagamma Sriramma Sanjivamma Rukmabayi Giriyamma Anantamma	<i>Not told.</i>
Durupille Sabhpathi Arjuna Kadirvela Marimattu Krishnasampille Balasundrampille Duraswampille Phakiri	RACHEWAR MALES.	<i>Chitragara.</i>	Muni Gangakka Thirumalakka Gurakka Venkatakka Baiyakka Chengamma Simpai Munithimmi Papaku Papagaruvi Lakshmi Venkati
PILLE FEMALES.	<i>Rachewar.</i>	Lakshamma Puttamma Sakamma	
<i>Vellala.</i>	Thimmaraju Pillanna Mavarasu Anantaramu Chengalraju Subbaraju	<i>Sarige.</i>	
Kaveramma Ponnamma Amritamma Janakiamma Sundaramma Meenakshiamma Muniamma Panchalamma Narasamma Kuppamma Nagamma Papathiamma Ammanamma Nacharamma Alaganachamma Swarnamma Kamalavalli Nagaratnam Kanakavalli	<i>Chitragara.</i>	Rangamma Alamelu Achchamma Allamma Venkatamma Thippamma Papamma Akkamma Lokamma Narasamma Muttamma Krishnamma Gouramma Kullamma Ramakka Yengamma Achchamma Toyamma Pathamma Parvatamma Thannamma Papamma	SATANI MALES.
	<i>Sarige.</i>		<i>Satani.</i>
<i>Karnikaru.</i>	Pottanna Dasappa Sri Krishna Ramaia Muttaiya Venkataramana Nanjunda Munisamy Narasimma Venkatappa Gopala Ramasubbappa Kesavaia Narayana Vasantappa Sreenivasa Manvanappa Sanjivappa Muttappa Rayanna Tirupataiya Ramadasappa Venkatasubbaiya Murti	<i>Jetti.</i>	Sinappa Samaiya Ramanujaiya Appaiya Subrayadas
Ammayamma. Kamakshamma		Nanjamma Ammanamma Puttamma Sakamma Akkamma Rukminiamma Subbamma Perundevamma Doddasankamma	<i>Not told.</i>
<i>Not told.</i>		SANYASI MALES.	<i>Not told.</i>
Chellamma Alamelamma Pochamma Velamba Janakiamma Bhagyamma Velandamma Andalamma Durgamma	<i>Jetti.</i>		Ethirajaiya Narasimmaiya Lakshminarasimmaiya Chikkanarasimmaiya Ramanujaiya Thiruvengadaiya Krishnappa Rangappa Narasaiya Krishnappa Chinnaiya Thirumalasamy Venkatajiyar Raghnathappa Krishnaswami Naidu Nammalvar Alvaraiya Narayanacherru Bhashyakarlu
<i>Vanniyar.</i>	Gundappa Yellappa Lakshmajetti Venkataramaiya Sampangirajetti Thittajetti Arasa Seshappa Appajetti	<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Venkatapura.</i>
Mangatayamma Bhagyamma Dhanalakshmi Pitchamma Kamamma Konakamma Sagamani		Muniappa Yatraganga Ramachandra Venkataramana Gurappa Muniga Kasirama Gangaiya Kuruvaganga Chikkarama Porpugurappa	Varadaramanujadasslu Hanumanta
			<i>Telugu.</i>
			Sreenivasa Seshaiya Nadamuni

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Hartipura.</i>	Venkatarayya	Eeradasai	Avalappa
Sreenivasapanditharu	Dasa	Eerasami	Narayani
<i>Krishnapura.</i>	Manni	Chenna	Aiyankoromappa
Varadaiya	Sanjeevaiya	Rama	Aiyanna
Chianaiya	Kariyanna	Narasa	Thanappa
	Karohanuma	Thirumala amala	Gudappa
	Chikkahanumaiya	Surappa	Rudrappa
	Kempaiya	Kumbinansa	Ellapapa
	Thimmappa	Sattaballi	Sottappa
	Chikkathimmaiya	Veeradasai	Tharagappa
SATANI FEMALES.	Venkatramana	Puttasamaiya	Ettappa
	Lanke	Sibanaiya	Chandappa
<i>Satani.</i>	Ranga	Suladaiya	Munikunjappa
Puttamma	Kalliveeraiya	Hoshalli	Lakshappa
Maogamma	Puttaiya	Gudda	Gouranna
Lakshamma	Chikkaranga		Venkatadasappa
Muniamma	Karethimma		
	Narasimha	<i>Palli.</i>	
<i>Not told.</i>	Kadaiya	Tataraya	<i>Desabhaga.</i>
Kalyanamma	Giriappa	Thoonda	Narasimmaiya
Narasamma	Govindaiya	Payatanna	Thoombi
Ammaiya	Mudlaiya		Chikkanarasa
Ramanujamma	Sidlingaiya	<i>Vanne.</i>	
Thirumalamma	Eeranna	Nalletambinarayana	TIGALA FEMALES.
Ranganamma	Buddaveeraiya	Goviada	<i>Uli.</i>
Honnamma	Chikkaveeraiya	Muniya	Chikkaramakka
Dodvenkatalakshamma	Basava	Perumalu	Siddhahanumi
Sanjeevamma	Chikkasidda	Subrayadu	Thimmi
Ammajamma	Marisidda	Pullappa	Kempahanumi
Andalamma	Marulusidda	Chintayiga	Puttahanumi
Adomma	Kallasidda	Sama	Chikkahanumakka
	Eerasidda	Manikappa	Chennabasavi
	Kempusidda	Motatarappa	Lakkamma
	Kirigiri	Tayappa	Narasi
<i>Telugu.</i>	Siddahanuma	Andyappa	Byakatamma
Nachalamma	Kopaiya	Gurappa	Chaudi
Mangalayi	Bhangi	Munigurappa	Tippamma
	Pattahanuma	Muniellappa	Hutchamma
<i>Venkatapura.</i>	Gurusidda	Muthanna	Siddalingamma
Venkatamma	Chikkabasava	Pavalappa	Revamma
Subbamma	Chennabasava	Doddakuttiappa	Bhimakka
Thimmi	Honnaiya	Appanna	Hombali
	Givianna	Papa	Bhadri
	Gangadhara	Munisamy	Siddamma
	Doddahonna	Muniappa	Kariyamma
<i>Hartipura.</i>	Mariganga	Deddabuddappa	Ananti
Akkannamma	Ganaiya	Munikata	Tumajamma
Lakshamma	Rudra	Kuntappa	Doddathimmi
Srirangamma	Cholaveera	Mallappa	Chikkathimmi
	Chikkanarasa	Iyappa	Lakshmi
	Karinerasa	Junappa	Saka
<i>Krishnapura.</i>	Puttasamy	Raghupatappa	Narjamma
Alamelamma	Achaiya	Eheemappa	Kempasiddi
	Tunkuraiya	Muniveerappa	Honnamma
	Sudugadi	Irasappa	Gayyamma
	Annaiya	Murtappa	Kalamma
	Chikkanna	Akkappa	Eeramma
	Kappanna	Gollappa	Sanjeevamma
TIGALA MALES.	Daddadasi	Motappa	Kempamma
<i>Uli.</i>	Giriappa	Nagalya	Kumbinarasamma
Papaiya	Doddanarasaiya	Munikrishnappa	Karebanthuni
Chinapaiya	Thumbi	Sallapurappa	Kamba
Nauja	Chikkaveeranna	Govindappa	Archanthuni
Kempahanuma	Huchraiya	Lakshamma	Venkatamma
Hoona	Dodlaveeranna	Itappa	Gityamma
Siddaiya	Hulluraiya	Honmagiri	Marithamma
Anjani	Subbanna	Subbanna	Puttavaramma
Hannuvankataya	Thirukappa	Mariappa	Patti
Hannanthaiya	Thirumala	Tharthanna	
Chikkahanumanta	Veerahanumantaiya	Thepiya	
Ajjaiya	Revaiya	Munirama	
	Jochappa		

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Ulli—contd.</i>	Papachamma	Maralusidda	<i>Not told.</i>
Marulamma	Mangamma	<i>Not told.</i>	Ramaiya
Kadi	Sampamma	Nanjundaiya	Munisamy
Doddanarasi	Chellamma	Hanumaata	Chikkaramaiya
Gaurikamma	Chikkayamma	Narasegauda	<i>Kallu.</i>
Lingamma	Muttayamma	Appaji	Munibaira
Muddamma	Chandamma	UPPARA FEMALES.	Sampanuappa
Akkamma	Samakka	<i>Melusakkare.</i>	Thimmanna
Doddahanumi	Munikatamma	Malli	<i>Boyi.</i>
Muddahanumi	Padamakka	Ningi	Krishna
Karasiddi	Goellachamma	Girigi	Munirama
Settuballi	Bullakka	Neeli	Byatappa
Errasani	Arasamma	Kuradi	Santappa
Marulamma	Balamma	Timmaji	Kullappa
Chonnabasamma	Chikkatayi	Karire	Munivenkata
Maribasavi	Seeti	Tengali	Sampa
Doddasiddi	Bodamma	Tengi	Guruva
Chikkabanumi	<i>Desabhaga.</i>	Ellamma	Muniguruva
Mari	Kuppamma	Gangamma	Dasappa
Gango	Narasi	Chikkakenpamma	Chengalaraya
Marihonnamma	<i>Not told.</i>	Doddabairamma	Kenchappa
Puttasiddi	Chikkamma	Puttamma	Buddaboyi
Rangamma	Kali	Doddamma	Siddappa
Basamma	Kariyamma	Puttumallakka	Peravulu
Chikkamma	Siddamma	Muddamma	Abbaya
Chikkanarasi	UPPARA MALES.	Vambamma	Chenganabho
Gangamayi	<i>Melusakkare.</i>	Chikkamma	VADDA FEMALES
Chikkiri	Kiranellihottiga	Hanumakka	<i>Mannuvadars.</i>
Ariyamma	Bandahallikala	Akkamma	Guruvi
Yellamma	Tammanna		Mariamamma
Chikkabanumakka	Javara		Munidasi
Puttamalli	Kariya		Sampi
Ramakka	Nagamardasanna		Mutyalu
Seebinarasamma	Kannitamma	<i>Setti.</i>	Rangamma
Puttalakshamma	Kerava	Puttabairamma	Jalamma
Suladamma	Lakshmitammanna	Doddakka	Ellamma
Chikkaveeramamma	Lakshmidasa	Doddabairamma	Kuppi
Hulluramma	Savala		Cheng
Deviramma	Pullaiya	<i>Uppara.</i>	Bodi
Gollallamma	Kurisanna	Puttatai	Thanni
Tirumalanamma	Bana	Mallajamma	Audi
Vonkati	Porama	Bairamma	Tirumal
Chandamma	Marihuchoha		<i>Not told.</i>
Panji	Lakkappa		Munlamma
Masti	Sidda		Eeramma
<i>Vanne.</i>	Muddanna		<i>Kallu</i>
Ponni	Mallaiya	VADDA MALES	Chenni
Manikyam	Nanjundaiya	<i>Mannuvadars.</i>	Hanumakka
Muniakka	Chikkanna.	Muniappa	Suramma
Akkamma	Kodappa	Munisamy	Sannakka
Papamma	Narasimhaiya	Venkatappa	Timmakka
Muniyalli	Obnaiya	Bhangi	Gangarva
Vannaramma	<i>Uppara.</i>	Hanumappa	Sarakka
Ammachamma	Venkataiya	Ramadu	
Akkaiyamma	Puttahanumaiya	Rasappa	<i>Boyi.</i>
Pachamma	Muddahanuma	Chengalaraya	Sublakka
Chikkiramma	<i>Setti.</i>	Govindasamy	Ellamma
Pillamma	Siddappa	Parasurama	
Munivenkatamma	Sikharaiya	Kuppa	
Pullakka		Maniga	
Perimakka		Konda	
Aitanamma			
Munimari			
Kunjamma			
Muttamma			
Poovamma			
Kaveri			
Alangari			
Akkachamma			

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Boji—contd.</i>	<i>Gangadikara.</i>	<i>Morasu.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>
Muneeamma Tirumalamma Sampakka Ammi Muni'akshmi Nallamma Guranma Gutti Muddamma Chinnamma Venkatamma Kuttamma Munekka Sakayva Tayamma Akkachi Gango Chali Nallayi Pachamma	Mayiga Thimmaraya Kempinaiya Venkataramana Ranganma Puttaiya Lakshmaiya Kambaiya Nauja Anjanaiya Nanjunda Chennappa Hanumataiya Baira Giranna Kapanaiya Linganna Nanjanayaka Ramaiya Appanna Raleganda Karemaraiya Naranappa Sanjeevappa Gopala Buddanna Gangappa Andanappa Cheluvappa Gunda Nagappa Doddakuppanna Satyappa Ramakrishnappa Giddappa Mariappa Tammanna	Pillappa Munivenkata Narayanusamy Ramaswami Vemmanna Kyatappa Chennaraya Marasamaiya Choluvaiya Devanna Muninanjappa Chikkappaiya Subba Kempanna	Narasamma Mutyalamma Meenokshamma Kaveri Muttamma Annapurni Ammakan Manikyam Dyavakka
VAKKALIGA MALES.			<i>Gangadikara.</i>
<i>Nonaba.</i>		<i>Sala.</i>	Ranganma Venkatamma Lakkamma Ramanma Singamma Puttanarasamma Nanjamma Rudramma Narasi Aralamma Ningi Hanumakka Boramma Tirumalamma Doddi Chennamma Chikkamma Malige Mayi Aravi Ankamma Ammajamma Nanjamma Munivenkati Mari Munisamma Baiyamma Audiamma Uchamma Gutti Muniekpakka Eeramma Mallamma
Mallaiya		<i>Roddugaru.</i>	
<i>Uppinakolaga.</i>		Gangaiya Nanjundappa Hobalappa	
Mariappa Kalinga Muddahamma Kariamma Puttamallaiya Venkatappa Rama Lakshmaiya Allappa Mallaiya Narasaiya Hombaiya Puttaranga Veeraranga Nagaranga Kabbalaya Vapaya		VAKKALIGA FEMALES.	
<i>Reddi.</i>	<i>Kunchiliga.</i>	<i>Vellala.</i>	
Munisamyreddi Kondappareddi Atalappareddi Narasamma Akkara Irastan Periasamy Dhanamm Kulla Pandiareddi Mantappareddi Dhanuwaya Kuppon Annappa Gorappa Hettappa Engarelli Thimmaraya	Rama Huchanna Nanjugunda Hosura Bhoganna	Sellamma Lakshamma Vallamma	
	<i>Vellala.</i>	<i>Uppinakolaga.</i>	
	Madhurappa Narasappa Munisamy Kuppusamy Pillo Madhura Pillo	Ramakka Bairamma Siddi Chudamma Achamma Lakshmakka Kempatimakkka Thimmamma Kalyanamma Boramma Gaviamma Chennaveeramma Huchannarasi Kabbamma Nagarangi Puttahuchamma Sannathimakkka	<i>Kunchiliga.</i>
	<i>Hallikara.</i>		Ramakka Timmakka Narasamma Eeramma
	himmaiya		<i>Hallikara.</i>
	<i>Not told.</i>	<i>Nonaba.</i>	Sakayva
Venkata Venugopalaiya Volavulbau Veerabhatta Eozu Pasurama Ruppa Guttappa Appanna			<i>Sala.</i>
		Kempakka Thimmakka	Rangamma Eeramma
		<i>Reddi.</i>	<i>Naradhar.</i>
		Visalakshi Varadamma Mangatavi Anamma Gudli	Thamma
			<i>Morasa.</i>
			Nagamma Baiya

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
<i>Moratu—contd.</i>	Abdul Razak Pinoyitula Ohota Sab Amir Pacha	<i>Hambali.</i>	Kassim Sabi Hussain Khan Shamsudin Khan Tyata Sabi
Vonkatamma Akki Papachehi Akkaiyamma Mari Thagyamma Tharagamma Munisanni Pillakka Nallamma Bajji Muninanji Munilakshmi Munjehenni	<i>Hanifi.</i>	Kassim Sabi Gudusabi Madar Sabi Karim Sabi Haja Sabi Imam Sabi	<i>Hanifi.</i>
	Hussain Sabi Abdul Rahim Usman Sabi Dadamea Usman Sabi Rahiman Sabi Miran Sabi Abdul Rahiman Abdul Satar Sabi Abdul Wahab Alaudin Ahum Hussain Alli Sabi Babu Sabi Ibrahim	MOGHUL FEMALES.	Sber Khan Hafiskhan Obedulla Gouskhan Nazarmant Sahib Abdul Mahazar Abdul Rahiman Mahabub Khan Budan Khan Akbar Khan Ramzan Khan Mahamad Sabi Chunghan Sahib Mahamad Ali Khan Andam Khan Aziz Min Gafar Khan Nyafar Khan Khader Navaz Khan Amir Khan Tarejan Ambaskhan
<i>Halo.</i>	Abdul Karim Abdul Gaffar Abdul Satar	<i>Hambali.</i>	
Sonnakka		Jamalbee Raj Bee Imam Bee	
<i>Boralukoduva.</i>		<i>Hanifi.</i>	
Bisakka		Madar Bee Gudu Bee Amir Bee Miram Bee Chamamsee Hayat Bee Sakin Bee Kulsum Bee Hazarat Bee Fatma Bee Hajasunnisa Kulam Bee Robiat Begum	
<i>Roddugart.</i>	LABBE FEMALES.		
Huchchakka Aohchakka	<i>Hanifi.</i>		
Mussalmans.	Amir Bee Maimasabibi Ramijabibi		
LABBE MALES.	<i>Not told.</i>	PATHAN MALES.	PATHAN FEMALES.
<i>Not told.</i>	Fatmabibi	<i>Hambali.</i>	<i>Unspecified.</i>
Abdul Choo Hyder Pacha Sahib Abdul Raheeb Sabi Kamrudin Sabi Abdul Kareem Briyadeon Abdul Khader Syed Sab Mahamad Cassim Fatho Muhamad Abdul Wahab Abdul Razak Abdul Kareem Sabi Ibrahim Sabi Abdul Ahmed Raja Sahib Kassim Sahib Pachamea Mira Sabi Abdul Aziz Mahamad Yakub Mahamad Usman Shamsudin Abdul Khudus Pakir Sab Mahamad Jaffar Abdul Suban Mushkam Sabi Abeobulla Abdul latiff Abdul Wahab	MOGHUL MALES.	Chamarakhan Sabi Dadimean Sabi Amarakhan Sabi Hyatkhan Sabi Hussainkhan Sabi Murukhan Sahib Mahamadkhan Sahib Gafarkhan Sahib	Raj Bee Hussain Bee Fatma Bee Khar Bee Makum Bee Kulsum Bee Madar Bee Hayat Bee Kharoo Bee Jamalal Bee Halinkatu Goussu Bee Budan Bee Amir Bee Mariam Bee Rahiman Bee Kassime Asha Bee
	<i>Hanifi.</i>	<i>Unspecified.</i>	
	Kassim Sabi Phakar Sabi Hayat Sabi Budan Sabi Jumadin Sabi Peer Sabi Gousabi Mahamad Baig Hassan Baig Syed Hussain Karim Mahamad Hussain Ibrahim Baig Gulam Hussain Baig Khader Baig Amiludin Gous Baig Ladaf Baig Mir Alla Wali Mir Yadusar Ali Akbar Asujolali Rasul Baig Rahim Baig Khader Baig Abdul Wazar Ali Imam Sheriff	Sileman Mutya sabu Mohidin Sab Budan Sab Lalkhan Sab Dastgiri Sab Ahmed Sab Abdulla Khader Chamal Sabi Roshan Sabi Rusum Sabi Huzurshali Alli Shah Navaskhan Sabi Hussainmeah Modu Sibi Imam Sali Mira Sabi Haynt Khan Sabi Majickhan Abidbeah	
			<i>Hanifi.</i>
			Chaham Bee Hajara Bee Kassim Bee Sufiah Hamar Bee Mastan Bee Hajam Bee Hassan Bee Jakno Bee Gonsu Bee Bee Bee Kalander Bee

Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.	Names of sub-caste.
PINDARI MALES.	PINDARI FEMALES.	Fakrudin Sabi Karim Sabi Sait Sabi	Nabi Sabi Maula Sabi Hassanmeah
<i>Hanifi.</i>	<i>Unspecified.</i>	<i>Pinjari.</i>	<i>Hanifi.</i>
Syed Sabi Iskal Sabi Ahmed Sabi Imam Sabi Dadu Sabi Fatmahi Kassim Sabi Ismail Baig Hyat Baig Peer Baig Karim Sabi Mahamad Imam Mahamad. Ali Mahamad Sahib Gasim Sabi Javan Veera Sabi Jamuddin Mannodeen. Allavalli Kamal Sabi Gulam Mohideen Gouse Sheik Imam Akbar Sabi Sileman Sabi Abdul Rahim	Dadi Bee- Imam Bee Hussain Bee Peeram Bee Marin Bee Imam Bee Amir Bee Sultan Bee Bano Bee Subu Bee Khasim Bee Kasha Bee Rastul Bee Saitan Bee Badiamma	Usman Sabi Yakub Sab	Kalandar Sabi Abdul Rahim Sheikmeah Sheik Ali Sheik Mamma Sabi Chamandin Sabi Gabur Sabi Kassim Sabi Dadu Sabi Gouse Sabi Lala Husani Khan Sabu Ummar Sabi Azir Usal Sabi Hussain Khan Khudura Sabi Nanna Sabi Abdul Razak Mahamad Gous Mahamad Hasan Abdul Azir Abdul Sattar Hayat Khan Hyder Khan Makhadam Khan Modin Khan Amin Khan Jamal Khan Gafar Khan Hanaf Khan Budan Khan Hamid Khan Mahabubun Haleval Khan Gaj Khan Patrulla Khan Alla Sabi Esaf Sabi Khaji Sabi Vadasabaru Mahamad Hanif Mrityuja Sabi Daru Sabi Chabu Abdul Shakur Mahamad Darud Mahud Majid Sabi Sharaj Sabi Abdul Khudusi Mahamad Saleha Abdul Samar Fajal Rahiman Mohidin Padishah Bahudin Baba Abdul Masjid Shamsuddin Alibulla Khader Ali Khasimuddin Sabi Gulam Amir
<i>Unspecified.</i>	<i>Hanifi.</i>	PINJARI FEMALES.	
Malamad Hyat Sabi Hussain Sab Hayat Sab Nasid Dadu Sabi Sheik Ahmed Paras Sabi Gaika Sabi Nasira Sali Dadumesh Ali Sab Abdulla Sab Mahamad Peer Rajammadde Usman Dadi Sab Isab Sab Peer Sab Hyder Davud Sab Ada Sab Hauil Sab Kamal Sabi Mahamad Hussain Magadar Sabi Abdul Rahiman Maqar S. b Abba Sab	Sanni Bee Kula-asam Bee Rajamma Kassim Bee Mabu Bee Bativa Bee Imam Bee Alim Bee Rasul Bee Amisa Bee Gouresi Bee Golak Bee Veeri Bee Hayat Bee Khader Bee Beemi Sakina Bee Kassim Bee Bano Bee Satinama Baina Bee	<i>Unspecified.</i> Ajjama Amin Bee Biravva Bhudavva Saravva Janamma Aliba Hussainamma	
		<i>Unspecified.</i>	
		<i>Iadaf.</i>	
		Budan Bee Akki	
		SHEIK MALES.	
		<i>Hambli.</i>	
		Budan Sabi Imam Sabi Mahamad Hussain Sabi Bade Sabi Chamarkhan Sabi Mahamad Hayat Hussain Sabi Fakrudin Abdul Rahiman Abdul Khader Mahamad Reef Sabi	
	PINJARI MALES.		
	<i>Unspecified.</i>	<i>Pinjar.</i>	
	Gondala Sab Hassan Sab Budna Sabi Kimsimam Hussaini Karim Sabi Imam Sabi Hassan Sabi Hayat Sabi Hayatbududu Daval Sabi Dair Sabi Honnur Sabi	Chaman Sabi Peer Sabi Fakir Sabi Hopu Sabi Budan Sabi Raja Sabi Honnur Sabi Jamal Sabi Amin Sabi Meyya Sabi Hassan Ali Sabi Abdul Karak Imam Sabi Ja'al Sabi Syed Peer Sabi Sheik Mohidin Sabi Daatgir Sabi Gulam Hussain Budna Sabi Pan Sabi Sarish Sabi	
	<i>Iadaf.</i>		
	Hussain Sabi Dava Sabi Mujavar Hussain Sabi		
<i>Pindari.</i>			
Sheik Budan Sab			

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Hanifi—contd.</i>		<i>Shuk.</i>	<i>Memar.</i>
Madar Sheriff Fasuludin Arabi Sabi Gulam Nambi Shayar Pacha Amir Pacha Syed Abbash Gulam Tabarak Attar Sabi Alaudin Chabumeah Sileman Manodin Malik Sabi Nazar Khan Takal Sabi Mahamad Salar Kuro Khan Shdik Papume H Mahamad Umar Hinturi Mahamad Divan Hinturi Galf Khan Madar Shuh Nazuridin Yavarallishah	Jamadin Gouriyabar Abumasabi Mardan Sabi Honnu Sabi Daval Sabi Bhaja Sabi Mog. layi Sahib Muradi Mammur Sabi Mattu S bi Tam lemali Sabi Makhadum Sabi Cham. ludin Jani Sabi Narta Sabi Mahamad Musirab Razak Ynsan Sabi Sanna Raja Mahamad Syed Abdul Khader Sabi	Mohidin Bee Sannatsyee. Mirambavva Fakiravva Badiamma Jamal Bee Hussain Bee Amin Bee	Hayat Bee SHERIEF MALES. <i>Hanifi.</i> Jaffar Hussain Fakrudin Khader Navaz Kas-im Sabi SYED MALES. <i>Hambali.</i> Gaffar Sabi Hinif Khan Sabi Mahamad Khan Sabi Rahiman Khan Sabi Gousu Sabi Hussain Sabi <i>Sunni.</i> Dadu Sabi Syed Fakuru Sabi Kassim Sabi Khazi Hussain Sabi Bade Sabi Sheik Hussain Sabi Abdul Karim Sabi <i>Syed.</i> Khader Sabi Imam Sabi Maula Sabi Chaman Mahamad Abdulla Sabi Rahiman Sabi <i>Not told.</i> Budan Sabi Chamal Sabi Kassim Sabi Gund Sabi Syed Mohidin Gous Sabi Ilam Bakh Fakir Shah Chaman Sabi Syed Mir Sabi Syed Sabi Syed Karim Sabi Abdul Salam Abdul Rahak Abdul Munhak Hussain Moun Sabi Mastan Sabi Fakir Sabi Chamandin Sabi Nabishah Syed Gouse
	SHEIK FEMALES. <i>Hanifi.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>	
<i>Sheik.</i>	Imam Bee Budna Bee Aziz Takum Bee Chamum Bee Bibasa Bee Chaman Bee Hamila Bee Sakhina Bee Gous Bee Hussain Bee Ramiya Bee Juhara Bee Jamsela Bee Alisa Bee Aminu Bee Khader Bee Karim Bee Sultanamma Vajee Bee Fatma Bee Saram Bee Ansha Bee Razak Bee Rahim Bee. Mahazan Bee Halim Bee Mahajurya Bee Hasha Bee Asa Bee Inamsa Sufia Bee Nasib Bee Vajcer Bee Livamma Matia Bee Rabin Bee Lal Bee Jano Bee Javal Bee Asu Roshan Bee Gafur Bee Yasan Bee Sultan	Bibima Batibibima Madar Bee Mohidin Bee Fatma Bee Budan Bee Jamal Bee Mirayil Bee Hayat Bee Maseema Chandamma Begam Bee Patan Bee Mahata Bee Jairu Bee Jain Bee Budamma Saram Bee Ajaram Bee Hayatavv Mattumavv Anjiv Budavv Fakiravv Jamma Bee Chand Bee Sakravv Babamma Rajma Hano Bee Kulsambamma Radamma Guddavva Thadamma Imavva Gadanavva Balimavva Takumbi Bakar Beevva Bidamma Chamanakka Chamal Bee Halam Bee Daman Bee Mamu Bee Ranjama Kasim Bee Hudut Bee Imamavva Syeda Bee Fata Bee Isamma Mastan Bee Bibisa Fakiramma Sabar Begum Bea Bee	
<i>Sunni.</i>			
Rustum Sabi Sheik Imam Rajamnah Kassim Baig Mahamad Gous Abdul Gafur Bakshi Sab Jainaluddin Malik Rahiman Sab Sajanjanu Gaji Ahmed Abdul Gous Peer Mahamad Gaji Mahamad Kassim Sab.			
<i>Sheriff.</i>			
Nasim Mohidin Sheriff			
<i>Not told.</i>			
Ummar Sabi Mukari Sab Ibrahim Sabi Sheik Abdone Abdul Hakim Abdul Haja Adam Sabi Mahamad Chakera Dadamenah Fakrudin Sabi Nabi Sab			

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<p><i>Not told—contd.</i></p> <p>Syed Hanirhashah Chamali Sabi Radilishah Mohidin Sabi Abdulla Sabi Ruza Sabi Imam Sabi Syedumeah Madan Shah Fakir Sunni Sabi Rahiman Sabi Syed Gafar San Syed Syed Ibrahim Raja Sabi Sabi Sabu Tnukal Sabi Syed Mrityuja Syed Abdul Satar</p>	<p><i>Not told—contd.</i></p> <p>Jamalavva Rinjavva Jano Bee Giri Bee Baira Bee Lal Bee Abee Rucha Bee Syedudin Bee Fatmavva Imamavva Mahaba Bee Halaja Bee</p>	<p><i>Not told—contd.</i></p> <p>Fernandes Verara Salvador Tumalo Lumisa Mindos Vedruogam Baltijar (Konkani R. O) Sab Lores Ekoreskre Haleschendri D'Souza Pedaru Rajappa (Tel. Banajiga R. C.) Annaiya Muthanna Aralappa (Banajiga (R. C.) Arogyappa Raphael Kirita (Banajiga R. C.) Gurayappa (Banajiga R. C.) Tenkalasu (R. C.) Paul Charanna (Tel. Ban. R. C.) Mikkalas Kiril (Tel. Ban. R. C.) Jephases (Devanga) Desia (Banajiga R. C.) Gregory (Devanga R.C.) Michael John William (Prot.) Bhaktiviraiya Satyapekshi Harriet Peter Antony (R. C.) Philompas Lofus Solomon Mattarayana Arokyasamy Suran Antony Ankaisamy Ragu Utrimari Samuel Jainati Velayudhan Edward James Rangasamy Roman Nannaprakasam Perinayagam Tappan Calicut Bab Francis Luke Arakkam Chinnappa Mirneau</p>	<p>Tambu Agambaram John George Maridasipille (Mudali) Arumugam Ponnuamy Chouri Oheivagam Perunai Santayavoo Neppuu Ismahil Doraswami Joseph Krihsasamy Arivas Lar Mariyan Yalvandram Rayappa San'adam Ponnuami Pille (Vakkaliga) Sundaram Velgnani Koktir Tannam Abraham Jacob Bastian Sebastian Yatyan Devassgam Yassniya Devadas Bhangarasamy Mudali Appadurai Sandappan Gnanaprakasam Jayam Kurnu Xavier Beda Sebastian Rayappan Tambu Pakanathan Singaram Marshal Naveri Selvan Shadraj Satyan Saverima Sampson Neetiappan Soudappan San Adam Aruladas Devadasam Veran Johnson Anapille Lajar Sanjeeva Ariandu Kurumeri</p>
<p><i>Hanifi.</i></p> <p>Syed Mohidin Sabi Syed Ahmed Syed Gous Sabi Syed Usman Ummar Sheriff Navaz Khan Syed Abdul Aziz Syed Abdul Mahamad Syed Abdul Rahim Syed Ahmed Syed Imam Jainulabdin Kassim Sabi Khaja Mohidin Mir Mulla Sabi Mir Mohidin Mir Hassan Mir Azimudali Syed Mahamad Kassim Syed Bahudin</p>	<p><i>Syed.</i></p> <p>Amanavva Buniavva Cheesa Bee</p> <p><i>Hanifi.</i></p> <p>Jano Bee Muna Bee Roshan Bee Mobaya Bee Jahira Bee Bareja Bee Bijam Bee Mohajam Bee Jilebam Bee Bichu Bee</p>	<p>CHRISTIANS, MALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p>	
<p>SYED FEMALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p> <p>Chanda Bee Halim Bee Hayat Bee Mohidin Bee Janal Bee Machu Bee Chamunavva Dudau Bee Luman Bayva</p>	<p>Nicholas (Konkani Roman Catholic) Manual Suprona Ya Decaster John Decaster Paul Naronha Salwater Saldanha John Saldanha Rajendra (Indian Chr.) Joel (Prot.) Sunanda Raju (Prot.) Jecappa Arokyasamy Peter (Konar R. C.) Subrahmanya Pille (R. C.) D'Souza</p>		

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Not told—contd.</i>	<i>18 Phanas.</i>	<i>Telugu.</i>	<i>Not told—contd.</i>
Sonndaram (Wesleyan)	Josas	Stephen (E. C.)	Arikam
Sikhamani	Benedict (R. C.)	Innasakhal	Madhuramma
Aralidas	Simeon	Jovasi	Alamelu
Yesuratnam	Domonic (R. C.)	Andreas	Charlie
Yosudas	Raya	Yogappa	Sisimary
Abajanigo	Gabriel		Madalamma
Devasiddaiya	Francosisk		Antonyamma
Benjamin (Wesleyan)	Jacob	<i>Chakli.</i>	Catherine
Sundara	Ambroji		Davokiramb
Samon	Pava (R. C.)		Jasseli
Guruputhra		Kondadu (Chakli)	Rachel
Satyasora			Selvanayagam
Vedaratna	<i>Konkani Br. Xian.</i>		Santamma
Satyaveera		<i>Konya.</i>	Sigamma
Stephen	Jenivivu		Annamary
Samakal		Japamani	Murtinamma (R. C.)
Ezikael		Bastian	Teklamma (R. C.)
Praemakka	<i>Indian Ohr.</i>	Madalamuttu	Chikkappalanjitvelle
Guruvara		Susanartha	Amriti (R. C.) Mahara
Ebinezar		Selvam	shtra.
Gabriel	Asirvadam (R. C.)	Manam	Jivani
Jakkaya	Nichael Andirega	Arokoff	Niriyan (Wesleyan)
Bamba	Joje Raju		Arpudamani
Jabba	Marian	<i>Banajiga.</i>	Lissie
	Samiyar (Protestant)		Varamani
	Arulappa (R. C.)	Mari Rajendra (Ban.	Kanakaratnam Komari
	Joshemari	R. C.)	Yamalamma
	Pavanasthaiya (Prot.)		Mary Dayasali
<i>Pariah.</i>	Chinnasomniya	<i>Mahratta.</i>	Puthramma Komari
	Joseph (R. C.)		Gnanappau
	Edwiana (Prot.)	Andrews (Mahratta)	Nayigam
	Ohudamaniya (Wesle-	Michaelappa	Annamari
	yan.)	Annoji	Jayamari-
			Amariammas
Mariyan			Mari
Gnanaprakasam		<i>Hajama.</i>	Maari
Ohavarimnttu			Roji
Nagaramnttu	<i>Tamil R. C.</i>	Ohinna	Balamma
Mochel			Krishnamma
Abrael	Solapuri (R. C.)	<i>Telugu.</i>	Annamma
Pavarvodi	Sauryapapille (R. C.)		Chouramma
	Gnanadhikam	Janappa	Valerkani
		Jaki	Arikkam
		Rozori	Asuppam
<i>Tangalan.</i>	<i>Prabhu.</i>		Lydia
		<i>Marati.</i>	Selvam
Suso	Rijamasakhir	Pedya	Adiammal
Thomas	John Musker		Aruputtammal
Ohoursampau		CHRISTIAN FEMALES	Rassu
Rayappar			Paripuram
Isaac	<i>Devanga.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>	Nachithram
Nannaprakasam			Egalmari
David		Gnanammani.	Aravikkamma
Michiyal	Dovinir (Devanga R. C.)	Agyuas	Velankanni
Jesalrayan		Kalayanmari	Kousi
Lajar		Nayakam	Santanumari
Jagannath	<i>Hala.</i>	Nayigam	Chelvam
Ponnurangan		Yaogatam	Samathanam
Vonkatasamy		Yagalam	Sabsiammal
Kanaganayan	Nicholas (Kuruba)		Mangalammal
			Haines

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Not told—contd.</i>	<i>Not told—contd.</i>	<i>18 Phans.</i>	<i>Telugu—contd.</i>
Sugan.	Purnamma (Roman Konkani)	Tugga	Alamma (Roman)
Yegata	Kalaramma "	Agnes (Roman)	Clara "
Minchi	Maddalena "	Chirnaditta "	Mattilla Victoriava
Sara	Jagala "	<i>Rajam.</i>	(Konkana Brahmana
Pyankumary	Sobilapintu "	Arali "	Roman) Christian.
Ma-agadam (Vakkaliga)	Sarapina "	<i>Telugu..</i>	Konkana Braman
Balammal	Thremeda "		Christian.
Gnanammal	Marimanormalamma	Dominick	<i>Konga Halalkor.</i>
Devamani	(Roman Kuruba)	Sanaistina	Sujanna
Siromani,	Prastamma (R. C.)	Julianamma (R. C.)	<i>Indian Christian.</i>
Bangaramma (Mudali)	Marichese "	Jotrardamma (R. C.)	
Ratnamma (Brahmana)	Amavavati (Wesleyan)	Romanamma	Andiramma (Roman)
Chounegamma	Peechn (Prot.)	Romari	
Terrasa	Neethalamma (Roman)		
Ubbazaram	Annesamma "	<i>Maharastra.</i>	<i>Tamil.</i>
Choudimma (Tel. Pan. R. G.)	Parpuramma (Roman)	Jivarabayi	Philamona (Roman)
Sinalamma (Roman Banajiga)	Pavalina "	Choudabavi	Ambubayamma (Roman)
Antamma	Pera'ayi "	Rojee bayi	Marati
Kilaramma "	<i>Pariah..</i>		Badavakkalara
Innasi (Roman)		<i>Rajput.</i>	
Kirisamma (Ban. Rom.)	Chouriamma	Monica	Jains.
Martina Roman	Rath	Augustino	DIGAMBARA MALES
Anjaja (Tel. Ban.)	Ladaramma		<i>Vasantapur.</i>
Marthna "	Kali (R. C.)	<i>Deccanga.</i>	
Barbari (Roman)	Padavatta	Christianamma (R. C.)	
Matele	Neachi	Dustina (R. C.)	
Heronica	Cheamallam		
Naviammal (Ban. Rom)	Ammakutti.	<i>Banjiga.</i>	Lakshmaji
Thiraj "	Pillamma		Kasturji
Nettharamma "	Madhurangam	Ketiamma	Jotaji
Jovakim (Ban. Roman.)	Maria	Claramma	Savaji
Tiruja (Devanga R. C.)	Pannamma		Kesaji
Pijayamma (R. C.)	Muniyamma	<i>Gangadikora.</i>	Galabaji
Subatrile (Prot.)	Lusana		Toraji
Linnamma "	Ratnam	Darteyamma	Kaunaji
Taranamma "	Lichi	Philomanamma	<i>Parrauatha.</i>
Taranakshi "	Chamogi	Sehina	
Yesthe "	Victoria	<i>Vakkaliga.</i>	Annappa
Sudasi "	Mariamma		<i>Nagamangala.</i>
Raichan "	Arokan	Ludeman (R. C.)	Brahmaswaiya
Dacina "	Arokyamary	Jeerva Joesph	<i>Sroaka.</i>
Sumitri "	Jesse	Anastasi	
Halmala "	Madhure	<i>Konkani.</i>	Anautaraja
Elassi "	Santavi		<i>Not told.</i>
Prakasi "	Mary	Aunee Mary (R. C.)	Farmanta
Sentoabi "	Pannar		Hombanna
Tangamut'a "	Ammakan	<i>Vellala.</i>	Aunappa
Catherinamma "	Ania	Anjalamma (Roman Vellala)	Brahmappa
Jaini "	Sasila		Devendiappa
Rabekka "	Arogyam	<i>Wesleyan.</i>	Pharmappa
Kripo "	Merinavampa		Mabadevappa
Paranjoti "	Marthal	Salome (Wesleyan)	Ramachandra
Emmi "			Padmapa
Milka "	<i>Tanjalan.</i>		Satyappa
Rimha'u "			Vijayaappa
Deviputri "	Varabharasem		Chikkannaiyasetti
Sajeovi "	Mangalamari	<i>Konga.</i>	Naganna
Kusturi "	Savitrammal		Dharasudhappa
Churabhakti "	Tannam	Kaikkam	Nagarojaya
Namadana "	Aparurthan	Sindroj	Chinnappa
Ithina (R. C.)	Darngann	Lorda	Sripua
Rojn-lundu "	Navamani	Pakkiam	Audiraja
Paloripure (Konkani)	Paragwan	Santannamary	Padmasetti
Kaunkamma "		Viatholamma	Brahwarua
Aunabayi (Roman Konkani)	<i>18 Phans.</i>	Paranjoti	Nagakumaraiya
Dunababayi "			Arakitti
Neethayamma (Roman Konar)	Martha (Tel. Pen.)	Kathhari (Roman)	Parrauathaya
	Trisa (Kuruba Roman)	Heronica "	Padmanaba
	Hale		

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<p><i>Not told—cont d.</i></p> <p>Samarajaiya Mylari Puttasamanna Ananta Nemarajappa Padmarajappa Audiappa</p>	<p>Lakshmimariamamma Dharanamamma Pommakka</p> <p><i>Jinnadevaru.</i></p> <p>Brahmamma</p>	<p>Halasi Nadi Chadekori Veeri Kere Bomma Jugi Chademadi Rangi Nanji Mori Dhasti Gopi Rami Masani Maveni Sivini Hanimi Belasi Malli Masti Gouri Honni Keti Kempi Santi Bedi Hucchi Chami Javani Vidhi Pandi Haladi Thombi Kumbi</p>	<p><i>Namadhari.</i></p> <p>Govinda</p> <p>KORACHA FEMALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p>
<p>DIGAMBARA FEMALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p>	<p>Animists.</p> <p>IRALIGA MALES.</p> <p><i>Soliga.</i></p>		<p>Venkatamma Timmakka Tulasi Gangi Giddi Guddatayi Gutti Kani Elli Kaki Choudamma Govindi Rami Balli Desi Mutteli Naranamma Nagamma</p>
<p>Padmavva Padmaratamma Mahadevavva Balamma Saraswammamma Devakka Lakshmavva Nagamamma Amritamma Chinnammamma Ammammamma Subhadro Parvatamma Gangamma Doddiavva Bharmakka Kalamma Kamalamamma Sitamma Gnanavatamma Jayavatamma Srijmati Mallamma Puttayellamma Surasamma Puttatayi Bukkamma Bommakka Puttamamma</p>	<p>Jadiya Eera Malla Mada Halaga Channoji Adavi Rangokada Dava Siddha Yeera Keta Mutta Jogi Naga Hanuma Dasa Cheluvaji Naravani Ranga Mara Siddha Hanuma Dasa Nanja. Kumba Biligiri Kariya Bomma Maveera Kara Sivana Beera Kari Eera Bedaiya Pada Beda Ketta Gorava Nada Masanegouda Ajja Vanga Gunda Kalle Gouda Mylari Javara Thumba Paradesi</p>	<p>KORACHA MALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p> <p>Nagappa Venkatappa Guruva Muniya Ganga Dasa Pulli Morua Buddaraddi Annappa Krishnappa Ella Malliga Thanadu Venkatasamy Doddagunta Raghava Eerappa Balaiya Madda Lachappa Gopali Kandadu Muttappa. Mugappa Gullevi. Kulla</p>	<p>KORAMA MALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p> <p>Muthanna Marisamy Narayani Rama Narja Madduriga Nagaiya Venkataramana Narasimha Muniappa Munisampaugyappa Mnnisamy Munivenkata Ninga Ellappa Sontiga Chinnappa Huchhappa Aunaiyappa Hanumappa Marisamy Gunda Chamaiya Govinda Varatagira Dasappa Muninanja Subba Naranappa Venkatasamy Marisamy Siddasanjunda Munihanuma Kavera Hanumantaiya Bailappa Tirumallappa</p>
<p>SWETAMBARA MALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p> <p>Nagappa Srikanta Maunaji Bikkabi Suttanabanji Homaji Honnaji Tam ilabaji Charoemal Devaraj Bhimaji Himmaji</p>	<p><i>Jinnadevaru.</i></p> <p>Brahmaiya</p>	<p>Kavadi.</p> <p>Malla</p>	
<p>SWETAMBARA FEMALES.</p> <p><i>Not told.</i></p> <p>Pushpavati</p>	<p>IRALIGA FEMALES.</p> <p><i>Soliga.</i></p> <p>Siddi</p>		

Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.	Names of sub-castes.
<i>Setti.</i>	Kula	Kasia	Jumlayi
Gurumurti	Mada	Bolanayaka	Mangalli
Settiga	Chikka	Munia	Gomli
Krishna	Masti	Ganiya	Sali
Muniranga	Cheluya	Anija	Gojali
Narasinga	Hotte	Sonna	Gamali
Sontiga	Thunta	Gangya	Dagali
Appanna	Bhangi	Lubmo	Badli
	Kariya	Samya	Devuli
	Chinna	Sakrile	Jauvuli
KORAMA FEMALES.	Anka	Gomya	Ramasi
	Gova	Davaji	Sittiki
	Kulla	Khaadya	Bhinani
<i>Not told.</i>	Eera	Gomla	
	Vanakalla	Hemla	<i>Sukali.</i>
Nanjamma	Baicha	Kriya	Iakkumadi
Mutti	Komma	Sahaja	Soyili
Madduri		Tulasiya	Vaulaki
Akkaiyamma	<i>Bettada Kuruba.</i>	Geeya	Janaki
Kenchamma		Matriya	Rupile
Nagi	Nara	Tavariya	Hemali
Muniyamma	Bomma	Thokya	Hasakhi
Hanumakka	Soma		Kogadi
Giriamma	Padava	<i>Thamburi.</i>	Gujari
Tirumalkka	Kempa		Paemli
Arasamma	Mada	Budda	Paepa
Popachi	Jeda		Honaki
Kempi	Kyata	<i>Tenasutta.</i>	
Sakamma	Murada		OTHERS
Galamma	Chinna	Gopanayaka	Parsi Males.
Tayamma	Tirukala		<i>Not told.</i>
Manikkamma	Tochira	<i>Vadate.</i>	Barasoji
Papi	Bhukta		Dinsaji
Munimadduri	Gopa		Bharjoji
Nonbi		Krishna	Falanji
Gangamma	KURUBA FEMALES.	<i>Bukya.</i>	Ardek Shek
Salapuramma	<i>Jenu Kuruba.</i>	Kalyagouda	Mauakji
Hombale			Kebasmanakji
Sampigamma	Machi	<i>Sukali.</i>	Nadirshah Manakji
Kalibanimi	Kali		
Sunki	Bommi	Natya	<i>Churiganna.</i>
	Mari	Padya	
<i>Setti.</i>	Chikki	Gogya	Ratambe Sait
<i>Not told.</i>	Boli	Chanya	Dara Sait
	Madi	Sakarya	
Masi	Kenchi	Lalya	Parsi Females.
Siddamma	Basavi	Neetiya	<i>Guru.</i>
Latchumakka	Chitte	Chatriya	
Tirumalakka	Hulli	Tita	Dimbayi
Nauji	Chinni	Sopya	Alawai
Topi	Chille	Sovya	Baunubayi
Eilaroma	Kandakki		Misses
Sakamma		LAMBANI FEMALES	Dhanbamaunakbe
Galamma	<i>Bettada Kuruba.</i>	<i>Not told.</i>	
			<i>Chariyar.</i>
KORAVA MALES.	Madi	Eli	Ratarabayi
<i>Not told.</i>	Kali	Kunubi	Motibayi
	Devi	Chamli	Gulumayi
Vadrama	Mari	Madi	
	Bommi	Lacchi	Sikh Males
KURUBA MALES.	Somi	Gonchali	<i>Not told.</i>
<i>Jenu.</i>	Topi	Kolasi	Takur Singh
	Masti	Bali	
		Gomali	Sikh Females.
	LAMBANI MALES.	Mangali	<i>Not told.</i>
	<i>Not told.</i>	Latohmi	
Havaya		Thari	Ramabayi
Gunda		Lakkf	Patubayi
Mara		Muni	Patumbayi
Vannagala	Eera	Devu	
Aandata	Mada		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I 1 Barber—					
Lingayet ...	5,724	Details not available		0	0
Nayinda ...	39,090	19,883	19,207	1	1
Total ...	44,814	Details not available		1	1
2 Blacksmith—					
Panchala ...	10,900	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	10,900	"		0	0
3 Brass and Coppersmith—					
Panchala ...	2,262	"		0	0
Total ...	2,262	"		0	0
4 Carpenter—					
Panchala ...	23,355	"		0	0
Total ...	23,355	"		0	0
5 Cowherd—					
Golla ...	143,249	72,957	70,292	3	3
Total ...	143,249	72,957	70,292	3	3
6 Cultivator—					
Vakkaliga ...	1,287,273	643,878	643,395	25	23
Tigala ...	64,847	32,983	31,864	1	1
Nayar ...	677	592	85	0	0
Lingayet ...	359,343	.....	.....	7	7
Pillo ...	1,794	1,011	783	0	0
Total ...	1,713,984	.....	.....	33	31
7 Dancers and singers—					
Natuva ...	2,180	788	1,392	0	0
Total ...	2,180	788	1,392	0	0
8 Devotees—					
Lingayet ...	1,029	.....	.....	0	0
Sanyasi ...	805	380	425	0	0
Gosayi ...	585	346	239	0	0
Bairagi ...	160	101	59	0	0
Bavaji ...	7	4	3	0	0
Total ...	2,586	.....	.....	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9 Distillers and Toddy-drawers— Idiga ...	48,227	25,651	22,576	1	1
Total ...	48,227	25,651	22,576	1	1
10 Earth-workers and Stone-dressers Vadda ...	134,664	68,691	65,983	3	2
Total ...	134,664	68,681	65,983	3	2
11 Fishermen and Boatmen— Bestha ...	153,299	76,156	77,143	3	3
Total ...	153,299	76,156	77,143	3	3
12 Gold-lace makers— Rachewar ...	366	...	.....	0	0
Total ...	366	.....	.....	0	0
13 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors— Pauchala ...	189	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	189	"		0	0
14 Goldsmith— Pauchala ...	86,784	"		2	2
Total ...	86,784	"		2	2
15 Hunters and fowlers— Beda ...	245,001	123,349	121,652	5	4
Total ...	245,001	123,349	121,652	5	4
16 Jugglers and snake charmers— Garadiga ...	427	192	235	0	0
Total ...	427	192	235	0	0
17 Leather workers— Madiga ...	279,611	140,860	138,751	6	5
Nochi ...	2,121	1,105	1,016	0	0
Total ...	281,732	141,965	139,767	6	5
18 Mason— Pauchala ...	2,059	Details not available.		0	0
Total ...	2,059	"		0	0
19 Mat-makers and Cane-splitters— Mada ...	5,867	2,960	2,907	0	0
Total ...	5,867	2,960	2,907	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20 Military and dominant—					
Mahratta ...	53,393	27,742	25,651	1	1
Kshatriya ...	25,428	12,062	12,366	1	0
Rache war ...	2,244	Details not available.		0	0
Total ...	81,065	"		2	1
21 Miscellaneous and disreputable					
livers—					
Jogi ...	12,875	6,677	6,198	0	0
Budabudiko ...	1,701	881	820	0	0
Gondaliga ...	32	13	19	0	0
Karaman ...	1	1	...	0	0
Mondaru ...	141	99	42	0	0
Pandaram ...	545	301	244	0	0
Saniyar ...	25	15	10	0	0
Sillekyata ...	997	373	624	0	0
Sudugadusidda ...	811	443	368	0	0
Total ...	17,128	8,803	8,325	0	0
22 Musicians and ballad reciters—					
Bhatraju ...	1,230	644	586	0	0
Total ...	1,230	644	586	0	0
23 Occupations not specified—					
Hatagar ...	3	2	1	0	0
Kabar ...	46	32	14	0	0
Baliga ...	4,637	2,203	2,434	0	0
Malayali ...	269	206	63	0	0
Haudichikka ...	5	2	3	0	0
Kallan ...	148	82	66	0	0
Maravan ...	21	19	2	0	0
Qddi ...	506	265	241	0	0
Palli ...	2,319	1,202	1,117	0	0
Total ...	7,954	4,013	3,941	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race,	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24 Oil-pressers—					
Ganiga 	40,736	20,473	20,263	1	1
Total 	40,736	20,473	20,263	1	1
25 Painters—					
Rachewar 	2,082	Details not available.		0	0
Total 	2,082	"		0	0
26 Potters—					
Kumbara 	43,545	22,898	20,647	1	1
Total 	43,545	22,898	20,647	1	1
27 Priests—					
Lingayat 	74,180	Details not available.		2	1
Brahmin 	188,950	"		4	4
Dasari 	2,844	1,413	1,431	0	0
Satani 	22,378	11,342	11,036	0	0
Total 	288,352	Details not available.		6	5
28 Salt, etc workers—					
Uppara 	106,207	53,836	52,371	2	2
Total 	106,207	53,836	52,371	2	2
29 Shepherds and wool weavers—					
Kuruba 	377,582	187,343	190,239	7	7
Total 	377,582	187,343	190,239	7	7
30 Tailors and Dyers—					
Darji 	12,666	6,684	5,982	0	0
Total 	12,666	6,684	5,982	0	0
31 Temple service—					
Lingayat 	5,865	Details not available		0	0
Brahmin 	1,100	"		0	0
Maleru 	1,501	685	816	0	0
Total 	8,466	Details not available		0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
32 Traders—					
Lingayat	225,047	Details not available		4	4
Baniya	72	39	33	0	0
Banajiga	132,504	66,838	65,666	3	3
Ladar	1,527	812	715	0	0
Marwadi	241	155	86	0	0
Mudali	11,755	6,668	5,087	0	0
Vellala	4,917	2,358	2,559	0	0
Moltani	3	2	1	0	0
Nagara	9,318	4,542	4,776	0	0
Komati	32,696	17,140	15,556	1	1
Jat	77	67	10	0	0
Chetty	816	221	595	0	0
Gujarati	164	89	75	0	0
Total	419,137	Details not available		3	8
33 Tumblers and Acrobats—					
Bachwar	1,291	Details not available		0	0
Dombar	2,911	1,390	1,521	0	0
Total	4,202	Details not available		0	0
34 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	1,492	822	670	0	0
Total	1,492	822	670	0	0
35 Village watchmen—					
Holeya	595,846	299,946	295,900	12	11
Total	595,846	299,946	295,900	12	11
36 Washermen—					
Agasa	91,959	46,228	45,731	2	2
Total	91,959	46,228	45,731	2	2
37 Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers					
Neyige	97,033	49,226	47,807	2	2
Goniga	513	277	236	0	0
Total	97,546	49,503	48,043	2	2
38 Writers—					
Kanakka	80	45	35	0	0
Kayastha	6	4	2	0	0
Total	86	49	37	0	0
Total	6,099,176	2,566,183	2,532,993	100	92

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Mussalmans	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
I 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Arab	25	19	6	0	0
Mogul	8,241	4,515	2,726	8	0
Pathan	41,156	21,423	19,733	14	1
Sheikh	178,625	92,652	85,973	62	3
Sheriff	185	100	85	0	0
Syed	42,468	22,212	20,256	15	1
Total	270,700	140,921	129,779	94	5
2 Mixed Asiatic Races—					
Khakar	65	23	37	0	0
Labbe	6,908	4,553	2,325	2	0
Maple	1,345	1,208	137	0	0
Pindari	2,097	1,059	1,038	1	0
Pinjari	4,558	2,296	2,262	2	0
Total	14,973	9,174	5,799	5	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Afghan	4	1	3	0	0
Mernan	187	105	82	0	0
Shafee	1	1	0	0	0
Total	192	107	85	0	0
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	3,832	2,075	1,757	1	0
Total	3,832	2,075	1,757	1	0
Total	289,697	152,277	137,420	100	5

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Christians	All Religions
III 1 Christians—					
Eurasian	5,721	2,815	2,906	11	0
European	4,733	3,002	1,731	10	0
Native Christian ..	39,583	20,671	18,914	79	1
Total	50,037	26,488	23,771	100	1
Total	50,039	26,488	23,771	100	1

[Subsidiary Table I—1] contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Jains	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV 1 Devotees—					
Digambara	11,728	6,192	5,531	86	0
Swetambara	884	661	223	6	0
Total	12,607	6,853	5,754	92	0
2 Priests—					
Pitambara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tirthankara	13	7	6	0	0
Total	13	7	6	0	0
3 Traders—					
Marwadi	145	121	24	1	0
Total	145	121	24	1	0
4 Occupation not stated—					
Sada	387	173	214	3	0
Total	387	173	214	3	0
5 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	530	309	221	4	0
Total	530	309	221	4	0
Total	13,682	7,463	6,219	100	0

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Animists	All Religions
V 1 Forest and Hill Tribes—					
Iraliga	8,338	4,428	3,910	10	0
Korachia	9,530	4,789	4,741	11	0
Korama	14,527	7,285	7,242	17	0
Korava	171	118	53	0	0
Kuruba	8,482	4,442	4,040	10	0
Lambani	45,579	23,654	21,925	53	1
Total	86,627	44,716	41,911	100	1
Total	86,627	44,716	41,911	100	1

[Subsidiary Table I-1.—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Others	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI. 1 Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin—					
Brahmo	1	1	...	0	0
Total ...	1	1	...	0	0
2 Military and Dominant—					
Sikh	12	8	4	8	0
Total ...	12	8	4	8	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Parsi	101	59	42	64	0
Jew	34	21	13	22	0
Japanese	2	2	..	1	0
Burmese	2	2	...	1	0
Total ..	139	84	55	88	0
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ...	6	4	2	4	0
Total ...	6	4	2	4	0
Total ...	138	97	61	100	0
Grand Total ...	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375	...	100

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. 1 Barber—					
Lingayat	5,724	Details not available		...	...
Nayinda	38,179	19,420	18,759	1	1
Total	43,903	Details not available		1	1
2 Blacksmith—					
Panchala	10,900	"	"	0	0
Total	10,900	"	"	0	0
3 Brass and Coppersmith—					
Panchala	2,262	"	"	0	0
Total	2,262	"	"	0	0
4 Carpenter—					
Panchala	23,355	Details not available		0	0
Total	23,355	"	"	0	0
5 Cowherd—					
Golla	142,291	72,485	69,806	3	3
Total	142,291	72,485	69,806	3	3
6 Cultivator—					
Vakkuliga	1,283,947	642,245	641,702	28	24
Tigala	64,847	32,983	31,864	1	1
Nayer	636	569	67	0	0
Lingayat	359,343	Details not available		7	7
Pille	1,794	1,011	783	...	...
Total	1,710,567	Details not available		34	32
7 Dancers and Singers—					
Natuva	2,163	784	1,379	0	0
Total	2,163	784	1,379	0	0
8 Devotees—					
Lingayat	1,029	Details not available		0	0
Sanyasi	805	380	425	0	0
Gosayi	585	346	239	0	0
Bairagi	158	99	59	0	0
Bavaji	7	4	3	0	0
Total	2,584	Details not available		0	0
9 Distillers and Toddy Drawers—					
Idiga	48,156	25,620	22,536	1	1
Total	48,156	25,620	22,536	1	1
10 Earth-workers and stone dressers					
Vadda	134,664	68,651	65,983	3	2
Total	134,664	68,651	65,983	3	2
11 Fishermen and Boatmen—					
Bestha	153,174	76,107	77,067	3	3
Total	153,174	76,107	77,067	3	3
12 Gold-lace makers—					
Rachewar	366	Details not available		0	0
Total	366	"	"	0	0

[Subsidiary Table. I.—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
13 Goldsmiths' Refuse Collectors— Panchala	169	Details	not available	0	0
Total	169	"	"	0	0
14 Goldsmith— Panchala	85,925	"	"	2	2
Total	85,925	"	"	2	2
15 Hunters and Fowlers— Beda	214,990	123,345	121,645	5	5
Total	214,990	123,345	121,645	5	5
16 Jugglers and Snake Charmers— Garadiga	427	192	235	0	0
Total	427	192	235	0	0
17 Leather Workers— Madiga	276,821	139,386	137,435	6	5
Mochi	1,963	1,028	935	0	0
Total	278,784	140,414	138,370	6	5
18 Mason— Panchala	2,059	Details not available		0	0
Total	2,059	"	"	0	0
19 Mat makers and Cane splitters— Meda	5,774	2,918	2,856	0	0
Total	5,774	2,918	2,856	0	0
20 Military and Dominant— Mahratta	52,904	27,132	25,072	1	1
Kshatriya	24,835	12,699	12,126	1	0
Rachewar	2,244	Details not available		0	0
Total	79,983	"	"	2	1
21 Miscellaneous and disreputable livers—					
Jogi	12,875	6,677	6,198	0	0
Budabudike	1,701	881	820	0	0
Gondaliga	31	13	18	0	0
Kataman	1	1	...	0	0
Mondaru	141	99	42	0	0
Pandaram	433	242	191	0	0
Fanlyar	25	15	10	0	0
Sillekyata	997	373	624	0	0
Mudugadusikla	811	443	368	0	0
Total	17,015	8,744	8,271	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore					
Caste, Tribe or Race	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
22 Musicians and ballad reciters— Bhatraju	1,230	644	586	0	0
Total	1,230	644	586	0	0
23 Occupation not specified— Hatagar	3	2	1	0	0
Kubar	46	32	14	0	0
Baliga ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Malayali	269	206	63	0	0
Handichikka	5	2	3	0	0
Kallan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maravan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palli ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	823	242	81	0	0
24 Oil-pressers— Ganiga	39,655	19,897	19,758	1	1
Total	39,655	19,897	19,758	1	1
25 Painters— Rachewar	2,082	Details not available	.....	0	0
Total	2,082	"	"	0	0
26 Potters— Kumtara	43,418	22,839	20,579	1	1
Total	43,418	22,839	20,579	1	1
27 Priests— Lingayet	74,180	Details not available	.....	2	1
Brahmin	188,074	"	"	4	3
Dasari	2,839	1,412	1,427	0	0
Satani	22,325	11,313	11,012	0	0
Total	2,74,418	Details not available	.....	6	4
28 Salt etc., workers— Uppara	106,207	53,836	52,371	2	2
Total	106,207	53,836	52,371	2	2
29 Shepherds and wool weavers— Kuruba	377,091	187,082	190,009	7	7
Total	377,091	187,082	190,009	7	7
30 Tailors and Dyers— Darji	11,123	5,835	5,288	0	0
Total	11,123	5,835	5,288	0	0
31 Temple Service— Lingayet	5,865	Details not available	.....	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I — contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore					
Caste, Tribe or Race	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
31 Temple Service—conold.					
Brahmin	1,100	Details not available		0	0
Maluru	1,501	685	816	0	0
Total ...	8,466	Details not available		0	0
32 Traders—					
Lingayet	224,455	Details not available		4	4
Baniya	30	15	15	0	0
Banajiga	132,467	66,825	65,642	3	2
Ladar	1,527	812	715	0	0
Marwadi	226	142	84	0	0
Mudali	11,621	6,576	5,045	0	0
Vellala ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Multani	3	2	1	0	0
Nagarta	9,318	4,542	4,776	0	0
Komati	31,871	16,546	15,325	1	1
Jat	27	17	10	0	0
Chetti ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarathi	160	86	74	0	0
Total ..	411,705	Details not available		8	7
33 Tumblers and Acrobats—					
Rachewar	1,291	Details not available		0	0
Dombar	2,911	1,390	1,521	0	0
Total ...	4,202	Details not available		0	0
Unspecified—					
Unspecified	1,098	638	460	0	0
Total ...	1,098	638	460	0	0
Village watchmen—					
Holeya	577,166	290,992	286,174	11	11
Total ...	577,166	290,992	286,174	11	11
36 Washermen—					
Agasa	90,962	45,714	45,248	2	2
Total ...	90,962	45,714	45,248	2	2
37 Weavers, Calenderers and dyers—					
Nayige	96,981	49,195	47,786	2	2
Goniga	477	263	214	0	0
Total ..	97,458	49,458	48,002	2	2
38 Writers—					
Kanakkan	19	17	2	0	0
Kayastha	5	3	2	0	0
Total ...	24	20	4	0	0
Total...	8,648,119	2,511,037	2,307,412	29	22

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I —contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Mussalmans	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
II 1 Asiatic races of reputed					
Foreign Origin—					
Arab	17	14	3	0	0
Mogul	7,761	4,267	3,494	3	0
Pathan	38,226	19,873	18,353	14	1
Sheikh	165,205	85,760	79,445	62	3
Sheriff	116	62	54	0	0
Syod	39,458	20,559	18,899	15	1
Total	250,783	130,535	120,248	94	5
2 Mixed Asiatic Races—					
Kahar	65	28	37	0	0
Labbe	6,310	4,227	2,083	2	0
Maple	537	454	83	0	0
Pindari	2,097	1,059	1,038	1	0
Pinjari	4,558	2,296	2,262	2	0
Total	13,567	8,064	5,503	5	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Afghan	..	..	..	..	..
Moman	..	..	..	..	..
Shafee	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	3,781	2,048	1,733	1	0
Total	3,781	2,048	1,733	1	0
5 Unclassified—					
Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..
Total	268,131	140,617	127,484	100	5

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.		Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
					Christians.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
III	1 Christians—					
	Eurasian	2,450	1,298	1,152	8	0
	European	1,792	1,174	618	5	0
	Native Christian	28,691	15,592	13,099	87	1
	Total	32,933	18,064	14,869	100	1
	Total	32,933	18,064	14,869	100	1
		Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
Caste, Tribe or Race.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
					Jains.	All Religions.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
IV	1 Devotees—					
	Digambara	11,723	6,192	5,531	86	0
	Swetambara	884	661	223	7	0
	Total	12,607	6,853	5,754	93	0
	2 Priests—					
	Pitambara	13	7	6	0	0
	Tirthankara	13	7	6	0	0
	Total	13	7	6	0	0
	3 Traders—					
	Marwari	145	121	24	1	0
	Total	145	121	24	1	0
	4 Occupation not stated—					
	Sala	387	173	214	3	0
	Total	387	173	214	3	0
	5 Unspecified—					
	Unspecified	426	232	194	3	0
	Total	426	232	194	3	0
	6 Unclassified—					
	Unclassified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	43,678	23,226	16,199	100	0

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Animists.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
V 1 Forest and Hill Tribes—					
Iraliga	8,338	4,428	3,910	10	0
Koracha	9,530	4,789	4,741	11	0
Korama	14,527	7,285	7,242	17	1
Korava	171	118	53	0	0
Kuruba	8,482	4,442	4,040	10	0
Lambani	45,579	23,654	21,925	52	1
Total	85,627	44,716	41,911	100	2
Total	86,027	44,716	41,911	100	2
Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Others.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Brahmo	1	1	...	1	0
Total	1	1	..	1	0
2 Military and Dominant—					
Sikh	11	7	4	14	0
Total	11	7	4	14	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Parsi	46	29	17	56	0
Jew	21	12	9	23	0
Japanese	2	2	..	2	0
Burmese	1	1	...	1	0
Total	70	44	26	85	0
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ... ..	...	..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	..	...
Total	82	52	30	100	0
Grand Total	5,449,800	2,751,902	2,697,898	...	100

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Eastern Division.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Barber—					
Lingayet	3,439	Details not available		0	0
Nayinda	32,229	16,112	16,117	1	1
Total ...	35,668	Details not available		1	1
2 Blacksmith—					
Panchala	8,014	"	"	0	0
Total ...	8,014	"	"	0	0
3 Brass and Coppersmith—					
Panchala	1,771	"	"	0	0
Total ...	1,771	"	"	0	0
4 Carpenter—					
Panchala	14,174	"	"	0	0
Total ...	14,174	"	"	0	0
5 Cowherd—					
Golla	128,579	65,381	63,198	3	3
Total ...	128,579	65,381	63,198	3	3
6 Cultivators—					
Vakkaliga	970,038	482,684	487,354	26	24
Tigala	62,642	31,783	30,859	2	2
Nayar	588	529	54	0	0
Lingayet	207,084	Details not available		6	
Pille	1,442	833	609	0	0
Total ...	1,241,789	Details not available		34	31
7 Dancers and singers—					
Natuva	1,981	720	1,261	0	0
Total ...	1,981	720	1,261	0	0
8 Devotees—					
Lingayet	770	Details not available		0	0
Sanyasi	791	369	422	0	0
Gosai	915	137	108	0	0
Babai	143	89	54	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Eastern Division.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population.	
				Hindus.	All Religions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8 Devotees—concl'd.					
Bavaji	7	4	3	0	0
Total	1,956	Details not available		0	0
9 Distillers and Toddy drawers—					
Idiga	25,491	12,802	12,689	1	1
Total	25,491	12,802	12,689	1	1
10 Earth-workers and stone-dressers.					
Vadda	105,816	53,860	51,956	3	3
Total	105,816	53,860	51,956	3	3
11 Fisherman and Boatmen—					
Bestha	125,821	61,943	63,878	3	3
Total	125,821	61,943	63,878	3	3
12 Gold-lace maker—					
Rachewar	347	Details not available		0	0
Total	347	"	"	0	0
13 Goldsmiths, refuse collectors—					
Panchala	174	"	"	0	0
Total	174	"	"	0	0
14 Goldsmith—					
Panchala	60,277	"	"	2	2
Total	60,277	"	"	2	2
15 Hunters and fowlers—					
Boda	211,564	106,670	104,894	6	5
Total	211,564	106,670	104,894	6	5
16 Jugglers and snake-charmers—					
Garadiga	359	164	195	0	0
Total	359	164	195	0	0
17 Leather workers—					
Madiga	229,957	115,738	114,219	6	
Mochi	853	466	387	0	0
Total	230,810	116,204	114,606	6	6

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
18 Masons— Panchala	1,137	Details not available	available	0	0
Total	1,137	Details not available	available	0	0
19 Mat makers and cane splitters— Meda	2,906	1,466	1,440	0	0
Total	2,906	1,466	1,440	0	0
20 Military and Dominant— Maharatta	31,022	15,963	15,059	1	1
Kshatriya	17,238	8,727	8,511	1	0
Rachewar	1,329	Details not available	available	0	0
Total	49,589	Details not available	available	2	1
Miscellaneous and disreputable livers—					
Jogi	9,627	4,919	4,708	0	0
Budabudike	1,264	657	597	0	0
Gondaliga	29	13	16	0	0
Karaman	1	1	...	0	0
Mondaru	104	66	33	0	0
Mandaram	374	210	164	0	0
Saniyar	4	0	4	0	0
Sillokyata	448	227	221	0	0
Sindagadusidda	195	112	83	0	0
Total	19,046	6,215	5,831	0	0
22 Musicians and ballad reciters— Bhatruja	1,209	637	572	0	0
Total	1,209	637	572	0	0
23 Occupation not specified—					
Hatagar	3	2	1	0	0
Kahar	44	30	14	0	0
Daliga ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayali	23	15	8	0	0
Handichikka ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Kollau ... ..	..	..	..	..	..

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
23 Occupation not specified—concl'd.					
Muravan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Odde ... ..	...	..	...	...	...
Palli ... ..	...	...	...
Total ...	70	47	23	0	0
24 Oil pressers— Ganiga	35,683	17,812	17,871	1	1
Total ...	35,683	17,812	17,871	1	1
25 Painters— Rachewar	1,645	Details not available		0	0
Total ...	1,645	"	"	0	0
26 Potters— Kumbara	31,699	16,250	15,449	1	1
Total ...	31,699	16,250	15,449	1	1
27 Priests—					
Lingayet	47,265	Details not available		1	1
Brahmin	124,592	"	"	3	3
Dasari	2,255	1,126	1,129	0	0
Satani	18,144	8,171	7,973	1	1
Total ...	190,256	Details not available		5	5
28 Salt etc. workers—					
Uppara	74,418	37,041	37,377	2	2
Total ...	74,418	37,041	37,377	2	2
29 Shepherds and wool weavers—					
Kuruba	278,353	138,166	140,187	8	7
Total ...	278,353	138,166	140,187	8	7
30 Tailors and dyers—					
Darji	6,558	3,395	3,163	0	0
Total ...	6,558	3,395	3,163	0	0
31 Temple service—					
Lingayet	5,195	Details not available		0	0
Brahmin	898	"	"	0	0
Maloru	26	16	10	0	0
Total ...	6,119	Details not available		0	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
32 Traders—					
Lingayet	133,679	Details not available		4	3
Baniya	27	14	13	0	0
Banajiga	114,346	57,310	37,036	3	3
Ladar	1,037	549	488	0	0
Marwadi	213	130	83	0	0
Mudali	10,069	5,552	4,517	0	0
Vellala ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Multani	1	1	...	0	0
Nagarta	8,866	4,321	4,545	0	0
Komati	26,333	13,660	12,673	1	1
Jat	20	12	8	0	0
Chetti ... ..	..	...	...	...	...
Gujarathi	159	85	74	0	0
Total	294,750	Details not available		8	7
33 Tumblers and acrobats—					
Bachewar †	986	"	" 1,238	0	0
Dombar	2,385	1,147		0	0
Total	3,371	Details not available		0	0
34 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	1,081	635	446	0	0
Total	1,081	635	446	0	0
35 Village watchmen—					
Holoya	397,256	198,595	198,661	11	10
Total	397,256	198,595	198,661	11	10
36 Washermen—					
Agan	63,704	31,719	31,985	2	2
Total	63,704	31,719	31,985	2	2
37 Weavers, calenderers and dyers—					
Neyige	61,062	32,884	31,778	2	2
Goniga	411	203	206	0	0
Total	61,073	33,087	31,986	2	2
38 Writers—					
Kanaban	7	5	2	0	0
Kayanatha	2	...	2	0	0
Total	9	5	4	0	0
Total	3,711,333	1,838,568	1,832,937	100	81

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
(Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.)

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Musalmans	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Arab	7	4	3	0	0
Mogul	5,900	3,223	2,677	3	0
Pathan	30,492	15,715	14,777	15	1
Shoikh	118,058	60,926	57,130	59	3
Sheriff	101	53	48	0	0
Syed	31,123	16,079	15,044	16	1
Total	185,679	96,000	89,679	93	5
2 Mixed Asiatic races—					
Khakar	26	14	12	0	0
Labbe	4,722	3,011	1,711	2	0
Muple	15	11	4	0	0
Pindari	2,009	1,011	998	1	0
Pinjari	4,521	2,285	2,236	2	0
Total	11,293	6,332	4,961	5	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Afghan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Meman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Shafee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	3,754	2,032	1,722	2	0
Total	3,754	2,032	1,722	2	0
5 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	200,726	104,364	96,362	100	5

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Christians	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. 1 Christians—					
Eurasian	2,210	1,159	1,051	10	0
European	1,439	948	491	6	0
Native Christian	19,634	10,211	9,423	84	1
Total ...	23,283	12,318	10,965	100	1

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Jains	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV. 1 Devotees—					
Digambara	5,493	2,877	2,616	83	0
Swetambara	249	179	70	4	0
Total ...	5,742	3,056	2,686	87	0
2 Priests—					
Pitambara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tirthankara ... ..	...	...	...	..	..
Total ...	..	..	..	...	...
3 Traders—					
Morwadi	72	64	8	1	0
Total ...	72	64	8	1	0
4 Occupation not stated—					
Sada	387	173	214	6	0
Total ...	387	173	214	6	0
5 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	426	232	194	6	0
Total ...	426	232	194	6	0
6 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ... ..	...	..	..	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	6,627	3,133	2,102	100	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Animists	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. 1 Forests and hill tribes—					
Iraliga	2,934	1,537	1,397	7	0
Koracha	6,932	3,518	3,414	16	0
Korama	9,824	4,977	4,847	22	0
Korava	10	9	1	0	0
Kuruba	7,952	4,151	3,801	18	0
Lambani	16,517	8,468	8,049	37	1
Total	44,169	22,660	21,509	100	1

Caste, Tribe or Race	Eastern Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Others	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Brahmo	1	1	...	1	0
Total	1	1	..	1	0
2 Military and Dominant—					
Sikh	11	7	4	17	0
Total	11	7	4	17	0
3 Occupation not Specified—					
Parsi	45	28	17	69	0
Jew	5	3	2	8	0
Japanese	2	2	...	3	0
Burmese	1	1	...	2	0
Total	53	34	19	82	...
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	65	42	23	100	0
Grand Total ...	3,986,393	2,001,475	1,984,918	...	100

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE. I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race.		Western Division				
		Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
					Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I 1 Barber—						
Lingayot ...	2,285	Details not available		0	0	
Nayinda ..	5,950	3,308	2,642	1	1	
Total ...	8,235	Details not available		1	1	
2 Blacksmith—						
Panchala ...	2,886	Details not available		0	0	
Total ...	2,886	"		0	0	
3 Brass and Coppersmith—						
Panchala ...	491	"		0	0	
Total ...	491	"		0	0	
4 Carpenter—						
Panchala ...	9,181	"		1	1	
Total ...	9,181	"		1	1	
5 Cowherd—						
Golla ...	13,712	7,104	6,608	1	1	
Total ...	13,712	7,104	6,608	1	1	
6 Cultivator—						
Vakkaliga ...	318,909	159,561	154,348	24	21	
Tigala ...	2,205	1,200	1,005	0	0	
Nayar ..	53	40	13	0	0	
Lingayot ...	152,259	Details not available		11	11	
Pilla ...	382	178	174	0	0	
Total ...	468,778	Details not available		35	32	
7 Dancers and singers—						
Natava ...	182	64	118	0	0	
Total ...	182	64	118	0	0	
8 Levellers—						
Lingayot ...	250	Details not available		0	0	
Banyasi ...	14	11	3	0	0	
Gusayi ...	340	200	181	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE. I—contd.

Caste or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division			Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
	Total	Males	Females	Hindus	All Religions
	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Devotees—contd.					
Bairagi ...	15	10	5	0	0
Bavaji ...	...	...	...	..	...
Total	628	Details not available		0	0
9 Distillers and Toddy drawers—					
Idiga ...	22,665	12,818	9,847	2	2
Total	22,665	12,818	9,847	2	2
10 Earth-workers and stone-dressers					
Vadda ...	28,848	14,821	14,027	2	2
Total	28,848	14,821	14,027	2	2
11 Fishermen and Boatmen—					
Bestha ...	27,353	14,164	13,189	2	2
Total	27,353	14,164	13,189	2	2
12 Gold-lace makers—					
Rachewar ...	19	Details not available		0	0
Total	19	"		0	0
18 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors—					
Panchala ...	15	"		0	0
Total	15	"		0	0
14 Goldsmith—					
Panchala ...	25,648	"		2	2
Total	25,648	"		2	2
15 Hunters and fowlers—					
Beda ...	33,426	16,675	16,751	3	2
Total	33,426	16,675	16,751	3	2
16 Jugglers and snake charmers—					
Garadiga ...	68	28	40	0	0
Total	68	28	40	0	0
27 Leather workers—					
Madiga ...	46,864	23,649	23,216	4	3
Mochi ...	1,110	562	548	0	0
Total	47,974	24,210	23,764	4	3

(Subsidiary Table I-1)—contd

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Castes or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
18 Masons—					
Panchala	922	Details not available		0	0
Total	922	..		0	0
19 Mat makers and cane splitters—					
Meda	2,868	1,451	1,416	0	0
Total	2,868	1,451	1,416	0	0
20 Military and dominant—					
Mahratta	21,182	11,169	10,013	2	1
Kshatriya	7,587	3,972	3,615	1	1
Rachewar	915	Details not available		0	0
Total	29,684	..		3	2
21 Miscellaneous and disreputable livers—					
Jogi	3,218	1,758	1,490	0	0
Budabudike	437	214	223	0	0
Gondaliga	2	..	2	0	0
Karaman ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Mondaru	37	33	4	0	0
Pandaram	59	32	27	0	0
Saniyar	21	15	6	0	0
Sillekyata	549	146	403	0	0
Sudugadusidda	616	331	285	0	0
Total	4,969	2,529	2,440	0	0
22 Musicians and ballad reciters—					
Bhatraju	21	7	14	0	0
Total	21	7	14	0	0
23 Occupation not specified—					
Hatarar ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Kahar	9	9	..	0	0
Halliga ... ..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
23 Occupation not specified—conold.					
Malayabli	246	191	55	0	0
Handichikka	5	2	3	0	0
Kallan .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Maravan .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Odde .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Palli .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	253	195	58	0	0
24 Oil pressers—					
Ganiga	3,972	2,085	1,887	1	0
Total	3,972	2,085	1,887	1	0
25 Painters—					
Rachewar	437	Details not available		0	0
Total	437	"		0	0
26 Potters—					
Kumbara	11,719	6,589	5,130	1	1
Total	11,719	6,589	5,130	1	1
27 Priests—					
Lingayet	26,915	Details not available		2	2
Brahmin	63,482	"		5	5
Dasari	584	286	298	0	0
Satani	6,181	3,142	3,039	0	0
Total	97,162	Details not available		7	7
28 Salt, etc., workers—					
Uppara	31,789	16,795	14,994	2	2
Total	31,789	16,795	14,994	2	2
29 Shepherds and wool weavers—					
Kurnba	98,738	48,916	49,822	7	7
Total	98,738	48,916	49,822	7	7
30 Tailors and dyers—					
Darji	4,565	2,440	2,125	0	0
Total	4,565	2,440	2,125	0	0

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Hindus	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
31 Temple service—					
Lingayet	670	Details not available		0	0
Brahmin	202	"		0	0
Maleru	1,475	669	806	0	0
Total	2,347	Details not available		0	0
32 Traders—					
Lingayet	90,776	"	"	7	6
Baniya	3	1	2	0	0
Banjiga	18,121	9,515	8,606	1	1
Ladar	490	263	227	0	0
Marwadi	13	12	1	0	0
Mudali	1,552	1,024	528	0	0
Vellala ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Multani	2	1	1	0	0
Nagarta	452	221	231	0	0
Komati	5,538	2,886	2,652	1	1
Jat	7	5	2	0	0
Chetti ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarathi	1	1	...	0	0
Total	116,955	...	...	9	8
33 Tumblers and Acrobats—					
Rachewar	305	Details not available		0	0
Dombar	526	243	283	0	0
Total	831	Details not available		0	0
34 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	17	3	14	0	0
Total	17	3	14	0	0
35 Village Watchmen—					
Holeya	179,910	92,397	87,513	13	12
Total	179,910	92,397	87,513	13	12
36 Washermen—					
Agasa	27,258	13,995	13,263	2	2
Total	27,258	13,995	13,263	2	2
37 Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers—					
Neyige	22,319	16,311	16,008	2	2
Gouiga... ..	66	60	6	0	0
Total	22,385	16,371	16,014	2	2
38 Writers—					
Kanakkan	12	12	...	0	0
Kayastha	3	3	...	0	0
Total	15	15	...	0	0
Total	1,336,926	682,471	654,455	100	92

(Subsidiary Table I—1)—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Mussalman	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
II 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Arab	10	10	...	0	0
Mogul	1,861	1,044	817	3	0
Pathan	7,734	4,158	3,576	12	1
Sheikh	47,149	24,834	22,315	70	3
Sheriff	15	9	6	0	0
Syed	8,335	4,480	3,855	12	1
Total	65,104	34,535	30,569	97	5
2 Mixed Asiatic races—					
Khakar	39	14	25	0	0
Labho	1,588	1,216	372	2	0
Maple	522	443	79	1	0
Pindari	88	48	40	0	0
Pinjari	37	11	26	0	0
Total	2,274	1,732	542	3	0
3 Occupation not specified—					
Afghan ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Memon ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shafeo ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified	27	16	11	0	0
Total	27	16	11	0	0
5 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	67,405	36,283	31,122	100	5

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Christians	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. 1 Christians—					
Eurasian	240	139	101	2	0
European	353	226	127	4	0
Native Christian	9,057	5,381	3,676	94	1
Total	9,650	5,746	3,904	100	1

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Jains	All Religions
IV. 1 Devotees—					
Digambara	6,230	3,315	2,915	90	0
Swetambara	635	482	153	9	0
Total	6,865	3,797	3,068	99	0
Priests—					
Pitambara ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Tirthankara	13	7	6	0	0
Total	13	7	6	0	0
3 Traders—					
Marwadi	73	57	16	1	0
Total	73	57	16	1	0
4 Occupation not stated—					
Sada ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	..
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
5 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	..
6 Unclassified—					
Unclassified ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total	6,951	3,861	3,090	100	0

[Subsidiary Table I-1] contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—concl'd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division.				
	Total	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Animists	All Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. 1 Forest and Hill tribes—					
Iraliga	5,404	2,891	2,513	13	1
Koracha	2,592	1,271	1,327	6	0
Korama	4,703	2,308	2,395	11	0
Korava	161	109	52	0	0
Kuruba	530	291	239	1	0
Lambuni	29,062	1,5186	13,876	69	2
Total	42,458	22,056	20,402	100	3
Total	42,458	22,056	20,402	100	3

Caste, Tribe or Race	Western Division.				
	Total	Males	Females	Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population	
				Others	All Religions
IV. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin—					
Brahmo ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Military and Dominant—					
Sikh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Occupation not specified—					
Parsi	1	1	.....	6	0
Jow	16	9	7	94	0
Japanese ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burmese ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	10	7	100	0
4 Unspecified—					
Unspecified ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	10	7	100	0
Grand Total	1,463,407	750,427	712,980	.....	100

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
 Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
 Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

Caste, Tribe and Race	Persons				Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (-)			Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891—1901	1881—1891	1871—1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindus—</i>								
Vakkaliga	1,387,273	1,341,849	1,059,676	1,310,432	- 4	+ 27	-19	- 2
Lingayat	671,163	483,150	470,269	417,900	+ 39	+ 3	+13	+61
Holeyas	597,846	520,473	447,421	...	+ 15	+ 16	..	...
Kuruba	377,582	346,768	291,905	371,317	+ 9	+ 19	-21	+ 2
Madiga	279,611	239,575	241,190	....	+ 17	- 1	...	...
Beda	243,001	217,128	171,269	262,101	+ 13	+ 27	-35	- 7
Brahmin	190,050	183,541	162,652	173,928	+ 4	+ 13	- 7	+ 9
Beetals	152,299	99,897	129,423	134,247	+ 54	- 23	- 4	+14
Golla	143,249	128,995	102,933	160,915	+ 11	+ 26	-36	-11
Yadda	131,664	107,203	75,840	113,766	+ 26	+ 41	-35	+16
Banajiga	132,504	114,736	93,930	122,026	+ 16	+ 22	-23	+ 9
Panchais	125,549	113,731	99,086	103,911	+ 10	+ 15	- 5	+21
Uppas	107,907	69,123	84,583	92,036	+ 19	+ 5	- 6	-15
Weyiga	97,933	66,986	76,762	95,513	+ 12	+ 13	-20	+ 2
Agasa	91,959	85,071	69,928	86,971	+ 7	+ 23	-20	+ 6
Tiyala	64,847	56,710	44,288	55,048	+ 14	+ 28	-20	+18

Mahatta	53,393	44,446	41,239	.....	+ 20	+ 8	.....	.....
Idiga	48,227	39,937	21,161	80,715	+ 21	+ 89	-74	-40
Kumbara	43,545	40,809	31,269	34,565	+ 7	+ 31	-10	+26
Ganiga	40,756	55,808	29,449	35,092	+ 14	+ 22	-16	-16
Nayinda	39,090	37,205	30,376	39,632	+ 5	+ 23	-23	- 1
Komati	32,696	29,054	25,985	28,945	+ 13	+ 12	- 8	+15
Kshatriya	25,428	21,795	13,251	55,079	+ 17	+ 65	-76	-54
Satani	22,373	19,987	16,573	.....	+ 12	+ 19	.....	.....
Jogi	12,875	9,410	5,823	.....	+ 37	+ 62	.....	.....
Darji	12,666	10,664	5,991	9,556	+ 19	+ 78	-37	+33
Mudali	11,755	5,437	10,002	8,985	+116	- 46	+11	+31
Nagaria	9,313	22,964	7,943	8,681	- 59	-189	- 9	+ 7
Rachewar	5,983	9,554	10,771	12,234	- 37	- 11	-12	-51
Meda	5,867	4,261	12,585	.....	+ 38	- 66	.....	.....
Vellala	4,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baliga	4,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dambar	2,911	2,500	2,787	.....	+ 16	- 10	.....	.....
Dasari	2,844	1,178	693	.....	+141	+ 70	.....	.....
Palli	2,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natuvu	2,180	7,476	.....	3,733	- 71	.....	.....	-42
Mochi	2,121	746	.....	1,928	+184	.....	.....	+10

[Subsidiary Table I-2.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.

Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—conold.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (-)			Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindus—total—</i>								
Pillie	1,794	559	.....	.....	+221	.....	.....	.....
Budabudike	1,701	1,092	.....	.....	+ 56	.....	.....	.....
Ladar	1,527	2,046	1,415	1,623	- 25	+ 45	-13	- 6
Malera	1,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhatraju	1,230	1,388	1,320	.....	- 11	+ 5	.....	.....
Unspecified	1,038	3,712	4,046	813,975	- 70	- 8	-100	-100
Minor Castes	8,777	4,381	2,658	.....	+ 96	+ 65	.....	.....
Total	5,000,176	4,572,064	3,896,552	4,036,851	+ 12	+ 17	- 12	+ 10
<i>Mussalman—</i>								
Sherkh	174,025	155,047	179,296	.....	+ 15	- 14	.....	.....
Syed	42,468	38,673	.....	.....	+ 10	.....	.....	.....
Pathan	41,156	88,579	.....	.....	+ 7	.....	.....	.....
Mogul	8,241	9,417	.....	.....	- 13	.....	.....	.....
Lalke	6,908	3,717	4,656	2,587	+ 86	- 20	+ 80	+167
Pinjari	4,553	2,190	.....	3,836	+109	.....	.....	+ 19
Unspecified	8,781	861	9,281	199,061	+339	- 91	- 95	- 98

Pindari ...	2,097	2,048	5,055	3,507	+ 2	- 60	+ 44	- 40
Maple ...	1,345	178	385	.....	+656	- 54	.....	.....
Minor Castes ...	518	2,273	1,811	.....	- 77	+ 26	.....	.....
Total ...	289,697	252,973	200,484	208,991	+ 15	+ 26	- 4	+ 37
<i>Christian—</i>								
Native Christian ...	39,585	27,975	21,021	.....	+ 42	+ 33	.....	.....
Eurasian ...	5,721	3,031	3,040	.. ..	+ 46	+ 29	.....	.....
European ...	4,753	6,229	5,188	.. ..	- 24	+ 20	.....	.....
Total ...	50,059	38,135	29,249	25,676	+ 31	+ 50	+ 14	+ 95
<i>Jain—</i>								
Digambara ...	11,723	5,477	.....	.....	+114	.....	.....	.....
Minor Castes ...	1,959	7,801	.....	.....	+ 75	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	13,682	13,278	10,760	13,035	+ 3	+ 23	- 17	+ 5
Others ...	86,785	67,154	49,143	172,359	+ 29	+ 37	- 71	- 50
Grand Total ...	5,539,399	4,943,604	4,186,188	5,055,412	+12	+18	-17	+10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Net Variation; Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindus—								
Vokkaliga	1,283,947	1,332,153	1,059,076	1,310,432	— 4	+ 26	— 19	— 2
Lingayat	670,598	482,033	470,269	417,900	+ 39	+ 8	+ 13	+ 61
Holaya	571,166	502,009	447,421	...	+ 15	+ 12	..	...
Kuruba	377,091	345,974	291,965	371,917	+ 9	+ 19	— 21	+ 2
Madiga	276,821	236,691	241,190	.....	+ 17	— 10	...	...
Beda	244,990	216,869	171,269	262,101	+ 13	+ 27	— 35	— 7
Brahmin	189,174	182,386	162,652	173,928	+ 4	+ 12	— 7	+ 9
Beetha	163,174	99,658	129,423	184,247	+ 54	— 23	— 4	+ 14
Golla	142,291	127,687	102,633	160,015	+ 11	+ 24	— 36	— 11
Vadda	134,664	106,398	75,840	115,766	+ 27	+ 40	— 35	+ 16
Bansiga	132,467	106,393	93,930	122,028	+ 25	+ 13	— 23	+ 9
Paachala	124,690	112,349	99,086	108,911	+ 11	+ 13	— 5	+ 20
Uppara	106,207	89,104	84,583	92,036	+ 19	+ 5	— 8	+ 15
Kojiga	96,981	86,818	76,762	95,513	+ 12	+ 13	— 20	+ 2
Agave	90,962	84,664	69,928	86,971	+ 8	+ 21	— 20	+ 5

Tigala	...	64,847	53,397	44,283	55,043	+ 21	+ 21	- 20	+ 16
Mahratta	...	52,204	43,302	41,239	...	+ 21	+ 5	...	...
Idiga	...	48,156	39,917	21,161	90,715	+ 21	+ 39	- 74	- 40
Kumbara	...	43,418	40,458	31,269	34,565	+ 7	+ 29	- 10	+ 26
Ganiga	...	39,655	35,675	29,449	35,092	+ 11	+ 21	- 16	+ 13
Nayinda	...	38,179	36,153	30,376	39,632	+ 6	+ 19	- 23	- 4
Komati	...	31,871	29,000	25,985	28,345	+ 10	+ 12	- 8	+ 12
Kshatriya	...	24,825	21,167	13,251	55,079	+ 17	+ 60	- 76	- 55
Satani	...	22,325	19,759	16,873	...	+ 13	+ 17	...	...
Jogi	...	12,875	9,408	5,828	...	+ 37	+ 61	...	...
Darji	...	11,123	8,761	5,991	9,556	+ 27	+ 46	- 37	+ 16
Mudali	...	11,821	5,411	10,002	8,985	+115	- 46	+ 11	+ 29
Nagara	...	9,318	22,744	7,943	8,681	- 59	+186	- 9	+ 7
Rachewar	...	5,983	9,462	10,771	12,234	- 37	- 12	- 12	- 51
Meda	...	5,774	4,230	12,585	...	+ 37	+ 66	...	...
Vellala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baliga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dombar	...	2,911	2,500	2,787	...	+ 16	- 10	...	...
Dasari	...	2,839	1,168	693	...	+143	- 69	...	...
Palli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natuva	...	2,168	7,439	...	3,733	- 71	...	...	- 42

[Subsidiary Table I-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>								
Mooli	1,363	642	...	1,928	+206	...	...	+ 2
Pille	1,794	555	...	...	+223	...	...	...
Budabndike	1,701	1,092	...	...	+ 56	...	...	...
Ladar	1,527	2,046	1,415	1,623	- 25	+ 45	- 13	- 6
Maiers	1,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatrajs	1,230	1,387	1,320	...	- 11	+ 5	...	...
Unspecified	1,998	3,474	4,046	818,975	- 68	- 14	-100	-100
Minor Castes	6,327	4,032	2,658	...	+ 57	+ 52	...	...
Total	5,045,419	4,614,115	3,896,552	4,635,351	+ 12	+ 16	- 12	+ 9
<i>Mussulmans—</i>								
Sheikhs	165,295	139,746	179,296	..	+ 18	- 22	...	...
Eyed	89,458	35,574	...	..	+ 11	...	...	...
Pathans	38,225	35,056	...	...	+ 9	..	...	...
Moguls	7,761	8,772	...	...	- 12	...	...	..
Saibis	6,310	2,720	4,656	2,587	+124	- 39	+ 80	+144

Pinjari	..	...	4,558	2,180	...	3,836	+109	...	...	+ 18
Unspecified	...	...	3,781	788	9,281	199,061	-380	- 92	- 95	- 98
Pindari	...	...	2,097	2,048	5,055	3,507	+ 2	- 60	+ 44	- 40
Maple	...	...	537	150	385	...	+258	- 61	...	...
Minor Castes	...	...	198	1,947	1,811	...	- 90	- 8	...	...
Total	...	...	268,131	229,081	200,484	208,991	+ 17	+ 14	- 4	+ 28
<i>Christians—</i>										
Native Christian	...	...	28,621	17,705	21,021	...	+ 62	- 16	...	...
Eurasian	...	...	2,450	1,282	3,040	...	+ 91	- 58	...	...
European	...	...	1,792	1,246	5,188	...	+ 44	- 76	...	...
Total	...	...	32,933	20,233	29,249	25,676	+ 63	- 31	+ 14	+ 28
<i>Jains—</i>										
Digambara	...	...	11,728	5,462	...	...	+115	...	...	...
Minor Castes	...	...	1,855	7,640	...	...	- 76	...	...	...
Total	...	...	13,578	13,102	10,760	13,035	+ 4	+ 22	- 17	+ 4
<i>Others—</i>										
	...	...	86,709	66,692	49,143	172,359	+ 80	+ 36	- 71	+ 50
Grand Total	...	...	5,449,800	4,843,523	4,186,188	5,055,412	+13	+16	-17	+ 8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Eastern Division.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Heades—</i>								
Takkaliga	970,038	952,265	648,555	889,820	+ 2	+47	—28	+ 9
Langayet	397,432	303,852	328,924	260,284	+31	— 8	+ 26	+53
Holeys	397,256	325,663	268,997	...	+22	+21	...	...
Kuruba	278,353	255,306	202,884	261,593	+ 9	+26	—22	+ 6
Madiga	229,957	192,036	149,229	...	+20	+29	...	...
Beda	211,564	180,515	140,102	227,586	+17	+29	—38	— 7
Brahmins	125,490	118,784	102,019	110,795	+ 6	+16	— 8	+13
Beetha	125,821	80,638	102,217	105,540	+56	—21	— 3	+19
Golla	128,579	114,331	90,748	145,996	+13	+26	—38	—12
Vaidda	105,816	81,503	55,798	93,015	+30	+46	—40	+14
Banajiga	114,346	90,824	82,261	103,875	+26	+10	—21	+10
Pauchale	85,547	77,909	68,229	64,919	+10	+23	— 3	+32
Uppara	74,418	59,582	59,006	63,325	+25	+ 1	— 7	+18
Meyige	64,662	57,119	46,429	60,707	+13	+23	—24	+ 7
Agave	63,704	56,019	44,693	58,788	+12	+27	—24	+ 9

Tigala	...	62,642	51,995	42,448	53,017	+ 21	+ 23	- 20	+ 18
Maharatta	...	31,022	27,352	23,587	...	+ 13	+ 16	...	...
Idiga	...	25,491	22,334	16,193	23,012	+ 14	+ 38	- 30	+ 11
Kumbara	...	31,699	29,846	20,397	23,856	+ 6	+ 46	- 15	+ 33
Ganiga	...	35,683	31,777	24,646	29,399	+ 12	+ 29	- 16	+ 21
Nayinda	...	32,229	29,423	22,567	31,234	+ 10	+ 30	- 28	+ 3
Komati	...	26,333	24,721	22,109	24,483	+ 7	+ 13	- 10	+ 8
Kshatriya	...	17,238	14,845	10,200	36,396	+ 16	+ 46	- 72	- 53
Batani	...	16,144	14,428	11,215	...	+ 12	+ 29	...	...
Jogi	...	9,627	7,321	2,410	...	+ 32	+ 200	...	...
Darji	...	6,558	5,426	4,475	6,331	+ 21	+ 21	- 29	+ 4
Mudali	...	10,069	4,790	9,305	8,440	+ 110	- 49	+ 10	+ 19
Nagarta	...	8,866	9,478	7,904	8,395	- 7	+ 20	- 6	+ 6
Rachewar	...	4,307	4,813	6,355	7,943	- 11	- 24	- 20	- 46
Meda	...	2,006	2,020	7,137	...	- 44	- 72	...	...
Vellala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baliga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dombar	...	2,385	1,770	1,377	...	+ 35	+ 29	...	...
Dasari	...	2,255	772	597	...	+ 192	+ 29	...	...
Palli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natuva	...	1,981	7,196	...	3,251	- 73	...	...	- 39

[Subsidiary Table I-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
 Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
 Eastern Division—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Net Variation Increase (+ or Decrease (—)
	1801	1891	1881	1871	1801 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindus—concl'd</i>								
Machhi	858	611	...	1,190	+ 40	...	...	— 28
P. Ne	1,442	409	...	...	+ 208	...	...	...
Buabudika	1,204	764	...	...	+ 65	...	...	...
Ladar	1,037	1,603	1,069	1,204	— 35	+ 50	— 15	— 18
Makro	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatraja	1,209	1,248	1,161	...	— 3	+ 8	...	...
Unspecified	1,081	2,231	3,353	567,322	+ 52	— 33	— 99	— 100
Minor Castes	4,193	3,281	2,269	...	+ 28	+ 45	...	...
Total	8,711,628	3,247,773	2,025,895	3,271,726	+ 14	+ 24	— 20	+ 13
<i>Muslims—</i>								
Shukh	118,056	100,676	129,517	...	+ 17	— 22	...	...
Syed	31,123	27,456	...	...	+ 13	...	...	...
Pachan	80,472	27,858	...	...	+ 12	...	...	...
Moyul	5,990	5,300	...	...	+ 11	...	...	...
Lallo	4,722	2,473	4,156	2,394	+ 91	— 41	+ 74	+ 97

Pinjari	..	4,521	2,143	.....	3,665	+ 111	.....	.....	+ 23
Unspecified	...	3,754	774	8,013	147,785	+ 385	- 90	- 95	- 98
Pindari	...	2,009	2,015	4,628	3,072	- 0	- 57	+ 51	- 35
Maple	...	15	18	17	.....	- 17	+ 6	.....	.....
Minor Castes	...	134	1,451	1,635	.....	- 91	- 11	.....	.....
Total	...	200,726	169,664	147,966	156,916	+ 18	+ 15	- 6	+ 28
<i>Christians—</i>									
Native Christians	...	19,634	11,262	16,264	.....	+ 74	- 31	.....	.....
Eurasian	...	2,210	940	2,861	.....	+ 135	- 67	.....	.....
European	...	1,439	875	5,010	.....	+ 65	- 83	.....	.....
Total	...	23,283	13,077	24,135	21,454	+ 78	- 46	+ 13	+ 9
<i>Jains—</i>									
Digambara	...	5,493	3,359	.....	.....	+ 64	.....	.....	.....
Minor Castes	...	1,134	3,692	.....	.....	- 69	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	6,627	7,051	4,400	5,727	- 6	+ 60	- 23	+ 16
Others	...	44,234	32,962	19,931	98,271	+ 34	+ 65	- 80	- 55
Grand Total	...	3,986,393	3,470,527	2,822,327	3,554,094	+ 15	+ 23	- 21	+ 12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Western Division.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (-)			Net variation, increase (+) or decrease (-)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindus—</i>								
Vakialiga	318,909	379,888	411,121	420,612	- 17	- 8	- 2	- 25
Lingsyet	273,164	178,291	141,345	157,616	+ 53	+ 26	- 10	+ 73
Hulara	179,910	176,348	178,424	.....	+ 2	- 1	...	.....
Kuraba	98,738	90,668	89,081	109,724	+ 9	+ 2	- 19	- 10
Madiga	46,864	44,655	91,961	.....	+ 5	- 51	...	.....
Boda	83,426	36,354	31,167	34,515	- 8	+ 17	- 10	- 3
Brahmins	68,684	68,602	60,633	63,133	+ 0	+ 5	- 4	+ 1
Bontha	27,353	19,020	27,206	28,707	+ 44	- 30	- 5	- 5
Golis	13,712	13,356	11,885	14,019	+ 3	+ 12	- 15	- 2
Vadda	28,848	24,895	20,042	22,751	+ 16	+ 24	- 12	+ 27
Kannjiga	18,121	15,599	11,669	18,153	+ 17	+ 33	- 36	- 0
Pachala	39,143	34,440	35,857	38,992	+ 14	- 4	- 8	+ 0
Uppara	31,789	29,522	25,577	28,711	+ 8	+ 15	- 11	+ 11
Moyige	32,319	29,699	30,333	34,806	+ 9	- 2	- 13	- 7
Agasa	27,258	27,745	25,235	28,233	- 2	+ 10	- 10	- 4

Tigala	...	2,205	1,402	1,835	2,026	+ 57	- 24	- 9	+ 9
Mahratta	...	21,182	15,950	17,652	...	+ 33	- 10	..	....
Idiga	...	22,665	17,583	4,968	57,703	+ 29	+ 254	- 91	- 61
Kumbara	...	11,719	10,612	10,872	10,709	+ 10	- 2	+ 2	+ 9
Ganiga	...	3,972	3,898	4,803	5,693	+ 2	- 19	- 16	- 30
Nayinda	...	5,950	6,730	7,809	8,398	- 12	- 14	- 7	- 29
Komati	...	5,538	4,279	3,876	3,862	+ 29	+ 10	+ 0	+ 43
Kshatriya	...	7,587	6,322	3,051	18,683	+ 20	+ 107	- 84	- 59
Satani	...	6,181	5,331	5,658	.....	+ 16	- 6	..	....
Jogi	...	3,248	2,087	3,388	.....	+ 56	- 38	....	..
Darji	....	4,565	3,335	1,516	3,225	+ 37	+ 120	- 58	+ 42
Mudali	..	1,552	621	697	545	+ 150	- 11	+ 28	+ 185
Nagartha	..	452	13,266	39	286	- 97	+ 33,915	- 86	+ 58
Rachewar	....	1,676	4,649	4,416	4,291	- 64	+ 5	+ 3	- 61
Meda	...	2,868	2,210	5,448	...	+ 30	- 59	....	....
Vellala	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baliga	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dombar	...	526	730	1,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dasari	...	584	398	96	.....	- 28	- 48	.....	.....
Palli	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 48	+ 313	.....	.....
Natuva	...	182	243	.....	482	- 25	.....	.....	- 62

[Subsidiary Table 1-2]-contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—concl'd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Western Division—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons				Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)			Net variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)
	1901	1891	1881	1871	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>								
Mochi	1,110	81	.. ..	738	+ 3,481	.....	.....	+ 50
Pille	352	86	.....	.....	+ 309	.....	.....	.....
Budabudike	437	328	.....	.....	+ 33	.....	.....	.....
Ladar	490	440	346	359	+ 11	+ 27	— 4	+ 37
Malers	1,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhatraja	21	139	159	.....	— 85	— 13	.....	.....
Unspecified	17	1,243	693	246,653	— 99	+ 79	— 100	— 100
Minor Castes	2,134	751	389	.....	+ 184	+ 93	.....	.....
Total	1,336,926	1,266,642	1,270,657	1,363,625	+ 6	— 0	— 6	— 2
<i>Muslims—</i>								
Sheikh	47,140	39,070	49,779	.....	+ 21	— 22	.....	.....
Syed	8,335	8,118	.....	.....	+ 3	.....	.....	.....
Pathan	7,734	7,898	.....	.....	+ 1	.....	.....	.....
Mogul	1,861	3,472	.....	.....	— 46	.....	.....	.....
Labbe	1,568	347	500	193	+ 358	— 31	+ 160	+ 723

Pinjari ...	37	37	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	- 78
Unspecified ...	27	14	1,268	51,276	+ 93	- 99	- 98	- 98	- 100
Pindari ...	88	33	427	435	+ 167	- 92	- 2	- 2	- 80
Maple ...	522	132	368	.....	+ 296	- 64	.....	.....	.....
Minor Castes...	64	496	176	.....	- 87	+ 182	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	67,405	59,417	82,518	52,075	+ 13	+ 13	+ 1	+ 1	+ 29
<i>Christians—</i>									
Native Christian ...	9,057	6,443	4,757	.....	+ 41	+ 35	.....	.....	.....
Eurasian ...	240	342	179	.....	- 30	+ 91	.....	.....	.....
European ...	353	871	178	.....	- 5	+ 108	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	9,650	7,156	5,114	4,222	+ 35	+ 40	+ 21	+ 21	+ 129
<i>Jains—</i>									
Digambara ...	6,230	2,103	.....	.....	+ 196	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor Castes ...	721	3,948	.....	.....	- 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,951	6,051	6,360	7,308	+ 15	- 5	- 18	- 18	- 5
<i>Others</i> ...	42,475	33,730	29,212	74,088	+ 26	+ 16	- 61	- 61	- 43
Grand Total ...	1,463,407	1,372,996	1,363,861	1,501,318	+ 7	+ 1	- 8	- 8	- 3

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[Subsidiary Table I—2]—concl.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0-5		5-19	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	23	33	35	49
Lingayet	21	32	35	51
Holaya	22	32	36	46
Kuruba	23	34	36	49
Madiga	25	33	38	44
Beda	22	32	36	44
Brahmin	26	46	34	51
Bestha	23	33	36	48
Golla	22	34	37	47
Vadda	25	35	37	47
Banajiga	23	33	35	48
Panchala	22	34	34	52
Uppara	23	32	37	51
Neyige	24	36	38	50
Agasa	25	36	37	50
Tigala	27	36	38	47
Mabratta	23	36	33	48
Idiga	21	33	33	48
Kumbara	25	37	37	49
Ganiga	24	37	40	47
Nayinda	27	37	36	48
Komati	28	47	33	48
Kahatriya	21	34	32	48
Satani	25	37	35	48
Jogi	27	36	36	46
Darji	27	41	37	49
Mudali	20	33	31	48
Nagarla	29	42	33	45
Rachewar	24	37	33	30
Mada	23	34	36	46
Dumbaz	25	28	36	37

TABLE III.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
 married.
 Province.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 & over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	11	13	4	14	2	1	1
14	12	13	3	15	1	2	1
12	11	12	5	16	4	2	2
16	12	12	3	12	1	1	0
13	10	11	5	12	6	2	2
13	11	12	4	15	6	3	3
14	2	13	1	10	...	2	0
14	10	13	4	13	3	1	2
14	12	10	4	15	3	2	0
13	11	11	5	12	2	2	0
13	10	12	3	15	4	2	2
14	10	13	2	15	2	2	0
13	11	13	4	13	2	1	0
14	10	12	3	11	1	1	0
14	10	12	3	12	1	1	0
13	9	10	5	11	2	1	1
14	10	13	3	15	2	2	1
13	11	13	4	18	3	2	1
14	10	12	3	11	1	1	0
13	10	11	3	11	2	1	1
13	10	13	4	10	1	1	0
14	4	11	1	11	...	3	0
13	11	13	4	19	2	2	1
14	8	12	3	12	4	2	0
13	10	11	5	11	2	2	1
15	8	12	1	8	1	1	0
10	10	14	5	24	3	1	1
11	9	12	3	13	1	2	0
13	8	13	2	15	2	2	1
12	11	12	4	13	4	2	1
11	10	11	6	12	13	4	6

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
U
Mysor

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0-5		5-12	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—concd.</i>				
Dasari	26	31	35	47
Natuya	25	19	36	24
Mochi	21	37	36	50
Pille	19	37	28	48
Budabudike	31	39	34	44
Ladar	21	39	37	52
Malern	16	25	30	32
Bhatraju	24	41	31	36
Unspecified	14	22	18	37
Minor Castes	17	34	34	44
Total	23	34	36	48
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikh	34	35	36	49
Syed	26	37	35	47
Pathan	25	35	36	48
Mogul	26	37	35	45
Labbe	17	36	27	52
Pinjari	32	44	37	43
Unspecified	29	38	33	46
Pindari	24	33	37	43
Maple	4	33	13	37
Minor Castes	24	34	18	50
Total	24	36	35	48
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native Christians	20	28	28	52
Eurasian	46	35	16	30
European	14	23	15	25
Total	21	26	33	49
<i>Jains—</i>				
Digambara	18	37	30	48
Minor Castes	19	34	17	49
Total	17	37	26	48
<i>Others</i>				
... ..	26	34	37	48
Grand Total	23	34	36	48

[Subsidiary Table 1-3]

TABLE III.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
 ried—concl'd.
 Province..

12—15.		15—20.		20—40.		40 & over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	10	12	3	12	5	2	4
12	7	12	8	12	25	3	17
24	9	9	2	9	2	1	0
17	10	13	5	22	...	1	0
18	10	9	4	10	2	3	1
13	6	12	2	14	...	2	1
13	7	18	8	20	20	3	8
11	15	9	3	21	4	4	1
11	11	9	8	40	20	16	2
12	10	12	5	20	5	5	2
14	11	12	4	14	2	1	1
13	11	13	4	13	1	1	0
12	10	13	4	13	2	1	0
12	10	13	4	13	2	1	1
11	11	12	5	15	2	1	0
12	8	17	3	26	1	1	0
11	8	9	3	10	2	1	0
11	8	12	4	11	3	4	1
14	10	18	5	10	2	2	1
14	23	20	7	47	...	2	...
2	8	9	..	44	8	3	...
13	10	13	4	14	2	1	0
11	10	14	6	16	3	1	1
11	11	5	13	17	9	5	3
4	6	13	11	46	29	8	6
11	10	13	7	18	5	2	1
14	10	15	3	19	2	4	0
11	11	24	4	33	2	8	...
13	10	16	3	21	2	4	0
13	12	11	5	12	1	1	0
14	11	13	4	13	2	1	1

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mur
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	0	0	2
Lingayet	0	0	2
Holeya	0	0	2
Kuruba	0	0	0	3
Madiga	0	0	2
Beda	0	0	3
Brabmin	0		6
Besta	0	0	2
Golla	0		3
Vadda	0	0	2
Banajiga	0	0	3
Panchala	0	0	3
Uppara	0	0	2
Neyiga	0	0	2
Agasa	0	0	3
Tigala	0	0	1
Mahratta	0	0	3
Idiga	0	0	3
Kuntara	0	0	4
Ganiga	0	0	3
Nayluda	0	0	3
Komati	0		6
Kahatriya	0		9
Batani	0	0	4
Jogi	0	1	3
Darji	0	0		4
Mulali	0	0	1
Nagarta	0	2
Itchewar	3

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
ried.
Province.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	5	3	12	50	57	46	
0	6	2	14	53	58	45	20
0	3	2	10	49	59	49	26
1	5	2	12	50	58	47	22
1	4	3	10	48	55	48	29
1	6	2	12	50	54	47	25
1	12	6	18	54	45	39	19
1	4	2	12	51	60	47	21
1	5	2	11	48	56	49	25
1	4	3	11	46	56	50	27
1	5	3	13	49	56	47	23
1	6	3	15	52	55	44	21
0	4	2	12	51	62	47	20
1	5	3	13	51	55	45	25
1	6	3	13	52	56	44	22
0	4	3	10	47	54	50	31
1	5	2	13	53	57	44	22
0	5	3	14	53	59	44	19
1	6	4	14	52	55	43	21
0	5	3	12	50	56	47	24
1	5	3	12	51	55	45	25
1	12	7	20	51	43	41	19
1	5	2	13	50	58	47	22
1	7	3	13	51	54	45	22
1	5	3	10	46	56	49	26
1	8	4	17	56	51	39	20
0	3	2	14	58	61	40	21
1	5		11	51	55	44	27
2	5	4	14	54	55	40	23

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindu—concl.</i>				
Meda	2
Dombar	1
Dasari	0	3
Natava	4
Mochi	2
Pille	1
Budabudike	0	3
Ladar	3
Malera	5
Bhatraju	0	5
Unspecified	2
Minor Castes	0	3
Total ...	0	0	0	3
<i>Mussalms—</i>				
Sheikh	0	0	2
Syed	0	0	1
Pathan	0	1
Mogul	1
Labbe	1
Pinjari	0	1	4
Unspecified	1
Pindari	1
Maple	7
Minor Castes...
Total	0	0	2
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native Christian	0	1
Eurasian
European
Total	0	1
<i>Jains—</i>				
Digambara	3
Minor Castes	3
Total	1	4
<i>Others</i>				
Others	0	0	2
(Grand Total ...)	0	0	0	3

TABLE III—contd. 649
 by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
 ried.
 Province.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	4	2	14	50	59	48	21
1	5	4	8	43	56	52	30
1	5	6	15	52	57	41	20
3	5	4	8	51	55	42	28
0	5	4	20	52	58	44	15
1	2	1	13	52	63	46	21
1	4	3	11	52	57	44	25
1	6	2	17	53	58	44	16
...	9	2	25	72	52	26	9
1	5	2	10	43	59	54	21
1	6	5	6	53	57	41	29
1	4	2	11	51	58	46	24
1	5	3	12	50	57	46	23
1	4	2	14	50	59	47	21
1	4	2	14	51	55	46	26
0	5	2	14	49	57	49	23
1	4	3	12	55	60	41	23
...	2	2	15	59	65	39	17
4	8	7	15	42	51	46	22
0	4	3	12	53	55	44	28
0	3	3	8	45	68	52	25
...	10	1	26	61	50	38	7
...	...	...	11	49	64	51	25
0	4	2	14	51	58	47	22
0	3	1	10	62	67	34	19
...	2	...	6	68	52	32	40
...	...	1	2	56	73	43	25
0	3	1	10	62	65	37	21
0	9	3	17	52	55	45	16
2	7	3	16	54	51	36	18
0	8	3	17	52	54	44	17
0	4	2	11	50	60	48	23
1	5	3	12	50	57	46	23

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	0
Lingayet	0	0
Holeya	0	0
Knruba	0
Madiga	0	0
Beda	0
Brahmin	0	0
Bestha	0
Golla	0
Vadda	0
Banajiga	0	0
Panchala	0
Uppara	0
Neyiga	0
Agasa	0
Tigala	0
Mahratta	0
Idiga	0
Kumbara	0
Ganiga	0
Nayinda	0
Komati	0
Kshatriya	0
Bethani	0
Jogi	1
Darji	0
Mudali
Nayathia	0
Rachewar
Meda
Dambar

TABLE III.—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

Province.

12—15		16—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	0	...	1	18	24	82	75
0	0	...	1	23	28	77	71
0	0	..	1	24	26	76	73
0	0	...	1	21	24	79	75
0	0	...	1	19	24	81	75
0	1	...	1	20	25	80	73
0	1	1	2	19	27	80	70
0	0	...	1	24	23	76	76
0	0	...	1	20	25	80	74
0	0	..	1	22	21	78	76
0	1	..	2	21	25	79	72
0	0	...	1	21	27	79	72
...	0	...	1	22	25	78	74
0	1	1	1	22	26	77	72
...	0	...	1	23	25	77	74
...	0	...	1	23	24	77	76
0	1	...	1	22	22	78	76
0	0	1	2	22	28	77	70
0	0	1	1	21	23	78	76
..	0	1	1	22	23	77	76
...	0	...	1	20	23	80	76
0	1	1	2	17	26	81	71
0	0	...	2	21	22	79	76
0	1	1	1	16	24	83	74
0	0	...	1	22	23	78	75
...	1	1	2	26	25	71	72
0	...	...	2	30	23	70	75
2	0	...	1	18	28	80	71
0	1	1	2	22	26	77	71
0	1	...	2	26	25	74	73
0	0	...	1	19	26	81	73

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Mysore

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Dasari
Natuvs
Mochi	1
Pille
Budabudike
Ladar	1
Maleru
Bhatrajn
Unspecified
Minor Castes
Total	0	0	0
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheik	0	0
Syed	0
Patban	0
Mogul
Labbe
Pinjari	1
Unspecified
Pindari
Maple
Minor Castes
Total	0	0
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native Christian	0
Kurashian
European
Total	0
<i>Jains—</i>				
Digumbaru	0
Minor Castes	1
Total	0
<i>Others</i>	0
Grand Total	0	0	0

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ed.

Province.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	0	...	3	19	17	81	80
...	...	2	1	24	22	74	77
...	1	..	2	28	24	72	72
...	1	...	1	23	30	77	68
...	...	...	2	39	20	61	78
1	1	2	2	26	24	71	72
..	...	...	3	44	45	56	52
...	1	..	1	16	18	84	80
...	...	...	..	17	26	83	74
...	0	1	...	30	16	69	84
0	0	...	1	21	25	79	74
0	0	..	1	27	21	73	78
...	0	...	1	24	22	76	77
...	0	...	1	22	22	78	77
1	0	...	1	27	16	72	83
...	...	...	1	32	23	68	76
...	...	5	4	11	19	84	76
...	...	...	1	16	19	84	80
...	...	..	4	20	25	80	71
..	..	..	...	45	36	55	64
...	...	...	...	10	40	90	60
0	0	...	1	26	21	74	78
...	0	1	2	35	30	64	68
...	...	...	...	40	37	60	63
...	...	...	..	28	14	72	86
...	0	1	2	35	30	64	68
..	1	...	1	21	30	79	68
...	0	3	2	31	27	66	70
...	1	1	2	22	29	77	68
0	0	1	1	20	22	79	77
0	0	...	1	21	25	79	74

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	24	34	36	50
Lingayet	23	34	37	51
Holeya	24	34	38	48
Kuruba	23	35	37	48
Madiga	26	35	39	44
Beda	22	33	37	45
Brahmin	28	48	35	46
Bestha	24	34	38	49
Golla	23	34	37	47
Vadda	26	35	38	46
Banajiga	24	34	35	48
Panchala	25	37	36	51
Uppara	23	34	39	50
Neige	26	38	38	49
Agasa	27	37	38	49
Tigala	28	36	39	47
Mahratta	26	38	34	46
Idiga	25	36	38	47
Kumbara	26	38	39	50
Ganiga	35	38	40	47
Nayinda	28	38	37	48
Komati	29	46	33	47
Kshatriya	22	35	32	48
Suthani	27	40	37	46
Jogi	29	39	38	45
Darji	27	41	38	46
Mudali	20	32	31	47
Nagartha	30	43	33	44
Rachewar	25	40	34	46
Mada	25	37	41	48
Dambar	26	38	37	46

[Subsidiary Table 1.3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

married.

Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	10	12	3	13	3	1	
14	11	12	3	14	1	2	
12	10	12	4	13	3	1	
16	12	12	3	11	4	1	
12	10	10	4	11	6	2	
13	11	12	4	14	5	2	
13	3	13	1	9	0	2	
14	10	12	3	11	3	1	
14	12	10	4	14	2	2	
13	11	11	5	11	3	2	
18	10	12	3	14	3	2	
14	8	12	2	12	2	1	
14	10	12	4	11	1	1	
14	9	12	3	9	1	1	
13	9	10	3	11	1	1	
12	9	9	5	11	2	1	
13	10	12	3	14	2	1	
13	10	11	4	12	2	1	
13	9	11	2	10	1	1	
13	9	11	3	10	2	1	
13	9	12	3	9	2	1	
14	4	11	0	11	1	3	
13	10	12	3	18	3	3	
13	6	11	3	10	5	2	
13	9	9	4	10	2	2	
16	10	11	2	7	1	1	
10	10	15	6	25	3	1	
11	9	11	2	13	2	2	
12	8	11	2	15	1	3	
13	10	10	3	10	3	1	
10	10	12	5	12	12	3	

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race	0—5		5—12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus conold.</i> —				
Dasari	26	91	38	48
Natuva	25	20	37	24
Mochi	21	45	27	44
Pille	19	38	28	46
Budabudike	32	42	35	42
Ladar	20	41	37	49
Maleru	33	67	6	...
Bhatraju	24	42	31	36
Unspecified	14	22	18	37
Minor Castes	18	39	34	41
Total	24	35	37	48
<i>Mussalman</i> —				
Sheikh	25	36	37	46
Syed	28	38	35	47
Pathan	27	36	36	46
Moghul	28	39	36	46
Labbe	91	36	32	53
Pinjari	32	44	38	42
Unspecified	29	38	33	46
Pindari	35	33	38	50
Maple ... ..	...	100	22	...
Minor Castes	24	39	17	48
Total	26	27	37	46
<i>Christian</i> —				
Native Christian	21	28	45	54
Burassian	15	33	14	30
European	18	22	19	24
Total	54	83	78	108
<i>Jain</i> —				
Digambara	20	40	24	30
Minor Castes	19	34	21	36
Total	39	74	45	66
<i>Others</i>	29	37	37	46
Grand Total	24	35	37	48

[Subsidiary Table 1-3]—contd.

TABLE III--contd.

by Age for Castes (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried
Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	9	10	4	12	4	3	4
12	7	11	8	12	25	2	16
48	9	6	2	3	0	0	0
18	9	14	5	20	1	1	1
11	9	9	4	10	2	3	1
12	5	13	2	15	1	3	2
...	38	...	...	...	...	0	0
11	14	9	3	21	4	4	1
11	11	9	8	32	20	16	2
11	10	12	5	19	3	6	2
14	10	12	3	12	3	1	1
13	10	12	4	12	2	1	0
12	10	12	4	12	1	1	0
12	10	12	3	12	2	1	1
10	9	11	4	14	2	1	0
12	8	15	2	19	1	1	0
11	8	9	3	9	2	1	1
11	8	12	4	11	3	4	1
13	10	12	5	10	1	2	1
...	...	22	...	...	...	56	...
2	4	8	...	45	9	4	...
12	10	12	3	12	2	1	...
11	9	12	5	10	3	1	1
13	11	4	12	14	9	5	3
4	6	15	13	40	29	4	6
11	9	11	6	12	5	1	2
13	7	15	2	14	1	4	0
9	12	20	4	27	...	4	0
13	8	16	2	16	1	3	0
13	11	10	4	10	2	1	0
13	10	12	3	12	3	2	1

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race	0—5		5—12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindu—</i>				
Vakkaliga	...	0	0	3
Lingayet	...	0	0	3
Holeya	...	0	0	2
Kuruba	0	0	0	3
Madiga	...	0	0	2
Beda	...	0	0	3
Brahmin	...	0	0	6
Bestha	...	0	0	2
Golla	...	0	0	3
Vadda	...	0	0	2
Banajiga	...	0	0	3
Panchala	...	0	0	5
Uppara	...	0	0	3
Neyige	...	0	0	3
Agasa	...	0	0	4
Tigala	...	0	0	1
Mahretta	...	0	0	3
Idiga	...	0	0	4
Kumbara	...	0	0	4
Ganiga	...	0	0	3
Nayinda	...	0	0	3
Komati	...	0	0	7
Kahatriya	...	0	0	2
Sathani	...	0	0	4
Jogi	...	1	1	3
Darjl	0	0	..	4
Mudali	...	0	..	1
Nagartha	2
Rachowar	2
Meda	2
Dambar	1

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried

Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	5	3	11	49	36	47	25
1	6	3	12	50	56	46	23
0	3	3	9	46	56	51	30
1	5	3	12	48	57	48	23
1	5	3	10	48	53	48	30
1	6	2	11	49	53	48	27
1	11	6	16	52	45	41	22
0	4	2	12	50	60	48	22
1	6	3	11	48	55	48	25
1	5	3	10	45	55	51	28
1	5	4	12	48	56	47	24
1	6	3	14	50	54	46	23
0	4	3	11	48	60	49	22
1	5	4	12	49	52	46	28
1	6	3	12	50	54	46	24
1	4	3	10	47	54	49	31
1	5	3	11	50	55	46	26
1	6	4	12	46	55	49	23
1	6	4	13	50	54	45	23
1	5	3	12	49	55	47	25
1	5	3	11	50	54	46	27
1	12	7	17	51	44	41	20
1	5	2	13	50	57	47	23
1	8	3	14	51	51	45	23
1	4	3	8	45	55	50	29
2	7	4	14	54	53	40	22
0	3	2	14	59	61	39	21
1	5	4	10	50	56	45	27
2	6	3	13	54	54	41	25
0	8	2	13	45	58	53	24
1	5	4	7	43	55	52	32

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0-5		5-12	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>				
Dasari 1	4
Natuya	4
Mochi	4
Pille	1
Budabndike	3
Ladar	4
Malern
Bhatraju	5
Unspecified	2
Minor Castes	4
Total	3
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikh	2
Syed	2
Pathan	1
Mogul	1
Labbo	1
Pinjari	1	4
Unspecified	1
Pindari	1
Maple
Minor Castes
Total	2
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native Christians	1
Eurasian
European
Total	1
<i>Jains—</i>				
Digambars	2
Minor Castes	3	4
Total	1	3
<i>Others</i>				
Grand Total	3

[Subsidiary Table 13]—concl'd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	5	7	14	54	57	38	20
3	5	3	8	51	55	43	2
1	7	4	17	51	53	44	19
1	2	1	12	51	62	47	23
1	4	3	11	52	53	44	29
2	7	3	18	53	54	42	17
...	...	...	40	100	60	...	..
1	5	3	10	41	59	55	21
1	6	4	6	55	56	40	30
1	4	3	12	49	53	47	27
1	5	3	11	49	55	47	26
1	4	2	13	50	58	47	23
1	4	2	13	50	53	47	28
0	5	2	13	49	57	49	24
1	4	3	12	55	58	41	25
...	2	3	14	56	64	41	19
4	8	7	15	42	51	46	22
0	4	3	12	53	55	44	28
0	3	3	7	45	64	52	25
...	100	...	...	100	...	..	...
..	...	...	12	50	64	50	24
1	4	2	13	60	57	47	24
0	3	2	8	61	67	37	21
...	2	0	6	71	50	29	42
...	..	1	1	58	72	41	27
0	3	1	8	62	65	37	23
0	8	3	14	48	57	49	19
3	7	3	13	46	52	43	19
1	8	3	14	48	56	47	19
1	4	3	10	47	57	49	26
1	5	3	12	49	55	47	25

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkaliga
Lingayat
Holeya
Kuruba
Madiga
Beda
Brahmin
Bestha
Golla
Vadda
Banajiga
Panchala
Uppara
Neyigo
Agasa
Tigala
Mahratta
Idiga
Kumbara
Ganiga
Nayinda
Komati
Kahatriya
Sathani
Jogi
Darji
Mudali
Nagartha
Rachewar
Meda
Dambar

TABLE III—contd.

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by Age for castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ed.

Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	0	1	15	23	85	76
...	...	1	1	20	25	79	74
...	1	0	1	20	24	80	74
...	...	0	1	21	23	79	76
...	1	0	1	17	23	83	75
...	...	0	1	19	25	81	74
...	1	1	2	19	25	80	72
...	...	0	1	23	22	77	77
...	...	1	1	19	25	80	74
...	...	1	1	20	22	79	77
...	1	0	2	19	25	81	72
...	1	0	1	20	24	80	74
...	...	0	1	20	21	80	78
...	1	1	2	22	24	77	73
...	...	0	1	21	23	79	76
...	...	0	1	23	24	77	75
...	1	0	1	18	20	82	78
...	1	1	2	15	23	84	74
...	...	2	1	16	21	82	78
...	...	1	1	22	23	77	76
...	...	0	1	18	23	86	76
...	1	1	2	17	25	82	72
...	...	0	2	22	21	78	77
...	1	1	2	16	23	83	74
...	...	1	1	17	20	82	78
...	1	1	2	32	28	67	69
1	...	0	2	29	22	70	76
2	...	0	1	18	27	80	72
...	...	1	2	20	24	79	74
...	1	0	1	12	23	88	75
...	1	0	1	20	23	80	75

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Eastern

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>				
Dasari
Natva
Mochi	2
Pille
Budabudike
Ladar	1
Maleru
Bhatraja
Unspecified
Minor Castes
Total
<i>Mussalman—</i>				
Sheik	1
Syed
Pathau
Mogal
Labbi
Pinjari	1
Unspecified
Pindari
Maple
Minor Castes
Total	1
<i>Christian—</i>				
Native Christian
Eurasian
European
Total
<i>Jain—</i>				
Digambara
Minor Castes
Total
<i>Others</i>				
...
Grand Total

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for castes (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
ed.
Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	0	2	14	14	86	83
...	..	2	0	23	21	75	79
...	2	0	2	22	13	78	81
..	1	0	1	21	17	79	81
...	...	0	2	33	22	67	76
2	...	2	3	28	23	68	73
...	...	50	0	0	0	50	100
...	...	0	2	16	16	84	82
...	...	0	0	17	27	83	73
...	...	2	0	27	20	71	80
...	...	0	1	19	24	81	75
..	...	0	1	26	20	74	78
...	..	0	1	23	21	77	78
...	...	0	1	20	21	80	78
1	...	0	1	27	15	72	84
..	...	0	2	30	21	70	77
...	...	5	4	11	19	84	76
...	...	0	1	16	19	84	80
..	...	0	4	21	24	79	72
...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...
...	..	0	0	10	35	90	65
...	...	0	1	24	20	76	78
...	...	0	2	32	32	68	66
...	...	0	0	42	38	58	62
...	...	0	0	30	13	70	87
...	...	0	2	33	31	67	67
...	1	0	2	21	21	79	76
...	1	2	1	29	26	69	72
...	1	1	3	22	21	77	75
...	...	1	1	16	20	83	79
...	...	0	1	19	24	81	75

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
U
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0-5.		5-12.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5
<i>Handus—</i>				
Vakkaliga	20	30	32	48
Lingayet	20	30	32	51
Holeya	19	27	32	44
Kuruba	20	32	36	50
Madiga	19	26	36	43
Beda	18	25	34	43
Brahmin	24	44	32	56
Bestha	19	28	31	45
Golla	18	31	34	60
Vadda	21	33	37	50
Banajiga	19	29	30	47
Panchala	18	30	30	53
Uppara	20	30	34	51
Neyige	21	32	36	52
Agasa	21	32	35	51
Tigala	17	31	30	42
Mahratta	19	34	32	50
Idiga	17	29	28	50
Kumbara	23	33	32	49
Ganiga	17	33	34	49
Nayinda	21	26	32	32
Komuti	26	43	32	32
Kahatriya	18	28	32	49
Sathani	19	30	30	54
Jogi	21	29	32	49
Durji	28	39	36	54
Mudali	19	31	35	54
Nagartha	24	39	33	52
Rachowar	21	31	33	52
Meda	22	36	32	45
Dombur	21	34	32	32

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
married.
Division.

12—15.		15—20.		20—40.		40 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	15	15	6	17	1	1	0
14	14	14	4	18	1	2	0
12	12	14	7	20	7	3	3
15	13	13	4	15	1	1	0
14	11	12	6	16	10	3	4
14	10	13	5	18	10	3	7
14	1	15	0	12	0	3	0
13	11	15	5	20	7	2	4
14	11	12	5	20	2	2	1
14	12	13	4	14	1	1	0
13	12	16	5	20	5	2	2
14	12	16	4	20	1	2	0
14	13	14	6	17	1	1	0
15	12	13	4	14	1	1	0
14	13	14	3	15	1	1	0
15	15	14	8	21	3	3	1
14	10	14	3	19	2	2	1
13	14	17	5	23	2	2	0
15	13	13	4	16	1	1	0
13	12	14	5	21	1	1	0
13	15	15	6	17	0	2	1
13	3	13	2	11	0	3	0
14	11	13	4	22	2	1	1
16	12	14	3	19	1	2	0
13	12	16	7	17	2	1	1
14	5	12	1	9	1	1	0
12	9	10	5	22	1	2	...
16	15	11	4	13	0	1	...
13	9	15	4	17	3	1	0
11	13	15	6	17	5	2	1
13	9	9	8	15	19	7	8

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0-5.		5-12.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—concd.</i>				
Dasari	27	33	25	46
Natava	24	10	31	23
Mochi	20	32	43	54
Pille	16	31	33	54
Budabudike	27	31	35	50
Ladar	22	35	37	57
Maleru	15	24	29	33
Bhatraju ... ..	...	33	100	33
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...
Minor Castes	15	27	34	49
Total	20	30	33	48
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikh	20	32	33	50
Syed	17	33	33	47
Pathan	19	34	36	48
Mogul	20	33	31	42
Labbe	8	38	15	48
Pinjari ... ..	...	20	25	70
Unspecified	13	...	20	...
Pindari	17	39	19	43
Maple	5	29	13	39
Minor Castes	25	...	25	67
Total	19	33	32	49
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native Christians	16	28	23	46
Eurasian	19	34	30	38
European	6	28	7	28
Total	16	28	33	45
<i>Jains—</i>				
Digumbara	17	35	27	46
Minor Castes	4	33	19	47
Total	13	33	33	46
<i>Others</i>				
... ..	22	32	36	50
Grand Total	20	30	33	49

[Subsidiary Table I-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
married.
Division.

12—15.		15—20.		20—40.		40 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	11	17	1	12	7	2	2
6	7	16	6	14	35	8	20
10	10	12	2	14	2	1	0
12	12	10	3	27	0	2	..
17	15	9	4	10	0	2	...
16	7	11	1	18	0	1	...
14	7	18	8	21	20	3	8
..	34	0	0	0	0	...	...
..	..	0	0	0	0	...	...
14	11	12	6	23	6	2	1
14	18	14	5	17	3	2	1
14	13	14	4	18	1	1	0
14	12	16	6	19	1	1	1
13	12	14	5	17	1	1	0
15	15	16	7	17	3	1	0
12	9	21	2	43	3	1	..
25	10	25	0	25	0	...	...
28	...	6	0	27	0	6	...
19	14	20	0	25	7	...	7
14	25	20	7	48	0	0	...
...	33	12	0	38	0	...	...
14	13	15	4	19	1	1	0
12	14	18	8	30	4	1	0
1	5	7	9	38	12	5	2
2	9	6	5	63	28	16	2
11	14	17	7	31	6	2	0
14	13	15	4	23	2	4	0
13	10	27	2	42	8	2	...
14	13	17	4	26	2	3	0
14	12	13	5	14	1	1	0
14	13	14	5	17	2	2	1

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race.	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—</i>				
Vakkuliga	0	1
Lingayet	0	2
Holeya		1
Kuruba	0	1
Madiga	0	1
Beda	0	2
Brahmin	0	6
Bestha	0	2
Golla	2
Vadda	1
Banajiga	0	1
Panchala	0	2
Uppara	0	1
Neyige	2
Agasa	0	2
Tigala	1
Mahratta	0	3
Idiga	0	1
Kumbara	0	2
Ganiga	1
Nayinda	0	1
Komatl	2
Kahatriya	0	2
Sathani	3
Jogi	0	4
Darjl	0	3
Mudall	1
Nagartha	2
Bachwar	1
Mala	2
Dombu	2

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried.

Division.

12-15		15-20		20-40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	4	2	15	55	63	43	17
0	5	2	15	55	63	43	15
0	3	2	12	54	67	44	17
0	4	2	13	53	63	45	19
0	3	2	11	51	65	47	20
0	6	1	15	56	61	43	16
1	13	6	21	57	46	36	14
0	5	2	14	55	61	43	18
0	4	1	12	49	63	50	19
0	4	2	13	53	63	45	19
0	5	2	15	55	63	43	16
0	6	2	19	58	57	40	16
0	3	1	15	57	65	42	16
0	5	2	14	54	61	44	18
0	5	2	16	56	61	42	16
0	3	1	11	43	69	56	16
1	5	2	16	56	60	41	16
0	4	2	17	60	64	38	14
1	6	2	16	59	61	38	15
...	3	3	12	58	66	44	18
0	5	3	15	53	60	44	19
0	11	6	29	52	42	42	14
0	6	2	15	50	59	48	18
0	7	2	12	52	59	46	19
1	7	3	17	51	58	45	14
0	10	5	20	58	50	37	17
...	4	1	12	57	67	42	16
...	7	3	26	73	54	24	10
...	5	3	16	56	58	41	17
...	5	2	16	54	59	44	18
...	4	...	14	47	63	53	16

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Western

Cast, Tribe or Race.	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—concd.</i>				
Dasari	1
Natva
Mochi	1
Pille
Bndabudike	1
Ladar	2
Maleru	5
Bhatraju
Unspecified	8
Minor Castes	2
Total	...	0	0	2
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikh	0	2
Syed	1
Pathan	0	1
Mogul	1
Labbe
Pinjari	7
Unspecified	9
Pindari
Maple	3
Minor Castes
Total	0	2
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native Christians	0
Eurasian
European
Total	0
<i>Jains—</i>				
Ulgambars	4
Minor Castes	1	3
Total	0	4
<i>Others</i>	0	1
(Grand Total)	...	0	0	2

[Subsidiary Table 1-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried.

Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	4	1	19	45	56	54	20
...	...	16	...	69	50	15	50
...	3	3	21	54	63	43	12
...	2	2	16	56	69	42	13
1	5	5	11	52	68	42	15
...	5	1	16	53	62	46	15
...	10	2	24	71	52	27	9
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...
...	8	33	...	...	77	67	7
1	5	1	10	54	66	44	17
0	5	2	14	55	62	43	17
0	4	1	16	53	61	46	17
0	4	1	16	55	62	44	17
0	2	1	16	50	62	49	18
...	3	1	12	56	66	43	18
...	2	0	19	65	69	35	9
...	7	7	15	66	57	17	14
...	...	...	9	...	55	100	27
...	6	...	12	45	63	55	19
...	5	2	28	60	52	38	7
...	..	...	11	48	63	52	26
0	4	1	15	54	62	45	17
...	3	1	16	63	66	36	15
...	...	...	5	48	78	52	17
...	..	...	9	40	72	60	19
...	2	1	15	62	67	37	16
0	9	4	19	54	53	42	15
1	8	3	21	65	50	30	16
0	9	3	19	56	53	41	15
0	3	2	11	52	65	46	19
0	5	2	14	55	62	43	17

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindu—</i>				
Vakkaliga	0
Lingayat	0
Holeyā	0
Kuruba	0
Madiga	0
Beda	0
Brahmin	0
Bestha	0
Golla
Vadda	0
Banajiga	0	0
Panchala	0
Uppara	0
Neyige	0
Agasa
Tigala
Mahratta	0
Idiga	0
Kumbara	0
Gauiga
Nayinda
Komuti	0
Kahatriya
Sathani	0
Jogi
Uarji
Mudali
Nagutla
Hachowai
Meda
Dontar

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
ed.
Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 & over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	0	0	1	27	28	73	71
0	0	0	1	25	31	75	67
0	0	0	1	29	29	71	70
...	0	0	1	22	24	78	75
...	0	1	1	24	28	75	71
...	1	0	1	24	29	76	69
0	1	1	3	16	30	81	66
...	0	0	1	27	29	73	70
..	0	...	1	22	24	78	75
...	0	0	1	26	23	74	76
...	0	0	2	29	26	71	72
...	0	0	2	24	30	76	68
...	0	...	2	26	32	74	67
...	0	0	1	25	28	75	71
...	0	0	2	28	28	72	70
...	...	...	1	15	26	85	72
...	1	0	1	26	26	74	72
...	0	1	2	29	34	70	64
...	0	1	1	29	25	70	74
..	0	..	3	20	21	80	76
...	...	...	3	33	25	67	72
...	1	0	1	20	28	80	70
..	1	...	1	16	25	84	73
...	1	...	2	17	25	83	73
...	0	0	2	29	30	71	68
..	1	...	1	24	22	76	76
..	...	...	1	30	32	70	67
...	...	...	8	29	32	71	60
...	0	3	0	26	33	71	67
..	1	...	8	39	26	61	70
...	...	...	...	15	36	85	64

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Western

Caste, Tribe or Race	0-5		5-12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>				
Dasari
Natura
Mochi
Pille
Budabudike
Ladar
Maleru
Bhatraju
Unspecified
Minor Castes
Total	0	0
<i>Mussalmans—</i>				
Sheikh
Syed
Pathan
Mogul
Labbe
Pinjari
Unspecified
Pindari
Maple
Minor Castes
Total
<i>Christians—</i>				
Native Christian	0
Eurasian
European
Total	0
<i>Jains—</i>				
Digambara	0
Minor Castes	2
Total	0
<i>Others</i>				
Grand Total	0	0

TABLE III—concl'd.

by Age for Castes (Percentage of each Sex in each Age-period.)

ed.

Division.

12—15		15—20		20—40		40 & over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	3	38	33	62	64
...	...	..	10	50	40	50	50
...	1	...	2	33	29	67	70
...	...	...	...	33	54	67	46
...	...	...	..	75	16	25	84
...	4	...	...	18	25	82	71
...	...	...	3	44	46	56	51
...	10	...	...	...	40	...	50
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	0	34	11	66	89
0	0	0	1	26	29	74	70
...	0	0	1	29	22	71	77
...	0	...	1	27	24	78	75
...	...	...	2	25	25	75	73
...	1	...	10	28	8	72	81
...	...	...	...	44	28	56	72
...	...	..	...	...	50	100	50
...
...	...	...	...	...	50	100	50
...	...	...	...	45	36	55	64
...	...	...	...	...	56	...	44
...	0	0	1	28	23	72	76
..	...	1	1	41	29	58	70
...	...	...	...	...	29	100	71
...	...	...	...	20	20	80	80
...	...	1	1	40	29	59	70
...	1	0	1	22	36	78	62
...	...	3	3	25	32	62	63
..	1	1	2	23	35	76	62
...	0	0	1	26	24	74	75
0	0	0	1	26	29	74	70

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindu—</i>							
Agasa ...	990	1,006	993	824	920	1,005	1,037
Bairagi ...	596	1,250	1,875	667	800	422	412
Bavaji ...	750	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Banajiga ...	982	951	996	846	867	1,016	1,006
Baniya ...	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	0	143	1,333
Beda ...	986	1,033	899	835	864	1,027	1,083
Bestha ...	1,013	1,085	1,063	804	864	1,066	983
Bhatraja ..	910	987	788	1,025	886	954	879
Brahman ...	980	996	1,017	911	963	906	1,064
Budabudike ...	931	855	913	761	1,000	959	1,011
Darji ...	906	961	938	735	963	866	936
Dasari ...	1,011	905	1,098	859	892	1,053	1,056
Dambar ..	1,094	1,115	1,010	1,083	823	1,370	985
Ganiga ...	993	1,050	878	784	909	1,043	1,097
Garadiga ...	1,224	1,161	1,188	1,000	1,167	1,404	1,212
Golla ...	963	1,031	904	773	902	999	1,022
Gondaliga ...	1,385	4,000	...	3,000	...	800	167
Goziga ...	814	733	457	526	543	1,117	1,588
Gosayi ...	691	1,000	803	696	944	620	571
Gujarathi ..	860	1,100	708	400	1,222	695	842
Handichikka ...	1,500	...	0	...	...	...	3,000
Hatagar ...	500	...	...	...	...	0	...
Holaya ...	983	1,008	962	815	811	1,046	1,021
Idiga ...	880	906	981	799	767	882	871
Jat ...	888	...	750	...	0	2,000	500
Jogi ...	928	910	918	769	860	1,064	889
Kahar ...	432	...	333	...	333	373	833
Kanakkur ..	118	...	...	0	0	100	...
Karamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Kayantha .	607	...	...	...	...	0	2,000
Komati ...	926	951	999	869	1,039	834	933

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindu—contd.</i>							
Kshatriya ...	955	1,062	1,029	753	850	893	1,028
Kumbara ...	901	916	911	723	810	911	968
Kuruba ...	1,016	1,092	1,017	816	879	1,069	1,028
Ladar ...	881	968	780	523	923	924	964
Lingayet ...	1,003	1,035	1,040	842	846	993	1,084
Madiga ...	986	999	902	805	840	1,109	1,035
Malayali ...	306	111	138	191	471	326	517
Maluru ...	1,191	1,263	937	719	911	1,205	2,256
Mahratta ...	924	976	970	717	813	881	1,024
Marwadi ...	592	583	533	455	600	546	826
Meda ...	979	1,016	892	906	1,072	1,092	891
Mochi ...	910	1,098	928	392	1,338	1,026	849
Mondaru ...	424	1,400	455	667	500	196	610
Mudali ...	767	908	837	727	777	648	865
Multani ...	500	...	...	...	0	...	1,000
Nagara ...	1,052	976	989	889	814	1,091	1,191
Natuva ...	1,759	1,536	1,400	1,328	1,456	2,189	2,135
Nayar ...	118	1,389	83	112	60	64	88
Nayinda ...	966	923	982	783	821	1,013	1,031
Neyigo ...	971	1,053	995	772	879	1,001	969
Panchala ...	950	1,011	1,051	759	879	917	967
Pandaram ...	789	2,000	1,088	769	333	680	696
Pille ...	775	953	829	233	704	790	852
Rachowar ...	953	920	950	665	793	940	1,194
Saniyar ...	667	1,000	1,400	0	...	0	...
Sanyasi ...	1,118	1,521	1,303	1,667	1,409	1,110	770
Satanji ...	973	965	987	767	898	994	1,030
Sillokyata ...	1,673	1,930	1,151	1,250	1,813	1,572	2,375
Sudngadusidda ...	831	1,070	949	565	675	814	818
Tigala ...	966	963	911	742	931	1,025	1,032
Uppara ...	973	1,051	1,027	791	840	1,011	938
Vadda ...	961	1,016	945	860	899	1,042	905

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindu—concll.</i>							
Vakkaliga ...	999	994	1,026	797	816	1,032	1,073
Unspecified ...	721	651	926	640	553	712	732
Total ...	987	1,015	992	811	850	1,015	1,037
<i>Mussalmans—</i>							
Arab ...	214	...	...	...	...	83	500
Khakar ...	1,321	0	500	...	1,000	3,143	917
Labbo ...	493	859	794	345	361	371	451
Maple ...	183	769	359	275	210	107	149
Mogul ...	819	917	846	774	776	733	891
Pathan ...	924	937	915	860	838	967	931
Pindari ...	980	905	920	613	667	1,333	1,004
Pinjari ...	985	1,052	939	942	989	1,083	887
Sheik ...	926	1,003	966	766	884	913	923
Sherif ...	871	1,000	1,375	3,000	500	600	941
Syed ...	919	989	934	753	849	876	906
Unspecified ...	846	937	1,000	672	667	789	838
Total ...	906	984	946	764	842	884	921
<i>Christians—</i>							
Eurasian ...	888	652	1,667	900	3,061	681	1,098
European ...	526	987	1,013	1,103	588	466	367
Native Christian ...	840	972	953	758	677	773	849
Total ...	833	923	976	774	726	733	817
<i>Jains—</i>							
Digambaras ...	803	1,126	937	826	780	862	836

[Subsidiary Table 4-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males.						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Jains—concl'd.</i>							
Marwadi ...	198	...	100	71	143	263	333
Pitambara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sada ...	1,237	1,000	1,657	2,143	667	1,037	1,316
Swetambara ...	837	750	760	250	169	232	583
Tirthankara ...	857	..	...	...	...	400	1,500
Unspecified ...	836	714	628	833	882	730	1,261
Total ...	838	1,076	946	771	664	769	862
<i>Animists—</i>							
Iraliga ...	883	928	960	866	953	862	806
Koracha ...	990	1,065	966	855	874	1,118	925
Koruma ...	994	1,082	944	770	1,012	1,088	947
Korava ...	449	27	2,111	1,600	2,500	889	611
Kuruba ...	910	971	878	778	852	978	882
Lambani ...	927	933	1,000	805	783	1,037	809
Total ...	987	961	975	808	854	1,024	855
<i>Others—</i>							
Parsi ...	586	667	500	...	1,000	700	444
Sikh ...	571	1,000	1,000	...	0	1,000	...
Brahmo ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Jew ...	750	...	667	1,000	2,000	1,000	500
Burmese ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Japanese ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Others ...	577	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	577	500	600	1,000	750	667	385
Grand Total ...	980	1,012	989	808	848	1,006	1,027

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—</i>							
Agasa ...	1,008	996	996	828	959	1,049	1,049
Bairagi .	607	1,250	1,875	667	800	410	400
Bavaji ...	750	0	0	...	1,000	0	...
Banajiga .	995	972	984	846	894	1,054	1,020
Baniya ...	929	4,000	4,000	1,000	...	167	667
Beda ...	963	1,025	876	847	855	1,031	1,089
Bestha ...	1,031	1,076	1,054	792	888	1,125	999
Bhatraju .	898	974	786	975	886	957	854
Brahmin ..	991	1,009	982	930	953	929	1,086
Budabudike ...	895	879	874	744	1,024	863	973
Darji ...	932	1,080	950	732	937	922	914
Dasari ...	1,003	855	1,000	920	959	1,023	1,139
Dombur ...	1,079	1,096	1,004	1,176	704	1,322	1,011
Ganiga ...	1,003	1,040	875	789	930	1,070	1,112
Garadiga ...	1,189	966	929	938	1,300	1,474	1,326
Golla ...	967	1,015	891	777	916	1,014	1,034
Gondaliga ...	1,231	4,000	...	1,000	...	800	167
Goniga ...	1,025	857	461	769	1,625	1,675	1,710
Gosayi ...	788	769	741	600	1,571	732	795
Gujarathi ...	871	1,100	708	400	1,222	895	889
Handichicka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatagar ...	500	...	...	...	0	0	...
Holeya ...	1,000	993	933	779	724	1,104	1,066
Idiga ...	991	1,020	933	853	927	1,069	984
Jat ...	607	0	500	0	0	4,000	1,000
Jogi ...	957	976	910	740	847	1,137	906
Kahar ...	467	0	333	0	333	429	333
Kanakhan ..	400	...	0	0	0	...	...
Karaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaysatha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khusti ..	928	956	925	898	922	862	946

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males.						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>							
Kshatriya ..	975	1,020	1,019	724	855	940	1,085
Kumbara ...	951	1,008	967	806	867	1,003	917
Kuruba ...	1,015	1,067	995	801	883	1,091	1,035
Ladar ..	889	1,066	763	537	894	881	1,040
Lingayet ...	1,007	1,034	1,000	835	844	1,007	1,107
Madiga ...	987	976	879	818	843	1,110	1,069
Mahyali ..	533	0	...	0	2,000	500	1,000
Maleru ...	625	667	0	...	...	500	2,000
Mahratta ...	943	925	915	742	760	985	1,101
Marwadi ...	638	583	533	455	833	649	864
Mela ...	982	1,048	799	696	1,011	1,288	921
Mochi ...	831	1,127	986	243	1,810	1,028	794
Mondaru ...	576	2,333	500	333	1,000	242	941
Mudali ..	814	995	927	820	808	661	918
Multani ...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Nagarthā ...	1,052	980	976	877	744	1,114	1,193
Natva ...	1,751	1,602	1,382	1,279	1,586	2,161	2,054
Nayer ..	102	1,412	46	75	63	39	95
Nayinda ...	1,000	977	1,009	785	856	1,064	1,046
Neyigi ...	966	1,023	956	740	886	1,015	985
Panchala ...	985	991	1,019	743	893	1,035	1,004
Pandaram ...	781	2,333	1,000	615	227	731	635
Pille ...	731	933	806	289	681	727	819
Rachewar ...	931	949	921	660	804	870	1,131
Saiyar ...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Sanyasi ...	1,366	1,553	1,308	1,813	1,429	1,161	782
Sathani ...	976	932	881	763	979	1,042	1,059
Sillokyata ...	974	1,440	737	500	714	906	1,314
Sudugadusidda ...	741	909	1,500	750	500	760	471
Tigala ...	971	960	913	742	940	1,029	1,046
Uppara ...	1,009	1,080	1,020	788	835	1,100	986
Vadda ...	965	998	930	878	909	1,066	913

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males.						
	All ages	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—concl.</i>							
Vakkaliga ..	1,010	978	1,018	760	807	1,074	1,091
Unspecified ...	702	651	914	620	565	667	728
Total ...	997	1,004	968	797	850	1,054	1,061
<i>Musalmans—</i>							
Arab ...	750	...	...	...	...	250	...
Khakar ...	857	0	500	...	333	2,667	1,000
Labbe ...	568	793	785	895	433	479	522
Maple ...	364	...	...	...	0	..	...
Mogul ...	831	853	836	765	800	739	962
Pathan ...	940	903	930	901	846	997	955
Pindari ...	987	914	922	628	698	1,345	996
Pinjari ...	979	1,047	925	935	989	1,076	864
Sheikh ...	938	991	839	745	918	958	948
Sheriff ...	906	1,286	1,500	1,000	1,000	546	1,000
Syed ...	936	958	948	780	856	909	1,021
Unspecified ...	847	943	1,005	694	665	784	835
Total ...	923	963	933	766	870	932	946
<i>Christians—</i>							
Eurasian ...	907	631	1,895	873	2,482	629	1,223
European ...	518	849	900	938	548	465	393
Native Christians ...	923	934	903	738	703	1,001	973
Total ...	890	890	939	766	779	892	926
<i>Jains—</i>							
Digambara ...	900	1,126	902	732	723	963	874
Marwadi ...	125	0	...	...	167	...	0
Pitambara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table 1-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Number of Females to 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Jains—concl'd.</i>							
Sada ...	1,237	1,000	1,667	2,143	667	1,037	1,316
Swetambara ...	391	500	1,250	400	128	300	526
Tirthankara ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Unspecified ...	836	714	628	833	938	740	1,261
Total ...	880	1,044	911	745	644	891	902
<i>Animists—</i>							
Iraliga ...	909	763	785	719	1,231	1,164	848
Koracha ..	970	1,017	907	834	941	1,098	926
Korama	974	907	868	789	991	1,119	1,007
Korava ...	111	...	0	500	...	0	0
Kuruba ...	916	971	874	778	877	999	878
Lambani ...	951	889	1,035	889	842	1,092	820
Total ...	949	912	935	829	913	1,084	893
<i>Others—</i>							
Parsi ...	607	667	500	...	1,000	778	444
Sikh ...	571	1,000	1,000	...	0	1,000	0
Brahmo ...	...	...	..	...	...	0	...
Jew ...	667	0	0	...	...	0	...
Burmese ...	...	...	...	...	..	0	...
Japanese ...	..	...	...	...	...	0	0
Others ..	548	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	648	500	500	..	333	786	364
Grand Total ..	992	1,000	966	795	851	1,047	1,053

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes,
Western Division.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.							
	All ages	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—</i>								
Agas	948	1,034	985	816	851	914	1,007	
Bairagi	500	...	...	...	...	500	500
Bavaji	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Bauajiga	905	1,043	1,089	849	745	827	809	
Baniya	2,000	...	...	...	...	0	...
Beda	1,005	1,089	1,054	768	920	1,007	1,042	
Bestha	981	1,133	1,106	854	775	853	902	
Bhatraju	2,000	...	1,000	..	...	833	...
Brahmin	959	987	1,087	879	979	865	1,016	
Budabudike	1,042	778	1,022	792	938	1,286	1,167	
Darji	871	803	921	740	1,039	792	970	
Dasari	1,042	1,082	1,644	710	688	1,191	754	
Dombar	1,165	1,219	1,039	783	1,600	1,583	869	
Ganiga	905	1,182	910	743	772	860	957	
Garadiga	1,429	4,000	3,000	1,500	500	1,111	667	
Golla	930	1,200	1,028	787	797	873	910	
Gondaliga	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Goniga	100	300	400	..	0	0	333	
Gosayi	637	1,231	846	769	546	552	439	
Gujarathi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Handichikla	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Hatager	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Honra	947	1,047	1,034	887	861	944	859	
Idiga	768	989	1,047	749	633	657	732	
Jat	400	...	...	...	...	0	300
Jugi	849	765	938	847	834	900	746	
Kahar	...	..	...	...	..	0	...
Kanakkau	...	...	...	..	0	0	...
Karaman	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Kayasta	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Komati	910	951	1,065	743	1,353	814	804	

[Subsidiary Table I—4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Western Division—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.						
	All ages:	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—contd.</i>							
Kshatriya ..	910	1,173	1,049	817	840	800	897
Kumbara ...	779	693	764	560	681	716	1,135
Koraba ...	1,019	1,170	1,075	862	869	1,014	1,009
Ladar ...	863	788	815	500	1,000	1,013	862
Lingayet ...	998	1,038	1,102	850	848	974	1,045
Mudiga ...	982	1,142	1,012	750	826	1,103	855
Mulayali ..	288	118	160	200	375	318	440
Maleru ...	1,205	1,288	978	703	889	524	2,260
Mahratta ...	897	1,071	1,050	684	880	814	900
Marwadi ...	83	...	...	...	250	0	..
Meda ...	975	975	1,020	1,183	1,118	957	859
Mochi ...	975	1,075	893	906	1,128	1,024	900
Mondaru ...	121	..	333	...	0	111	...
Mudali ...	516	584	469	351	565	561	556
Multani ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Nagarta ...	1,045	929	1,225	1,053	2,267	764	1,133
Natuva ...	1,844	917	1,600	2,333	700	2,471	3,857
Nayer ...	325	1,000	429	2,000	0	368	...
Nayinda ..	799	628	852	776	694	791	939
Noyigi ...	981	1,121	1,075	831	865	977	931
Panchala ...	878	1,069	1,129	793	857	724	882
Pandaram ...	844	667	4,000	...	800	474	1,500
Pille ...	978	1,059	914	667	833	1,045	1,029
Rachewar ...	1,014	840	1,018	677	771	1,015	1,416
Saniyar ...	400	1,000	800	...	...	0	...
Sanyasi ...	273	...	1,000	500	1,000	0	...
Sathani ...	967	1,081	1,312	774	719	835	954
Sillekyata ..	2,760	2,611	1,633	2,750	9,500	2,906	3,838
Sudngadusidda ...	861	1,125	855	500	792	828	1,000
Tigala ...	838	1,102	838	738	748	984	694
Uppara ...	892	979	1,045	808	850	852	818
Yadda ...	946	1,090	999	799	867	966	872

[Subsidiary Table I—4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Western Division—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—concl'd.</i>							
Vakkaliga ...	967	1,049	1,051	902	840	918	1,005
Unspecified ...	4,667	...	...	..	0	0	1,000
Total ..	959	1,050	1,059	847	851	923	968
<i>Mussalman—</i>							
Arab ...	..	...	...	...	...	0	...
Khakar ...	1,786	...	...	...	0	3,500	900
Labbe ...	306	1,314	840	226	221	192	241
Maple ...	178	615	378	225	217	108	161
Mogul ...	788	1,071	885	795	716	716	688
Pathan ..	860	1,119	857	724	814	864	790
Pindari ..	833	667	857	429	286	1,143	1,286
Pinjari ..	2,364	...	8,000	2,000	1,000	1,800	1,500
Sheikh ...	899	1,038	1,041	814	814	818	877
Sheriff ..	667	...	1,000	..	0	1,000	...
Syed ..	861	1,163	883	689	827	781	909
Unspecified ...	688	..	333	...	1,000	1,500	1,500
Total ...	858	1,063	987	758	775	769	842
<i>Christians—</i>							
Eurasians ...	727	1,250	880	3,000	1,167	649	364
Europeans ...	552	2,000	1,800	2,000	800	468	371
Native Christians ...	683	1,023	1,157	797	636	490	633
Total ...	679	1,049	1,134	813	644	493	604
<i>Jains—</i>							
Digambara ...	876	1,196	1,014	884	632	791	888
Marwadi ...	881	..	300	300	111	350	371
Pitambara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—concl'd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Western Division—concl'd.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.						
	All ages	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Jains—concl'd.</i>							
Sada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Svetumbara ...	317	929	605	211	187	212	614
Tirthankara ...	857	...	...	...	0	400	1,500
Unspecified ...	...	..	..	..	0	0	..
Total ...	800	1,115	984	792	680	680	818
<i>Animists—</i>							
Iraliga ...	869	1,126	1,093	936	892	757	781
Koracha ...	1,044	1,215	1,131	906	716	1,167	923
Korama ...	1,038	1,782	1,105	738	1,047	1,035	803
Korava ...	477	27	3,167	2,333	2,500	1,143	688
Kuruba ...	821	969	931	783	625	685	965
Lambani ...	914	963	981	760	754	1,009	802
Total ...	925	1,022	1,014	788	805	969	810
<i>Others—</i>							
Parsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jew ...	778	...	1,000	1,000	2,000	333	500
Burmese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japanese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	700	...	1,000	1,000	2,000	250	500
Grand Total ...	950	1,050	1,054	840	843	911	950

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—concl'd.

APPENDIX A.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

Scale.	Serial No.	Caste No.	Caste.	Population.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5 Lakhs and over.	1	64	Hindus— Vakkaliga	1,288,947	2,531,709
	2	36	Lingayet	670,596	
	3	23	Holeya	577,166	
1 to 5 Lakhs ...	1	34	Kuruba	377,091	1,861,569
	2	37	Madiga	276,821	
	3	6	Beda	244,990	
	4	9	Brahmin	189,174	
	5	7	Bestha	153,174	
	6	16	Golla	142,291	
	7	63	Vadda	134,664	
	8	4	Banajiga	132,467	
	9	52	Panchala	124,690	
	10	62	Uppara	106,207	
50,000 to 1 Lakh.	1	51	Neyige	96,981	304,994
	2	1	Agasa	90,962	
	3	61	Tigala	64,847	
	4	40	Mahratta	52,204	
20,000 to 50,000...	1	24	Idiga	48,156	248,429
	2	33	Kumbara	43,416	
	3	14	Ganiga	39,655	
	4	50	Nayinda	38,179	
	5	31	Komati	31,871	
	6	32	Kshatriya	24,825	
	7	58	Sathani	21,323	
10,000 to 20,000 ..	1	26	Jogi	12,873	33,619
	2	45	Mudali	11,631	
	3	11	Darji	11,123	
5,000 to 10,000...	1	47	Nagartha	9,318	21,073
	2	55	Rachewar	7,823	
	3	42	Meda	3,774	
2,000 to 5,000 ..	1	13	Dombur	2,911	7,918
	2	19	Dasari	2,829	
	3	48	Natuya	2,168	

APPENDIX A—contd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

Scale.	Serial No.	Caste No.	Caste.	Population.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,000 to 2,000 ...	1	43	<i>Hindus—contd.</i> Mochi	1,963	10,814
	2	54	Pille	1,794	
	3	10	Budabudake	1,701	
	4	35	Ladar	1,527	
	5	39	Maleru	1,501	
	6	8	Bhataraju	1,230	
	7	65	Unspecified	1,098	
500 to 1,000 ...	1	59	Sillekyata	997	3,834
	2	60	Sudugadusidda	811	
	3	57	Sanyasi	805	
	4	49	Nayer	636	
	5	19	Gosayi	585	
Under 500 ...	1	18	Goniga	477	2,498
	2	53	Pandaram	433	
	3	15	Garadiga	427	
	4	38	Malayali	269	
	5	41	Marwadi	226	
	6	20	Gujarathi	160	
	7	2	Bairagi	158	
	8	44	Mondara	141	
	9	27	Kahar	46	
	10	17	Gondaliga	31	
	11	5	Baniya	30	
	12	25	Jat	27	
	13	56	Saniyar	25	
	14	28	Kannakan	19	
	15	3	Bairagi	7	
	16	21	Handichikka	5	
	17	30	Kayastha	5	
	18	22	Hatagar	3	
	19	46	Multani	3	
	20	29	Karawan	1	
Grand Total ...					5,048,449

APPENDIX A—contd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

Scale.	Serial No.	Caste No.	Caste.	Population.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Mussalmans.</i>					
5 Lakhs and over.	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
1 to 5 Lakhs...	1	9	Sheik	165,205	165,205
50,000 to 100,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
20,000 to 50,000...	1	11	Syed	39,458	} 77,684
	2	6	Pathan	38,226	
10,000 to 20,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
5,000 to 10,000...	1	5	Mogul	7,761	} 14,071
	2	3	Labbe	6,310	
2,000 to 5,000...	1	8	Pinjari	4,558	} 10,436
	2	12	Unspecified	3,781	
	3	7	Pindari	2,097	
1,000 to 2,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
500 to 1,000...	1	4	Maple	537	537
Under 500...	1	10	Sheriff	116	} 198
	2	2	Kahar	65	
	3	1	Arab	17	
				Grand Total	268,131
<i>Christians.</i>					
5 Lakhs and over.	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
1 to 5 Lakhs ..	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
50,000 to 100,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
20,000 to 50,000 ..	1	3	Native Christian	28,691	28,691
10,000 to 20,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
5,000 to 10,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
2,000 to 5,000...	1	1	Rusian	2,450	2,450
1,000 to 2,000...	1	2	European	1,792	1,792
500 to 1,000...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
Under 500...	...	...	Nil	.....	.....
				Grand Total	32,933

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

Scale	Serial No.	Caste No.	Caste	Population	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
			<i>Jains.</i>		
10,000 to 20,000...	1	1	Digambara	11,723	11,723
500 to 1,000	1	5	Swetambara	884	884
Under 500...	1	7	Unspecified	426	} 971
	2	4	Sada	387	
	3	2	Marwadi	145	
	4	6	Tirthankara	13	
				Grand Total ..	13,578
			<i>Animist.</i>		
20,000 to 50,000...	1	6	Lambani	45,579	45,579
10,000 to 20,000...	1	3	Korama	14,527	14,527
5,000 to 10,000...	1	2	Koracha	9,530	} 26,350
	2	5	Kuruba	8,462	
	3	1	Iraliga	8,338	
Under 500...	1	4	Korava	171	171
				Grand Total ...	86,627
			<i>Others.</i>		
Under 500...	1	1	Parsi	46	} 82
	2	4	Jew	21	
	3	2	Sikh	11	
	4	5	Japanese	2	
	5		Burmese	1	
	6	3	Brahmo	1	
				Grand Total ...	82
				Total all Religions	5,449,800

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Classification of Castes into Groups.

Scale	Hindu		Musallman		Christian		Jain		Animist		Others		Total	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Lakh and over	13	4,413,278	1	165,205	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	14	4,578,483
50,000 to 100,000	4	304,994	...	...	..	.....	...	...	..	.....	...	...	4	304,994
20,000 to 50,000	7	248,429	2	77,684	1	28,601	...	.....	1	45,579	...	.....	11	400,363
10,000 to 20,000	3	35,616	...	.....	...	.....	1	11,720	1	14,527	...	.....	5	61,866
5,000 to 10,000	3	21,075	2	14,071	...	.....	..	.....	3	26,350	...	...	8	61,496
2,000 to 5,000	3	7,913	3	10,436	1	2,450	..	.....	...	.....	...	...	7	20,799
1,000 to 2,000	7	10,814	...	.....	1	1,792	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8	12,636
500 to 1,000	5	3,834	1	537	...	.....	1	884	...	.....	...	.....	7	5,255
Under 500	20	2,493	3	198	5	974	1	171	6	82	35	3,918
Grand Total	65	5,048,449	12	268,131	3	32,933	7	13,578	6	86,627	6	82	99	5,419,800

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[Appendix B to Chapter VIII.]

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the proportion of the population in each group of Statement A to Total Population in each Religion.

Scale.	Hindu.		Mussalman.		Christian.		Jain.		Animists.		Others.		Total.	
	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Lakh and over	...	874	...	616	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	840
50,000 to 100,000	...	60	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	56
20,000 to 50,000...	...	49	...	290	...	871	...	.....	...	526	...	.....	...	73
10,000 to 20,000...	...	7	...	.....	...	.....	...	863	...	168	...	.....	...	11
5,000 to 10,000...	...	4	...	52	...	.....	...	.....	...	304	...	.....	...	11
2,000 to 5,000...	...	2	...	39	...	74	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4
1,000 to 2,000...	...	2	...	.....	...	55	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3
500 to 1,000...	...	1	...	2	...	.....	...	65	...	.....	...	.....	...	1
Under 500	...	1	...	1	...	.....	...	72	...	2	...	1,000	...	1
Grand Total	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000

[Appendix C to Chapter VIII.]

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 persons

Caste	Mysore Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Mysore City	Mysore District
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Hindus—</i>					
Vakkaliga ...	1,000	755	245	7	242
Lingayet ...	1,000	593	407	4	254
Holaya ...	1,000	688	312	9	328
Kuruba ...	1,000	738	262	6	330
Madiga ...	1,000	831	169	2	92
Beda ...	1,000	864	136	3	12
Brahmin ...	1,000	663	337	50	177
Bestba ...	1,000	821	179	15	648
Golla ...	1,000	904	96	9	91
Vadda ...	1,000	786	214	2	67
Banajiga ...	1,000	863	137	20	144
Panchala ...	1,000	686	314	17	312
Uppara ...	1,000	701	299	2	428
Neyigi ...	1,000	667	333	15	102
Agasa ...	1,000	700	300	6	223
Tigala ...	1,000	966	34	3	16
Mahratta ...	1,000	594	406	45	118
Idiga ...	1,000	529	471	3	168
Kumbara ...	1,000	730	270	10	361
Ganiga ...	1,000	900	100	24	424
Nayinda ...	1,000	844	156	14	238
Komati ...	1,000	826	174	38	43
Kshatriya ...	1,000	694	306	81	252
Satani ...	1,000	723	277	9	213
<i>Mussalmans—</i>					
Sheikh ...	1,000	715	285	48	126
Syed ...	1,000	789	211	52	113
Pathan ...	1,000	798	202	51	143
<i>Christians—</i>					
Native Christians ...	1,000	685	315	67	47
Eurasian ...	1,000	902	98	80	18
European ...	1,000	808	197	80	23
<i>Jains—</i>					
Digambar ...	1,000	469	531	10	150
<i>Animists—</i>					
Lambani ...	1,000	362	638	...	13
Korama ...	1,000	676	324	3	170
Koracha ...	1,000	727	273	...	8
Kuruba ...	1,000	837	163	1	378
Iraliga ...	1,000	352	648	...	160
Grand Total ...	1,000	782	268	12	225

DIX D

of each of the principal Castes, etc. by Districts of Enumeration.

Bangalore City	Bangalore District	Kolar Gold Fields	Kolar District	Tumkur District	Chitaldrug District	Hassan District	Kadur District	Shimoga District
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	183	1	141	135	42	135	39	71
3	54	...	117	17	144	124	105	178
8	124	39	118	47	15	161	98	53
5	103	...	103	110	81	120	77	65
4	175	3	169	217	169	44	46	79
3	67	2	225	205	347	23	20	93
45	114	...	137	102	38	102	97	138
2	58	...	28	31	39	57	32	90
12	131	1	167	303	260	45	26	25
6	170	8	223	129	186	46	47	121
41	161	7	339	114	37	34	62	41
7	102	2	83	90	73	121	74	119
2	18	...	30	125	101	90	108	101
108	133	...	103	99	102	150	106	77
6	125	...	133	122	85	109	51	140
61	436	9	170	265	6	13	19	2
25	152	1	101	67	85	66	67	273
1	63	...	46	132	96	140	131	200
2	106	...	95	90	66	111	76	83
6	164	1	167	94	20	68	16	16
13	133	1	260	94	31	84	19	53
30	108	1	315	186	105	73	58	43
45	105	5	99	84	23	86	72	148
7	154	...	98	202	40	176	45	56
33	137	7	149	120	95	68	74	143
41	236	7	177	90	71	51	58	102
26	236	4	160	128	50	51	50	101
94	170	177	64	32	14	124	125	66
109	135	481	50	11	18	39	47	12
137	98	425	32	6	7	82	93	22
8	45	...	70	135	51	147	111	273
...	82	...	23	90	154	72	189	377
31	254	1	23	138	56	78	95	151
11	107	...	349	102	155	35	69	169
...	119	...	148	380	21	15	43	5
...	147	...	8	8	...	8	144	496
13	132	7	126	125	92	104	67	97

APPEN
Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000

Castes	Mysore Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Mysore City	Mysore District
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Hindus—</i>					
Vakkaliga	296	243	215	137	256
Lingayet	123	100	187	43	139
Holaya	106	100	123	74	154
Kuruba	69	70	68	33	102
Madiga	51	58	32	9	21
Beda	45	53	23	9	2
Brahmin	35	32	44	138	27
Bestha	28	32	19	33	81
Golla	26	32	9	19	2
Vadda	25	27	20	3	7
Banajiga	24	29	12	38	16
Panchala	23	22	27	31	32
Uppara	19	19	22	3	37
Neyige	18	16	22	21	9
Agasa	17	16	19	8	17
Pigala	12	16	2	3	1
Mahratta	10	8	15	34	5
Idiga	9	6	16	2	7
Kumbura	8	8	8	6	13
Ganiga	7	9	3	14	14
Nayinda	7	8	4	8	7
Komati	6	7	4	18	1
Kshatriya	5	4	5	30	5
Sathani	4	4	4	3	4
Miscellaneous Castes	13	12	10	54	3
Total	924	931	913	771	922

DIX E.

persons enumerated in each District by their Castes. etc.

Bangalore City	Bangalore District	Kolar Gold Fields	Kolar District	Tumkur District	Chitaldrug District	Hassan District	Kadur District	Shimoga District
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
75	827	17	264	256	109	305	139	170
26	51	2	17	115	193	147	194	224
65	99	587	100	40	18	163	155	58
29	54	1	57	61	62	80	80	46
16	67	19	69	89	94	22	35	41
9	23	11	81	74	170	10	14	43
128	30	1	38	28	15	34	5	49
4	12	...	6	7	12	15	14	26
25	26	4	35	63	74	11	10	7
12	32	10	44	26	50	11	17	31
78	30	25	66	22	10	8	23	10
12	18	6	15	17	18	26	26	28
3	2	1	5	20	21	17	32	20
151	19	...	15	14	20	26	26	14
8	16	1	18	16	16	17	13	24
37	39	16	16	25	1	2	3	...
19	11	1	8	5	9	6	10	27
1	4	...	3	9	9	12	17	18
2	6	1	6	6	6	9	9	7
4	9	1	10	6	2	5	2	1
7	10	1	15	5	2	6	2	4
14	5	1	15	9	7	4	5	3
16	4	4	4	3	1	4	5	7
2	5	...	3	7	2	7	3	2
62	17	50	16	11	9	5	60	21
820	916	760	926	934	920	952	901	881

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000

Castes	Mysore Province	Eastern Division	Western Division	Mysore City	Mysore District
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Mussalmans—</i>					
Sheik	80	80	32	117	17
Syed.	7	8	6	30	4
Pathan.	7		5	29	4
Miscellaneous Castes	5	4	8	17	5
Total	49	50	46	193	30
<i>Christians—</i>					
Native Christian.	5	5	6	28	1
Eurasian ... ..	..	1	..	3	..
European ... ..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	6	6	7	33	1
<i>Jains—</i>					
Digambara	2	1	4	2	1
Miscellaneous Castes	1	1	1	..	..
Total	3	2	5	2	1
<i>Animists—</i>					
Lambani	8	4	20	..	1
Korama	3	2	3	1	2
Koracha	2	2	2	..	..
Kuruba	2	2	..	..	2
Iraliga .. ..	..	1	4	..	1
Miscellaneous Castes ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	11	29	1	6
<i>Others</i> ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males in the population of the principal Castes in each of the three main Age-periods.

Castes	Province			Eastern Division			Western Division		
	0-15	15-40	40 and over	0-15	15-40	40 and over	0-15	15-40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Hindus—</i>									
Agasa	966	987	1,037	967	1,031	1,049	965	900	1,007
Banajiga	972	985	1,006	955	1,021	1,020	1,026	809	899
Beda	927	992	1,083	916	993	1,089	1,001	989	1,042
Betha	1,021	1,022	983	1,013	1,074	999	1,060	836	902
Brahmin	989	918	1,064	982	931	1,086	1,003	892	1,016
Ganga	916	1,016	1,097	918	1,041	1,112	948	842	957
Golla	915	980	1,022	905	996	1,084	1,012	857	910
Holeya	951	996	1,021	922	1,085	1,086	1,019	926	859
Idiga	950	818	871	947	1,054	984	952	656	732
Komati	957	897	928	957	885	946	959	951	804
Kabatriya	982	884	1,028	959	922	1,085	1,034	808	897
Kumbasa	877	888	968	952	972	917	660	709	1,135
Karala	973	1,029	1,028	975	1,047	1,035	1,057	983	1,009
Lunpayet	908	961	1,084	980	972	1,107	1,028	947	1,045
Madiga	917	1,048	1,035	902	1,049	1,069	995	1,040	855
Marratta	921	867	1,024	887	899	1,101	974	828	900
Nayada	925	970	1,031	957	1,019	1,046	764	766	939
Neyige	970	974	969	938	986	985	1,038	953	931
Panchala	980	900	967	957	1,004	1,004	1,037	752	882
Sachati	938	974	1,030	978	1,029	1,059	1,126	851	954
Tigala	902	1,007	1,032	902	1,012	1,046	886	893	694
Uppara	991	974	938	997	1,041	986	977	851	818
Yada	953	1,011	905	944	1,031	913	987	944	872
Vakkaliga	970	984	1,073	954	1,016	1,091	1,018	901	1,005
Total	964	980	1,087	948	1,010	1,061	1,011	908	963

<i>Mussalmans—</i>										
Pathan	...	914	837	921	916	963	955	905	853	790
Sheikh	...	943	907	928	924	949	948	993	817	877
Syed	...	922	870	998	924	897	1,021	912	791	909
Total		927	875	921	916	918	946	983	770	842
<i>Christians—</i>										
European	...	909	777	1,098	895	788	1,225	1,071	698	364
Native Christian	...	926	755	849	893	939	975	1,030	518	638
Total		927	733	817	893	871	926	1,043	521	601
<i>Jains—</i>										
Digambara	...	978	843	856	940	905	874	1,015	799	838
Total		944	743	862	919	829	902	970	680	818
<i>Animists—</i>										
Iraliga	...	932	879	806	768	1,173	848	1,069	784	781
Koracha	...	975	1,062	925	933	1,063	926	1,106	1,062	923
Korama	...	958	1,072	947	870	1,092	1,007	1,174	1,038	808
Kuruba	...	887	952	882	865	975	878	912	669	965
Lambani	...	944	979	809	957	1,035	820	936	950	802
Total		940	987	855	900	1,048	893	974	932	810
Grand Total		961	972	1,027	945	1,005	1,053	1,008	896	950

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each sect by their Gotras.

Gotras	Total	Smurtha	Bhagavatha Sampradhaya	Madhva	Sree Vaishnava
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bharadwaja	169	165	178	175	175
2 Kasyapa	158	176	120	147	74
3 Vassista	70	71	85	89	15
4 Atreya	65	62	57	65	88
5 Koundinya	62	68	60	50	53
6 Sreevatsa	62	49	65	62	145
7 Visvamitra	59	67	55	59	11
8 Kousika	53	44	40	45	135
9 Haritha	48	45	62	55	41
10 Gouthama	31	33	39	33	13
11 Jamadagni	20	19	16	31	1
12 Angirasa	15	19	5	8	2
13 Moudgalya	14	10	20	22	19
14 Sandilya	14	14	23	14	15
15 Vadhoosala	11	10	5	2	43
16 Agasthya	8	8	9	10	3
17 Satamarashuna... ..	6	2	2	3	44
18 Gargyasa	6	6	5	7	6
19 Mounabharгава	6	6	10	6	1
20 Minor Gotras	45	43	38	48	49
21 Gotras not returned	78	83	82	69	67
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

APPENDIX H.
Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 Brahm...
Gotras by their Sects.

Gotras	Total	Smartha	Bhagavatha Sampradhaya	Madhva	Sree Vaishnava
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Bharadwaja	1,000	619	41	240	100
2 Kasyapa	1,000	708	32	215	45
3 Vesista	1,000	642	47	291	20
4 Atreya	1,000	604	34	231	131
5 Kouudinya	1,000	696	37	185	82
6 Sreevata	1,000	501	41	232	226
7 Viavamitra	1,000	714	36	232	18
8 Kousika	1,000	527	29	198	246
9 Haritba	1,000	603	50	264	83
10 Goutama	1,000	669	49	243	39
11 Jamadagni	1,000	600	30	363	7
12 Angirasa	1,000	843	13	131	13
13 Mondgalya	1,000	454	54	364	128
14 Saudilya	1,000	613	63	224	100
15 Vadhoobasa	1,000	561	19	41	379
16 Agastya	1,000	622	45	298	35
17 Satamarashana	1,000	200	12	104	684
18 Gargoyasa	1,000	632	31	246	91
19 Mounabhargava	1,000	639	73	263	25
20 Minor Gotras	1,000	605	45	247	103
21 Gotras not returned	1,000	674	41	202	83
Total	1,000	634	39	231	96

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the Variation since 1891 in the numbers returned under each of the principal Gotras.

Gotras	1901			1891			Variation		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Isaradwaja	31,558	15,702	16,186	25,950	13,061	12,869	+5,938	+2,621	+3,317
Kaasyapa	29,827	14,450	15,377	24,151	12,074	12,077	+5,876	+2,376	+3,300
Vasishta	13,317	7,400	5,917	11,592	6,053	5,539	+1,725	+1,347	+378
Atreya	12,319	6,506	5,813	10,307	5,277	5,030	+2,012	+1,229	+783
Koundinya	11,761	6,238	5,523	9,074	4,832	4,241	+2,687	+1,405	+1,282
Pitratara	11,696	5,752	5,946	10,450	5,450	5,000	+1,218	+272	+946
Vishvamitra	11,172	6,194	4,978	11,771	6,020	5,751	-599	+174	-773
Kousika	9,936	5,157	4,749	9,893	4,909	4,984	+43	+278	-235
Haritisa	9,040	4,583	4,457	8,471	4,408	4,063	+569	+175	+394
Gottama	5,934	2,424	2,510	5,597	3,063	2,834	+37	+361	-324
Jamudagni	3,791	2,026	1,765	3,294	1,790	1,504	+497	+236	+261
Akshaya	2,772	1,256	1,516	2,929	1,497	1,432	-157	-241	+84
Moungalya	2,667	1,322	1,345	2,252	1,111	1,141	+415	+211	+204
Bandilya	2,641	1,307	1,334	2,455	1,127	1,368	+146	+160	-34
Vachaspathi	2,602	1,005	1,087	2,788	1,670	1,118	-696	-665	-31
Agastya	1,523	828	695	824	418	406	+699	+410	+289
Balkamarsaha	1,182	558	624	1,050	554	496	+132	+4	+128
Gargyasa	1,149	484	665	1,162	614	548	-13	-130	+117
Moumbhisarya	1,023	491	542	1,920	1,061	859	-887	-570	-317
Gotras not returned	14,811	6,367	8,444	28,969	14,067	14,902	-14,158	-7,700	-6,458
Mixed Gotras	8,621	4,461	4,160	7,117	3,724	3,393	+1,504	+737	+767
Total ...	189,174	95,541	93,633	182,386	92,851	89,555	+6,788	+2,710	+4,076

[Appendix I to Chapter VIII.]

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the population of the Non-Brahmanical Hindu Castes
and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras.

No	Caste	Population			Number returning Gotras		
		Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agasa	90,962	45,714	45,248	57	21	36
2	Bairagi	158	99	59	10	7	3
3	Bavaji	7	4	3	...	...	...
4	Banajiga	132,467	66,825	65,642	1,294	710	584
5	Baniya	30	15	15	7	3	4
6	Beda	241,990	123,345	121,645	565	352	213
7	Bestha	153,174	76,107	77,067	207	108	99
8	Bhutraju	1,230	644	586	32	23	9
9	Budabudike	1,701	881	820	...	...	...
10	Darji	11,123	5,885	5,238	792	423	369
11	Dnsari	2,839	1,412	1,427	23	15	8
12	Dambar	2,911	1,390	1,521	...	...	...
13	Ganiga	39,655	19,897	19,758	238	128	110
14	Ganadiga	427	192	235	6	3	3
15	Golla	142,291	72,485	69,806	981	536	445
16	Gondali, a	31	13	18	...	...	...
17	Goniga	477	263	214	66	41	25
18	Gosayi	585	343	239	29	15	14
19	Gujarathi	160	86	74	2	2	...
20	Hundichikka	5	2	3	...	...	...
21	Hatagar	3	2	1	...	...	...
22	Holeyra	577,166	290,992	286,174	351	153	198
23	Idiga	48,156	25,620	22,536	171	93	78
24	Jat	27	17	10	...	...	...
25	Jogi	12,875	6,677	6,198	170	94	76
26	Kahni	46	32	14	4	3	1
27	Karakkau	19	17	2	1	1	...
28	Karaman	1	1	...	...	...	...
29	Knyeta	5	3	2	...	...	...
30	Komati	31,871	16,546	15,325	6,934	3,684	3,250
31	Kshatriya	24,825	12,699	12,126	3,346	1,659	1,687

APPENDIX J.—contd.

Statement showing the Population of the Non-Brahminical Hindu Castes
and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras.

No.	Caste	Population			Number returning Gotras		
		Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Hindus—contd.</i>						
32	Kumbara ...	43,418	22,839	20,579	377	179	198
33	Kuruba ...	377,091	187,082	190,009	444	234	210
34	Ladar ..	1,527	812	715	79	46	33
35	Lingayet—Priests ...	74,180	334,746	335,850	8,053	3,780	4,273
	„ Temple Servants..	5,865			55	32	23
	„ Devotees ..	1,029			97	79	18
	„ Traders ...	224,455			21,310	10,630	10,680
	„ Cultivators ...	359,343			21,243	12,527	8,716
	„ Barbers ...	5,724			158	92	66
36	Maciga ...	276,821	139,336	137,435	355	186	169
37	Malayali ..	269	203	63	...	...	...
38	Maleru ...	1,501	688	816	16	6	10
39	Mahratta ...	52,204	27,132	25,072	2,996	1,265	1,631
40	Marwadi ..	226	142	84	...	..	...
41	Meda ...	5,774	2,918	2,856	10	10	...
42	Mochi ...	1,963	1,028	935	...	...	...
43	Mondaru ...	141	99	42	...	...	...
44	Mudali ...	11,621	6,576	5,045	196	99	97
45	Multani ..	3	2	1	...	...	..
46	Nagara ...	9,318	4,542	4,776	558	292	266
47	Natva ...	2,163	784	1,379	77	14	63
48	Nayer ...	636	569	67	...	...	...
49	Nayinda ...	38,179	19,420	18,759	96	66	40
50	Neyige ...	96,981	49,195	47,786	2,831	1,366	1,465
51	Panchala-Goldsmith.	85,925	63,949	60,741	5,890	3,004	2,886
	„ Carpenter ...	28,355			634	304	330
	„ Brass & copper smith	2,262			157	72	83
	„ Goldsmiths' refuse collectors ...	180			14	10	4
	„ Masons ...	2,060			908	100	108
	„ Blacksmith ...	10,900			729	349	380

APPENDIX J.—concl'd.

Statement showing the Population of the Non-Brahminical Hindu Castes
and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras.

No.	Caste	Population			Number returning Gotras.		
		Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus—concl'd</i>							
52	Pandaram	433	242	191	...	...	...
53	Pille	1,794	1,011	783	31	24	7
54	Rachewar - painter	2,082	3,063	2,920	59	34	25
	„ Acrobats	1,291			114	45	69
	Rachewar—Military	2,214			107	75	32
	„ Gold—lace makers	366			59	29	30
55	Saniyar	25	15	10	...	...	...
56	Sanyasi	805	380	425	...	...	...
57	Sathani	22,325	11,313	11,012	1,426	742	686
58	Sillekyata	997	373	624	2	2	...
59	Sudugadosidda	811	443	368	3	2	1
60	Tigala	64,847	32,982	31,864	257	150	107
61	Uppara	106,207	53,836	52,371	117	61	56
62	Vadda	134,664	68,681	65,983	257	143	114
63	Vakkaliga	1,283,947	642,245	641,702	1,246	629	617
64	Unspecified	1,098	638	460	...	...	...
	Total	4,859,275	2,445,496	2,413,779	84,849	44,775	40,074
<i>Animists—</i>							
65	Iraliga	8,338	4,428	3,910	...	...	...
66	Koracha	9,530	4,789	4,741	56	25	31
67	Korama	14,527	7,295	7,242	6	4	2
68	Korava	171	118	53	...	...	...
69	Kuruba	8,483	4,442	4,040	...	...	...
70	Lambani	45,579	23,654	21,925	133	64	69
	Total	86,627	44,716	41,911	195	93	102
	Grand Total	4,945,902	2,490,212	2,455,690	85,044	44,868	40,179

CHAPTER IX.

OCCUPATION.

1. *Introductory remarks.*—In this, the last Chapter, will be given a general outline of the Industrial condition of the population, or in other words, the occupations pursued by the people as their means of livelihood. Before proceeding to discuss the statistics, it may not be superfluous to explain how the figures have been collected.

2. *System of Enumeration in 1881.*—In 1881, Imperial Table XII showed the occupations of only such of the males and females as were actually engaged in some calling, and all the Juveniles under age 15 and all Dependents were grouped under one single head designated “*Unoccupied.*” In this manner 2,099,979 out of 4,186,188 persons or a little over 50 per cent of the population enumerated at that Census, appeared against a single line entry at the end of the Table.

3. *System of Enumeration in 1891.*—The instructions to the enumerators in 1891, required them to enter all males and females who work or live on private property, such as, house-rent, pension, etc., as *Actual Workers*, and in the case of children and women who do no work, to enter the occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supports them, adding the word “*Dependent.*” The instructions prescribed further that in the case of a person who pursued two or more occupations, only the principal one should be entered except when the other occupation was Agriculture, in which case, the latter was also to be recorded.

4. *System of Enumeration in 1901.*—On the present occasion, however, the instructions went a step further and the enumerators were directed to enter, as *Actual Workers*, those also who got work done by means of others, and also to record the subsidiary occupations in all cases, whether or not connected with land. In order that the distinctions between *Actual Workers* and *Dependents* and between *Principal* and *Subsidiary* occupations might be clearly understood, both by the enumerated and by the enumerators, the following set of questions was prescribed to be put to the former by the latter at the time of enumeration.

Question 14.—How do you get your means of livelihood? Do you carry on any business either personally or by means of servants, or do you live upon private property such as pension, house-rent, etc.? Describe them in full detail. If you have more than one source of livelihood, which do you say is the principal of them?

Question 15.—Which are your other sources of livelihood, if any?

Question 16.—If you have no source of livelihood of your own but are supported by another person, what is the principal occupation of that person?

The enumerators were further enjoined that they should, in each case, by suitable enquiry such as by the foregoing questions and otherwise, first of all determine whether the persons whose particulars they were writing should be treated as *Independent* and entered in columns 14 and 15, or as *Dependent* and entered in column 16. For example, children who actually do work and earn wages, and women who earn money by occupations in which the husbands do not take part, such as, selling firewood, butter-milk, cow-dung cakes, or grass, or by rice pounding, weaving or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations in columns 14 and 15 of the General Schedule. But women and children who do not carry on any such occupation should be entered in column 16.

5. And the following explanatory instructions were also issued to the Census Supervisors.

“(Column 14 and 15). The occupations of *Actual Workers* should be entered, distinguishing carefully the *Principal* from the *Subsidiary*. If a person who has more than one occupation or means of livelihood, expresses a doubt as to what he should consider as his *Principal* occupation, he should be asked which of his occupations he relies upon most for his livelihood or considers to be the most indispensable, and that should be regarded as his *Principal* occupation to be entered in Column 14. The rest should be regarded as *Subsidiary* occupations; and of them again, that on

which he relies the most, should be entered in Column 15. It is not necessary to enter more than one Subsidiary occupation.

The occupations should be entered in detail.

In the case of clerks, domestic servants, and the like, the kind of service rendered should be precisely stated, and also the occupation of the person to whom it is rendered, *e. g.*, Jahgirdar's cook, School-master's water-carrier, Lawyer's typewriter, Rice-merchant's accountant. Pensioners must be shown as Civil or Military as the case may be. Persons who live on the rent of lands or buildings, in towns should be shown as landlords.

In the case of Agriculture, persons should be entered as Rent-receivers, Actual cultivators including sharers, Field laborers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by the job. Gardeners and growers of special products such as coffee, cardamoms, pepper, betel, etc., should be shown separately.

Laborers, who are not agricultural laborers, should be entered as earth-workers, laborers in mines, stating the substance mined, such as, stone, mica, gold, etc., and operatives in mills, workshops, or factories specifying the kind of mill or factory, such as, cotton mills, rice mills, lac factories, oil presses, etc.

In the case of one or more members of a joint family who earn money, they should all be regarded as Actual Workers and their Principal and Subsidiary occupations should be entered in columns 14 and 15. They are not to be shown as Dependents.

Servants are not to be shown as dependent on the occupation of their master."

6. *Tables compiled.*—The statistics so collected have been classified by Orders, Sub-orders and Groups in conformity with a scheme of classification prescribed for all India, with a very slight modification under Class A—Government—for Native States. This scheme is printed in full detail and prefixed to Census Table XV, in the second of the volumes into which the tables have been bound up. For facility of reference; an Alphabetical Index of the occupations is affixed to the same Table in the same volume. As in the course of this Chapter, very frequent reference will be made to it, it is reprinted here below showing the 8 Classes, 24 Orders and 79 Sub-orders comprised in the classification, omitting the further sub-divisions called Groups (520 in number).

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD (GENERAL).

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	
A—Government.	I Administration.	1 Civil Service of the Imperial Government.	
		1a Service of the Tabulating State.	
		2 Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.	
			3 Village Service.
	II Defence.	4 Army, Imperial.	
		4a Army, Tabulating State.	
		5 Navy and Marine.	
	III Service of Native and Foreign States.	6 Civil Officers of States other than the Tabulating State.	
		7 Military Service of States other than the Tabulating State.	
	IV Provision and Care of Animals.	8 Stock Breeding and Dealing.	
		9 Training and Care of Animals.	
	B—Pasture and Agriculture.	V Agriculture.	10 Landholders and Tenants.
11 Agricultural Labour.			
12 Growth of Special Products.			
13 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests.			
C—Personal Services.	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	14 Personal and Domestic Services.	
		15 Non-Domestic Entertainment.	
		16 Sanitation.	
VII Provision of Food, Drink and Stimulants.	VII Provision of Food, Drink and Stimulants.	17 Animal Food.	
		18 Vegetable Food.	
		19 Drinks, Condiments and Stimulants.	
D—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	VIII Light, Firing and Forage.	20 Lighting.	
		21 Fuel and Forage.	
IX Buildings.	IX Buildings.	22 Building Materials.	
		23 Architects in Building.	

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD (GENERAL)—concl.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.
D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	X Vehicles & Vessels.	{ 24 Railway and Tramway Plant.
		{ 25 Carts, Carriages etc.
		{ 26 Ships and Boats.
	XI Supplementary Requirements.	{ 27 Paper.
		{ 28 Books and Prints.
		{ 29 Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.
		{ 30 Carving and Engraving.
		{ 31 Toys and Curiosities.
		{ 32 Music and Musical Instruments.
		{ 33 Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred Threads, etc.
	XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress.	{ 34 Furniture.
		{ 35 Harness.
		{ 36 Tools and Machinery.
		{ 37 Arms and Ammunition.
		{ 38 Wool and Fur.
	XIII Metals and Precious Stones.	{ 39 Silk.
		{ 40 Cotton.
{ 41 Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.		
{ 42 Dress.		
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware.	{ 43 Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.	
	{ 44 Brass, Copper and Bell-Metal.	
	{ 45 Tin, Zinc, Quick-silver and Lead.	
	{ 46 Iron and Steel.	
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	{ 47 Glass and Chinaware.	
	{ 48 Earthen and Stoneware.	
XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	{ 49 Wood and Bamboos.	
	{ 50 Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc.	
XVII Leather, etc.	{ 51 Gum, Wax, Resin and similar Forest Produce.	
	{ 52 Drugs, Dyes, Pigments, etc.	
XVIII Commerce.	{ 53 Leather, Horn and Bones, etc.	
	{ 54 Money and Securities.	
	{ 55 General Merchandise.	
	{ 56 Dealing, Unspecified.	
E.—Commerce, Transport & Storage.	{ 57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents.	
	XIX Transport and Storage.	{ 58 Railway.
		{ 59 Road.
		{ 60 Water.
		{ 61 Messages.
{ 62 Storage and Weighing.		
F.—Professions.	XX Learned & Artistic Professions.	{ 63 Religion.
		{ 64 Education.
		{ 65 Literature.
		{ 66 Law.
		{ 67 Medicine.
		{ 68 Engineering and Survey.
		{ 69 Natural Science.
		{ 70 Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.
{ 71 Music, Acting and Dancing.		
XXI Sport.	{ 72 Sport.	
	{ 73 Games and Exhibitions.	
G.—Unskilled Labour not Agricultural.	XXII Earthwork and General Labour.	{ 63 Religion.
		{ 64 Education.
	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	{ 65 Literature.
{ 66 Law.		
H.—Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation.	XXIV Independent.	{ 67 Medicine.
		{ 68 Engineering and Survey.
		{ 69 Natural Science.
XXII Earthwork and General Labour.	{ 70 Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	
	{ 71 Music, Acting and Dancing.	
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	{ 72 Sport.	
	{ 73 Games and Exhibitions.	
XXIV Independent.	{ 74 Earthwork, etc.	
	{ 75 General Labour.	
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	{ 76 Indefinite.	
	{ 77 Disreputable.	
XXIV Independent.	{ 78 Property and Alms.	
	{ 79 At the State Expense.	

The statistics compiled in accordance with the foregoing Classification, have been printed in detail by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions in Table XV. The various combinations of the Principal and Subsidiary Occupations returned by the people, as a whole, have also been compiled by Orders (and in some selected cases by details of Sub-orders also) and shown in Table XV-A. The Principal and the Subsidiary Occupations pursued by the several castes have been tabulated in Table XVI by Orders, and in Table XVI-A by details of Sub-orders.

7. *Remarks about the nature of Occupation statistics.*—These Tables cannot, however, be presented without a word of caution. Undoubted accuracy cannot be claimed for these statistics, the collection of which is beset with many difficulties in India as well as in every other civilised country. Writing about the statistics of Occupation in England, Newsholme remarks [page 169 of Vital Statistics] :—

“In Volume IV, page 35 *et seq* of the Census Report 1891, the unsatisfactory character of the Census data as to occupations of the population is pointed out. The instructions contained in each ‘Householder’s Schedule’ stated that persons ‘should state distinctly, not only the general name of the industry in which they are employed, but the particular branch of the industry in which they are engaged, and also the material in which they work, if it be not implied in the name, and if such name be common to several industries’ and special illustrative examples were given. But these instructions were largely disregarded, the words ‘Spinner’ and ‘Miner,’ for instance, being given without mention of the material in which, the stated work was done. It is evident, as pointed out in the Census Report, that Schedules filled up by the householder do not supply data which are suitable for minute classification, or admit of profitable examination in detail. The most that is reasonable to expect from data so collected, is that they shall give the means of drawing such a picture of the occupational distribution of the people as shall be fairly true in its main lines, though little value can be attached to the detailed features.”

If such is the nature of the returns in England where the people are more literate than in India, and where there is a marked tendency towards specialisation of function, and the sub-division of labor, and the dividing lines of one means of livelihood and another are very clearly marked, what need be said about the statistics in India, where the bulk of the people are illiterate and cannot with exactness give a clear account of their means of livelihood, especially when these are complex, as is often the case with the rural inhabitants, who combine in themselves the artisan, the ryot, the laborer, and sometimes the trader too?

8. There is, therefore, little use in going into the minute details of the 520 groups of the Classification List, the majority of which do not apply to the occupations of the average Indian villager. It will be sufficient for purposes of gleaning a general idea of the Industrial and Economic conditions of the people to examine the figures against the main heads of “Classes,” “Orders” and “Sub-Orders,” to which alone the Subsidiary Tables prescribed by the Census Commissioner and appended to this Chapter relate, leaving those who are interested in information as to the more specialised and detailed occupation to find it for themselves in the printed main Census Tables.

9. *Civil and Military Station treated separately.*—We shall first treat of the statistics of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, reserving the latter for separate treatment at the end of the Chapter.

10. *Heads of Review.*—The statistics of occupation of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station will be discussed under the following main heads:—

- (1) The distribution of the population among the various Classes and Orders of Occupations;
- (2) Rural and Urban Occupations.
- (3) Variations since 1891.
- (4) Proportion of Actual Workers to Dependents in the two sexes in the several Districts and in different Occupations.
- (5) Occupations of Females.
- (6) Combination of Principal and Subsidiary Occupations.
- (7) Occupations of the principal Castes, both Principal and Subsidiary.

11. *Distribution of Occupation by Classes.*—The main Classes, under which the occupations recorded in the Schedules have been classified, may here be conveniently repeated. They are:—

- A. Government.
- B. Pasture and Agriculture.
- C. Personal Service.
- D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.
- E. Commerce, Transport and Storage.
- F. Professions.
- G. Unskilled Labor not Agricultural.
- H. Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation.

12. The subjoined Statement shows the percentages of the population of the several Cities and Districts pursuing each of the foregoing classes of Occupation:—

Districts.	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore City	100	15	16	12	27	9	10	7	4
Mysore District	100	2	77	2	7	2	1	8	1
Bangalore City	100	17	12	6	33	11	3	14	4
Bangalore District	100	4	64	6	12	4	2	6	2
Kolar Gold Fields	100	1	1	9	18	11	2	58	0
Kolar District	100	4	64	3	11	3	1	11	3
Tumkur District	100	4	69	2	14	1	2		
Chitaldrug District	100	5	60	3	15	2	1	9	5
Eastern Division	100	4	66	3	12	2	2	9	2
Hassan District	100	3	81	1	6	1	1	6	1
Kadur District	100	2	71	3	7	2	2	12	1
Shimoga District	100	3	73	2	7	2	1	11	1
Western Division	100	3	75	2	7	2	1	9	1
Total Mysore Province	100	4	68	3	10	2	2	9	2

13. Subsidiary Tables II, III, V and VI exhibit the proportions borne by the population supported, respectively, by Agriculture, Industries, Commerce and Professions to the population of the several Districts. But in these Subsidiary Tables, Agriculture refers only to Order V; Commerce excludes Transport and Storage, and from the category of Professions, Sport has been excluded. But comparing the figures in the foregoing Statement with those in the Subsidiary Tables, it will be seen that the two sets of figures with one exception do not materially differ as the excluded orders of occupation are followed by comparatively small numbers, the exception referred to being in respect of the percentage of the commercial people in Kolar Gold Fields, where those supported by Transport and Storage, (Order XIX) by far outnumber those supported by Commerce, (Order XVIII) being 3,371 against 747, and this large difference has enhanced the percentage from 2 in the Subsidiary Table to 11 in the foregoing Statement.

In this Province, which contains but three cities, the largest of which has a population of only 69,447, and where only 3 per cent of the entire population are living, the large majority of the people amounting to 68 per cent are necessarily agricultural. Of the remainder, 10 per cent are engaged in the Preparation and Supply of Material Substances, and 9 per cent in Unskilled non-agricultural labor, leaving a small residue of 13 per cent to pursue the remaining 5 classes of Occupation.

14. *Agriculture.*—The details by Districts show that the percentage engaged in Agriculture ranges from 81 in Hassan District to 60 in Chitaldrug District, and that the two Districts of Kadur and Shimoga in the Western Division, possess a greater proportion of Agricultural population than any of the Districts of the Eastern Division, except Mysore which in this respect stands next to Hassan with 77 per cent of its population engaged in this occupation. In short, of the 8 Districts into which the Province is divided, the four Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga situated on the western side and forming the Western Circle for the Administration of the Public Works, are more agricultural than the four Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug on the eastern side of the Province which form the Eastern Circle of the Public Works Department. Of the former set, the two Districts of Hassan and Mysore are the only tracts which are favored most by river irrigation, and a small Malnad portion of the Hassan District, not so favored, is under coffee cultivation. The other two Districts of Shimoga and Kadur are Malnad tracts where rice, coffee and arecanut are cultivated on an extensive scale. On the other hand, the people of the four Districts on the eastern side of the Province, not possessing much facility in the shape of river irrigation, have to depend more upon dry than wet crops, and the fickleness of the seasons is such as to induce several of the people to take up to other means of livelihood than Agriculture, either exclusively or in addition to the latter; and hence it is that these Districts exhibit larger proportions of those engaged in the Preparation and Supply of Material Substances than those of the Western Division.

15. *General Labor.*—Unskilled Labor not Agricultural (Class G) prevails most in Kolar Gold Fields where it is the occupation of the bulk of the population employed in the Mines. It is the occupation of 14 per cent of the inhabitants of the Bangalore City, where town extensions and various public works have attracted large numbers of general laborers from the surrounding parts. In the Districts of Kadur and Shimoga, 12 and 11 per cent of the respective populations derive their livelihood from General Labor, and these, doubtless, are the laborers employed on a large scale in the coffee plantations and arecanut gardens. The figures against the other classes are so small as to render comment unnecessary. It will be sufficient to add that the two Cities of Bangalore and Mysore which are the seats of Administration, possess the highest proportions of the persons returned under (Class A) Government.

16. *Industries.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the distribution of the Industrial population supported by occupations falling under Orders VII to XI by Domestic and Factory Industries, but the figures against the latter are very small. The Province has very few factories worth mention; there are in Bangalore City two Spinning mills, one Oil mill, one Tile factory, one Brewery and one Iron foundry, and the only other factories are a few Printing presses doing odd jobs in the two metropolitan cities, besides the Government Press at Bangalore, a Cotton ginning factory at Davanogere, a Cloth factory in Eplur Taluk, an Iron foundry in Chikballapur, a Saw mill in Hunsur Taluk and a Sugar factory in Kolar District. The number of hands employed in these factories which are small ones, is an insignificant fraction

of the population of the Province and forms but 3 per cent of the Industrial population. Almost all the Industries in Mysore are carried on in-doors on the primitive style by individual families who have no capital, machinery or staff of servants to boast of.

17. *Distribution of Occupations by Orders.*—Subsidiary Table I shows the percentage of population supported by each of the 79 Sub-orders and 24 Orders into which the foregoing Classes of Occupation have been divided. From this Statement it will be seen that only 11 Orders including Agriculture are followed, each by more than one per cent of the population; and these Orders which together support 95 per cent of the population are :—

Order.	Number supported.			Percentage.*		
	Provincd.	Eastern Division.	Western Division	Pro- vince.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
V Agriculture ...	3,653,140	2,559,070	1,094,070	67.0	64.2	74.8
XXII Earthwork and General Labor.	469,753	341,524	128,229	8.6	8.6	8.8
I Administration ...	189,018	151,660	37,358	3.5	3.8	2.6
VI Personal Service ...	156,596	125,225	31,371	2.9	3.1	2.1
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress.	143,927	122,547	21,380	2.6	3.0	1.5
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants.	122,289	97,036	25,253	2.2	2.4	1.7
XVIII Commerce ...	101,354	82,778	18,576	1.9	2.1	1.3
XXIV Independent ...	89,103	74,206	14,897	1.6	1.9	1.0
XIII Metals and Precious Stones.	85,651	68,300	17,551	1.6	1.7	1.2
IV Provision and Care of Animals.	83,290	74,203	9,087	1.5	1.9	0.6
XX Learned and Artistic Professions.	82,200	62,421	19,779	1.5	1.6	0.4

18. Examining even by details of groups, only 48 out of the 520 groups into which the occupations have been divided, support more than 10,000 persons each. These groups are detailed in Statement A appended to this Chapter, wherein they have been classified with reference to their numerical strength.

19. *Order V, Agriculture.*—The percentage of population supported by each of the Orders of occupation, slightly varies in the two Divisions. Agriculture on which 64.2 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division depend, is followed by 75 per cent of the population of the Western Division. The percentages against the other Orders are consequently less in the Western Division than in the Eastern, and the fall is particularly marked in respect of Orders XII and XVIII, which comprise the occupations prevailing more in the three cities included in the Eastern Division than in rural tracts.

20. The figures shown against Agriculture in the foregoing Statement include only those who have returned Agriculture as their Principal occupation, and if to them be added those who, pursuing other occupations, have agriculture as a subsidiary means of livelihood, the total number of agriculturists will be increased from 3,653,140 to 3,715,050 or from 67 to 68 per cent of the total population.

21. Of 3,653,140 persons supported by Agriculture, 3,221,926 persons or 88.2 per cent are Land-holders and Tenants, 352,705 persons or 9.7 per cent are Agricultural Laborers, 74,650 persons or 2 per cent grow Special Products, and the remaining

* Each Division Population=100.

3,859 persons or 0·1 per cent come under (Sub-Order 13) "Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests." How the agricultural population of the several districts are distributed under these four heads, will be seen from the following Statement:—

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Sub-order 10 Land-holders and Tenants.	Sub-order 11 Agricultural Labourers.	Sub-order 12 Growers of Special Products.	Sub-order 13 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests.	Total of Order V.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore District ...	978	13	8	1	1,000
Bangalore District ..	680	265	52	3	1,000
Kolar District ...	925	67	7	1	1,000
Tumkur District ...	709	272	18	1	1,000
Chitaldrug District ...	957	41	2	..	1,000
Eastern Division ...	868	114	17	1	1,000
Hassan District ...	929	48	23	..	1,000
Kadur District ...	872	52	75	1	1,000
Shimoga District ...	924	67	8	1	1,000
Western Division ..	914	55	30	1	1,000
Total Mysore Province ...	882	97	20	1	1,000

27 per cent of the agricultural population in the Districts of Bangalore and Tumkur are simple laborers, who neither own nor cultivate lands. The growth of Special Products prevails to the largest extent in the District of Kadur and supports 7·5 per cent of the agricultural population of the District. In this District and also in Hassan, the special products are coffee and arecanut, pepper and cardamom. The Bangalore District shows 5 per cent of the agricultural population as Growers of Special Products such as fruits, vegetables, betel-vine, arecanut and coconuts, etc.

22. The occupations connected with "Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests" support but a small fraction of the population, the persons returned under them being chiefly the employees of the Government Forest Department.

23. The Statistics of (Sub-Order 10) "Land-holders and Tenants" have obviously a special interest. The returns under this head have been compiled in great detail, the two proscribed groups, viz., "36 Rent Receivers" and "37 Rent Payers" having been further sub-divided so as to comprise tenures known by several names in the same and different parts of the country.

24. The group "Rent Receivers" has been divided into two sub-groups so as to distinguish those owning and cultivating lands from those owning but not cultivating them. The "Rent Payers" have been sub-divided into (a) Payers of Fixed Rent, (b) Sharers in Produce, and (c) those whose payments are of an indefinite character. The following Statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Landlords and Tenants" in each of the Districts by groups and sub-groups explained above :—

Name of District.	(Group 36) Rent Receivers.			(Group 37) Rent Payers.				Total of Sub-order 10
	(a) Cultivating Land-holders.	(b) Non-cultivating Land-holders.	Total.	(a) Payers of Fixed Rent.	(b) Sharers in Produce.	(c) Payers of Rent, Indefinite.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore City } Mysore District }	902	10	912	2	37	49	88	1,000
Bangalore City } Bangalore District }	549	3	552	...	2	446	448	1,000
Kolar Gold Fields } Kolar District }	703	170	873	1	27	99	127	1,000
Tumkur District ...	775	1	776	11	94	119	224	1,000
Chitaldrug District ...	877	...	877	4	1	118	123	1,000
Eastern Division ...	798	35	833	3	34	130	167	1,000
Hassan District ...	442	475	917	2	4	77	83	1,000
Kadur District ...	716	148	864	6	1	129	136	1,000
Shimoga District ...	685	82	767	20	0	213	223	1,000
Western Division ...	589	264	853	9	2	136	147	1,000
Total Mysore Province	733	106	839	5	24	132	161	1,000

84 per cent of the total population returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Land-holders and Tenants" own lands. This percentage of Land-owners varies in the several Districts ranging from over 91 per cent in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan, which contain the greatest proportion of the Agricultural population in the Province, to 55 per cent in the Bangalore District. The majority of these Land-owners also cultivate their lands. In the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore, the non-cultivating land-holders are very few; and in the other Districts the sub-letting of lands prevails in varying degrees, and only in one District of Hassan the greater portion of Land-owners are simple Rent Receivers.

16 per cent of the total population returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Land-holders" are "Rent Payers," 0.5 of them being payers of fixed rent, 2.4 being equal sharers of produce (Varasagavalidar), and the remaining 13.2 being sharers in other ways comprised in the indefinite vernacular term *Shikmi Zirayet* meaning literally subordinate cultivation. These different tenures occur in all the Districts though the percentages vary.

25. *Its comparison with the bordering Districts of the Madras Presidency.*—The following Statement shows the percentages which Land-holders and Tenants bear to the agricultural population returned under Sub-Order 10, in the several Districts of Mysore and in the bordering Districts of the Madras Presidency: -

Districts.	36. Rent Receivers.			97. Rent Payers.	Total Sub-Order 10.
	Cultivating Land-holders.	Non-cultivating Land-holders.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore District ..	902	10	912	88	1,000
Bangalore District ..	549	3	552	448	1,000
Kolar District ...	703	170	873	127	1,000
Tumkur District ...	775	1	776	224	1,000
Chitaldrug District ..	877	...	877	123	1,000
Eastern Division ...	798	35	833	167	1,000
Hassan District ..	442	475	917	83	1,000
Kadur District ...	716	148	864	136	1,000
Shimoga District . .	685	82	767	233	1,000
Western Division ...	589	264	853	147	1,000
Total Province ..	733	106	839	161	1,000
Bellary District ..	888	25	913	87	1,000
Anantapur District ...	751	51	802	198	1,000
Kadappa District ..	821	63	884	116	1,000
North Arcot District ..	900	41	941	159	1,000
Salem District ...	854	18	872	128	1,000
Coimbatore District ...	874	19	893	107	1,000
Nilgiris ...	830	10	840	160	1,000
Total Madras Presidency ...	739	43	783	237	1,000

The figures speak for themselves. Perusing the figures in column 4, it will be seen that the Mysore Province, as a whole, contains a greater proportion of Land-holders than the Madras Presidency as a whole. The District of Hassan leads the list, Mysore stands on a par with Bellary, and Kolar with its neighbour Salem. The Districts of Chitaldrug and Kadur are exceeded only by Coimbatore and Kadappa, but Tumkur and Shimoga stand very low in the scale as compared with the frontier Districts of the Madras Presidency, though the proportion of Land-holders in them is more than the Madras Presidency, as a whole. In

the Bangalore District, the percentage of Landholders is extremely poor. But comparing the figures in columns 2 and 3, it will be seen that the ratio of Land-owners cultivating their lands is much less in this Province than in the Madras Presidency, a result brought about by the extreme prevalence of the sub-letting system in the District of Kolar and in those of the Western Division.

26. *Order XXII—Earthwork and General Labour.*—The next Order of occupation numerically important in this Province, is “(XXII) Earthwork and General Labor” which supports 469,753 persons or 8.6 per cent of the population of the Province. Of these a very small number (about 3 per cent), viz., 13,775 persons are under Earthwork and the remaining 455,978 are under General Labor. The details by groups are as follow :—

Names of Districts	500 Well-sinkers.	501 Tank Diggers and Excavators.	502 Labourers in Road, Canal and Railway.	503 Miners, unspecified.	Total Sub-order 74, Earthwork.	75 General Labor.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore City ...	...	...	1,058	...	1,058	3,074	4,132
Mysore District ...	95	1,239	173	8	1,515	92,046	93,561
Bangalore City ..	12	...	...	...	12	9,331	9,343
Bangalore District ...	535	...	..	...	535	45,155	45,690
Kolar Gold Fields ...	...	...	3	...	3	22,271	22,274
Kolar District ...	11	5,262	...	...	5,273	69,618	74,891
Tumkur District ...	...	...	..	...	.	48,302	48,302
Chitaldrug District ...	48	...	196	...	244	43,087	43,331
Eastern Division ...	701	6,501	1,430	8	8,640	332,884	41,524
Hassan District ...	35	...	1,293	...	1,328	28,706	30,034
Kadur District ..	11	11	1,375	...	1,397	41,976	43,373
Shimoga District ...	2	728	1,680	...	2,410	52,412	54,822
Western Division ..	48	739	4,348	...	5,135	123,094	128,229
Total Mysore Province ...	749	7,240	5,778	8	13,775	455,978	469,753

The foregoing figures incidentally throw light on the physical and agricultural conditions of the several Districts. The majority of the “Well-sinkers” are in Bangalore District and a few have been enumerated in the Districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug and in those of the Western Division. Kolar contains the bulk of “Tank-diggers and excavators,” and the only other Districts in which these have been enumerated are Mysore and Shimoga. The laborers in “Road and Railway” are almost all found in the three Districts of the Western Division and in Mysore City. Nearly all the laborers enumerated in the Cities of Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields and the Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug are “General Laborers,” and in Kolar Gold Fields these labourers are so numerous that they form 58 per cent of the population of the City.

27. *Order I—Administration.*—“(Order I.) Administration” supports 189,018 persons or 3·5 per cent of the population and is composed of—

Sub-order 1,	Civil Service of Imperial Government returned by—	288
Do . 1 (a)	Service of Mysore State do ..	80,734
Do . 2	Service of Local and Municipal Bodies do ...	5,013
Do . 3	Village Service do ...	103,033
	Total ...	<u>189,018</u>

Those shown above as belonging to the Imperial Service are chiefly the constables of the Railway Police which is under Imperial Administration. The other three Sub-Orders belong to the service of the Mysore State. Of these, those attached to the “Village Service” are most numerous and form 1·9 per cent of the entire population of the Province, a proportion which is nearly two and a half times that in the Madras Presidency, and slightly in excess also of that in the Bombay Presidency which is 1·5 per cent. It is a question whether this is not due to a better conservation of the Village hereditary Service in Mysore and Bombay than in Madras. The proportion of the population supported by Municipal Service, though very small in itself (0·1 per cent), is yet equal to that in the Bombay Presidency and greater than that in the Madras Presidency, where only 0·08 per cent of the population are supported by that branch of the Administration. In the Province itself, returns under this Sub-order are very unequally distributed between the two Divisions, as Municipal Administration prevails to a greater extent in the Districts of the Eastern Division than in the Districts of the Western Division. Of the Municipal servants, 19 per cent are in the three Cities, 74 per cent in the Districts of the Eastern Division excluding the Cities, and the remaining 7 per cent in the Western Division; every 11 in 10,000 persons of the Eastern Division depend upon Municipal Service against only 2 in a corresponding population of the Western Division.

28. *Order VI—Personal Household and Sanitary Services.*—The next Order of occupation in scale of numerical importance is (Order VI). “Personal, Household and Sanitary Services” which supports 156,596 persons returned under the following Sub-orders.

Sub-orders.	Province	Eastern Division	Western Division
14 Personal and Domestic Service ...	146,471.	116,054	30,417
15 Non-Domestic Entertainment ...	1,619	1,543	76
16 Sanitation	8,506	7,628	878
Total ...	156,596	125,225	31,371

The numbers returned against “Personal and Domestic Service” are pretty evenly distributed between the two Divisions, but those supported by “Non-domestic and Sanitary Services” are far more numerous in the Eastern than in the Western Division. The Sub-order “Personal and Household Services” is composed of 51,464 Washermen, 18,555 Barbers and 6,580 other servants engaged in various domestic duties. As the functions of washing and shaving are performed only by the Washermen and Barber castes respectively, it might be interesting to compare the numbers returned under these two occupations with those returned as belonging to the respective castes in Table XIII. According to this Table, there are 90,963 Agasas (Washermen) and 38,179 Nayindas (Barbers). These figures show that only 57 per cent of the Washermen and 48 per cent of the Nayindas depend for their livelihood on their respective traditional occupations, and that the remaining numbers of the two communities have taken up other sources of livelihood. What these sources are will be discussed later on in connection with caste statistics of occupation.

29. Of 1,619 persons in "Non-domestic Service," 1,574 are "Hotel, Lodging House and Refreshment Room Keepers," and of 8,506 persons returned under "Sanitary Services," 8,132 or 96 per cent are "Sweepers and Scavengers," 335 or 4 per cent are "Officers of the Sanitary Establishments" maintained by the Government and the Municipal bodies, and the remaining 39 are "Dust and Sweeping Contractors."

30. *Order XII—Textile, Fabrics and Dress.*—The Statistics of (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress" next claim attention. This Order comprises five Sub-orders, viz., (38) Wool and Fur, (39) Silk, (40) Cotton, (41) Jute, Hemp, Flax and Coir, etc., (42) Dress, and each of these Sub-orders has been sub-divided into various groups. Considering the importance of this Industry, it will be interesting if the statistics could be examined in great detail. But unfortunately the nature of occupation returns is such as to render the figures extremely unreliable in respect of details; for, though the instructions for enumeration required exact specification of the material dealt with, and of the nature of the work done with it, yet the returns were so vague that in many cases, it was not easy to fix even the sub-order to which the occupation recorded belonged. "Weaving" might refer to silk or cotton and the expression "Cotton trade" might bring the individual under any one of the 16 groups into which sub-order "40. Cotton" has been divided. No doubt, in several cases the vagueness of the returns was inevitable; for, among the Industrial classes in India, the system of division of functions in the details of a labor does not prevail to any great extent. The silk weaver often, not only rears his own silk worms but also dyes the stuff himself, and where there is a demand for it, also sells raw silk; so that the functions detailed in groups 259 to 262 are all combined in one. Again, one day the Indian Weaver weaves silk and the next day cotton, according to the demand in the local market, and in a great many of his productions combines both the stuffs, so that it would be difficult to decide under which head to classify him. However, in several cases of such doubtful entries the occupations have been fixed, as far as possible, with reference to the caste of the persons returning them, and in several instances even the caste was found to be of little help. In these circumstances, a discussion of the details of groups will serve no useful purpose. The classification of statistics under the several sub-orders, though not altogether faultless, may yet be accepted as sufficiently accurate for purposes of gleaning a general idea of the condition of the different branches of the Industry in the several Districts.

31. The following Statement shows the number supported by the several Sub-orders of occupation under the head of "Textiles Fabrics and Dress" in the several districts:—

Name of District.	38. Wool and Fur.	39. Silk.	40. Cotton.	41. Jute, Hemp, Flax Coir, etc.,	42. Dress.	Total of order XII—Textile, Fabrics and Dress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore City	55	14	788	10	2,054	2,921
Mysore District	1,585	1,716	15,241	242	2,949	21,733
Bangalore City	2,570	3,753	4,964	2	1,120	13,409
Bangalore District	198	2,035	12,501	198	3,531	18,463
Kolar Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	77	77
Kolar District	3,193	1,089	12,924	955	2,732	20,893
Tumkur District	2,455	22	8,852	253	6,983	18,575
Chitaldrug District	2,137	40	19,501	404	4,294	26,476
Eastern Division	13,193	8,969	74,771	2,069	23,845	122,547
Hasan District	663	554	5,196	233	2,154	8,800
Kadur District	905	46	3,063	22	1,994	6,030
Shimoga District	536	62	2,330	126	3,496	6,550
Western Division	2,104	662	10,589	381	7,644	21,360
Total Mysore Province	15,297	9,331	85,360	2,450	31,489	143,927

32. The occupations connected with "Wool and Fur" prevail most in the City of Bangalore, in which as has been noticed in the Chapter on Castes, Neiges (weaver caste) preponderate, and there is also a Woollen Mill. The occupations prevail to a very large extent in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug where there are large numbers of Kurubas, who weave coarse woollen blankets known as "Kambli."

33. The occupations connected with silk-ware prevail most in Bangalore City and the district of Bangalore which contain a large population of Khatrias and other silk weaving sections of the Neige community. The Bangalore City and Channapatna are renowned centres of silk manufacture in this Province. Dealings in "Cotton Stuffs" prevail very largely in all the districts of the Eastern Division, and the occupations are at their best numerically in the Chitaldrug District where extensive cultivation of cotton is carried on, and where there is also a cotton ginning machine located at Davangere.

34. (Sub-order 41) "Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc." is mainly composed of "Rope, Sack and Net makers;" there being but 3 in the whole Province, figuring against (group 286) "Jute Mills," and 39 against (group 292) "Fibre Matting and Bag Makers."

35. The persons supported by the last (Sub-order 42, "Dress" are mostly dealers in "Piece-Goods" (group 304), who number 19,371, and "Tailors Milliners, etc." (group 306), who number 12,040. These are naturally more numerous, proportionately, in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore than elsewhere. The Districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Bangalore and Shimoga contain the largest number of dealers in Dress. In the first three of these districts, these dealers are mostly piece-goods merchants, while Shimoga contains a very large proportion of darzi tailors.

36. Order VII—*Food, Drink and Stimulants*.—(Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" supports 122,289 persons or 2.2 per cent of the entire population of the Province as detailed below:—

Sub-Orders.	Province.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
17. Provision of Animal Food ...	21,739	17,892	3,847
18. Do of Vegetable Food ...	55,256	42,411	12,845
19. Do of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants.	45,294	36,733	8,561
Total ...	122,289	97,036	25,253

13,521 persons or 62 per cent of the purveyors of Animal Food are Cow and Buffalo Keepers," many of whom also sell butter and milk. These reside mostly in the districts of the Eastern Division, there being but 1,747 returned under this head in all the districts of the Western Division. These occupations engage more females than males, the Actual Workers numbering 1,073 males against 2,863 females. Dealers in Fish number 1,333 and are ratably distributed between the two divisions. The Province contains 2,851 Butchers and Slaughterers. They abound in the districts of the Eastern Division and are proportionately more numerous in the three Cities than in the Districts. 21 per cent of the Butchers reside in the three Cities, 61 per cent in all the Districts of the Eastern Division and the remaining 14 per cent in the Western Division.

37. The purveyors of Vegetable Food are composed of 13,110 "Dealers in Grain and Pulse," 11,001 "Rice Pounders and Huskers," 12,772 "Vegetable and Fruit Sellers," 9,140 "Oil pressers and Sellers," and 8,853 persons engaged in small numbers by various other callings. The Actual Workers engaged in "Rice-pounding and Husking" are more females, there being 6,498 of this sex against only 814 males. The Vegetable sellers are almost equally distributed between the sexes, but these are mostly found in the districts of the Eastern Division. So many as 2,419 or 48 per cent of

these people reside in the single City of Bangalore, and all the districts of the Western Division contain but 1,139 or 9 per cent of those supported by this occupation.

It is worthy of note that Actual Workers figuring against the foregoing two Sub-orders consist of very nearly equal numbers of the two sexes.

38. Of 45,294 persons supported by "Provision of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants," 21,011 deal in Liquor as "Toddy and Arrack Sellers," 8,139 persons are "Sellers of Cardamom, Betel-leaf and Arecanut," 8,361 are "Dealers in Salt," 5,233 deal in "Tobacco and Snuff" and the remaining 2,550 persons are engaged in minor callings connected with the Sub-order. It might be remarked that out of 8,361 "Dealers in Salt," 3,760 as detailed in the margin are supported by the actual manufacture of the article in the primitive style from saline earth.

Mysore District	..	79
Kolar District	...	352
Tumkur District	...	989
Chitaidrug District	...	2,280
Haasan District	...	34
Kadur District	...	18
Shimoga District	...	8
Total	...	3,760

39. *Order XVIII—Commerce.*—The commercial population of the Province number 101,354 distributed as follows:—

54. Money and Securities	...	...	..	...	5,941
55. General Merchandise	...	...	...	...	11,126
56. Dealings, Unspecified	...	...	...	..	73,402
57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents	...	...	...	...	10,885
Total	...	...	...	...	101,354

40. Of those returned against the first of the foregoing Sub-orders, the majority to the number of 5,414 are Money-lenders, whose transactions, when carried on in combinations of more than one individual, are dignified under the term "Banking."

41. In practical life, there is not much difference between the two Sub-orders "55 General merchandise" and "56 Dealings, unspecified" except the difference of sentimental dignity between the high sounding "General Merchant" and the humble "Shop-keeper" and it is often the latter that has more substance in his place of business than the former.

42. The last Sub-order is composed of miscellaneous elements going under the names of Brokers, Agents and Contractors, whose exact line of business is not always patent.

43. *Order XXIV—Independent.*—Those who have other sources of subsistence than any definite occupation, (Order XXIV), Independent, number 89,103. Of these 77,819 or 87 per cent are "Mendicants," 7,785 or 9 per cent are "Pensioners" and only 2,194 or 3 per cent derive rent from houses and other property besides land under cultivation. 352 inmates were enumerated in the Government Lunatic Asylum in the Bangalore City. Of prisoners, under-trial and convicted, there were 337; and of these latter 332 were in Bangalore City and 5 were enumerated in Tumkur. The absence of such prisoners in other Districts especially in the City of Mysore and in Shimoga where there are Jails, requires a word of explanation. On referring to the Schedules of those Jails, it was found that the occupations followed by the convicts prior to their confinement, had been recorded. The rule laying down that, in the case of persons who were out of employment during the six months prior to the Census, the previous occupation of the person should be entered, had not been properly understood and was applied to all prisoners irrespective of the time during which they had been in Jail. This mistake was detected when it became too late to correct it.

44. *Order XIII—Metals and Precious Stones.*—The occupations falling under (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" being important branches of the Industries of the Province, it is desirable to reproduce here in details of Districts, the

Statistics of the four Sub-orders of which the order is made up. These are absolute figures :—

Names of Districts	43. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones	44. Brass, Copper and Bell-metal	45. Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead	46. Iron and Steel	Total of Order XIII
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mysore City	1,237	270	93	404	2,004
Mysore District	11,798	528	125	2,386	14,787
Bangalore City	990	89	95	128	1,302
Bangalore District	4,721	2,287	463	3,474	10,945
Kolar Gold Fields	4,184	164	...	1,088	5,436
Kolar District	10,883	124	245	3,466	14,718
Tumkur District	5,169	3,210	1,128	2,856	12,393
Chitaldrug District	3,584	233	257	2,641	6,715
Eastern Division	42,566	6,935	2,406	10,393	68,300
Hassan District	5,356	631	74	1,433	7,494
Kadur District	2,587	123	142	830	3,682
Shimoga District	4,321	144	84	1,826	6,375
Western Division	12,264	898	300	4,059	17,551
Total Province	54,830	7,833	2,706	20,482	85,851

45. Of those engaged in "Gold, Silver and Precious Stones," 10,468 are persons connected with Gold Mines in Kolar Gold Fields and residing in the City itself or in the adjoining town of Bowringpet attached to the Kolar District. Of the dealers in "Brass, Copper and Bell-Metal," 2,421 are workers in those metals, and one-half of these are in Tumkur District, 576 are in the City and District of Mysore and 325 in Hassan and the remaining are distributed in small numbers over the other districts.

46. Three persons in the Shimoga District have been returned as dealers in Aluminium.

47. Dealers in "Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead" are not many in number. Of those engaged in "Iron and Steel" 19,040 are workers in hardware and 1,287 have been returned as sellers of the ware. The workers in hardware in this Province are somewhat better than ordinary blacksmiths, for, the Province abounds in Iron ore, and the metal is smelted on a large scale in Malvalli, Chiknayakanhalli and also in parts of Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur. There are two iron foundries in the Province, one at Bangalore and the other at Chikballapur.

48. Examining the total number of persons supported by all the four Sub-orders together in the several districts, it will be seen that the industries in all the Metals prevail most in the District of Tumkur, and that the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar also contain very large proportions of the population supported by these industries.

49. *Order IV—Provision and Care of Animals.*—(Order IV), "Provision and Care of Animals" next claims consideration. Of 83,290 persons supported by this Order the occupations of 82,391 are connected with "Stock-breeding and Dealing

and the remaining 899 have been classed under the (Sub-order 9) "Training and Care of Animals." Among the former are included 3 Camel Breeders, and 120 Elephant Catchers 80 enumerated in Mysore City, 26 in Mysore District, 7 in Kadur and 7 in Shimoga; the returns in this respect are very modest relatively to the reputation of the Province as a great elephant catching country. The remaining 82,168 persons returned as Stock-breeders are "Shepherds and Herdsmen" and breeders of domestic cattle. Of those returned under the head "Training and care of Animals," 84 are "Veterinary Surgeons," 51 are "Horse and Elephant Trainers" and 1 is a "Vermin and Animal Catcher".

50. *Order XX—Learned and Artistic Professions.*—The last of the orders of occupations which support more than 1 per cent of the population each is (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions" which has been returned by 82,200 persons. Of these, 48,352 or 51 per cent are Priests, Missionaries and others following religious avocations. 13,693 are School Masters and others attached to the Educational Department, and 11,060 are Musicians, Dancers and Actors. The Medical profession gives livelihood to 5,090 persons, of whom 2,259 are Practitioners without diploma. 605 persons are supported by the scientific practice of Medicine by certificated Physicians of both sexes, and Midwifery supports 555 persons. There is but one

*Enumerated in Bangalore District.

†A Dentist has been enumerated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

*Oculist and there are only three dependents on a †Dentist who, however, has not been enumerated in the Province. The Literary profession has been returned by 3,052 persons, of whom 2,455 are writers and private clerks, and 533 are public scribes and copyists. There are 22 authors and journalists in the Province, and 42 are supported by service in Libraries and Literary Institutions. The Legal profession is represented by 2,729 persons, of whom 1,597 are Barristers, Advocates and Pleaders, and 195 are Petition writers, Touts, etc. The profession also includes 478 Mussalman Khazis, though, in existing circumstances, they can hardly be considered to belong to the legal profession. The Engineering profession supports 2,308 persons, almost all of whom belong to the Public Works Department. The occupations under "Pictorial Art and Sculpture" have been returned by 1,915 persons. Of these 1,182 are painters, 544 are tattooers and 149 are photographers. Sculpture which was once the pride of the Province has but 40 adherents left, an extremely poor following which is sad to contemplate, in respect of a Province which still possesses the masterly sculptural works of Jakanacharya and Dankanacharya in the temples at Halebede, Belur and Somnathpur, and several other places which have since sunk into insignificance.

51. *The other Orders.*—The eleven orders of occupations till now discussed support 94·3 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division and 97 per cent of the population of the Western Division and 94·9 per cent of the population of both the divisions together, and it now remains to notice the salient features of the other 13 orders of occupation which support the remaining portion of the population.

The subjoined Statement shows these orders of occupation arranged in the order of their numerical importance.

Order of Occupation.	Province.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
IX Buildings	50,576.	45,470	5,106
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves	45,789	35,764	10,025
XVII Leather, etc.	35,534	29,376	6,158
VIII Light, Firing and Forage	31,037	28,399	2,638
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	23,196	21,103	7,093
XIX Transport and Storage	25,833	21,817	4,016
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable	18,587	12,363	6,224
XI Supplementary Requirements	15,039	13,393	1,646
XXI Sport	8,204	7,112	1,092
II Defence	7,884	6,748	1,136
XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes	5,488	4,870	618
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,111	1,037	74
III Service of Native and Foreign States	1	1	...

52. The extremely small extent to which several of the foregoing Orders of occupation especially (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage," (Order XI) "Supplementary Requirements," and (Order XVI) "Drugs, Gums and Dyes" prevail in the Western Division is very striking. (Order IX) "Buildings" comprises besides purveyors of Building Materials such as "Brick-makers," "Chunam-burners, etc.," all "Masons," "Stone Cutters" and other artisans required for the construction of buildings excepting Carpenters who, being wood workmen, have been shown under Order XV. Examining the details by Districts, it will be seen that Chitaldrug District contains the largest number supported by building occupations, the construction of the "Marikanave Reservoir" having attracted several workmen from all quarters.

53. Of the 45,789 persons supported by (Order XV) "Wood and Bamboos, 26,959 or 56 per cent are Carpenters and 15,175 or 33 per cent are "Basket and Mat plaiters" and the remaining nine per cent are engaged in minor occupations falling under the Order.

54. The entire population supported by (Order XVII) "Leather, Horn and Bones" excepting six persons returned as depending upon "Bone Mills" (group 381) are workers and dealers in leather. 58 per cent of those under (Order VIII) "Light" are simple firewood sellers and 24 per cent of them are Hay, Grass and Fodder sellers, and both these occupations are pursued more by females than by males. Of dealers in "Glass and Earthenware" 27,544 or eight per cent are Potters and sellers of pottery. (Order XIX) "Transport and Storage" which is a very essential complement of Commerce, supports 25,833 persons. The principal mode of transport in this Province is by carts drawn by bullocks along the road, and 14,005 persons earn their livelihood by plying carts for hire. Railways give subsistence to 6,988 persons and Post and Telegraphic Offices support 2,100 persons. Of those returned under (Order XXIII), "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations", 12,424 persons have not stated their occupations and thus fall under (Sub-order 76) Indefinite, while the remaining 6,163 fall under the other (Sub-order 77) "Disreputable." It is worthy of note that this last occupation is the only one which has proportionately more followers in the Western Division than in the Eastern Division. Over nine per cent of those earning their means of livelihood by preparations and supply of "Supplementary Requirements" are in the Eastern Division. Out of 15,039 persons shown under this head, 11,322 or 75 per cent are Bangle sellers, and 1,269 or eight per cent are Turners and Laquerers. All these latter are found in the single District of Bangalore in which the town of Chanapatna is noted for the manufacture of lacqueredware. The other six Orders of occupation are followed by very small numbers and do not call for special comment.

55. *Comparison with the Statistics of Bombay and Madras.*—Before concluding this portion of the review, it may be interesting to see how the Mysore people compare with those of the surrounding Presidencies of Madras and Bombay in respect of their occupations as means of livelihood.

The subjoined Statement shows the percentages of population supported by each of the 24 Orders of occupation in the Province and in the two Presidencies:—

Order of Occupation	Mysore	Madras	Bombay
I Administration	35	16	3
II Defence	0.8	0.1	..
III Service of Native and Foreign States	..	..	..
Total Class A, Government	35.8	17	3
IV Provision and Care of Animals	1.6	1.6	9
V Agriculture	66.9	68.9	59
Total Class B, Pasture and Agriculture	67.6	70.5	61
VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	3.1	2.8	3
Total Class C, Personal Services	3.1	2.8	3

Order of Occupation					Mysore	Madras	Bombay
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants.	...	...	...	2.4	6.6	6
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	...	...	...	0.6	0.5	1
IX	Buildings	...	...	...	0.9	0.9	1
X	Vehicles and Vessels	...	...	...	...	0.1	...
XI	Supplementary Requirements	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	...
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	...	...	...	2.7	4.2	5
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	...	...	...	1.6	1.4	2
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	1
XV	Wood, cane and Leaves, etc.	...	...	...	0.9	1.6	2
XVI	Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	...
XVII	Leather	...	...	...	0.7	1.2	1
Total Class D, Preparation and Supply of Material Substances					10.7	17.6	19
XVIII	Commerce	..	..	..	1.9	0.7	2
XIX	Transport and Storage	...	...	..	0.5	1.4	2
Total Class E, Commerce, Transport and Storage					2.4	2.1	4
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	...	...	..	1.6	1.6	2
XXI	Sport	...	...	...	0.2	0.1	...
Total Class F, Professions					1.8	1.7	2
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour	...	...	...	8.6	2.3	6
Total Class G, Unskilled Labour not Agricultural					8.6	2.3	6
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	...	...	...	0.3	0.1	..
XXIV	Independent	..	..	..	1.7	1.2	2
Total Class H, Means of subsistence Independent of Occupation...					2.0	1.3	2

56. Examining the figures in the foregoing Statement, it will be seen that the percentages supported by the three principal classes of Occupation *viz.*, Agriculture, Labour and Industry, differ widely in the three Territories. Under Agriculture, Mysore appears to be somewhat behind Madras and is much in advance of Bombay; but examining the Statistics by Sub-Orders, it will be seen that while in Madras only 48.5 per cent of the population are Landholders and Tenants, and so many as 19.8 per cent are Agricultural Labourers; in Mysore, the former number 59 per cent and the latter 7.7 per cent. The higher proportion of agricultural labourers in Madras might probably explain the very low proportion (2.3 per cent), which the "General Laborers" (Class G) bear to the population of that Presidency as compared with the percentage (8.6) of the General Laborers in Mysore. The difference between the two classes of laborers is not very marked even in practical life, and the vague expressions "Labourer," "Cooly" and "Zirayet Cooly" and "daily wages" used in the Census returns are not such as are calculated to ensure uniformity in classification. But in respect of industries, Mysore lags far behind the two other Presidencies, the greatest differences being noticed in the urban occupations falling under (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" and (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress." The differences in this respect are only to be expected when it is recollected that Mysore is very poor in Cities as compared with either of the two Presidencies under notice. Lastly in the commercial population, Mysore is a little above Madras and somewhat behind Bombay, and the numbers supported by "Administration" are proportionately more in this Province than in either of the two Presidencies owing, probably, to the better conservation of the Village Service in this Province whereby all the 'Hakdars' have retained themselves as such.

57. *Urban and Rural Occupations.*—Table XV gives details of the occupations of the people residing in the three Cities of the Province, which alone have certain essential urban characteristics. The other towns which have been treated as urban for the purposes of the Census Tables III and IV are merely overgrown villages, which, being the centres of local administration, have small Municipalities, but have no important industries apart from those of the rural tracts surrounding them. The subjoined Statement shows the percentages of population supported by the several

classes of occupation in each of the three Cities, and in all the Districts exclusive of the Cities.

Class of Occupation	Mysore City	Bangalore City	Kolar Gold Fields	Districts, excluding Cities
A. Government	15	17	1	8
B. Pasture and Agriculture	16	12	1	70
C. Personal Service	12	6	9	8
D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	27	33	18	10
E. Commerce, Transport and Storage ..	9	11	11	2
F. Professions	10	8	2	2
G. Unskilled Labour not Agricultural ...	7	14	58	9
H. Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation	4	4	...	1
Total all Classes	100	100	100	100

From the foregoing Statement it will be seen that the rural occupation of Agriculture prevails but to a small extent in the two Capital Cities, and supports only 1 per cent of the population of the Kolar Gold Fields. On the other hand "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services," "Supplementary Requirements" and "Commerce" which are foreign to rural economy and simplicity preponderate in the Cities, and persons supported by Class A- "Government" are also proportionately more numerous in the two Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, which are the seats of the Administration. The percentage of population supported by "General Labour" varies widely. It prevails most in Kolar Gold Fields, where 58 per cent of the population are general labourers employed in the Mines. Bangalore City contains a greater proportion of General Labourers than the City of Mysore, the City extensions carried on in the former having attracted a large number of labourers from the surrounding parts.

58. The statistics of (Class D) "Preparation and Supply of Material Substances," which comprise several occupations of a miscellaneous character, require a further detailed examination, and the following Statement contains an analysis of the returns by "Orders."

Order of Occupation	Percentage on Total Population of each City			
	Mysore City	Bangalore City	Kolar Gold Fields	Province, excluding the three Cities
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	10.4	6.2	0.8	2.1
VIII Light, Firing and Forage ..	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
IX Buildings	2.9	2.0	0.6	0.9
X Vehicles and Vessels	0.8	0.0	0.0	0
XI Supplementary Requirements	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	4.3	18.3	0.2	2.4
XIII Metals and Precious Stones	2.9	1.9	14.2	1.5
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ..	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves	2.2	2.0	1.4	0.8
XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	0.5	0.1	0	0.1
XVII Leather	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6
Total Class D.	37.5	33.4	18.3	9.8

Perusing the Statement, it will be seen that in the Mysore City (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" takes the first place, and (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress" a second place; but the reverse is the case in Bangalore City where 60 per cent of the industrial population deal with "Textile Fabrics and Dress," and in the

65. The increase under the other two heads "Vegetable Food" and "Drink, Condiments and Stimulants" is contributed partly by "Rice pounders and Huskers," who in 1891 were included under Class G. as "Unskilled Labourers," partly by oil-pressers and sellers, all of whom were included in 1891 under (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage" and partly also by dealers in "Grain and Pulse," "Fruit and vegetable sellers" and by "Grocers and General Condiment dealers"—all these being persons, who by merely specifying the articles of their trade would be shifted from "Class E" "Commerce" to "Class D" "Preparation and Supply of Material Substances." This explanation derives support from the fact that the number of General Merchants and Dealers in articles unspecified, has decreased from 148,189 to 84,528 during the decade.

66. The population supported by (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage" has increased from 19,500 to 31,037. But examining the figures by Sub-orders, the number against Sub-order 20 "Lighting" has decreased from 14,196 to 5,296, while "Fuel and Forage" has increased from 5,336 to 25,741. The decrease in the former is, as explained above, due to the transfer of "Oil pressers and Sellers," to (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" and the increase in the latter is contributed by "Firewood and Cowdung Sellers" who in 1891 might have figured either as Agriculturists or as General Labourers.

67. The increase from 28,109 to 50,576 in those supported by the (Order IX) "Buildings" is due to the expansion of Public Works in the Province during the decade; the construction of the Marikanave Reservoir and of the new Palace in Mysore, and the extensions and improvements in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore have also given employment to a very large number of Masons and Builders.

68. Those supported by (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" have increased by 14,777 or 21 per cent of what they were in 1891, an increase which is to be attributed to the expansion of the Mines in the Kolar Gold Fields.

69. The fall in the Commercial population has been already explained as due to the transfer of people from Class E to Class D, for the mere specification of the articles of their business, so that the variation is the result of more detailed enumeration rather than actual change of occupation.

70. The fall of 14,883 in the number of "Earthwork and General Labourers" (Order XXII) is almost made up by the number of those who have been at the present Census classed under "Uncertain or not returned" in (Order XXIII) "Indefinite" etc., whereas there were none such at the Census of 1891. The variations in the other orders of occupations are so small, either numerically or proportionately, that they can be put down either to the influences of migration or to the natural growth of population.

71. The variations hitherto discussed are, in several cases, but illustrations of the alterations caused by the revised Classification of occupations adopted on the present occasion. They do not explain the changes which might have taken place in the material condition of the people during the past decade. To understand these changes, it is necessary to investigate the variation in the principal occupations of the people, especially of those in rural tracts, by individual groups, irrespective of the Order or Sub-order to which these groups might be attached for purposes of classification in the Tables.

72. The bulk of the people are Agriculturists, divided at the present Census into Landholders and Tenants, Agricultural Labourers, Growers of Special Products and those engaged in Agricultural Training, Supervision and Forests.

The numbers returned under each of these heads at the Census of 1901, and as far as may be judged in the corresponding heads of the Census of 1891, are as follow:—

Groups	1901	1891	Difference
Cultivating Landholders ...	2,360,169	2,933,248	-573,077
Non-cultivating Landholders ...	349,231	34,648	+314,583
Tenants and Shareers in Produce ...	519,526	188,751	+330,775
Agricultural Labourers ...	352,703	33,917	+318,786
Growers of Special Products ...	74,650		
Agricultural Training, Supervision and Forests ...	2,859	31,636	+28,777
Total ...	3,653,140	3,287,198	+365,942

The above Statement shows as if Landholders have enormously gone down, while the Tenants and Agricultural Labourers and Growers of Special Products have greatly increased. How far these variations in the different classes of Agriculturists agree with actual facts, it is very difficult to say from the vague returns of the Census; for, though the increase in the Growers of Special Products noticed chiefly in the Districts of Hassan and Kadur may be due to the expansion of Coffee cultivation, the enormous fall in the number of Landholders and the corresponding increase in the number of Tenants and General Labourers may be due to one or more of the following causes:—

Firstly—A real decrease in the occupants of land caused by resignations of holdings and their concentration in fewer hands than before.

Secondly—(a) Variations in the returns themselves, such as (a) Tenants and Agricultural Labourers figuring as occupants in the Census of 1891; (b) General labourers figuring as Agricultural Labourers, the line of difference between these two not being very marked; (c) A number of Shepherds, Goatherds and other dealers in cattle who have been enumerated in very large numbers at the present Census, figuring as Agriculturists, which they, in most cases, are in the returns of 1891; (d) Better abstraction and Tabulation under the "Slip System" than under the "Tick System."

As regards the first of the foregoing reasons, it may be observed that it receives some corroboration from the Agricultural statistics which show that the number of holdings has decreased from 944,633 in 1891-1892 to 942,483 in 1900-1901, though the area under occupation has increased from 4,188,359 acres to 7,217,023 acres, and all this only in Government tracts covered by the Agricultural statistics excluding the alienated tracts to which these statistics do not relate. At the same time it must be noted that reliable statistics of 'Landholders and Tenants,' 'Rent Payers and Rent Receivers' and Cultivating and Non-cultivating Raiyats' are far better collected from village registers and papers as a special operation by Revenue Officers than by the Enumerators at the hurry-scurry of a general Census.

73. Of the other reasons suggested, much importance cannot be attached to the labouring class, for the difference between the numbers returned under General Labour at the two Censuses is comparatively very small. It is likely that several shepherds and other dealers in cattle returned themselves as Agriculturists in 1891, for the enormous rise in the number of these persons from 16,290 to 85,515 during the decade is difficult of explanation otherwise. The figures are as follow:—

	1901.	1891.
Herdsmen, other than Cattle Breeders	36,517	8,567
Shepherds and Goatherds	35,477	4,135
Cow and Buffalo Keepers	13,521	3,588
(Total	85,515	16,290

It may be observed that several of the shepherds also own small bits of land, and might as well have figured as agriculturists. The increase in their numbers may also be taken to some extent as due to the increase of sheep and goats during the decade. *viz.*, from 2,495,950 in 1891-92 to 3,709,946 in 1900-01.

74. Rice pounders and huskers have increased from 3,781 to 11,001. The increase occurs chiefly in the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Kadur, where this occupation is exclusively pursued by a large number* of people. The increase is shared by other Districts also, except Tumkur, where there is a decrease of 371 or 60 per cent. Fruit growers and sellers have increased from 5,043 to 12,722, which is another sign of flourishing special cultivation.

75. Under "Fuel and Forage," the sale of fuel and the extremely primitive and rural occupation of the preparation and vending of cow-dung cakes, now support 17,907 souls against 3,060 in 1891. Though the statistics of fuel and cow-dung cakes cannot be separated at this stage, yet, considering that in these occupations there are

more female than male Actual Workers, it might be safely presumed that cow-dung cakes have greater demand than fuel, which, of late, has become rather expensive.

76. The variations in the principal industries are as shown below :—

	1901.	1891.	Difference.
Wool and Fur	15,297	22,285	-6,988
Silk	9,381	8,555	+2,776
Cotton	85,300	89,497	-4,197
Piece goods Dealers	19,371	11,483	+7,888
Tailors and Milliners	12,040	9,380	+2,660
Hardware	20,482	31,451	-10,969
Pottery	27,551	26,061	+1,490
Leather	22,814	14,263	+8,551
Total	212,246	210,975	+1,271

77. Of the "Textile Fabrics and Dress," silk alone has flourished to some extent, while wool and cotton have gone down owing, of course, to the competition of machine-made goods, which has told heavily upon hand-loom industry. The effect of this competition is also seen in the increase in the number of piece-goods dealers and tailors.

78. The manufacture and sale of hardware is also going down, for, though the country abounds in iron ore of a superior kind, yet the crude method by which the ore is now smelted does not allow of the article thus manufactured, supplying the wants of the community as well as imported articles.

79. "Leather, etc.," is advancing as an indication of increase in local requirements in shoes, boots and sandals, and the export trade of hide, horns, etc. It is remarkable that exactly similar variations in respect of each of the foregoing branches of industry are noticed also in the statistics of the Madras Presidency.

80. Of those supported by "Buildings," the Masons and Workers in Stone have increased from 12,891 to 41,543* ; and the purveyors of Building Materials, Brick, Tile and Chunan have also correspondingly increased from 4,172 to 7,180† ; and the carpenters who, though wood-workmen, are allied to builders, have also increased from 19,821 to 26,569‡. These increases are, as already stated, due to the expansion of the public and private works. It may here be remarked that an appreciable proportion of the increase in the numbers of the Artisans, just named, may be partly attributed to more immigrants, because, as will be observed from the Subsidiary Table VI to Chapter II, the actual workers alone under occupation "Buildings" form more than 24 per cent of the entire number of Actual Workers under this head in the Province, and those under "Wood, Cane and Leaves," among whom carpenters are included, form more than 15 per cent of the entire number of actual workers under this head in the Province.

*Group No. 154, Stone and Marble Works, Laborers and other Sub-ordinates	12,324
Group No. 163, Masons and Builders	26,617
Group No. 166, Stone and Marble workers	2,612
Total	41,543
†Group No. 155, Brick and Tile Makers	687
Group No. 156, Brick and Tile Sellers	381
Group No. 157, Lime, Chunan and Shell Burners	2,008
Group No. 158, Lime, Chunan and Shell Sellers	4,104
Total	7,180
‡Group No. 344, Carpenters	26,569

81. This is by taking the occupations of Immigrants by orders, but having latterly worked out the statistics by sub-orders, we find that under (Sub-order 22) "Building materials" the immigrants constitute 16.9 per cent, and those under (Sub-order 23) "Artificers in Building" constitute 18.8 per cent, and lastly those under (Sub-order 40) "Workers in Wood and Bamboos" constitute 21.1 per cent of the entire number of Actual Workers under each of these sub-orders respectively.

82. Under (Order X) "Vehicles and Vessels" come makers and sellers of carts, carriages, etc., (Sub-order 25) among whom there is an increase from 893 in 1891 to 1,111 in 1901.

83. The commercial population (Order XVIII) has decreased from 156,104 to 124,750; but the fall is only apparent, for, when analysed, it is found to be made up thus :

Sub-orders	1901	1891	Difference
54. Money and Securities	5,941	2,219	+3,722
55. General Merchants	11,126	145,314	-134,188
56. Dealing unspecified	73,402	2,875	+70,527
57. Brokers, Middlemen, etc.	10,885	5,696	+5,189
Total	101,354	156,104	-54,750

It is only the General Merchants that have gone down in strength, and the fall in their numbers is chiefly due to several merchants being shifted to (Sub-order 56) "Dealings unspecified" and to a number of groups in Class D such as "97. Dealers in Grain," "124. Grocers," "142. Petroleum Dealers" and "304. Piece-goods Dealers" by specifying the article of their trade. The general progress of trade is amply testified to by the vast increases in the numbers returned under every one of the aforesaid groups, as also under the other Sub-orders of commercial occupations.

84. The expansion of Roads, Railways and Post and Telegraph systems gives livelihood to a far greater number of persons than in 1891; the numbers returned under "Transport and Storage" at the present Census being 25,838 against 11,896 in 1891.

85. Of the persons supported by "Learned and Artistic Professions" (Order XX) those under "Education" have vastly increased, viz., from 5,812 in 1891 to 13,693 in 1901; but the religious avocations are losing favor, having lost 3,492 or 8 per cent of their adherents in 1891.

86. The Medical Practitioner without diploma (Group No. 468,) shows a decrease of 1,218* whereas the Medical Practitioner with diploma, (Group No. 467,) shows an increase of 605‡. There is obviously a difference in the classification here also between the two Censuses; because it cannot be correct that there was no Medical Practitioner with Diploma at the Census of 1891, but allowing for this it is evident that Medical Practitioners have on the whole increased.

*1891 ...	3,477	
1901 ...	2,259	
Difference	1,218	
‡1891 ..	...
1901 ...	605	
Difference	605	

87. (Sub-order 66) "Law" and (64) "Education" also show considerable increases, respectively, of 62·2* per cent and 135·5† per cent. It is so also with (Sub-order 65) "Literature" which shows an increase of 159·1‡ per cent, mainly due to an increase in one group largely attributable to difference in classification, viz., that while in 1891 all writers and private clerks came under this Sub-order, those only whose duties were unspecified came under this head in 1901.

1891 ...	*Law.	†Education.
1901 ...	1,683	5,812
	2,729	13,693
Difference	+1,046	+7,881
1891 ...	‡Literature.	
1901 ...	1,178	
	3,052	
Difference	1,874	

88. (Sub-order 71) "Music, Acting and Dancing" shows an increase of 1,978 or 21·8 per cent, being mainly the result of an increase of 5,602 in (Group No. 488) "Band-masters and Players not Military," set off by a decrease of 3,490 under (Group 490) "Actors, Singers, Dancers and their Accompanists." The variations in the other groups comprising this Sub-order are exceedingly small.

89. (Sub-order) 68 "Engineering and Survey" shows an increase of 1,046 or 82·9 per cent. All the groups comprising this Sub-order have contributed to this increase in various degrees. (Group No. 475) "Civil Engineers and Architects" and (Group No. 476) "Topographical, Archaeological and Revenue Surveyors" show an

increase from 99 to 239, with a corresponding increase in their office subordinates. These are doubtless due to more men, under this profession, being employed in connection with the Government Public Works Department in general and the Cauvery Power Electric Works, the Bangalore and Mysore Water Works, the Marikanave Reservoir in particular, and also in the Revenue Survey Department in connection with the re-survey operations.

90. Under (Sub-order 69) "Natural Science," Table XV at the present Census shows only one against 494 by the last Census. There is some difference between the two Censuses in the groups comprising this order. What is now (Group 449) "Astrologers, Diviners, Horoscope makers, etc." and included under (Sub-order 63) "Religion" fell under "Natural Science" in 1891. Thus, much of the apparent decrease is nominal, while the rest is probably due to the individuals pursuing these occupations having at the last Census returned themselves under some other occupations as Principal occupation, the fact being that Astrology, Horoscope-casting, etc., is seldom pursued as an occupation exclusively.

91. (Sub-order 70) "Pictorial Art and Sculpture" shows an increase of 638* or 50 per cent. Of this 544 are Tattooers, who at the last Census were classed under "Personal and Household service." The actual increase in this Sub-order is only 94. Of Tattooers, there were 122 by the last Census against 544 by the present Census, all the actual workers among the latter being reported to be females.

92. "Earthwork and General Laborers" have gone down from 480,885 to 469,753, but this decrease of 11,132 is more than covered by the number 12,424 of those who have not returned their occupation at the present Census.

93. Females of "Undefined and Disreputable means of livelihood" numbered 992 in 1891 against 5,088 at the present Census, an increase which would of course denote moral degeneracy, unless a good portion of it is to be attributed, as well it may, to errors in enumeration or in abstraction and tabulation, either at the last or at the present Census. Another and a more probable reason would lie in prostitutes having at the Census of 1891 returned themselves under the euphemistic terms Singers, Dancers, etc., corresponding to Group 490 under Sub-order 71, of the present Census under which there is a decrease of 2,455* among females.

94. The increase in Mendicancy from 58,990 to 77,819 may be interpreted as a sign of either hard times with the poor, or the growing charitable disposition of the people. At the same time, a good portion of the increase must be attributed to immigration from the surrounding Districts of Madras and Bombay afflicted by bad seasons. The variations by Districts are as shown below:—

Mysore	..	..	—8,821	Chitaldrug,	...	...	+15,552
Bangalore	..	..	+2,883	Hassan	...	..	+86
Kolar	...	..	+10,783	Kadur	...	...	+4
Tumkur	.	..	—1,388	Shimoga	..	...	—270
							Total Population	...	+18,829

95. The variations in the other Orders* call for no particular remark.

*II. Defence.

XI. Supplementary Requirements.

XVI. Drugs, Gums, dyes.

XXI. Sport.

96. In comparing the statistics of the present with those of the previous Census in the foregoing paragraphs, we have on the whole dealt with absolute figures; but it is necessary or useful to view the statistics under broad heads of occupation in proportion to the total population of the Province at each of the Censuses. A few lines will, therefore, be devoted here to this aspect of the case.

The appended Statement marked N-a shows the proportion of population supported by each order of occupation at the two Censuses of 1901 and 1891. The percentages supported by each class are as shown below. In reading them, it will be useful to bear in mind that the entire population in 1901 is 125 per cent more than in 1891.

Class.	1901.	1891.
A. Government	36	43

Class.	1901.	1891.
B. Pasture and Agriculture	68.5	68.4
C. Personal Services	2.9	2.0
D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	10.4	8.3
E. Commerce, Transport and Storage	2.4	3.4
F. Professions	1.7	1.6
G. Unskilled Labor, not Agricultural ...	8.9	10.0
H. Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation	1.6	1.8
Total ...	100	100

97. The foregoing figures show that Classes B, C, D and F have advanced and more than kept pace with the progress of the entire population, while Classes A, E, G and H have proportionately decreased, *i. e.*, have lagged behind. As regards (Class A) "Government," it is of course not to be expected to vary with the population. The lower proportion exhibited by (class E) "Commerce, etc.," is, as already explained, due to the transfer of several occupations from class E to Class D merely for the specification of the articles of trade. Unskilled laborers other than agricultural (Class G) now form 8.9 per cent of the population against 10 per cent in 1891. This difference is probably due to several of the laborers going among the ranks of the agriculturists. The lower proportion exhibited by (Class H) "Independent of Occupations, etc." consisting chiefly of mendicants, is no doubt a matter for congratulation.

98. The percentage of population supported by (Class B) "Pasture and Agriculture" is 68.5 per cent against 68.4 in 1891. This shows that agriculture, which is the occupation of the bulk of the people, has kept pace with the growth of the population and even advanced a little further.

99. But examining the statistics by the details of this occupation, the variations present great disparity as has already been noticed.

100. These fluctuations appear to be mostly due, not to any serious disturbance of the industrial conditions of the people, but to difference in the systems of classification adopted at the two Censuses, differences arising from the nomenclature adopted in the scheme of Classification as also the great variety of expressions employed in the schedule for denoting agricultural occupations. Some of the expressions recorded in the schedules are so very vague that it is hard to make out the exact occupation of the person concerned and to say what he is, whether a cultivating occupant or a non-cultivating occupant, a rent payer or a rent receiver, and if both, which more and which less, or merely a laborer working in the fields. It is, therefore, useless to go into the details by groups. Taking all the Groups and all the Sub-orders together, it will be satisfactory to note that agriculture has progressed with the increase of population in the Province taken as a whole.

101. Looking into the details by districts, it will be seen from the subjoined Statement that Agriculture has progressed much in advance of the population in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, but has slightly lagged behind in the other four Districts:—

District	Percentage of persons supported by Pasture and Agriculture to Total District Population		Percentage increase in Total District Population.
	1901	1891	1901—1891
Mysore	73.9	70.2	+3.7
Bangalore	59.2	62.3	+3.1
Kolar	60.5	68.0	+7.5
Tumkur	61.1	66.9	+5.8
Chitaldrug	60.2	66.2	+6.0
Hassan	81.2	76.4	+4.8
Kadur	70.4	61.3	+9.1
Shimoga	72.6	72.2	+0.4
Province	68.5	68.4	+0.1

102. *Actual Workers and Dependents.*—The figures till now reviewed represented the total number of persons supported by the several occupations, consisting of the Actual Workers, *i. e.*, those who earned wages by the occupations and also Dependents who were supported by Actual Workers. The remaining portion of this Chapter will be devoted to a review of the statistics of Actual Workers only.

103. The distinction between Actual Workers and Dependents is clearly indicated in the instructions for enumeration, quoted in the opening portion of this Chapter. The term Actual Worker comprised every person, of whatever age or sex who did such work as gave him or her, earnings for livelihood whether such work was done personally or by means of servants; while those who earned no wages for themselves, though engaged in various duties, such as, household work, study, etc., and were consequently dependent on others for actual livelihood, were treated as Dependents. The returns show that this essential difference, between a Worker and a Dependent was pretty clearly understood in almost every District; the only conspicuous exceptions being the Taluks of Pavagada in Tumkur District, Hole-Narsipur in Hassan District and Nagar in the Shimoga District, where the term Actual Worker, by being employed in the case of boys so young as under six years of age, seems to have been understood in its common and not in its technical sense.

104. *Proportion by Districts.*—Out of 5,449,800 persons enumerated, 1,840,605 or 34 per cent of the population are Actual Workers and the remaining 3,609,195 or 66 per cent of the population are Dependents. Thus every Actual Worker supports on an average two Dependents besides himself.

Taking the two sexes separately 53 per cent of the males and 14 per cent of the females are Actual Workers. How these percentages vary in the several Districts will be seen from the subjoined Statement:—

District	Actual Workers		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mysore City	37	55	19
Mysore District	31	49	14
Bangalore City	39	63	14
Bangalore District	35	60	9
Kolar Gold Fields	46	70	10
Kolar District	30	48	12
Tumkur District	27	48	6
Chitaldrug District	27	44	10
Total Eastern Division	31	51	11
Hassan District	39	58	20
Kadur District	40	58	20
Shimoga District	44	62	25
Total Western Division	41	59	22
Total Mysore Province	34	53	14

There is nothing remarkable in the City of Kolar Gold Fields containing the highest proportion 70 per cent of Actual Workers amongst males. Of the other

two Cities, Bangalore contains a higher proportion of male Actual Workers, and female Actual Workers are proportionately more in the City of Mysore. Of the Districts, those of the Western Division contain more Actual Workers in both sexes than those of the Eastern Division with only one exception, *viz.*, the District of Bangalore which shows a slightly higher percentage of Actual Workers than Hassan and Kadur. Chitaldrug stands last in the scale in respect of male Actual Workers and Tumkur in that of female Actual Workers. Taking both sexes together, the percentage of Actual Workers in every one of the Districts of the Eastern Division except Bangalore, is less than the Provincial average of 34 per cent, and even in Bangalore the proportion is only one per cent above the average.

105. *By Taluks.*—Appended Statement marked B shows the percentage of Actual Workers of each sex and both sexes to the total population of that sex and both sexes in the several Taluks.

Perusing the Statement, it will be seen that all the Taluks in the Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug, with the exception of Pavagada in the former, possess very poor ratios of Actual Workers in both sexes as compared with the percentages in respect of the population of the Province. In the District of Kolar, the Taluks of Chintamani, Bagepalli, Goribidnur and Chikballapur also show similar poor ratios. In Bangalore District, the proportion of Actual Workers in the male population is above the Provincial average of 53 per cent in all the Taluks; but owing to the poor ratio of Actual Workers exhibited by the female population, the Taluks of Magadi, Channapatna and Kankanhalli fall slightly below the average in respect of the proportion of Actual Workers in the population of both sexes put together. In the District of Mysore, only four Taluks, *viz.*, Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Nagamangala and Yelandur contain higher percentages of Actual Workers in both sexes than the Provincial average. Lastly in the Districts of the Western Division only one Taluk, *viz.*, Arkalgud, possesses a poor ratio of Actual Workers in both sexes—47 per cent of males, 12 per cent of females and 29 per cent of the population of both sexes put together. Of the other Taluks, only three, *viz.*, Hassan, Kadur and Honnali contain slightly lower proportions of male Actual Workers than the Provincial average, while the percentage of female Actual Workers ranges from 69 per cent in Hole-Narsipur Taluk to 10 per cent in Channarayapatna. It is worthy of note that in the Taluks of Pavagada in Tumkur, and Hole-Narsipur in Hassan, more than four-fifths of males are Actual Workers, and that in the Taluks of Hole-Narsipur and Nagar more than 65 per cent of females are Actual Workers, and in the last mentioned Taluk of Nagar the females possess a greater percentage of Actual Workers than the males.

106. *Causes of Variation.*—What are the variations above noticed due to? In the case of males, it must be admitted that the proportion of Actual Workers depends very much on the age constitution of the population. The working ages for males may be safely taken to be a period of 40 years between the ages of 15 and 55. The following Statement shows the population of this age-period and the number of Actual Workers, both being reduced to percentages with reference to the total male population of the respective Districts:—

District	Percentage to Total male Population	
	Aged 15-55	Actual Workers
Mysore City	55	55
Mysore District	50	49
Bangalore City	56	63
Bangalore District	49	60
Kolar Gold Fields	65	70
Kolar District	51	48
Tumkur District	50	48
Chitaldrug District	50	44
Eastern Division	50	51
Hassan District	52	58
Kadur District	57	58
Shimoga District	57	62
Western Division	55	59
Total Mysore Province	52	53

Comparing the figures, it will be seen that the number of Actual Workers exceeds the population between the ages of 15 and 55 by one per cent of the total population in the Eastern Division and in the Province, and by 4 per cent in the Western Division.

Examining the details by Districts, the male Actual Workers are more than the male population between the ages of 15 and 55, except in the four Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug, where they fall short of it by 1, 2, 3 and 6 per cent, respectively.

With reference to the females, however, the proportion of Actual Workers is dependent, not only on age constitution, but also on the extent to which they could take part in the several wage-bringing occupations, with due regard to the customs of the communities to which they belong and also to the nature of the occupations themselves. But the data required to investigate the variations in their case are not complete, as statistics of Actual Workers in the several castes and religions and occupations have not been compiled separately for the two sexes. For the same reason, the proportion of male Actual Workers in the several communities cannot be compared with the population of the working ages.

107. In the remarks contained in the last preceding paragraph, the working age-period of males was taken to be from 15 to 55. To those, however, who would consider that 10 to 60 would be more appropriate age in this country, the following comparative Statement may be acceptable and is left to speak for itself:—

District	Percentage to Total Male Population	
	Aged 10 to 60	Actual Workers
Mysore City	69	55
Mysore District	67	49
Bangalore City	72	63
Bangalore District	65	60
Kolar Gold Fields	76	70
Kolar District	67	48
Tumkur District	68	48
Chitaldrug District	68	44
Eastern Division	67	61
Hassan District	68	58
Kodur District	72	58
Shimoga District	73	62
Western Division	70	59
Province	69	58

108. *Proportion by Religions and Castes.*—Taking both sexes together, the percentage of Actual Workers in the population of the several religions is as follows:—

Hindu	...	...	...	...	38.6 per cent.
Mussalman	...	..	...	...	32.8 per cent.
Christian	...	...	...	...	43.9 per cent.
Jain	...	...	...	..	43.3 per cent.
Animist	...	...	...	...	40.2 per cent.
Total all Religions ...					33.7 per cent.

In column 3½ of Subsidiary Table XII appended to this Chapter, will be found the percentages of Actual Workers in each of the castes of which the population is composed. Taking the principal castes which count a population of more than 20,000, it will be seen from the Statement marked C, appended to this Chapter, that among the Hindus, the Holeya and the Idiga show the highest percentage of Actual Workers to the total population, *viz.*, 40 per cent; while the Beda and the Golla possess the least proportion of Actual Workers to the extent of but 27 per cent each.

Amongst Mussalmans 35 per cent of Syeds, 32 per cent of Sheiks and 31 per cent of Pathans are Actual Workers.

43 in every 100 Native Christians and 47 in every 100 Eurasians are Actual Workers.

Of Animists, the Iriligas show the highest percentage (55 per cent) of Actual Workers and Kurubas the least (only 32 in 100 Kurubas being Actual Workers).

109. *By Occupations.*—Turning to the statistics of occupation, the percentage of Actual Workers in those supported (*i.e.*, Actual Workers *plus* Dependents) by the different classes of occupation in the several Districts stand as follow:—

Name of District	Classes of Occupation								
	Total	A. Government	B. Pasture and Agriculture	C. Personal Services	D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	E. Commerce, Transport and Storage	F. Professions	G. Unskilled Labor, not Agricultural	H. Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation
Mysore City	37	33	30	35	44	27	29	58	42
Mysore District	31	31	28	45	39	34	33	52	49
Bangalore City	39	30	46	41	38	29	48	47	58
Bangalore District	85	30	32	23	34	36	29	71	76
Kolar Gold Fields	46	42	46	46	45	39	31	47	50
Kolar District	81	31	28	30	32	37	30	40	33
Tumkur District	27	30	27	38	27	43	36	21	55
Chitaldrug District	28	18	24	26	23	35	23	57	37
Total Eastern Division	31	29	28	32	32	35	32	48	46
Hassan District	39	34	37	55	45	37	41	61	60
Kadur District	40	28	35	55	44	44	40	67	47
Shimoga District	44	36	43	63	46	35	42	51	57
Total Western Division	41	33	38	58	45	39	41	59	55
Total Province	34	29	31	37	34	36	34	51	47

The salient features noticeable in the foregoing Statement are, that in the Province as a whole and in the majority of Districts, the percentage of Actual Workers is greatest amongst those supported by Unskilled Labour not "Agricultural" (Class G) and that in all the Districts the percentages of Actual Workers among "Agriculturists" (Class B) and amongst those supported by Government (Class A) are less than the average for the population of the respective Districts, with only two exceptions, viz., the percentage of Actual Workers in the agriculturists of the Bangalore City and those returned under Government in Tumkur District.

110. The percentages of Actual Workers among those supported by the several occupations, classified by Orders and Sub-orders, are given in column 4 of Subsidiary Table I. Perusing it, it will be seen that the only orders in which the number of Actual Workers is less than 30 per cent of the total number of persons respectively supported by these orders, are (I) Administration 29 per cent, (X) Vehicles and Vessels 27 per cent, (XVI) Drugs, Gums and Dyes etc., 26 per cent.

The orders of occupation in which the percentage of Actual Workers is above the Provincial average of 34, are detailed below in the order of their numerical strength:—

XXII.	Earthwork and General Labor	...	...	..	52
XXIV.	Independent	...	...	...	47
IV.	Provision and Care of Animals	..	...	...	41
XV.	Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	...	...	...	40
XIX.	Transport and Storage	...	...	...	40
VIII.	Light, Firing and Forage	...	...	...	38
VI.	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	..	...	...	37
VII.	Food, Drink and Stimulants	..	...	...	37
XI.	Supplementary Requirements	...	...	...	37
XIV.	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	...	..	...	36
XVIII.	Commerce	..	...	...	35
XX.	Learned and Artistic Professions	..	..	..	34
XXI.	Sport	..	...	...	34
					—
				Total	34

111. Examining the details by groups, it is found that in 12 out of the 520 groups the Actual Workers exceed the Dependents. These 12 groups and the numbers of Actual Workers and Dependents returned under each of them are given here below. They are all occupations which admit of youths and females, being engaged in them as wage earners.

Sub-order or Group	Total	Actual Workers	Dependents	Percentage of Actual Workers to Total Population against Group
Sub-order 8, Training and Care of Animal—				
26 Cattle Breeders	3,953	2,560	1,293	67
27 Herdsmen	36,517	18,035	18,482	49
Sub-order 12, Growers of Special Products—				
44 Coffee Plantations	26,579	22,294	4,285	84
Sub-order 14, Personal service—				
64 In-door Servants	17,424	10,878	6,546	63
66 Water Carriers	1,633	981	652	60
Sub-order 18, Vegetable Food—				
98 Grain Parahers	3,164	1,636	1,528	51
102 Rice-pounders and Huskers	11,001	6,342	4,659	58
106 Miscellaneous	2,759	1,454	1,305	53
Sub-order 21, Fuel and Forage—				
149 Hay, Grass and Fodder Sellers	7,498	3,742	3,756	50
Sub-order 74, Earthwork—				
302 Road, Canal and Railway Laborers	5,778	3,931	1,847	68
Sub-order 75, General Labour—				
304 General Labour	455,978	235,674	220,304	52
Sub-order 77, Disreputable—				
306 Prostitutes	6,163	3,367	2,796	55

112. *Variation since 1891.*—The subjoined Statement exhibits the proportions of Actual Workers in the populations of the several Districts according to the Census of 1891 and 1901 :—

Districts	1901			1891		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Mysore	31	49	14	35	58	13
Bangalore	35	60	9	36	60	12
Kolar	30	48	12	32	55	9
Tumkur	27	48	6	32	53	11
Chitaldrug	27	44	10	35	59	11
Hassan	39	58	20	33	58	9
Kalur	40	58	20	35	64	3
Shimoga	44	62	25	35	61	6
Province	34	53	14	34	58	10

The above Statement shows that in the total Provincial population of both sexes, the percentage of Actual Workers has remained stationary. But examining the details by sexes and Districts, it will be seen that the percentage of male Actual Workers has gone down in all the Districts except Bangalore and Hassan, while the proportion of female Actual Workers has increased in all the Districts except Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. This increase in female Actual Workers is so great in all the three Districts of the Western Division that in consequence of it, the proportion of Actual Workers in the entire population of both sexes together in these Districts has considerably increased, while it has gone down in every one of the Districts of the Eastern Division.

113. *Occupation of Females.*—Subsidiary Table IX shows the number of Actual Workers in each sex working at each order of occupation, and gives the percentage of female to male Actual Workers; and Subsidiary Table X gives similar information by Sub-orders of occupation. The two Statements show in what occupations, females take a prominent part in the Province. Perusing the latter Statement and passing over (Sub-order 77) "Disreputable" it will be seen that the females outnumber the male Actual Workers in (Sub-order 21) "Fuel and Forage." They stand almost on a par with the males in (Sub-orders 17) "Provision of Animal Food" and (18) "Provision of Vegetable Food." Among the groups comprised within these two Sub-orders, as will be observed from Table XV, the females exceed the males as cheese-makers and sellers (Group 77) and Cow and buffalo-keepers, butter and milk sellers (Group 78*), Rice-pounders and huskers (Group 102), Flour grinders (Group 96), Grain-parchers (Group 98), and Sweet-meat-makers (Group 103), sharing equally with the males in the tasks connected with the sale of vegetables, fruits and other miscellaneous occupations. In the lower orders of occupation, such as, "50 Cane and Matting Work," "75 General Labor," and "41 Jute, Hemp and Coir," the number of females working at these occupations is more than 80 per cent. of the number of males engaged therein.

In Earthwork, Toys and Curiosities, Sanitation, Lighting and Engraving there is one female employed for every two males. In the occupations connected with agriculture, the females take a very fair part. Several are owners of landed property, in

*There being no mention of curd and buttermilk in the classified list, it has so happened that makers and sellers of these articles have been included in some cases under Group 77 and in other cases under Group 78. As cheese is not made and sold here, the figures shown for Group 77 practically belong to Group 78 and should therefore be read along with it.

their own right, while others are employed as laborers in the fields during the season of sowing and harvest. These female Agricultural Laborers are largely employed in the coffee plantations and in miscellaneous occupations relating to the Growth of Special Products under which head one-third of the Actual Workers are females. In the category of persons with "Means of Livelihood Independent of Occupation," female Actual Workers number 56 per cent of males; and of Mendicants included in this category there are 13,401 females against 24,114 males. In the professions of Education and Medicine, 278 and 201 females, respectively, have been returned as Actual Workers; and there is yet much scope for the employment of females in these two classes of occupations, with great advantage to themselves and to the public.

114. *Combinations of Principal and Subsidiary Occupations.*—In the Census Table XV-A, there have been tabulated the combinations of the Principal and Subsidiary occupations by 56 selected Orders and Sub-orders under each; and the statistics therein compiled have been worked out to percentages in Subsidiary Table XI. Perusing this Table, it will be seen that out of 5,449,800 persons of both sexes enumerated in the Province, 1,840,605 or 34 per cent are Actual Workers; and of these latter, only 119,123 or 10·8 per cent have Subsidiary Means of Livelihood, besides the occupation on which they principally depend for their subsistence, or in other words 36 in 1,000 persons work at more occupations than one. Such persons with dual occupations number 35 in the Eastern Division and 38 in the Western Division in every 1,000 persons of the respective Divisions.

115. The percentage of Actual Workers with Subsidiary occupations varies widely in respect of the different Principal occupations. It is greatest (44·3 per cent) in the case of those engaged in "Administration" and is more than the Provincial average or 10 per cent in the case of 21 other important Orders and Sub-orders of occupation. These 22 orders of occupation including "Administration," and the subsidiary occupations pursued by more than one per cent of the Actual Workers working at each of them are detailed in Statement D appended; the Statements E and F give similar information in respect of the two Divisions separately. From these Statements it will be seen that against the 22 Orders and Sub-orders of Principal occupations there are but 11 orders of Subsidiary occupations going in combination in varying numbers and proportions with each of them, and that taking the total population only three orders *viz.*, (I) Administration, (V) Agriculture and (XXII) Earthwork and General Labor are pursued as subsidiary means of livelihood by more than one per cent of Actual Workers in either Division. Even taking the subsidiary occupations resorted to, by more than 1 in 500 Actual Workers of all occupations, there are but 12 in the list. These 12 Orders and the distribution by principal occupations of 100 persons, pursuing each of these, are detailed in Statements marked G, H and I, respectively, for the total Province and the two Divisions separately.

116. Referring to Statement D, it will be seen that the most prevailing subsidiary occupation is Agriculture (Order V) which goes in combinations in varying proportions with every principal occupation. 36 per cent of the Actual Workers engaged in Administration are also agriculturists, and over 20 per cent of money-lenders, smiths, pensioners and priests and others engaged in religious avocations are also agriculturists. Next to agriculture in importance as a subsidiary occupation, is "Earthwork and General Labor" (Order XXII), which figures in combination with almost every one of the principal occupations in varying proportions, excepting "Commerce," (Order XVIII) "Education" (Sub-order 64), "Subsistence at State Expense," (Sub-order 79) in which last three mentioned cases the proportions are inappreciably small. Service under Administration has been taken up as a subsidiary means of livelihood by two per cent of Actual Workers among landlords and tenants by six per cent of the Actual Workers in "Leather," and 1·2 per cent of Actual Workers by "Indefinite and Disreputable" occupations. The occupations relating to Leather form the subsidiary means of livelihood of 3·6 per cent of those working under Administration. The combinations of "Leather" and "Administration" as Principal and Subsidiary occupations and, *vice versa*, will be readily understood, when it is remembered that Totis and Talavars who take a prominent share in the "Village Service" are mostly Madigas and Holoyas, who, by custom and popular consent, enjoy the monopoly of the carcasses of animals dying in the villages, and dispose of their hides to the best advantage. (Order VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services" figures as the Subsidiary occupation of 2 per cent of those living by "Music, Acting and Dancing." This combination of the two occupations

is explicable by the fact that the rural bandsmen are both callings simultaneously. One per cent of the Actual Workers under (Sub-order 57) "Middlemen, Brokers and Agents" and a similar proportion of those under (Order XXIII) "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations" supplement their income by dealings in "Food, Drink and Stimulants." One per cent of those under (Sub-order 40) "Cotton" also work in other sub-orders of "Textile Fabrics and Dress" (Order XII); and of those engaged in sub-order 45 "Gold, Silver and Precious Stones," 1·8 per cent deal with other metals also; and so do 2·2 per cent of workers in "Iron and Steel." "Commerce" as a Subsidiary occupation is resorted to by one per cent of the Actual Workers among "Landholders and Tenants" and 1·4 per cent of those dealing in "dress." Of the four sub-orders under "Commerce," *viz.*, "54. Money and Securities," "55. General Merchandise," "56. Dealings Unspecified," and "57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents," every one is supplemented by the three others as subsidiary sources of income. Of the Actual Workers, 2·8 per cent in priestly and other religious avocations supplement their income by "Medicine," ministering to the rural people, and another 2·3 per cent have other means of livelihood "Independent of Occupation," such as "House-rent" and other property. Such independent means of livelihood is also possessed by 2·1 per cent of the Actual Workers under "Money and Securities" and 1·3 per cent of those following "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations."

117. The combinations above discussed are mostly common to the two Natural Divisions with some variations in actual percentages, the only differences between Statements E and F being that (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" and (Order XXIV) "Independent" do not figure as subsidiary occupations in the Statement F relating to the Western Division, and that this Division contains an addition of (Order XV) "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," which forms the subsidiary occupation of one per cent of the Actual Workers engaged in (Sub-order 71) "Music, Acting and Dancing."

118. Turning to Statement C, it will be seen that only 12 out of the 24 Orders of occupations are pursued as Subsidiary Means of Livelihood by more than 1 in 500 Actual Workers. 10 of these 12 occupations are those whose combinations with principal occupations have been already above discussed, and the proportions in the additions figuring in this Statement are too small to call for special remark. The additional two orders are (XIX) "Transport and Storage" and (Sub-order 63) "Religion" under (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions." These occupations also have been taken up largely by agriculturists, who form 88·3 per cent and 89·5 per cent, respectively, of the numbers returned against these orders. It will be noted that (Sub-order 67) "Medicine" which figures in Statement D as the Subsidiary occupation of 2·8 per cent of the Actual Workers engaged in religious pursuits, does not count even 1 in 500 of the Actual Workers in all the occupations taken together and, therefore, does not appear in Statement G.

119. *Occupations by Castes: - Social point of view.*—The statistics of occupations followed by the several castes present a two-fold aspect, social and economical. The social interest of the subject lies in the extent to which the occupation feature in the caste system is maintained by the adhesion of the several castes to the occupations respectively assigned to them by Tradition. The economical interest lies partly in the productive power of the several castes, as exhibited in the proportion borne by the Actual Workers to the non-productive population dependent upon them and partly in the nature of the occupations on which the several castes depend for subsistence. A further special interest attaches itself to the latter part of the economical aspect in this country, where the Administration is sometimes called upon to devise resources out of public funds for the support of the poorer classes, who might be deprived even of their small means of subsistence by stress of famine, which, though not of frequent occurrence, is yet severe at times.

120. First, with regard to the social aspect, the Statement marked J, appended, shows the percentage of Actual Workers in the several castes following their respective Traditional Occupations; firstly as principal, and secondly as subsidiary means of livelihood; and looking into the statement, it will be seen that the agricultural classes, *viz.*, cultivators among Lingayets, Vakkaligas and Tigalas, have, as is to be expected, adhered the most to their Traditional Occupations. 85·5 per cent of the Actual Workers amongst Lingayet cultivators, 81 per cent of Vakkaliga and 79 per cent of Tigala Actual Workers still have agriculture as their Principal

occupation. Including the partial agriculturists, i. e., those who, following other occupations, have taken up agriculture as a subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages of adherents to the Traditional occupations in these communities are 87 among Lingayets, 84 among Vakkaligas and 80 among Tigalas, respectively.

121. Of the non-agricultural communities, 67 per cent of the Darjis, 63 per cent of the Brass and Coppersmiths and 61 per cent of Blacksmiths still depend upon their Traditional occupation for livelihood; if to them be added those who have retained their traditional occupation as subsidiary means of livelihood, the foregoing percentages will be increased to 70 among Darjis (Tailors), 74 among Brass and Coppersmiths and 72 among Blacksmiths, respectively.

122. The Medas, the Vaddas, the Komatis and the Panchala goldsmiths come next in order in their adherence to their respective traditional occupations relating to cane-work, earth-work, commerce and gold. Over 50 per cent of the Actual Workers in each of these communities derive their principal income from their traditional occupations, and, including those who have retained their traditional occupations as subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages are 62 among Medas, 64 among Vaddas, 60 among Komatis and 59 among Panchala goldsmiths, respectively.

123. Over 40 per cent of the Neyiges, Kumbaras, Mochis, Agasas, Panchala Carpenters and Lingayet barbers find their principal means of their subsistence in their respective traditional occupations, and taking into account those who pursue the traditional occupations as supplementary sources of income, the percentage is over 50 in every case. The Nayinda (Barber) is still less adhesive to the profession of his forefathers, only 35 per cent of the Actual Workers in the community taking up "Shaving" as their principal means of livelihood, and another 13 per cent following it as a subsidiary one.

124. At the other end of the list stand the Bedas, the Mahrattas, the Kshatriyas and the Panchala Jalagars, among whom the traditional occupations give subsistence to very small proportions of the community, and may be said to have been virtually abandoned either under force of circumstances rendering the pursuit of those occupations uncongenial, or in the desire to follow more lucrative professions.

125. The Besthas, the Banajigas, the Lingayet traders, priests and devotees, the Madigas, the Upparas, the Holeyas and Kurubas have also seceded much from their traditional occupations. In these communities, the number of Actual Workers following their respective traditional callings, whether as principal or as subsidiary occupations, is not even 15 in 100. Such poor returns against the traditional occupations may be attributed, in several cases, to want of encouragement to, and consequent decadence of, the occupations themselves; and in several other cases to degeneracy of the communities whereby they are no longer equal to the requirements of their traditional occupations in modern times. For example, the mill-spun woollen blankets are driving the rough country wool kambhis out of the market, and the Kuruba finds a demand for his inelegant home-spun article daily diminishing. The Beda has no longer need or inducement to hunt, and the Kshatriya and the Mahratta lag far behind the conditions of a military career in modern times. Lastly, the competition of the other communities in the field of commerce has driven the home-keeping Banajiga and the Lingayet trader to other occupations. In short, except in the case of the agriculturists whose occupation is freely resorted to by all other communities as about the best and safest profession, the restriction of the caste to its traditional occupation has been universally shaken in various degrees. The shock has been comparatively mild in the case of those whose occupations require special training in manual labor such as Tailors, Goldsmiths, Braziers and Coppersmiths; and severe in the case of those who have met with a competition from the west, such as the Neyiges (weavers), the Ganigas (oil-pressers) and the Idigas (toddy drawers and distillers).

126. *Occupations of Castes: Economical point of View.*—Turning to the economical aspect of the question, the appended Statement marked C showing the proportion of Actual Workers to Dependents in each of the principal castes has already been discussed in connection with the general distribution of Actual Workers and Dependents. It now remains to review the occupations followed by the Actual Workers in the several communities as principal and as subsidiary means of

livelihood and also the distribution of the castes in the different orders of occupation.

127. *Distribution of Castes by Occupations.*—Statement marked K appended hereto shows the percentage of Actual Workers in each of the principal castes who are engaged in the several orders of occupation whether as principal or as subsidiary means of livelihood. In this Statement, the percentages of Actual Workers have been given only against those orders of occupation wherein more than one per cent of the Actual Workers in the caste are engaged, the proportions under the other orders being grouped together under the head 'Miscellaneous' of which a separate List marked L is appended showing absolute figures instead of percentages inappreciably small.

Looking into the figures, it will be seen that among the Hindus, each caste is engaged only in a few orders of occupation besides the one assigned to it by tradition, and of those few Orders, Agriculture and General Labour form the chief. In several castes, (I) Administration, (XVIII) Commerce, and (XXIV) Independent, also figure as the occupations followed by more than one per cent of the Actual Workers.

128. As regards the Traditional Occupations, the extent to which they are adhered to by the respective castes, has been already discussed. Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the major portion of the Actual Workers in all the communities except the few castes in which more than 50 per cent of Actual Workers have still adhered to their respective traditional occupations, and even in the case of the latter, agriculture ranks second to the traditional occupation. It forms the principal means of livelihood of more than 20 per cent of Actual Workers in all the castes except the Darjis, the Komatis and the Panchala Jalagars among whom those engaged in Agriculture number only 16, 18 and 7, respectively, in 100 Actual Workers; and if to these be added those who have adopted agriculture as subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages are above 20 in every case excepting the Panchala Jalagars.

129. Of the village artisans, the Agasas (washermen) and the Nayindas (barbers) are almost equally distributed between their traditional occupations (Order VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services," and (Order V) "Agriculture." The Upparas (earth-salt makers) have largely taken to Agriculture, and such of them as are too poor to get lands, have turned general labourers. 64.9 per cent of the Upparas are agriculturists, 17.8 per cent are general labourers and 8.6 per cent still deal in salt, and the remaining 8.7 per cent pursue various other callings in small numbers.

130. Next to Agriculture stands Unskilled Labour not Agricultural (Order No. XXII), Earthwork and General Labour, which is resorted to by all the classes without exception in varying proportions. The castes most engaged in this occupation are Vaddas (40 per cent of Actual Workers), Holeyas (26 per cent), Bedas (20 per cent) Besthas and Madigas (19 per cent each), and the castes who have least taken to general labour are Komatis (1.2 per cent), Satanis (2.5 per cent), Lingayet Priests (3.5 per cent), Panchala Masons and Goldsmiths (4 per cent) each.

131. The Mussalman tribes have no fixed traditional occupations, and they are found following all occupations in varying numbers. Out of a population of 268,131 Mussalmans, 88,412 or 32.8 per cent are Actual Workers, and the occupations followed in each case by more than 5 per cent of these Actual Workers are :—

- V. Agriculture—42.8 per cent.
- XXII. General Labour—12.8 per cent.
- XVIII. Commerce—7.0 per cent.
- VI. Personal household and Sanitary Services.—5.6 per cent.
- XII. Textile, Fabrics and Dress.—5.0 per cent.
- VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants—5.0 per cent.

4.4 per cent of the population are under Administration and 4.3 per cent have independent sources of livelihood other than occupations. Only 3 per cent of Mussalman Actual Workers possess subsidiary occupation, the chief of which are Agriculture pursued by 27.9 per cent, General Labour by 1.01 per cent, and Commerce by 1.28 per cent of the Actual Workers.

132. Of the Native Christians 31 per cent of the Actual Workers are Agriculturists and another 2.3 per cent follow Agriculture in addition to other Principa

occupations, 17 per cent are General Labourers, 6 per cent are in Personal Service, 12 per cent follow "Learned and Artistic Professions" and 4.6 per cent are under "Administration."

Of 115 Eurasian Actual Workers 339 (29.5 per cent) figure under XIII. Metals and Precious Stones" as employees in the Kolar Gold Mines 255, (22.2 per cent) are employed in Railways and other occupations falling under the (Order XIX) "Transport and Storage;" 141 (12.2 per cent) follow (Order No. XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions." Administration and Personal Service claim 108 (9.4 per cent each) of the Actual Workers, and only 56 (4.9 per cent) of the Eurasian Actual Workers are agriculturists.

133. The Digambaras who form the bulk of the Jain population are agriculturists to the extent of 59 per cent of the number of their Actual Workers; 9 per cent of them deal in Metals chiefly brass and copper, 6 per cent are engaged in Commerce, 7 per cent figure under Textile Fabrics and Dress as Dealers in Piece-goods, and another 6 per cent follow religious avocations.

134. Of the Animistic tribes, 44 per cent are agriculturists, 21 per cent are General Labourers, 10 per cent are workers in Wood, Cane and Leaves, and 7 per cent are dealers in Fuel and Forage. The agricultural Animists are chiefly the Kurubas, Lambanis and Iraligas. Among the Kurubas, 62 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged in agriculture, and another 5 per cent pursue agriculture as subsidiary means of income, 53 per cent of the Actual Workers among the Lambanis and Iraligas are also agriculturists. The Koramas and the Korachas deal more in bamboo, Cane and Leaves, as plaiters and sellers of baskets etc., while dealing in Fuel and Forage is confined to the Lambanis. It will also be observed that 10 per cent of the Koracha and 9 per cent of the Kuruba Actual Workers deal in "Textile fabrics and Dress," chiefly wool, which they prepare and weave.

135. In the foregoing remarks on the occupations pursued by the several castes, attention has been drawn generally only to the occupations which have engaged appreciable proportions of the caste population as appearing in appended Statement marked K. But the absolute figures set forth in statement L, though proportionately small yet deserve attention as indicating the small beginnings of castes drifting further yet from their traditional occupations. The statement marked L, as a whole, is replete with interest and will repay careful perusal. It shows, for example, that the Agasa (washerman) caste is represented in the following occupations among others to the extent of the number noted opposite to each:—

Order.	Actual Workers.
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	139
IX. Buildings	11
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	193
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	22
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves etc	5
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	190
XXI. Sport	3
XVII. Leather	} 1 each.
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	
XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc.	

Similarly the Darji (Tailor) caste is represented in various numbers under "Buildings," "Wood, Cane and Leaves," "Drugs, Gums, Dyes etc.," "Commerce," "Transport and Storage," and last not least, the "Learned and Artistic Professions."

The Holya (depressed class) is represented in various numbers under "Buildings," "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," "Wood, Cane and Leaves," "Commerce," "Leather" and "Learned and Artistic Professions."

The Komati (trader) is found under "Learned and Artistic Professions," "Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.," and even under "Leather etc.," and "Sport."

The Kumbara (potter) is found under "Textile Fabrics and Dress," "Food, Drink and Stimulants," "Provision and care of animals," "Buildings" and even under "Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc."

The Lingayot Priest and Temple Servant classes are found in most of the occupations just named, and also under "Sport."

The Barber caste (both Lingayot and others) are to be found under such heterogeneous occupations as "Provision and Care of Animals," "Buildings," "Textile

Fabrics and Dress", "Wood, Cane and Leaves" etc., and even "Learned and Artistic Professions," "Commerce" and "Sport."

The Neygi or the weaver caste is to be found under "Provision and Care of Animals," "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," "Metals and Precious Stones" and even "Buildings."

The Tigala caste (cultivators) is to be found under "Textile Fabrics and Dress," "Metals and Precious Stones," "Learned and Artistic Professions" and even "Buildings."

The Panchala Goldsmith caste is represented under "Leather" etc., and an equally interesting fact is that the Animist tribes Lambani and Iraliga have their representatives under "Textile Fabrics and Dress."

136. (a) *Distribution of Occupations by Castes.*—Statement marked M appended hereto shows how every 1,000 Actual Workers under each order of occupation are distributed by castes. The totals therefrom for each religion are extracted here below for ready reference:—

Order	Total Actual Workers	Hindu	Mussalman	Christian	Jains	Animists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Administration	1,000	914	70	13	1	2
II Defence	1,000	444	460	96	..	..
III Service of Native and Foreign States...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV Provision and Care of Animals ...	1,000	944	28	1	1	26
V Agriculture	1,000	947	33	3	3	14
VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	1,000	871	70	37	2	20
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	1,000	878	95	6	4	17
VIII Light, Firing and Forage ..	1,000	757	34	9	4	196
IX Buildings	1,000	937	49	12	1	1
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,000	575	384	34	7	..
XI Supplementary Requirements	1,000	839	77	17	8	59
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	1,000	875	92	5	14	14
XIII Metals and Precious Stones	1,000	859	70	48	21	2
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	1,000	973	12	12	..	3
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves	1,000	734	45	14	3	204
XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	1,000	690	217	12	..	81
XVII Leather	1,000	875	120	5	..	..
XVIII Commerce	1,000	792	175	9	15	9
XIX Transport and Storage	1,000	706	215	73	1	5
XX Learned and Artistic Professions	1,000	883	53	32	14	18
XXI Sport	1,000	848	53	1	..	58
XXII Earthwork and General Labour	1,000	915	46	9	..	30
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	1,000	921	65	4	2	8
XXIV Independent.	1,900	871	90	11	1	27
All Orders	1,000	922	48	8	3	19

It will be seen that the Hindus number 922 in 1,000 Actual Workers of all religions put together and that this proportion is exceeded only in the case of four orders viz., (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals," (V) "Agriculture," (IX) "Buildings" and (XIV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware" and that in the Orders (X) "Vehicles and Vessels" and (II) "Defence" they are very much below the said average of 922.

137. The Mussalmans on the other hand cut proportionately a very prominent figure in these two Orders (Defence and Vehicles and Vessels) and also in Orders (XVI) "Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc." and (XIX) "Transport and Storage." In short they are above their average of 48 in 1,000 (Actual Workers) in all Orders of occupation excepting (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals," (V) "Agriculture," (VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage," (XIV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," and (XXII) "Earthwork and General labour."

138. The Christians too are well up in Orders (II) "Defence" and (XIX) "Transport and Storage" and take a prominent part in Orders (VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services," (X) "Vehicles and Vessels," (XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" and (XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions."

139. The Jains do not appear under "Defence" "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," "Drugs, Gums, Dyes etc.," "Leather" etc., and "Sport" and they equal or exceed their average of 3 in 1,000 Actual Workers in all orders except "Administration," "Provision and Care of Animals," "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services," "Buildings," "Transport and Storage," "Indefinite and Disreputable" and "Independent." Their numbers under "Earthwork and General labour" are too small for any proportionate figure to appear in the foregoing Table.

140. As will be observed from the last column of the statement, the Animists are most conspicuous under "Light, Firing and Forage" and under "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc." The differences above noticed are mainly due to the nature of the occupations themselves, some of which are such as are resorted to with ease only by certain castes. For instance, Orders (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals" and (V) "Agriculture" which constitute the (Class B) "Pasture and Agriculture" have the greatest number of adherents among the Hindus, because the bulk of them are agriculturists. Under (Order XV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," the Hindus count 973 in 1,000 Actual Workers because the manufacturers of pottery are all Hindu Kumbaras. On the other hand, (Order II) "Military Service" is the special line of the Mussalmans and the Christians; the only Hindu Military castes, viz., the Kshatriya and the Mahratta, forming a small minority compared with the population of these two communities. (Order XIX) "Transport and Storage" is also the special field of Mussalmans and Christians who have greater facilities to serve in the Railways than the caste-ridden Hindu. Under (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" figure a large proportion of Christians who, however, are not workers in these metals but are only the employees in the Kolar Gold Fields. In (Order XV) "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," and (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage," the Animists cut a prominent figure because they are the people who work largely in making and selling mats and baskets, and in the sale of firewood collected from the forests.

141. The figures under the head Hindus call for a closer examination by details of castes. Examining the figures in appended statement marked M, it will be seen that excepting the occupation falling under Orders (I) "Administration" and (XXIV) "Independent" which form the traditional occupations of no caste in particular and are open to all castes alike, the other orders of occupation are resorted to mostly by those castes whose traditional occupations are comprised therein; for instance in (Order II) "Military Service" the Mahrattas, and the Kshatriyas take the lead; in the two Orders (IV) and (V) falling under the (Class B) "Pasture and Agriculture," the Vakkaligas take the greatest share, the Gollas also taking a prominent part in (Order IV) "Provision and Care of Animals." Over 25 per cent of these in "Personal and Household Service" are Agasas. In Order IX "Buildings" the Vaddas take the lead, while half the dealers in "Supplementary Requirements" are Banajigas and Vakkaligas. Over 86 per cent of the dealers in (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress" are Neyiges and another 18 per cent are Kurubas. The dealings in (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" may be said to be confined to Panchalas, and those in the "Earthenware" to the Kumbaras. 19 per cent of the Actual Workers under (Order XV) "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," are Pauchala carpenters, while over 67 per cent of the dealers in (Order XVII) "Leather etc.," are Madigas. The Komati and the Lingayat traders take the greatest share in commercial occupations. Over 38 per cent of those following (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions" are Brahmins, while the Nayindas as rural bandsmen, take a share of 6 per cent therein. 25 per cent of the "General Labourers" are Holeyas and another 15 per cent are Vakkaligas. Under (Order I) "Administration" the Brahmin takes the lead, counting 25 in every 100 and is followed by the Holeya, Madiga and the Vakkaliga who count 20, 18 and 11 respectively, in every 100 Actual Workers under that Order.

142. *Some general remarks on Tables XVI and XVI-A.*—The returns of subsidiary occupations resorted to by the several castes in addition to their principal occupations, exhibit features only similar to those above noticed in regard to principal occupation as will be seen from the statement marked N appended hereto, which shows the distribution by castes of 100 Actual Workers pursuing as subsidiary means of livelihood, each of the orders of occupation which count more than 1 per cent of the total Actual Workers in the Province.

143. It may here be observed that the real interest in the relationship between Caste and Occupation lies, not in the features just explained which are only natural, but in the smaller proportions returned by castes under occupations not hereditary to them, some examples of which have already been indicated. But the classification by orders (in preference to groups) adopted for Table XVI in the form prescribed for all India is too broad to mark, with desirable precision, the extent of deviations of the castes from the course of their traditional occupations into other paths; for instance, under (VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services" come the Barbers, the Washermen, the Cooks, the Grooms and the Hotel-keepers; and under (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" come the Milk-seller, the Grain merchant, the Dealer in tobacco, betel-leaf and snuff, the Butcher, the Toddy-drawer and the Wine merchant; and the returns of the several castes under such broad heads, comprising a variety of dissimilar occupations, do not indicate the exact occupation resorted to by several castes. For another example, turning to the Table, we find the occupations of 2 Komatis and 2 Lingayet priests returned as those relating to (Order XVII) "Leather etc.," which comprises dealings in raw hides, tanning, shoe-making, as well as the sale of manufactured boots and shoes, and it is difficult to say whether the said persons have gone further than the last mentioned group. It may be permissible to add that the functional element is sometimes carried to an extreme, by the grouping of a variety of occupations under the same head; take (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions" for example, which brings the priest, the educationist, the lawyer, the painter, and the doctor, on the same platform with the village bandsman, the stage-actor, the tattooer and the Natuwa dancing master; or for another example, take the head (Order XXIII) "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations" under which those who have failed to return their occupations have been grouped along with prostitutes, and where the climax is reached when the mendicant, the convict, the lunatic, the prisoner and the house owning landlord are all clubbed together under (Order XXIV) "Independent."

144. It was in view of this anomaly that Table XVI - A showing the subsidiary occupations of Castes, Tribes and Races and specially compiled for Mysore, was got up so as to show the subsidiary occupations by Sub-orders, and subsidiary Table XIII based thereon. But experience shows that this is still insufficient to gauge the extent to which castes pursue occupations which are foreign to them by tradition and custom. Looking into the Table, we find for example 4 Brahmins and 15 Lingayet priests classed for subsidiary means of livelihood under (Sub-Order 17) "Provision of Animal Food" which includes 9 groups beginning with "Butchers and Slaughterers" and ending with "Collectors of edible birds' nests" and "Miscellaneous." This return of strictly vegetarian priestly classes, would be startling to a stranger unfamiliar with Census classification unless, for the sake of the castes concerned, it is explained to him that the Sub-order in question includes dealings in simple milk, butter-milk and ghee, by which a large number of poor folk in these castes supplement their small means of livelihood, though of course their association with butchery in the Census classification may be revolting to sensitive natures.

145. At the same time, it must be admitted that, though the Tables XVI and XVI-A are open to the foregoing criticism, yet the compilations, as they stand, are not devoid of interest. They show, though only in very general terms, the nature of work performed by the several castes as Means of livelihood, and the extent to which the leading agricultural artisan and labouring classes adhere to or change the occupations assigned to them in the caste organisation. These Tables, having been compiled in details of Districts, will be instructive and useful to the local officers by giving them an insight into the economical condition of the people under their charge.

146. *Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—It now remains to review the occupation statistics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, compiled in Table XV, Part B, the other Tables relating to the combinations of Principal and Subsidiary occupations and to the occupations of castes, not having been compiled for this Assigned Tract.

147. *Proportion of Actual workers to Population.*—Out of a population of 89,599 persons composed of 45,122 males and 44,477 females, 34,776 or 39 per cent have been returned as Actual Workers; the percentages for the two sexes separately are 59 per cent in the case of males and 18 per cent in the case of females, as against 53 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, in the population of the Province. The higher

percentage of Actual Workers in the male population of the Civil and Military Station is as much in accordance with the age constitution of the inhabitants of the place as the lower proportion of 53 per cent is in respect of the male population of the Province. For, excluding the juveniles under the age of 15 and the aged over 55 years, the remaining population of the working ages in the Civil and Military Station form 57 per cent of the total enumerated male population, and the Actual Workers exceed those of working ages by just 2 per cent of the population. On the other hand, among the females whose work is regulated not so much by age as by caste, customs and the nature of the occupations themselves, the higher percentage obtaining in the Station may be due partly, to the circumstance that the bulk of the Hindu population belong to the labouring classes and partly to the fact that such occupations as "General Labour and Personal Service," "Sale of Fodder and Fuel etc.," in which the females take a fair share, form the chief occupations of the non-military inhabitants of the Station.

148. *Statistics of Occupation by Classes.*—The Industrial condition of the people of this Station is altogether distinct from that of the people of the Province. The Military element predominates here, and the prevailing occupations are essentially urban, as will be seen from the following Statement of the occupations of the people divided by classes:—

Class	Population.	Percentage of Total Population.
A. Government	12,305	14
B. Pasture and Agriculture	4,709	5
C. Personal Services	16,908	19
D. Preparation and Supplies of Material Substances...	26,230	29
E. Commerce, Transport and Storage	7,791	9
F. Professions	5,355	6
G. Unskilled Labor not Agricultural	8,689	10
H. Means of Subsistence independent of occupation...	7,612	8
Total	89,599	100

(Class D.) Industries take the lead and next to them rank "Personal and Domestic services". "Agriculture" which supports 68 per cent of the population in the Province gives livelihood to only 5 per cent of the Station population, and partial agriculturists number only 123 in both sexes together.

149. *Statistics of Occupation by Orders.*—Looking into the details by orders, it will be seen that 17 out of the 24 Orders of occupations are each followed by more than 1 per cent of the population; and they are detailed here below in the order of numerical strength of the persons respectively, supported by them:—

Order of Occupation	Number Supported	Percentage to Total Population
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	16,908	19
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	9,578	11
II. Defence	8,570	10
XXII. Earthwork and General Labor	8,007	9
XXIV. Independent	7,612	8
XX. Learned and Artistic Professions	5,355	6
V. Agriculture	4,709	5
XVIII. Commerce	4,060	5
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	3,787	4
XIX. Transport and Storage	3,741	4
I. Administration	3,098	3
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	2,840	3
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	2,418	3
XVII. Leather, etc.	2,084	2
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	1,688	2
IX. Buildings	1,428	2
XI. Supplementary Requirements	1,320	1
Remaining Orders.	2,847	3
Total	89,599	100

150. *Statistics of Occupation by Groups.*—Even examining the figures by details of groups, it will be found that only 2 groups support between 7,000 and 8,000 persons each, 6 support between 2,000 and 5,000 each, 14 between 1,000 and 2,000 each and 23 between 500 and 1,000 each. These 45 groups, which in all support 70,061 persons or 78 per cent of the total population, are detailed in the appended Statement marked O. Looking into the Statement, it will be seen that “General Labour” heads the list with 7,655 persons depending upon it; these include mostly coolies hanging about the busy bazaars, eager to carry load for small wages, and persons employed on Public Works generally. Next come the Military Non-Commissioned Officers and privates who number 7,177. This large military element is supplemented by 745 Military Officers, 648 Followers and others attached to the Military Administration, besides 4,237 Military Pensioners. A glance at the Statement will further show that the Town is fairly equipped in all the other occupations associated with the requirements of a Cantonment containing a large European Military element.

151. *Variations since 1891.*—Since 1891, the population of the Station has decreased from 100,081 to 89,599, and the appended Statement marked P shows how this loss of 10,482 persons is distributed over the several Classes and Orders of occupation. 2,697 or over 25 per cent of the decrease is under “Defence,” consequent on a reduction of the garrison. The hand of the plague has fallen upon the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Laboring classes in different degrees of severity. The agriculturists have lost 1,271 or 21·2 per cent of their strength in 1891, and the number supported by industries have decreased from 30,424 to 26,230, those under (Order VII) “Food, Drink and Stimulants,” (Order VIII) “Light, Firing and Forage, (Order IX),” “Buildings,” and (Order XVII) Leather, etc. having suffered the most to the extent shown below: “(Order VII) Food, Drink and Stimulants, 850; (Order VIII) Light, Firing and Forage 1,148; (Order IX) Buildings 871; and (XVII) Leather etc.” 822. The commercial population has diminished from 9,378 to 7,791, while the general laborers have fallen from 9,042 to 8,007. The population supported by “Personal, Household and Sanitary services” (Order VI), and those with “Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation” (Order XXIV), have increased very slightly by 101 and 401, respectively.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Order and Sub-order	Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers	
	Persons Supported	Actual Workers	Actual Workers	Dependents	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas
I Administration—								
1 Civil Service of the State ...	0	0	39	61	88	12	180	108
1a Service of the tabulating State ...	2	0	26	72	23	77	228	271
2 Service of local and Municipal bodies ...	0	0	25	75	49	51	173	484
3 Village Service ...	2	1	31	69	1	99	137	224
Total ...	4	1	29	71	12	88	212	243
II Defence—								
4 Army (imperial) ...	0	0	42	58	95	5	134	219
4a Army (Tabulating State) ...	0	0	33	67	50	50	232	179
Total ...	0	0	88	62	79	21	153	191
III Service of Native and Foreign States—								
6 Civil Officers ...	0	0	27	73	100	...	274	...
7 Military Officers ...	0	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Total ...	0	0	7	73	100	...	275	...
IV Provision and Care of Animals—								
8 Stock-breeding and Dealing ...	2	1	41	59	1	99	110	125
9 Training and Care of Animals ...	0	0	80	70	21	79	224	230
Total ...	2	1	41	59	1	99	227	145

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V	Agriculture—									
	10	Land Holders and Tenants ...	58	17	30	70	1	99	163	229
	11	Agricultural labour ...	7	2	32	68	1	99	152	179
	12	Growth of special products ...	1	1	50	50	2	98	119	100
	13	Agricultural training and supervision and Forests	0	0	29	71	4	96	329	244
	Total ...	66	20	31	69	1	99	158	244	
VI	Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services—									
	14	Personal and domestic services ...	3	1	38	62	19	81	153	168
	15	Non-domestic entertainments ...	0	0	24	76	27	73	171	377
	16	Sanitation ...	0	0	41	59	45	55	91	188
	Total ...	3	1	38	62	21	79	144	170	
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants—									
	17	Animal food ...	0	0	31	69	22	78	160	236
	18	Vegetable food ...	1	1	42	58	22	78	137	141
	19	Drinks, condiments and stimulants	1	0	33	67	7	93	236	205
	Total ...	2	1	36	64	17	89	155	178	
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage—									
	20	Lighting ...	0	0	30	70	12	88	23	262
	21	Fuel and Forage ...	1	0	42	58	19	81	52	154
	Total ...	1	0	41	59	18	82	50	168	
IX	Buildings—									
	22	Building Materials ...	0	0	26	74	8	92	158	209
	23	Artificers in building ...	1	0	34	66	15	85	142	199
	Total ...	1	0	31	69	13	87	150	233	

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[Subsidiary Table J.1]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Order and Sub-order	Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers		
	Persons supported	Actual Workers	Actual Workers	Dependents	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
X	Vehicles and Vessels—								
24	Railway and tramway Plant ...	0	0	22	78	100	...	349	...
25	Carts, Carriages, etc. ...	0	0	27	73	23	78	326	260
	Total ..	0	0	26	74	31	69	334	260
XI	Supplementary Requirements—								
27	Paper ...	0	0	75	25	100	...	33	...
28	Books and prints ...	0	0	34	66	73	27	189	195
29	Clocks and Scientific instruments ...	0	0	32	68	52	48	248	166
30	Carving and engraving ...	0	0	16	84	9	91	186	568
31	Toys and Curiosities ...	0	0	40	60	7	93	171	145
32	Music and Musical instruments ...	0	0	12	88	100	...	650	...
33	Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, etc. ...	0	0	40	60	6	94	171	148
34	Furniture ...	0	0	28	72	61	39	330	150
35	Harness ...	0	0	11	89	100	...	200	...
36	Tools and Machinery ...	0	0	27	73	17	83	236	279
37	Arms and Ammunition ...	0	0	51	49	11	89	207	81
	Total ...	0	0	37	63	14	86	195	169

XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress—											
	38	Wool and Fur	...	...	0	0	39	61	22	78	174	149
	39	Silk	...	...	0	0	36	64	43	58	173	188
	40	Cotton...	...	...	2	1	31	69	9	91	142	234
	41	Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	...	...	0	0	44	56	1	99	146	126
	42	Dress	...	...	1	0	35	65	19	81	192	185
			Total	...	3	1	33	67	15	85	168	208
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones—											
	43	Gold, Silver and Precious stones	...	...	1	1	32	68	18	82	143	231
	44	Brass, Copper and bell-metal...	...	...	0	0	33	67	8	92	190	199
	45	Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead	...	...	0	0	34	66	13	87	197	195
	46	Iron and steel	...	...	1	0	32	68	11	89	213	212
			Total	...	2	1	32	68	15	85	160	222
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware—											
	47	Glass and Chinaware	...	...	0	0	33	67	62	38	191	218
	48	Earthen and stoneware	...	...	0	0	36	64	4	96	116	181
			Total	...	0	0	36	64	5	95	135	181
XV	Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.—											
	49	Wood and bamboos	...	...	1	0	38	62	14	86	165	164
	50	Cane-work, matting and leaves	...	...	0	0	43	57	7	93	83	139
			Total	...	1	0	40	60	11	89	144	154
XVI	Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.—											
	51	Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest produce.	...	...	0	0	23	77	...	100	...	332
	52	Drugs, Dyes, pigments, etc.	...	...	0	0	29	71	27	73	216	262
			Total	...	0	0	26	74	16	84	216	297

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl.

Order and Sub-order		Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers	
		Persons supported	Actual Workers	Actual Workers	Dependents	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII	Leather—								
	53 Leather, horn and bones ...	1	0	30	70	10	90	203	236
	Total ...	1	0	30	70	10	90	203	236
XVIII	Commerce—								
	54 Money and Securities ...	0	0	31	69	20	80	321	193
	55 General Merchandise ...	0	0	36	64	34	66	193	164
	56 Dealings, unspecified ...	2	1	35	65	6	94	300	177
	57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ..	0	0	33	67	20	80	216	201
	Total ..	2	1	35	65	11	89	250	179
XIX	Transport and Storage—								
	58 Railway ...	0	0	35	65	47	53	216	161
	59 Road ...	0	0	41	59	21	79	196	127
	60 Water ...	0	0	29	71	5	95	40	261
	61 Messages ...	0	0	35	65	32	68	197	180
	62 Storage and weighing ...	0	0	37	63	80	20	172	146
	Total ...	0	0	39	61	32	68	199	139
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions—								
	63 Religion ...	1	1	34	66	9	91	206	197
	64 Education ...	0	0	39	62	20	80	187	159

	65 Literature	...	...	0	0	24	76	57	43	237	415
	66 Law	...	...	0	0	27	73	33	67	269	280
	67 Medicine	...	...	0	0	31	69	36	64	223	232
	68 Engineering and Survey	...	...	0	0	31	69	28	72	299	195
	69 Natural science	...	...	0	0	50	50	...	100	...	...
	70 Pictorial Art, sculpture, etc.	...	...	0	0	34	66	21	79	244	179
	71 Music, Acting and dancing	...	...	0	0	39	61	12	88	173	157
			Total	1	1	34	66	16	84	213	190
XXI	Sport—										
	72 Sport	...	...	0	0	31	69	1	99	457	224
	73 Exhibitions and games	...	...	0	0	41	59	4	96	144	141
			Total	0	0	34	66	2	98	221	192
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour—										
	74 Earthwork	...	...	0	0	53	47	8	92	123	85
	75 General labour	...	...	9	5	52	48	9	91	103	93
			Total	9	5	52	48	9	91	103	92
CXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations—										
	76 Indefinite	...	...	0	0	21	79	21	79	53	465
	77 Disreputable	...	...	0	0	55	45	6	94	113	81
			Total	0	0	32	68	13	87	69	237
CXIV	Independent—										
	78 Property and Alms	...	...	2	1	48	52	6	94	131	109
	79 At the State expense	...	...	0	0	35	65	57	43	191	177
			Total	2	1	46	54	11	89	164	113
			Grand Total	100	34	34	66	6	94	135	199

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

General Distribution by Occupation.—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Orders and Sub-orders	Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers	
	Persons supported	Actual Workers	Actual Workers	Dependents	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Administration—								
1 Civil service of the State ...	0	0	48	52	7	93	125	108
1a Service of the tabulating State ...	2	0	28	72	23	77	228	271
2 Service of local and Municipal bodies ...	0	0	23	77	35	65	129	434
3 Village service ...	2	1	31	69	1	99	135	224
Total ...	4	1	29	71	10	90	218	243
II Defence—								
4 Army (Imperial) ...	0	0	30	70	43	57	211	249
4a Army (Tabulating State) ...	0	0	33	67	50	50	222	179
Total ...	0	0	33	67	49	51	220	191
III Service of Native and Foreign States—								
6 Civil officers ...	0	0	100	..	100	...	...	...
7 Military officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	0	0	100	..	100	...	...	...

IV	Provision and Care of Animals—									
	8	Stock-breeding and dealing ..	1	1	41	59	1	99	97	145
	9	Training and care of animals ...	0	0	32	68	17	83	145	230
		Total	1	1	41	59	1	99	145	145
V	Agriculture—									
	10	Land-holders and tenants ...	59	18	30	70		100	183	229
	11	Agricultural labour ...	7	2	32	68	1	99	163	218
	12	Growth of special products ...	1	1	50	50	2	98	111	100
	13	Agricultural training and supervision and Forests.	0	0	29	71	4	96	315	244
		Total	67	21	31	69	1	99	172	234
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services—									
	14	Personal and domestic services.	3	1	37	63	10	91	167	168
	15	Non-domestic entertainment	0	0	23	77	17	83	91	377
	16	Sanitation	0	0	39	61	32	68	96	188
		Total	3	1	37	63	11	89	154	170
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants—									
	17	Animal food	0	0	31	69	13	87	123	236
	18	Vegetable food	1	1	42	58	16	84	119	141
	19	Drinks, condiments and stimulants	1	0	38	67	3	97	236	205
		Total	2	1	37	68	11	89	129	178

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

General Distribution by Occupation.—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Orders and Sub-orders	Percentage on Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of Dependent to Actual Workers	
	Persons supported	Actual Workers	Actual Workers	Dependents	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VIII Light, Firing and Forage—								
20 Lighting	0	0	30	70	11	89	19	262
21 Fuel and forage	1	0	40	60	5	95	82	154
Total	1	0	38	62	6	94	66	168
IX Buildings—								
22 Building materials	0	0	26	74	7	93	155	300
23 Artificers in building	1	0	34	66	11	89	124	199
Total	1	0	31	69	10	90	181	233
X Vehicles and Vessels—								
24 Railway and tramway plant	0	0	26	74	13	87	405	260
25 Carts, carriages, etc.	0	0	26	74	13	87	405	260
Total	0	0	26	74	18	87	405	260
XI Supplementary Requirements—								
27 Paper	0	0	100	...	100	...	...	...
28 Books and prints	0	0	85	65	56	44	183	195

XI	29 Clocks and Scientific instruments	0	0	35	65	28	72	247	166
	30 Carving and engraving	0	0	15	85	4	96	189	558
	31 Toys and curiosities	0	0	42	58	5	95	...	145
	32 Music and musical instruments	0	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
	33 Baubles, necklaces, beads, etc.	0	0	40	60	4	96	160	148
	34 Furniture	0	0	39	61	...	100	...	150
	35 Harness	0	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
	36 Tools and machinery	0	0	26	74	1	99	300	279
37 Arms and Ammunition	0	0	54	46	5	95	133	81	
Total		0	0	37	63	7	93	174	169
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress—								
	38 Wool and fur	0	0	39	61	22	78	178	149
	39 Silk	0	0	36	64	42	58	172	188
	40 Cotton	2	1	31	69	9	91	141	234
	41 Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	0	0	44	56	1	99	71	126
42 Dress	1	0	35	65	11	89	167	185	
Total		3	1	33	67	13	87	159	208
XIII	Metals and precious stones—								
	43 Gold, silver and Precious stones	1	1	32	68	16	84	130	231
	44 Brass, Copper and Bell-metal	0	0	34	66	7	93	181	199
	45 Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead	0	0	34	66	7	93	173	195
46 Iron and Steel	0	0	32	68	8	92	208	212	
Total		1	1	32	68	13	87	145	222
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware—								
	47 Glass and Chinaware	0	0	34	66	52	48	174	218
	48 Earthen and Stoneware	1	0	36	64	3	97	105	181
Total		1	0	36	64	4	96	121	181

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

Orders and Sub-orders	Percentage and Total population		Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of		Percentage of Actual Workers employed		Percentage of dependents to Actual Workers	
	Persons supported	Actual Workers	Actual Workers	Dependants	In Cities	In rural areas	In Cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.—								
49 Wood and bamboos ...	1	0	38	62	9	91	168	164
50 Cane work matting and leaves ...	0	0	42	58	6	94	67	159
Total ...	1	0	40	60	5	92	138	154
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc.—								
51 Gum, wax, resin and simalar forest produce.	0	0	23	77	...	100	...	333
52 Drugs, dyes, pigments, etc., ..	0	0	29	71	19	81	122	262
Total ..	0	0	28	74	10	90	180	297
XVII Leather—								
53 Leather, horn and bones ...	1	0	30	70	5	95	179	236
Total ...	1	0	30	70	5	95	179	236
XVIII Commerce—								
54 Money and securities ...	0	0	31	69	11	89	458	193
55 General merchandise ...	0	0	37	63	82	68	173	164
56 Dealing, unspecified ...	2	1	35	65	3	97	401	177
57 Middlemen, brokers and agents ...	0	0	33	67	15	86	211	201
Total ...	2	1	35	65	8	92	266	179

XIX	Transport and Storage—												
	58	Railway	...	...	0	0	35	65	42	58	213	161	
	59	Road	...	...	0	0	43	57	12	88	149	127	
	60	Water	...	...	0	0	28	72	1	99	...	261	
	61	Messages	...	...	0	0	35	65	18	82	188	180	
	62	Storage and weighing	...	...	0	0	37	63	78	22	177	146	
					Total	0	0	40	60	25	75	184	139
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions—												
	63	Religion	...	...	1	1	34	66	7	93	170	197	
	64	Education	...	...	0	0	38	62	14	86	196	159	
	65	Literature	...	...	0	0	23	77	46	54	238	415	
	66	Law	...	...	0	0	27	73	30	70	254	280	
	67	Medicine	...	...	0	0	30	70	20	80	243	282	
	68	Engineering and Survey	...	...	0	0	32	68	15	85	298	195	
	69	Natural science	...	...	0	0	100	...	...	100	...	...	...
	70	Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	...	...	0	0	36	64	9	91	179	179	
	71	Music, acting and Dancing	...	...	0	0	39	61	11	89	173	157	
					Total	1	1	34	66	12	88	200	190
XXI	Sport—												
	72	Sport	...	...	0	0	31	69	0	100	567	225	
	73	Exhibitions and Games	...	...	0	0	42	58	1	92	75	141	
					Total	0	0	34	66	0	100	286	192
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour—												
	74	Earthwork	...	...	0	0	53	47	7	93	121	85	
	75	General labour	...	...	9	4	52	48	7	93	104	93	
					Total	9	4	53	48	7	93	105	92
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations—												
	76	Indefinite	...	...	0	0	18	82	1	99	552	465	
	77	Disreputable	...	...	0	0	55	45	6	94	114	81	
					Total	0	0	30	70	4	96	166	237
XXIV	Independent—												
	78	Property and Alms	...	...	2	1	48	52	4	96	111	109	
	79	At the State expense	...	...	0	0	41	59	38	62	93	177	
					Total	2	1	47	53	7	93	2	113
					Grand Total	100	34	34	66	4	96	124	199

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Agricultural Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by Agriculture.	Population supported by Partial Agriculture.	Percentage of Agricultural Population to District Population.	Percentage on Agricultural Population of		Percentage of Partial Agricultural Population to District Population
				Actual Workers.	Dependents.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysre City	10,205	1,239	15	30	70	2
Mysore District	941,999	11,141	77	28	73	1
Bangalore City	7,819	1,006	11	46	54	1
Bangalore District... ..	438,643	9,781	61	32	68	1
Kolar Gold Fields	310	1,300	1	41	59	3
Kolar District	426,769	10,199	62	28	72	2
Tumkur District	442,092	7,364	65	27	73	1
Chitaldrug District	291,233	3,002	58	24	76	1
Total Eastern Division ...	2,559,070	45,032	64	28	72	1
Hassan District	458,739	8,902	81	36	64	2
Kadur District	252,953	3,215	70	35	65	1
Shimoga District	382,378	4,761	72	43	57	1
Total Western Division ...	1,094,070	16,878	75	38	62	1
Total Mysore Province ...	3,653,140	61,910	67	31	69	1
Civil and Military Station, ... Bangalore.	4,322	123	5	47	53	0
Total Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	3,657,462	62,033	68	31	69	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Industrial Population by Cities, Districts and
Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by industry.	Percentage of Industrial Population to District Population.	Percentage on Industrial Population of	
			Actual Workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	18,760	28	44	36
Mysore District	88,253	7	39	61
Bangalore City	23,195	33	38	62
Bangalore District	87,198	12	34	66
Kolar Gold Fields	7,016	18	45	55
Kolar District	72,937	11	32	68
Tumkur District	95,960	14	27	73
Chitaldrug District	73,946	15	23	77
Total Eastern Division ...	467,265	12	32	68
Hassan District	34,135	6	45	55
Kadur District	25,091	7	44	56
Shimoga District	38,346	7	46	54
Total Western Division ...	97,572	7	45	55
Total Mysore Province ...	564,837	10	34	66
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore...	26,230	29	36	64
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	591,067	11	34	66

[Subsidiary Table J-3]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Name of Industry.	Factories.				Home Actual Workers.	Total Actual Workers column 2+4+6.	Total.		Percentage on Actual Workers.	
	Owners, Managers and superior staff.		Workmen and other subordinates.				Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	Home Workers.	Factory Workers.
	Actual Workers.	Dependents	Actual Workers.	Dependents						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flour Mills	1	6	2	4	89	92	89	3	97	3
Oil Mills	2	44	97	120	1,192	1,291	1,192	99	92	6
Sugar Mills ... ..	...	...	26	66	40	66	40	26	61	39
Activated Water Factories ... ..	...	23	6	13	...	6	...	6	...	100
Brecceries	1	7	9	13	...	10	...	10	...	100
Gas Works ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	100
Brick and Tile Works	5	10	135	233	215	355	215	140	61	39
Railway Factories ... ..	...	...	41	143	...	41	...	41	...	100
Paper Mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	100	...
Printing Presses	12	39	286	388	45	343	45	298	13	67
Paraffine Factories	1	...	...	...	31	32	31	1	97	3
Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	5,931	5,931	5,931	...	100	...
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,338	1,338	1,338	...	100	...
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills	8	19	...	...	359	367	359	8	98	2
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	11	12	423	814	25,157	25,591	25,157	434	98	2
Hosiery Factories	4	9	...	...	1	5	1	4	20	80
Tin Works ... ..	...	...	...	...	689	689	689	...	100	...
Iron Works	1	...	154	...	6,176	6,331	6,176	155	98	2
Boyc Works ... ..	...	...	...	...	38	38	38	...	100	...
Stone Mills ... ..	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	100
Tanneries ... ..	...	...	...	...	80	80	80	...	100	...
Total	40	171	1,181	1,801	41,382	42,609	41,382	1,227	97	3

[Subsidiary Table 4-4]—contd.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
 Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
 Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Name of Industry.	Factories.				Home Actual Workers.	Total Actual Workers column 2+4+6.	Total.		Percentage on Actual Workers.	
	Owners, Managers and superior staff.		Workmen and other subordinates.				Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	Home Workers.	Factory Workers.
	Actual Workers.	Dependents	Actual Workers.	Dependents						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flour Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil Mills	2	44	96	120	1,192	1,290	1,192	98	92	8
Sugar Mills	...	...	19	62	39	58	39	19	67	33
Aerated Water Factories	...	...	2	5	...	2	...	2	...	100
Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick and Tile Works	...	...	120	209	212	332	212	120	64	36
Railway Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing Presses	4	...	123	115	33	160	33	127	21	79
Furniture Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	5,931	5,931	5,931	...	100	...
Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	1,337	1,337	1,337	...	100	...
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning, and Pressing Mills...	6	13	...	...	351	357	351	6	93	2
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	8	...	382	760	25,132	25,522	25,132	390	98	2
Hosiery Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Works	1	...	154	...	5,956	6,111	5,956	155	97	3
Dye Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone Mills	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	100
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	57	897	1,276	40,183	41,101	40,183	918	98	2

[Subsidiary Table J-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
 Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
 Eastern Division:

Name of Industry.	Factories.				Home Actual Workers.	Total Actual Workers column 2+4+6.	Total.		Percentage on Actual Workers.	
	Owners, Managers and superior staff.		Workmen and other subordinates.				Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	Home Workers.	Factory Workers.
	Actual Workers.	Dependents.	Actual Workers.	Dependents.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flour Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil Mills	2	44	96	120	888	986	888	98	90	10
Sugar Mills	...	...	19	62	28	47	23	19	60	40
Aerated Water Factories	...	...	2	5	...	2	...	2	...	100
Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick and Tile Works	...	...	120	209	71	191	71	120	37	63
Railway Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing Presses	3	...	104	114	33	140	33	107	24	86
Furniture Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	5,116	5,116	5,116	...	100	...
Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	1,302	1,302	1,302	...	100	...
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills.	6	13	...	...	351	357	351	6	93	2
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	382	760	20,895	21,277	20,895	382	98	2
Hosiery Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tile Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Works	1	...	...	...	4,597	4,598	4,597	1	100	0
Dye Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw Mills	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	100
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	67	724	1,275	33,281	34,017	33,281	736	98	2

[Subsidiary Table 3.4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—concl'd.
Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.

Western Division.

Name of Industry.	Factories.				Home Actual Workers.	Total Actual Workers column 2+4+6.	Total.		Percentage on Actual Workers.	
	Owners, Managers and superior staff.		Workmen and other subordinates.				Home Workers.	Factory Workers.	Home Workers.	Factory Workers.
	Actual Workers.	Dependents.	Actual Workers.	Dependents.						
	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9	10	11
Flour Mills
Oil Mills	304	304	304	...	100	...
Sugar Mills	11	11	11	...	100	...
Aerated Water Factories
Breweries
Gas Works
Brick and Tile Works	141	141	141	...	100	...
Railway Factories
Paper Mills
Printing Presses	1	...	19	1	...	20	...	20	...	100
Furniture Factories
Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills	815	815	815	...	100	...
Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills	35	35	35	...	100	...
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	8	...	...	...	4,237	4,245	4,237	8	100	0
Hosiery Factories
Tin Works
Iron Works	154	...	1,359	1,513	1,359	154	90	10
Dye Works
Bone Mills
Tanneries
Total	9	...	173	1	6,902	7,084	6,902	182	97	3

[Subsidiary Table J-4]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution of the Commercial Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by Commerce.	Percentage of Commercial Population to District Population.	Percentage on Commercial Population of	
			Actual Workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	4,969	7	25	75
Mysore District	15,635	1	33	67
Bangalore City	4,877	7	27	73
Bangalore District	22,992	3	34	66
Kolar Gold Fields	747	2	41	59
Kolar District	16,413	2	38	62
Tumkur District	6,809	1	46	54
Chitaldrug District	10,336	2	35	65
Total Eastern Division	82,778	2	35	65
Hassan District	4,391	1	34	66
Kadur District	6,137	2	41	59
Shimoga District	8,048	2	33	67
Total Western Division	18,576	1	36	64
Total Mysore Province	101,954	2	35	65
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore...	4,050	5	22	78
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	105,404	2	35	65

[Subsidiary Table J-5]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of the Professional Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by Profession.	Percentage of Professional Population to District Population.	Percentage on Professional Population of	
			Actual Workers.	Dependents.
1.	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	7,119	11	29	71
Mysore District	15,206	1	39	61
Bangalore City	2,162	3	48	52
Bangalore District .. / ..	12,579	2	28	72
Kolar Gold Fields	551	1	31	69
Kolar District	8,835	1	29	71
Tumkur District	9,235	1	37	63
Chitaldrug District... ..	6,734	1	23	77
Total Eastern Division ...	62,421	2	32	68
Hassan District	6,870	1	40	60
Kadur District	5,315	2	40	60
Shimoga District	7,594	1	42	58
Total Western Division ..	19,779	1	41	59
Total Mysore Province ...	82,200	2	34	66
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	5,226	6	29	71
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	87,426	2	34	66

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI(A).

Distribution of Population supported by Earthwork and General Labour by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by General labour.	Percentage of Population supported to General Labour to District Population.	Percentage on General Labour Population of	
			Actual Workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	4,132	6	60	40
Mysore District	93,561	8	55	45
Bangalore City	9,343	14	47	53
Bangalore District	45,690	6	72	28
Kolar Gold Fields	22,274	58	47	53
Kolar District	74,891	11	40	60
Tumkur District	48,302	7	21	79
Chitaldrug District... ..	43,331	9	57	43
Total Eastern Division	341,524	9	49	51
Hassan District	80,034	5	62	38
Kadur District	43,373	12	68	32
Shimoga District	54,822	10	51	49
Total Western Division	128,229	9	60	40
Total Mysore Province	469,753	9	52	48
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	8,007	9	51	49
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	477,760	9	52	48

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Order.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Actual Variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
I Administration	192,116	213,751	— 21,635	— 10
II Defence	16,454	22,237	— 5,779	— 26
III Service of Native and Foreign States	438	181	+ 457	+ 253
IV Provision and Care of Animals	83,677	23,106	+ 60,571	+ 262
V Agriculture	3,657,462	3,292,897	+ 364,565	+ 11
VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	173,504	109,339	+ 64,165	+ 59
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	132,167	62,819	+ 69,348	+ 110
VIII Light, Firing and Forage	33,577	23,188	+ 10,389	+ 45
IX Buildings	52,074	30,508	+ 21,566	+ 71
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,423	862	+ 561	+ 65
XI Supplementary Requirements	16,355	10,057	+ 6,302	+ 63
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	147,714	145,493	+ 2,221	+ 2
XIII Metals and Precious Stones	88,269	73,602	+ 14,667	+ 20
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stone-ware	28,572	27,421	+ 1,152	+ 4
XV Wood, Gums and Leaves, &c.	47,472	33,177	+ 14,295	+ 43
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes etc.	5,811	2,843	+ 2,968	+ 104
XVII Leather	37,625	24,459	+ 13,169	+ 54
XVIII Commerce	105,404	160,967	— 55,563	— 35
XIX Transport and Storage...	29,574	16,411	+ 13,163	+ 80
XX Learned and Artistic Professions	87,426	76,930	+ 10,446	+ 14
XXI Sport	8,333	3,032	+ 5,301	+ 175
XXII Earthwork and General Labour	477,700	493,678	— 15,918	— 3
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	19,259	2,826	+ 16,443	+ 582
XXIV Independent	93,715	93,774	+ 2,941	+ 3
Total	5,530,399	4,943,604	+ 595,795	+ 12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—Contd.

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Order.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Actual Variation (+) or (—).	Percentage of variation (+) or (—).
1	2	3	4	5
I Administration	189,018	210,328	— 21,310	— 10
II Defence	7,884	10,966	— 3,082	— 28
III Service of Native and Foreign States	1	2	— 1	— 50
IV Provision and Care of Animals	83,290	22,825	+ 60,465	+ 265
V Agriculture	3,653,140	3,287,198	+ 365,942	+ 11
VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services.	156,596	92,532	+ 64,064	+ 69
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	122,289	52,091	+ 70,198	+ 135
VIII Light, Firing and Forage	31,037	19,500	+ 11,537	+ 59
IX Buildings	50,576	28,139	+ 22,437	+ 80
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,111	640	+ 471	+ 74
XI Supplementary Requirements	15,039	8,777	+ 6,262	+ 71
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	143,927	141,443	+ 2,484	+ 2
XIII Metals and Precious Stones	85,851	71,074	+ 14,777	+ 21
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	28,196	26,861	+ 1,335	+ 5
XV Wood, Canoe and Leaves, etc	45,789	31,409	+ 14,380	+ 46
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc	5,488	2,528	+ 2,960	+ 117
XVII Leather	35,534	21,543	+ 13,991	+ 65
XVIII Commerce	101,354	156,104	— 54,750	— 35
XIX Transport and Storage	25,833	11,896	+ 13,937	+ 117
XX Learned and Artistic Professions	82,200	71,469	+ 10,731	+ 15
XXI Sport	8,204	2,904	+ 5,300	+ 183
XXII Earthwork and General Labour	169,753	484,636	— 11,883	— 3
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	18,587	2,095	+ 16,492	+ 787
XXIV Independent	89,103	86,363	+ 2,740	+ 3
Total	5,449,800	4,843,323	+ 606,477	+ 13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Eastern Division.

Order.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Actual Variation (+) or (—).	Percentage of variation (+) or (—).
1	2	3	4	5
I Administration	151,660	161,013	— 9,353	— 6
II Defence	6,748	9,688	— 2,940	— 30
III Service of Native and Foreign States	1	2	— 1	— 50
IV Provision and Care of Animals ...	74,203	18,021	+ 56,182	+ 312
V Agriculture	2,559,070	2,315,091	+ 243,979	+ 11
VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services.	125,225	69,837	+ 55,388	+ 79
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	97,036	40,131	+ 56,905	+ 142
VIII Light, Firing and Forage ...	28,399	16,965	+ 11,434	+ 67
IX Buildings	45,470	22,418	+ 23,052	+ 103
X Vehicles and Vessels	1,007	540	+ 467	+ 87
XI Supplementary Requirements ...	13,393	7,122	+ 6,271	+ 88
XII Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	122,547	120,190	+ 2,357	+ 2
XIII Metal and Precious Stones ...	68,300	52,835	+ 15,465	+ 29
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ..	21,103	19,775	+ 1,328	+ 7
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	35,764	22,883	+ 12,881	+ 56
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ...	4,870	2,126	+ 2,744	+ 129
XVII Leather	29,376	17,768	+ 11,608	+ 65
XVIII Commerce	82,778	114,690	— 31,912	— 28
XIX Transport and storage	21,817	9,248	+ 12,569	+ 136
XX Learned and Artistic Professions ...	62,421	52,914	+ 9,507	+ 18
XXI Sport	7,112	2,362	+ 4,750	+ 201
XXII Earthwork and General Labour ...	341,524	326,766	+ 14,758	+ 5
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	12,363	1,383	+ 10,980	+ 794
XXIV Independent	74,206	65,152	+ 9,054	+ 14
Total	3,986,393	3,468,920	+ 517,473	+ 15

[Subsidiary Table J 7]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—conold.

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Western Division.

Order,	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Actual Variation (+) or (-).	Percentage of variation (+) or (-).
1	2	3	4	5
I Administration	37,858	49,315	- 11,957	- 24
II Defence	1,136	1,278	- 142	- 11
III Service of Native and Foreign States	..	..	..	..
IV Provision and Care of Animals ...	9,087	4,804	+ 4,283	+ 49
V Agriculture	1,094,070	972,107	+ 121,963	+ 13
VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services.	31,371	22,695	+ 8,676	+ 38
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ..	25,253	11,960	+ 13,293	+ 111
VIII Light, Firing and Forage ...	2,638	2,535	+ 103	+ 4
IX Buildings	5,106	5,721	- 615	- 11
X Vehicles and Vessels ..	104	100	+ 4	+ 4
XI Supplementary Requirements ...	1,646	3,377	- 1,731	- 51
XII Textile, Febrics and Dress ...	21,380	21,253	+ 127	+ 1
XIII Metals and Precious Stones ...	17,551	18,239	- 688	- 4
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	7,093	7,086	+ 7	+ 0
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	10,025	8,526	+ 1,499	+ 18
XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ...	618	403	+ 216	+ 54
XVII Leather	6,158	3,773	+ 2,383	+ 63
XVIII Commerce	18,576	41,414	- 22,838	- 55
XIX Transport and Storage... ..	4,016	2,648	+ 1,368	+ 32
XX Learned and Artistic Professions ..	19,779	16,384	+ 3,495	+ 22
XXI Sport	1,092	542	+ 550	+ 102
XXII Earthwork and General Labour ..	128,929	157,870	- 29,941	- 19
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	6,324	712	+ 5,612	+ 74
XXIV Independent	14,897	21,411	- 6,514	- 30
Total	1,468,407	1,874,054	+ 89,838	+ 7

[Subsidiary Table J-7]—conold.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (-)	Percentage of variation (+) or (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Administration	1,92,116	213,751	- 21,635	- 10
Defence	16,454	22,233	- 5,779	- 26
Provision and Care of Animals	83,677	23,106	+ 60,571	+ 262
Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants ...	3,225,422	3,205,610	+ 19,812	+ 1
Do Agricultural labour	353,436	54,614	+ 298,822	+ 547
Do Growth of Special products ...	74,739	32,673	+ 42,066	+ 129
Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests.	3,865	...	+ 3,865	+ 0
Personal, Household and Sanitary Services ..	173,504	109,339	+ 64,165	+ 59
Preparation and Supply of Food, drink and Stimulants.	132,167	62,819	+ 69,348	+ 11
Do of Light, Fuel and Forage ...	33,577	23,188	+ 10,389	+ 45
Buildings, building materials and artificers in building.	52,074	30,508	+ 21,566	+ 71
Preparation and Supply of Vehicles and Vessels	1,423	862	+ 561	+ 65
Do of Paper	4	6	- 2	- 33
Do of Books and Prints	1,589	1,196	+ 393	+ 33
Do Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	247	216	+ 31	+ 14
Do of Carving and Engraving ...	1,524	558	+ 966	+ 173
Do of Toys and Curiosities ...	230	116	+ 114	+ 98
Do of Music and Musical Instruments.	17	31	- 14	- 45
Do of Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc.	11,548	7,237	+ 4,311	+ 60
Do of Furniture	237	179	+ 58	+ 32
Do of Harness	19	77	- 58	- 75
Do of Tools and Machinery ...	695	182	+ 513	+ 282
Do of Arms and Ammunitions ...	249	259	- 10	- 4
Do of Textile Fabrics and Dress in wool and fur.	15,300	22,317	- 7,017	- 31
Do of Silk	9,334	6,574	+ 2,760	+ 42
Do of Cotton	85,606	89,759	- 4,153	- 5
Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. ...	2,465	1,617	+ 848	+ 52

[Subsidiary Table J—S.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891—cont

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
I	2	3	4	5
Preparation and supply of Dress ...	35,009	25,226	+ 9,783	+ 89
Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones.	56,209	53,002	+ 3,207	+ 7
Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ...	7,919	4,939	+ 2,980	+ 60
Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	2,898	1,309	+ 1,589	+ 121
Do of Iron and Steel ..	21,243	14,352	+ 6,891	+ 48
Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	23,573	27,421	+ 1,152	+ 4
Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	47,472	33,177	+ 14,295	+ 43
Do of Drugs, Gums, and dyes, etc. ...	5,811	2,843	+ 2,968	+ 104
Do of Leather ...	37,628	24,459	+ 13,169	+ 54
Commerce, Money and Securities ...	6,527	-3,409	+ 3,118	+ 92
Do General merchandise ...	11,732	145,843	- 134,111	- 92
Do Dealing unspecified ..	73,375	5,155	+ 70,220	+ 1,362
Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	11,770	6,560	+ 5,210	+ 79
Do Transport and Storage ...	29,574	16,411	+ 13,163	+ 80
Professions Religion ..	43,550	47,493	- 3,943	- 8
Do Education ...	14,765	6,852	+ 7,913	+ 116
Do Literature ...	2,557	1,727	+ 1,930	+ 112
Do Law ...	2,588	1,865	+ 1,023	+ 55
Do Medicine ...	2,259	5,993	+ 266	+ 4
Do Engineering and Survey ...	2,539	1,898	+ 1,031	+ 37
Do Natural Science ...	2	515	- 513	- 100
Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ...	2,323	1,614	+ 709	+ 44
Do Music, Acting and Dancing ...	11,143	9,918	+ 1,930	+ 21
Do Sport ...	8,533	3,032	+ 5,301	+ 98
Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	477,760	493,678	- 15,918	- 3
Indefinite and ill-reputable occupations ...	19,469	2,826	+ 16,443	+ 32
Independent means, property and alms ...	82,683	76,775	+ 5,908	+ "
Do at the State expense ...	14,032	16,999	- 2,967	- 15

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891—contd.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Administration	189,018	210,328	— 21,310	— 10
Defence	7,884	10,966	— 3,082	— 28
Provision and care of Animals	83,290	22,825	+ 60,465	+ 265
Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants	3,221,920	3,201,645	+ 20,281	+ 1
Do Agricultural Labour	352,705	53,917	+ 298,788	+ 554
Do Growth of Special products	74,650	31,636	+ 43,014	+ 136
Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests.	3,859	...	+ 3,859	+ 0
Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services	156,596	92,532	+ 64,064	+ 69
Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and stimulants.	122,289	52,091	+ 70,198	+ 135
Do of Light, Fuel and Forage	31,037	19,500	+ 11,537	+ 59
Buildings, building materials and artificers in building.	50,576	28,139	+ 22,437	+ 80
Preparation and Supply of Vehicles and Vessels.	1,111	640	+ 471	+ 74
Do of Paper	1	...	+ 1	+ 0
Do of Books and Prints	956	592	+ 364	+ 62
Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	153	74	+ 79	+ 107
Do of Carving and Engraving	1,487	537	+ 950	+ 177
Do of Toys and Curiosities	216	93	+ 123	+ 132
Do of Music and Musical Instruments.	10	18	— 8	— 44
Do of Bangles, Necklaces Beads, Sacred threads, etc.	11,322	7,026	+ 4,296	+ 61
Do of Furniture	66	73	— 7	— 10
Do of Harness	13	59	— 46	— 78
Do of Tools and Machinery	595	73	+ 522	+ 715
Do of Arms and Ammunitions,	220	232	— 12	— 5
Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur. 1	115,297	22,285	— 6,988	— 31
Do of Silk	9,331	6,555	+ 2,776	+ 42
Do of Cotton	85,360	89,497	— 4,137	— 5
Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	2,450	1,550	+ 900	+ 58

[Subsidiary Table J—8]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (-)	Percentage of variation (+) or (-)
	2	3	4	5
Preparation and supply of Dress	31,489	21,556	+ 9,933	+ 46
Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones...	54,830	51,748	+ 3,082	+ 6
Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ...	7,833	4,828	+ 3,005	+ 62
Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	2,706	1,047	+ 1,659	+ 159
Do of Iron and Steel	20,482	13,451	+ 7,031	+ 52
Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	28,196	26,861	+ 1,335	+ 5
Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	45,789	31,409	+ 14,380	+ 46
Do of Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. ...	5,488	2,528	+ 2,960	+ 117
Do of Leather	35,534	21,543	+ 13,991	+ 65
Commerce, Money and Securities	5,941	2,219	+ 3,722	+ 168
Do General merchandise	11,126	145,314	- 134,188	- 92
Do Dealing unspecified	73,402	2,875	+ 70,527	+ 2,453
Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	10,885	5,696	+ 5,189	+ 91
Do Transport and Storage	25,833	11,896	+ 13,937	+ 117
Profession Religion	42,352	45,844	- 3,492	- 8
Do Education	13,693	5,812	+ 7,881	+ 136
Do Literature	3,052	1,178	+ 1,874	+ 159
Do Law	2,729	1,683	+ 1,046	+ 62
Do Medicine	5,090	4,837	+ 253	+ 5
Do Engineering and Survey	2,308	1,262	+ 1,046	+ 88
Do Natural Science	1	494	- 493	- 100
Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ...	1,915	1,277	+ 638	+ 50
Do Music, Acting and Dancing ...	11,060	9,082	+ 1,978	+ 22
Do Sport	8,204	2,904	+ 5,300	+ 188
Unskilled labour not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	469,753	484,636	- 14,883	- 3
Indefinite and disreputable occupations ...	18,587	2,005	+ 16,492	+ 757
Independent means, Property and Alms ...	80,699	75,203	+ 5,496	+ 7
Do at the State expense	8,474	11,360	- 2,886	- 23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Eastern Division.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (-)	Percentage of variation (+) or (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Administration	151,660	161,013	- 9,353	- 6
Defence	6,748	9,688	- 2,940	- 30
Provision and care of Animals	74,203	18,021	+ 56,182	+ 312
Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants	2,221,867	2,257,065	- 35,198	- 2
Do Agricultural Labour	292,048	36,849	+ 255,199	+ 693
Do Growth of Special products	42,172	21,177	+ 20,995	+ 99
Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forest.	2,983	...	+ 2,983	+ ∞
Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	125,225	69,837	+ 55,388	+ 80
Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and stimulants.	97,036	40,131	+ 56,905	+ 142
Do Light, Fuel and Forage	28,399	15,965	+ 11,434	+ 67
Buildings, building materials and artificers in building.	45,470	22,418	+ 23,052	+ 103
Preparation and Supply Vehicles and Vessels	1,007	540	+ 467	+ 87
Do of Paper	1	...	+ 1	+ ∞
Do of Books and prints	921	577	+ 344	+ 60
Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	130	69	+ 61	+ 88
Do of Carving and Engraving	1,402	289	+ 1,113	+ 385
Do of Toys and Curiosities	213	91	+ 122	+ 134
Do of Music and Musical Instruments... ..	8	18	- 10	- 56
Do of Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc.	9,989	5,056	+ 4,933	+ 98
Do of Furniture	66	73	- 7	- 10
Do of Harness	13	59	- 46	- 78
Do of Tools and Machinery	522	63	+ 459	+ 729
Do of Arms and Ammunitions	128	163	- 35	- 22
Do of Textile, Fabrics in Wool and fur.	13,193	20,758	- 7,565	- 36
Do of Silk	8,669	5,672	+ 2,997	+ 53
Do of Cotton	74,771	75,781	- 1,010	- 1
Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	2,069	1,437	+ 632	+ 44

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII--contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Eastern Division.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (-)	Percentage of variation (+) or (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Preparation and supply of Dress ...	23,845	16,542	+ 7,303	+ 44
Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones.	42,566	38,254	+ 4,312	+ 11
Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ...	6,935	3,674	+ 3,261	+ 89
Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	2,406	939	+ 1,467	+ 156
Do of Iron and Steel ...	16,393	9,968	+ 6,425	+ 65
Do of Glass, Earthen and stoneware ...	21,103	19,775	+ 1,328	+ 7
Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	35,764	22,883	+ 12,881	+ 56
Do of Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ...	4,870	2,126	+ 2,744	+ 129
Do of Leather ...	29,376	17,768	+ 11,608	+ 65
Commerce, Money and Securities ..	4,910	1,834	+ 3,076	+ 168
Do General merchandise ...	7,346	105,898	- 98,552	- 93
Do Dealing, unspecified ...	61,516	2,769	+ 58,747	+ 2,122
Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	9,006	4,189	+ 4,817	+ 115
Do Transport and storage ...	21,817	9,248	+ 12,569	+ 136
Profession, Religion ...	31,372	34,444	- 3,072	- 9
Do Education ...	10,557	5,080	+ 5,477	+ 108
Do Literature ...	2,512	948	+ 1,564	+ 163
Do Law ...	2,042	1,299	+ 743	+ 57
Do Medicine ...	4,066	4,302	- 236	- 6
Do Engineering and Survey ...	1,579	964	+ 615	+ 64
Do Natural Science ...	...	329	- 329	- 100
Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ...	1,717	958	+ 759	+ 79
Do Music, Acting and Dancing ...	8,576	6,861	+ 1,715	+ 25
Do Sport ...	7,112	2,862	+ 4,250	+ 201
Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	341,524	326,766	+ 14,758	+ 5
Indefinite and disreputable occupations ...	19,363	1,363	+ 10,000	+ 794
Independent means, Property and Alms ...	66,765	56,318	+ 10,447	+ 18
Do at the State expense ...	7,441	8,634	- 1,193	- 14

[Subsidiary Table J-8]-contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.
Western Division.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (—)	Percentage of variation (+) or (—)
1	2	3	4	5
Administration	37,358	49,315	— 11,957	— 24
Defence	1,136	1,278	— 142	— 11
Provision and care of Animals	9,087	4,804	+ 4,283	+ 89
Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants	1,000,059	944,580	+ 55,479	+ 6
Do Agricultural labour	60,657	17,068	+ 43,589	+ 255
Do Growth of Special products	32,478	10,459	+ 22,019	+ 211
Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests.	876	...	+ 876	+ ∞
Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	31,371	22,695	+ 8,676	+ 38
Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and Stimulants.	25,253	11,960	+ 13,293	+ 114
Do Light, Fuel and Forage	2,638	2,535	+ 103	+ 4
Buildings, building materials and artificers in building.	5,106	5,721	— 615	— 11
Preparation and supply of Vehicles and Vessels.	104	100	+ 4	+ 4
Do of Paper ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do of Books and Prints	35	15	+ 20	+ 133
Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	23	5	+ 18	+ 360
Do of Carving and Engraving	85	248	— 163	— 66
Do of Toys and Curiosities	3	2	+ 1	+ 50
Do of Music and Musical instruments	2	...	+ 2	+ 100
Do of Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc.	1,333	1,970	— 637	— 32
Do of Furniture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do of Harness ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do of Tools and Machinery	73	10	+ 63	+ 630
Do of Arms and Ammunitions	92	69	+ 23	+ 33
Do of Textile Fabrics in Wool and Fur.	2,104	1,527	+ 577	+ 38
Do of Silk	662	863	— 221	— 25
Do of Cotton	10,589	13,716	— 3,127	— 23
Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	381	113	+ 268	+ 237

[Subsidiary Table J—S]—cont d.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concl.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.
Western Division.

Sub-Order	Population supported in 1901	Population supported in 1891	Actual variation (+) or (-)	Percentage of variation (+) or (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Preparation and supply of Dress ...	7,644	5,014	+ 2,630	+ 53
Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones.	12,264	13,494	- 1,230	- 9
Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ...	898	1,154	- 256	- 28
Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead.	300	108	+ 192	+ 178
Do of Iron and Steel	4,089	3,483	+ 606	+ 17
Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	7,093	7,086	+ 7	0
Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	10,025	8,526	+ 1,499	+ 18
Do of Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ...	618	402	+ 216	+ 34
Do of Leather	6,158	3,775	+ 2,383	+ 63
Commerce, Money and Securities ...	1,031	385	+ 646	+ 168
Do General merchandise	3,780	39,416	- 35,636	- 90
Do Dealing unspecified	11,886	106	+ 11,780	+ 1,111
Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	1,879	1,507	+ 372	+ 25
Do Transport and Storage	4,016	2,648	+ 1,368	+ 52
Profession, Religion	10,980	11,400	- 420	- 4
Do Education	3,136	733	+ 2,404	+ 328
Do Literature	540	230	+ 310	+ 135
Do Law	687	387	+ 300	+ 78
Do Medicine	1,024	553	+ 472	+ 93
Do Engineering and Survey	729	298	+ 431	+ 146
Do Natural Science	1	165	- 164	- 99
Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	198	319	- 121	- 36
Do Music, Acting and Dancing	2,484	2,221	+ 263	+ 12
Do Sport	1,092	542	+ 550	+ 102
Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	128,229	137,870	- 9,641	- 19
Indefinite and disreputable occupations	6,224	712	+ 5,512	+ 774
Independent means, Property and Alms	12,864	18,683	- 4,821	- 36
Do at the State expense	1,033	2,786	- 1,653	- 62

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Occupation of Females by Orders.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Order No.	Order	No. of Actual Workers		Percentage of Female to Males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I	Administration	54,890	1,689	3
II	Defence	6,301	...	...
III	Service of Native and Foreign States	170	...	...
IV	Provision and care of Animals	27,862	6,295	23
V	Agriculture	951,056	179,876	19
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	49,662	15,848	32
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	23,344	18,374	62
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	4,987	8,625	173
IX	Buildings	14,574	1,575	11
X	Vehicles and Vessels	367	5	1
XI	Supplementary requirements	4,874	1,118	23
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	41,459	7,470	18
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	27,038	1,240	5
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware... ..	7,826	2,412	31
XV	Wood, cane and leaves, etc	14,949	3,833	26
XVI	Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc	1,106	407	37
XVII	Leather	10,600	722	7
XVIII	Commerce	31,938	4,799	15
XIX	Transport and Storage	11,359	85	1
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions... ..	27,305	2,436	9
XXI	Sport	2,632	221	8
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour	132,967	114,166	86
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	1,777	4,328	244
XXIV	Independent	29,774	14,534	49
	Total ...	1,485,313	390,058	26

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

I	Administration	53,786	1,689	3
II	Defence	2,584	...	...
III	Service of Native and Foreign States	1	...	...
IV	Provision and care of Animals	27,718	6,295	23
V	Agriculture	949,637	179,249	19
VI	Personal Household and Sanitary Services	44,493	13,844	31
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	27,388	17,484	64
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	4,771	7,073	148
IX	Buildings	14,100	1,566	11
X	Vehicles and Vessels	289	5	2
XI	Supplementary requirements	4,464	1,111	25
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	40,304	7,427	18
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	26,309	1,240	5
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	7,714	2,385	31
XV	Wood, cane and leaves	14,347	3,778	26
XVI	Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	1,017	406	40
XVII	Leather	9,950	722	7
XVIII	Commerce... ..	30,648	4,794	16
XIX	Transport and Storage	10,247	73	1
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	26,036	2,175	8
XXI	Sport	2,590	220	9
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour	130,744	112,302	86
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	1,464	4,098	280
XXIV	Independent	28,008	14,060	50
	Total ...	1,458,609	391,996	26

[Subsidiary Table J-9].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—conold.

Occupation of Females by Orders.
Eastern Division.

Order No.	Order	No of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I	Administration	42,027	1,008	2
II	Defence	2,190	...	...
III	Service of Native and Foreign States	1	...	...
IV	Provision and care of Animals	22,159	5,197	23
V	Agriculture	628,577	82,723	13
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	31,756	8,359	26
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	20,078	12,425	62
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	4,338	5,765	133
IX	Buildings	12,317	1,175	10
X	Vehicles and Vessels	245	2	1
XI	Supplementary requirements	3,930	861	22
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	82,967	5,506	7
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	20,127	855	4
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	5,388	1,573	29
XV	Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	9,715	2,946	30
XVI	Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	837	348	42
XVII	Leather	8,036	420	5
XVIII	Commerce	25,014	3,790	15
XIX	Transport and Storage	8,215	55	1
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	18,615	1,527	8
XXI	Sport	2,220	97	4
XXII	Earthwork and General Labor	89,636	76,984	86
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	1,136	1,727	152
XXIV	Independent	22,661	11,153	49
	Total	1,012,180	224,456	22

Western Division.

I	Administration	14,759	681	6
II	Defence	394	..	...
III	Service of Native and Foreign States .....	...	...	...
IV	Provision and care of Animals	5,559	1,128	20
V	Agriculture	321,000	96,326	30
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	12,737	5,485	43
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	7,310	5,059	69
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	436	1,118	253
IX	Buildings	1,783	391	22
X	Vehicles and Vessels	44	3	7
XI	Supplementary requirements	534	250	47
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	7,337	1,921	26
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	6,182	385	6
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	2,326	812	35
XV	Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	4,632	832	18
XVI	Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	180	58	32
XVII	Leather	1,914	302	16
XVIII	Commerce	3,634	1,014	28
XIX	Transport and Storage	2,032	18	1
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	7,427	648	9
XXI	Sport	370	123	33
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour	41,108	33,918	82
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	328	2,371	722
XXIV	Independent	5,347	2,907	54
	Total	446,429	137,340	30

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-Orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
1		2	3	4
1	Civil service of the State ...	873	..	...
1a	Service of the tabulating State ...	22,158	186	1
2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies...	1,464	43	3
3	Village service ..	30,395	1,460	5
4	Army (Imperial) ...	4,096	...	...
4a	Army (Tabulating State) ...	2,205	...	...
6	Civil Officers ...	170	...	...
7	Military Officers ...	.....	...	...
8	Stock-breeding and dealing ...	27,567	6,291	23
9	Training and care of animals ...	295	4	1
10	Land holders and tenants ...	831,460	149,402	18
11	Agricultural labor ...	93,571	18,056	19
12	Growth of special products ...	24,918	12,411	50
13	Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests...	1,107	7	1
14	Personal and domestic services ...	46,705	14,287	31
15	Non-domestic entertainment ...	372	60	16
16	Sanitation ...	2,585	1,501	58
17	Animal Food ...	4,104	3,475	85
18	Vegetable Food ...	12,887	12,191	95
19	Drinks condiments and stimulants ...	12,853	2,708	21
20	Lighting ...	1,075	514	48
21	Fuel and Forage ...	3,912	8,111	207
22	Building materials ...	4,454	739	17
23	Artificers in building ...	10,120	636	6
24	Railway and Tramway plant ...	41	..	...
25	Carts and carriages, etc. ...	326	5	2
27	Paper ...	3	..	...
28	Books and Prints ...	525	32	4
29	Clocks and scientific instruments ...	80	...	...
30	Carving and engraving ...	169	75	44

[Subsidiary Table J-10.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
31	Toys and curiosities	60	33	55
32	Music and Musical Instruments	2	...	...
33	Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, etc.	3,670	970	26
34	Furniture	66	...	...
35	Harness	2	...	...
36	Tools and machinery	175	12	7
37	Arms and ammunitions	122	6	5
38	Wool and Fur	4,847	1,170	24
39	Silk	2,734	587	22
40	Cotton	22,629	3,661	16
41	Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	601	488	81
42	Dress	10,343	1,564	15
43	Gold, silver and precious stones	17,065	780	5
44	Brass, copper and bell-metal	2,364	291	12
45	Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	962	19	2
46	Iron and steel	6,647	150	3
47	Glass and Chinaware	191	9	5
48	Earthen and stoneware	7,635	2,100	32
49	Wood and Bamboos	11,000	311	3
50	Canoe work, matting and leaves, etc.	3,859	3,522	91
51	Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest produce	407	233	57
52	Drugs, dyes, Pigments, etc.	699	174	25
53	Leather, Horn and Bones	10,600	722	7
54	Money and Securities	1,637	443	28
55	General merchandise	4,016	267	7
56	Dealing, Unspecified,	22,302	4,028	18
57	Multhomon, Brokers and Agents	3,813	61	2
58	Railway	2,673	11	0
59	Road	6,837	62	1
60	Water	30	2	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-order	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
61	Messages	892	4	0
62	Storage and weighing .. .	868	6	1
63	Religion .. .	13,688	932	7
64	Education .. .	5,252	332	6
65	Literature .. .	878	5	1
66	Law .. .	767	...	...
67	Medicine .. .	1,528	379	25
68	Engineering and survey .. .	873	4	1
69	Natural science .. .	1	...	...
70	Pictorial art, Sculpture, etc. .. .	380	204	35
71	Music, acting and dancing... ..	3,729	580	16
72	Sport .. .	1,702	2	...
73	Games and Exhibitions .. .	930	219	24
74	Earthwork .. .	4,931	2,543	51
75	General Labour .. .	127,986	111,623	87
76	Indefinite .. .	1,777	959	54
77	Disreputable .. .	...	3,369	...
78	Property and Alms .. .	25,206	14,166	36
79	At the State expense .. .	4,564	368	8
	Total .. .	1,455,313	390,058	27

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

1	Civil Service of the State .. .	114	...	...
1a	Service of the tabulating State .. .	22,158	186	1
2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies .. .	1,129	43	4
3	Village services... ..	30,335	1,460	5
4	Army (Imperial) .. .	379	...	...
4a	Army, tabulating State .. .	2,205	...	...
6	Civil Officers .. .	1	...	...
7	Military Officers .. .	...	...	...
8	Stock-breeding and dealing .. .	27,437	6,291	23

[Subsidiary Table J-10.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
9	Training and care of animals	281	4	1
10	Land-holders and tenants	930,304	148,867	18
11	Agricultural labour	93,321	179,64	19
12	Growth of special products	24,905	12,411	50
13	Agricultural training and supervision and forests	1,107	7	1
14	Personal and domestic service	42,022	12,648	30
15	Non-domestic entertainment	331	48	15
16	Sanitation	2,140	1,148	54
17	Animal food	3,399	3,369	99
18	Vegetable food	11,778	11,506	98
19	Drink, condiments and stimulants	12,211	2,609	21
20	Lighting	1,069	514	48
21	Fuel and forage	3,702	6,559	177
22	Building Materials	4,422	730	17
23	Artificers in building	9,678	836	9
24	Railway and Tramway Plant	...	...	...
25	Carts and carriages, etc.	289	5	2
27	Paper	1	...	...
28	Books and Prints	310	22	7
29	Clocks and scientific instruments	53	...	...
30	Carving and engraving	156	75	48
31	Toys and curiosities	60	31	52
32	Music and musical instruments	...	...	...
33	Bangles, necklaces beads, etc.	3,599	965	27
34	Furniture	26	...	...
35	Harness	...	...	...
36	Tools and Machinery	143	12	8
37	Arms and Ammunition	114	6	5
38	Wool and Fur	4,917	1,170	24
39	Silk	2,731	587	21
40	Cotton	92,543	3,654	16

[Subsidiary Table J-10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by sub-orders.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
41	Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. ...	599	486	81
42	Dress ...	9,584	1,530	16
43	Gold, silver and precious stones ...	16,653	780	5
44	Brass, copper and bell-metal ...	2,340	291	12
45	Tin, zinc and quicksilver and lead ...	903	19	2
46	Iron and steel... ..	6,413	150	2
47	Glass and Chinaware	153	4	3
48	Earthen and stoneware	7,561	2,381	32
49	Wood and bamboos	10,564	307	3
50	Canework, matting and leaves ...	3,783	3,471	92
51	Gum, wax, resin and similar forest produce ...	407	233	57
52	Drugs, dyes, Pigments, ect. ...	610	173	28
53	Leather, horn and bones	9,950	722	7
54	Money and securities	1,403	443	32
55	General Merchandise	3,905	265	7
56	Dealing, unspecified	21,798	4,025	19
57	Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	3,542	61	2
58	Railway	2,461	11	0
59	Road	6,194	57	1
60	Water	85	2	2
61	Messages	743	3	0
62	Storage and weighing	774	...	...
63	Religion	13,445	908	7
64	Education	4,987	201	4
65	Literature	698	5	1
66	Law	733	...	...
67	Medicine	1,266	278	22
68	Engineering and survey	71	4	1
69	Natural science	1	...	...
70	Pictorial Art, sculpture, etc. ...	482	204	42

[Subsidiary Table J-10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
71	Music, acting and dancing	3,703	575	16
72	Sport	1,694	2	0
73	Games and Exhibitions	896	218	24
74	Earthwork, etc.	4,872	2,500	51
75	General labour	125,872	109,802	87
76	Indefinite	1,464	731	50
77	Disreputable ... .. .	..	3,367	∞
78	Property and Alms	24,798	13,807	56
79	At the State expense	3,210	253	8
	Total	1,458,609	381,996	26

Eastern Division

1	Civil service of the State	78	..	..
1a	Service of the Tabulating State	17,934	186	1
2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies	1,027	43	4
3	Village service	22,988	779	3
4	Army (Imperial)	366	..	..
4a	Army tabulating, State	1,824	..	..
6	Civil Officers	1	..	..
7	Military Officers ... .. .	..	..	..
8	Stock-breeding and dealing	91,959	5,167	24
9	Training and care of animals	207	..	..
10	Land-holders and tenants	544,205	72,699	13
11	Agricultural labor	73,989	7,579	10
12	Growth of special products	10,273	2,443	24
13	Agricultural training and supervision and forests... .. .	817	2	..
14	Personal and domestic services	29,577	7,387	25
15	Non-domestic entertainment	295	43	15
16	Sanitation	1,884	229	12
17	Animal food	2,949	2,648	118
18	Vegetable food... .. .	8,454	7,932	94

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Eastern Division.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
19	Drinks, condiments and stimulants	9,375	1,824	20
20	Lighting	805	456	57
21	Fuel and Forage	3,528	5,309	151
22	Building Materials	3,997	559	14
23	Artificers in building	8,320	616	7
24	Railway and tramway plant ... ..	...	...	...
25	Carts, carriages, etc.	245	2	1
27	Paper	1	...	...
28	Books and Prints	306	3	1
29	Clock and scientific instruments	47	..	...
30	Carving and engraving	139	75	54
31	Toys and curiosities	58	31	53
32	Music and Musical Instruments ... ..	..	...	...
33	Bangles, necklaces, beads, etc.	3,202	740	23
34	Furniture	26	...	...
35	Harness ... ..	...	...	...
36	Tools and machinery	74	11	15
37	Arms and ammunition	77	1	1
38	Wool and Fur	4,293	862	20
39	Silk	2,519	497	20
40	Cotton	19,011	2,882	15
41	Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	470	371	79
42	Dress	6,674	894	13
43	Gold, silver and precious stones	12,425	521	4
44	Brass, copper and bell-metal	1,936	265	14
45	Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	782	7	1
46	Iron and steel	4,984	62	1
47	Glass and Chinaware	139	1	1
48	Earthen and Stoneware	5,249	1,572	30
49	Wood and bamboos	6,816	155	2

[Subsidiary Table J—10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Eastern Division.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
50	Canework, matting and leaves	2,899	2,701	96
51	Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest Produce ...	407	233	57
52	Drugs, dyes, Pigments, etc.	430	115	27
53	Leather, horn and bones	8,036	420	5
54	Money and Securities	1,191	314	26
55	General Merchandise	2,424	230	10
56	Dealing unspecified	18,422	3,219	18
57	Middlemen, brokers and Agents	2,977	17	1
58	Railway	2,146	9	..
59	Road	4,745	42	1
60	Water	54	2	4
61	Messages	497	2	..
62	Storage and weighing	773	..	..
63	Religion	9,400	575	6
64	Education	3,651	143	4
65	Literature	561	2	..
66	Law	561	..	..
67	Medicine	866	226	26
68	Engineering and Survey	484	2	..
69	Natural Science ... ..	..	..	..
70	Pictorial Art and Sculpture	407	147	36
71	Music, acting and dancing	2,685	432	16
72	Sport	1,669	1	..
73	Games and Exhibitions	558	86	17
74	Earthwork	2,767	1,233	45
75	General Labour	86,869	75,751	87
76	Indefinite	1,186	479	42
77	Disreputable ... ..	..	1,248	..
78	Property and Allow	19,751	10,941	55

[Subsidiary Table J—10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation of Females by Sub-orders
Eastern Division.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
79	At the state expense	2,910	212	7
	Total ...	1,012,180	224,456	22
Western Division.				
1	Civil service of the State	36	...	...
1a	Service of the Tabulating State	4,224	...	...
2	Service of Local and Municipal bodies	102	...	...
3	Village service	7,297	631	9
4	Army (Imperial)	13	...	...
4a	Army (Tabulating State)... ..	381	...	...
6	Civil Officers ... ..	...	...	...
7	Military Officers ... ..	...	...	...
8	Stock-breeding and dealing	5,485	1,124	21
9	Training and care of animals	74	4	5
10	Land-holders and Tenants	286,099	76,168	27
11	Agricultural labour	20,039	10,385	52
12	Growth of special Products	14,532	9,268	68
13	Agricultural, Training and supervision and Forests	290	5	2
14	Personal and domestic services	12,445	5,261	42
15	Non-domestic entertainment	36	5	14
16	Sanitation	256	219	86
17	Animal food	1,150	721	63
18	Vegetable food	3,324	2,553	107
19	Drinks, condiments and stimulants	2,336	785	28
20	Lighting	264	58	22
21	Fuel and Forage	174	1,250	718
22	Building Materials	425	171	40
23	Artificers in building	1,358	220	16
24	Railway and Tramway Plant ... ..	...	...	...
25	Carts, carriages, etc.	44	3	7
27	Paper ... ..	...	...	...

[Subsidiary Table J 10]—contd.

• SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
 Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
 Western Division.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
28	Books and prints	4	19	475
92	Clocks, and scientific instruments	6	...	...
30	Caring and engraving	17	...	...
31	Toys and curiosities	2	..	...
32	Music and Musical Instruments .. ..	...	...	...
33	Bangles, Necklaces Beads etc.	897	225	57
34	Furniture ... ..	...	...	...
35	Harness ... ..	...	...	...
36	Tools and Machinery	71	1	1
37	Arms and Ammunition	37	5	14
38	Wool and Fur	554	308	56
39	Silk	212	90	43
40	Cotton	3,532	772	22
41	Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc....	129	115	89
42	Drass	2,910	636	22
43	Gold, silver and precious stones	4,328	259	6
44	Brass, copper and bell-metal	404	26	6
45	Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead	121	12	10
46	Iron and steel	1,429	88	6
47	Glass and China ware	14	3	21
48	Earthen and stoneware	2,312	809	35
49	Wood and Bamboos	3,748	152	4
50	Cane work, matting and leaves	884	680	77
51	Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest produce ... ..	...	...	...
52	Drugs, Dyes, pigments, etc.	180	38	22
53	Leather, horn and bones	1,914	302	16
54	Money and securities	912	129	61
55	General Merchandise	1,481	35	2
56	Dealing unspecified	3,278	806	24
57	Middlemen brokers and Agents	565	44	8

[Subsidiary Table J 10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Western Division.

	Sub-orders	Number of Actual Workers		Percentage of Females to Males
		Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4
58	Railway	315	2	1
59	Road	1,439	15	1
60	Water	81	...	...
61	Messages	246	1	..
62	Storage and weighing	1	...	...
63	Religion	4,045	333	8 ²
64	Education	1,336	58	4
65	Literature	137	3	2
66	Law	172	...	..
67	Medicine	380	52	14
68	Engineering and survey	257	2	1
69	Natural Science	1	...	...
70	Pictorial Art and sculpture	75	57	76
71	Music, acting and dancing	1,018	143	14
72	Sport	32	1	3
73	Games and exhibitions	338	122	36
74	Earthwork	2,105	1,267	60
75	General labour	39,003	34,051	87
76	Indefinite	328	252	77
77	Disreputable	...	2,119	∞
78	Property and Alms	5,047	2,866	57
79	At the State expense	300	41	14
	Total	446,429	157,540	35

[Subsidiary Table J 10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of the General Schedule).	Pro- Millions		
		Actual Workers.	Dependents	Subsidiary Occupation (mil).
	1	2	3	4
I	1 Administration	293	707	557
II	2 Defence	328	672	891
III	3 Service of Foreign States	1,000	...	1,000
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	408	532	569
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	304	696	893
	11 6 Agricultural labour	316	654	984
VI	12 7 Agriculture, growth of special products	500	591	945
	13 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	289	711	595
VII	9 Personal household and sanitary services	373	627	832
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	367	633	895
IX	11 Do of light, fuel and forage	182	618	238
X	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building)	310	690	838
XI	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	265	755	881
	27 14 Do of Paper	1,000	...	1,000
XII	28 15 Do of Books and prints	347	653	931
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	316	654	924
XIII	30 17 Do of Carvings and engravings	155	845	974
	31 18 Do of Toys and curiosities	421	579	1,000
XIV	32 19 Do of Music and musical instruments	...	1,000	...
	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces beads and sacred threads, etc.	403	597	928
XV	34 21 Do of Furniture	394	696	1,000
	35 22 Do of Harness	...	1,000	...
XVI	36 23 Do of Tools and machinery	264	736	936
	37 24 Do of Arms and ammunition	545	455	942
XVII	38 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur	393	697	947
	39 26 Do of Silk	356	644	939
XVIII	40 27 Do of Cotton	307	693	796
	41 28 Do of jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	443	557	856
XIX	42 29 Do of Dress	353	647	791
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	318	682	729
XX	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	336	664	944
	45 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	341	659	974
XXI	46 33 Do of Iron and steel	329	689	797
	34 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	358	642	779
XXII	35 35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	326	694	865
XXIII	36 36 Do of Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	289	741	906
XXIV	37 37 Do of Leather	300	709	824
XXV	54 38 Commerce; Money and Securities	311	689	716
	55 39 Do General merchants	375	615	903
XXVI	56 40 Do Dealing unspecified	352	648	821
	57 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	331	669	815
XXVII	42 42 Do Transport and storage	399	691	904
	63 43 Professions; Religion	339	661	826
XXVIII	64 44 Do Education	379	621	798
	65 45 Do Literature	250	770	782
XXIX	66 46 Do Law	269	731	844
	67 47 Do Medicine	299	704	794
XXX	68 48 Do Engineering and Survey	323	677	740
	69 49 Do Natural Science	1,000	...	...
XXXI	70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	358	612	899
	71 51 Do Music, acting and dancing	387	616	828
XXXII	52 52 Do Sport	343	637	897
	53 53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	317	483	973
XXXIII	54 Indolent and disreputable occupations	299	701	827
XXXIV	73 55 Independent means; property and alms	479	521	945
	79 56 Do at the State Expense	409	591	761
	Total	338	662	822

TABLE XI.
Occupations.

vance.								
Returned as—								
I	II	IV	V-10	V-11	V-12	V-13	VI	VII
1 Administration.	2 Defence.	3 Provision & care of animals.	4 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants.	5 Agricultural labour.	6 Agriculture, growth of special products.	7 Agricultural training and supervision and forests.	8 Personal, household and sanitary services.	9 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1		2	358	0	1		1	2
1		1	92	2	1			1
0			10	0		0	1	1
21	0	3		0	3		8	6
2		1	4	13	0		1	0
1		0	16	2	0	1	1	3
1			58	0	4			1
1		1	111	0	15	0		2
1		1	70	1	1	0	3	1
0		0	28	1	1		1	2
4			69	1	0		0	2
			24	4			1	2
								4
			42		3			3
			19		19			
			26					
2		0	52	1	2			1
			58					
			25					
0		4	40		4			1
6		1	47				1	0
		2	120	1	1		2	1
1		0	15		2			1
0			63	4	1		1	3
1			228	0	0		1	0
1			38		0			2
0			13					1
0		0	155		1		0	2
0		0	205	2	0			0
0		1	90	0	1		1	2
13			29					2
62		1	62		0		0	2
1		1	198		4		3	1
			62					5
1		0	113	2	2		1	2
3		1	121		0		1	2
1		1	68		1		1	3
1		0	276	3	0		2	3
1			156	9			0	3
4			146		3		1	7
1			362					
			138	0			2	2
			122		2		2	3
		4	19				6	
			83	0			20	0
		3	20				0	2
		1	10	0	0	0	1	2
13		3	43	2	1		4	9
1		1	23	1	1		0	1
4	0	0	196		0		3	3
12	0	2	33	1	2	0	5	4

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Millage		
		VIII	IX	X
		14 IC Preparation and supply of light, fuel and forage.	15 11 Buildings (build- ing materials and artificers in build- ing).	16 12 Preparation and supply of vehi- cles and vessels.
I	1 Administration	1	0	0
II	2 Defence	0	0	0
III	3 Service of Foreign States	0	0	0
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	0	0	0
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	1	2	0
	11 6 Agricultural labour	0	0	0
VI	12 7 Agriculture, growth of special products	0	0	0
	13 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	0	0	0
VII	9 Personal household and sanitary services	1	0	0
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	2	1	0
IX	11 Do of light, fuel and forage	0	0	0
X	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building)...	0	0	0
XI	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	3	0	0
	27 14 Do of Paper	0	0	0
	28 15 Do of Books and prints	0	0	0
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	0	0	0
	30 17 Do of Carvings and engravings	0	0	0
	31 18 Do of Toys and curiosities	0	0	0
	32 19 Do of Music and musical instruments	0	0	0
	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	0	0	0
	34 21 Do of Furniture	0	0	0
	35 22 Do of Harness	0	0	0
	36 23 Do of Tools and machinery	0	0	0
	37 24 Do of Arms and ammunition	0	0	0
	38 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur	0	0	0
	39 26 Do of Silk	0	0	0
XII	40 27 Do of Cotton	0	1	0
	41 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	0	0	0
	42 29 Do of Dress	0	0	0
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	0	0	0
XIII	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	0	0	0
	45 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	0	1	0
	46 33 Do of Iron and steel	0	0	0
	34 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	0	0	0
XIV	35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	1	1	0
XV	36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	0	1	0
XVI	37 Do of Leather	0	0	0
XVII	38 Commerce; Money and Securities	0	0	0
	54 39 Do General merchants	0	0	0
	55 40 Do Dealing unspecified	0	0	0
	56 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	0	1	0
XVIII	57 42 Do Transport and storage	0	3	0
	43 Professions; Religion	0	0	0
XIX	63 44 Do Education	0	0	0
	64 45 Do Literature	0	1	0
	65 46 Do Law	0	0	0
	66 47 Do Medicine	0	16	0
	67 48 Do Engineering and Survey	4	3	0
	68 49 Do Natural Science	4	0	0
XX	69 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	4	0	0
	70 51 Do Music, acting and dancing	0	0	0
	71 52 Do Sport	0	2	0
XXI	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	1	1	0
XXII	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	1	0	0
XXIII	78 55 Independent means; property and alms	0	0	0
	79 56 Do at the State expense	0	1	0
XXIV	Total	1	2	0

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Pro		
		XI-36 Preparation and supply of tools and machinery.	XI-37 Do of arms and ammunition.	XII-38 Do of textile fabrics in wool and fur.
		26	27	28
I	1 Administration	...	...	1
II	2 Defence	...	...	...
III	3 Service of Foreign States	...	...	...
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	...	...	...
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	...	...	...
	11 6 Agricultural labour	...	0	2
VI	12 7 Agriculture, growth of special products	...	...	...
	13 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	...	...	...
VII	9 Personal household and sanitary services	...	0	0
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	...	...	0
IX	11 Do of Light, fuel and storage	...	...	...
	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building)	...	...	...
X	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	...	...	...
XI	27 14 Do of Paper	...	...	...
	28 15 Do of Books and prints	...	...	...
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	...	...	...
	30 17 Do of Carvings and engravings	...	...	...
	31 18 Do of Toys and curiosities	...	...	...
	32 19 Do of Music and musical instruments	...	...	...
	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	...	...	...
	34 21 Do of Furniture	...	...	...
	35 22 Do of Harness	...	...	...
	36 23 Do of Tools and machinery	...	...	...
XII	37 24 Do of Arms and ammunition	...	...	...
	38 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur	...	...	...
	39 26 Do of Silk	...	...	1
	40 27 Do of Cotton	...	...	0
	41 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	...	...	...
XIII	42 29 Do of Dress	...	...	1
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	...	...	...
	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	...	...	...
	45 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	...	...	...
XIV	46 33 Do of Iron and steel	...	...	0
	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware...	...	...	...
XV	35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves etc.	...	...	0
XVI	36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	...	...	...
XVII	37 Do of Leather	...	...	...
	38 Commerce; Money and Securities	...	...	...
XVIII	39 Do General merchants	...	...	...
	40 Do Dealing, unspecified	...	...	0
	41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	...	...	...
XIX	42 Do Transport and storage	...	...	...
	43 Professions; Religion	...	...	...
XX	44 Do Education	...	...	...
	45 Do Literature	...	...	...
	46 Do Law	...	...	...
	47 Do Medicine	...	...	5
	48 Do Engineering and Survey	...	...	...
	49 Do Natural Science	...	...	...
XXI	50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	...	...	...
	51 Do Music, acting and dancing	...	...	...
XXII	52 Do Sport	...	...	1
	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, pathwork and general labour.	...	...	0
XXIII	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	...	...	1
XXIV	78 55 Independent means; property and alms	...	...	0
	79 56 Do at the State Expense	...	...	...
Total		0	0	1

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified Lists	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule.)	Pro Millage		
		XV	XVI	XVII
		34 Preparation and supply of wood, cane and leaves, etc.	35 Do of drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	36 Do of leather.
		38	39	40
I	1 Administration	1	1	36
II	2 Defence	...	...	...
III	3 Service of Foreign State	...	...	...
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	...	...	...
	5 Agricultural land-holders and tenants	0	0	0
	6 Agricultural labour	2	0	2
V	7 Agriculture, growth of special products	0	...	4
	8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	1	...	0
VI	9 Personal house-hold and sanitary services	...	...	...
VII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	1	0	0
VIII	11 Do of Light, fuel and forage	0	0	0
IX	12 Buildings (building materials and artificers in building)	1	...	...
X	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	2	...	0
	14 Do of Paper	...	...	...
	15 Do of Books and prints	...	...	...
	16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	...	...	...
	17 Do of Carvings and engravings	...	...	...
	18 Do of Toys and curiosities	...	...	...
XI	19 Do of Music and musical instruments	...	...	...
	20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	1	...	...
	21 Do of Furniture	...	...	...
	22 Do of Harness	...	...	...
	23 Do of Tools and machinery	...	...	...
	24 Do of Arms and ammunition	...	...	...
	25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur	0	...	0
	26 Do of Silk	...	...	...
XII	27 Do of Cotton	0	...	0
	28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	...	...	...
	29 Do of Dress	1	1	0
	30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	2	...	0
	31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	3	...	...
XIII	32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	...	...	...
	33 Do of Iron and steel	7	...	2
XIV	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware...	1	...	...
XV	35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	...	0	0
XVI	36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	5	...	...
XVII	37 Do of Leather	1	1	0
	38 Commerce; Money and Securities	3	1	1
XVIII	39 Do General merchants	2	1	0
	40 Do Dealings unspecified	1	...	0
	41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	1	3	1
XIX	42 Do Transport and storage	0	...	0
	43 Professions; Religion	1	...	...
	44 Do Education	...	0	...
	45 Do Literature	...	...	...
	46 Do Law	...	...	...
XX	47 Do Medicine	...	...	1
	48 Do Engineering and Survey	...	...	...
	49 Do Natural Science	...	...	...
	50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	18	...	...
	51 Do Music, acting and dancing	8	...	...
XXI	52 Do Sport	...	...	4
XXII	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	1	0	0
XXIII	54 Indefinite and disputable occupations	3	...	3
XXIV	55 Independent means; property and alms	2	0	0
	56 Do at the State Expense	1	0	1
	Total	9	0	9

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Pro			
		Milloage			
		XX-67	XX-68	XX-69	
		46 Professions; Me- dicine.	47 Do Engineering and Survey.	48 Do Natural Science.	
		50	51	52	
I	1 Administration	1	0	..	
II	2 Defence	2	..	..
III	3 Service of Foreign States	..	..	..
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	..	..	..
V	5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	0	0	..	
	10 6 Agricultural labour	0	..	..
	11 7 Agriculture, growth of special products	0	0	..	
	12 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	3	..	..
VI	9 Personal household and sanitary services	0	0	..	
	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	0	0	..	
VII	11 Do of Light, fuel and forage	..	..	..
VIII	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building)	..	..	..
IX	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	3	..	..
	14 Do of Paper	..	..	..
X	27 15 Do of Books and prints	..	..	..
	28 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	..	19	..	
	29 17 Do of Carvings and engravings	..	..	..
	30 18 Do of Toys and curiosities	..	..	..
	XI	31 19 Do of Music and musical instruments
		32 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	0
		33 21 Do of Furniture
	XII	34 22 Do of Harness
		35 23 Do of Tools and machinery
		36 24 Do of Arms and ammunition
37 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur		0	..	..
38 26 Do of Silk		..	..	..
39 27 Do of Cotton		1	..	..
40 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.		..	..	..
41 29 Do of Dress		2	..	..
42 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones		1	..	..
43 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal		0	..	..
XIII	44 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	..	..	..
	45 33 Do of Iron and steel	..	..	..
	46 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	..	..	..
XIV	35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	0	..	..
XV	36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	..	..	..
XVI	37 Do of Leather	1	..	..
XVII	38 Commerce; Money and Securities	1	..	..
	54 39 Do General merchants	..	..	..
	55 40 Do Dealings unspecified	1	..	..
	XVIII	56 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	1	0	..
57 42 Do Transport and storage		1	..	..
XIX	43 Professions; Religion	22	..	..
	63 44 Do Education	1	1	..	
	64 45 Do Literature	2	..	..
	65 46 Do Law	3	..	..
	XX	66 47 Do Medicine	..	1	..
		67 48 Do Engineering and Survey
		68 49 Do Natural Science
XXI	69 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	2	..	..
	70 51 Do Music, acting and dancing	0	..	..
	71 52 Do Sport	..	..	..
XXII	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	0	0	..	
XXIII	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	0	..	..
XXIV	74 55 Independent means: property and alms	0	..	..
	75 56 Do at the State Expense	9	..	..
	Total	0	0	..	

[Subsidiary Table J-11] contd.

TABLE IX—contd.
Occupations.

Returned as—						
XX-70	XX-71	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-78	XXIV-79
49 Do Pictorial Art & Sculpture.	50 Do music, acting and dancing.	51 Do Sport.	52 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	53 Indefinite and disreputable occupations.	54 Independent Means, property and alms.	55 Do at the State Expense.
56	54	55	56	57	58	59
0	0	0	22	1	3	1
0	0	1	2	0	4	1
0	0	0	5	9	3	0
0	1	0	18	0	4	0
0	0	0	3	0	0	1
0	0	0	12	0	1	0
0	4	0	11	0	4	1
0	0	0	18	9	1	0
0	0	0	14	2	2	0
0	0	0	23	1	2	0
0	3	0	29	1	2	0
0	3	0	10	1	0	0
0	3	0	3	0	3	3
0	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	4	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	6	0
0	0	0	8	0	6	0
0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	5	0	3	0	2	0
0	1	1	30	0	6	0
0	0	0	49	0	36	0
0	1	0	8	0	5	0
0	1	0	10	0	2	0
0	0	0	3	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	8	0	1	0
0	1	3	5	0	1	0
0	3	4	14	0	4	0
0	0	0	13	1	3	0
0	3	0	83	6	1	0
0	0	0	9	1	21	2
0	0	1	6	0	1	1
0	0	0	7	0	5	0
0	0	0	6	0	5	0
0	0	0	6	1	4	2
0	3	0	13	0	23	1
0	3	0	5	0	5	1
0	0	0	10	0	9	3
0	1	0	4	0	44	6
0	1	0	1	1	10	1
0	1	0	19	0	0	0
0	1	0	1,000	0	0	6
0	2	0	13	3	3	0
0	0	0	13	1	42	0
0	0	0	18	3	4	0
0	2	0	0	3	0	0
0	1	0	70	0	13	0
0	1	0	15	1	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	4	0
0	1	0	14	1	3	0

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupations, (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Eastern Millage		
		Actual Workers.	Dependents.	Subsidiary Occupation (mil).
	1	2	3	4
I	1 Administration	284	716	565
II	2 Defence	325	675	877
III	3 Service of Foreign States	1,000	...	1,000
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	368	632	971
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	278	722	885
	11 6 Agricultural labour	277	723	985
VI	12 7 Agriculture, growth of special products	301	609	882
	13 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	275	725	916
VII	9 Personal house-hold and sanitary services	320	680	809
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	335	665	897
IX	11 Do of light, fuel and forage	356	644	943
	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building).	297	703	807
X	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	245	755	895
	27 14 Do of Paper	1,000	...	1,000
XI	28 15 Do of Books and prints	336	664	932
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	362	638	915
XII	30 17 Do of Carvings and engravings	153	847	1,000
	31 18 Do of Toys and curiosities	418	582	1,000
XIII	32 19 Do of Music and musical instruments ... ..	...	1,000	...
	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	395	605	945
XIV	34 21 Do of Furniture	394	606	1,000
	35 22 Do of Harness ... ..	...	1,000	...
XV	36 23 Do of Tools and machinery	163	837	976
	37 24 Do of Arms and ammunition	609	391	923
XVI	38 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur	391	609	969
	39 26 Do of Silk	348	652	946
XVII	40 27 Do of Cotton	293	707	793
	41 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	406	594	868
XVIII	42 29 Do of Dress	317	683	890
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	304	696	725
XIX	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	317	683	960
	45 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	328	672	964
XX	46 33 Do of Iron and steel	328	672	811
	34 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	330	670	776
XXI	35 35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	354	646	873
	36 36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	243	757	929
XXII	37 37 Do of Leather	288	712	921
	54 38 Commerce; Money and Securities	307	698	731
XXIII	55 39 Do General merchants	361	639	762
	56 40 Do Dealings unspecified	352	648	825
XXIV	57 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	332	668	835
	42 42 Do Transport and storage	379	621	905
XXV	63 43 Professions; Religion	318	732	833
	64 44 Do Education	359	641	817
XXVI	65 45 Do Literature	224	776	847
	66 46 Do Law	275	725	851
XXVII	67 47 Do Medicine	269	731	829
	68 48 Do Engineering and Survey	226	692	871
XXVIII	69 49 Do Natural Science ... ..	...	...	...
	70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	223	777	835
XXIX	71 51 Do Music, acting and dancing	223	777	835
	52 52 Do Sport	226	674	845
XXX	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	422	512	762
XXXI	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	232	728	813
XXXII	78 55 Independent means; property and alms	421	540	823
	79 56 Do at the State Expense	421	540	771
	Total	310	820	766

[Subsidiary Table J. 11]—contd.

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations. -

Division.								
Returned as—								
I	II	IV	V-10	V-11	V-12	V-13	VI	VII
Administration.	Defence.	Provision and care of animals.	4 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants.	5 Agricultural labour.	6 Agriculture, growth of special products.	7 Agricultural training and supervision and forests.	8 Personal household and sanitary services.	9 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	..	2	340	0	1	..	1	2
..	107	2	1	..	..	..
0	9	0	1	..	..	1
24	..	3	..	0	..	..	1	6
2	..	1	5	..	0	0	8	1
2	..	0	26	38	..	..	0	6
..	..	0	40	4	..	..	..	..
1	..	0	120	0	21	0	..	2
1	..	0	70	..	1	..	3	1
0	..	0	28	1	2	..	0	1
1	..	0	59	1	..	..	1	1
4	20	..	..	..	..	41
..
..	45	..	3	..	..	4
..	22	..	21	..	..	..
..
2	..	1	40	..	1	..	..	3
..
..	12	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	..	..	..	..	..
0	..	4	20	..	4	..	..	0
..	42	..	..	..	0	..
7	..	2	115	1	0	..	2	1
..	..	3	18	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	0	58	6	1	..	0	4
0	227	..	0	..	1	0
..	29	..	..	..	..	2
..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	138	..	1	..	0	2
..	..	0	218	..	0	..	..	0
1	..	1	81	0	1	..	1	2
1	22	..	..	..	..	3
73	..	2	49	..	0	..	1	1
1	..	1	187	..	3	1	3	2
..	84	..	..	..	..	2
1	..	0	104	2	1	..	1	3
8	..	1	101	..	0	..	1	15
1	..	1	68	..	0	..	1	2
3	..	0	243	4	0	..	1	4
1	147	12	..	..	2	1
..	126	..	..	..	..	5
4	307	..	..	..	..	..
1	120	..	..	..	2	3
..	113	..	2	..	..	2
..
2	20	..	..	..	4	..
1	57	..	..	..	23	0
3	..	1	16	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	1	11	..	0	..	1	2
3	..	3	47	..	..	..	4	4
1	..	1	17	1	1	..	1	1
4	0	0	185	..	0	..	3	3
13	0	2	36	1	2	0	4	4

SUBSIDIARY
Combine

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule.)	Enter Million		
		VIII	IX	X
		10 Preparation and supply of light, fuel and forage.	11 Buildings (build- ing materials and artificers in build- ing).	13 Preparation and supply of vehi- cles and vessels
		14	15	16
I	1 Administration	1	0	..
II	2 Defence	..	..	..
III	3 Service of Foreign States	..	..	..
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	0	..	..
10	5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	1	3	..
	6 Agricultural labour	0	0	..
V	7 Agriculture, growth of special products	0	0	..
	8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests.	..	..	..
VI	9 Personal, house-hold and sanitary services	1	0	..
VII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	2	1	..
VIII	11 Do of light, fuel and forage	..	1	0
IX	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building)	0	..	..
X	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	4	..	..
XI	14 Do of Paper	..	..	..
	15 Do of Books and prints	..	..	..
	16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments.	..	..	..
	17 Do of Carving and engraving	..	..	..
	18 Do of Toys and curiosities	..	..	..
	19 Do of Music and musical instruments	..	..	..
	20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	..	..	..
	21 Do of Furniture	..	..	..
	22 Do of Harness	..	..	..
	23 Do of Tools and machinery	..	..	..
XII	24 Do of Arms and ammunition	..	..	..
	25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur	0	..	..
	26 Do of Silk	..	..	..
	27 Do of Cotton	0	1	..
	28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	..	..	..
	29 Do of Dress	0	..	..
	30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	..	0	..
	31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	..	..	..
	32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	..	..	..
	33 Do of Iron and steel	0	0	..
XIII	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	..	..	..
	35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	1	1	..
XIV	36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	..	1	..
XV	37 Do of Leather	0	0	..
XVIII	38 Commerce ; Money and Securities	0	..	..
	39 Do General merchants	..	..	..
	40 Do Dealing unspecified	0	0	..
	41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	..	1	..
XIX	42 Do Transport and storage	0	4	..
	43 Professions ; Religion	0	1	..
XX	44 Do Education	0	..	..
	45 Do Literature	..	..	..
	46 Do Law	..	..	..
	47 Do Medicine	..	..	..
	48 Do Engineering and Survey	..	..	..
	49 Do Natural Science	..	..	..
	50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	4	..	..
	51 Do Music, acting and dancing	..	..	..
XXI	52 Do Sport	..	..	..
	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	1	1	..
XXII	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	..	0	..
XXIV	55 Independent means ; property and alms	0	0	..
	56 Do at the State Expense	0	0	..
	Total	1	9	0

TABLE XI—contd.
Occupations.

Division		Returned as
17	13 Preparation and supply of paper.	XI-27
18	14 Do of books and prints.	XI-28
19	15 Do of watches, clocks and scientific instruments.	XI-29
20	16 Do of carving and engraving.	XI-30
21	17 Do of toys and curiosities.	XI-31
22	18 Do of music and musical instruments.	XI-32
23	19 Do of bangles, necklaces, beads & sacred threads, etc.	XI-33
24	20 Do of furniture.	XI-34
25	21 Do of harness.	XI-35

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified-List.	Principal Occupations (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Eastern Millage			
		XI-36	XI-37	XII-38	
		26 Preparation and supply of tools and machinery.	27 Do of arms and ammunitions.	28 Do of textile fabrics in wool and fur.	
I	1 Administration	..	..	1
II	2 Defence	..	..	..
III	3 Service of Foreign States	..	..	..
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	..	..	..
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	..	0	2	
	11 6 Agricultural labour	..	..	..
VI	12 7 Agriculture, growth of special products	..	..	..
	13 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	..	..	..
VII	9 Personal household and sanitary services	..	..	..
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	..	..	0
IX	11 Do of light, fuel and forage	..	..	..
X	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building)	..	..	..
-XI	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	..	..	..
	27 14 Do of Paper	..	..	..
	28 15 Do of Books and prints	..	..	..
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments.	..	..	..
	30 17 Do of Carving and engraving	..	..	..
	31 18 Do of Toys and curiosities	..	..	..
	32 19 Do of Music and musical instruments	..	..	..
	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	..	..	..
	34 21 Do of Furniture	..	..	..
	35 22 Do of Harness	..	..	..
XII	36 23 Do of Tools and machinery	..	..	..
	37 24 Do of Arms and ammunition	..	..	..
	38 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur	..	..	..
	39 26 Do of Silk	..	..	..
	40 27 Do of Cotton	..	..	0
	41 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.	..	..	..
	42 29 Do of Dress	..	..	1
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	..	..	..
	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	..	..	..
	45 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	..	..	..
XIII	46 33 Do of Iron and steel	..	..	0
	34 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware...	..	..	0
XIV	35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	..	..	0
XV	36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	..	..	..
XVI	37 Do of Leather	..	..	..
XVII	38 Commerce ; Money and Securities	..	..	..
	55 39 Do General merchants	..	..	..
	XVIII	56 40 Do Dealings unspecified
		57 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents
XIX	42 Do Transport and storage	..	..	..
	63 43 Professions ; Religion	..	..	..
	64 44 Do Education	..	..	..
	65 45 Do Literature	..	..	..
XX	66 46 Do Law	..	..	..
	67 47 Do Medicine	..	..	..
	68 48 Do Engineering and Survey	..	..	..
	69 49 Do Natural Science	..	..	..
	70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	..	..	..
XXI	71 51 Do Music, acting and dancing	..	..	..
	52 Do Sport	..	..	..
XXII	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	..	..	0
XXIII	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	..	..	1
XXIV	78 55 Independent means; property and alms	..	..	0
	79 56 Do at the State Expense	..	..	..
	Total	..	0	1	

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Eastern Millage		
		XV	XVI	XVII
		34 Preparation and supply of wood, cane and leaves etc.	35 Do of drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	36 Do of leather.
		38	39	40
I	1 Administration	1	1	43
II	2 Defence .. .. .	..	..	..
III	3 Service of Foreign States .. .. .	..	..	..
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	0	..	..
V	5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	3	0	2
	6 Agricultural labour	0	..	..
VI	7 Agriculture, growth of special products	0	..	..
	8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	0	..	..
VII	9 Personal household and sanitary services	1	0	0
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	1	..	0
IX	11 Do of light, fuel and forage	0	..	..
	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building)	2	..	1
X	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels .. .. .	..	..	..
	14 Do of Paper .. .. .	..	..	..
	15 Do of Books and prints .. .. .	..	..	..
	16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments .. .. .	..	..	..
	17 Do of Carving and engraving .. .. .	..	..	..
	18 Do of Toys and curiosities .. .. .	..	..	..
	19 Do of Music and musical instruments .. .. .	..	..	..
	20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	1	..	..
	21 Do of Furniture .. .. .	..	..	..
	22 Do of Harness .. .. .	..	..	..
XI	23 Do of Tools and machinery .. .. .	..	..	..
	24 Do of Arms and ammunition .. .. .	..	..	..
	25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur .. .. .	..	..	0
	26 Do of Silk .. .. .	..	..	..
	27 Do of Cotton	0	..	0
	28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..
	29 Do of Dress	0	1	0
	30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	2	..	0
	31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	3	..	..
	32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead .. .. .	..	..	..
XII	33 Do of Iron and steel	7	..	3
	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	0	1	..
XIII	35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. .. .. .	..	0	0
XIV	36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	6	..	..
XV	37 Do of Leather	1	1	0
XVI	38 Commerce; Money and Securities	3	..	..
	39 Do General merchants	3	2	0
	40 Do Dealings unspecified	1	..	2
	41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	1	3	1
XVII	42 Do Transport and storage	0	..	0
	43 Professions; Religion	2	..	..
XVIII	44 Do Education .. .. .	..	0	..
	45 Do Literature .. .. .	..	..	..
	46 Do Law .. .. .	..	..	..
	47 Do Medicine .. .. .	..	..	1
	48 Do Engineering and Survey .. .. .	..	..	..
	49 Do Natural Science .. .. .	..	..	..
	50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	11	..	..
	51 Do Music, acting and dancing	7	..	..
XIX	52 Do Sport .. .. .	..	..	4
	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour	0	0	1
XX	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	3	..	2
	55 Independent means; property and alms	3	0	..
XXI	56 Do at the State Expense	1	..	1
	57 .. .. .	..	..	..
Total		2	0	2

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Eastern Mileage		
		XX-67	XX-68	XX-69
		46 Professions ; Me- dicine.	47 Do Engineering and Survey.	48 Do Natural Sciences.
		50	51	52
I	1 Administration	1	0	...
II	2 Defence	2	...	...
III	3 Service of Foreign States ... ..	...	...	...
IV	4 Provision and care of animals ... ..	...	...	...
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	0	0	...
	11 6 Agricultural labour	0	...	...
VI	12 7 Agriculture, growth of special products ... ..	...	0	...
	13 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests	3	...	...
VII	9 Personal, household and sanitary services... ..	0	0	...
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	0	0	...
IX	11 Do of light, fuel and forage ... ..	...	...	...
X	12 Buildings, building materials and artificers in building... ..	...	...	...
	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	4	...	...
XI	27 14 Do of Paper ... ..	...	...	...
	28 15 Do of Books and prints ... ..	...	...	...
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments ... ..	...	21	...
	30 17 Do of Carving and engraving ... ..	...	...	...
	31 18 Do of Toys and curiosities ... ..	...	...	...
	32 19 Do of Music and musical instruments ... ..	...	...	...
	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	0	...	...
	34 21 Do of Furniture ... ..	...	...	...
	35 22 Do of Harness ... ..	...	...	...
	36 23 Do of Tools and machinery ... ..	...	...	...
XII	37 24 Do of Arms and ammunition ... ..	...	...	...
	38 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur	0	...	...
	39 26 Do of Silk ... ..	...	...	...
	40 27 Do of Cotton	1	...	...
	41 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. ... ..	...	...	...
	42 29 Do of Dress	3	...	...
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	1	...	...
	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal ... ..	...	...	...
XIII	45 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead ... ..	...	...	...
	46 33 Do of Iron and steel ... ..	...	...	...
XIV	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware ... ..	...	...	...
XV	35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	0	...	...
XVI	36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. ... ..	...	...	...
XVII	37 Do of Leather ... ..	...	...	...
	38 Commerce ; Money and Securities	1	...	...
XVIII	39 Do General merchants ... ..	...	...	...
	56 40 Do Dealings unspecified	1	...	...
	57 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents	0	0	...
XIX	42 Do Transport and storage	1	...	...
	43 Professions ; Religion	3	...	...
XX	64 44 Do Education	1	1	...
	65 45 Do Literature	2	...	...
	66 46 Do Law	4	...	...
	67 47 Do Medicine ... ..	...	...	...
	68 48 Do Engineering and Survey ... ..	...	...	...
	69 49 Do Natural Science ... ..	...	...	...
	70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	1	...	...
	71 51 Do Music, acting and dancing ... ..	...	...	...
XXI	52 Do Sport ... ..	...	...	...
	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	0	0	...
KXIII	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	1	...	...
XXIV	78 55 Independent means : property and alms	0	...	...
	79 56 Do at the State Expense	10	...	...
	Total	1	0	...

TABLE XI—contd.
Occupations.

Division						
Returned as—						
XX-70	XX-71	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-78	XXIV-79
49 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	50 Do music, acting and dancing.	51 Sport.	52 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	53 Indefinite and disreputable oc- cupations.	54 Independent means; property and alms.	55 Do at the State Expense.
53	54	55	56	57	58	59
0	0	0	21	1	4	1
::	::	1	::	::	5	1
::	::	0	2	11	3	::
0	1	0	17	0	4	0
::	0	0	2	0	1	::
::	1	0	31	::	1	0
0	5	0	11	::	1	0
::	0	0	21	12	2	0
::	::	0	14	3	1	0
0	::	0	20	0	2	0
::	3	0	30	0	3	0
::	::	0	12	::	3	0
27	8	0	3	::	3	3
::	::	0	3	::	3	3
::	0	0	2	::	3	3
::	0	0	13	::	12	12
0	1	0	1	0	13	13
::	6	0	2	0	3	3
0	0	0	34	0	6	6
0	0	0	51	0	25	25
0	0	0	10	0	6	6
0	0	0	3	0	3	3
0	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	1	3	6	0	1	1
0	1	5	2	0	6	6
0	1	1	10	2	1	1
0	0	1	35	6	1	0
0	0	1	5	1	23	3
0	0	0	7	0	2	1
0	0	0	5	0	6	1
0	0	0	5	1	4	2
0	0	0	11	0	5	1
0	3	0	1	0	26	1
0	1	0	2	0	3	1
0	0	0	5	0	3	2
0	0	0	1	1	55	5
0	0	0	6	2	10	1
0	0	0	2	0	4	5
0	0	0	4	4	2	5
0	0	0	2	1	29	0
0	0	0	0	4	4	0
0	1	0	67	0	18	0
0	1	0	14	0	4	0
0	1	0	3	0	4	0
0	1	0	13	4	4	0

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule)	Western Millage		
		Actual Workers.	Dependents.	Subsidiary Occupation (nil).
	1	2	3	4
I	1 Administration	333	667	529
II	2 Defence	347	653	970
III	3 Service of Foreign States ... ..	...	...	...
IV	4 Provision and care of animals... ..	736	264	962
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	362	638	907
	11 6 Agricultural Labour	502	498	982
VI	12 7 Agriculture; Growth of Special products... ..	757	243	978
	13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests	337	663	837
VII	9 Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	581	419	884
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	490	510	890
IX	11 Do of Light, fuel and forage	662	388	909
	12 Buildings, (building materials, & artificers in building)	426	574	834
X	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	402	548	809
	27 14 Do of paper ... ..	...	...	...
	28 15 Do of Books and prints	657	343	913
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	261	739	1,000
	30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings	200	800	647
	31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities	667	333	1,000
XI	32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments ... ..	...	1,000	...
	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	467	533	810
	34 21 Do of Furniture ... ..	...	...	...
	35 22 Do of Harness ... ..	...	...	...
	36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery	986	14	889
	37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition	457	543	976
	38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur	410	590	817
	39 26 Do of Silk	456	544	867
XII	40 27 Do of Cotton	406	594	811
	41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	640	360	832
	42 29 Do of Dress	464	536	892
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones	366	634	943
	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	479	521	860
	45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead, etc.	443	557	917
XIII	46 33 Do of Iron and Steel	371	629	752
	34 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	442	558	788
XIV	35 35 Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc... ..	545	455	748
XV	36 36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	385	615	790
XVI	37 37 Do of Leather	360	640	826
XVII	54 38 Commerce; Money and Securities	331	669	636
	55 39 Do General Merchants... ..	401	599	952
XVIII	56 40 Do Dealing unspecified	352	648	798
	57 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents	324	676	716
XIX	42 42 Do Transport and Storage	510	490	900
	63 43 Professions; Religion	399	601	606
	64 44 Do Education	445	555	747
	65 45 Do Literature	259	741	322
	66 46 Do Law	250	750	424
	67 47 Do Medicine	422	378	724
XX	68 48 Do Engineering and Survey	335	645	722
	69 49 Do Natural Science	1,000	...	...
	70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	667	333	756
	71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing	467	533	774
XXI	52 52 By Sports	431	349	826
	XXII	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	396	404	821
XXIII	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	434	366	792
XXIV	78 55 Independent means; property and alms	371	429	916
	79 56 Do at the State expense	330	670	666
	Total	413	367	926

[Subsidiary Table J-11]—contd.

TABLE XI—contd.
Occupations.

Division.								
Returned as—								
I	II	IV	V-10	V-11	V-12	V-13	VI	VII
Administration.	Defence.	Provision and care of animals.	Agriculture, landholders and tenants.	Agricultural labour.	Agriculture, growth of special products.	Agricultural training and supervision and forests.	Personal, household and sanitary services.	Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	..	1	423	1	1	..	1	2
..	..	3	10	..	..	..	1	5
..	16	1	..	..	1	1
16	0	3	..	1	2	0	1	1
1	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
1	..	0	11	1	14	1	1	4
..	..	1	108	0	0	1	..	4
3	..	1	92	0	0	0	2	1
1	..	1	68	0	2	0	..	3
..	..	1	30	1	..	..	..	4
1	..	1	183	1	1	..	..	4
..	42	21	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	353	..	..	..	..
..
..	130	10	5	..	..	..
..
..
..	111	..	..	..	..
..	24	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	164	..	2	..	..	4
..	103	..	..	..	..	..
0	..	0	150	..	3	0	1	2
..	8	..	..	..	..	4
1	79	..	1	..	2	1
1	233	0	..	..	0	0
5	84	..	3	..	..	8
..	30	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	210	..	1	..	1	1
0	180	5	0	..	..	1
0	110	1	1	..	..	2
78	63	1	..	..	..	..
11	111	0	1	..	..	..
9	246	..	8	..	..	21
..	24	..	..	..	..	1
0	..	2	161	..	4	..	..	2
7	202	..	..	..	3	2
3	..	0	68	..	2	..	3	5
4	..	0	350	..	1	..	3	2
1	181	..	..	..	7	9
7	329	..	14	..	..	14
6	540	..	..	..	..	..
2	181	2	..	..	2	..
..	139	..	..	..	4	4
..	7	..	..
..	..	23	15	..	..	..	15	..
1	151	..	..	..	13	..
30	..	10	39	1	..	..	..	4
1	..	1	7	0	0	0	1	1
23	..	2	39	4	1	..	3	15
0	..	2	47	2	1	..	0	1
6	293	..	..	..	3	3
10	0	2	28	1	1	0	6	4

**SUBSIDIARY
Combined**

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule.)	Western Millage		
		VIII	IX	X
		10 Supply of light fuel and forage.	11 Building (building materials and artificers in building)	12 Preparation and supply of vehicle and vessels.
		14	15	16
I	1 Administration	0	0	..
II	2 Defence .....	..	..	..
III	3 Service of Foreign States .....	..	..	..
IV	4 Provision and care of animals... ..	..	..	..
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	1	1	0
	11 6 Agricultural Labour	0	0	..
VI	12 7 Agriculture, Growth of Special products... ..	0	0	..
	13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests ..	..	..	..
VII	9 Personal, Household and Sanitary Services ..	0	0	..
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	4	2	..
IX	11 Do of Light, fuel and forage .....	..	..	..
	12 Building, (building materials and artificers in building)	..	..	..
X	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels ..	..	..	..
XI	27 14 Do of paper .....	..	..	..
	28 15 Do of Books and prints .....	..	..	..
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	..	..	..
	30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings .....	..	..	..
	31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities .....	..	..	..
	32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments .....	..	..	..
	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc ..	..	..	..
	34 21 Do of Furniture .....	..	..	..
	35 22 Do of Harness .....	..	..	..
	36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery .....	..	..	..
XII	37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition .....	..	..	..
	38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur .....	..	..	..
	39 26 Do of Silk .....	..	..	..
	40 27 Do of Cotton	1	0	..
	41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc... ..	..	..	..
	42 29 Do of Dress	1	..	..
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones .....	..	..	..
	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal .....	..	..	..
	45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead .....	..	8	..
	46 33 Do of Iron and Steel	1	..	0
XIII	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	0	0	0
XIV	35 Do of Wood, Cane and leaves, etc. .....	..	0	..
XV	36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc .....	..	..	..
XVI	37 Do of Leather .....	..	..	..
XVII	38 Commerce; money and Securities .....	..	..	..
XVIII	54 39 Do of General Merchants .....	..	1	..
	55 40 Do Dealing unspecified .....	..	0	..
	56 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents .....	..	1	..
XIX	57 42 Do Transport and Storage .....	..	1	..
	68 43 Profession; Religion .....	..	..	..
XX	64 44 Do Education .....	..	..	..
	65 45 Do Literature .....	..	..	..
	66 46 Do Law .....	..	..	..
	67 47 Do Medicine .....	..	8	..
	68 48 Do Engineering and Survey .....	..	2	..
	69 49 Do Natural Science .....	..	..	..
	70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	8	..	..
	71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing	0	..	..
XXI	52 Do Sport .....	..	10	..
XXII	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural earthwork and general labour.	1	1	0
XXIII	54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations ..	2	..	..
XXIV	78 55 Independent means, property and status ..	..	8	..
	79 56 Do at the State expense .....	..	..	..
Total ..		1	1	0

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Western Millage			
		XI-36 Preparation and supply of tools and machinery.	XI-37 Do of Arms and ammunition.	XII-38 Do of textile fabrics in wool and fur.	
		26	27	28	
I	1 Administration ... ..	..	..	..
II	2 Defense ... ..	..	..	..
III	3 Service of Foreign States ... ..	..	..	..
IV	4 Provision and care of animals... ..	..	..	..
V	10 5 Agriculture; land-holders and tenants	0	0	2	
	11 6 Agricultural Labour ... ..	..	..	..
	12 7 Agriculture, Growth of Special products ... ..	..	..	..
	13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests ... ..	..	..	..
VI	9 Personal, household and Sanitary Services ... ..	..	0	1
VII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants ... ..	..	..	0
VIII	11 Do of Light, fuel and forage ... ..	..	..	..
IX	12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building) ... ..	..	..	..
X	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels ... ..	..	..	..
	27 14 Do of paper ... ..	..	..	..
	28 15 Do of Books and prints ... ..	..	..	..
	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments ... ..	..	..	..
	30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings ... ..	..	..	..
	31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities ... ..	..	..	..
	32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments ... ..	..	..	..
	XI	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc
		34 21 Do of Furniture
	35 22 Do of Harness ... ..	..	..	..
	36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery ... ..	..	..	..
	37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition ... ..	..	..	..
	38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur ... ..	..	..	..
XII	39 26 Do of Silk ... ..	..	..	7
	40 27 Do of Cotton ... ..	..	..	..
	41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc... ..	..	..	..
	42 29 Do of Dress ... ..	..	..	..
	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones ... ..	..	..	..
	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal ... ..	..	..	..
	45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead ... ..	..	..	..
46 33 Do of Iron and Steel ... ..	..	..	..
XIV	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware ... ..	..	..	..
XV	35 Do of Wood Case and Leaves, etc. ... ..	..	..	..
XVI	36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc ... ..	..	..	..
XVII	37 Do of Leather ... ..	..	..	..
XVIII	54 38 Commerce; Money and Securities ... ..	..	..	..
	55 39 Do General Merchants ... ..	..	..	..
	56 40 Do Dealing unspecified ... ..	..	..	..
	57 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ... ..	..	..	..
XIX	42 Do Transport and Storage ... ..	..	..	..
	63 43 Profession; Religion ... ..	..	..	..
XX	64 44 Do Education ... ..	..	..	..
	65 45 Do Literature ... ..	..	..	..
	66 46 Do Law ... ..	..	..	..
	67 47 Do Medicine ... ..	..	..	19
	68 48 Do Engineering and Survey ... ..	..	..	..
	69 49 Do Natural Science ... ..	..	..	..
	70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture ... ..	..	..	..
	71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing, etc. ... ..	..	..	..
XXI	52 Do Sport ... ..	..	..	..
	53 Unskilled labour not agricultural earthwork and general labour ... ..	..	..	0
XXIII	54 Indefinite and disputable occupations ... ..	..	..	..
XXIV	78 55 Independent means; property and status ... ..	..	..	..
	79 56 Do at the State expense ... ..	..	..	..
Total		0	..	1	

SUBSIDIARY
Combin

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule).	Waste Millen		
		XV	XVI	XVII
		34 Preparation and supply of wood, cane, and leaves etc.	35 Do of drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	36 Do of leather,
		38	39	40
I	1 Administration	0	...	11
II	2 Defence	0	...	0
III	3 Service of Foreign State	0	...	0
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	0	...	0
V	10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants	2	0	2
	11 6 Agricultural Labour	0	...	0
VI	12 7 Agriculture; Growth of special products	0	...	0
	13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests	0	...	0
VII	9 Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services	0	...	0
VIII	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	0	0	...
IX	11 Do of Light, fuel and forage	1	...	...
X	12 Buildings, (building materials, and artificers in building)	1	...	...
	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels .....	...	...	...
XI	27 14 Do of paper .....	...	...	...
	28 15 Do of Books and prints .....	...	...	...
XII	29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments .....	...	...	...
	30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings .....	...	...	...
XIII	31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities .....	...	...	...
	32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments .....	...	...	...
XIV	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	2	...	...
	34 21 Do of Furniture .....	...	...	...
XV	35 22 Do of Harness .....	...	...	...
	36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery .....	...	...	...
XVI	37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition .....	...	...	...
	38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur	1	...	...
XVII	39 26 Do of Silk	20	...	...
	40 27 Do of Cotton	0	...	...
XVIII	41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. ....	...	...	...
	42 29 Do of Dress .....	...	...	...
XIX	43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones .....	...	...	...
	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal .....	...	...	...
XX	45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead .....	...	...	...
	46 33 Do of Iron and Steel .....	...	...	...
XXI	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	1	...	...
	35 Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ....	...	...	...
XXII	36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. ....	...	...	...
	37 Do of Leather	1	...	...
XXIII	54 38 Commerce; money and Securities .....	...	3	6
	55 39 Do General Merchants .....	...	...	...
XXIV	56 40 Do Dealing unspecified	0	...	...
	57 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers, and Agents .....	...	...	...
XXV	42 Do Transport and Storage .....	...	...	1
	63 43 Professions Religion	0	...	...
XXVI	64 44 Do Education .....	...	...	...
	65 45 Do Literature .....	...	...	...
XXVII	66 46 Do Law .....	...	...	...
	67 47 Do Medicine .....	...	...	...
XXVIII	68 48 Do Engineering and Survey .....	...	...	...
	69 49 Do Natural Science .....	...	...	...
XXIX	70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture &c.	45	...	...
	71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing	10	...	...
XXX	52 Do Sport .....	...	...	...
	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural earthwork and gen- eral labour,	1	...	0
XXXI	54 Indefinite and disputable occupations	4	...	11
	55 Independent means, property and alms	0	0	1
XXXII	56 Do at the State expense	0	3	...
	Total	2	0	1

TABLE XI—contd.
Occupations.

Division.							
Returned as—							
XVIII-54	XVIII-55	XVIII-56	XVIII-57	XIX	XX-63	XX-54	XX-65
37 Commerce, money and securities.	38 Do of General merchants.	39 Do dealing un-specified.	40 Do middlemen brokers and agents	41 Do transport and storage.	42 Professions Religion.	43 Do Education.	44 Do Literature.
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0	:	0	:	0	5	:	:
2	1	3	0	4	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	3	:
1	:	1	:	0	0	:	:
4	:	:	:	:	1	:	:
0	:	1	0	:	0	0	:
3	1	5	0	2	0	0	:
:	:	4	:	2	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
3	:	:	:	:	2	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
8	1	1	:	:	0	0	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
7	0	4	1	0	2	0	:
5	:	2	:	1	2	0	:
21	:	15	:	:	1	:	:
:	:	1	1	:	3	1	:
1	:	3	1	1	2	0	:
8	:	1	4	13	3	3	:
0	:	8	:	2	2	9	:
1	:	6	:	3	1	1	:
:	:	2	1	3	3	1	:
1	1	7	1	3	1	3	:
6	2	4	1	3	16	7	:
0	:	3	0	1	7	0	:
0	1	1	:	3	7	0	:
6	:	1	7	6	2	0	:
12	4	4	:	4	4	0	:
7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	:	:	1	:	1	:	:
:	:	:	:	3	0	:	:
0	0	0	:	1	6	:	:
0	0	2	1	0	2	0	:
1	0	4	:	:	3	0	:
:	:	4	:	:	0	3	:
2	0	2	1	3	3	0	0

SUBSIDIARY
Combin

Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List.	Principal Occupation (Column 14 of General Schedule.)	Wust Miller		
		XX-66	XX-67	XX
		45 Professions; Law.	46 Do Medicine.	47 Do Engineering and Survey.
		49	50	51
I	1 Administration	0	0	0
II	2 Defence	0	0	0
III	3 Service of Foreign State	0	0	0
IV	4 Provision and care of animals	0	0	0
10	5 Agriculture; land-holders and tenants	0	0	0
V	6 Agricultural Labour	0	0	0
11	7 Agriculture; Growth of Special products	0	0	0
12	8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests	0	3	0
13	9 Personal Household and Sanitary Services	0	0	0
VI	10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants	0	0	0
VII	11 Do Light, fuel and forage	0	0	0
VIII	12 Buildings, (building materials, and artificers in building)	0	0	0
IX	13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels	0	0	0
X	27 14 Do of paper	0	0	0
28	15 Do of Books and prints	0	0	0
29	16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	0	0	0
30	17 Do of Carvings and Engravings	0	0	0
31	18 Do of Toys and Curiosities	0	0	0
32	19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments	0	0	0
XI	33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc.	0	0	0
34	21 Do of Furniture	0	0	0
35	22 Do of Harness	0	0	0
36	23 Do of Tools and Machinery	0	0	0
37	24 Do of Arms and Ammunition	0	0	0
38	25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur	0	1	0
39	26 Do of Silk	0	0	0
XII	40 27 Do of Cotton	0	0	0
41	28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	0	0	0
42	29 Do of Dress	0	0	0
43	30 Do of Gold, Silver and precious stones	0	0	0
XIII	44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal	0	2	0
45	32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead	0	0	0
46	33 Do of Iron and Steel	0	0	0
XIV	34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware	0	0	0
XV	35 Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	0	0	0
XVI	36 Do of Drugs, gums, Dyes, etc.	0	0	0
XVII	37 Do of Leather	0	0	0
54	38 Commerce; Money and Securities	0	0	0
XVIII	55 39 Do General Merchants	0	0	0
56	40 Do Dealing unspecified	0	0	0
57	41 Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents	0	1	0
XIX	58 42 Do Transport and Storage	0	0	0
63	43 Profession; Religion	0	1	0
64	44 Do Education	0	1	1
65	45 Do Literature	0	0	0
66	46 Do Law	0	0	0
67	47 Do Medicine	0	0	0
68	48 Do Engineering and Survey	0	0	0
69	49 Do Natural Science	0	0	0
70	50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	0	0	0
71	51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing	0	1	0
52	52 Do Sport	0	0	0
XXI	53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	0	0	0
XXII	54 Indentured and disreputable occupations	0	0	0
XXIII	74 55 Independent means; property and status	0	0	0
XXIV	75 56 Do at the State expense	0	0	0
76				
79				
	Total	0	0	0

TABLE XI—concl'd.
Occupations.

Division.							
Returned as—							
XX-69	XX-70	XX-71	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-78	XXIV-79
48 Do Natural science.	49 Do Pictorial art sculpture, etc.	50 Do Music acting and dancing.	51 Do sport.	52 Unskilled labour not agricultural, earthwork and general labour.	53 Indefinite and disreputable occupations	54 Independent means, property and alms	55 Do At the State expense.
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
..	..	0	0	26	0	1	0
..	10	..	..	..
..	13	..	1	..
..	..	1	0	18	1	3	1
..	..	0	0	5	1	1	..
..	..	0	0	3	0	0	..
..	10	..	14	..
..	..	1	..	11	1	1	..
..	..	0	1	16	1	3	..
..	..	0	..	43	2	2	..
..	..	21	..	17	2	1	..
..
..
..
..
..	19	..	13	..
..
..
..	9	..	1	..
..
..	1	1	..	11	..	6	..
..	41	..	82	..
..	4	5	..	1	..
..	10	..	1	..
..	7	..	..	..
..	7	..
..	13	..	2	..
..	1	..	..	11	..	3	..
..	..	1	2	19	..	1	..
..	25	..	13	..
..	..	8	..	24	3	..	..
..	29	..	12	..
..	5	..	1	1
..	15	..	2	1
..	7	..	8	1
..	1	7	..	2	1
..	..	1	..	17	0	9	0
..	17	1	10	..
..	43	..	36	7
..	6	6
..	3	..	9	3
..	4	..	..	42	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	1,000	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	61	..	..	7
..	36	2	7	..
..	0	0	0	93	2	104	..
..	0	..	2	2	0
..	..	9	..	73	..	8	..
..	..	3	1	18	1	..	0
..
0	0	1	0	15	1	3	0

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Total Actual Workers	Millegage of Actual Workers to total Caste population
	1	2	3	4
1	Hindus—			
2	Agasa ...	Washermen ...	35,405	389
3	Bairagi ...	Devotees ...	116	724
4	Bavaji ...	Devotees ...	..	..
5	Banajiga ...	Traders ...	44,492	836
6	Baniya ...	Traders ...	20	667
7	Beda ...	Hunters and Fowlers, etc...	65,012	265
8	Bestha ...	Fishermen and boatmen, etc	53,036	346
9	Bhatraju...	Musicians and ballad reciters	480	390
10	Brahmin (a)	Priests ...	61,606	328
11	(b)	Temple servants ...	377	343
12	Budubudike	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	796	468
13	Darji ...	Tailors and dyers ...	4,578	412
14	Dasari ...	Priests ...	1,261	444
15	Dombar ...	Tumblers and acrobats ...	1,202	413
16	Gadiga ...	Oil pressers ...	18,427	339
17	Garadiga...	Jugglers and snake charmers, etc.	205	480
18	Golla ...	Cowherds etc ...	38,599	271
19	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	10	323
20	Gonigu ...	Weavers, Calenderers and dyers ...	192	408
21	Gosayi ...	Devotees ...	218	364
22	Gujarathi...	Traders ...	86	538
23	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	3	600
24	Hatagar ...	Do do do ...	2	667
25	Holeyia ..	Village watchmen, etc ...	232,166	402
26	Idiga ...	Distillers and toddy drawers ...	19,263	400
27	Jut ...	Traders ...	2	74
28	Jogi ...	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	3,329	414
29	Kahar ...	Do do do ...	..	..
30	Kanakkan	Writers ...	3	158
31	Karamau	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	..	..
32	Kayastha...	Writers ...	..	..
33	Komati ..	Traders ...	1,0284	323
34	Kshatriya	Military and dominant ..	8,591	316
35	Kumbara...	Potters ...	15,950	367
36	Kuruba ...	Shepherds and wool weavers	117,657	312
37	Ladar ...	Traders ...	463	303
38	Lingayat (a)	Priests ...	24,123	325
39	(b)	Temple servants ...	1,893	316
40	(c)	Devotees ...	247	337
41	(d)	Traders ...	78,033	325
42	(e)	Cultivators ...	102,863	316
43	(f)	Barbers ...	1,589	278
44	Mudiga ...	Leather workers ...	90,624	327
45	Malayali ...	Hill tribes ..	197	721
46	Maleru ...	Temple servants ...	158	105
47	Mahat s	Military and dominant ...	20,127	325
48	Marwadi...	Traders ...	93	412
49	Meda ...	Mat makers and cane splitters	2,007	412
50	Mochi ...	Leather workers ...	750	322
51	Mondaru ...	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	76	322
52	Mudali ...	Traders ...	4,200	322
53	Mulant ...	Do ...	..	..

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	XI	XII	XIII
			Supplementary requirements	Textile Fabrics and Dress	Metals and precious stones
			15	16	17
	Hindus—contd.				
1	Agasa ...	Washermen ..	0	6	0
2	Bairagi ...	Devotees ...	..	..	8
3	Bavaji ...	Devotees ..	..	..	..
4	Banajiga ...	Traders ..	33	21	4
5	Baniya ...	Traders ..	..	..	..
6	Beda ...	Hunters and Fowlers, etc	0	3	1
7	Bestha ...	Fishermen and boatmen, etc.	1	12	1
8	Bhatraju ...	Musicians and callad reciters	..	..	..
9	Brahmin (a)	Priests ..	3	3	1
	(b)	Temple servants ..	..	3	..
10	Budubudike	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	..	5	..
11	Darji ...	Tailors and dyers ..	1	..	11
12	Dasari ...	Priests ..	1	9	6
13	Dombar ...	Tumblers and acrobats ..	10	3	1
14	Ganiga ...	Oil pressers ..	0	1	1
15	Garadiga ...	Jugglers and snake charmers etc.	10	5	..
16	Golla ..	Cowherds, etc ..	1	2	2
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	..	..	..
18	Goniga ...	Weavers, calanderers and dyers	..	..	..
19	Gosayi ...	Devotees ..	61	14	..
20	Gujarathi	Traders ..	..	35	46
21	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	..	..	..
22	Hatagar ...	Do do do ..	..	..	..
23	Holeya ..	Village watchmen, etc. ...	1	17	11
24	Idiga ...	Distillers and toddy drawers	..	1	1
25	Jat ...	Traders ..	..	..	..
26	Joki ...	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	2	7	1
27	Kahar ...	Do do do ..	..	..	..
28	Karakkan	Writers ..	..	..	..
29	Karaman	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	..	..	..
30	Kayastha	Writers ..	..	..	..
31	Komati ...	Traders ..	1	39	24
32	Kshatriya	Military and dominant ..	..	16	12
33	Kumbhara ...	Potters ..	5	6	5
34	Kuruba ...	Shepherds and wool weavers	0	..	1
35	Ladar ...	Traders ..	26	52	15
36	Langayet (a)	Priests ..	2	7	2
	(b)	Temple servants ..	..	0	..
	(c)	Devotees ..	..	12	..
	(d)	Traders ..	..	10	..
	(e)	Cultivators ..	..	2	..
	(f)	Barbers ..	..	5	..
37	Madiga ..	Leather workers ..	0	2	1
38	Malayali ...	Hill tribes ..	..	..	..
39	Maloru ...	Temple servants ..	..	..	..
40	Mahartha ...	Military and dominant ..	..	14	..
41	Marwadi ...	Traders ..	0	215	22
42	Meda ...	Mat makers and cane splitters	..	26	..
43	Mohi ...	Leather workers ..	..	..	..
44	Mundaru ...	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	..	..	..
45	Murahi ...	Traders ..	..	12	..
46	Muttal ...	Do ..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Total Actual Workers	Millege of Actual Workers to total caste population
	1	2	3	34
	Hindu—contd.			
47	Nagartha	... Traders ...	3,249	349
48	Natuva ...	... Dancers and Singers ...	970	448
49	Nayer ...	... Cultivators ...	516	811
50	Nayinda ...	... Barbers ...	12,461	326
51	Neygi ...	... Weavers, Calenderers and dyers ...	34,711	356
52	Panchala (a)	... Goldsmith (Refuse collectors) ...	103	545
	(b)	... Brass and Coppersmiths ...	700	309
	(c)	... Carpenters ...	8,411	360
	(d)	... Masons ...	581	282
	(e)	... Blacksmiths ...	3,229	296
	(f)	... Goldsmiths ...	29,347	342
53	Pandaram	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	169	390
54	Pillo ...	... Other Agricultural (a) cultivators ...	609	339
55	Ruchewar (a)	... Painters ...	1,019	489
	(b)	... Tumblers and Acrobats ...	454	352
	(c)	... Military and dominant ...	774	345
	(d)	... Gold-lace makers ...	149	407
56	Saniyar ...	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers...	...	...
57	Sanyasi ...	... Devotees ...	424	527
58	Sataai ...	... Priests ...	8,051	361
59	Sillekyata	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	474	475
60	Sudugadasidda	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	457	564
61	Tigala ...	... Cultivators ...	23,314	360
62	Uppara ...	... Salt etc., workers ...	38,377	360
63	Vadda ...	... Earthwork and Stone-dressers ...	51,835	378
64	Vakkaliga	... Other agricultural cultivators ...	415,413	324
65	Unspecified	.....	534	486
		Total ...	1,697,175	336
	Mussalman--			
1	Arab ...	... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	15	322
2	Khakar ...	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	10	154
3	Jabbo ...	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	2,034	463
4	Maple ...	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	419	750
5	Moghul ...	... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	2,736	333
6	Pathan ...	... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	11,820	348
7	P'ulari ...	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	766	353
8	Pinjari ...	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	1,111	310
9	Sheik ...	... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	32,776	319
10	Sheik ...	... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	63	350
11	Myud ...	... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	13,947	338
12	Unspecified	.....	1,243	322
		Total ...	82,143	339

TABLE XII—contd.

Total Province.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under.										
Traditional occupation	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native and Foreign States	IV Provision and care of animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, household and Sanitary services	VII Food, drink and stimulants	VIII Light, firing and forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and vessels
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
301	16	0	..	15	349	23	53	..	1	..
295	9	..	..	3	193	30	28	1	1	..
10	4	..	..	..	..	23	4	..	6	..
350	3	..	..	4	358	..	5	10	13	..
405	14	..	..	2	292	19	22	1	0	0
...	19	..	..	..	68	282	..	..	..	..
634	..	..	..	4	227	9	3	..	3	..
414	1	0	..	4	390	14	4	1	3	..
5	..	..	..	3	249	7	2	..	..	..
609	..	..	..	..	229	2	2	1	2	..
505	2	0	..	2	338	10	6	1	3	0
...	6	30	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
148	97	10	..	16	..	59	71	1	87	2
164	6	..	..	1	441	10	11	1	46	8
...	156	13	..	5	383	68	64	..	22	22
17	89	..	..	15	459	32	23	..	19	9
208	13	..	..	..	168	20	..	..	20	..
...
2	..	..	..	2	149	..	..	10	..	..
312	5	..	..	2	526	15	8	0	0	0
13	..	..	..	17	133	4	249	..	..	8
24	..	..	..	..	171	4	2	..	..	0
786	5	1	..	12	..	15	67	0	5	0
87	3	0	..	9	650	13	..	2	23	1
568	14	..	..	8	352	16	14	3	..	0
811	15	0	..	19	..	12	12	3	2	0
...	19	..	..	13	230	49	35	2	..	0
...	30	1	..	19	630	30	23	5	9	0
...	..	..	..	..	533	..	..	..	133	..
...	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	100	..
...	6	..	..	2	215	113	106	1	4	..
...	7	..	..	..	272	86	122	..	62	..
...	55	10	..	12	354	56	70	3	5	2
...	38	13	..	7	480	25	36	2	4	2
...	55	14	..	5	581	57	55	20	9	..
...	4	1	..	5	264	30	27	4	6	..
...	46	12	..	10	440	44	53	6	10	1
...	15	..	..	..	108	693	..	..	15	..
...	57	26	..	21	435	49	27	2	9	0
...	22	1	..	6	282	110	19	..	1	..
...	44	13	..	11	428	46	48	5	9	1

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	XI	XII	XIII
			Supplementary requirements	Textile Fabrics and Dress	Metals and precious stones
			15	16	17
Hindu—contd					
47	Nagartha	Traders	0	79	28
48	Natava	Dancers and Singers	2	...	6
49	Nayer	Cultivators	...	12	60
50	Nayinda	Barbers	0	2	1
51	Neygi	Weavers, Calenderers and dyers	0	...	2
52	Panchala (a)	Goldsmith (Refuse collectors)	...	...	...
	(b)	Brass and Coppersmiths	...	...	...
	(c)	Carpenters	...	0	84
	(d)	Masons	...	2	472
	(e)	Blacksmiths	0	0	...
	(f)	Goldsmiths	1	13	...
53	Pandaram	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	12	47	166
54	Pille	Other Agricultural (a) cultivators	...	10	43
55	Rachewar (a)	Painters	1	40	16
	(b)	Tumblers and Acrobats	13	11	2
	(c)	Military and dominant	12	13	8
	(d)	Gold-lace makers	27	235	...
56	Saniyar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers...	...	...	...
57	Sanyasi	Devotees	...	...	...
58	Sataai	Priests	3	4	1
59	Silletiyata	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	2	15	...
60	Sudugadusidja	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	...	...	...
61	Tigala	Cultivators	0	1	3
62	Uppara	Salt, etc., workers	1	3	3
63	Vadda	Earthwork and Stone-dressers	0	3	...
64	Vakkaliga	Other Agricultural cultivators	3	4	1
65	Unspecified	.....	...	28	21
Total ..			3	25	14
Mussalman—					
1	Arab	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	...	...	...
2	Khakar	Mixed Asiatic races	...	...	...
3	Labho	Mixed Asiatic races	2	17	7
4	Maple	Mixed Asiatic races	3	14	...
5	Mogul	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	4	45	16
6	Pathan	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	2	49	20
7	Pindari	Mixed Asiatic races	...	76	18
8	Punjari	Mixed Asiatic races	1	22	...
9	Shook	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	7	42	21
10	Shoriff	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	...	...	...
11	Syed	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin.	3	49	23
12	Unspecified	.....	...	12	4
Total ..			5	30	92

TABLL XII—contd
Total Province.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under.										
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and general labour	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations	XXIV Independents
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	1	28	1	..	29	3	2	49	..	22
1	6	..	2	20	19	..	1	98	249	56
..	29	..	..	41	31	44	..	732	..	4
0	1	..	..	10	4	139	8	61	3	28
0	6	0	0	18	11	4	13	75	1	25
87	..	97	..	10	..	..	..	369	..	68
1	19	..	..	3	..	4	..	86	..	7
6	..	..	..	13	0	2	..	58	..	4
12	183	..	..	5	..	12	..	36	..	7
3	57	..	..	4	0	3	..	59	1	28
8	52	1	0	3	0	6	1	38	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	12	47	41	538	..	77
5	13	..	..	105	54	80	2	146	2	46
1	56	..	..	93	..	..	..	193	1	11
..	22	..	..	33	5	44	..	106	4	24
..	33	..	..	43	12	37	1	140	8	27
..	81	..	20	20	..	27	..	107	..	54
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	809
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	65
..	2	1	9	14	2	..	2	192	4	127
..	46	..	..	4	6	101	127	136	..	127
..	1	..	..	..	87	11	..	136	..	519
..	3	..	..	6	10	2	..	84	0	2
..	1	0	0	5	1	4	2	179	2	7
..	3	0	0	2	4	2	0	..	2	13
..	5	0	0	9	3	2	0	85	1	10
6	6	..	..	28	2	17	..	303	13	225
6	8	0	5	16	4	15	1	131	3	22
..	..	67	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	67
..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	500	..	100
..	13	2	78	215	27	10	..	78	..	7
..	..	..	..	91	5	14	..	322	5	..
..	22	1	22	57	33	10	0	195	1	27
..	5	9	23	96	44	14	1	102	1	27
..	7	1	3	20	5	25	..	204	5	36
..	20	4	3	29	6	3	..	208	18	71
..	11	2	10	64	21	17	2	131	4	45
..	..	..	..	43	31	31	..	46	..	15
..	5	3	15	53	30	23	8	97	6	53
16	3	1	3	32	11	4	2	354	..	117
1	9	4	15	70	25	17	2	128	4	43

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number.	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Total Actual Workers	Millage of Actual Workers to total Caste population
	1	2	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Christians—			
2	Eurasian	...	1,151	470
3	European	.....	1,008	563
3	Native Christian	.....	12,304	429
		Total	14,463	439
1	Jains—			
2	Digambara	Devotees	5,075	433
3	Marvadi	Traders	51	353
4	Pitambara	Priests	...	..
5	Suda	Cultivators	101	261
6	Swetambara	Devotees	508	575
7	Tirthankara	Priests	...	...
7	Unspecified	.....	170	52
		Total	5,883	433
1	Animists—			
2	Iraliga	...	4,359	547
3	Koracha	...	3,826	409
4	Koraina	...	5,831	401
5	Korava	Forest and Hill tribes	8	47
6	Kuruba	...	2,751	324
6	Lambani	...	17,858	392
		Total	34,903	403
1	Others—			
2	Parsi	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	23	500
3	Sikh	Military and dominant	7	336
4	Brahmo	...	1	1,000
5	Jew	...	5	244
6	Hurmes	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	8	1,000
6	Japanese	...	...	..
		Total	38	478
		Grand Total	1,84,0605	338

TABLE XII—contd.
Total Province.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under.										
Traditional occupation	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native and Foreign States	IV Provision and care of animals	V Agriculture	VI Persons', household and Sanitary services	VII Food, drink and stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	94	2	...	1	49	91	3	2	...	...
...	46	53	1	1	156	50	16	...	6	...
...	46	13	...	2	312	161	18	9	15	1
...	50	17	0	2	280	148	17	8	13	1
50	9	...	...	7	589	15	35	9	2	0
...
...
51	8	...	...	2	148	92	31	2	...	...
...
...	20	...	...	...	100	20	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	6	523	21	33	8	2	0
10	4	...	...	30	506	66	48	6	...	...
3	6	...	...	28	175	8	65	5	...	...
12	6	...	...	12	220	30	15	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	18	615	21	4	9	1	...
2	8	...	...	29	527	13	11	124	0	...
...	3	...	...	25	441	33	22	67	0	...
...	43	...	...	...	67	44	44	...	...	...
...
...	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	51	...	...	...	138	26	26	...	...	...
...	30	1	...	19	613	32	24	7	9	0

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number.	Caste	Traditional Occupation	XI	XII	XIII
			Supplementary requirements	Textile Fabrics and Dress	Metals and precious stones
			15	16	17
1	Christians—				
2	Eurasian	...	5	...	294
3	European	...	41	13	309
	Native Christian	...	4	20	55
		Total	6	18	92
1	Jains—				
2	Digambara	Devotees	7	70	91
3	Marwadi	Traders	...	78	157
4	Pitambara	Priests	...	...	...
5	Sada	Cultivators	...	376	277
6	Swetambara	Devotees	13	435	92
7	Tirthankara	Priests	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	253	180
		Total	8	111	97
1	Animists—				
3	Iraliga	...	...	1	...
3	Koracha	...	31	31	1
4	Korama	...	33	27	...
5	Korava	...	...	...	...
6	Kuruba	Forest and Hill Tribes...	...	23	...
6	Lambani	...	1	0	3
		Total	9	19	2
1	Others—				
2	Parsi	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin...	...	...	...
3	Sikh	Military and dominant	...	...	...
4	Hakimo	...	...	...	...
5	Jew	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	...	...	333
6	Burmese	...	...	...	...
6	Japanese	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	23
		Grand Total	2	28	15

TABLE XII—contd.
Total Province.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under.										
XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware	XV Wood, Cane and leaves, etc.	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and general labour	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	46	1	...	22	221	122	...	11	3	29
1	...	...	...	67	76	109	...	1	1	53
10	16	1	4	18	34	53	0	173	1	31
9	17	1	3	22	52	62	0	148	1	32
...	1	...	...	84	1	...	...	13	3	5
...	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	77	2	...	...	16	...	4
...	47	...	...	280	20	87	...	...	...	13
...	9	...	...	87	1	65	...	13	2	5
1	16	17	0	1	1	0	...	266	4	23
...	302	3	...	36	4	6	...	195	1	50
4	360	...	...	4	...	80	...	140	3	46
...	500	...	...	...	...	125	...	250	...	...
...	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	240	1	19
...	19	2	...	9	1	1	...	206	0	29
1	106	8	0	9	1	15	5	205	1	32
...	...	...	87	391	261	...	...	...	...	43
571	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	400	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
...
102	77	...	51	231	205	51	...	...	...	26
6	10	1	6	19	6	15	2	130	3	23

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and ca

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Total Actual Workers	Mileage
				Actual Workers Total Cas populatio
	1	2	3	3½
1	Hindus—			
2	Agasa	Washermen	24,206	380
3	Bairagi	Devotees	102	71
4	Bavaji	Devotees	...	...
5	Banajiga	Traders	36,775	321
6	Baniya	Traders	19	704
7	Beda	Hunters and Fowlers, &c.	51,249	241
8	Bestha	Fishermen and Boatmen &c.	41,125	391
9	Bhatraju	Musicians and Ballad reciters	478	391
	Brahman (a)	Priests	40,582	321
	(b)	Temple servants	280	311
10	Budabudike	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers...	546	431
11	Darji	Tailors and Dyers	2,679	401
12	Dasari	Priests	1,000	441
13	Dombar	Tumblers and Acrobats	948	391
14	Ganiga	Oil pressers	11,800	331
15	Garadiga	Jugglers and Snake charmers, &c.	170	474
16	Golla	Cowherds, &c.	33,259	251
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers...	10	341
18	Goniga	Weavers, Calanderers and Dyers	180	431
19	Gosayi	Devotees	89	361
20	Gujarathi	Traders	86	541
21	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers...	...	...
22	Hatagar	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers...	2	667
23	Holeya	Village watchmen, etc.	137,802	346
24	Idiga	Distillers and Toddy drawers	7,008	310
25	Jat	Traders	2	100
26	Jogi	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers...	3,750	390
27	Kahar	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers...	...	...
28	Kanakkan	Writers	3	429
29	Karamon	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	...	...
30	Kayastha	Writers	...	...
31	Komati	Traders	8,717	331
32	Kahatriya	Military and Dominant	5,842	339
33	Kumbhara	Potters	10,828	343
34	Kuruba	Shepherds and wool weavers	72,073	290
35	Ladar	Traders	313	302
36	Lingayat (a)	Priests	15,763	291
	(b)	Temple servants	1,643	316
	(c)	Devotees	251	326
	(d)	Traders	29,796	297
	(e)	Cultivators	34,297	282
	(f)	Barbers	223	236
37	Mudiga	Leather workers	71,471	310
38	Malayali	Hill tribes	15	282
39	Malera	Temple servants	5	192
40	Mahantia	Military and Dominant	10,423	322
41	Marwari	Traders	24	321
42	Muda	Mat makers and Cane splitters	1,222	422
43	Mochi	Leather workers	272	313
44	Mondara	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers...	23	283
45	Mudali	Traders	2,224	278
46	Multani	Traders	...	...

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	XI	XII	XIII
			Supplementary requirements	Textile Fabrics and Dress	Metals and Precious Stones
			15	16	17
1	Hindus— Agasn	Washermen	0	1	..
2	Bairagi	Devotees	..	..	..
3	Bavaji	Devotees	..	..	..
4	Bannjiga	Traders	86	24	4
5	Baniya	Traders	..	..	..
6	Beda	Hunters and Fowlers, etc	0	3	1
7	Bestha	Fishermen and Boatmen, &c	1	15	1
8	Bhatraju	Musicians and ballad reciters	..	..	..
9	Braman (a)	Priests	3	2	1
	(b)	Temple servants	..	..	..
10	Budabudike	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livrs.	..	..	..
11	Darji	Tailors and Dyers	..	..	3
12	D'asari	Priests	1	10	..
13	Dumbar	Tumblers and Acrotats	4	3	..
14	Ganiga	Oil presses	0	1	1
15	Garadiga	Jugglers and Snake charmers, etc	12	6	..
16	Golla	Cowherds	1	2	2
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livrs.	..	..	..
18	Goniga	Weavers, Calanderers and Dyers	..	..	..
19	Go-ayi	Devotees	..	..	..
20	Gujarathi	Traders	..	34	47
21	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livrs.	..	..	..
22	Hatagar	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livrs.	..	1,000	..
23	Holeya	Village watchmen, etc	1	27	18
24	Idiga	Distillers and Toddy drawers	..	1	1
25	Jat	Traders	..	..	..
26	Jogi	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livrs.	..	9	..
27	Kahar	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livrs.	..	..	..
28	Kanakkan	Writers	..	..	..
29	Karaman	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livrs.	..	..	..
30	Kayastha	Writers	..	..	..
31	Komati	Traders	1	32	27
32	Kahatriya	Military and dominant	2	18	12
33	Kumbara	Potters	3	6	..
34	Kuruba	Shepherds and wool weavers	0	..	..
35	Ladar	Traders	28	73	12
36	Lingpyot (a)	Priests	5	10	..
	(b)	Temple servants	..	..	..
	(c)	Devotees	..	..	..
	(d)	Traders	..	13	..
	(e)	Cultivators	..	17	..
	(f)	Barbers	..	4	14
37	Madiga	Leather workers	0	10	..
38	Malayali	Hill tribes	..	..	..
39	Maleru	Temple servants	..	..	..
40	Mahratta	Military and dominant	..	..	..
41	Marwadi	Traders	..	..	..
42	Meda	Mat makers and Cane splitters	..	..	..
43	Mochi	Leather workers	..	..	..
44	Moudaru	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livrs.	..	..	..
45	Mudali	Traders	..	..	..
46	Multan	Traders	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional occupation	Total Actual Workers	Mileage of Actual Workers to Total Caste population
	1	2	3	34
	Hindus—conold.			
47	Nagartha	Traders	3,036	342
48	Natva	Dancers and Singers	862	435
49	Nayar	Cultivators	479	521
50	Nayinda	Barbers	10,174	315
51	Neyige	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	22,638	350
52	Panchala (a)	Goldsmith (refuse collectors)	94	540
	(b)	Brass and Copper-smiths	492	278
	(c)	Carpenters	3,974	280
	(d)	Masons	276	243
	(e)	Blacksmiths	2,246	280
	(f)	Goldsmiths	19,775	338
53	Pandaram	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	144	385
54	Pille	Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators	497	345
55	Rachewar (a)	Painters	838	509
	(b)	Tumblers and Acrobats	312	317
	(c)	Military and Dominant	448	357
	(d)	Gold-lace makers	130	375
56	Saniyar	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	...	...
57	Sanyasi	Devotees	423	535
58	Satani	Priests	5,783	358
59	Sillekynta	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	218	487
60	Sudugadosidda	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	103	523
61	Tigala	Cultivators	22,448	358
62	Uppara	Salt, &c., workers	25,333	340
63	Vadda	Earthworkers and stone dressers	39,209	371
64	Vakkaliga	Other Agricultural cultivators	2,88,292	297
65	Unspecified	.....	533	484
		Total	1,145,614	309
	Mussalmans—			
1	Arab	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	5	714
2	Khakar	Mixed Asiatic Races	7	269
3	Labbe	Do	1,848	391
4	Maple	Do	11	733
5	Mogul	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	2,085	345
6	Pathan	Do	9,134	370
7	Pindari	Mixed Asiatic Races	742	369
8	Pinjari	Do	1,890	317
9	Sheikh	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	33,969	376
10	Sheriff	Do	63	274
11	Syed	Do	10,738	346
12	Unspecified	.....	1,224	356
		Total	68,301	311

(Subsidiary Table J.12) — contd.

TABLE XII—contd.
—Eastern Division.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under

Traditional occupation	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native and Foreign states	IV Provision and care of Animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal Household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and vessels
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
320	16	0	...	16	315	23	57	...	1	...
305	11	...	...	2	188	33	31	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	6	...
357	2	...	...	4	296	...	4	12	15	0
607	16	...	...	1	168	23	18	1	0	...
96	21	...	...	...	53	309	...	...	...	...
636	...	...	...	6	248	4	...	...	...	...
505	1	...	...	4	288	5	4	1	5	...
4	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...
650	...	...	...	...	183	...	2	1	1	...
527	2	0	...	2	344	14	3	2	4	1
...	7	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	99	12	...	18	...	60	62	2	97	2
174	4	...	...	1	420	10	10	...	54	10
..	182	22	...	3	345	64	64	...	29	29
29	129	...	...	11	344	47	31	...	31	16
238	8	...	...	...	192	23	...	...	28	...
...
2	...	...	...	2	149	...	...	10	...	...
319	4	...	...	2	504	19	9	1	1	0
14	...	...	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	108	20	...	...	...	...
791	4	1	...	12	...	15	68	...	4	0
116	4	0	...	8	637	9	...	2	33	2
573	18	...	...	8	335	18	14	4	...	0
771	18	0	...	24	...	12	14	7	3	0
...	19	...	...	13	231	44	36	2	...	...
...	34	1	...	28	591	31	26	7	11	0
...
...	7	...	...	143	143	97	100	1	3	...
...	62	10	...	...	...	...	545	...	...	...
...	89	13	...	18	329	55	37	3	6	3
...	55	15	...	7	467	20	32	2	4	2
...	4	1	...	3	380	58	57	20	9	...
...	49	16	...	4	261	30	27	4	6	...
...	16	...	...	8	433	42	47	8	13	2
...	60	31	...	...	95	714	...	...	...	...
...	23	1	...	24	430	52	20	2	10	1
...	...	...	...	6	283	105	19	...	1	...
...	47	16	...	11	421	44	41	6	10	2

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional occupation			
			XI Supplementary requirements	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious stones
			15	16	17
	Hindus—concl'd.				
47	Nagartha	Traders	0	85	30
48	Natuva	Dancers and Singers	2	...	7
49	Nayar	Cultivators	1	...	65
50	Nayinda	Barbers	1	2	1
51	Neyige	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	0	..	2
52	Panchala (a)	Goldsmiths (refuse collectors)	..	..	..
	(b)	Brass and Coppersmiths	..	..	..
	(c)	Carpenters	..	1	87
	(d)	Masons	..	..	631
	(e)	Blacksmiths	..	..	..
	(f)	Goldsmiths	0	8	..
53	Pandaram	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	14	55	194
54	Pille	Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators	..	12	50
55	Rachewar (a)	Painters	1	44	14
	(b)	Tumblers and Acrobats	19	16	3
	(c)	Military and Dominant	18	13	11
	(d)	Gold-lace makers	31	23	..
56	Saniyar	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	..	..	..
57	Sanyasi	Devotees	..	..	1
58	Satani	Priests	3	5	1
59	Sillekyata	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	..	32	..
60	Sudugadusidda	Do	1	..	..
61	Tigala	Cultivators	0	1	3
62	Uppara	Salt &c. workers	1	3	4
63	Vadda	Earthworkers and stone dressers	0	..	0
64	Vakkaliga	Other Agricultural Cultivators	5	6	1
65	Unspecified	.....	..	29	25
		Total	4	80	15
	Muslimans—				
1	Arab	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	..	..	..
2	Khakar	Mixed Asiatic Races	..	..	..
3	Lalbe	Do	2	91	10
4	Maple	Do	..	..	..
5	Moghul	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	1	55	14
6	Pathan	Do	1	56	23
7	Pindari	Mixed Asiatic Races	..	78	19
8	Pinjari	Do	1	291	8
9	Shoik	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	6	42	24
10	Shorif	Do	..	..	..
11	Byod	Do	12	25	22
12	Unspecified	.....	..	11	4
		Total	4	54	98

TABLE XII—contd.
—Eastern Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

XIV Glass, earthen and stoneware.	XV Wood, cane and leaves, &c.	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and storage	XX Learned and Artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earth work and General labour	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	1	29	1	..	30	3	1	49	..	23
1	6	..	2	22	22	..	1	81	255	29
..	31	..	..	42	34	31	..	762	..	4
..	0	..	..	12	17	148	10	83	3	33
..	8	0	..	21	16	3	19	64	1	31
..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	..	75
2	19	..	..	2	..	4	..	73	..	6
12	..	..	..	23	..	1	..	56	2	5
25	123	..	..	11	..	7	..	36	..	4
4	51	..	..	4	..	4	..	60	1	39
8	33	..	..	3	0	3	1	41	2	7
..	..	..	..	..	14	56	..	535	..	90
2	8	..	..	115	54	77	2	143	2	50
1	31	..	..	113	..	..	..	100	..	13
..	26	..	..	45	3	35	..	89	..	26
..	29	..	..	52	18	29	..	154	..	38
..	39	..	23	23	..	15	..	100	..	62
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	0	809
..	1	2	12	14	1	..	1	21	4	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	128	225	128	..	262
..	..	..	..	..	392	39	..	441	..	..
0	1	..	..	5	10	2	0	80	0	3
0	4	0	..	7	1	4	4	153	2	7
3	0	..	0	2	4	2	0	..	0	16
0	5	0	0	12	3	2	..	102	1	14
6	6	..	..	29	..	15	0	304	13	228
6	8	1	6	20	5	16	2	135	2	26
..	200	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
1	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	428	..	143
..	12	2	73	231	12	8	..	82	7	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	..	..
..	29	1	28	63	32	10	..	219	1	29
4	5	11	27	114	52	12	0	84	1	27
4	7	1	3	19	5	26	..	199	4	38
..	20	4	3	29	6	3	..	206	19	73
0	14	2	12	71	22	16	2	115	4	49
..	..	..	..	48	32	32	..	47	..	16
1	5	3	18	56	33	20	1	79	4	55
16	3	1	3	33	12	4	2	354	..	119
1	11	4	17	77	27	16	1	114	4	47

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional occupation	Total Actual Workers	Millage of Actual Workers to Total Caste population
	1	2	3	34
1	Christians—			
2	Eurasian	.....	1,045	473
3	European	.....	804	559
3	Native Christian	.....	7,320	378
		Total	9,169	394
1	Jains—			
2	Digambara	.. Devotees	1,936	752
3	Marwadi	.. Traders	51	708
3	Pitambara	.. Priests	...	..
4	Sada	.. Cultivators	101	261
5	Swetambara	.. Devotees	128	514
6	Thirthankara	.. Priests	...	...
7	Unspecified	..	150	352
		Total	2,366	357
1	Animists—			
2	Iraliga	..	1,295	441
3	Korocha	..	2,596	374
3	Korama	..	3,889	396
4	Korava	..	4	400
5	Kuruba	.. } Forest and Hill Tribes	2,543	320
6	Lambani	.. }	5,925	359
		Total	16,252	308
1	Others—			
2	Parwi	.. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	22	400
2	Sikh	.. Military and Dominant	7	638
2	Brahmo	..	1	1,000
4	Jew	..	1	200
5	Burmese	.. } Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	3	1,000
6	Japanese	.. }	...	..
		Total	34	198
		Grand Total	1,236,636	310

TABLE XII—contd.
—Eastern Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

Traditional Occupation	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native & Foreign states	IV Provision and care of Animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	94	2	..	1	17	98	4	..	..	..
..	45	65	1	1	20	60	20	..	..	..
..	80	17	..	2	201	153	92	14	10	1
..	62	20	0	2	164	139	20	11	8	1
87	19	..	..	6	303	9	46	21	4	1
..
..
258	81	..	..	8	117	63	47	..	..	..
..
..	20	..	..	..	100	20	..	..	..	..
..	18	..	..	5	261	12	40	17	4	1
36	2	..	..	73	263	2	117	17	..	..
4	8	..	..	9	219	7	22	5	..	..
17	8	..	..	13	183	36	17	8	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	17	608	20	4	10	1	..
6	7	..	..	19	298	19	24	285	..	..
10	6	..	..	20	304	20	27	105	0	..
..	45	..	..	..	91	45	45	0	..	..
..
..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	667	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	59	..	..	..	118	29	29	..	..	..
..	35	2	0	22	575	33	26	8	11	0

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation			
			XI Supplementary requirements	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious stones
			15	16	17
	Christians—				
1	Eurasian	...	6	...	324
2	European	.....	51	16	387
3	Native Christian	.....	6	28	88
		Total	10	23	141
	Jains—				
1	Digambara	... Devotees	5	138	185
2	Marwadi	... Traders	...	78	157
3	Pitambara	... Priests	...	...	...
4	Sada	... Cultivators	...	376	277
5	Swetambara	... Devotees	16	70	226
6	Thirthankara	... Priests	...	...	...
7	Unspecified	.....	...	233	180
		Total	5	149	191
	Animists—				
1	Iraliga	...	..	..	...
2	Kornoha	...	47	65	3
3	Korama	...	49	37	1
4	Korava	... } Forest and Hill Tribes	...	...	...
5	Kuruba	...	...	67	...
6	Lambani	...	3	...	9
		Total	21	30	4
	Others—				
1	Parsi	... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	...	...	...
2	Sikh	... Military and Dominant	...	...	...
3	Brahmo	... ..	...	...	...
4	Jew	...	...	...	...
5	Hornese	... } Asiatic Races of reputed foreign	...	...	...
6	Japanese	... } origin.	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	30
		Grand Total	4	31	17

TABLE XII—contd.
— Eastern Division—concl'd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

XIV Glass, earthen and stoneware	XV Wood, cane and leaves, &c.	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and storage	XX Learned and artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and General labour	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0	51	1	...	19	21	125	...	7	...	30
1	...	...	...	76	86	106	...	...	...	63
1	6	2	6	24	44	69	0	184	1	48
12	10	2	5	28	68	78	0	148	1	47
...	1	...	...	155	...	...	...	10	1	9
...	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	...	...
...	31	...	...	70	...	...	...	47	...	16
...	47	...	...	280	20	87	...	...	...	13
...	22	...	...	148	1	106	...	11	0	9
...	56	59	...	...	...	...	...	317	...	58
...	359	4	...	3	3	7	...	182	...	54
6	395	...	...	4	...	7	...	154	4	61
...	500	...	...	...	...	250	...	250	...	...
...	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	242	1	20
...	28	5	...	23	1	...	...	195	0	78
2	167	7	...	11	1	4	...	201	1	59
...	...	...	91	364	273	...	...	...	...	46
571	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
...
...
118	88	...	59	286	176	29	...	...	...	30
6	10	1	7	23	7	16	2	135	2	27

SUBSIDIARY

Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional occupation	Total Actual Workers	Millage Actual Workers to total Caste Population
	1	2			3	3½
	Hindus—			
1	Agasa ...	Washermen	11,199	411
2	Bairagi ...	Devotees	14	933
3	Bavaji ...	Devotees	...	...
4	Banajiga ...	Traders	7,517	426
5	Baniya ...	Traders	1	333
6	Beda ...	Hunters and Fowlers, etc.	13,763	412
7	Bestha ...	Fishermen and Boatmen	11,911	435
8	Bhatraju ...	Musicians and Ballad reciters	2	95
9	Brahmin(a)	Priests	21,024	331
	" (b)	Temple servants	97	480
10	Budabudike	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	250	572
11	Darji ...	Tailors and Dyers	1,899	416
12	Dasari ...	Priests	261	447
13	Dombar ...	Tumblers and Acrobats	254	483
14	Ganiga ...	Oil pressers	1,627	410
15	Garadiga...	Jugglers and Snake charmers	35	515
16	Golla ...	Cowherds, etc.	5,340	329
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	...	...
18	Goniga ...	Weavers, Calenderers and dyers	12	182
19	Gosayi ...	Devotees	124	365
20	Gujarati	Traders	...	...
21	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	3	600
22	Hatagar ...	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	...	...
23	Holeya ...	Village watchmen, etc.	94,564	525
24	Idiga ...	Distillers and toddy-drawers	11,360	500
25	Jat ...	Traders	...	...
26	Jogi ...	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	1,579	486
27	Kahar ...	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	...	...
28	Kanakkra	Writers	...	...
29	Karaman	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	...	...
30	Kayastha	Writers	...	...
31	Komati ...	Traders	1,567	222
32	Kuhatriya	Military and Dominant	2,749	222
33	Kumbara	Potters	5,067	422
34	Kuruba ...	Shepherds and wool weavers	29,384	400
35	Lahu ...	Traders	150	216
36	Langayet (a)	Priests	10,358	226
	(b)	Temple Servants	210	212
	(c)	Devotees	96	271
	(d)	Traders	22,260	226
	(e)	Cultivators	21,276	226
	(f)	Barbers	76	226
37	Modiga ...	Leather workers	19,132	226
38	Malayali ...	Hill tribes	122	210
39	Maleru ...	Temple Servants	122	226
40	Mahratta...	Military and dominant	2,002	422
41	Murwadi	Traders	...	...
42	Meda ...	Mat makers and Case splitters	1,272	226
43	Mochi ...	Leather workers	22	226
44	Mondaru	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers	11	227
45				
46	Mudali ...	Traders	641	212
	Muttani ...	Traders	...	...

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Millengo of Actual		
			XI Supplementary requirements	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones
			15	16	17
	Hindus—				
1	Agasa ...	Washermen	0	15	0
2	Bairagi ...	Devotees	..	..	71
3	Bavaji ...	Devotees	..	..	..
4	Banajiga ...	Traders	18	7	2
5	Baniya ...	Traders	..	..	..
6	Beda ...	Hunters and Fowlers, etc.	0	0	1
7	Bestha ...	Fishermen and Boatmen ...	0	3	1
8	Bhatraju ...	Musicians and Ballad reciters	..	..	..
9	Brahmin (a)	Priests	3	1	2
	" (b)	Temple Servants	..	..	..
10	Budabudike	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	..	16	..
11	Darji ...	Tailors and Dyers	1	..	21
12	Dasari ...	Priests	4	4	27
13	Dombar ...	Tumblers and Acrobats ...	32	4	4
14	Ganiga ...	Oil pressers	..	1	..
15	Garadiga	Jugglers and Snake-charmers	..	..	..
16	Golla ...	Cowherds, etc.	3	3	0
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	..	..	..
18	Goniga ...	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	..	..	..
19	Gosayi ...	Devotees	105	24	..
20	Gujarati	Traders	..	..	..
21	Handiohikka	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	..	..	..
22	Hatagar ...	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	..	..	..
23	Holeya ...	Village watchmen, etc.	0	2	0
24	Idiga ...	Distillers and Toddy-drawers	..	1	0
25	Jat ...	Traders	..	..	..
26	Jogi ...	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	3	2	2
27	Kahar ...	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	..	..	..
28	Kanakkan	Writers	..	..	..
29	Karaman	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	..	..	..
30	Kayastha	Writers	..	..	..
31	Komatji ..	Traders	1	22	10
32	Kshatriya	Military and Dominant	3	12	0
33	Kumbara	Potters	3	0	10
34	Kuruba ..	Shepherds and wool weavers	1	0	1
35	Ladar ..	Traders	26	..	..
36	Langayet (a)	Priests	2	2	1
	" (b)	Temple Servants	..	..	..
	" (c)	Devotees	10	..	..
	" (d)	Traders	3	1	1
	" (e)	Cultivators	1	1	..
	" (f)	Barbers	..	..	..
37	Madiga ..	Leather workers	0	0	..
38	Malayali ..	Hill Tribes	..	..	16
39	Maloru ..	Temple Servants	..	..	..
40	Mahratta	Military and Dominant	4	10	..
41	Marwadi	Traders	..	..	..
42	Mela ..	Mat makers and cane splitters	..	2	..
43	Mohi ...	Leather workers	..	..	..
44	Mondaru	Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers.	..	..	..
45	Mundali	Traders	2	..	..
46	Muttani	Traders	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Total Actual Workers	Milieage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population.
	1	2			3	4
	Hindus—conld.			
47	Nagartha	... Traders ...	213	471
48	Natva	... Dancers and singers ...	108	593
49	Naver	... Cultivators ...	37	698
50	Nayinda	... Barbers ...	2,287	384
51	Neygi	... Weavers, calenderers and dyers ...	12,073	374
52	Panchala (a)	... Goldsmiths ...	9,572	373
	(b)	... Carpenters ...	4,437	483
	(c)	... Brass and coppersmiths ...	208	424
	(d)	... Goldsmith (refuse collectors) ...	9	600
	(e)	... Masons ...	305	331
	(f)	... Blacksmiths ...	983	341
53	Pandaram	... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver... ..	25	424
54	Pille	... Other Agricultural, (a) Cultivators ...	112	318
55	Rachewar (a)	... Painters ...	181	414
	(b)	... Tumblers and Acrobats ...	141	462
	(c)	... Military and dominant ...	326	356
	(d)	... Gold-lace makers ...	19	1,000
56	Saniyar	... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver... ..	...	...
57	Sanyasi	... Devotees ...	1	71
58	Satani	... Priests ...	2,268	367
59	Sillekyata	... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver... ..	256	466
60	Sudugadusidda	... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver... ..	355	376
61	Tigala	... Cultivators ...	866	393
62	Uppara	... Salt etc., workers ...	12,944	407
63	Vadda	... Earth-workers and stone-dressers ...	12,626	438
64	Vakkaliga	... Other Agricultural cultivators ...	127,120	495
65	Unspecified	... ..	11	647
		Total ...	551,561	416
	Mussalmans—			
1	Arab	... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin ...	10	1,000
2	Khakar	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	...	...
3	Labbe	... Do ...	1,048	...
4	Maple	... Do ...	...	...
5	Mogul	... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin ...	...	...
6	Pathan	... Do ...	2,788	247
7	Pindari	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	2	277
8	Punjari	... Do ...	21	277
9	Sheik	... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin ...	17,757	277
10	Sheriff	... Do do ...	...	...
11	Syed	... Do do ...	2,124	277
12	Unspecified	... ..	18	277
		Total ..	21,941	270

TABLE XII—contd.

—Western Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under										
Traditional occupation	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native and Foreign States	IV Provision and care of animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, household and Sanitary services	VII Food, drink and stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28	23	...	...	...	840	10	5	...	5	...
222	...	...	...	9	232	9	...	...	...	...
135	54	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...
321	7	...	...	5	523	...	12	1	0	...
286	12	...	...	4	526	10	29	1	0	...
460	2	0	...	3	324	2	11	1	1	0
332	2	1	...	4	480	22	4	1	...	...
630	...	...	...	...	178	19	10	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	...
328	...	...	...	7	331	13	3	...	7	...
4	...	...	...	...	333	6	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...	...	...
214	89	...	...	9	...	53	107	...	45	...
116	17	...	...	...	541	11	17	6	11	...
...	99	...	...	7	466	78	64	...	7	7
...	34	...	...	21	617	12	12	...	3	...
...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
294	6	...	...	2	582	6	6	0	...	...
12	...	...	...	31	66	8	461	...	...	16
31	...	...	...	...	189	...	3	...	...	...
659	16	3	...	5	...	27	47	4	5	...
33	6	...	...	11	675	20	...	1	4	0
591	3	...	...	5	405	8	18	1	...	...
903	6	0	...	9	...	11	6	3	1	0
...	...	...	...	...	182	273	...	...	...	...
...	21	0	...	11	709	27	18	2	3	0
...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...
...	5	...	...	...	154	141	117	1	5	...
...	7	...	...	...	279	88	110	...	64	...
...	34	10	...	9	427	60	167	...	2	...
...	37	13	...	9	524	43	49	3	3	1
...	41	...	...	83	417	42	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	43	476	48	...	...	...	...
...	40	4	...	12	456	47	64	1	4	0
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	...
...	45	10	...	8	450	40	53	2	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	158	421	...	...	...	...
...	38	6	...	11	446	52	67	1	5	0

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Mileage of Actual		
			XI Supplementary requirements	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and precious stones
			15	16	17
Hindus—contd.—					
47	Nagartha	... Traders ...	...	...	...
48	Natuva	... Dancers and singers ...	...	...	...
49	Nayer	... Cultivators ...	...	162	...
50	Nayinda	... Barbers ...	1	1	...
51	Neygi	... Weavers, calenderers and dyers ...	0	...	2
52	Panchala (a)	... Goldsmiths ...	3	23	...
		... Carpenters ...	...	...	80
		... Brass and coppersmiths ...	...	...	...
		... Goldsmith (refuse collectors) ...	...	...	...
		... Masons ...	...	3	...
		... Blacksmiths ...	1	1	518
53	Pandaram	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers...	...	...	...
54	Pille	... Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators ...	...	...	9
55	Rachewar (a)	... Painters ...	...	23	23
		... Tumblers and acrobats ...	...	...	...
		... Military and dominant ...	3	13	3
		... Gold-lace makers ...	...	316	...
56	Saniyar	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers...	...	...	...
57	Sanyasi	... Devotees ...	...	...	...
58	Satani	... Priests ...	3	0	1
59	Sillokyata	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers...	4	...	...
60	Sudugadsidda	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	...	...	...
61	Tigala	... Cultivators ...	1	...	1
62	Uppara	... Salt etc., workers ...	0	2	...
63	Vadda	... Earth-workers and stone-dressers ...	...	0	...
64	Vakkaliga	... Other Agricultural cultivators ...	0	1	0
65	Unspecified	... ..	...	...	...
Total ...			1	14	11
Musalmans—					
1	Arab	... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin ...	...	...	...
2	Khakar	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	...	...	...
3	Kabbe	... Do ...	3	136	1
4	Maple	... Do ...	2	13	...
5	Mogul	... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin ...	18	16	21
6	Parhan	... Do ...	4	26	11
7	Pinkari	... Mixed Asiatic races ...	...	...	...
8	Pingri	... Do ...	...	26	...
9	Shelli	... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin ...	6	41	16
10	Shera	... Do do ...	...	...	...
11	Syud	... Do do ...	4	23	14
12	Unspecified	... ..	...	22	...
Total ...			7	41	14

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Total Actual Workers	Millegage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population
	1	2	3	3 ₁
	Christians—			
1	Eurasian	.....	106	442
2	European	.....	204	578
3	Native Christian	.....	4,984	550
		Total	5,294	549
	Jains—			
1	Digambara	Devotees	3,137	504
2	Marwadi	Traders	.....	.....
3	Pithambara	Priests	.....	.....
4	Sada	Cultivators	.....	.....
5	Swetambara	Devotees	380	598
6	Thirthankara	Priests	.....	.....
7	Unspecified	.....	.....	.....
		Total	3,517	506
	Animists—			
1	Iraliga	} Forest and Hill tribes	3,264	604
2	Koracha		1,300	500
3	Korama		1,949	413
4	Korava		4	25
5	Kuraba		208	392
6	Lambani		11,933	411
		Total	18,631	439
	Others—			
1	Parai	Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin	1	1,000
2	Sikh	Military and dominant ..	..	..
3	Brahmo	.....	.....	.....
4	Jew	} Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin	4	250
5	Burmese		.....	..
6	Japanese		.....	..
		Total	5	254
		Grand Total	603,969	419

TABLE XII—contd.

—Western Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under										
Traditional occupation	Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native and Foreign States	IV Provision and care of animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal household and Sanitary services	VII Food, drink and stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Bull dings	X Vehicles and Vessels
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	94	..	..	..	359	57	..	19	..	..
..	49	5	..	..	691	15	..	..	29	..
..	27	13	..	3	476	172	13	1	23	1
..	29	13	..	3	481	164	13	1	23	1
42	4	..	..	7	765	18	23	2	1	..
..
..
8	..	..	..	..	158	103	26	3	..	..
..
..
..	3	..	..	7	699	27	28	3	1	..
..	4	..	..	13	602	91	21	2	..	..
2	1	..	..	65	88	11	151	5	..	..
1	1	..	..	11	295	16	10	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	706	29	..	..	..	..
..	0	..	..	34	641	40	5	44	1	..
..	1	..	..	30	560	44	18	29	1	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	1	..	11	692	30	20	3	4	0

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

Serial Number	Caste	Traditional Occupation	Millage of Actual		
			XI Supplementary requirements	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and precious stones
			15	16	17
1	Christians—				
2	Eurasian	...	..	..	..
3	European	...	0	9	6
4	Native Christian	...			
		Total	0	8	5
1	Jains—				
2	Digambara	Devotees	9	28	32
3	Marwadi	Traders	..	..	..
4	Pithambara	Priests	..	..	..
5	Sada	Cultivators	..	..	..
6	Swetambara	Devotees	10	558	47
7	Thirthankara	Priests	..	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..	..
		Total	9	85	84
1	Animists—				
2	Iraliga	..	..	1	..
3	Koracha	..	..	113	..
4	Korama	..	1	5	..
5	Korava	..	..	..	..
6	Kuruba	..	..	10	..
	Lambani	..	..	0	0
		Total	0	9	0
1	Others—				
2	Parai	Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin	..	..	..
3	Sikh	Military and dominant	..	..	..
4	Brahmo	..	..	..	..
5	Jew	..	..	..	..
6	Burmese	Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin	..	..	..
	Japanese	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..
		Grand Total	1	15	11

TABLE XII—conold.

—Western Division—conold.

Workers returned under—

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware	XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	XVI Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and storage	XX Learned and Artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and general labour	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
...	...	...	...	47	296	94	...	57	28	19
3	81	...	...	25	39	122	0	8	5	15
...	...	...	...	9	19	29	...	156	2	7
3	29	...	...	10	24	34	0	149	3	7
...	0	...	...	41	1	...	...	15	4	3
...
...	...	...	...	79	3	...	...	5	...	...
...
...	0	...	...	45	1	38	...	14	3	3
...
1	187	...	1	1	1	1	...	246	6	9
...	289	...	...	101	5	4	...	222	1	44
...	500	...	...	4	...	227	...	121	2	16
...	15	...	...	1	1	1	...	250	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	0	6
0	53	...	0	9	1	25	0	208	2	10
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	200	400	200	...	...	...	...
5	9	0	4	11	3	13	1	127	4	14

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Total

Serial No.	Caste	Traditional occupation	Total Actual Workers.	Millicege of Actual Workers to total caste population
	1	2	3	34
1	Hindu— Agasa ...	Washermen ...	35,405	389
2	Bairagi ...	Devotees ...	116	734
3	Bavaji ...	Devotees ...	...	0
4	Banajiga ...	Traders ...	44,492	338
5	Baniya ...	Traders ...	20	667
6	Beda ...	Hunters and fowlers ...	65,012	265
7	Bestha ...	Fishermen and boatmen, etc ...	53,036	346
8	Bhatraju ...	Musicians and ballad reciters ...	480	890
9	Brahmin	(a) Priests ...	61,606	328
		(b) Temple servants ...	377	343
10	Budabudike	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... ..	796	468
11	Darji	Tailors and dyers ...	4,578	412
12	Dasari	Priests ...	1,261	444
13	Dombar ...	Tumblers and acrobats ...	1,202	413
14	Ganiga ...	Oil pressers ...	13,427	359
15	Garadiga ...	Jugglers and snake charmers ...	205	480
16	Golla ...	Cowherds, etc. ...	38,599	271
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... ..	10	323
18	Goniga ...	Weavers, calenderers and dyers, etc ...	192	403
19	Gosayi ...	Devotees ...	213	364
20	Gujarathi	Traders ...	86	538
21	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	3	600
22	Hatagar	Do ...	2	667
23	Holeyay	Village watchmen, etc. ..	232,166	403
24	Idiga	Distillers and toddy drawers ...	19,203	400
25	Jai	Traders ...	2	74
26	Jogi	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... ..	5,329	414
27	Kahar	Do do ...	...	...
28	Kanakkan	Writers ...	3	158
29	Karaman	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... ..	...	8
30	Kayastha	Writers ...	...	8
31	Komati	Traders ...	10,354	323
32	Kahatriya	Military and dominant ...	8,591	346
33	Kumbara	Potters ...	15,950	307
34	Kuruba	Shepherds and wool weavers ...	117,657	312
35	Ladar	Traders ...	463	303
36	Lingayot	(a) Priests ...	24,135	325
		(b) Temple servants ...	1,353	216
		(c) Devotees ...	347	337
		(d) Traders ...	73,063	325
		(e) Cultivators ...	109,923	306
		(f) Barbers ...	1,329	273
37	Madiga	Leather workers ...	21,624	327
38	Malayali	Hill tribes ...	197	729
39	Maleru	Temple servants ...	158	103
40	Mahratta	Military and dominant ...	20,127	326
41	Marwadi	Traders ...	23	412
42	Meda	Mat makers and cane splitters ...	2,047	424
43	Mochi	Leather workers ...	750	322
44	Mondaru	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ...	76	322
45	Mudali	Traders ...	4,323	320
46	Multani	Traders ...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Total

Serial No.	Caste.	Traditional occupation	Milleage of Actual		
			XI Supplementary requirements	XII Textile fabrics and dress	XIII Metals and precious stones
			15	16	17
1	Hindu— Agasa ...	Washermen ...	..	0	..
2	Bairagi ...	Devotees ...	..	..	..
3	Bavaji ...	Do ...	..	..	..
4	Banajiga ...	Traders ...	8	1	0
5	Baniya ...	Do ...	..	..	..
6	Beda ...	Hunters and fowlers ...	0	2	1
7	Bestha ...	Fishermen and boatmen, etc. ...	0	3	0
8	Bhatraju ...	Musicians and ballad reciters ...	..	..	152
9	Brahmin	(a) ... Priests ...	0	0	0
		(b) ... Temple servants ...	..	..	..
10	Budabudike	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	..	..	..
11	Darji ...	Tailors and dyers ...	1	..	..
12	Dasari ...	Priests ...	..	7	2
13	Dambar ...	Tumblers and acrobats ...	..	..	1
14	Ganiga ...	Oil pressers ...	..	1	1
15	Garadiga ...	Jugglers and snake charmers ...	..	..	..
16	Golla ...	Cowherds, etc ...	0	2	0
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	..	..	..
18	Goniga ...	Weavers, Calenderers and dyers, etc.	..	..	..
19	Gosayi ...	Devotees ...	..	..	..
20	Gujarathi	Traders ...	..	12	..
21	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	..	..	..
22	Hatagar ...	Do ...	..	..	..
23	Holeya ...	Village watchmen, etc ...	..	10	0
24	Idiga ...	Distillers and toddy drawers ...	0	0	..
25	Jat ...	Traders ...	..	..	..
26	Jogi ...	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	5	0	0
27	Kahar ...	Do ...	..	..	..
28	Kanakkan	Writers ...	..	..	..
29	Karaman...	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	..	..	..
30	Kayastha	Writers ...	..	..	..
31	Komati ...	Traders ...	..	1	2
32	Kahatriya	Military and dominant ...	0	4	2
33	Kumbara...	Potters ...	..	0	0
34	Kuruba ...	Shepherds and wool weavers ...	0	..	..
35	Ladar ...	Traders ...	2	15	2
36	Lingayat	(a) ... Priests ...	1	1	0
		(b) ... Temple servants ...	1	1	..
		(c) ... Devotees ...	..	..	..
		(d) ... Traders ...	1	1	2
		(e) ... Cultivators ...	0	1	1
		(f) ... Barbers ...	2	1	2
37	Madiga	Leather workers ...	..	0	0
38	Malayali ...	Hill tribes ...	..	..	..
39	Maloru ...	Temple servants ...	..	..	..
40	Mahratta...	Military and dominant...	0	1	1
41	Marwadi ...	Traders ...	..	..	..
42	Mada ...	Mat makers and cane splitters ...	..	1	0
43	Moochi ...	Leather workers ...	..	1	..
44	Mondaru...	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	..	..	..
45	Mudali ...	Traders ...	..	..	..
46	Multani ..	(h) ...	..	..	..

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Province.

Workers returned under

XIV Glass, earthen and stone-ware	XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc	XVI Drugs, Gums, dyes, etc	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and storage	XX Learned and artistic professions.	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and general labour	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupation.	XXIV Independent.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	14	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	26
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	21
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	70
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	13	23
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	44
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	127
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	38
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	72
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	153
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	39
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2

SUBSIDIAR
Subsidiary Occu
Tot

Serial No.	Caste	Traditional occupation	Total Actual Workers	Millage of Actual Workers to total caste population
	1	2	3	34
Hindus—concd—				
47	Nagaratha	Traders	3,249	349
48	Natuva	Dancers and singers	970	448
49	Nayer	Cultivators	516	811
50	Nayinda	Barbers	12,461	326
51	Neyige	Weavers, calenderers and dyers	34,711	358
52	Panchala	(a)... Goldsmiths (refuse collectors)	103	545
		(b)... Brass and copper-smiths	700	309
		(c)... Carpenters	8,411	360
		(d)... Masons	581	282
		(e)... Blacksmiths	3,229	296
		(f)... Goldsmiths	29,147	341
53	Pandaram	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	169	390
54	Pille	Other agricultural (a) cultivators	609	339
55	Rachewar	(a)... Painters	1,019	489
		(b)... Tumblers and acrobats	454	352
		(c)... Military and dominant	774	345
		(d)... Gold-lace makers	149	417
56	Saniyar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	...	..
57	Sanyasi	Devotees	424	527
58	Satani	Priests	8,951	361
59	Sillekynta	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	474	475
60	Sudugadusidda	Do do	457	564
61	Tigala	Cultivators	23,314	360
62	Uppara	Salt, etc. workers	88,277	360
63	Vadda	Earthworkers and stone dressers	51,835	355
64	Vakkaliga	Other agricultural cultivators	415,412	314
65	Unspecified	.....	384	486
Total			1,697,175	336
Mussalman—				
1	Arab	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	15	22
2	Khukar	Mixed Asiatic races	10	124
3	Lubbe	Do	2,984	473
4	Maple	Do	419	760
5	Moghul	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	2,736	333
6	Pathan	Do	11,820	320
7	Pindari	Mixed Asiatic races	766	365
8	Punjari	Do	1,411	310
9	Sheik	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	22,776	319
10	Sheriff	Do	20	320
11	Syed	Do	13,947	334
12	Unspecified	.....	1,343	321
Total			2,142	339

TABLE XIII—contd.
 tion and Caste.
 Province.—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under

Traditional occupation as subsidiary	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Native and Foreign States	IV Provision and care of Animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
61	5	..	..	..	36	0	2	2	..	..
35	..	..	..	..	30	1	..	..	..	..
116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	0	..	..	0	134	..	0	0	..	0
51	0	..	..	0	45	0	0	0	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
106	2	..	..	1	147	0	1	0	1	..
93	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	6	..
..	1	..	..	..	203	..	2	..	0	..
116	0	..	..	..	132	0	0	..	0	..
80	..	..	..	..	94	2	0	0	0	..
..	2	..	..	..	80	..	7	..	2	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	9	..	..	..	31	1	2	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	86	..	2	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	53	3	17	1	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	20	..	13	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	2	..	..	0	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	98	1	1	0	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	46	..	63	..	..	..
11	1	..	..	2	44	..	..	..	0	..
26	2	..	..	0	..	0	23	0	0	..
75	2	..	..	1	24	0	..	0	2	0
80	7	..	..	1	40	1	1	0	1	0
..	28	..	..	..	87	2	..	..	..	..
..	13	0	..	2	40	5	4	1	2	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	1	26	0	6	..	0	..
..	..	..	..	10	7	..	14	..	..	..
..	..	0	..	0	32	..	4	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	2	34	1	3	0	0	..
..	1	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	4	..
..	2	..	..	1	52	1	3	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	0	25	1	2	0	1	..
..	1	..	..	1	33	1	5	1	0	0
..	..	..	..	..	19	..	1	..	1	..
..	2	0	..	1	28	1	3	0	1	0

SUBSIDIAR
Subsidiary Occu
Tot

Serial No.	Caste	Traditional occupation	Milleage		
			XI Supplementary Requirements	XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones
			15	16	17
Hindus—concl.					
47	Nagaratha	Traders	..	1	..
48	Natuva	Dancers and singers	..	..	..
49	Nayer	Cultivators	..	..	..
50	Nayinda	Barbers	0	4	..
51	Neyige	Weavers, calenderers and dyers	0	..	..
52	Panchala	(a) Goldsmith (refuse collectors)	..	..	..
		(b) Brass and coppersmiths	..	1	..
		(c) Carpenters	..	1	4
		(d) Masons	..	2	8
		(e) Blacksmiths	..	0	..
		(f) Goldsmiths	..	0	0
53	Pandaram	Miscellaneous and disreputable livera...	..	..	..
54	Pille	Other agricultural (a) cultivators	..	2	..
55	Rachewar	(a) Painters	8	6	..
		(b) Tumblers and acrobats	..	9	..
		(c) Military and dominant	6	5	..
		(d) Gold-lace makers	..	..	..
56	Saniyar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livera...	..	..	..
57	Sanyasi	Devotees	..	..	..
58	Satani	Priests	4	2	..
59	Sillokyata	Miscellaneous and disreputable livera...	..	..	..
60	Sudugadusidda	Do	..	..	..
61	Tigala	Cultivators	..	0	..
62	Uppara	Salt, etc. workers	0	3	..
63	Vadda	Earth-workers and stone dressers	..	2	..
64	Vakkaliga	Other agricultural cultivators	0	1	..
65	Unspecified	.....	..	90	4
Total			0	5	
Mussalman—					
1	Arab	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	..	..	..
2	Khakar	Mixed Asiatic races	..	..	..
3	Labbo	Do	..	0	..
4	Maple	Do	..	..	..
5	Moghul	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	..	10	..
6	Pathan	Do	0	..	..
7	Pindari	Mixed Asiatic races	..	..	..
8	Punjari	Do	1	..	..
9	Shoikh	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin...	0	..	..
10	Sheriff	Do	..	..	..
11	Syed	Do	0	..	..
12	Unspecified	.....	..	..	..
Total			0	6	

TABLE XIII-- contd.
tion and Caste.
Province--contd.

Actual Workers returned under

XIV Glass, Earthen and Stone-ware	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic Professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and General Labour	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	XXIV Independent
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	2	0	2	7	2	6	0	14	1	4
0	1	0	2	13	5	2	0	10	...	4
0	1	0	2	13	5	2	0	10	...	4
0	1	0	2	13	5	2	0	10	...	4
0	1	0	2	13	5	2	0	10	...	4

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occup
Total

Serial No.	Caste	Traditional occupation	Total Actual Workers	Milleage of Actual Workers to total cast population
	1	2	3	3½
1	Christian—			
2	Eurasian ...	.....	1,151	470
3	European ...	.....	1,008	563
3	Native Christian ...	.....	12,304	429
		Total ...	14,463	439
	Jain—			
1	Digambara ...	Devotees ...	5,073	423
2	Marwadi ...	Traders ...	51	352
3	Pitambara ...	Priests ...	...	...
4	Sada ...	Cultivators ...	101	261
5	Swetambara ...	Devotees ...	508	575
6	Tirthankara ...	Priests ...	...	...
7	Unspecified ...	...	150	352
		Total ...	5,883	433
	Animists—			
1	Iraliga ...	} Forest and hill tribes... }	4,559	547
2	Koracha ...		3,896	409
3	Korama ...		5,831	401
4	Korava ...		8	47
5	Kuruba ...		2,751	324
6	Lambani ...		17,858	392
		Total ...	34,903	408
	Others—			
1	Parai ...	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	23	500
2	Sikh ...	Military and dominant ...	7	638
3	Brahmo ...	...	1	1,000
4	Jew ...	...	6	338
5	Burmese ...	} Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin }	8	1,000
6	Japanese
		Total ...	39	478
		Grand Total ...	1,840,605	338

[Subsidiary Table J-13]—contd.

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Province—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Traditional occupations as subsidiary	I Administration	II Defence	III Services of Native and Foreign States	IV Provision and care of Animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	2	...	...	2	13	4	2	...	5	...
...	1	...	...	2	28	1	7	0	3	...
...	1	...	...	2	23	4	6	0	3	...
9	6	...	...	...	84	...	2	...	...	...
...
...	7	...	...	...	37	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	78	0	1	...	...	...
...
2	5	...	...	7	23	4	14	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	5	14	1	2	1	...	...
...	0	...	...	4	48	2	3	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	51	0	2	0	0	...
...	0	...	...	8	7	...	0	29	0	...
...	1	...	...	4	20	1	3	11	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	12	0	...	2	39	5	4	1	1	...

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occup
Total

Serial No.	Caste	Traditional occupation	Mileage of		
			XI Supplementary Requirements	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones
			15	16	17
1	Christian—				
2	Eurasian ...	.....	..	2	3
3	European ...	.....	4	..	1
4	Native Christian	.....	0	0	1
		Total	0	0	1
1	Jain—				
2	Digambara	Devotes	..	2	1
3	Marwadi	Traders	..	..	..
4	Pitambara	Priests	..	..	..
5	Sada	Cultivators	..	20	..
6	Swetambara	Devotees	..	..	6
7	Thirthankara	Priests	..	..	..
		Unspecified	..	7	33
		Total	..	2	3
1	Animists—				
2	Iraliga	} Forest and hill tribes	..	..	..
3	Koracha		..	21	14
4	Korama		..	2	0
5	Korava		..	..	..
6	Kuruba		..	24	2
7	Lambani		..	0	0
		Total	1	5	2
1	Others—				
2	Parsi	Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	..	..	..
3	Sikh	Military and dominant	..	..	..
4	Brahmo	..	..	..	..
5	Jew	} Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin	..	..	..
6	Hurmeas		..	..	..
		Japanese	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..
		Grand Total	0	5	2

[Subsidiary Table J-13]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Eastern

Serial Number.	Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Total Actual Workers.	Millage of Actual Workers to Total Caste Population.
	1	2			3	3½
1	Hindus—			
2	Agasa	Washermen	24,206	380
3	Bairagi	Devotees	102	713
4	Bavaji	Devotees ... ..	...	...
5	Banajiga	Traders	36,775	322
6	Baniya	Traders	19	704
7	Beda	Hunters, Fowlers, etc. ...	51,249	242
8	Bestha	Fishermen and Boatmen, etc. ...	41,125	327
9	Bhatraju	Musicians and Ballad reciters ...	478	395
	Brahmin	(a) Priests	40,582	326
		(b) Temple Servants	280	312
	Budabudake	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	546	432
10	Darji	Tailors and Dyers	2,679	409
11	Dasari	Priests	1,000	448
12	Dombar	Tumblers and Acrobats	948	397
13	Ganiga	Oil pressers	11,800	331
14	Gandiga	Jugglers and Snake charmers, etc. ...	170	474
15	Golla	Cowherds etc.	33,259	259
16	Gouda'iga	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	10	345
17	Goniga	Weavers Calenderers and Dyers ...	180	438
18	Gosayi	Devotees	89	363
19	Gujarathi	Traders	86	841
20	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	...	...
21	Hatagar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	2	667
22	Holoya	Village watchmen, etc.	137,602	346
23	Idiga	Distillers and Toddy drawers	7,903	310
24	Jat	Traders	2	100
25	Jogi	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	3,750	350
26	Kahar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	...	...
27	Kanakkan	Writers	3	429
28	Karaman	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers	...	...
29	Kayasta	Writers ... ..	...	...
30	Komati	Traders	8,717	331
31	Kahatriya	Military and Dominant	5,842	339
32	Kumbara	Potters	10,883	343
33	Kuruba	Shepherds and Wool weavers	78,073	320
34	Ladar	Traders	318	319
35	Lingayat	(a) Priests	13,707	321
		(b) Temple Servants	1,643	316
		(c) Devotees	231	326
		(d) Traders	28,726	327
		(e) Cultivators	54,397	328
		(f) Barbers	223	327
36	Madiga	Leather workers	71,471	311
37	Malayali	Hill Tribes	15	322
38	Maleru	Temple Servants ... ..	...	...
39	Mahratta	Military and Dominant	10,823	322
40	Murwadi	Traders	24	324
41	Meda	Matmakers and Cane splitters	1,230	323
42	Muchi	Leather workers	22	323
43	Mondara	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	2	323
44	Mudali	Traders ... ..	...	...
45	Muttani	Traders ... ..	...	...

TABLE XIII.
tion and Castes.
Division.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Traditional Occupation as Subsidiary.	I Administration.	II Defence.	III Service of Native and Foreign States.	IV Provision and care of animals.	V Agriculture.	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services.	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants.	VIII Light, Firing and Forage.	IX Buildings.	X Vehicles and Vessels.
99	0	::	::	0	90	::	0	0	0	::
::	::	::	::	::	49	::	::	::	::	::
31	6	::	::	2	33	1	6	1	2	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
0	40	::	::	9	35	1	1	1	1	::
17	6	::	::	1	46	1	1	1	9	::
15	6	::	::	0	23	::	0	1	1	::
43	22	::	::	0	132	1	3	0	0	::
36	4	::	::	::	357	::	3	0	0	::
::	::	::	::	::	5	::	1	2	1	::
18	::	::	::	::	32	::	1	2	1	::
12	1	::	::	1	12	2	1	1	1	::
33	1	::	::	13	31	0	1	1	0	::
48	1	::	::	::	73	0	1	35	0	::
12	::	::	::	::	13	1	1	0	1	::
2	7	::	::	20	100	1	1	0	1	::
::	::	::	::	::	133	1	1	1	1	::
11	12	::	::	::	11	1	1	1	1	::
35	1	::	::	0	40	4	0	1	0	::
76	1	::	::	0	59	1	1	1	0	::
11	1	::	::	6	21	1	1	0	1	::
81	0	::	::	15	115	0	3	1	1	::
0	0	::	::	0	54	12	3	1	0	::
86	0	::	::	0	91	0	10	0	0	::
35	3	::	::	0	25	1	2	0	0	::
26	8	::	::	0	105	1	3	1	0	::
27	2	::	::	0	42	1	1	1	0	::
161	5	::	::	0	122	4	1	1	0	::
12	11	::	::	1	28	1	1	1	0	::
45	5	::	::	0	13	1	2	0	0	::
12	11	::	::	1	84	2	1	0	0	::
104	54	::	::	1	27	1	0	1	0	::
28	6	::	::	0	31	1	3	0	0	::
23	3	::	::	0	35	1	1	0	0	::
4	3	::	::	0	3	1	1	0	0	::
86	86	::	::	86	86	1	1	0	0	::

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa-
Eastern

Serial Number.	Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Mileage of		
			XI. Supplementary requirements.	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.	XIII. Metals and Precious stones.
			15	16	17
1	Hindus—				
2	Agasa	Washermen ...	..	1	..
3	Bairagi	Devotees ...	..	..	..
4	Bavaji	Devotees ...	..	..	..
5	Banajiga	Traders ...	..	2	0
6	Baniya	Traders ...	..	..	..
7	Beda	Hunters, Fowlers, etc. ...	0	2	1
8	Bestha	Fishermen and Boatmen, etc. ...	0	4	0
9	Bhatraju	Musicians and Ballad reciters ...	..	..	153
	Brahmin	(a) Priests ...	0	0	..
		(b) Temple Servants ...	..	..	..
10	Budabndiki	Miscellaneous and disreputable livors.	..	..	..
11	Darji	Tailors and Dyers ...	..	..	..
12	Dasari	Priests ...	..	9	1
13	Dombor	Tumblers and Acrobats ...	..	..	..
14	Ganiga	Oil pressers ...	..	1	0
15	Garadiga	Jugglers and Snake charmers, etc. ...	..	..	..
16	Golla	Cowherds, etc. ...	0	2	..
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and disreputable livors.	..	..	..
18	Goniga	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers ...	..	..	..
19	Gomyi	Devotees ...	..	..	..
20	Gujarati	Traders ...	..	12	..
21	Handohikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable livors.	..	..	..
22	Hatagar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livors.	..	..	..
23	Holeya	Village watchmen, etc. ...	..	16	0
24	Idiga	Distillers and Toddy drawers ...	0	1	..
25	Jat	Traders ...	..	..	..
26	Jogi	Miscellaneous and disreputable livors.	..	1	..
27	Kahar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livors.	..	..	..
28	Kanukhan	Writers ...	..	..	..
29	Karaman	Miscellaneous and disreputable livors.	..	..	..
30	Kayasta	Writers ...	..	..	..
31	Komati	Traders ...	..	..	..
32	Kahatriya	Military and Dominant ...	0	4	..
33	Kumbara	Potters ...	..	0	..
34	Kuruba	Shepherds and Wool weavers ...	0	..	..
35	Ladar	Traders ...	..	2	..
36	Liuguyot	(a) Priests ...	..	..	..
		(b) Temple Servants ...	9	1	..
		(c) Devotees ...	..	..	..
		(d) Traders ...	..	..	..
		(e) Cultivators ...	..	..	..
		(f) Barbers ...	..	..	..
37	Malliga	Leather workers ...	..	0	..
38	Malayali	Hill Tribes ...	..	..	..
39	Maloru	Temple Servants ...	..	..	..
40	Mahratta	Military and Dominant ...	..	0	..
41	Marwalli	Traders ...	..	..	..
42	Meda	Mat makers and Case splitters ...	..	..	..
43	Mochi	Leather workers ...	..	..	..
44	Mondaru	Miscellaneous and disreputable livors.	..	..	..
45	Mudali	Traders ...	..	..	..
46	Mutanli	Traders ...	..	..	..

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Division.—contd.

Actual Workers returned under—

XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware.	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves.	XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc.	XVII Leather.	XVIII Commerc.	XIX Transport and Storage.	XX Learned and Artistic professions.	XXI Sport.	XXII. Earthwork and General Labour.	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	XXIV Independent.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	15	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	20
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	9
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	21	0	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	25	0	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	13	0	9
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	18
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	19	0	3
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	1	21
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	24	17	51
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	65
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	100	0	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	67
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	20	0	4
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	83
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	7
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	14	2	1
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	4
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	1	27
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	3	32
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	1
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	20
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	3	4
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	5
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	23	13	8
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	22
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Eastern

Serial Number.	Castes.	Traditional Occupation.	Total Actual Workers.	Millage of Actual Workers to Total Caste Population.
	1	2			3	4
	Hindus—concl.			
47	Nagartha	Traders	3,036	342
48	Natuva	Dancers and singers	862	435
49	Nayer	Cultivators	479	823
50	Nayirda	Barbers	10,174	316
51	Nayige	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	22,638	350
52	Panchala	(a) Goldsmiths (refuse collector)	94	540
		(b) Brass and Copper Smith	492	278
		(c) Carpenters	3,974	280
		(d) Masons	276	243
		(e) Blacksmiths	2,246	280
		(f) Goldsmiths	19,775	323
53	Pandaram	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	144	885
54	Pille	Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators	497	345
	Rachowar.	(a) Painters	838	509
		(b) Tumblers and Acrobats	813	317
		(c) Military and Dominant	448	337
		(d) Gold-lace makers	130	375
56	Saniyar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	..	..
57	Sanyasi	Devotees	423	535
58	Satani	Priests	5,783	358
59	Sillekyata	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	218	487
60	Sndugadusidda	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	102	523
61	Tigala	Cultivators	22,448	358
62	Uppara	Salt, etc. workers	25,333	340
63	Vadda	Earth-workers and stone dressers	39,309	371
64	Vakkaliga	Other Agricultural cultivators	288,293	297
65	Unspecified	.....	523	484
		Total	1,145,614	309
	Mussalmans—			
1	Arab	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	5	714
2	Khakar	Mixed Asiatic races	7	269
3	Labbo	Mixed Asiatic races	1,848	301
4	Maple	Mixed Asiatic races	11	733
5	Mogul	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	2,035	345
6	Patban	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	9,134	300
7	Plndari	Mixed Asiatic races	742	369
8	Pinjari	Mixed Asiatic races	1,890	307
9	Sheik	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	35,989	308
10	Shorif	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	63	634
11	Byed	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	10,753	346
12	Unspecified	.....	1,224	326
		Total	63,901	313

TABLE XIII—contd.

tion and Caste.

Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

Traditional Occupation as Sub- sidary.	I Administration.	II Defence.	III Service of Native and Foreign States.	IV Provision and care Animals.	V Agriculture.	VI Personal, Household and Sani- tary services.	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants.	VIII Light, Firing and Forage.	IX Buildings.	X Vehicles and Vessels.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
65	5	..	..	..	37	0	2	2	..	..
38	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	..	..
125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	0	..	..	..	98	..	0	..	..	..
52	0	..	..	..	89	..	4	..	..	..
82	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
130	..	..	..	..	140	..	0	..	..	..
112	2	..	..	..	123	..	0	..	133	..
..	..	..	..	..	199	..	4	..	..	..
114	1	..	..	..	117	0	0	..	0	..
68	0	..	..	..	83	0	0	..	0	..
..	..	..	..	..	35	..	8	..	..	..
40	..	..	..	..	27	1	2	..	2	..
10	..	..	..	..	86	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	56	4	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	23	..	15	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
85	2	..	..	0	77	0	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	10	92	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	29	..	23	..	..	..
11	1	..	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	..
28	2	..	..	0	27	0	..	0	3	0
61	2	..	..	0	43	1	1	0	22	..
37	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..
..	29	..	..	..	34	2	1	..	..	..
..	14	0	..	2	41	5	4	1	2	0
..
..	..	..	..	2	31	1	8	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	2	31	..	4	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	36	1	2	0	0	..
..	..	..	..	1	11	1	1	1	4	..
..	3	..	..	0	53	1	3	0	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	25	1	2	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	1	33	1	6	1	0	..
..	..	..	..	..	19	..	1	..	1	..
..	2	..	..	1	29	1	3	0	1	..

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa-
Eastern

Serial Number.	Castes.	Traditional Occupation.	Mileage of		
			XI. Supplementary requirements.	XII. Textile, Fabrics and Dresses.	XIII. Metals and Precious stones.
			15	16	17
	Hindus—conold.				
47	Nagartha	Traders .. ..	..	1	..
48	Natava	Dancers and singers .. ..	..	..	..
49	Nayer	Cultivators .. ..	..	..	..
50	Nayinda	Barbers	0	4	..
51	Neyige	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers ..	0	..	0
52	Panchala	(a) Goldsmith's refuse collector ..	..	..	..
		(b) Brass and Coppermiths .. ..	..	..	..
		(c) Carpenters .. ..	..	..	30
		(d) Masons	4	..	54
		(e) Blacksmiths	0	..	..
		(f) Goldsmiths	0	0	..
53	Pandaram	Miscellaneous and disreputable livera.	..	..	..
54	Pille	Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators ..	..	2	..
55	Rachewar	(a) Painters	2	7	2
		(b) Tumblers and Acrobats .. ..	..	13	..
		(c) Military and Dominant	2	4	4
		(d) Gold-lace makers .. ..	..	..	8
56	Saniyar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livera.	..	..	..
57	Sanyasi	Devotees .. ..	..	..	..
58	Satani	Priests	3	2	0
59	Sillekyata	Miscellaneous and disreputable livera.	..	..	..
60	Sudagadusidda	Miscellaneous and disreputable livera.	..	..	..
61	Tigala	Cultivators .. ..	..	0	0
62	Uppara	Salt, etc. workers	0	4	0
63	Vadda	Earth-workers and stone dressers ..	..	2	0
64	Vakkaliga	Other Agricultural cultivators	0	1	0
65	Unspecified	.. ..	..	92	48
		Total... ..	0	6	2
	Mussalmans—				
1	Arab	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	..	..	..
2	Khakar	Mixed Asiatic races .. ..	..	..	..
3	Laliba	Mixed Asiatic races .. ..	..	19	..
4	Maple	Mixed Asiatic races .. ..	..	..	..
5	Mogul	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	..	11	..
6	Pathan	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	0	9	..
7	Pindari	Mixed Asiatic races .. ..	..	1	..
8	Pinjari	Mixed Asiatic races .. ..	..	27	..
9	Shoik	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	0	13	0
10	Shorin	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	..	..	..
11	Hyed	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	0	2	..
12	Unspecified	.....	..	7	..
		Total	0	10	1

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Eastern

Serial Number.	Castes.	Traditional Occupation.	Total Actual Workers.	Millage of Actual Workers to Total Caste Population.
	1	2	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Christians—			
2	Eurasian	...	1,745	473
3	European	...	604	559
	Native Christian	...	7,320	373
		Total	9,169	394
1	Jains—			
2	Digambara	Devotees	1,936	352
3	Ma-wadi	Traders	51	708
4	Pitambara	Priests ... ..	...	...
5	Sada	Cultivators	101	261
6	Swetambara	Devotees	128	514
7	Tirthankars & Unspecified	Priests	150	352
		Total	2,366	357
1	Animists—			
2	Iraliga	...	1,295	441
3	Koraha	...	2,596	374
4	Korama	...	3,889	396
5	Korava	...	4	400
6	Kuruba	...	2,543	320
6	Lambani	...	3,925	359
		Total	16,252	368
1	Others—			
2	Parai	... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	21	470
3	Sikh	... Military and Dominant ..	7	638
4	Brahmo	... ..	1	1,000
5	Jew	... ..	1	200
6	Hurmesa	... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin	3	1,000
6	Japanese	... ..	..	...
		Total	34	323
		Grand Total	1,236,636	310

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa-
Eastern

Serial Number.	Castes.	Traditional Occupation.	Mileage of		
			XI. Supplementary requirements.	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.	XIII. Metals and Precious stones.
			15	16	17
6310	Christians—				
	Eurasian ...		::	2	3
	European ...		::	1	1
	Native Christian ...		0	0	1
		Total ...	0	0	1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Jains—				
	Digambara ...	Devotees ...	::	6	11
	Marwadī ...	Traders ...	::	::	11
	Pitambara ...	Priests ...	::	1	::
	Sada ...	Cultivators ...	::	::	::
	Swatambara ...	Devotees ...	::	::	16
	Tirthankara ...	Priests ...	::	7	33
	Unspecified ...	.....	::	7	33
		Total ...	::	5	3
1 2 3 4 5 6	Animists—				
	Iraliga ...		::	::	::
	Koraha ...		0	12	21
	Korana ...		::	1	1
	Kerava ...	Forest and Hill Tribes ...	::	26	29
	Kuruba ...		::	::	::
	Lambani ...		::	::	::
		Total ...	0	4	4
1 2 3 4 5 6	Others—				
	Parai ...	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin ...	::	::	::
	Sikh ...	Military and Dominant ...	::	::	12
	Brahmo ...	.....	::	::	12
	Jaw ...	.....	::	::	12
	Burmese ...	Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin ...	::	::	12
	Japanese ...	.....	::	::	12
		Total ...	::	::	12
		Grand Total ...	0	6	2

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

Serial No.	Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Total Actual Workers.	Millicege of Actual Workers to total Caste Population.
	1	2	3	4
	Hindus—			
1	Agasa	Washermen	11,199	411
2	Bairagi	Devotees	14	933
3	Bavaji	Devotees	...	...
4	Banajiga	Traders	7,717	426
5	Baniya	Traders	1	333
6	Beda	Hunters and Fowlers, etc.	13,763	412
7	Bestha	Fishermen and Boatmen, etc.	11,911	435
8	Bhatraju	Musicians and Ballad reciters	2	95
9	Brahmin (a)	Priests	21,021	331
	(b)	Temple servants	97	480
10	Budabudike	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	250	572
11	Darji	Tailors and Dyers	1,899	416
12	Dasari	Priests	261	447
13	Dombari	Tumblers and Acrobats	254	463
14	Ganiga	Oil pressers	1,627	410
15	Garadiga	Jugglers and Snake-charmers, etc.	35	515
16	Golla	Cowherds, etc.	5,340	329
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	...	...
18	Goniga	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	12	182
19	Gosayi	Devotees	124	365
20	Gujarathi	Traders	...	...
21	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	3	600
22	Hatagar	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	...	...
23	Holey	Village watchmen, etc.	94,564	526
24	Idiga	Distillers and Teddy drawers	11,760	501
25	Jat	Traders	...	...
26	Jogi	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	1,579	426
27	Kabar	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	...	...
28	Kanaktan	Writers	...	...
29	Karaman	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	...	...
30	Kayastha	Writers	...	...
31	Konoti	Traders	1,567	...
32	Kshatriya	Military and Dominant	2,749	...
33	Kumbata	Potters	5,067	...
34	Kuruba	Shepherds and wool weavers	22,584	...
35	Lalaj	Traders	150	...
36	Liugayot (a)	Priests	10,836	...
	(b)	Temple servants	210	...
	(c)	Devotees	28	...
	(d)	Traders	22,929	...
	(e)	Cultivators	25,286	...
	(f)	Barbers	706	...
37	Majiga	Leather workers	19,122	...
38	Majayali	Hill tribes	122	...
39	Maleou	Temple servants	122	...
40	Majavatta	Military and Dominant	2,622	...
41	Marwadi	Traders	...	...
42	Meda	Mat makers and cane splitters	1,272	...
43	Mishl	Leather workers	421	...
44	Mondaru	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	11	...
45	Mudali	Traders	641	...
46	Mulani	Traders	...	...

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

Serial No.	Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Millions of Rupees		
			XI	XII	XIII
			Supplementary requirements.	Textile fabrics, and dress.	Metals and precious stones.
			15	16	17
	Hindus—contd.				
1	Agasa	Washermen	..	..	..
2	Bairagi	Devotees	..	..	..
3	Bavaji	Devotees	..	..	..
4	Banajiga	Traders	3	1	0
5	Baniya	Traders	..	..	..
6	Beda	Hunters and Fowlers, etc.	0	5	1
7	Bestha	Fishermen and Boatmen, etc.	..	1	0
8	Bhatraju	Musicians and Ballad reciters	..	..	..
9	Brahmin (a)	Priests	0	1	0
	(b)	Temple servants	..	..	..
10	Budabudika	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	..	..	..
11	Darji	Tailors and Dyers	2	..	..
12	Dasari	Priests	..	..	4
13	Dambar	Tumblers and Acrobats	..	..	8
14	Ganiga	Oil pressers	..	1	4
15	Garadiga	Jugglers and snake-charmers, etc.	..	..	..
16	Golla	Cowherds, etc.	0	..	0
17	Gondaliga	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	..	..	..
18	Goniga	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	..	..	..
19	Gosayi	Devotees	..	..	..
20	Gujarathi	Traders	..	..	..
21	Handichikka	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	..	..	..
22	Hatarar	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	..	..	..
23	Holeya	Village watchmen, etc.	..	1	0
24	Idiga	Distillers and Taddy drawers	..	..	0
25	Jat	Traders	..	..	..
26	Jogi	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	17	..	1
27	Kahar	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	..	..	..
28	Kanakkan	Writers	..	..	..
29	Karaman	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	..	..	..
30	Kayastha	Writers	..	..	..
31	Komati	Traders	..	4	2
32	Kshatriya	Military and Dominant	..	..	..
33	Kumbara	Potters	..	..	0
34	Kuruba	Shophers and wool weavers	..	..	..
35	Ladar	Traders	7	40	..
36	Lingayat (a)	Priests	0	1	..
	(b)	Temple servants	..	..	..
	(c)	Devotees	..	..	..
	(d)	Traders	1	1	..
	(e)	Cultivators	1	0	..
	(f)	Barbers	..	..	..
37	Madiga	Leather workers	..	0	..
38	Malayali	Hill tribes	..	..	..
39	Makuru	Temple servants	..	..	..
40	Mahratta	Military and Dominant	0	1	..
41	Marwari	Traders	..	..	..
42	Mochu	Mat makers and soap splitters	..	..	..
43	Moohi	Leather workers	..	4	..
44	Mondaru	Miscellaneous and disreputable liver.	..	..	..
45	Mudali	Traders	..	..	..
46	Mutani	Traders	..	..	..

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Division—contd.

Workers returned under

XIV Glass, earthen and stone-ware.	XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	XVI Drugs, gums and dyes, etc.	XVII Leather.	XVIII Commerce.	XIX Transport and storage.	XX Learned and Artistic Professions.	XXI Sport.	XXII Earthwork and General labour.	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations.	XXIV Independent.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	12	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	2	16	1	143	0	71
0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	15	1	8
0	1	0	0	1	2	6	0	6	4	1
0	0	0	0	22	2	6	1	15	4	1
0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	6
0	1	0	0	6	1	2	4	6	0	21
0	12	0	0	0	0	14	0	11	0	184
0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	24	0	2
0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	25	0	31
0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	31	3	1
0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	17	0	1
0	8	0	0	2	1	7	0	10	0	47
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	4	2	26	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	13	0	1
0	0	0	0	16	7	2	0	9	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	13	0	48
0	0	0	0	21	10	0	0	3	0	3
0	0	0	0	4	1	4	0	5	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	6	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	2
0	0	0	0	11	3	5	0	14	4	1
0	3	0	0	4	8	2	0	21	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	11	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	0	0

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

Serial No.	Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Total Actual Workers.	Millage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population.
	1	2	3	4
	Hindus—concl.			
47	Nagarta	Traders	213	471
48	Naturva	Dancers and singers	108	593
49	Nayer	Cultivators	37	638
50	Nayinda	Barbers	2,287	384
51	Neygi	Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	12,073	374
52	Panchalu (a)	Goldsmiths	9,572	373
	(b)	Carpenters	4,437	483
	(c)	Brass and coppersmiths..	208	424
	(d)	Goldsmiths (refuse collectors)	9	600
	(e)	Masons	305	341
	(f)	Blacksmiths	983	331
53	Pandarani	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	25	424
54	Pille	Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators	112	318
55	Rachewar (a)	Painters	181	414
	(b)	Tumblers and Acrobats ..	141	462
	(c)	Military and Dominant ..	326	356
	(d)	Gold-lace makers	19	1,000
56	Saniyar	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	..	..
57	Sanyasi	Devotees	1	71
58	Satsul	Priests	2,268	367
59	Sillekyata	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	256	466
60	Sudugadusidda	Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	355	576
61	Tigala	Cultivators	886	393
62	Uppara	Salt, etc., workers	19,944	407
63	Vadda	Earthworkers and stone dressers	12,636	438
64	Vakkaliga	Other Agricultural cultivators	127,120	405
65	Unspecified	.....	11	647
		Total	551,561	418
	Mussalmans—			
1	Arab	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	10	1,000
2	Khakar	Mixed Asiatic Races	3	77
3	Labbo	Mixed Asiatic Races	1,026	724
4	Maple	Mixed Asiatic Races	408	722
5	Mogul	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	701	377
6	Pathan	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	2,628	347
7	Pindri	Mixed Asiatic Races	24	453
8	Punjari	Mixed Asiatic Races	21	466
9	Sheikh	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	16,787	368
10	Sheeril	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	2	123
11	Syed	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	2,194	722
12	Unspecified	.....	19	724
		Total	24,941	370

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

Serial No.	Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Millage of Actual		
			XI Supplementary requirements.	XII Textile, fabrics and dress.	XIII Metals and precious stones.
			15	16	17
47	Hindus—conclū. Nagartha	... Traders	...	...	...
48	Natuva	... Dancers and singers	...	...	...
49	Nayer	... Cultivators	...	...	...
50	Nayinda	... Barbers	...	2	...
51	Noygi	... Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	...	...	0
52	Panchala (a)	... Goldsmiths	0	1	...
	(b)	... Carpenters	...	2	...
	(c)	... Brass and coppersmiths...	...	5	...
	(d)	... Goldsmiths (refuse collectors)	...	...	...
	(e)	... Masons	...	...	115
	(f)	... Blacksmiths	...	...	...
53	Pandaram	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livere.	...	...	...
54	Pille	... Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators	...	...	...
55	Rachewar (a)	... Painters	33	...	...
	(b)	... Tumblers and Acrobats ..	...	...	...
	(c)	... Military and Dominant ...	6	3	3
	(d)	... Gold-lace makers	...	...	...
56	Sanyar	... Miscellaneous and disreputable Livere.	...	...	...
57	Sanyasi	... Devotees	...	...	...
58	Sarani	... Priests	1	1	...
59	Sillekyata	... Miscellaneous and disreputable livere.	...	...	...
60	Sudugadusidda	... Miscellaneous and disreputable Livere.	...	...	...
61	Tigala	... Cultivators	...	...	...
62	Uppara	... Salt, etc., workers	0	0	0
63	Vadda	... Earthworkers and stone dressers	...	...	1
64	Vakkaliga	... Other Agricultural cultivators	0	0	...
65	Unspecified	... ..	...	...	...
		Total	0	3	3
1	Musalmanus— Arab	... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	...	...	...
2	Khakar	... Mixed Asiatic Races	...	...	...
3	Labbe	... Mixed Asiatic Races	...	2	...
4	Maple	... Mixed Asiatic Races	...	...	...
5	Mogul	... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	...	6	...
6	Pathan	... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	...	10	1
7	Pandari	... Mixed Asiatic Races	...	...	...
8	Punjari	... Mixed Asiatic Races	...	5	...
9	Shookh	... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	1	1	1
10	Shoriff	... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	...	...	...
11	Syed	... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	...	0	1
12	Unspecified	... ..	...	...	...
		Total	1	1	1

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occup
Western

Serial No.	Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Total Actual Workers.	Millage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population.
	1	2	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Christians—			
2	Eurasian	.....	106	442
3	European	.....	204	578
	Native Christian	.....	4,984	550
		Total	5,294	519
1	Jain—			
2	Digambara	Devotees	3,137	504
3	Marwadi	Traders	.....	.....
4	Pitambar	Priests	.....	.....
5	Sada	Cultivators	.....	.....
6	Swethambara	Devotees	380	598
7	Thirthankara	Priests	.....	.....
	Unspecified	.....	.....	.....
		Total	3,517	506
1	Animists—			
2	Iraliga	.....	3,244	604
3	Koracha	.....	1,300	500
4	Kirama	.....	1,042	413
5	Korava	.....	4	25
6	Kuruba	.....	208	392
	Lambani	.....	11,533	411
		Total	18,331	429
1	Others—			
2	Parsi	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	1	1,000
3	Sikh	Military and Dominant	.....	.....
4	Brahmo	.....	4	250
5	Huruse	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	.....	.....
6	Japanese	.....	.....	.....
		Total	5	274
		Grand Total	603,969	613

TABLE XIII - contd.
tion and Caste.
Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under										
Traditional occupation as subsidiary.	I Administration.	II Defence.	III Service of Native and Foreign States.	IV Provision and care of Animals.	V Agriculture.	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	VII Food, drink and stimulants.	VIII Light, firing and forage.	IX Buildings.	X Vehicles and vessels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	9	...	...	...	47	19	...	...	47	0
...	1	...	...	10	39	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	8	17	...	4	...
...	8	...	...	3	29	8	17	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	3	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	46	...	2	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	6	9	...	20	0	...	...
...	1	...	...	12	4	...	2	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	45	1	...	1	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	63	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	3	8	0	0	25	0	...
...	1	...	...	5	12	0	4	16	0	...
...
...
...
...	11	0	...	2	36	5	5	1	1	0

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

Serial No.	Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Millions of Actual		
			XI Supplementary requirements.	XII Textile, fabrics and dress.	XIII Metals and precious stones.
			15	16	17
1	Christians—				
2	Eurasian	....	..	..	..
3	European	....	20	..	..
4	Native Christian	....	..	1	..
		Total	1	1	..
1	Jain—				
2	Digambara	Devotees	..	..	2
3	Marwadi	Traders	..	..	..
4	Pitambara	Priests	..	..	..
5	Sada	Cultivators	..	..	..
6	Swethambara	Devotees	..	5	5
7	Thirchankara	Priests	..	..	..
		Unspecified	..	..	..
		Total	..	1	3
1	Animists—				
2	Iraliga	} Forest and Hill Tribes	..	..	..
3	Koracha		..	4	..
4	Korama		..	..	..
5	Korara		..	10	..
6	Kuruba		..	..	..
7	Lambani		..	0	0
		Total	1	4	0
1	Others—				
2	Parai	Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin	..	..	..
3	Sikh	Military and Dominant	..	..	..
4	Brahmo	.....	..	..	..
5	Jew	} Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin.	..	..	..
6	Harmoso		..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..
		Grand Total	0	3	3

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing groups of occupations supporting more than 10,000 persons.

Groups.	Occupation.	Number.	Percentage to total population.
36 (a)	(a) Occupations supporting more than 500,000 persons each— Land holders	2,360,169	43.31
	Total	2,360,169	
504 37 (c) 36 (b) 39	(b) Occupations supporting between 5,00,000 and 1,00,000 persons each— General labour Rent payers indefinite (Shikmi Zirayet) Rent receivers Field Labourers	455,978 426,412 342,231 322,555	28.39
	Total	1,547,176	
4 (b) 272 513 37 (b) 398 10 65	(c) Occupation supporting between 100,000 and 50,000 persons each— Durbar Officials and Menials Cotton Weavers-hand industry ¹ Mandicancy (Not in connection with a religious order) Share of produce growers (Varasaguvalidar) Shop keepers (otherwise unspecified) Watchmen and other village servants Washermen	80,693 78,473 77,819 76,824 70,732 69,234 51,464	9.27
	Total	505,239	
27 31 317 39 (a) 68 163 44 344 417 338 53 387	(d) Occupation supporting between 50,000 and 20,000 persons each— Herdsman Shepherds and Goatherls, &c. Workers in Gold, and Silver, &c. Annual payment (Agricultural) Miscellaneous and unspecified (personal and domestic, services) Masons and Builders Coffee Plantations (Labourers and other subordinates) Carpenters Church, Temple services, &c. Potters and pot and pipe bowl-makers Miscellaneous (Growers of special products) Shoe, Boot and Sandal makers	36,517 35,477 30,835 29,732 29,429 26,607 26,579 26,569 25,246 23,979 23,491 22,814	6.19
	Total	337,278	
304 9 323 60 150 64 37 (a) 347 8 417 78 97 433 405 305 154 43 68 (a) 304 313 414 102 251 310	(e) Occupations supporting between 20,000 and 10,000 persons each— Piece-goods dealers Accountants not shown as Agriculturists Workers in iron and hardware Barbers Firewood, Charcoal and cowdung sellers Indoor servants Fixed Rent payers (Guttogedars and Genedars) Baskets, Mats, Fans &c., makers and sellers Headmen not shown as agriculturists Cart owners and drivers, &c. Cow and Buffalo keepers and milk and Butter sellers Grain and Pulse dealers Principals, Professors and Teachers Vegetable and fruit sellers Uncertain or not returned (occupation) Stones and Marble works, labourers, &c. Hotel, Vine and arecanut growers Annual payment (Domestic) Tailors and Milliners, &c. Goldsmiths' Dust washer Priests and Ministers, &c. Rice pounders and huskers Persons occupied with blankets woolen cloth, &c. Gold mines operatives, &c.	19,371 19,082 19,040 18,555 17,907 17,424 16,200 15,175 14,717 14,005 13,521 13,140 13,010 12,772 12,424 12,324 12,165 12,004 12,000 11,768 11,719 11,001 10,654 10,430	8.98
	Total	340,620	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the percentage of Actual Workers of each Sex and both Sexes to the Total population of that Sex and both Sexes in the several Taluks.

No.	Taluks.	Percentages-		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	1-2 Mysore	37	56	17
2	3 Yedatore	29	46	11
3	4 Hunsur	32	48	16
4	5 Hoggaddevankote	25	51	19
5	6 Gundlupet	33	50	17
6	7 Chamrajnagar	37	54	20
7	8 Nanjangud...	24	38	19
8	9 T. Narsipur	31	47	15
9	10-11 Seringapatam	30	45	16
10	12 Mandya	30	47	13
11	13 Nagamangala	35	56	16
12	14 Krishnarajpett	26	43	10
13	15 Malvalli	32	52	12
14	16 Yalandur (Jahgir)	38	57	20
	Total Mysore District	31	49	15
15	17-18 Bangalore	39	66	12
16	19 Hoskote	36	62	10
17	20 Devanhalli	36	62	10
18	21 Dodballapur	34	58	9
19	22 Nelamangala...	38	66	11
20	23 Magadi	33	56	9
21	24-25 Channaspatna	31	54	8
22	26 Kankanhalli...	31	53	8
23	27 Anokut	38	66	11
	Total Bangalore District	35	60	10
24	29 Kolar	31	47	15
25	30 Mulbagal	26	42	10
26	31 Srinivasapur	39	61	18
27	32 Chintamani	25	43	8
28	33 Sidlaghatta	35	55	16
29	34-35 Bagepalli	25	38	11
30	36 Goribidnur	24	40	8
31	37 Chikilbasapur	25	41	9
32	38 Malur	35	58	11
33	28-39 Bowringpott...	40	61	16
	Total Kolar District	31	48	18

APPENDIX B—concl'd.

Statement showing the percentage of Actual Workers of each Sex and both Sexes to the Total population of that Sex and both Sexes in the several Taluks.

No.	Taluka.	Percentages.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females
34	40 Tumkur	23	41	4
35	41-42 Maddur	25	45	4
36	43 Sira	22	40	3
37	44 Pavagada	60	85	35
38	45-46 Chiknayakanhalli	27	40	5
39	47 Gubbi	24	45	3
40	48-49 Tiptur	25	47	3
41	50 Kunigal	23	42	3
	Total Tumkur District	27	48	16
42	51 Chitaldrug	26	40	12
43	52 Challakere	29	43	14
44	53 Molakalmuru	29	46	10
45	54 Jagalur	29	47	10
46	55-56 Davangere	27	45	9
47	57-58 Holalkere	25	43	8
48	59 Hiriyur	29	48	10
	Total Chitaldrug District	28	44	10
	Total Eastern Division	31	51	11
49	60-61 Hassan	31	53	11
50	62 Arnikere	33	54	12
51	63 Belur	40	61	17
52	64 Manjarabad	53	69	38
53	65 Arkalgud	29	47	12
54	66 H. Narasipur	75	81	69
55	67 Channarayana	32	55	10
	Total Hassan District	39	58	20
56	68 Chikmagalur	38	56	18
57	69 Kadir	31	50	11
58	70 Tarikere	36	54	18
59	71-72 Koppa	36	72	25
60	73 Mudgero	49	64	32
61	74 Sringeri (Jahgir)	46	67	21
	Total Kadir District	40	58	20
62	75-76 Shimoga	42	61	23
63	77 Channarayana	41	63	18
64	78 Honnali	33	52	13
65	79 Shikarpar	32	52	13
66	80 Sorab	44	58	21
67	81 Nagar	52	62	41
68	82 Nagar	52	63	33
69	83 Tirthahalli	52	66	35
	Total Shimoga District	44	62	25
	Total Western Division	41	52	22
	Total Province	34	52	14

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing percentage of Actual Workers to Total population in the principal castes.

Caste.		Percentage.
Hindus--		
1	Agasa	38.9
4	Banajiga	33.5
6	Beda	26.5
7	Bestha	34.6
9	Brahmin	33.4
14	Ganiga	33.8
16	Golla	27.1
23	Holeya	40.2
24	Idiga	40.0
31	Komati	32.2
32	Kshatriya	34.6
33	Kumbara	36.7
34	Kuruba	31.2
36	Lingayet	31.1
	Do (a) Priests	32.5
	Do (d) Traders	32.5
	Do (e) Cultivators	30.6
37	Madiga	32.7
40	Mahratta	38.5
50	Nayinda	32.6
51	Neygi	35.7
52	Panchala	33.9
	Do (a) Goldsmiths	34.1
	Do (b) Carpenters	36.0
	Do (f) Blacksmiths...	29.6
58	Satani	36.0
61	Tigala	35.9
62	Uppara	36.0
63	Vadda	38.4
64	Vakkaliga	32.3
	Total	33.6
Mussalmans--		
6	Pathan	30.9
9	Sheik	31.9
11	Syed	35.3
	Total	32.8
Christians--		
1	Eurasian	46.9
3	Native Christians	42.8
	Total	43.9
Jains--		
1	Digambara	43.2
	Total	43.3
Animists--		
1	Iraliga	54.6
2	Koracha	40.8
3	Korama	40.1
5	Kuruba	32.4
6	Lambani	39.1
	Total	40.2
	Grand Total	33.7

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Combined Occupations—Mysore Province.

Principal Occupation	Population supported	Total Actual Work.	Actual Workers with Sub- sidiary Occupation	Percentage of Col 4 in Col 3	Subsidiary Occupations and Percentage of Actual Workers engaged therein.											
					I Administration	V Agriculture	VI Personal, House- hold and Sanitary services	VII Food Drink & Stimulants	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Pre- cious stones	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XX 67 Medicine	XXII General Labour	XXIV Independent	* Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I Administration ...	169,018	55,475	24,551	44.3	...	36.0	...	...	...	...	3.6	...	...	2.2	...	2.5
V 10 Landholders and Tenants ...	3,221,926	979,171	104,636	10.7	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	1.6	...	5.2
VI Personal service ...	156,596	58,337	9,790	16.8	...	13.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	...	2.4
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	122,289	44,872	4,695	10.5	...	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	2.1
IX Buildings ...	50,576	15,666	1,754	11.2	...	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	...	1.4
XII 40 Caten ...	85,360	26,197	5,347	20.4	...	12.2	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	3.0	...	4.2
42 Drees ...	31,489	11,114	1,212	11.0	...	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	2.8
XIII 43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones	54,830	17,433	4,718	27.1	...	23.8	...	...	...	1.8	...	...	...	1.0	...	1.5
46 Iron and steel ...	20,482	6,563	1,331	20.3	...	15.5	...	...	...	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	2.6
XXIV 45 Glass, Earthen and Stoneware..	28,196	10,699	2,228	22.1	...	20.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves etc., ..	46,769	16,125	2,441	13.5	...	9.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	3.1
XVII Leather ...	35,534	10,672	1,881	17.6	6.1	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	...	2.0
XXVIII 54 Money and Securities ...	5,941	1,846	524	28.4	...	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	1.0	2.1	4.1
55 General merchants ...	11,126	4,170	466	10.0	...	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	2.8
56 Dealings unspecified ...	73,402	25,823	4,624	16.0	...	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	...	...	...	3.0
57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents.	10,885	3,603	667	16.5	...	12.1	...	1.2	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	1.1	3.5
XIX 58 Transport and Storage ...	25,833	10,320	995	10.0	...	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
XX 63 Religion ...	42,352	14,353	5,366	37.4	...	27.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	1.3	2.3	3.2
64 Education ...	13,693	5,188	1,046	20.2	...	16.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6
71 Music, Acting and Dancing ...	11,060	4,278	608	14.2	...	8.3	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	2.6
XXIII 72 Indefinite and disreputable ...	18,687	5,562	1,075	19.3	1.2	4.5	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	7.0	1.3	4.3
XXIV 79 At the State expense ...	8,474	3,463	829	24.0	...	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
All orders ...	6,449,800	1,840,605	198,123	10.8	1.2	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	4.6

* Miscellaneous includes all those Subsidiary Occupations in which less than 1 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged.

[Appendix D to Chapter IX]

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing Combined Occupations—Eastern Division.

Principal Occupation	Population supported	Total Actual Workers	Actual Workers with Sub-sidiary Occupation	Percentage of Col 4 in Col 3	Chief Subsidiary Occupations and Percentage of Actual Workers engaged therein												
					I Administration	V Agriculture	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink & Stimulants	XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious stones	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XX 67 Medicine	XXII General Labour	XXIII Indefinite & Disreputable	XXIV Independent	* Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I Administration	151,660	43,035	18,716	43.5	...	34.0	...	...	...	...	4.3	...	...	2.1	...	...	3.1
V 10 Landholders and Tenants	2,221,667	616,904	71,071	11.5	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	1.7	...	...	6.0
VI Personal service	125,225	40,115	7,678	19.1	...	14.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	1.2	...	1.7
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	97,036	32,503	3,339	10.3	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	1.8
IX Building	45,470	13,492	1,393	10.3	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	...	...	1.3
XII 40 Cotton	74,771	21,893	4,524	20.7	...	11.6	...	...	1.2	...	...	1.5	...	3.4	...	...	3.0
42 Dress	23,845	7,568	829	11.0	...	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	...	1.0	...	...	2.2
XIII 43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones.	42,566	12,946	3,566	27.5	...	22.7	...	...	...	2.4	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	1.4
46 Iron and Steel	16,393	5,046	956	18.9	...	13.9	...	...	...	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware..	21,103	6,961	1,562	22.4	...	21.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8
XV Wood Cane, and Leaves etc.,	35,764	12,661	1,610	12.7	...	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	3.4
XVII Leather	29,376	8,456	1,517	17.9	7.8	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	...	...	1.7
XVIII 54 Money and Securities	4,910	1,505	400	26.6	...	19.0	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	2.3	...	3.9
55 General merchants	7,346	2,654	348	13.1	...	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	3.3
56 Dealings unspecified	61,516	21,641	3,781	17.5	...	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	...	...	...	...	2.9
57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents.	9,006	2,994	494	16.5	...	10.5	...	1.5	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	...	...	3.3
XIX Transport and Storage	21,817	8,270	789	9.5	...	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6
XX 63 Religion	31,372	9,975	3,643	36.5	...	24.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.9	1.1	...	2.9	3.9
64 Education	10,557	3,794	694	18.3	...	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
71 Music, Acting and Dancing	8,576	3,117	346	11.1	...	5.7	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1
XXIII Indefinite and disreputable	12,363	2,663	530	18.5	...	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	6.7	...	1.8	4.0
XXIV 79 At the State expense	7,441	3,122	715	22.9	...	18.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	3.4
All orders	3,986,393	1,236,636	141,131	11.4	1.3	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	5.0

* Miscellaneous includes all those Subsidiary Occupations in which less than 1 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged.

[Appendix E to Chapter IX.]

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing Combined Occupations—Western Division.

Principal Occupation	Population supported	Total Actual Workers	Actual Workers with Sub- sidiary Occupation	Percentage of Col 4 in Col 3	Chief Subsidiary Occupations and Percentage of Actual Workers engaged therein												
					I Administration	V Agriculture	VI Personal, House- hold and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink & Stimulants	XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress	XV Wood, Cane & Leaves etc.,	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XX 67 Medicine	XXII General Labour	XXIII Indefinite & Disreputable	* Miscellaneous	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
I Administration ...	37,358	12,440	5,865	47.2	...	42.4	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	2.6	...	1.1
VI 10 Landholders and Tenants ...	1,000,959	362,267	33,565	9.3	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	...	5.9
VII Personal service ...	31,371	18,222	2,112	11.6	...	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	1.3
VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	25,253	12,369	1,356	11.0	...	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	...	2.4
IX Buildings ...	5,106	2,174	361	16.6	...	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	1.5
XII 40 Cotton ...	10,589	4,304	813	18.9	...	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	2.5
42 Dress ...	7,644	3,546	383	10.8	...	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8
XIII 43 Gold, Silver and precious stones ...	12,264	4,487	1,152	25.7	...	23.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
46 Iron and Steel ...	4,069	1,517	375	24.7	...	21.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	2.3
XIV Glass, Earthen & Stoneware ...	7,093	3,138	666	21.2	...	18.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	1.6
XV Wood, Cane and Leaves etc., ...	10,025	5,464	831	15.2	...	11.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	...	2.2
XVII Leather ...	6,158	2,216	364	16.4	1.1	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	...	1.7
XVIII 54 Money and Securities ...	1,031	341	124	36.4	...	25.5	...	2.1	1.5	...	...	...	...	3.0	1.2	3.1
55 General Merchants ...	3,780	1,516	58	3.8	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4
56 Dealings unspecified ...	11,866	4,182	843	20.2	...	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	...	2.2
57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ...	1,879	609	173	28.4	...	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	...	...	...	3.8
XIX Transport and Storage ...	4,016	2,050	206	10.0	...	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
XX 63 Religion ...	10,960	4,378	1,723	39.4	...	35.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	2.7
64 Education ...	3,136	1,394	352	25.3	...	18.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.7	1.0	2.9
71 Music, Acting and Dancing ...	2,484	1,161	262	22.6	...	15.2	1.3	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	3.6	...	1.5
XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable ...	6,224	2,699	545	20.0	3.3	4.3	...	1.5	...	...	1.4	...	...	7.3	...	3.2
XXIV 79 At the State expense ...	1,033	341	114	33.4	...	29.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	2.7
All orders ...	1,463,407	603,969	56,992	9.4	1.0	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	...	4.0

* Miscellaneous includes all those Subsidiary Occupations in which less than 1 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged.

(Appendix F to Chapter IV)

Statement showing the distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than one in 500 Actual Workers.

PROVINCE.

Principal occupation.	I. Administration.	V. Agriculture.	VI. Personal, House- hold and Sani- tary Services.	VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	XII. Textile, Fabrics and Dress.	XIII. Metals and Pre- cious Stones.	XVII. Leather.	XVIII. Commerces.	XIX. Transport and Storage.	XX. 63. Religion.	XXII. Earth work and General labour.	XXIV. Independent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Administration	30.1	...	1.5	1.5	...	50.0	2.1	1.3	2.1	4.9	2.7
IV. Provision and care of animals	1.5
V. Agriculture ..	92.2	6.7	92.3	84.2	87.6	81.9	45.4	77.9	88.3	89.5	71.0	60.0
VI. Personal, House-hold and Sani- tary services.	...	11.1	...	1.2	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	4.1	1.2
VII. Food, drink and stimulants	4.8	1.4	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	2.6	1.2
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	1.1	...
IX. Buildings	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	...
XII. 40 Cotton	4.8	...	...	2.9	...	...	2.8	...	...	3.1	...
42 Dress	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	...	2.3
XIII. 43 Gold, Silver and Preci- ous stones.	...	6.0	...	...	...	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Iron and steel	1.5	...	...	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV. Glass, Earthen and stoneware.	...	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV. Wood, cane and leaves, etc...	...	2.5	...	...	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.3
XVII. Leather ..	2.9	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...
XVIII. 56 Dealing, unspecified	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	1.8	...	...	2.1
XIX. Transport and storage	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	...
XX. 63 Religion	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
64 Education	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI. Sport	1.8
XXII. Earthwork and general labour.	2.3	3.8	2.0	5.4	2.5	...	1.6	1.2	1.8	...	...	13.0
XXIII. Indefinite and disreputable occupations.	1.1	...	...	...	1.5	1.1
XXIV. 76 Property and Alms	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	2.3	...
79 At the State expense	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ..	2.6	6.5	4.3	7.7	5.5	4.4	1.9	7.0	4.3	6.8	5.2	6.7
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 Persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than one in 500 Actual Workers.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Occupation	I. Administration.	V. Agriculture.	VI. Personal, House-hold and Sanitary services.	VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants.	XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress.	XIII. Metals and Precious Stones.	XVII. Leather.	XVIII. Commerce	XIX. Transport and Storage.	XX. 63. Profession; Religion.	XXII. Earthwork and general labour.	XXIV. Independent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Administration	30.4	...	2.0	1.9	...	58.1	2.4	2.0	2.8	5.6	3.4
IV. Provision and care of animals.	1.8
V. Agriculture ...	91.2	6.4	89.9	81.4	86.9	73.8	37.8	76.8	86.9	87.9	67.2	56.0
VI. Personal, House-hold and Sanitary services.	...	11.8	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	5.1	1.2
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants.	...	4.8	1.9	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	2.8	...
VIII. Light, Firing and Forage	1.2	...
IX. Buildings	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...
XII. 49 Cotton	...	5.3	...	...	1.8	...	..	2.9	..	1.1	4.5	2.6
42 Dress	1.1	..	..	..	..

XIII. 43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones.	...	6.1	...	...	..	13.1	..	..	...	..	..	..
46 Iron and Steel	...	1.5	...	...	...	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV. Glass, earthen and stoneware.	...	3.1	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
XV. Wood, cane and leaves	...	2.1	...	...	...	2.5	...	...	1.2	..	...	1.5
XVII. Leather	...	3.9	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	1.8	...
XVIII. 56 Dealing, unspecified	...	4.8	...	1.2	...	...	..	7.4	2.5	...	...	2.6
XIX. Transport and Storage	...	1.2	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XX. 63 Religion	...	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	5.9
64 Education	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
71 Music, acting and dancing.	...	..	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI. Sport	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1.4
XXII. Earthwork and general labour.	2.6	4.0	2.3	6.4	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.1	..	13.8
XXIII. Indefinite and disreputable Occupation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1.2	1.1
XXIV. 78 Property and alms	...	1.2	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1.9	2.6	..
79 Independent	...	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Miscellaneous	2.3	8.0	4.6	7.6	6.7	4.1	2.9	6.7	2.3	5.2	5.5	8.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than 1 in 500 Actual Workers.
Western Division.

Occupations	I Administration.	V Agriculture.	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services.	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants.	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress.	XIII Metals and Precious Stones.	XVII Leather.	XVIII Commerce.	XIX Transport and Storage.	XX 68 Religion.	XXII Earthwork and General Labour.	XXIV Independent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Administration	29.0	..	..	..	..	17.3	..	..	..	2.6	..
Provision and care of animals	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	94.9	6.9	95.7	89.2	90.5	93.7	75.7	83.0	92.1	92.6	78.0	70.4
Personal, Household and Sanitary services	..	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	2.3	1.0
Food, drink and stimulants..	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.1	..	2.2	2.1
Buildings	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
Wool, Jute, Hemp, Flax, etc.	1.3
Leather	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..

XIII.	43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones	...	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	..	...	...	...
	44 Brass, Copper, and Bell-metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46 Iron and Steel	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	...	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.	Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	...	3.4	..	...	..	2.1	...	..	...	...	1.2	...
XVII.	Leather	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII.	56 Dealing, unspecified	...	3.8	...	...	..	...	...	1.2	...	...	...	...
	57 Middlemen, Brokers and agents	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	..
XX.	63 Religion	...	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
	64 Education	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	...
	57 Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	68 Engineering and Survey...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70 Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71 Music, Acting and Dancing.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
XXI.	Sport	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2
XXII.	Earthwork and General Labour	1.2	3.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	...	...	1.0	1.8	...	...	9.6
XXIII.	Indefinite and disreputable occupations	1.0	...	...	1.5	...	...	4.7	...	...	...	2.2	1.4
XXIV.	78 Property and Alms	..	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	1.6	...
	Miscellaneous	2.9	9.7	2.7	7.5	5.9	4.2	2.3	8.4	4.0	6.3	8.9	7.1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Appendix I to Chapter IX)

APPENDIX J

Statement showing percentage of Actual Workers in the several Castes following Traditional Occupations.

Serial No.	Caste No. and Name	Traditional occupation		Number of Actual Workers	Percentage of Actual Workers following Traditional occupation		
		Description	Order		As Principal	As Subsidiary	Total
1	1 Agasa	Washermen	VI	35,405	42.5	11.1	53.6
2	4 Banajiga	Traders	XVIII	44,492	6.9	2.6	9.5
3	6 Beda	Hunters and Fowlers etc.	XXI	65,012	1.4	...	1.4
4	7 Beatha	Fishermen and Boatmen etc.	VI, VII & XIX	53,036	4.8	1.8	6.6
5	9 Brahmia	Priests and Temple Servants	XX	61,983	17.3	8.4	25.7
6	11 Darji	Tailors and Dyers	XII	4,578	67.0	3.0	70.0
7	14 Ganiga	Oil pressers	VII and VIII	13,427	36.0	8.3	44.3
8	16 Golla	Cowherds	IV	38,599	14.1	2.3	16.4
9	25 Holsya	Village Watchmen, etc.	I	232,166	4.8	3.2	8.0
10	24 Idiga	Distillers and Toddy drawers	VII	19,263	23.7	6.4	30.1
11	31 Komati	Traders	XVIII	10,264	52.3	7.4	59.7
12	32 Kabatriya	Military and Dominant	II	8,591	2.5	...	2.5
13	33 Kumbara	Potters	XIV	15,950	49.2	9.2	58.4
14	24 Kuruba	Shepherds and Wool weavers	IV and XII	117,781	11.3	3.3	14.6

15	36	Lingayet	...	(a) Priests	...	XX	24,125	3.8	1.9	5.7
16			...	(b) Temple Servants	...	XX	1,853	29.5	16.7	46.2
17			...	(c) Devotees	...	XX	347	4.6	1.1	5.7
18			...	(d) Traders	...	XVIII	73,055	4.9	3.1	8.0
19			...	(e) Cultivators	...	V	109,983	85.5	1.7	87.2
20			...	(f) Barbers	...	VI	1,589	41.2	15.1	56.3
21	37	Madiga	...	Leather Workers	...	XVII	90,624	7.9	2.8	10.7
22	40	Mahratta	...	Military and Dominant	...	II	19,927	1.8	...	1.8
23	42	Meda	...	Mat makers and Cane-splitters	...	XV	2,607	57.2	5.0	62.2
24	43	Mochi	...	Leather workers	...	XVII	750	46.1	6.9	53.0
25	50	Nayinda	...	Barbers	...	VI	12,461	35.0	13.1	48.1
26	51	Neyigi	...	Weavers, Calanderers and Dyers	...	XII	34,711	49.5	5.0	54.5
27	52	Panchala	...	(a) Goldsmiths	...	XIII	29,347	50.5	8.0	58.5
28			...	(b) Carpenters	...	XV	8,411	41.4	9.3	50.7
29			...	(c) Brass and Coppersmiths	...	XIII	700	63.4	10.3	73.9
30			...	(d) Goldsmiths (Refuse collectors)	...	XIII	103	...	2.9	2.9
31			...	(e) Masons	...	IX	581	...	...	...
32			...	(f) Blacksmiths	...	XIII	3,229	60.9	11.5	72.4
33	58	Satani	...	Priests	...	XX	8,051	31.2	10.2	41.4
34	61	Tigala	...	Cultivators	...	V	23,314	76.6	1.1	79.7
35	62	Uppara	...	Salt etc., workers	...	VII	38,277	8.6	2.5	11.1
36	63	Vadda	...	Earthworkers and stone dressers	...	XXII and IX	51,835	56.2	7.5	63.7
37	64	Vakkaliga	...	Other agricultural cultivators	...	V	415,412	81.1	3.0	84.1

Statement showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each

Caste		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
		Administration	Defence	Service of Foreign States	Provision and care of animals	Agriculture	Personal, house-hold and Sanitary services	Food, drink and Stimulants	Light, Firing and Forage	Buildings	Vehicles and Vessels	Supplementary requirements
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Agasa	P. S.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	45.1 8.8	42.5 11.1	....	....	....	....	....
4 Banajiga	P. S.	2.1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	52.1 3.3	3.4 ..	6.4 ..	.. ..	1.1 ..	.. ..	3.2 ..
6 Beda	P. S.	4.1 3.6	.. ..	.. ..	3.1 ..	59.2 3.1	1.2..	....	....	....	....	....
7 Bestha	P. S.	1.7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.0 ..	63.7 4.2	1.8 ..	3.0 1.8	.. ..	2.4..	....	....
9 Brahmin	P. S.	22.2 2.5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	47.9 13.2	2.2..	....	....	....	....	....
11 Darji	P. S.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16.0 3.6	1.0..	....	....	....	....	....
14 Ganiga	P. S.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	43.6 7.8	1.3 ..	23.9 5.1	7.1 3.2	....	....	....
16 Golla	P. S.	1.1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	14.1 2.3	61.3 1.3	1.5 ..	2.5..	....	....	....	....
23 Holeyā	P. S.	4.8 3.2	.. ..	.. ..	1.6 ..	56.0 3.7	3.5..	....	....	....	....	....
24 Idiga	P. S.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1.0 ..	50.4 4.6	1.9 ..	23.7 6.4	....	....	....	....
31 Komati	P. S.	1.0 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17.6 12.0	1.2 ..	14.2..	....	....	....	....
32 Kshatriya	P. S.	7.1 ..	2.3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	34.6 4.7	3.3 ..	3.6..	....	....	....	....

Note: P. - Principal Occupation } Figures in Antique show Traditional Occupation.
 S. - Subsidiary Occupation }
 (Appendix K to Chapter IX) - contd.

Statement showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each

Caste		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
		Administration	Defence	Service of Foreign States	Provision and care of animals	Agriculture	Personal, House-hold and Sanitary services	Food, Drink and Stimulants	Light, Firing and Forge	Buildings	Vehicles and Vessels	Supplementary requirements
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33 Kumbara	P.	..	..	..	..	34.3	1.	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Kuruba	P.	1.0	..	..	4.2	70.0	1.2	1.3	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	0.5	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Lingavet Priests	P.	..	..	..	..	66.2	1.1	1.6	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temple Servants	P.	1.0	..	..	3.1	55.3	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	13.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devotees	P.	..	..	..	..	54.4	1.7	8.3	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Traders	P.	..	..	..	..	76.4	1.1	4.2	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivators	P.	1.0	..	..	..	85.5	1.6	1.0	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers	P.	1.5	..	..	..	43.6	41.2	2.5	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	9.9	15.1	..	..	..	..	..
37 Madiga	P.	8.1	..	..	3.3	30.3	2.7	..	1.8	..	..	..
	S.	3.0	..	..	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Mahratta	P.	3.9	1.8	..	..	32.9	3.0	3.7	..	2.6	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Meda	P.	..	..	..	..	19.7	1.1	1.0	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Mochi	P.	..	..	..	..	36.0	1.0	2.1	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: P. Principal Occupation. } Figures in Antique show Traditional Occupation.
 S. — Subsidiary Occupation

[Appendix K to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX—K—contd.

Caste by their occupation—Principal and Subsidiary.

XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and precious stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware	XV Wood, cane and leaves	XVI Drugs, Gums, and dyes, etc	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and general Labour	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable	XXIV Independent	Miscellaneous
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
..	..	48.2 9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	..	1.2	4.8
7.1 2.8	10.0 1.2	..	1.1	4.1
..	4.8 2.4	..	3.8 1.9	..	3.5	..	15.6 3.9	3.4
..	29.5 16.7	..	6.1	..	1.5	1.5
1.7	5.1 7.4	..	4.6 1.1	..	6.6	..	13.2 1.4	4.4
1.0	4.9 3.1	..	1.4	..	5.1	..	1.5	4.4
..	1.8	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	4.1
..	1.7	..	..	..	..	1.0 1.6	..	..	..	5.4	..	..	3.1
..	2.7 2.8	..	..	..	..	19.0 2.2	.. 1.0	1.6	5.1
1.9	3.2	1.4	..	..	13.6	..	7.5 1.7	5.2
8.6	57.2 5.0	..	..	..	..	3.2	1.3	8.0 1.1	..	1.2	3.7
..	46.1 6.9	1.8	..	..	..	9.0	..	..	4.0

Statement showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each

Caste		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
		Administration	Defence	Service of Foreign States	Provision and care of animals	Agriculture	Personal, household and Sanitary services	Fooddrink and Stimulants	Light, Firing and Forage	Buildings	Vehicles and Vessels	Supplementary requirements
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
50 Nayinda	P.	..	..	..	..	33.7	35.0	..	..	1.2	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	10.4	13.1	..	..	..	..	..
51 Neige	P.	1.4	..	..	..	29.2	1.8	2.1	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Panchala Goldsmiths' - Refuse Collectors	P.	1.9	..	..	..	6.7	28.1	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass and Copper Smiths	P.	..	..	..	..	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	P.	..	..	..	..	28.9	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons	P.	..	..	..	..	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	20.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	P.	..	..	..	..	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goldsmiths	P.	..	..	..	..	33.7	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Satani	P.	..	..	..	..	32.6	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 Tigala	P.	..	..	..	1.2	78.6	1.3	6.7	..	..	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	4.2	..	..	..	..
63 Uppara	P.	..	..	..	..	61.0	1.2	8.6	..	4.8	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	2.4	..	2.5	..	..	..	..
63 Vaida	P.	1.8	..	..	..	3.1	1.3	1.1	..	16.8	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..	..	2.3	..	..

Note - P. Principal Occupation { Figures in Antiquo show Traditional Occupation
 S. Subsidiary Occupation
 [Appendix A to Chapter IX] - contd

Statement showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each

Caste	Distribution of 100 Actual Workers										
	I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Foreign States	IV Provision and care of animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, household and Sanitary services	VII Food, drink and Stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels	XI Supplementary requirements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
64 Vakkaliga	P. 1.4 S. ...	...	1.9	...	81.1 3.0	1.1	1.1	...	...	...	...
6 Pathan	P. 3.8 S. ...	1.3	...	...	47.9 3.3	2.5	3.5	...	...	...	...
9 Shiekh	P. 4.5 S. ...	1.1	...	...	44.0 2.5	4.3	5.2	...	...	...	...
11 Syed	P. 5.6 S. ...	2.6	...	2.0	43.4 3.2	4.9	2.7	...	...	...	...
3 Native Christians	P. 4.6 S. ...	1.5	...	...	31.2 2.3	16.0	1.8	...	1.5	...	...
Digambara	P. ... S. ...	...	...	...	58.9 8.3	1.5	3.5	...	...	...	...
1 Iraliga	P. ... S. ...	...	...	3.0	50.6 2.3	6.6	4.6	...	...	...	...
2 Koracha	P. ... S. ...	...	...	2.8	17.5 1.4	...	6.5	...	...	...	3.1
3 Korama	P. ... S. ...	...	...	1.2	22.0 4.2	3.0	1.5	...	...	...	3.3
5 Kuruba	P. ... S. ...	...	...	1.8	61.5 5.1	3.1	...	...	...	...	...
6 Lambaul	P. ... S. ...	...	...	3.9	52.7	3.2	1.2	12.4	...	...	...

Note.—P.—Principal Occupation. } Figures in Antique show Traditional Occupation.
S.—Subsidiary Occupation. }

[Appendix K to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX—K—contd.

Caste by their occupation—Principal and Subsidiary.

XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and precious Stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware	XV Wood, cane and leaves	XVI Drugs, Gums, dyes, etc	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and general Labour	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable	XXIV Independent	Miscellaneous
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	..	1.0	3.9
4.9	2.0	..	..	..	2.1	9.5	4.3	1.3	..	10.2	..	2.6	4.1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..
4.2	2.1	..	1.0	..	..	6.4	2.0	1.7	..	13.0	..	4.4	6.1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..
4.8	3.2	..	..	..	1.4	5.2	2.9	2.3	..	9.6	..	5.3	4.1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	4.1	..	..	..	..
1.9	5.4	1.0	1.5	..	..	1.7	3.4	5.2	..	17.2	..	3.1	3.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..
6.5	9.1	..	..	..	..	8.5	..	5.9	..	1.3	..	..	4.8
..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.6	1.7	..	..	..	1.0	26.6	..	2.3	1.8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..
8.1	..	..	30.2	..	..	3.6	..	..	..	19.5	..	4.9	3.8
2.0	1.4	..	4.1	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	2.5	..	1.0	..
2.7	..	..	34.6	..	..	..	..	8.0	1.1	14.3	..	4.6	3.7
..	..	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	2.6	..	2.0	..	..	..
6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.0	..	1.9	2.4
2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1.9	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	20.5	..	2.9	1.3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..

Statement showing the absolute figures furnishing the proportion

Caste			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
			Administration	Defence	Service of Foreign States	Provision and care of Animals	Agriculture	Personal, Household and Sanitary services	Food, Drink and Stimulants	Light, Firing and Forage	Buildings	Vehicles and Vessels	Supplementary requirements
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agasa,	35,405	P.	241	4	...	317	...	...	139	10	11	...	4
		S.	18	...	...	22	...	...	17	5	3	1	...
Banajiga	44,492	P.	...	22	...	262	...	...	...	171	...	...	...
		S.	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
Beda	65,012	P.	...	93	...	...	...	...	627	146	279	3	4
		S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	38	32	1	23
Bestha	53,036	P.	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	17	44
		S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	8
Brahmin	61,983	P.	...	85	...	24	...	...	536	12	6	3	175
		S.	...	...	...	10	...	...	167	1	5	...	12
Darji	4,578	P.	42	...	...	2	...	...	34	2	5	1	2
		S.	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	3
Ganiga	13,427	P.	77	4	...	69	...	...	...	...	19	1	2
		S.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Golla	38,599	P.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	69	101	...	29
		S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	34	...	7
Holeya	232,186	P.	...	98	...	...	...	...	2,034	1,736	279	3	191
		S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	229	13	...	...
Idiga	19,903	P.	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	41	10	1	...
		S.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1
Komati	10,284	P.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	6
		S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kahatriya	4,501	P.	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	29	72	3	21
		S.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	1

Note.—P. Principal Occupation.
 B. Subsidiary Occupations.
 [Appendix L to Chapter IX].

DIX L.

per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K.

XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves &c.	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic Profession	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and General Labour	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
193 21	1 ..	22 1	5 4	1 ..	1 1	54 21	41 88	190 119	3 ..	.. ..	112 ..	202 34
.. ..	153 16	90 23	416 70	15 33	19 3	.. ..	311 187	.. ..	21 231	.. ..	358 12	....
167 158	85 37	28 ..	182 82	4 ..	1 ..	377 165	209 99	223 207	.. ..	.. ..	641 372	....
.. ..	45 13	22 1	316 159	36 ..	10 2	459 471	223 ..	428 223	81 ..	.. ..	438 69	....
127 16	77 6	13 5	107 22	22 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	344 61	103 8	....
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	34 4	4 ..	.. 5	175 29	8 1	36 6	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	....
9 8	14 9	3 ..	36 5	2 ..	23 ..	.. ..	51 31	65 22	15 1	.. ..	58 3	....
93 77	75 1	17 9	75 23	12 ..	1 ..	233 143	57 92	118 203	16 3	.. ..	30 4	....
.. ..	.. ..	21 2	421 98	5 ..	1,046 1,065	664 208	1,043 173	865 594	17 1	.. ..	810 275	....
13 4	12 ..	60 1	.. ..	15 ..	.. ..	178 174	15 5	33 8	14 13	.. ..	21..	....
.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	58 1	46 1	2 ..	.. ..	31 14	70 14	44 ..	.. ..	4..	....
.. ..	.. ..	9 13	70 6	3 ..	25 ..	.. ..	56 31	.. ..	41 ..	.. ..	32 1	....

STATEMENT SHOWING the absolute figures furnishing the proportion

Caste			I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Foreign States	IV Provisica and care of Animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels	XI Supplementary requirements
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kumbara 15,950	P.	24	..	..	66	..	..	81	7	45	..	81	
	S.	22	..	..	5	..	..	115	3	8	..	..	..
Kuruba 117,657	P.	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	781	461	2	38	
	S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	35	..	8	..
Lingayat, Priests 24,125	P.	183	..	..	80	..	..	..	12	6	..	86	
	S.	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	19	..
Temple Servants 1,853	P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1	..	..	4	
	S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..
Devotees 347	P.	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Traders 73,055	P.	623	..	..	318	..	..	..	64	41	..	403	
	S.	610	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	3	1	90	..
Cultivators 109,983	P.	..	3	..	706	..	..	..	97	18	1	443	
	S.	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	67	6	12	48	..
Barbers 1,589	P.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	S.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Mādiga 90,624	P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	..	94	5	15	
	S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	22	..	..	..
Mahretta 20,127	P.	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	31	..	16	64	
	S.	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..
Meda 2,607	P.	15	1	..	9	..	..	..	10	3	..	..
	S.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Mochl 750	P.	9	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	4	1	2	
	S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—P. Principal Occupation.
S. Subsidiary Occupation.

[Appendix L to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX L—contd.

per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K.

XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves &c.	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic Professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and General Labour	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
95 2	78 1	...	26 2	12 ..	3 ..	31 61	13 4	71 32	3 ..	..	92 1	..
...	189 43	326 26	822 71	207 1	2 .1	565 423	405 248	381 214	6 2	..	325 126	..
157 25	42 8	25 2	18 9	23 6	2 1	..	45 89	..	10 ..	..	16..	..
.. 1	1 ..	..	..	..	..	2 8	.. 2	..	6..	..	..	..
..	2 2	..	2 ..	3 ..	..	..	1 12	..	..	..	1 2	..
..	107 123	546 46	111 38	53 5	61 ..	..	487 160	..	1 1	..	107 108	..
952 120	382 58	106 26	161 50	77 ..	20 24	..	229 178	381 434	12 ..	..	143 181	457 206
4 ..	..	1 ..	2 ..	..	..	..	5 ..	10 11	..	..	2 ..	15 5
748 83	85 3	4 ..	597 40	293 45	..	390 117	267 86	813 180	35 2	..	..	..
..	102 17	57 1	157 42	7 ..	48 6	..	..	146 27	149 17	..	47 2	..
..	4 1	21 ..	..	..	5 ..	3 2	.. 1	..	..	..	16 15	..
.. 1	..	1 ..	8 ..	..	..	..	.. 1	2 1	..	..	1 ..	3 ..

Statement showing the absolute figures furnishing the proportion

Caste			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	
			Administration	Defence	Service of Foreign States	Provision and care of Animals	Agriculture	Personal, Household and Sanitary services	Food, Drink and Stimulants	Light, Firing and Forage	Buildings	Vehicles and Vessels	Supplementary requirements	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nayinda 12,461	P.		36	..	..	49	..	..	65	123	..	1	7
	S.		6	..	..	4	..	..	6	5	..	1	4
Neyige 34,711	P.		..	..	..	65	..	..	..	27	15	..	2
	S.		..	..	..	7	..	..	..	11	..	..	1
Panchala 103 Goldsmiths' Refuse collectors	P.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Brass and Copper- smiths 700	P.		..	..	..	3	..	6	2	..	2	..	..
	S.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carpenters 8,411	P.		10	4	..	34	..	..	31	6	21	..	..
	S.		13	..	..	5	..	..	8	2	53	..	..
Masons 581	P.		..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	3	..	..
	S.		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Jacksmiths 3,229	P.		..	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	6	..	1
	S.		3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Goldsmiths 29,347	P.		63	5	..	59	..	..	160	43	91	10	28
	S.		6	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	7	..	4
Batani 8,031	P.		38	..	..	19	..	..	23	4	3	1	22
	S.		19	..	..	3	..	..	7	1	5	..	22
Tigala 24,514	P.		111	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	105	1	2
	S.		20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Uppara 38,277	P.		181	3	..	351	..	..	..	76	..	49	23
	S.		75	..	..	16	..	..	..	7	..	1	2
Vada 51,835	P.		..	..	..	328	..	..	..	174	..	2	1
	S.		..	..	..	27	..	..	..	7	..	..	..

Note—P. Principal Occupation.

M. Subsidiary Occupation.

[Appendix L to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX L—contd.

per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K.

XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	XV Wood, Case and Leaves &c.	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic Professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and General Labour	XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
23 49	11 ..	1 ..	14 5	.. ..	.. ..	122 21	.. ..	.. ..	100 6	.. ..	39 4	....
.. ..	55 7	6 ..	204 18	3 ..	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	147 110	.. ..	.. ..	31 2	....
.. ..	9 ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1..	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	.. 7	3 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 1
3 8	.. ..	47 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 5	21 28	.. ..	.. ..	21 ..	35 5
1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 1
1 ..	.. ..	10 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	12 6	1 1	10 15	.. ..	.. ..	2..	....
.. ..	.. ..	248 2	.. ..	19 ..	2 1	82 46	8 14	169 87	13 1	.. ..	76 5	186 19
30 17	9 2	.. 7	6 3	9 38	69 ..	.. ..	16 81	.. ..	17 ..	.. ..	36 1	....
17 1	75 11	9 ..	21 7	.. ..	.. ..	137 345	222 40	40 122	3 13	.. ..	4 ..	56 96
100 100	113 2	8 ..	109 43	3 ..	1 2	199 224	53 54	161 36	95 ..	.. ..	86 1	245 45
131 82	14 11	148 ..	44 20	9 ..	2 1	127 168	207 105	105 62	20 ..	.. ..	79..	....

Statement showing the absolute figures furnishing the proportion

Caste		I Administration	II Defence	III Service of Foreign States	IV Provision and care of Animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and Vessels	XI Supplementary requirements
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Vakkaliga	P. ...	...	91	...	7,897	...	...	...	2,263	905	10	1,425
415,412	S. ...	...	...	...	426	...	...	...	189	451	9	15
Pathan	P. ...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	28	43	23	26
11,820	S. ...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	6	3	...	2
Sheik	P. ...	...	...	...	518	...	...	...	316	527	76	349
52,776	S. ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	11	41	...	18
Syed	P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	127	8	38
13,947	S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	1
Native Christians	P. ...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	107	...	10	45
12,304	S. ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Digambara	P. ...	48	...	...	34	...	...	...	48	11	2	37
5,078	S. ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraliga	P. ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
4,559	S. ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Koracha	P. ...	22	...	...	...	...	31	...	20	...	...	...
3,800	S. ...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...
Koradia	P. ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
5,831	S. ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Karuba	P. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	25	3	...	...
2,751	S. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...
Lambani	P. ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	17
17,858	N. ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3

Note.—P. Principal Occupation.

S. Subsidiary Occupation.

[Appendix L to Chapter IX]—concl.

DIX L—concl'd.

per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K.

XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves &c.	XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic Professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and General Labour	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,800 361	431 206	70 14	1,839 363	4 ..	75 4	3,771 2,016	1,252 1,575	795 439	12 5	..	383 7	..
..	..	9 ..	55 8	109 1	..	..	..	..	10	..	13	..
..	..	66 1	..	134 3	516 36	..	..	..	91 2	..	218	..
..	..	17 ..	68 1	48 1	..	..	..	..	43 18	..	80	..
..	..	..	..	16	46	..	..	..	4	..	17	..
..	..	..	8 6	..	..	..	3 1	..	..	..	13	27 10
..	..	2 ..	72 32	..	..	3 4	4 ..	2 3	..	..	19 3	..
..	5 55	..	..	11 5	..	..	15 8	24 24	12 ..	..	2	..
..	2 2	24 ..	..	..	..	24 36	.. 3	..	..	..	17 1	..
..	.. 6	..	3 11	..	..	7 18	4 4	9 3	..	..	2	..
1 21	53 1	..	..	..	..	151 58	21 55	12 4	38 ..	..	4 5	..

Statement showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000
Mysore State excluding

Castes	Total population	Actual Workers	Dependents	Administration
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu—				
Agasa	17	19	15	4
Barajiga	24	24	24	17
Beda	45	35	50	49
Bestha	28	29	28	17
Brahmin—				
„ Priests	34	33	35	247
„ Temple servants	0	0	0	1
Ganiga	7	7	7	1
Golla	26	21	29	8
Holeya	106	126	96	202
Idiga	9	10	8	1
Komati	6	6	6	2
Kahatriya	5	5	5	11
Kumbara	8	9	6	1
Kuruba	69	64	72	22
Lingayat—				
„ Priests	14	13	14	3
„ Temple servants	1	1	1	0
„ Devotees	0	0	0	0
„ Traders	41	40	43	11
„ Cultivators	66	60	69	21
„ Barbers	1	1	1	1
Madiga	51	49	52	133
Mahratta	10	11	9	12
Nayinda	7	7	7	1
Nayige	18	19	17	9

DTX—M.

Actual Workers pursuing each Order of Occupation.
Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

11 Defence	III Service of Foreign States	IV Provision and Care of Animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services	VII Food, Drink and Stimulants	VIII Light, Firing and Forage	IX Buildings	X Vehicles and vessels
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	..	9	14	258	3	1	1	..
8	..	8	21	26	63	14	32	7
36	..	61	34	14	13	12	18	10
11	..	17	30	17	36	16	69	58
32	..	1	26	24	12	1	0	10
1	0	0	0	..	..	..
2	..	2	5	3	87	81	1	4
1	..	160	21	10	22	6	6	..
38	..	109	115	140	45	147	18	10
0	..	6	9	7	102	4	1	4
0	2	2	33	2	..	4
86	..	2	4	5	7	3	5	17
..	..	2	5	4	2	1	3	..
10	..	140	78	26	37	66	29	7
..	..	2	14	5	9	1	0	..
..	..	2	1	0	1	0	..	..
..	..	0	0	0	1	..	..	..
..	..	9	50	15	69	5	3	..
1	..	21	53	32	25	3	1	3
..	..	0	1	11	1	..	0	..
5	..	95	40	43	9	139	6	17
142	..	3	9	11	17	3	35	54
..	..	1	4	75	1	10	10	3
..	..	2	9	11	17	2	1	..

APPENDIX
Statement showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000
Mysore State, excluding

Castes		XI Supplementary requirements	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	VX Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.
		15	16	17	18	19
Hindus—						
Agasa	...	1	4	0	2	0
Banajiga	...	261	20	6	9	23
Beda	...	1	4	3	3	10
Bestha	...	8	13	2	2	18
Brahmin—						
Priests	...	31	3	2	1	6
Temple servants	...	...	0	..	..	0
Ganiga	...	0	0	0	0	2
Golla	...	7	2	3	2	4
Holeya	...	34	22	89	..	23
Idiga	...	...	0	0	6	11
Komati	...	2	13	9	0	3
Kshatriya	...	4	3	4	1	4
Kumbara	...	15	2	3	778	2
Kuruba	...	7	175	5	32	45
Lingayat—						
Priests	...	15	3	2	2	1
Temple servants	...	1	..	0	..	..
Devotees	...	0	0	0	..	0
Traders	...	72	16	4	34	6
Cultivators	...	79	20	14	10	9
Barbers	...	...	0	1	0	0
Malliga	...	3	16	1	0	20
Mahratta	...	12	8	4	6	9
Nayinda	...	1	0	0	0	..
Neyiga	...	0	360	2	1	11

DIX M—contd.
 Actual Workers pursuing each Order of Occupation
 Civil & Military Station, Bangalore

XVI Drugs, Gams, Dyes, etc.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XIX Transport and Storage	XX Learned and Artistic professions	XXI Sport	XXII Earthwork and General labour	XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations	XXIV Independent
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	0	1	4	7	1	12	20	5
11	2	87	30	26	7	24	64	37
3	0	11	20	8	325	52	115	99
25	1	13	22	15	29	43	79	17
16	...	37	62	379	...	1	19	64
..	...	0	0	5	...	0	...	0
1	2	9	5	2	5	7	10	5
8	0	7	6	4	6	22	5	30
4	98	19	101	31	6	248	146	72
11	36	5	1	1	5	13	4	5
32	0	152	8	3	16	0	1	3
2	2	9	6	11	15	3	6	11
8	0	1	1	2	1	6	17	5
146	0	16	39	14	2	49	40	34
16	0	93	4	33	4	4	3	90
...	...	0	...	19	2	0	...	1
2	...	0	0	1	...	0	0	1
37	6	103	47	37	0	15	19	27
54	2	57	23	14	4	23	26	11
...	...	0	1	0	...	0	0	1
206	672	11	26	29	12	71	123	37
5	5	19	28	5	53	11	8	36
...	...	8	17	57	36	4	7	8
2	0	17	89	5	157	11	6	20

Statement showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000
Mysore State, excluding

Castes	Total population	Actual Workers	Dependents	Administration
1	2	3	4	5
Hindo—				
(Panchala) „ Goldsmiths	16	16	16	1
„ Carpenters	4	5	4	0
„ Brass & Coppersmiths	0	0	0	..
„ Goldsmiths (refuse collectors)	0	0	0	0
„ Masons	0	0	0	..
„ Blacksmiths	2	2	2	..
Satani	4	4	4	1
Tigala	12	13	12	2
Uppara	19	21	19	3
Vadda	25	28	23	13
Vakkaliga	236	226	241	109
Minor Castes	15	18	13	11
Total	926	912	929	914
Musalman—				
Pathan	7	6	7	8
Sheikh	30	29	31	44
Syed	7	8	7	14
Minor Castes	5	5	5	4
Total	49	48	50	70
Christian—				
Native Christians	5	7	4	10
Minor Castes	1	1	1	3
Total	6	8	5	13
Jains	3	3	2	1
Animite—				
Lambani	8	10	8	1
Minor Castes	8	9	6	1
Total	16	19	14	2
Others	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1000	1000	1000	1000

Statement showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000
Mysore State, excluding

Castes	XI Supplementary requirements	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious stones	XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.
	15	16	17	18	19
(Panchala) .. Goldsmiths ...	5	8	538	25	84
.. Carpenters ...	...	0	25	5	192
.. Brass & Coppersmiths ...	...	..	16	0	1
.. Goldsmiths' (refuse collectors.) ...	...	..	0	...	1
.. Masons ...	...	0	10	1	6
.. Blacksmiths ...	0	0	71	1	10
Satani ...	4	1	0	...	0
Tigala ...	0	0	3	1	1
Uppara ...	5	2	4	1	6
Vadda ...	0	3	0	15	2
Vakkaliga ...	256	38	16	7	102
Minor Castes ...	15	79	21	6	111
Total ...	839	875	859	973	734
Mussalman--					
Pathan ...	5	12	9	1	3
Sheikh ...	62	47	41	7	31
Syed ...	7	14	17	2	4
Minor Castes ...	3	19	3	2	7
Total ...	77	92	70	12	45
Christian--					
Native Christians ...	8	5	24	12	11
Minor Castes ...	9	0	24	0	3
Total ...	17	5	48	12	14
Jains ...	8	14	21	0	3
Animists--					
Lambani ...	3	0	2	0	19
Minor Castes ...	56	14	0	3	125
Total ...	60	14	2	3	214
Others ...	...	...	0	0	...
Grand Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Statement showing the distribution by castes of 100 Actual Workers pursuing the

Castes				I Administration	IV Provision and care of Animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, household and Sanitary services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hindus</i> :—Agasa	4.4	47.1
Banajiga	1.0	2.6	2.0	...
Beda	10.1	14.8	2.9	...
Bestha	1.8	1.3	3.1	...
Bhatraju
<i>Brahmin</i> —(a) Priests	8.8	...	11.4	1.7
(b) Temple servants	0	...	0.2	...
Darji
Dombar
Ganiga	1.5	...
Golla	1.1	27.4	...	...
Holeya	32.8	3.3	18.1	8.9
Idiga	1.3	...
Jogi
Komati	1.7	...
Kumbara	20.1	2.0	...
Kuruba	1.4	...	4.0	...
Ladar
<i>Lingayat</i> —(a) Priests	1.0	...	1.5	0.2
(b) Temple servants	0	...	0.4	0
(c) Devotees	0	0
(d) Cultivators	4.5	2.4	2.7	1.5
(e) Barbers	0	..	0.2	2.9
(f) Traders	2.7	...	2.5	1.7
Madiga	20.2	3.1	3.7	1.1
Mahratta
Meda
Muchi
Nagarba
Nayinda	1.8	19.7
Noyige	2.1	...

DIX N.

several Orders of Occupation as subsidiary means of livelihood.

VII Food, drink and stimulants	XII Textile Fabrics and Dress	XIII Metals and Precious Stones	XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc.	XVII Leather	XVIII Commerce	XX Learned and Artistic professions	XXII Earthwork and General labour	XXIV Independent
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	2.0	..
8.3	..	..	2.2	..	8.3	2.3	1.5	5.3
1.4	1.6	..	2.6	..	1.2	2.1	4.8	1.4
10.2	1.8	..	5.7	..	3.3	2.2	4.9	1.2
..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.0	..	..	..	..	8.3	29.7	..	6.7
..	..	..	..	..	0	0.1	..	0
..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
8.6	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..
1.1	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.6
2.3	22.6	..	8.1	27.3	1.5	6.0	23.2	7.8
15.5	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	1.0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4
..	..	..	..	..	5.4	..	..	..
1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.1	33.3	1.0	2.3	..	3.0	2.2	5.9	4.9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9
0.8	0.3	0	0	..	4.8	4.8	0.5	13.3
0	0	..	..	..	0	3.2	0.1	0
..	..	0	..	..	0.2	0	0	0.1
4.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	..	4.6	4.3	2.6	2.9
0	..	0	..	..	0.2	0.1	0	0.1
1.6	1.0	3.0	1.2	..	16.1	7.3	1.3	4.2
1.3	..	..	1.3	66.1	..	1.8	8.4	8.3
1.0	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	4.9
..	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	..	..
2.2	17.8	..	..	..	2.6	1.1	1.2	3.0

APPEN

Statement showing the distribution by castes of 100 Actual Workers

Castes	I Administration	IV Provision and care of animals	V Agriculture	VI Personal, household and sanitary services
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus—Pantbala—				
(a) Goldsmiths (Refuse Collectors)	...	...	...	...
(b) Brass and Coppermiths	...	...	0.1	...
(c) Carpenters	0	...	1.3	0
(d) Masons	...	...	0.2	...
(e) Blacksmiths	0	...	0.6	...
(f) Goldsmiths	0	...	3.9	0.6
Satani	...	...	1.1	...
Tigala	...	...	...	...
Uppara	...	...	1.3	...
Vadda	...	...	2.9	...
Vakkaliga	13.1	18.1	17.5	5.5
Minor Castes	2.4	5.1	4.1	6.0
Total Hindus	98.9	93.2	94.5	97.9
Mussalmans—Labbe				
Syed	...	...	...	...
Sheik	...	...	1.9	...
Minor Castes	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.0
Total Mussalmans	0.8	2.1	3.4	1.0
Christians—Native Christians				
Minor Castes	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7
Total Christians	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7
Jains—Digambara				
Minor Castes	0.1	...	0.6	0
Total Jains	0.1	...	0.6	0
Animists—Iraliga				
Korocha	...	1.4	...	...
Korama	...	...	...	...
Lambani	...	1.6	...	...
Minor Castes	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.4
Total Animists	0.1	4.3	1.0	0.4
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX—N-a.

Statement showing percentage of Population supported by each order of Occupation with Censuses of 1901 and 1891

Orders						1901	1891
						Percentage to Total Population	Percentage to Total Population
I	Administration	...	...	...	...	3.5	4.3
II	Defence	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.2
III	Service of Native and Foreign States	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total of Class A						3.6	4.5
IV	Provision and care of Animals	..	...	...	...	1.5	0.5
V	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	67.0	67.9
Total of Class B						68.5	68.4
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	...	...	...	...	2.9	2.0
Total of Class C						2.9	2.0
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	...	...	...	...	2.3	1.1
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.4
IX	Buildings	...	...	...	...	0.9	0.5
X	Vehicles and Vessels	...	...	...	...	0	0
XI	Supplementary Requirements	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.1
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	...	...	...	...	2.7	2.9
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	..	...	...	...	1.6	1.5
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.6
XV	Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.7
XVI	Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc.	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1
XVII	Leather	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.4
Total of Class D						10.4	8.3
XVIII	Commerce	..	...	...	...	1.9	3.2
XIX	Transport and Storage	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.2
Total of Class E						2.4	3.4
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions	...	...	...	...	1.5	1.5
XXI	Sport	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.1
Total of Class F						1.7	1.6
XXII	Earthwork and General Labour	...	...	...	...	8.6	10.0
XXIII	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	...	...	...	...	0.3	0
Total of Class G						8.9	10.0
XXIV	Independent	...	...	Total of Class H	...	1.6	1.8
Grand Total						100.0	100.0

APPENDIX—O.

Statement showing groups of Occupation supporting more than 500 persons each.
Civil and Military Station Bangalore.

Group	Description of Occupation		Number supported				Percentage to Total population (89,599)	
			Total	Actual Workers		Dependents		
				Males	Females			
I. Occupations Supporting more than 5,000 persons each—								
XXII	75	504	General Labour	7,655	2,114	1,821	3,720	...
II	4	12	Non-Commissioned officers and privates	7,177	3,468	...	3,709	...
Total			14,832	5,582	1,821	7,429	16.55	
II. Occupations supporting between 5,000 and 2,000 persons each—								
VI	14	64	Indoor servants	4,926	1,519	670	2,737	...
XXIV	79	515	Pension, Military Service	4,237	1,053	60	3,124	...
VI	14	63	Grooms, Coachmen, etc.	3,495	1,283	8	2,204	...
V	10	36a	Land-holders	2,808	1,021	415	1,372	...
XII	42	360	Tailors, Milliners, etc	2,425	763	34	1,628	...
VI	14	61	Cooks	2,149	590	261	1,298	...
Total			20,040	6,229	1,448	12,363	22.37	
III. Occupations supporting between 2,000 and 1,000 persons each—								
VIII	21	149	Hay, Grass and Fodder sellers	1,971	89	1,440	442	...
VI	14	68	Miscellaneous and unspecified (personal and Domestic Services.)	1,698	413	81	1,204	...
VII	18	97	Grain and pulse dealers	1,554	377	123	1,054	...
I	1	4	Constables, Messengers, etc	1,458	644	...	814	...
XIX	59	417	Cart owners and drivers, etc	1,429	429	5	995	...
VI	16	74	Sweepers and Scavengers	1,419	437	353	629	..
VII	17	76	Butchers and Slaughterers	1,397	424	1	972	...
XVII	58	387	Shoe, Boot and sandal makers	1,239	394	...	845	...
VI	14	65	Washermen	1,238	404	282	552	...
VII	19	124	Grocers and General condiment dealers.	1,234	332	94	808	...
IX	23	163	Masons and builders	1,165	362	...	783	...
VII	18	105	Vegetable and fruit sellers	1,120	234	153	733	...
XII	42	304	Piece-goods dealers	1,069	290	...	779	...
XV	49	434	Carpenters	1,005	386	4	615	...
Total			18,996	5,235	2,536	11,225	21.20	

APPENDIX O—contd.

Statement showing groups of occupation supporting more than 500 persons each
Civil and Military Station Bangalore.

Group	Description of Occupation		Number supported				Percentage to Total population (89,599)	
			Total	Actual Workers		Dependents		
				Males	Females			
IV. Occupations supporting between 1,000 and 500 persons each—								
XX	64	452	Principals, Professors and Teachers	991	249	122	620	...
VI	14	66	Water carriers	959	207	387	415	...
XXIV	78	510	House rent, shares, and other property not being land.	952	127	153	672	...
XVIII	56	400	Shop-keeper's Money Lender's servants.	891	383	3	505	...
VI	14	60	Barbers	778	266	...	512	...
II	4	11	Military officers	745	106	...	639	...
XIII	43	317	Workers in Gold, silver etc	733	240	...	493	...
VII	17	78	Cow and Buffalo keepers and Milk butter, sellers.	719	202	84	433	...
XIII	46	328	Workers in Iron and hardware	715	220	...	495	...
VII	18	106	(Miscellaneous) Provision of Vegetable food.	710	74	270	366	...
V	10	37a	Fixed rent payers	687	135	119	433	...
VII	18	95	Bakers	683	216	8	459	...
XXIII	76	505	Uncertain or not returned (occupations.)	680	313	228	139	...
XXIV	79	516	Pension Unspecified	677	183	51	443	...
XXIV	78	513	Mendicancy (not in connection with a religious order.)	674	271	176	223	...
XXIV	79	514	Pension, Civil service	644	118	4	522	...
XVIII	56	399	Shop-keeper's Clerks, etc	623	196	...	427	...
XVII	53	389	Sellers of manufactured leather goods.	599	163	...	436	...
XVIII	57	407	Contractors otherwise unspecified	577	171	...	406	...
XX	65	456	Writers (Unspecified) and private Clerks.	550	169	...	381	...
VIII	21	150	Firewood, Charcoal and cow-dung sellers.	545	116	112	317	...
XX	63	445	Catechists, readers, etc...	540	66	7	467	...
VII	19	133	Wine and spirit sellers...	531	110	...	411	...
Total				16,193	4,301	1,676	10,216	18.07
Total				70,061	21,347	7,181	41,533	78.19
Other occupations which number less than 500.				19,333	5,337	531	13,600	21.81
Grand Total				89,599	26,704	8,062	54,833	100

[Appendix O to Chapter IX]—contd.

APPENDIX P—concl'd.

Statement showing Variations since 1891—Civil, and Military Station Bangalore

Occupational Orders.		1901	1891	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
1		2	3	4
I	Administration	3,098	3,423	-325
II	Defence	8,570	11,267	-2,697
III	Service of Native and Foreign States...	637	179	+458
Total Class A. Government.		12,305	14,869	-2,564
IV	Provision and care of Animals.	387	281	+106
V	Agriculture... ..	4,322	5,699	-1,377
Total Class B. Pasture and Agriculture ..		4,709	5,980	-1,271
VI	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services ...	16,908	16,807	+101
Total Class C. Personal Services. ...		16,908	16,807	+101
VII	Food, Drink and Stimulants	9,878	10,728	-850
VIII	Light, Firing and Forage.	2,540	3,688	-1,148
IX	Buildings	1,498	2,369	-871
X	Vehicles and Vessels	312	222	+90
XI	Supplementary requirements	1,320	1,280	+40
XII	Textile Fabrics and Dress	3,787	4,050	-263
XIII	Metals and Precious Stones	2,418	2,528	-110
XIV	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	377	560	-183
XV	Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	1,683	1,768	-85
XVI	Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	323	315	+8
XVII	Leather.	2,094	2,916	-822
Total Class D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ...		26,230	30,424	-4,194
XVIII	Commerce	4,050	4,863	-813
XIX	Transport and Storage	3,741	4,515	-774
Total Class E. Commerce, Transport and Storage ...		7,791	9,378	-1,587
XX	Learned and Artistic Professions.	5,226	5,511	-285
XXI	Sport	129	128	+1
Total Class F. Professions ...		5,355	5,639	-284
XXII	Earthwork and General labour	8,007	9,042	-1,035
XXIII	Indefinite and disreputable occupations ...	682	731	-49
Total Class G. Unskilled labour not Agricultural ...		8,689	9,773	-1,084
XXIV	Independent	7,612	7,211	+401
Total Class H. Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation ...		7,612	7,211	+401
Grand Total		89,599	100,081	-10,482



DHARWAR

N. KANARA

S. KANARA

CHITALDURG

SHIMOGA

CHIKAMAGALUR

HASSAN

COORG

MALABAR

CENSUS OF 1901.

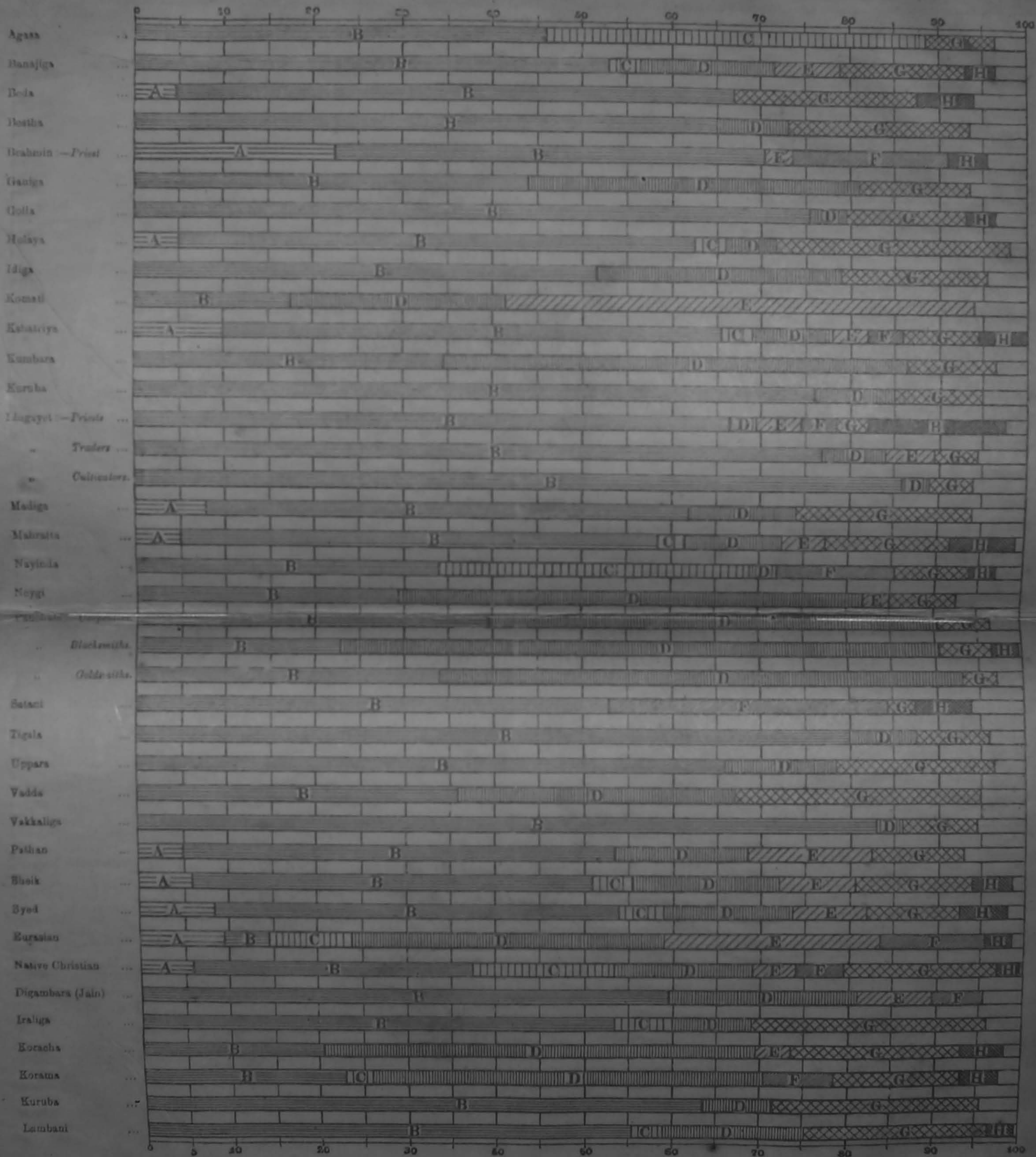
MAP OF MYSORE

SHIEWING

Percentage of Adult Workers of each one to the total population of that one in the several Taluks.

MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

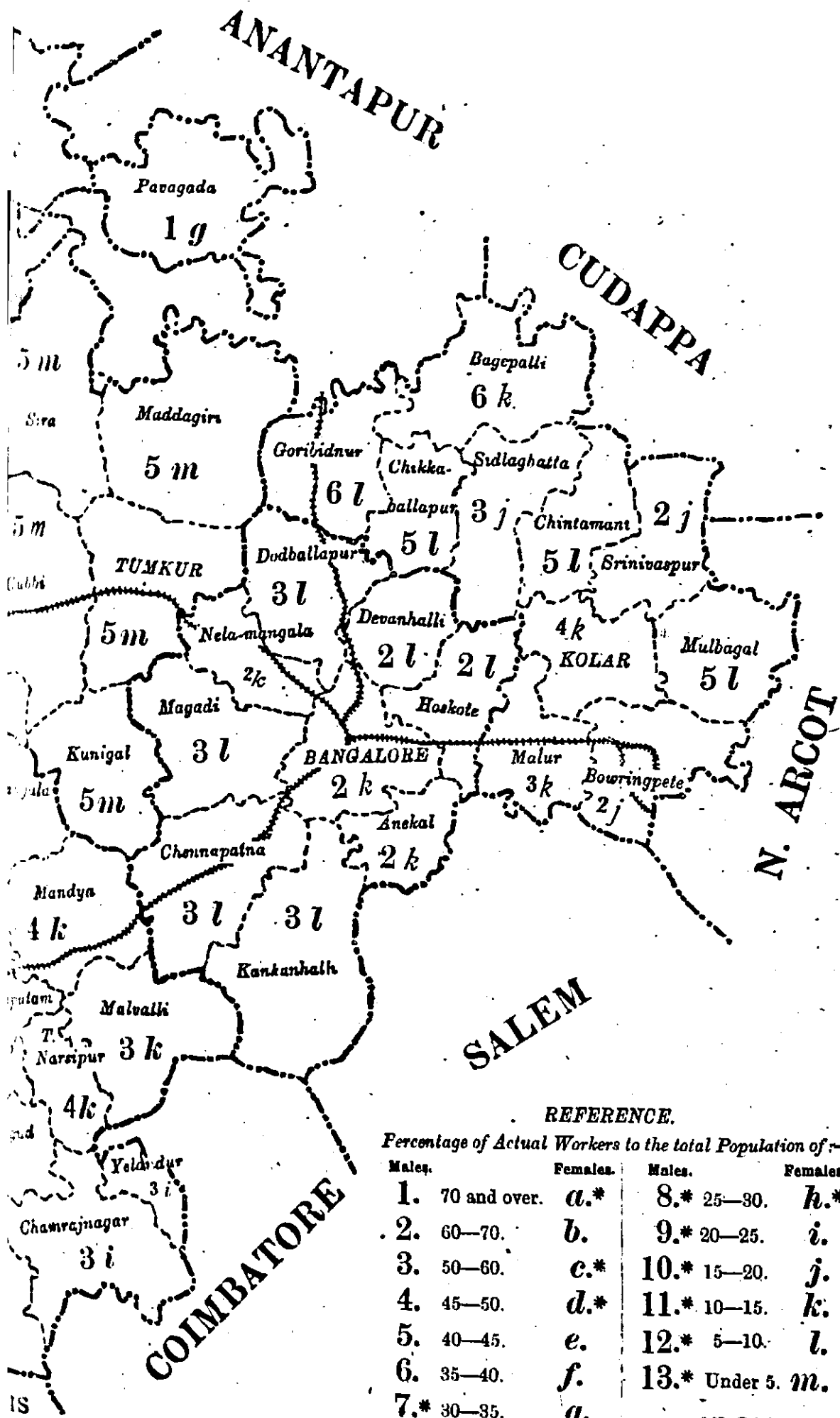
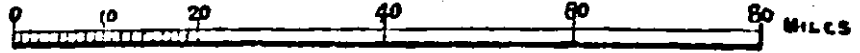
CHART SHEWING DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 100 ACTUAL WORKERS IN EACH SELECTED CASTE BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATION PURSUED BY THEM.



TERMINOLOGY:—A.—Government. B.—Pasture and Agriculture. C.—Personal Services. D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances. E.—Commerce, Transport and Storage. F.—Professions. G.—Unskilled Labor not Agricultural. H.—Means of subsistence independent of Occupation.

Only those classes of occupation pursued by more than 3 p. c. of the population of the Caste are shown separately and the total of the other classes pursued by less than 3 p. c. each is represented by the blank space at the end.

SCALE 20 MILES=1 INCH



REFERENCE.

Percentage of Actual Workers to the total Population of:-

Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. 70 and over.	a.*	8.* 25-30.	h.*
2. 60-70.	b.	9.* 20-25.	i.
3. 50-60.	c.*	10.* 15-20.	j.
4. 45-50.	d.*	11.* 10-15.	k.
5. 40-45.	e.	12.* 5-10.	l.
6. 35-40.	f.	13.* Under 5.	m.
7.* 30-35.	g.		

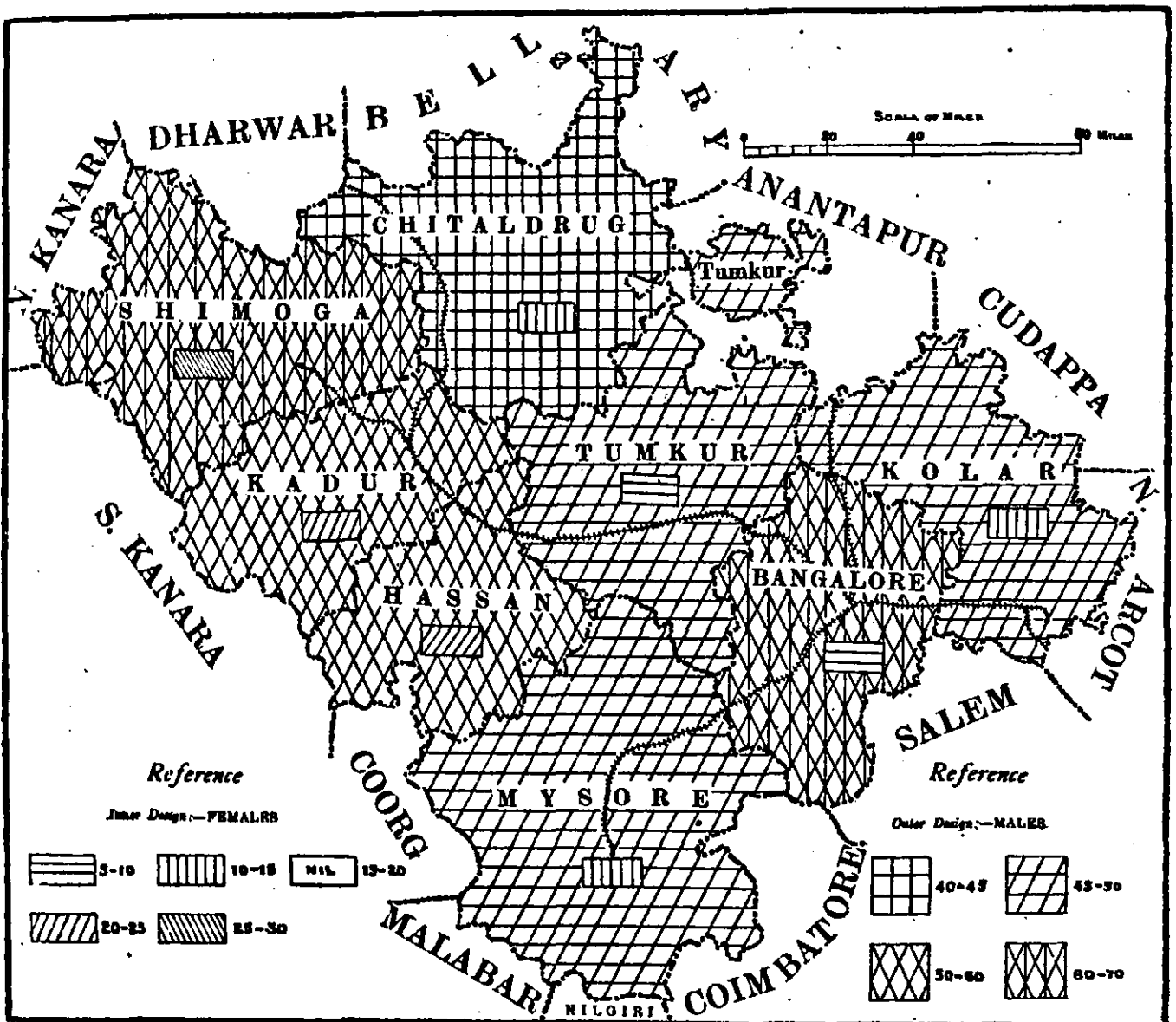
* No Taluks.

CENSUS OF 1901.

MAP OF MYSORE

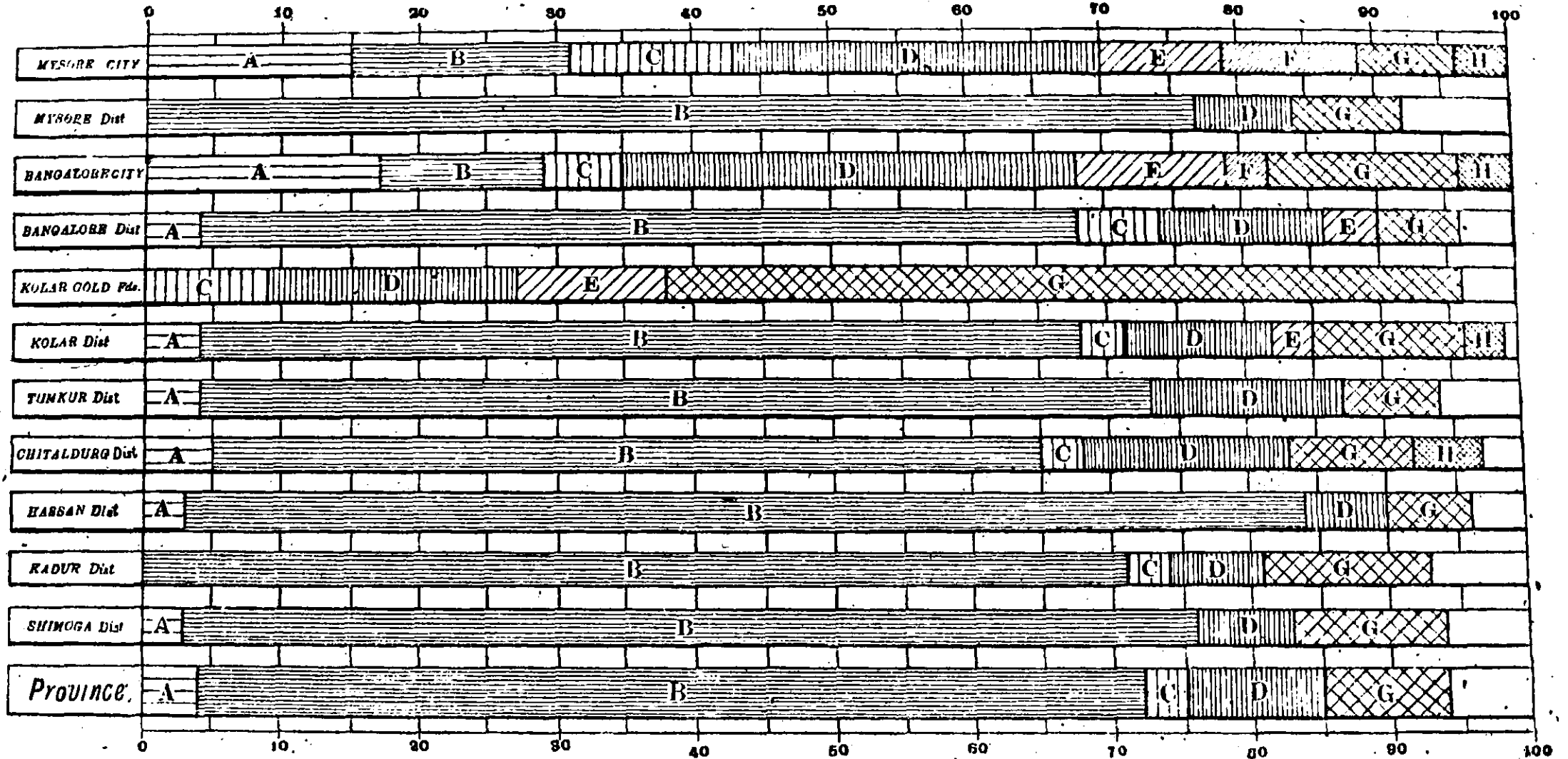
SHEWING

Percentage of Actual Workers of each sex to the total population of that sex in the several Districts.



MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

CHART SHEWING DISTRIBUTION OF 100 PERSONS IN EACH DISTRICT BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATION SUPPORTING THEM.



REFERENCE:—A.—Government. B.—Pasture and Agriculture. C.—Personal Services. D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances. E.—Commerces, Transport and Storage.

F.—Professions. G.—Unskilled Labor not Agricultural. H.—Means of subsistence independent of Occupation.

Only those classes of occupation supporting more than 3 p. c. of the population of the District are shown separately and the total of the other classes supporting less than 3 p. c. each is represented by the blank space at the end.

CHAPTER X.

SUMMARY.

1. The following is a very brief summary of the leading features noticed in the foregoing Chapters. Where figures are inserted in brackets, the number within brackets relates to the State including the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; in all other cases the figures relate to the Province excluding the said Assigned Tract.

2. *The taking of the Census.*—The Census was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, synchronously with the rest of India. This was exactly 10 years and 3 days from the last decennial Census, which was taken on the night of 26th February 1891. The first or the Provisional Totals were worked up briskly and telegraphed to the Census Commissioner within the 7th March, in time for publication along with the figures for the rest of the Indian Empire. The Provisional figures showed the population of the State to be 5,448,923 [5,538,482] persons, *viz.*, 2,750,902 [2,796,165] males and 2,698,021 [2,742,317] females.

3. *Area and Density.*—The population of the State by the Census of 1901, as finally ascertained after a variety of checks and counter-checks, was 5,449,800 [5,539,399] consisting of 2,751,902 [2,797,024] males and 2,697,898 [2,742,375] females. This number differed from the Provisional Totals by only 877 [917] or 1·6 [1·7] in every 10,000 persons. The area claiming the above population is 29,431 [29,444] square miles, giving a density of 185 [188] persons per square mile. The variations in density, from Census to Census, show that it fell from 169 [172] per square mile in 1871 to 139 [142] in 1881, the loss being 30 [30] per square mile due to the Great Famine of 1876-78. It then rose to 165 [168] in 1891, and still further to 185 [188] in 1901, or 16 [16] per square mile, more than in 1871. Excluding the Cities, the District that bears the greatest pressure is Bangalore with 235 per square mile.

4. *Variation in Population.*—The population, by the Census under review, was, as already stated, 5,449,800 [5,539,399] showing an increase of 12·5 [12·0] per cent over the figures of 1891, which again showed an increase of 18·4 [18·1] per cent over that of 1881. The population of 1871 fell from 4,973,592 [5,055,402] to 4,092,648 [4,186,188] in 1881 or by 17·7 [17·2] per cent. The loss on account of the Famine has been estimated to amount nearly to a fifth of the entire population. Though the Province, as a whole, has recovered from the losses of the Famine and has now more persons in it than in 1871, yet the population of the District of Tumkur is still behind that of 1871. One noteworthy feature in the variations, when examined by Taluks, is that they are inversely as the density. The tracts with a low density show large variations, while those that possess a high density show a small variation.

5. *Birth-place.*—Of the entire population, it is seen that 281,526 [306,381] or 5·1 [5·5] per cent are immigrants, in the sense of their birth-places being outside the Province. It is also seen that immigration into the State has been steadily increasing, and at the present Census the immigrants exceed their number in 1891 by 68·9 [55·1] per cent; while there is reason to suppose that, but for the check caused by the plague, which prevailed during the decade, the increase would have been greater. The increase* in immigration, such as it is, accounts for 18·9 [18·2] per cent or nearly one-sixth of the increase in the entire population. Emigration has been steadily decreasing, there being [132,342] Mysore-born people enumerated in other provinces in 1901, as against [143,533] in 1891, or nearly 8 per cent fewer.

It is also seen from the special Mysore Table XI-A, that, out of 281,526 immigrants, 151,504 or 53·8 per cent are Actual Workers earning a wage and employed on occupations alike profitable to themselves and beneficial to the Province as a whole.

6. *Houses.*—The number of occupied houses according to the recent Census, was 1,092,548 [1,110,987] of which 131,803 [150,242] were in Towns, and the remaining 960,745 in Villages. The average population per house amounted to between 4 and 5.

*1901	...	281,526	[306,381]
1891	...	166,688	[197,508]
Difference		114,838	[108,873]

7. *Religion.*—The entire population is composed of 92·63 [92·05] per cent of Hindus, 4·92 [5·23] per cent of Mussalmans, 1·59 [1·56] per cent of Animists, 0·6 [0·9] per cent of Christians, and 0·24 [0·24] per cent of Jains, while the remaining 0·02 [0·02] is made up of Parsis, Sikhs, Jews, Brahmos and Budhists who number in all but 82 [158]. It is seen that the Hindus have increased by 11·8 [11·5] per cent since 1891, the Animists by 30·0 [29·2] per cent, the Mussalmans by 17·0 [14·5] per cent, and the Christians by 62·8 [31·8] per cent.

8. *Age.*—It has been shown that there is no serious inaccuracy in the age returns, and that they lend themselves to adjustment or correction by taking the averages of 3 year-periods first and 5 year-periods next, and that the curves based upon the figures obtained by such adjustment are as normal as could be expected.

Taking ten thousand of each sex, the statistics show that among males, the juveniles under 10 years of age have gone down from 2,749 [2,748] in 1891, to 2,705 [2,703] in 1901; that among females, the juveniles have gone down from 2,858 [2,885] in 1891 to 2,781 [2,780] in 1901; and that the decrease is all in the *lustrum* 0—5. On the other hand, the population of 60 and over has increased in both sexes from 447 [451] to 498 [500] among males and from 565 [567] to 604 [604] among females. The population in productive ages, *i. e.*, 15—55, have decreased from 5,662 [5,659] in 1891 to 5,190 [5,194] in 1901 among males, and from 5,499 [5,498] in 1891 to 5,162 [5,167] in 1901 among females. It is also seen that the people in the Malnad tracts do not live to such old age as the people in the Maidan.

9. *Sex.*—As usual, in Mysore, the males outnumber the females, there being only 980 [981] females to 1,000 males, which is less than what it was in 1891 by 11 [10]. It was only in 1881, soon after the Great Famine, that the females outnumbered the males. It is seen that the Eastern Division possesses, proportionately, more females than the Western Division, the actual figures being respectively 992 and 950 per 1,000 males. It is also seen that the two sexes are almost equally distributed in all the age-periods except three, *viz.*, 10-15, 15-20, and 60 & over. In the two former, males preponderate; while in the latter, the females outnumber the males.

10. *Civil Condition.*—Of the entire population censused in the Mysore State, in every 1,000 males, 554·4 [554·7] are unmarried, 393·6 [393·4] married, and 51·8 [51·7] widowed, while, amongst a similar number of females, there are 392·3 [392·7] unmarried, 413·8 [413·5] married, and 193·8 [193·7] widowed. Among males, the Hindus show 55·2 [55·2] per cent unmarried, 39·4 [39·4] per cent married, 5·2 [5·2] per cent widowed; among females, the Hindus show 38·9 [38·9] per cent unmarried, 41·4 [41·3] per cent married, 19·6 [19·6] per cent widowed. Among males, the Mussalmans show 57·6 [57·5] per cent unmarried, 38·6 [38·7] per cent married, 3·7 [3·7] per cent widowed; and among females, the Mussalmans show 42·8 [42·5] per cent unmarried, 41·1 [41·2] per cent married, 16·0 [16·2] per cent widowed. Among the males, the Christians show 57·7 [60·8] per cent unmarried, 38·9 [35·8] per cent married, 3·3 [3·3] per cent widowed; and among females, the Christians show 48·6 [49·8], per cent unmarried, 38·8 [36·0] per cent married, and 12·4 [14·1] per cent widowed. Among the males, the Jains show 56·2 [56·1] per cent unmarried, 35·9 [36·1] per cent married, and 7·7 [7·7] per cent widowed; and among females, the Jains show 34·0 [33·9] per cent unmarried, 39·9 [40·0] per cent married, and 26·0 [25·9] per cent widowed. Among males, the Animists show 57·5 [57·5] per cent unmarried, 37·9 [37·9] per cent married and 4·4 [4·4] per cent widowed; and among females, the Animists show 44·5 [44·5] per cent unmarried, 42·0 [42·0] per cent married, and 13·3 [13·3] per cent widowed.

It has also been shown that there is no case of Polyandry and that there are only 19,366 cases of Polygamy.

The special statistics for Mysore show that marriages are being postponed to later ages among all classes, that instances of girl-widowhood are becoming rarer, and that widow remarriage does not prevail to any appreciable extent, even among the classes among whom this is permitted.

A comparison of the figures of the married in England and in Mysore, goes to show that the people of Mysore are not over-married when compared with England.

The effective fecundity of married females of child-bearing ages worked out for the Province excluding Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has been found to be represented by 119 children (74 males and 75 females) per 100 women for the decade—ranging from 228 among Eurasian women to 145 among Brahmin women.

11. *Education*.—Of the total population, only 262,092 [280,347] or 4.8 [5.0] per cent are literate, as against 253,610 [279,393] or 5.2 [5.6] per cent in 1891; and the rest, 95.2 [95.0] per cent, are wholly illiterate. Of the males 244,886 [259,078] or 8.9 [9.2] per cent are literate, while only 17,206 [21,269] or 0.6 [0.7] per cent of the females are literate. Taking the main Religions, the Hindus, who form the bulk of the population, show only 4.4 [4.5] per cent amongst them as being literate; the Mussalman has 9.3 [10.0] per cent; while the Christian has 26.8 [31.8] per cent, followed by the Jain with 24.1 [30.2] per cent. Literacy in English is microscopic, and is represented by 0.3 [0.4] per cent of males and 0.03 [0.07] per cent of females. Of the several castes, the Brahmin shows the largest number and proportion of persons educated in English. As regards literacy in Parent-Tongue, it is seen that among the Vernaculars of the Province, Maratti is the most neglected language, and Kanarese the least neglected.

12. *Language*—(Parent-Tongue). There were 56 [56] languages returned at this Census as against 51 [51] in 1891. Kannada, which is the chief vernacular of the Province, is spoken by 74 [73] per cent of the entire population. Other important languages are Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Maratti.

13. *Infirmities*.—There were on the Census night, within the State, 996 [1,007] Insanes, 3,006 [3,021] Deaf-mutes, 3,990 [4,031] Blind, 652 [667] Lepers, and 40 [40], suffering from combinations of these Infirmities. Compared with 1891, the Infirms are fewer in number under all heads. Eighteen per cent of the Insane, twenty per cent of the Deaf-mutes from birth, and forty-three per cent of the Lepers, are married and, therefore, in a position to transmit these diseases to offspring.

14. *Caste, Tribe or Race*.—The number of main castes returned is the same as that in 1891, but there has been an addition of 701 entries in the list of sub-castes under the several main castes. Of the 99 main castes, only three castes, viz., Vakkaliga, Lingayet and Holaya, number more than 500,000 each, while 11 range between 100,000 and 500,000 each, viz., Kuruba, Madiga, Beda, Brahmin, Bestha, Golla, Vadda, Banajiga, Panchala and Uppara amongst the Hindus, and Sheik among the Mussalmans. The rest are below 100,000 each.

15. *Occupation*.—The statistics of occupations show that, out of the entire population censused in the State, 1,840,605 [1,875,371] or 33.8 [33.9] per cent are Actual Workers, and the rest, 3,609,195 [3,664,028], are Dependents. The "Class" of occupation which gives employment to and supports the largest number of persons in Mysore, is Class B 'Pasture and Agriculture,' which claims 3,736,430 [3,741,139] or 68.5 [67.5] per cent, while the least number are to be found in Class H 'Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation,' which has only 89,103 [96,715] or 1.6 [1.7] per cent under it. The more important occupational 'Orders' which support at least one per cent of the entire population, arranged according to numerical strength, stand as hereunder:—

V. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	67[66]
XXII. Earthwork and General Labor	...	...	...	...	9[9]
I. Administration	...	...	...	...	4[4]
VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	...	...	...	...	3[3]
XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress	...	...	...	...	3[3]
VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants	...	...	...	...	2[2]
XVIII. Commerce	...	...	...	...	2[2]
XXIV. Independent	...	...	...	...	2[2]
IV. Provision and Care of Animals	...	...	...	...	1[2]
IX. Buildings	...	...	...	...	1[1]
XIII. Metals and Precious Stones	...	...	...	...	1[1]
XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	...	...	...	...	1[0]
XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves	...	...	...	...	1[1]
XVII. Leather etc.	...	...	...	...	1[1]
XX. Professions	...	...	...	...	1[1]
VIII. Light, Firing and Forge	...	...	...	...	1[1]

The remaining eight orders support less than one per cent of the entire population each.

Compared with 1891, the number of persons supported by the several orders of occupation have increased in all cases. Those under "Pasture and Agriculture" (Class B), "Personal Services" (Class C), "Industries" (Class D), and "Professions" (Class F), have increased in greater proportion than the growth of the population.

16. Having thus surveyed the entire field of Census statistics, I conclude with a request that defects in the foregoing review may be kindly overlooked. As the Government are aware, it was commenced late owing to circumstances beyond our control, and has been continued and completed under extraordinary difficulties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. ANANDA ROW,

Director of Statistics, in charge of Census Operations.

CHAPTER VI.

LANGUAGE.

1. *Scope of this Chapter.*—In the last preceding Chapter, we concerned ourselves with the languages, which the people have cultivated to such an extent, as to be able to read and write therein. In the present Chapter we address ourselves to the statistics of the languages spoken by the people, not indeed in the course of their business relations, because in that case, as in the case of Literacy, we shall have to credit a large number of persons with acquaintance with more than one language each, but as their parent-tongue. A person can have ordinarily only one language as his parent-tongue, which denotes the race or tribe to which his family belongs. In order that this language may without mistake be distinguished from other languages, which a person may be in the habit of speaking, enumerators were instructed that the parent-tongue was to be understood as the language in which that person was speaking with his mother or near relations. It was easy to denote this language as a language of the person's household, but this would have placed the enumerators in perplexity in those numerous cases in which more than one language is spoken in a household, for example, Tamil with the syce, Hindustani with a coachman, Kanarese with the cook and waterman, very often Telugu with the shop-keeper, Mahratti with the tailor and English with a brother or a guest and so forth. The statistics of the number of persons, male and female, speaking each language as his or her parent-tongue are tabulated in the Census Table X, and the same deduced to proportions, are given in the appended Subsidiary Tables marked I and II.

Subsidiary Table I shows population by languages;

Subsidiary Table II (a), Distribution by language of 10,000 of population; and

Subsidiary Table II (b), Distribution by residence of 10,000 persons of each language.

Besides the above, the appended Subsidiary Table III shows the number of publications (books and periodicals) registered under the Government of Mysore, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the ten years ending 31st December 1900, (a) by years, (b) by subjects.

2. *Classification of Languages.*—At the present Census, so many as 56 languages have been recorded in the schedules, and these languages have been classed under four heads as follows:—

Class.	No. of languages
I. Vernaculars of the Province	10
II. Foreign Indian Vernaculars	30
III. Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries beyond India	6
IV. European Languages	10
Total	56

At the last Census there were 51 languages similarly returned, of which 15 have not been returned on the present occasion, *per contra*, there are 20 languages returned on the present occasion, which were not returned in 1891. Pending the progress and completion of the Linguistic Survey of India, we have made no attempt to arrange these languages in Linguistic groups or to club together names commonly understood to be synonymous. All the names found in the schedules have been tabulated in Table X without omission, with two exceptions noticed later on in this Chapter, so that if, hereafter, any names be found to be redundant, there will be no difficulty in clubbing together the statistics relating to them.

In the appended Statement marked A, the names of these 56 languages are entered with the names of the Linguistic families to which they are assigned in Mr. Grierson's Provisional Indexes of Languages, based upon the Linguistic Survey of India so far as it has progressed. It will be observed that all the languages named in Table X find a place except "Malla," which we take to be related to, if not identical with, Telugu. This language has been returned by 41 males and 70 females, all in the Mysore City.

3. *Mother-tongue is not dependent upon Birth-place.*—But in this review, we shall take up the languages in the order of the groups to which, as aforesaid, we have placed them in Census Table X. And first we shall take up the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, reserving the latter for separate notice at the end of the Chapter.