

CENSUS REPORT

**1941 MYSORE
POPULATION
EDITION**

**P. H. KRISHNA
RAO**

S. L. S.

MYSORE



CENSUS REPORT 1941

P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A.,

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT



POPULAR EDITION

FOREWORD BY

M.W.W.M. YEATTS C.I.E., I.C.S.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

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

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR

8th September 1940.



HIS HIGHNESS SRI JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

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PREFACE

THIS POPULAR EDITION of the Census Report has been brought out in response to the public demand for a book at a price within the reach of all. It differs in no way from the Report in the STANDARD EDITION, and contains all the matter, except the Appendices which are either too technical or are intended for those who want to know more details about particular subjects. This volume, it will be observed, is self-contained—the Tables at the end giving all the essential statistics—and obviates the necessity for referring to the Imperial or other Tables. The attention of the student who desires greater details is, however, invited in the appropriate places to the relevant Tables appearing in Volumes II, IV and V of the Census Report published separately. Many maps and diagrams have been included to elucidate and amplify the Report. No pains have been spared to make the Report as interesting as possible to the layman; and its brevity may be a recommendation. The photographs, it is hoped, will be an added attraction. I shall be satisfied if this volume will help the reader to understand Mysore better and induce every Mysorean to do his little bit to improve the country in every respect.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO

FOREWORD

OUT of my team of about thirty census officers, Mr. Krishna Rao was almost the first I met and with whom I was able to have full discussions and I recall how quickly the rail journey between Bangalore and Mysore seemed to pass—although that is not a line of record beaters.

Thus he was one of the first to hear my plans for the 1941 census, as he has been one of the most assiduous and efficient in applying them; and it is therefore only appropriate that I should offer a brief FOREWORD to this venture which represents a direct expression of these purposes.

And my first comment is to express my appreciation of the trouble he has taken to give effect to these purposes which I put before my census team. In this elegant book he has tried to take the State in a single view, to bring out the salient points and also continuities, and above all, to make

accessible a picture of this famous and important unit of India as an organism rather than as a statistical item. Illustrations, get-up, references, format, everything make this a book of which it might be said that it combines basic information with the qualities which in Sir Philip Sidney's words 'keep children from play and old men from the chimney corner'. Too long statistical productions have been regarded as something inevitably indigestible without apparent effort

to produce palatability. Mr. Krishna Rao has shown that the two are not incompatible.

The All-India Census is one of this country's most remarkable achievements, meriting in every sense that much abused adjective

"*unique*"; for there is nothing like it anywhere else. Nowhere has a population of such magnitude been the subject of a regular ten-yearly count going back now seventy years; and nowhere is the counting done, by and large, by the people themselves without pay. This astonishing feat is greatly to the credit of India and represents from one point of view a most advanced position in which the people themselves carry by judicious distribution of effort an important social duty on which the administration of their country to a large extent depends. People are apt to be dazzled by size and we know the point of view that feels that a



MR. M. W. W. M. YEATTS, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Census Commissioner for India.

census costing forty million dollars must be a better thing than something which costs half a crore of rupees, or say 1/25. That is the ratio between the American and the Indian censuses. But cost or size is not a final criterion in administrative any more than it is in human relations and there seems to be some thing of great and precious significance in the largely unconscious principle which so far has governed the Indian census, namely, that it is a big show for a not very

wealthy country and that therefore the job is distributed, everyone taking his appropriate share; with the result that one-fifth of the population of the world is enumerated at a cost of something like nine rupees a thousand, all in. I would like to see this realised by everyone, first because of the tribute it conveys to the people of India and second, so that the people of India will not through incuria let so distinguished a system perish. For do not mistake; nothing is proof against neglect, and administrative machinery is very like factory machinery in that sense.

Consequently, since the citizen plays so great a role in any census inasmuch as it is his answers which are recorded; since moreover, as compared with other countries, he plays a far greater part in India where he furnishes unpaid the great mass of the enumerators and supervising staff; it follows that to make the most of this great endeavour the citizen must play up to his part. The democratic tradition requires some comprehension by the citizen of how he is governed; and that comprehension requires understanding of the information on which the government proceeds and of the citizen's part in providing it. In the ideal democratic polity, every citizen would be an observer in the scientific sense and the daily processes of his life would throw up in a regular sequence the information which, when cast into appropriate form, presents his government with the facts it needs. In such a polity he is in fact part of the government. Exactly how much, will

vary with the nature of that government itself, but there is, to use scientific language, a critical minimum below which he cannot go if a true democratic polity is to exist. It is one of the contradictions of the modern world that the advance of science, knowledge and processes can lead to a greater participation by the citizen but so far has seemed to tend to a less; with the outcome of totalitarian regimes and our present misfortunes. The active mind is like the oxygen which provides the proper atmosphere for life; it is a pre-requisite for persistence of the democratic idea. It is not necessary for a hundred per cent of the people to think for themselves and act on their thoughts. The bulk of mankind is not qualified for that. But if the requisite proportion does, their influence makes the atmosphere wholesome. If it does not, then democracy will sicken and ultimately die.

And so I am glad to see a POPULAR EDITION of the Census Report going out; for the nearer the ordinary citizen can get to an understanding of the processes on which administration is based, the better for all of us. For the best achievement follows from thought acting on knowledge and understanding, and the more we can put the citizen on the road to the last points, the better are the prospects for the kind of achievement in mind. "More light" is a good motto—particularly in a world darkened mentally as well as in some parts physically by war.

M. W. W. M. YEATTS

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

—LORD LINLITHGOW.



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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

These data are contained in the second edition of the *Mysore Gazetteer* by Lewis Rice, where statistics are brought up to 1895; the revised edition of the *Gazetteer* by *Rajacharita Visarada Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao*, bringing the facts up to 1924; the Statistical Abstracts of Mysore published in 1915, 1921 and 1926; the available Season and Crop Reports; the Reviews of the Foreign Rail-borne Trade of Mysore and other publications of the Industries and Commerce Department; and the annual Administration Reports of other Departments. The statistics in a collected form are available only up to 1923-24, both in the *Gazetteer* and

in the Abstracts, and it is necessary that these should be brought up-to-date. I have had to address the several Heads of Departments, therefore, to give me annual figures up to 1940. I should like to acknowledge here my indebtedness to them for having readily complied with my requests.

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

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

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

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

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

It has been my endeavour to be objective in my approach to the subject, and I have therefore avoided, as far as possible, obtruding my personal views. But where I have had to express them, I need hardly say,

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

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

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

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

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

skilful management of the printing of Census Tables resulted in appreciable economy. Mr. V. C. Simon, one of the Compilers, prepared the maps and diagrams to my entire satisfaction. All the Supervisors and Compilers did good work and the excellent work turned out by Messrs. K. Gururayachar, B.A., K. H. Srinivasa Murthy, M.Sc. and M. Madhava Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), deserves special mention. I am equally sensible of the good work of the other officials both of the Central and of the Abstraction Offices.

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

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

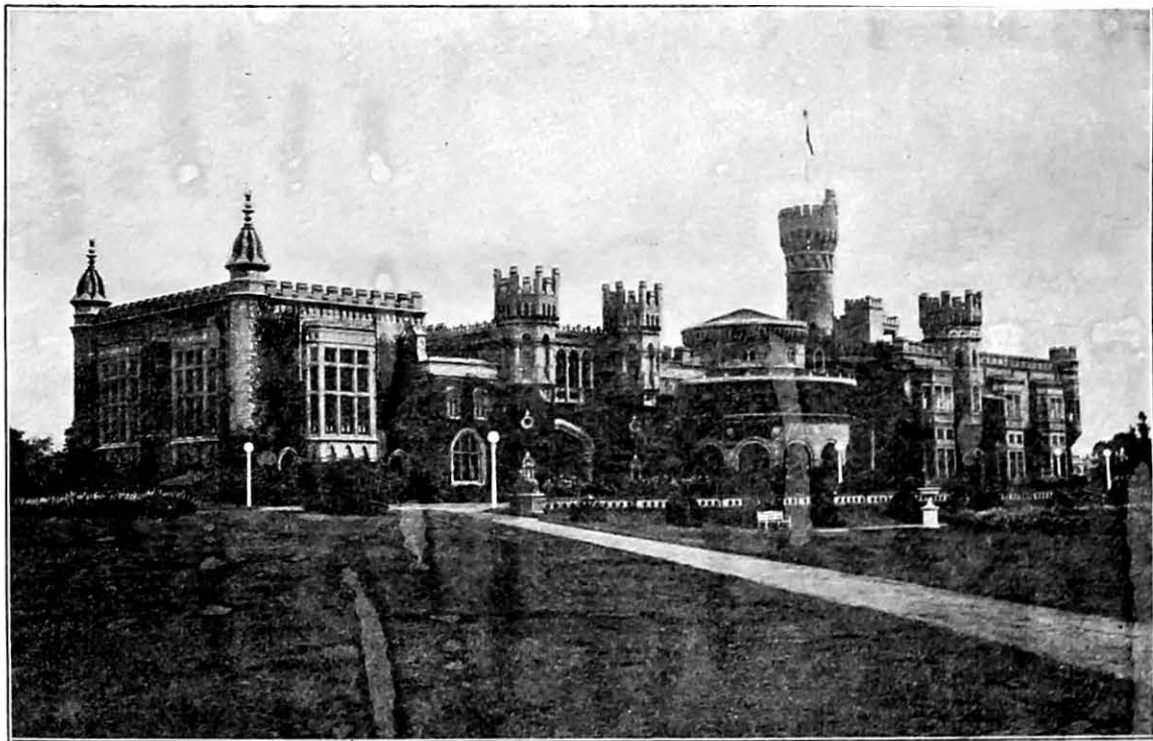
I am grateful to Government for giving me this opportunity for studying the country. I would be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge at the same time my indebtedness to Mr. M. W. W. M. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Census Commissioner for India, who very readily advised me and guided me at every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

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

P. H. KRISHNA RAO



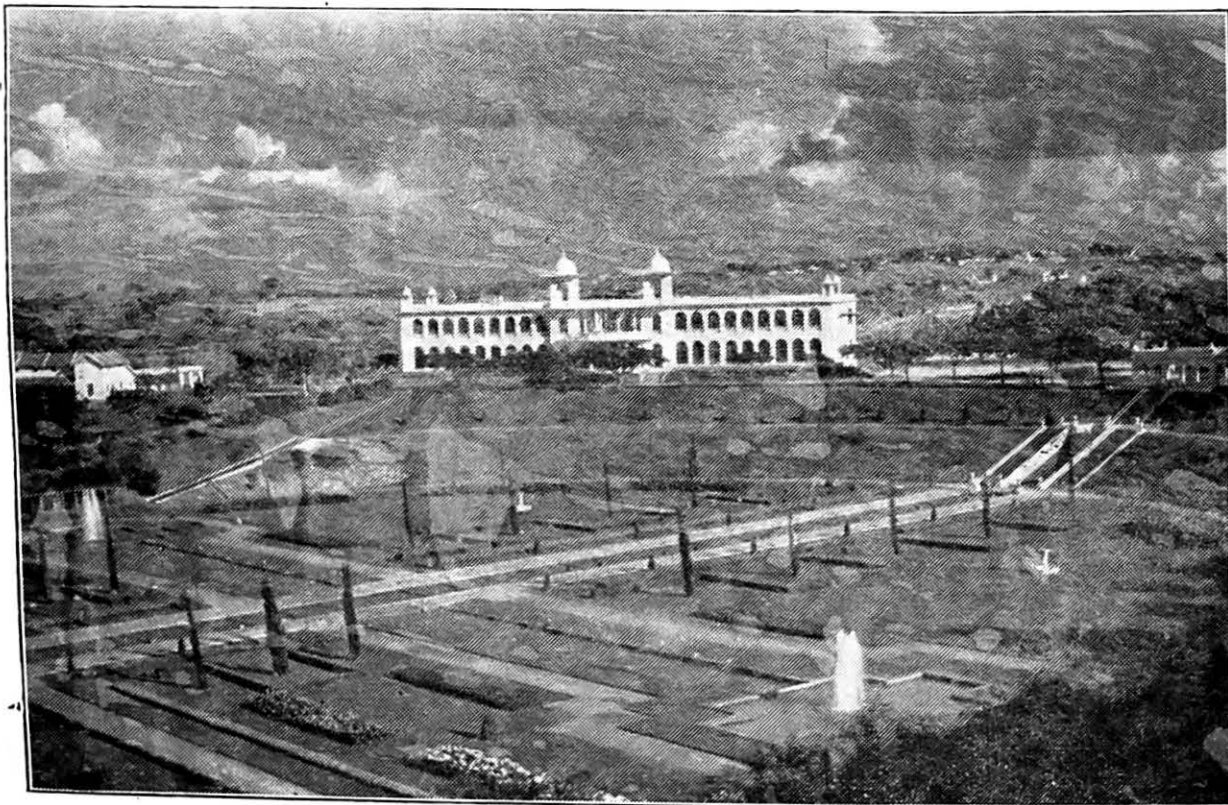
THE PALACE, MYSORE



THE PALACE, BANGALORE



PUBLIC OFFICES, CUBBON PARK, BANGALORE



THE BRINDAVAN GARDENS

CENSUS OF MYSORE, 1941

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Country

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

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

3. It occupies a position physically well defined, and forms part of the Deccan plateau which culminates in the Mysore table-land nestling between the mighty arms of the Eastern and Western Ghats stretching from the gigantic head and shoulders of the Nilgiri Range. The highest point is Mulliangiri, 6,317 feet above the sea level in the Bababudan Range. The general elevation is

about 2,000 feet along the Northern and Southern frontiers and about 3,000 feet along the central watershed which separates the basin of the Krishna from the basin of the Cauvery and which divides the country into two nearly equal parts. The climate is, therefore, equable throughout the year, the temperature in winter rarely going below 40° and in summer above 105°. The maximum temperature ranges in the shade from 85° to 99° in summer and from 48° to 63° in winter. The average minimum temperature at Bangalore is 60.2° and the average maximum 90°; the absolute minimum and the absolute maximum are 48.7° and 102.4°, respectively. The year is divided into three seasons—the rainy, the cold and the hot. The first commences with the bursting of the South-west monsoon, generally in the first week of June, and continues till the middle of November, closing with the rains of the North-east monsoon. The cold season, which is generally free from rains, then commences and lasts till the end of February. The hot season sets in about the middle of March and lasts till about the end of May.

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

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

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

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

antiquity—the large Talakad *anicut*, for instance, the lowest down on the Cauvery, having been constructed a thousand years ago.

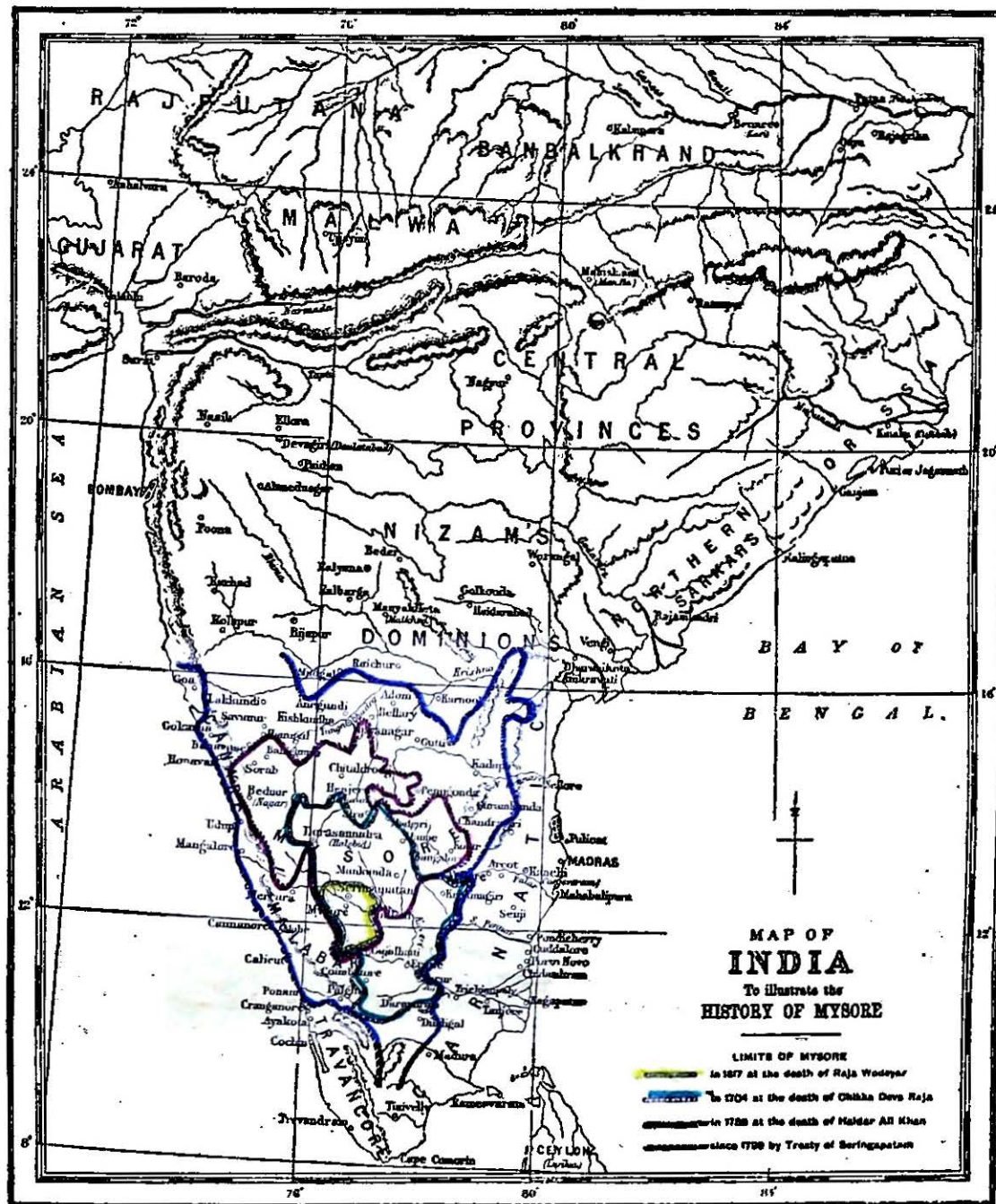
7. The situation of Mysore within the tropics combined with an elevation which gives it a temperate climate, its being hemmed in by lofty mountain chains and the difference in rainfall have contributed to the formation of a rich and varied flora. The forests of the country which yield a considerable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

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

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

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

Map I
(Para 18)



Historical Map

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

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

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

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

14. The Imperial Gazetteer of India referring to Irrigation in Indian States accords the first place to Mysore. In the Malnad the wet lands are all rainfed; the so-called tanks are merely small reservoirs without a sluice and with natural waste-weirs from which water is let out when required by a breach in the bund which is closed up immediately after. In the Maidan,

the sources of irrigation are tanks, channels or canals, and wells. Almost every valley contains a chain of tanks, the first over-flowing into the second and so on until the terminal tank is filled. Nearly sixty per cent of the area of the State is covered by the tank system as the result of the patient industry of its inhabitants. Most of the river channels are in the south of the State and are connected with the Cauvery and its tributaries. Spring heads called *Talapariges* form an important feature of the hydrography of the North-east. They are situated to the east of a line drawn from Koratagere to Hiriyur and on to Molakalmuru. Water from these is either conducted by narrow channels to the fields, or raised with the help of bullocks.

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

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

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

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

History

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

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

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

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

the ancient Kingdom of Mysore, part of the territories of the Pallegars and the Bijapur Kings and part of the Bednur Kingdom, and it is its ambition to acquire a harbour at Bhatkal so that the ancient prosperity of the Malnad and of Mysore as a whole may be restored.

22. These historical facts have to be borne in mind if we are to understand some of the problems connected with the composition, movement and distribution of the population and the varying economic and social conditions in different parts of the State. For, history has left its mark on the country not only in monuments in stone and mortar like the artistic temples of Belur, Halebid and Somanathpur, the hill forts called *Durgs*, the little mud and stone fortresses around villages and towns and the mausoleums in Sira, Kolar, Channapatna, and Seringapatam, but in the religious foundations at Sringeri, Melkote and Sravanbelagola, as well as on the people now inhabiting Mysore.

23. The history of Mysore from the fall of Seringapatam may be divided into six periods, namely—(1) 1799-1810, the Regency of Poorniah, (2) 1811-1831, the reign of Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar III, (3) 1831-1881, under the British Commission, (4) 1881-1894, the reign of Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar, (5) 1894-1902, the regency of Sri Vanivilasa Sannidhana and (6) 1902-1940, the reign of the late lamented Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV. It is proposed to consider in this Report only the period since 1881. The Rulers of Mysore in this period have been assisted by a succession of very able Dewans, of whom special mention should be made of Mr. C. Rangacharlu (1881-1883), Sir K. Seshadri Iyer (1883-1901), Sir M. Visvesvaraya (1912-1918), and Sir Mirza Mahomed Ismail (1926-1941).

24. Mr. C. Rangacharlu is remembered as the Dewan who, even as early as 1881, had the vision to take the people into the confidence of the Government, constituted the Representative Assembly and sowed the seeds of democracy in the State. Sir K. Seshadri Iyer inaugurated the Hydro-electric scheme which has contributed so much to the prosperity of the State, and built the Vanivilasa Sagara and the Water Works for Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields. The far-reaching consequences of the achievements of Sir M. Visvesvaraya have not yet been fully realised. He planned the development of the State for several decades to come; gave a great impetus to Primary Education and established the Mysore University; developed the Department of Agriculture and constructed the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir; started the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, established the Department of Industries, and constituted the Board of Industries and Commerce. In the field of Commerce and Banking, he established the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Mysore; and in the field of culture, he started the Kannada Sahitya Parishat and the Civic and Social Progress Association and set the people thinking. Sir Mirza M. Ismail did his best to make the cities of Mysore and Bangalore what they are—models of cleanliness and beauty, with wide



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



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



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



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



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

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

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

The People

26. Mysore, like the rest of India, is a predominantly Hindu country. "Here in Mysore, the Jain King Chandragupta spent his last days after leaving his Kingdom on a pilgrimage. Here again each of the three great teachers of Hinduism spent a part of his life. Sankaracharya, the apostle of the absolute unity of God and all life and the soul, founded here the school in which his memory is enshrined and his work continued. Ramanujacharya, fleeing from persecution by the Chola Kings, found in Mysore, even at that early date, that toleration and freedom of speech, which, following the example of his predecessors, His Highness the Maharaja has always tried to make one of the watchwords of his

Government. Later followed Madhva, with his doctrine of the duality of the Soul and God, and his teaching of the necessity for *Bhakti*, the love and devotion of the Soul for God. Thus we are surrounded here by places in which some of India's best and noblest have breathed out their lives in intense aspiration, in profound meditation, in the eager desire for absorption in God. In Mysore again Veerasaivism has flourished for several centuries."

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

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

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

29. The oldest Christian Mission to Mysore was the Roman Catholic, in the middle of the 17th century. Before the time of Haidar a church was built in Seringapatam for a Canarese congregation, and another at Kankanhalli. Among others established in the west was one at Heggaddevankote. In the east, a Telugu mission was established in 1702, by two French Jesuits from Vellore, who built Chapels at Bangalore, Devanhalli, Chikballapur and other places. On the fall of Seringapatam, the Abbe Dubois, then in the south, was invited to Seringapatam by the Catholic congregation there. He was the founder of the church at Mysore and of the Christian agricultural community of Sathalli near Hassan and laboured in Mysore for twenty-two years. Till 1848 there were only two priests for the whole of Mysore—one at Bangalore and one at Seringapatam. The first Protestant mission, the London Mission, commenced operations in Bangalore in 1820 and extended them to Mysore in 1839. The Wesleyan Mission commenced its work in the Mysore country in 1822; but for many years the missionaries laboured only among the Tamil

people of the Cantonment of Bangalore. The Canarese Mission was begun in Bangalore in 1835. Gubbi was made the residence of a Missionary in 1837, and a considerable number of populous villages in the neighbourhood were brought under Christian instruction. The Christian community counts among its members a considerable number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians who belong to the Military forces or who have settled down in the cities and on coffee plantations, or are Missionaries in out-stations. For purposes of comparison with other main communities in the matter of occupation, literacy and the like, it is best to take the Indian Christian community alone into consideration. It is confined to the areas round about Missionary centres.

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

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

POPULATION

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

Variation

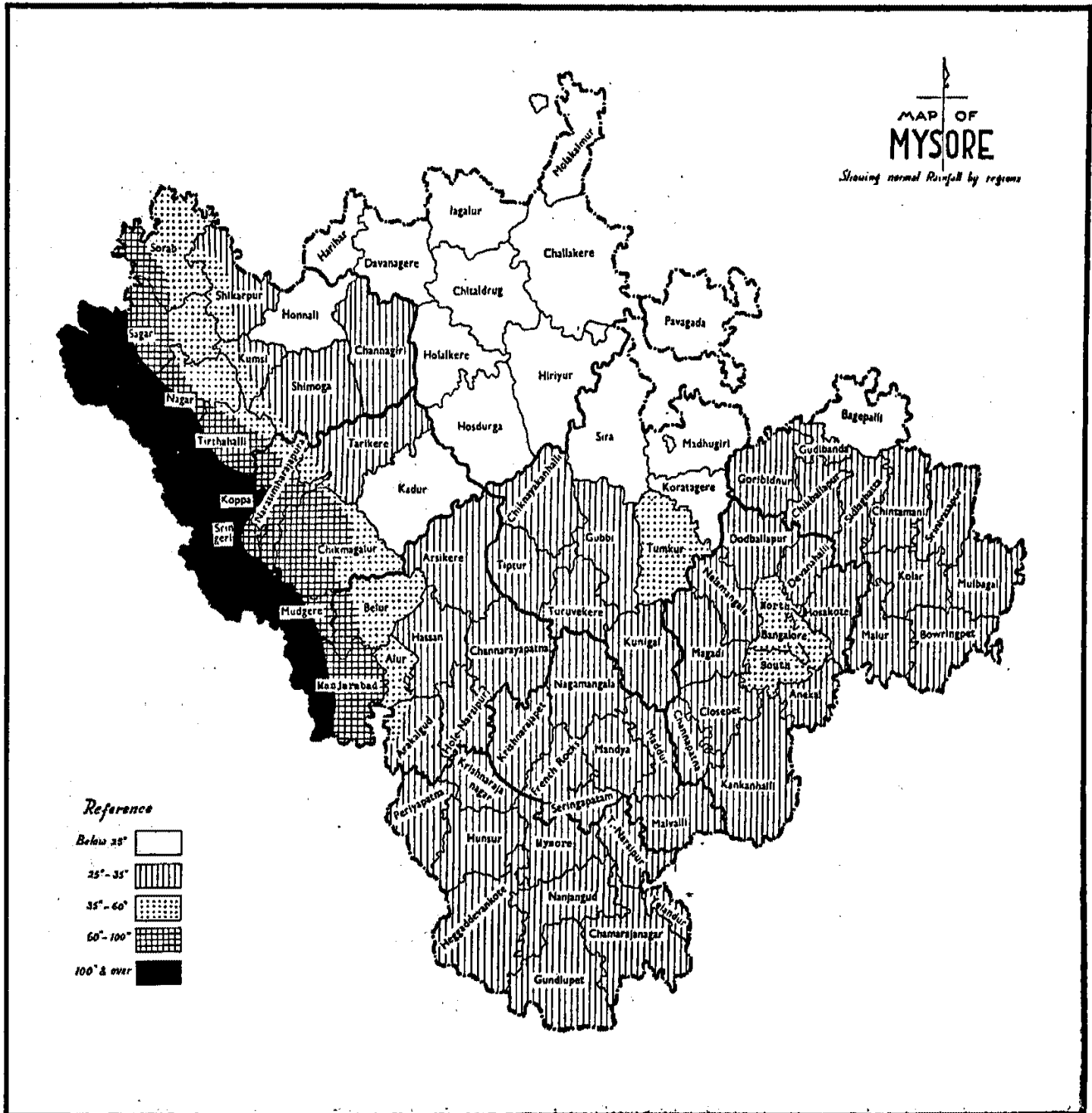
33. The population of the State which was 41·86 lakhs in 1881 rose to 73·29 lakhs in 1941; that is to say, it increased by 31·43 lakhs or 75 per cent in a period of 60 years, while the area (29,458 sq. miles) remained unchanged (Table 2). The density per square mile thus increased from 142 to 249 in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

mile in the United States and (counting only the territory regarded as habitable) 8 in Canada and 4 in Australia, the conclusion is irresistible that the human race is very badly spread, from the point of view of making the most effective use of the natural resources upon which its health and prosperity depend".

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

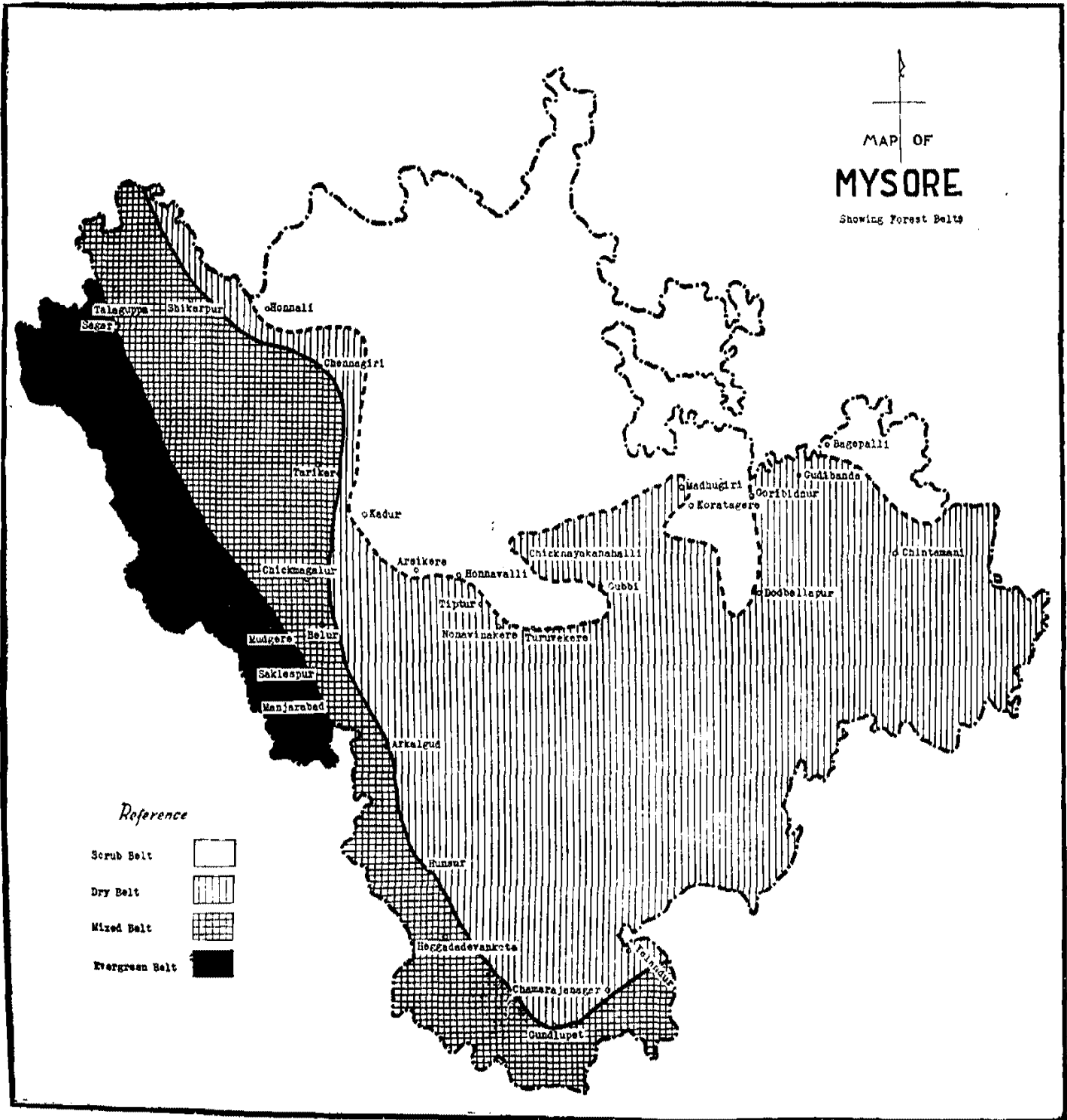
Map 2

(Para 35)



Rainfall by Regions

Map 3
(Para 35)



Forest Belts

completely free from epidemics and famines, and the population shows increases around 10 per cent, or one per cent per annum. In the last decade, the population has increased from 65.57 lakhs to 73.29 lakhs or by 11.8 per cent, while for India as a whole, the increase is 15 per cent. The Provinces and States where the population has increased at a lesser rate than in Mysore are Madras (11.6), Oudh (10.4), Central Provinces (11.3), Berar (4.6), Orissa (8.8), Baluchistan (8.2), Coorg (3.3), Kashmir (10.3), the Madras States (10.0), some Agencies and Tribal areas in the North-West Province (5.3), the Punjab Hill States (10.5), Sikkim (10.9), and the Rampur and the Benares States in the United Provinces (8.3). In all other Provinces and States the increase is more than in Mysore. It is 44.1 per cent in the Delhi Province and more than 20 per cent in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, and Bengal. Travancore and Cochin show increases of 19.1 and 18.1 per cent, respectively. On the whole, the problem in Mysore, as in India in general, is therefore one of a rapidly growing population rather than of a stationary or diminishing population, unlike the West and among the White races (Table 3).

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

36. In the Malnad Taluks, namely, Manjarabad, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Mudigere, Nagar,

Sagar and Tirthahalli, the population has declined from 3.04 lakhs in 1881 to 3.02 lakhs in 1941 and is continuing to decline in four out of the eight taluks, namely, Manjarabad, Narasimharajapura, Mudigere and Nagar. There would have been no increase in Sagar Taluk but for the congregation of about 6,000 persons at Jog and Madenur in connection with the New Hydro-electric Scheme, and the large increase in Sagar Town. In the Semi-malnad Taluks—Belur, Alur, Chikmagalur, Sorab, Shikarpur, Shimoga and Kumsi—the population may be said to be almost stationary, as it has increased from 3.94 lakhs to 4.02 lakhs or by only 2 per cent in 60 years, whereas the population of the State as a whole, has increased by 75 per cent in the same period. If we consider the urban and rural populations separately, we see that the decline has been entirely in the rural population, the urban population having increased from 11,850 to 26,200 in the Malnad Taluks and from 36,200 to 82,600 in the Semi-malnad Taluks, or having more than doubled itself. Particularly noticeable is the fall in Alur, Sorab and Shikarpur. These three Taluks alone account for a decrease of over 25,000 persons between 1881 and 1941. In Belur and Kumsi, the population in 1931 was slightly more than in 1881 but it has again shown a downward tendency in 1941. The other Semi-malnad Taluks—Chikmagalur and Shimoga—show some improvement but it is deceptive. Much more than the general increase in those taluks is entirely contributed by the Bhadravati and Shimoga Towns and Chikmagalur Town, respectively and the population in the rural parts of these Taluks also has really declined. It may therefore be truly said that the rural population both in the Malnad and in the Semi-malnad Taluks has considerably declined and is continuing to decline (Table 4).

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

Regions of decline

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

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

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

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

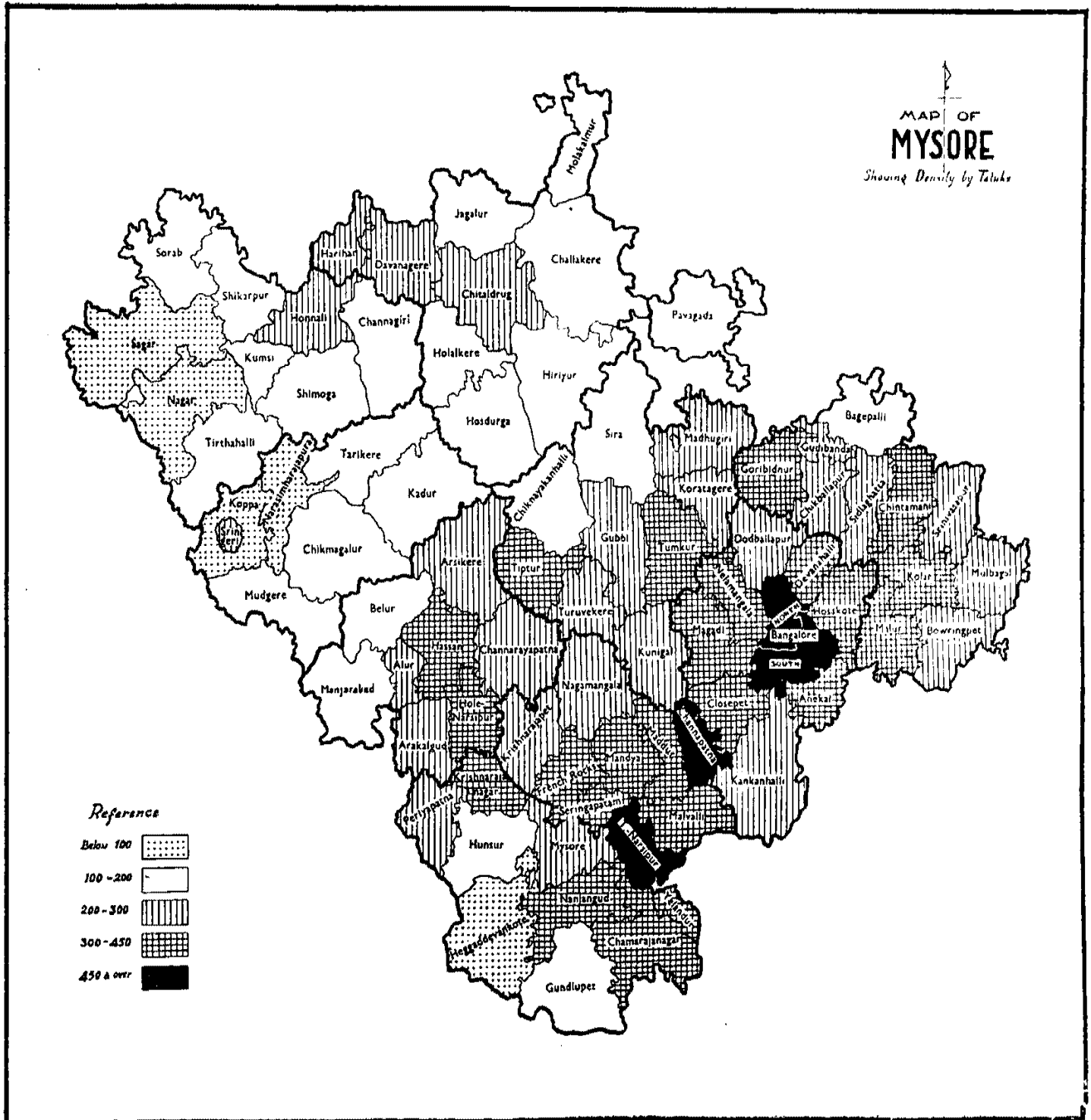
41. That part of the country which was added on to the Mysore dominions by Haidar Ali Khan in 1762 and 1763 had no settled Government from 1762 to 1799 as he and his son were much pre-occupied with their wars. There were also revolts here in the beginning of the 19th century which led to the English taking over the Administration from 1831 to 1881. The Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts suffered most from these wars and insurrections. When the population dwindled as a result of these wars and rebellions, it found itself unequal to the task of fighting nature. Nature won, forests encroaching upon villages and

towns. Malaria and the wild beasts began to take their toll and the famine of 1877-1878 added to the difficulties. These are the fundamental causes of the decline. The economic causes will be discussed later on (Paras 152 and 153).

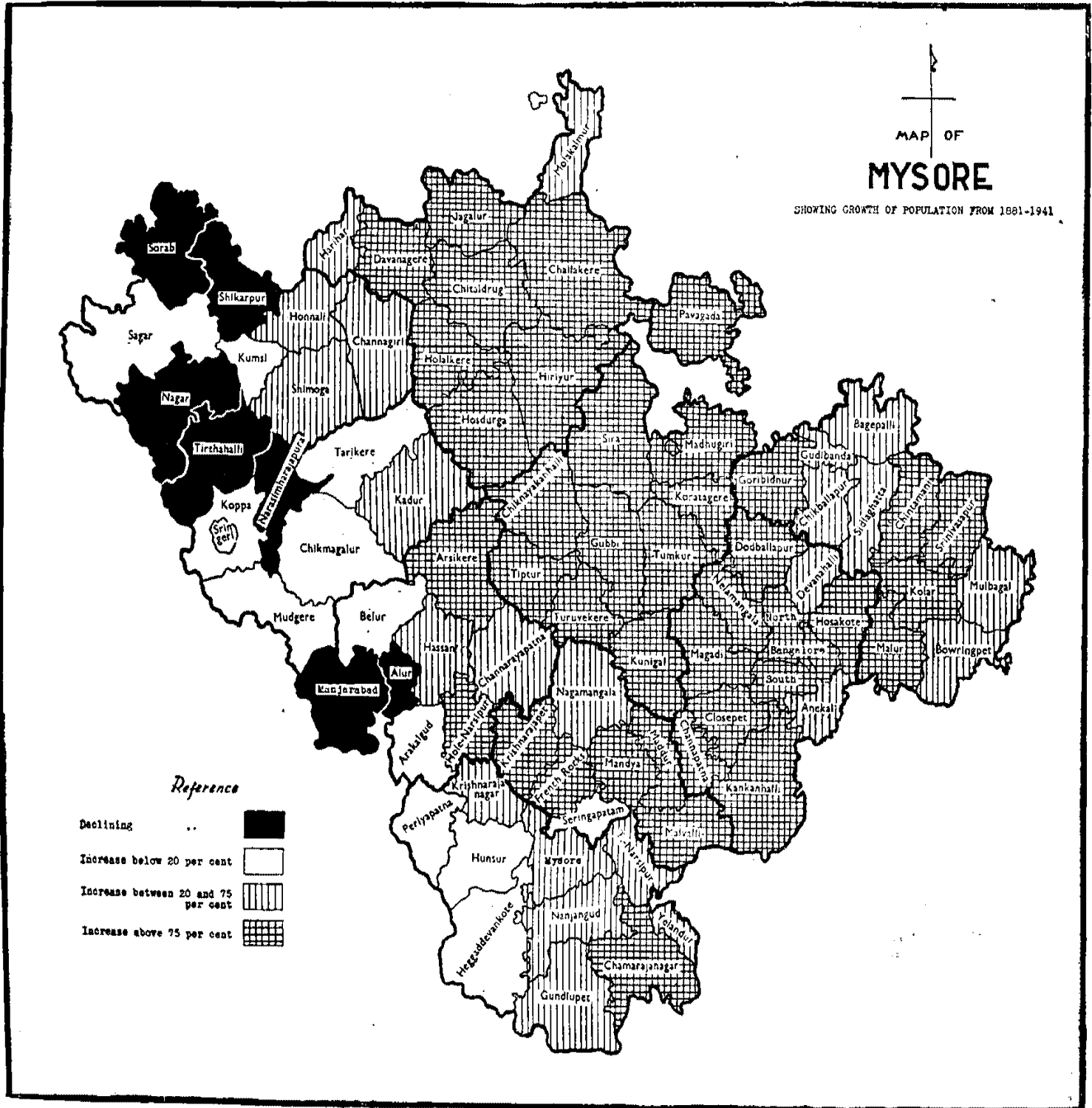
42. The expansion of irrigation in some areas has also caused fluctuations in the rate of growth. Some villages in Seringapatam, French-Rocks, Maddur and Mandya Taluks in the Irwin Canal area, though in the Maidan, show a decrease in population between 1931 and 1941, a large percentage of the villages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

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

Map 4
(Para 35)



Density by Taluks



Growth of Population since 1881

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

Vital Statistics

44. The growth of population is made up of the excess of Births over Deaths and the excess of Immigration over Emigration. The Indian birth-rate has been in the neighbourhood of 35 per thousand of population and is far higher than the birth-rate in England and Wales or indeed than that of any country in Western Europe and shows no sign of declining. The English rate has been dropping steadily until it was 15 in 1935 against 35 in 1871. The general Indian death-rate at its lowest is about double the English rate and was 25.5 against 12 in England in 1935. The natural increase of population is thus 10 per mille in India against 3 per mille in England. In Mysore the birth-rate in 1940 was 19.6 and the death-rate 13.9 giving a natural increase of 6 per mille. (Table 9.) The reporting of Births and Deaths is still unsatisfactory in many rural and urban areas as will be apparent from the fact that whereas the excess of births over deaths during the last decade according to the returns of Vital Statistics was only 3.18 lakhs, the actual increase in population has been nearly 7.72 lakhs. Making allowances for the excess of immigration over emigration which was 2.19 lakhs in 1931, and which could not have been more than 2.6 lakhs in 1941, the increase in the natural population is still nearly 40 per cent more than the figure yielded by Vital Statistics. It has been estimated that in the Registration of Births and Deaths in India, the deficiency is about 40 per cent in the case of births and about 25 per cent in the case of deaths. The same may perhaps be safely assumed for Mysore also. But whatever the general level of accuracy, as it is the same kind of agency that is working both in the Malnad and the Maidan, the rates in the two areas furnish valuable data for comparison.

45. The most important cause of the decline of population is disease; and the incidence of all diseases except small-pox and consumption is higher in the Malnad than in the Maidan. The birth-rate is calculated on the number of live-births, and the death-rate on the number of deaths from all causes, per mille of population. The rate of still-births is a percentage on the live-births. The Infant Mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live-births. The maternal mortality rate

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

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

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

47. The State is spending a considerable sum of money on the improvement of Public Health,—the amount spent in 1940 being no less than (1) Rs. 39.93 lakhs in the Department of Public Health alone on Administration, Water Supply, Drainage, Sanitary Fittings, Town-planning, Malaria control, Sanitation at fairs, festivals and shandies; (2) Rs. 22.85 lakhs in the Department of Medicine on the curative side on Hospitals and Dispensaries; and (3) Rs. 52 lakh on Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries; or a total sum of Rs. 63.30 lakhs on a population of 73.29 lakhs, working out to nearly 14 annas per head. The average area served by each hospital or dispensary in the State in 1935 was 94 square miles, the average population served 20,653 and the expenditure on medical relief *per capita* Re. 0.4-6,—which compare favourably with Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and Bihar or Hyderabad (Table 12). Viewed against the background of the development of medical relief and sanitation in British India, the position in Mysore is a matter for satisfaction. There were 28 Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1881. The number increased to 95 in 1891, 130 in 1901, 134 in 1911, 196 in 1921 and 274 in 1931. The number now stands at 349. Apart from the major and special institutions located in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, there are a General Hospital, a Maternity Hospital and an Epidemic Diseases Hospital in Kolar Gold Fields, and there are District Hospitals in all District Head-quarter Towns with a Female Dispensary and Maternity Hospital attached to each. There are also 223 Local Fund Dispensaries in the interior, 37 Maternity Hospitals and Female Dispensaries, 25 Malnad Improvement Dispensaries and 25 Subsidised Rural Medical Practitioners. A campaign against the scourge of Venereal Diseases has been initiated by the Government. A scheme for the medical inspection of school children has been working for the past ten years. Maternity and Child Welfare work has been organised on modern scientific lines in collaboration with the Indian Red Cross Society. Birth-control clinics have been started for the improvement of the health of women. There are 39 Maternity Homes and 33 Child Welfare Centres in the State, and several Midwives have been stationed in places which have no Hospitals or Maternity Homes. Special Itinerant Dispensaries—3 in the Malnad and some in the Mysore and Mandya Districts—have been established for giving relief to the Malnad and the highly malarial tracts in the Maidan. The expenditure on Medical services in 1940

was Rs. 22.85 lakhs against Rs. 14.73 in 1931 and Rs. 10.10 in 1921 (Table 13).

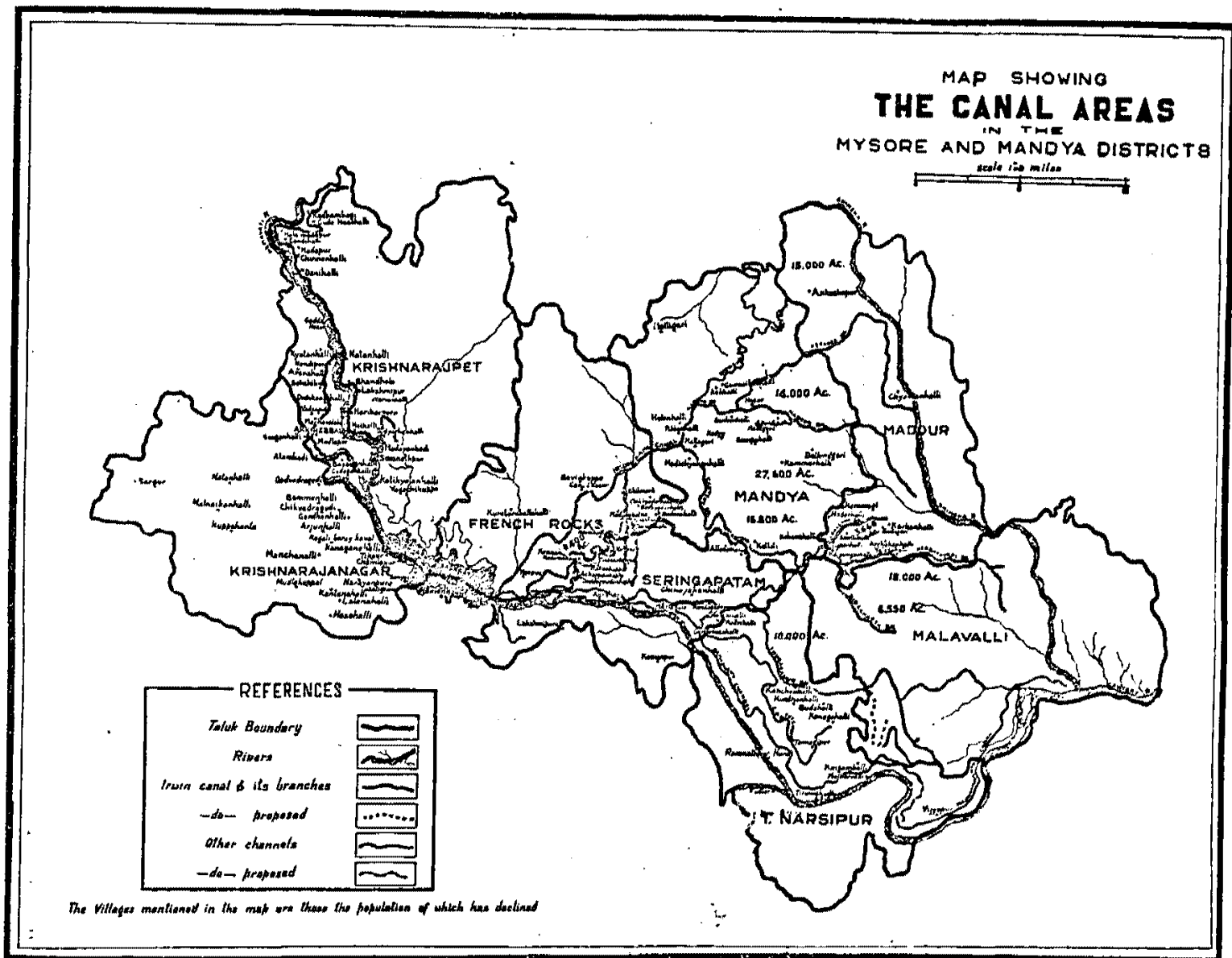
48. Still, the morbidity rates for all the Malnad Taluks, except Sorab, exceed 1,000 and what is more alarming, the rate has increased as compared with the year 1937. During the year 1940, 4 per cent of the deaths were due to epidemic diseases, 35.5 per cent to Malaria, 5.6 per cent to Typhoid, 11.3 per cent to other fevers, 8.7 per cent to Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 5.2 per cent to Respiratory Diseases, 4.4 per cent to Consumption and the rest to other causes. The mortality under Malaria has been increasing from year to year, deaths from Malaria for one lakh of population in 1940 being 492 against 369 in 1935 (Table 14). It accounted for 20.5 per cent of the morbidity and 35.3 per cent of the mortality in 1939 against 20.2 per cent and 31.7 per cent, respectively, in 1938. In the Malnad, the morbidity rate, the death rate, the still-birth rate, the infant-mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate are all higher as compared with that in the Maidan (Table 10). Malaria, Typhoid, other fevers, Dysentery and Diarrhoea and Respiratory Diseases are all much more prevalent in the Malnad than in the Maidan, the only exception being in the case of Consumption which is more prevalent in the Maidan than in the Malnad (Table 15). Another significant fact is that whereas Malaria decreased or was stationary in the Malnad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga, it increased in all the Maidan Districts without exception and both in rural and urban areas (Table 11). Typhoid is more prevalent in Rural than in Urban areas and the specific death rate has been on the increase. Dysentery and Diarrhoea are more prevalent in Cities than in other urban and rural areas. Respiratory Diseases are also more heavy in City areas and slightly greater in the Malnad than in the Maidan. Consumption, too, is highest in City areas and is more prevalent in the Maidan than in the Malnad. Maternal mortality rates are highest in the Malnad Districts of Hassan (15.4), Kadur (32.1) and Shimoga (32.9) and the rate is three times as much in the Malnad as in the Maidan (Table 16).

Regions of increase

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

Map 6

(Para 42)



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

Distribution

50. It is usual to consider how the population is distributed between town and country. All Municipal areas are treated as Towns. According to the Census classification, out of 108 towns in the State, 58 fall in the class containing a population of less than 5,000 each; and out of the remaining fifty,—33 contain between 5,000 and 10,000, 10 between 10,000 and 20,000, 3 between 20,000 and 50,000, none between 50,000 and 100,000, and the four cities contain more than 100,000. It would be more advantageous to classify the towns according to the facilities available in them, rather than merely on the size of the population, though in many cases, facilities may go hand in hand with the size. The cities afford medical relief of a very high order and, except in Kolar Gold Fields, provide for collegiate education. The District Headquarter Towns, and towns with a population of above 10,000, generally have a High School and Civil and Criminal Courts. There are practically no Taluk Headquarter Towns without Middle Schools, Hospitals, Midwives and Veterinary Dispensaries, irrespective of the strength of the population. A Taluk Headquarter Town, though with a population of less than 5,000, is thus in a better position than a town with a larger population, but which is not a Taluk Headquarter, as for example Birur, Bannur and Ramasamudra. But all the other towns with a population exceeding 5,000 are Taluk Headquarters. It is only in the case of those with a population of less than 5,000 that we have to divide them into two classes—Taluk Headquarter Towns and others—the latter having the least urban characteristics and the least urban facilities.

51. In 1881, out of a total population of 4,186,188, the towns contained 573,636 or 13·7 per cent. In 1941, out of a total of 7,329,140, the town population was 1,346,206 or 18·4 per cent. The urban population in industrialised countries like England, U.S.A., Germany, France, Canada and Japan is well over 50 per cent and reached 80 per cent in England more than a decade ago. Whereas the population as a whole has increased by 75·1 per cent, the urban population has increased by 134·2 per cent and the rural by 65·6 per

cent. A larger proportion of the population is thus now living in towns, and the urban population to-day is two and one third times of what it was in 1881. The rate of increase in the town is also more than double the rate in the village (Table 17). The distribution of urban and rural populations in the several districts, including the cities is shown in Table 18, from which it will be apparent that the Bangalore District including Bangalore City and the C. and M. Station, as may be expected, has the largest percentage of urban population (34·4) followed by Kolar including Kolar Gold Fields (22·5) and Mysore including Mysore City (22·4) with Shimoga (16·3), Kadur (13·3) and Chitaldrug (11·2) next in order. Hassan (9·6), Mandya (8) and Tumkur (6·5) are the least urbanised.

The Cities

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

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

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

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

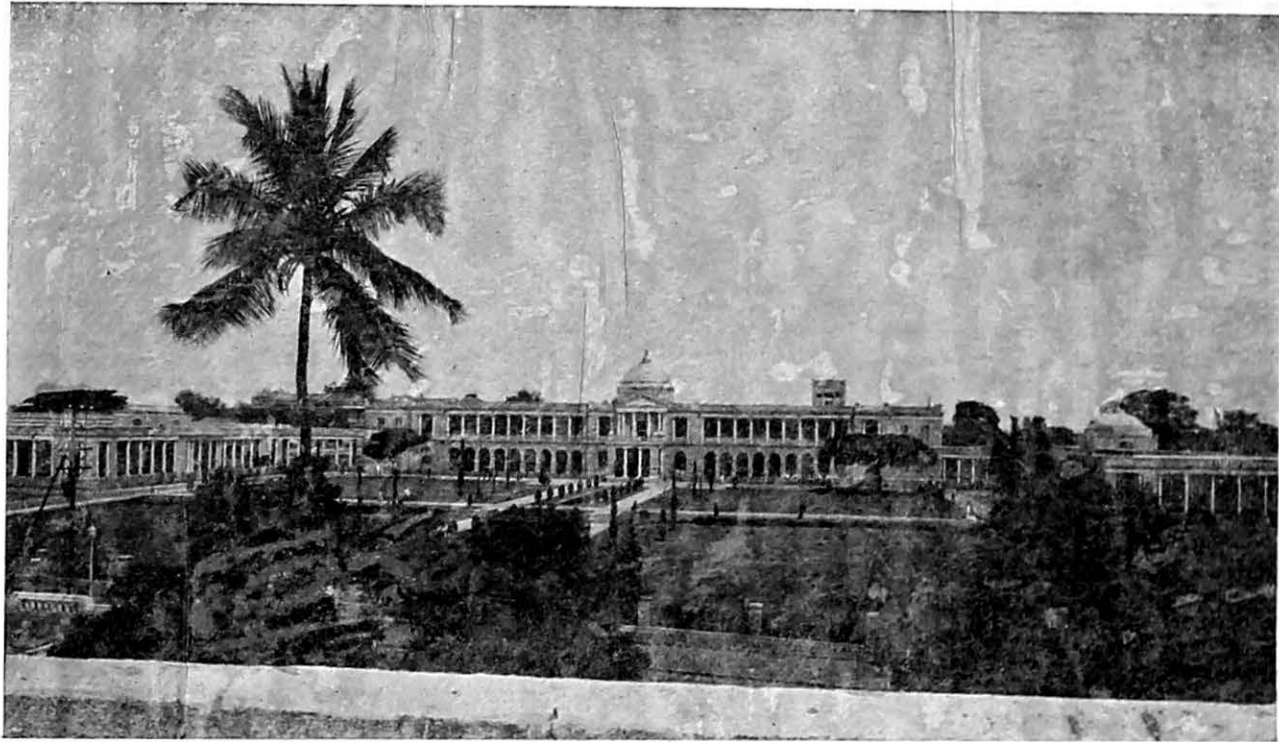
55. The populations of the four Cities consequently differ in their composition as well. The labour population naturally preponderates in Kolar Gold Fields City which is more a labour settlement than a City, and most of this population is drawn from the Depressed Classes and the Christian community. Out of a total population of nearly 134,000, the Depressed Classes account for 58,000 and the Christians for 24,500. This feature is common to Kolar Gold Fields and the Civil and Military Station though for different reasons. The population of the Civil and Military Station, except in the Bazaar and in Ulsoor and in some villages comprised in the area, consists largely of domestic servants and camp followers, or of persons who cater to the needs of the Military or of the large number of European and Anglo-Indian settlers; and these again belong mostly to the Depressed Classes and Christian communities who number, respectively, 32,500 and 35,000. The Muslims in the Station number another 34,500. These three communities therefore are almost equally represented in this area and total up to 102,000 out of 158,000. The Hindu population preponderates in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore,—207 out of 248 in Bangalore and 118 out of 151 in Mysore. The Depressed Classes in Bangalore number only 21,500 and in Mysore only 15,000, the Christians numbering 9,500 and 5,500, respectively. There is, however, a large element of the Muslim population in both Cities, 30,000 in Bangalore and 26,000 in Mysore,—congrega-

tions next only to the Civil and Military Station. Another remarkable feature in these two Cities is the large number of Brahmins—this caste forming the biggest single caste in either City—48,000 in Bangalore and 30,000 in Mysore. It is well known that the Christians and the Muslims are more urban than the Hindus. It is, perhaps, not so well known what proportions of these communities are concentrated in these four Cities alone. More than 100,000 out of a total of 485,000 Muslims in the State and nearly 75,000 out of a total of 113,000 Christians are found in these Cities. Certain other communities like the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, Parsees, Jews and Buddhists are also largely confined to these Cities. The composition of the populations in the four Cities according to main communities and the percentage of the City population to total population of the communities in the State are clearly exhibited in Table 20.

Amenities in Towns

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

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



VANI VILAS HOSPITAL, BANGALORE
(For women and children)



MENTAL HOSPITAL, BANGALORE

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

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

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

60. Among Taluk Headquarter Towns, even

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

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

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

Density

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

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

64. There are great variations in density in different parts of the State ranging from 18,813 in Bangalore City and 514 in Channapatna Taluk to 62 in Hosanagar Taluk. The Malnad and Semi-malnad Taluks contain 20 per cent of the area of the State but only 9.6 of its population. In other words, a fifth of the area contains less than a tenth of the population. The population obviously is much less than the average for the State, the rural average in the Malnad being 83 and in the Semi-malnad 119 against 228 in the Maidan. This is bound to be so, as a large extent in the Malnad is uncultivable. Nearly a fourth of the entire uncultivable extent of the State is in the Malnad. In the purely Malnad Taluks, the cultivable area is only just a little over one-fourth of the entire area. The rest is uncultivable consisting of hills and forests. The position is better in the Semi-malnad but the uncultivable extent is still much more than the cultivable extent. The districts of Kadur and Shimoga which contain the largest proportion of uncultivable land are naturally the most sparsely populated, the density being 112 and 114, respectively. In the Maidan Taluks, of the same two districts, the cultivable extent is more than the uncultivable. It can naturally support a larger population; and a larger population, in its turn, actually cultivates a larger proportion of the cultivable land. The cultivated extent is just a little less than 50 per cent of the cultivable in the Malnad; it is 57.8 in the Semi-malnad and 74.5 in the Maidan. It is remarkable how the cultivated area is more or less proportionate to the population in all the three areas though the density per square mile, including as it does, cultivable and uncultivable, may vary greatly. In the Malnad, the rural population is 2.8 lakhs and the cultivated extent is 2.9 lakhs acres. In the Semi-malnad, the figures are 3.1 lakhs persons and 3.7 lakhs acres; and in the Maidan they are 53.93 lakhs persons and 57.22 lakhs acres. It is

the Semi-malnad that appears to be best off in the matter of acre per man (Table 25).

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

66. The average density per square mile is between 200 and 300, and 28.4 per cent of the area of the State with this density contains 28.6 of the population. Heggaddevankote (86), Koppa and Narasimharajapura (78), Sagar (82) and Nagar (62) Taluks constitute the area with a density below 100, and account for 9 per cent of the area and 2.9 per cent of the population of the State. Parts of the three Malnad Districts—Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga—and of the two sparsely populated Districts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur with a scanty rainfall account for another 18.2 per cent of the area and 9.4 per cent of the population with a mean density of between 100 and 150. Parts of the same Districts together with Hunsur (183) and Gundlupet (164) in the Mysore District, containing forest areas and Bagepalli (170) in the Kolar District with a scanty rainfall contain another 20.1 per cent of the area with 14.2 per cent of the population, with a mean density of between 150 and 200. It is only the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts that contain some Taluks whose mean density is above the average. It is between 300 and 450 in 21.3 per cent of the area with 29.9 per cent of the population, and it is between 450 and 600 only in the Bangalore (463), Channapatna (514) and T-Narsipur (508) Taluks and accounts for 2.8 per cent of the area and 5.6 per cent of the population. In no taluk is the density between 600 and 750. It is only the four Cities that have a density of more than 750 per square mile (Table 26). These regions of varying density are marked in Map 4.

Composition: Birthplace

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

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

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

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

contain the largest number of Coorg-born; and the Madras-born population is found in considerable numbers in all the Districts,—Mysore City and the Mysore and Mandya Districts containing the least number (Table 28).

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

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

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

73. On the whole, the largest admixture of population is found in the four Cities, and especially in the Civil and Military Station, which contains the largest number of persons born in other parts of India and beyond India. It is only these centres that may be said to be attracting immigrants in search of employment or for purposes of trade and industry or in pursuit of education. Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station especially are known as the "Pensioners' Paradise" and attract a large number of such persons from all over India. A special statement (Table 31) is prepared for the four Cities showing the details of immigrants by birth-place and occupation. The largest number of immigrants into Civil and Military Station are (1) from Madras (30,966), (2) from other parts of the Mysore State (6,844) and (3) from other parts of India (5,434); into Bangalore City (1) from Madras (45,869), (2) from other parts of the Mysore State (41,520), (3) from Bombay (1,588) and (4) from other parts of India (2,032); into Kolar Gold Fields (1) from Madras (55,485) and (2) from other parts of Mysore (4,830); and into Mysore City (1) from other parts of Mysore (20,849) and (2) from Madras (10,411). Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station thus attract the largest number from Madras; Bangalore and Mysore Cities attract the largest number from other parts of the Mysore State; and the Civil and Military Station and Banga-

lore City from other parts of India and from outside India like Burma, Ceylon and the United Kingdom. Government service absorbs the largest number of immigrants in the Civil and Military Station; Government service, general labour, factory labour and trade in the Bangalore City; factory labour, general labour and trade in Kolar Gold Fields; and Government service and trade in Mysore City. One noticeable feature is the large number of immigrants engaged in domestic service in the Civil and Military Station and Bangalore City; and also as bricklayers, masons and cartmen in these two Cities,—the latter indicating the development of the building industry and of trade. Another noticeable feature is the large number of immigrant money-lenders in these Cities. Thus there are 413 immigrant money-lenders in the Civil and Military Station, out of which 199 are from other parts of India, 96 from Madras and 33 from beyond India. Out of 174 in the Bangalore City, 115 are from other parts of India, and 24 from other parts of the Mysore State. Out of 87 in the Kolar Gold Fields, 67 are from other parts of India; and in Mysore City, 39 out of 66 are from other parts of India and 14 from beyond India. Classified according to communities, the number of Brahmin immigrants into Bangalore and Mysore Cities is very large, being 23,261 and 10,630, respectively. The number of Other Hindu immigrants into these Cities is also large. Particularly noticeable is the large number of Jain immigrants into all the Cities.

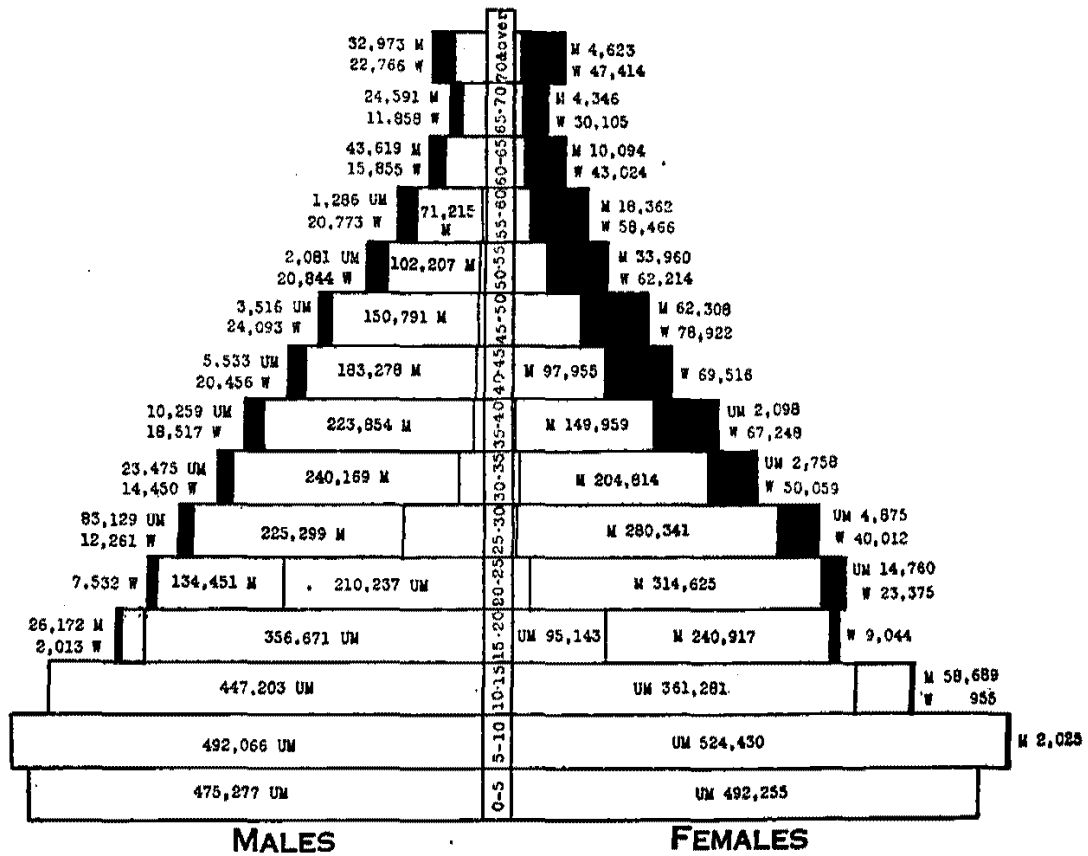
74. The figures for emigration may not be available at all during this Census as the British Indian Provinces are not proceeding to full tabulation. One fact may, however, be noticed. There were 13 Taluks in the State in 1931 where the female population was more than the male; and this was explained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

Sex Ratio

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

Diagram 1
(Para 79)

AGE PYRAMID



Reference:- Unmarried Married Widowed

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

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

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

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

group 5 to 10. Amongst Muslims when once the proportion begins to decline after the age of 10 it does not recover even between 20 and 30, unlike the case of the Hindus. Amongst Indian Christians right up to the age of 30 and even up to 40 in some areas, there are more women than men. The later age at which the Christians marry and the *Purdah* system amongst Muslims may have some thing to do with the larger ratio of females amongst the former and with the continuous decline from the age of 10 in the latter. Similarly, amongst the Depressed Classes, where the marriage of girls is generally postponed till after 15, the girls are in a majority even up to the age of 15. There are no statistics of maternal mortality in India but indirect evidence about maternal mortality is available in the fact that (i) the female death rate is much higher during the age period 15-30 than it is in the preceding 10 years and (ii) the female death rate exceeds the male death rate only during the age period 15 to 40. The maternal mortality rate in Mysore in 1940 was 13.5 for 1,000 births for the whole State and more than 31 for the Malnad. Making the usual allowance for incomplete recording, the rate may have to be increased by another 25 per cent.

Age Composition

79. Comparing the age composition of the population in 1941 with that of 1931, the changes noticed are (1) children under 15 years of age formed 40 per cent of the population in 1931, whereas now they form 38.9, the decrease being found both among boys and girls, but more among boys than girls; (2) the percentage of the population in the reproductive age (15-50) was 49.9 in 1931, whereas it is 51.7 in 1941; and (3) the percentage of old people—above 50 years of age—is now 9.4 against 10 in 1931. A larger proportion of the population is now therefore in the reproductive age than in the last decade and a smaller proportion is to be found both amongst children and old people (*vide* Table 35 and the Age Pyramid—Diagram 1). In other words, the population is very much *younger* than in the West. The expectation of life both of males and of females in India is markedly less at birth than it is at 10 years and is obviously referable to the high rate of infant mortality. Whereas the female expectation in England exceeds that of the male at all ages, in India it is less of the two till the 40th year, and begins to exceed the male figure only from the 50th year, which points to an excess of male over female expectation of life during the reproductive period. The English figures of expectation of life for both the sexes and at all ages are far higher than that of the Indian figures. The mean age in India has been oscillating between 24 and 26 during the last four decades, that for males being generally one more than for females. A note on the expectation of life in the State by Mr. E. R. Sundararajan, M.A., (Hons.) Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Public

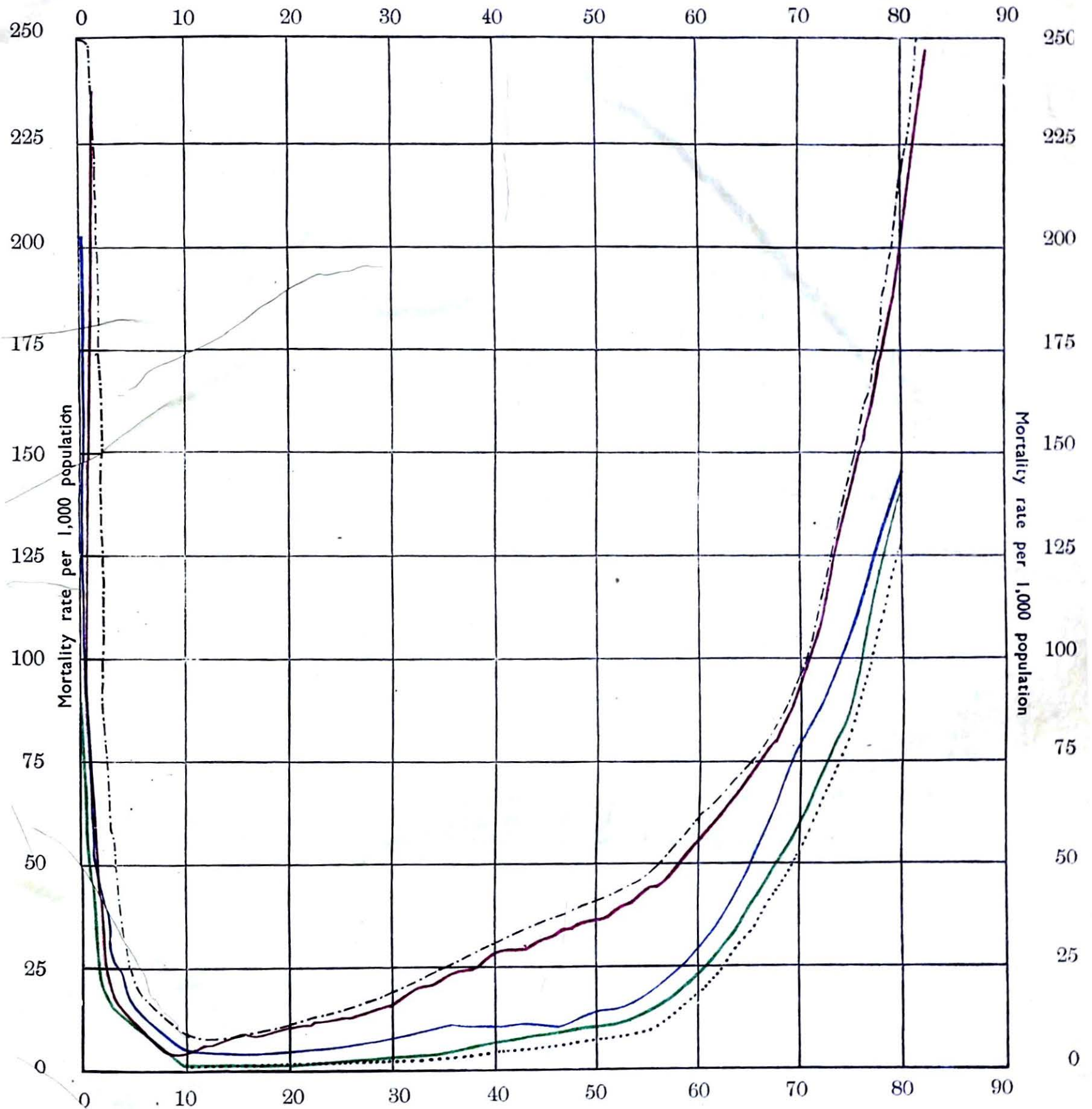
Health, and Deputy Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Mysore, is printed as Appendix IV. The expectation of life at birth in Mysore is 36.2 and is higher for the female than the male—that is 37.1 against 35.3. It rises till the age of 10 (50.8) and continues to be higher for the female (44.6 against 44.3) till the age of 5. It declines thereafter, more rapidly for the female than the male till the age of 30 (40.3 against 41.3). But after that age the female expectation is again more than for the male (Table 36). The Mysore Census figures have been compared with (i) the All-India 1931 Census (Male), (ii) Madras Presidency 1931 Census (Male) and two English Tables, *viz.*, (iii) English Life Tables No. 9 (a) General Population Census Table and (iv) A-1924-29 Tables (Specialised Investigation of Select Lives accepted as First Class Risks by British Life Offices). The Mysore Census experiences lighter mortality than the All-India or the Madras Presidency, but a heavier mortality than the English. It will be seen from the graph (Diagram 2) that the curve showing the mortality for Mysore is more like the curves for the English Mortality Tables—the 3 curves between the ages of 10 and 80 running almost parallel.

Civil Condition

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

Diagram 2
(Para 79)

COMPARATIVE RATES OF MORT



Mysore Census 1941

All India Census 1931 Males

Madras Province 1931 Males

A 1924-1929 Tables

English Life Table No. 9 Males

women amongst Hindus. Amongst Muslims and Primitive Tribes, this happens only after 50, amongst Anglo-Indians after 60 and amongst Europeans only after 65. In the Jain community, the widows outnumber the married women even from the age of 40. In the Malnad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga and the Malnad region of the Hassan District, this preponderance of widows at an early age occurs in all communities. The number of widowers, however, is much smaller than of the widows in any age group and in any community, the general proportion of widower to widow being 1 to 3 for all ages from 25. As compared with 1931, the percentage of married has gone down, but largely as a result of lesser number of marriages amongst men—and this again is related to immigration—and amongst girls below 10. Between the ages of 15 and 50, which may be called roughly the reproductive age for both the sexes, the percentage of married women has slightly gone up from 74.4 to 74.6. Though marriage may now be postponed to a later age, the indigenous population of the country is as much married as in the past. Marriage—and early marriage—is still almost universal and birth-control methods have not yet reached even the educated urban population. Even amongst Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Parsees and Jews, there are proportionately more married women in 1941 than in 1931. The distribution of the main communities by sex, age, and civil condition in the Cities and Districts will be found in Tables 37 and 38.

Fertility.

81. "If we want to establish a true balance of births and deaths, we must ascertain the *net reproduction rate*. This rate shows (on the basis of current fertility and mortality) the average number of girls born to a newly born girl in the course of her life, or, what amounts to the same, the average number of future mothers born to a mother of to-day. If this rate is one, it means that the present generation of females will, at their death, have been fully replaced by the girls they have borne, and the population will remain constant. If the rate is above one, the population will increase. If the rate is below one, the population will decrease. If the rate *remains* below one, the population will eventually die out. In the 1870s, as in earlier times, the average number of children born to a married woman (who did not die prematurely) was seven or eight in Eastern Europe, and about five in most countries of Western, Northern, and Southern Europe. France was the only country where it had dropped below four. In the last fifty years the decline in fertility has been enormous in nearly all countries predominantly inhabited by whites. The average number of children born to a married woman passing through child-bearing age is now about five or six in Soviet Russia, between three and four in such countries as Poland and Bulgaria, and about two in most coun-

tries of Western and Northern Europe, in the United States, in Australia, and New Zealand. In England among every hundred married women having at least one child, the number with only one, fell from twenty-three to twenty-two; with two, rose from fifteen to twenty-six; with three, rose from fourteen to seventeen; with four, remained at twelve, and with more than four, fell from thirty-five to twenty-three. The number of large families has greatly diminished, but the number of two and three child families has increased. In those twenty years the proportion of infertile marriages has also risen from about ten per cent of all marriages to rather over twenty per cent. The uncontrolled family has gone, never to return. Voluntary parenthood has taken its place."

82. In Mysore the total number of married women in 1941 was 1,483,000 including about 25,000 who are married, but who are below the age of 12, which is the earliest child-bearing age. Of these 1,127,000 had children born and 356,000 were childless. Deducting those below the age of 12 from the total number of married women, the percentage of married women of child-bearing age who were childless on the date of Census, works out to 22.3. The number of married women who had children at the age of 12 is 12, of whom 4 are from the Depressed Classes, 6 from Other Hindus and 2 from Muslims. The average number of children per married woman varies only with the age of the mother, or the duration of marriage, the number being 1 up to the age of 18, 2 up to the age of 21, 3 up to the age of 25, 4 up to the age of 30, 5 up to the age of 33, 6 up to the age of 40 and 7 up to the age of 45. The average number of children born in the case of those who have passed through the child-bearing age is 6 to 7, the biggest average being amongst Brahmins.

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY AND CASTE

Main Communities

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

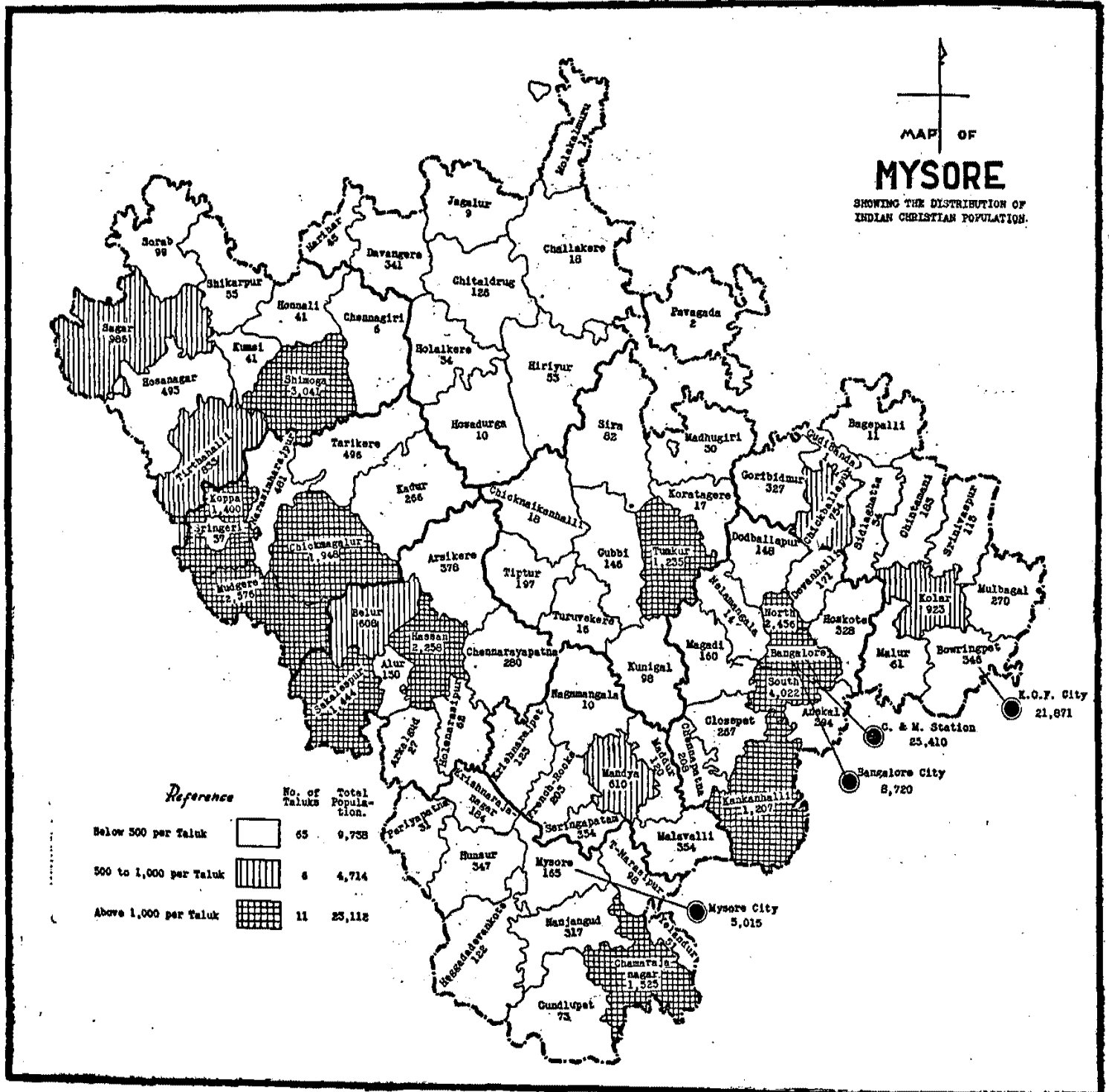
87. Of the total population of 73 lakhs, 67 lakhs or 91.23 per cent is Hindu; 485,000 or 6.62 per cent is Muslim, 113,000 or 1.54 per cent is Christian and 33,000 or .45 per cent is Jain. The other communities together number 11,569 (including 9,405 Tribal) and form only .16 per cent. The Tribal population in 1911 was 72,196 and included Hasalaru and Maleru. In 1921, it was reduced to 62,831 and in 1931 to 23,626 showing thereby the tendency for the Hindu community to absorb the Tribes. They are found in appreciable numbers now only in the Kankanhalli Taluk in the Bangalore District, and Gundlupet and Chamarajanagar Taluks in the Mysore District; and consist only of the Kadu and Jenu Kurubas of the South-Western forests, the Soligas of the Biligirirangan Hills and the Iruligas of the forest tracts in the Eastern Districts. The Banajaras or Lambanis and Korachas and Koramas no longer call themselves Tribal. They are giving up their nomadic ways of life and do not segregate themselves but form part of the village community. They are now included in the Hindu

Depressed Classes. But in spite of this addition to the Hindus, its *proportion* has gone down gradually until it is now only 91.23 per cent against 92.05 per cent in 1901. The Muslim, Christian and Jain populations, on the other hand, show a steady increase in *proportion* in the same period from 5.23 to 6.62, from .90 to 1.54, and from .25 to .45 per cent, respectively. The *rate of increase* in the Muslim population is double that of the Hindu; and in the Christian and Jain populations, it is more than four times. The Christians have increased by more than 125 per cent, whereas the Hindu has increased by only 31 per cent and the Muslim by 67.5 per cent. In these forty years, the gross increase in the Hindu population is from 5,099,176 to 6,686,630; in the Muslim population from 289,697 to 485,230; in the Christian population from 50,059 to 112,853; and in the Jain population from 13,682 to 32,858 (Table 39).

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

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

MAP OF
MYSORE
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF
INDIAN CHRISTIAN POPULATION.



Distribution of Indian Christian Population

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

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

Castes

91. There is of course no caste amongst Muslims and Christians. The main communities are, however,

subdivided into classes or sects. The Christians, for example, are divided into Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Allied Races and Others. The Christian community as a whole is preponderatingly urban; and the Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Christians other than Indian are over-whelmingly so. 8,562 out of a total Anglo-Indian population of 8,929, live in towns and 8,249 of these live in the four cities alone—the Civil and Military Station taking the palm with 5,501 and Kolar Gold Fields coming next with 1,935. Similarly, 5,137 out of 5,256 Europeans and 76 out of 88 Other Christians are urban and 5,074 and 70, respectively live in the four cities alone. Again the Civil and Military Station and Kolar Gold Fields take the lead. We find only 367 Anglo-Indians and 131 Europeans and Other Christians outside towns (Table 42), and 339 of these or nearly two-thirds the number are found in the Bangalore District alone, partly in the Anglo-Indian settlement of Whitefield, and partly in the neighbourhood of Bangalore as estate owners. The only other places where they are found in considerable numbers are the Kadur District, in which there are many planters, and in the Towns of Bhadravati and Shimoga. The Indian Christian population numbers 98,580, out of a total Christian population of 112,853; and 73,000 of these live in towns, 61,000 living in the four cities alone. In the districts, the urban Indian Christian population is 12,000 and the rural 25,500; or roughly, in the proportion of 1 to 2. The Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur contain large rural Indian Christian populations. In all other districts, the urban is much more than the rural (Table 47). When considering the Christian population as a whole, it is well to remember that less than a fourth is rural and the rural population consists almost entirely of Indian Christians.

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

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

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

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

LANGUAGE

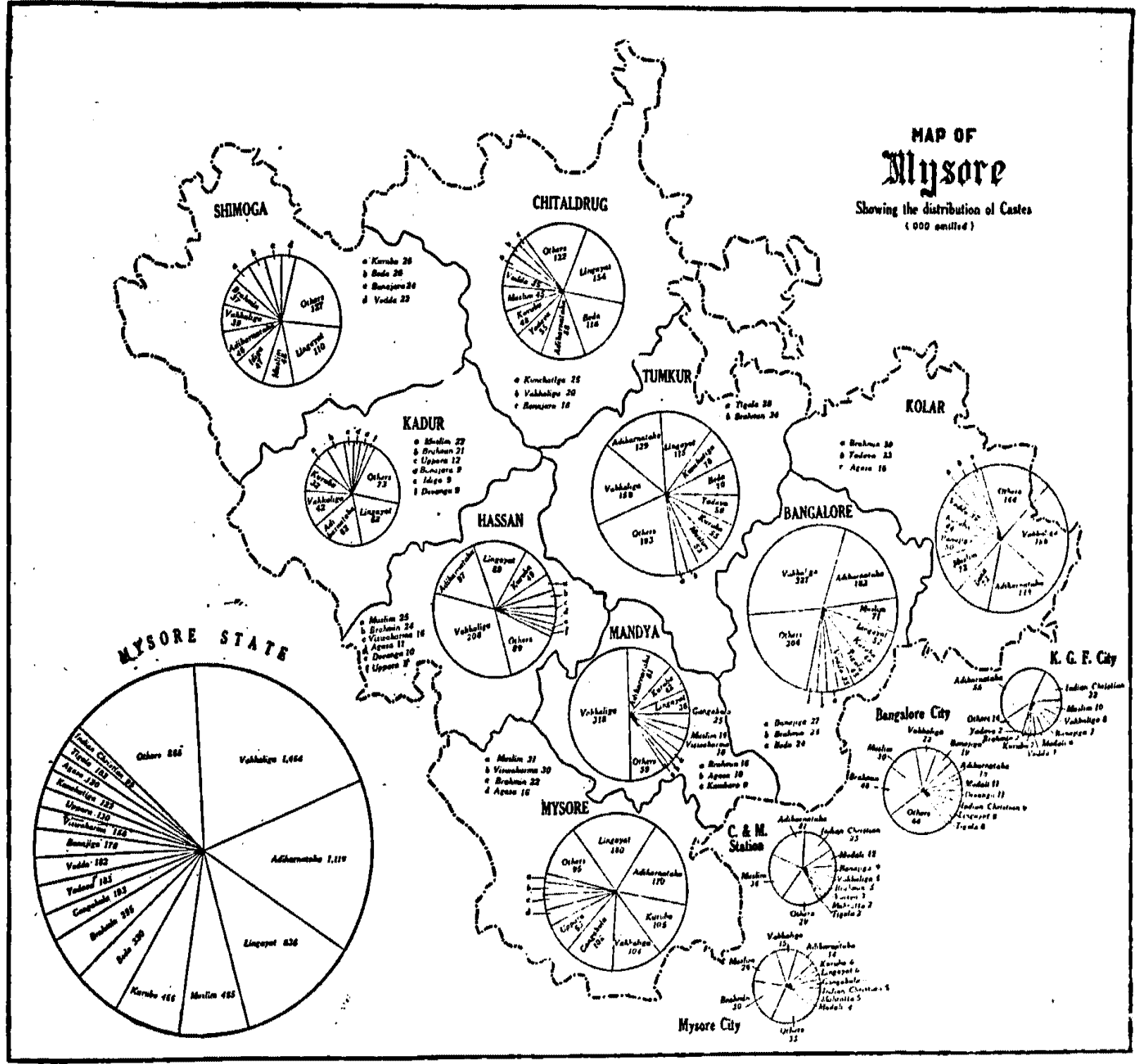
95. The Mysore State forms the most important part, from the point of view of history or culture or literature, of the linguistic Province of Kannada which extends from the north of the Nizam's Dominions in the North to the Coimbatore District in the South, and from Kolar in the East to the Arabian Sea on the West. Kannada is therefore the principal and official language of the country, and is the mother tongue of 50.75 lakhs or 69.2 per cent of the population throughout the State. Nearly 42 per cent of the 150 lakhs of the Kannada knowing population in India live in the Mysore State. Next in order come the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Dharwar, Bijapur,

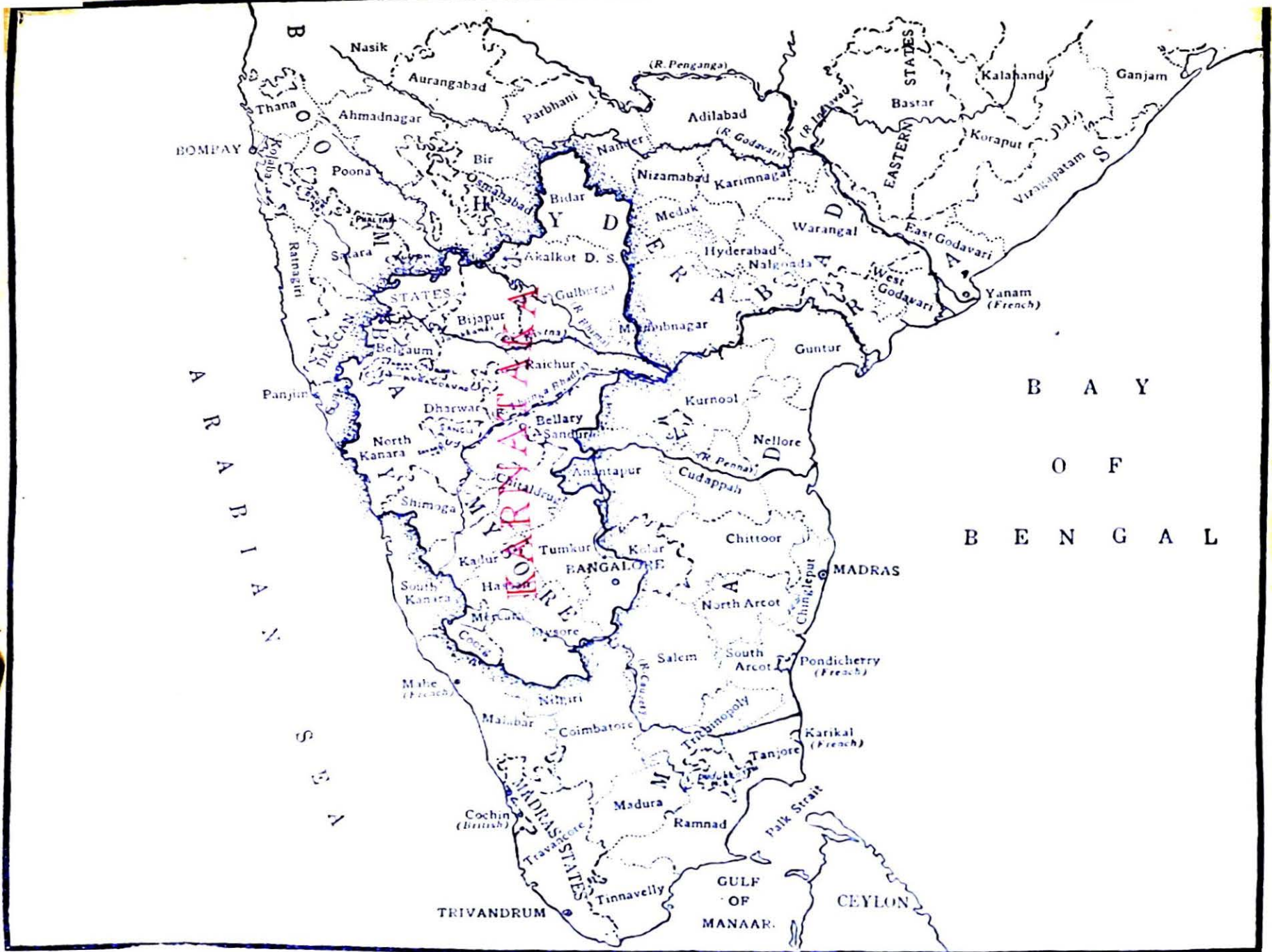
Belgaum and North Canara and parts of Satara and Sholapur; the British Districts of the Madras Presidency—Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, Anantapur and South Canara; the Districts of Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga in the Hyderabad State; the Bombay States—Kolhapur, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Ramdurg and Savanur; and the Madras State of Sandur. Dialects of Kanarese are spoken in the Nilgiris; and the language has been taken by immigrants as far afield as Madura and the Central Provinces.

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

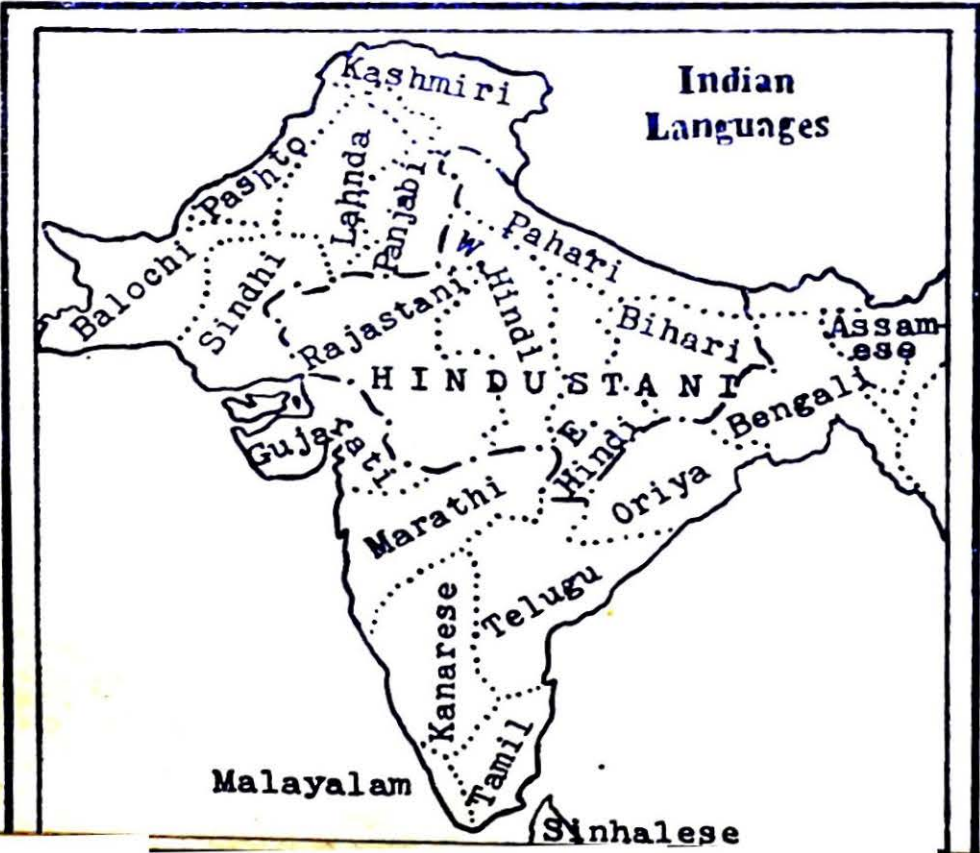
Map 10
(Para 93)

MAP OF
Mysore
Showing the distribution of Castes
(000 omitted)





Map 11
(Para 96)
Karnataka Map



Map 12
(Para 97)
Map of Indian Languages

(By Dr. M. H. Krishna, Director of Archaeological Researches)

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

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

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

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

100. The largest Tamil speaking population in a single centre is found in the Kolar Gold Fields, the next in order being the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore District, Bangalore City and Kolar District. These five areas account for nearly 310,000 out of a total Tamil speaking population of 391,000 in the State,—Mysore City and all the other Districts put together accounting for only a little over 75,000. Considering the Adidravidas and Adikarnatakas together in the Kolar Gold Fields, more than 48,000 are Adidravida speaking Tamil, and there are less than 7,000 speaking

Kannada and Telugu; in the Civil and Military Station there are nearly 24,000 speaking Tamil and a little over 7,000 speaking Kannada and Telugu; and even in Bangalore City, nearly 10,000 have Tamil as their mother-tongue, another 8,000 speaking Kannada and Telugu. It is only in the Mysore City that the Tamil speaking Adidravida is in a small minority (Table 51).

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

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

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

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

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

105. Two other languages which count more than 10,000 speakers are Malayalam and Hindi. The number speaking Malayalam increased from 8,500 in 1931 to 16,300 in 1941 or by 91.9 per cent. Under Hindi, the increase was from 6,900 to 11,100 or by 60.6 per cent, which is a sure indication of the large immigration into Mysore of communities speaking these languages. The influx of the Hindi speaking population is most noticeable in the Bangalore District, Bangalore City, the Civil and Military Station, Mysore City and the Mysore District, but is general throughout the State. These are also engaged mostly in business. The Malayalam speaking population is found in large numbers in the Kolar Gold Fields engaged as mining labour; in the Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts where the Moplah and Beri itinerant trader and maistry is very much in evidence; and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore City, the Mysore District and Mysore City. Some of them

are employed in the military forces, while most are engaged as artisans, mechanics, traders and domestic servants. 69.2 per cent of the population has Kannada as its mother tongue, 15.2 per cent Telugu, 6.4 per cent Hindustani, 5.3 per cent Tamil, 1.4 per cent Marathi, .9 per cent Banajari and .6 per cent Tulu (Table 52) (Map 13). A special table—LITERACY BY SCRIPT—has been published as State Table I. Out of 955,074 literate persons, 745,539 are literate in Kannada, 92,332 in Hindustani, 62,008 in Tamil, 29,480 in other languages, and 21,078 in Telugu. The number literate in Hindi and Marathi are 2,414 and 2,223, respectively. Though the number of Telugu speaking persons is only next to Kannada, most of the Telugu speaking literates use the Kannada script. The largest number using the Telugu script has been found, in order, in the Kolar District, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore City, Tumkur District, Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore District.

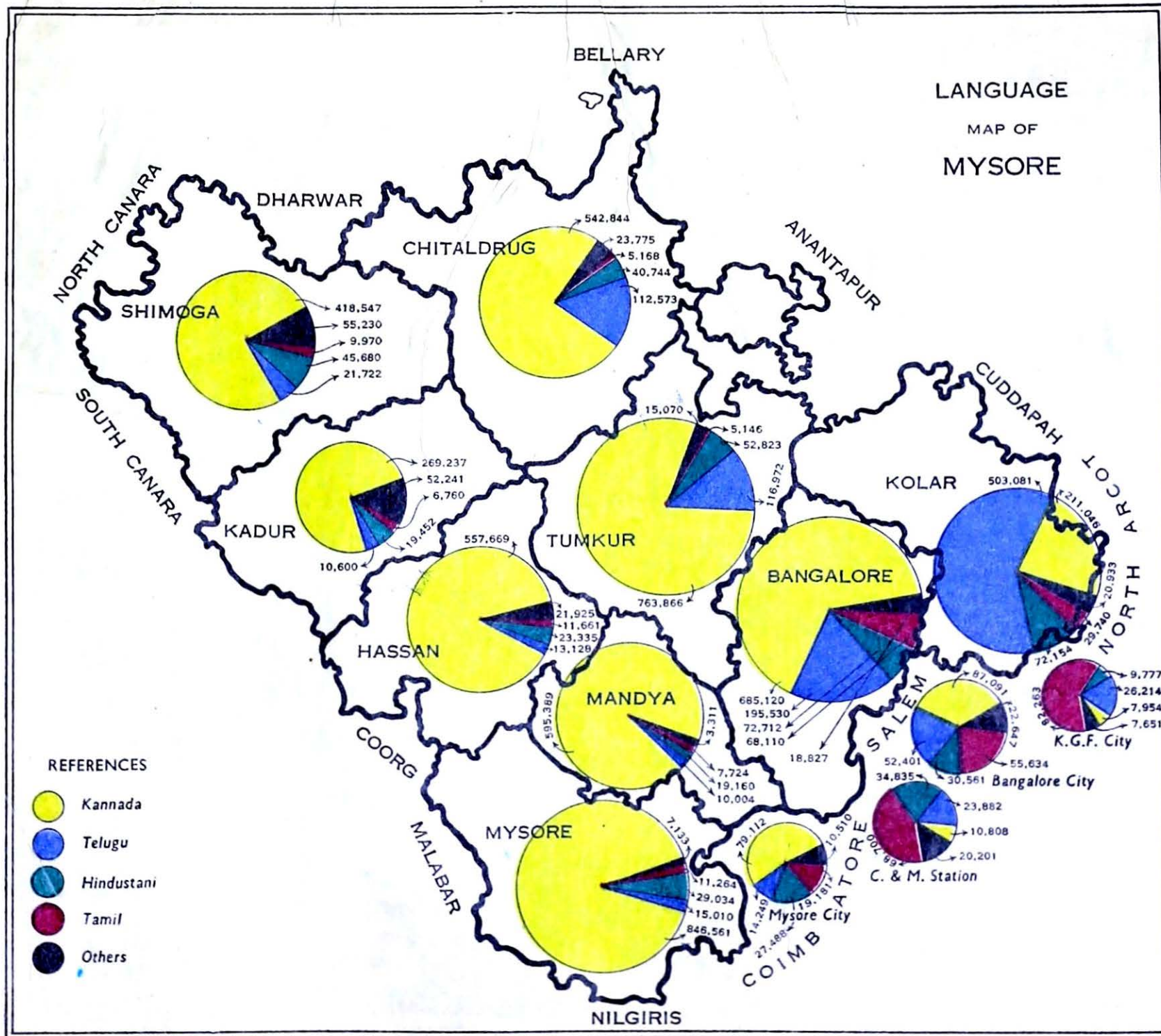
106. There are other remarkable increases in populations speaking other languages as noted in Table 52. Almost the entire increase under Punjabi is due to the large number employed in the military forces in the Civil and Military Station. The large increase in the number speaking Pashto is specially noticeable, as it points to the growing number of money-lenders who are commonly known as Pathans, and to those engaged on the Jog Hydro-electric Works. Nearly half of them are found in the Bangalore District, Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station as money-lenders and the other half is found in the Shimoga District engaged in the Bhadravati Iron Works and the Jog Electric Works. The increase from 16 to 78 in the case of the Chinese, who are mostly itinerant traders, is also noticeable. They are found only in the four Cities. The other increases are in the populations speaking Singalese, Coorgi and Arabic—which call for no special remarks. One general conclusion can be drawn from this review of languages now prevalent in Mysore, namely, that the proportion of the population speaking the indigenous languages—Kannada and Telugu—has gone down in the last decade, whereas the proportion under Hindi, Hindustani, Tamil, Konkani, Malayalam and other foreign languages has shown remarkable increases, indicating that industry, and trade and business conditions in general in the State are attracting an increasingly large number from outside.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Literacy

107. The position of Mysore in the matter of literacy as compared with other States and Provinces in India remains unaltered. It still occupies the eleventh place as in 1931. Cochin then occupied the first place with 28 per cent of the total population literate, Travancore

and Baroda coming next in order with 24 per cent and 20.9 per cent, respectively. Cochin and Travancore have now changed places, Travancore having now as high a percentage of literacy as 47.7 and Cochin 35.4. Baroda takes the fourth rank, and 23 per cent of its total population is now literate. In Mysore, the percentage has increased from 9.1 to 13.0 in the last



Language Map of Mysore

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

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

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

Vakkaliga and Idiga. The Lingayat is distributed both in rural and urban areas, and literacy in this community consequently is 18·8 per cent, or much more than the average for the Hindu community (Table 55-A).

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

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

112. The progress of literacy may be viewed from different angles. The total population has increased from 55·39 lakhs in 1901 to 73·29 lakhs in 1941 or by 32·3 per cent, the male population having increased by 34·5 per cent—from 27·97 lakhs to 37·63 lakhs—and the female population by 30 per cent—from 27·42 lakhs to 35·66 lakhs. But the increase in the total number of literates is much more; namely from 2·80 lakhs to 9·55 lakhs or by 253·3 per cent. The male literates have increased from 2·59 lakhs to 7·67 lakhs or by 196 per cent and the female

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

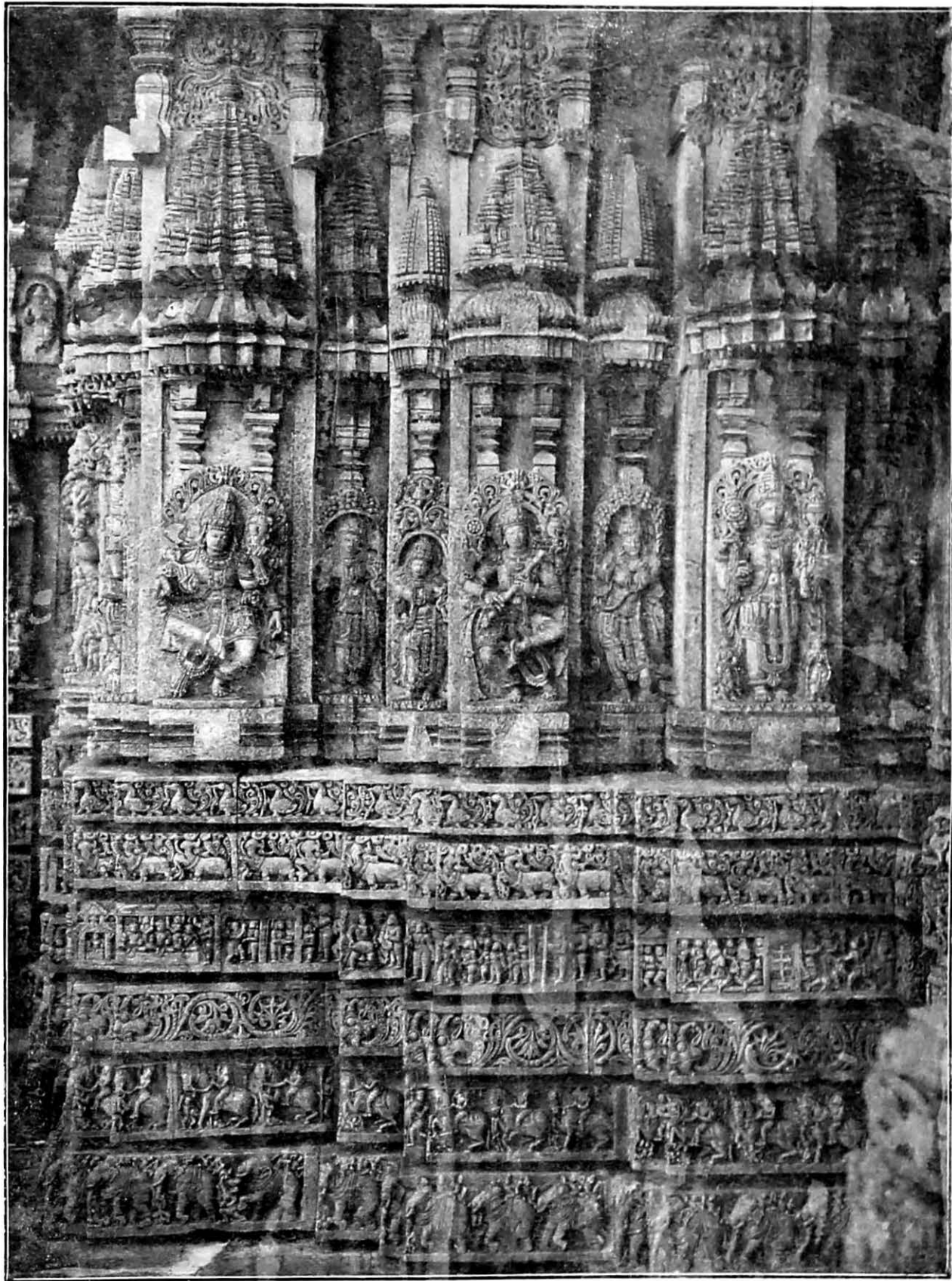
Education

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

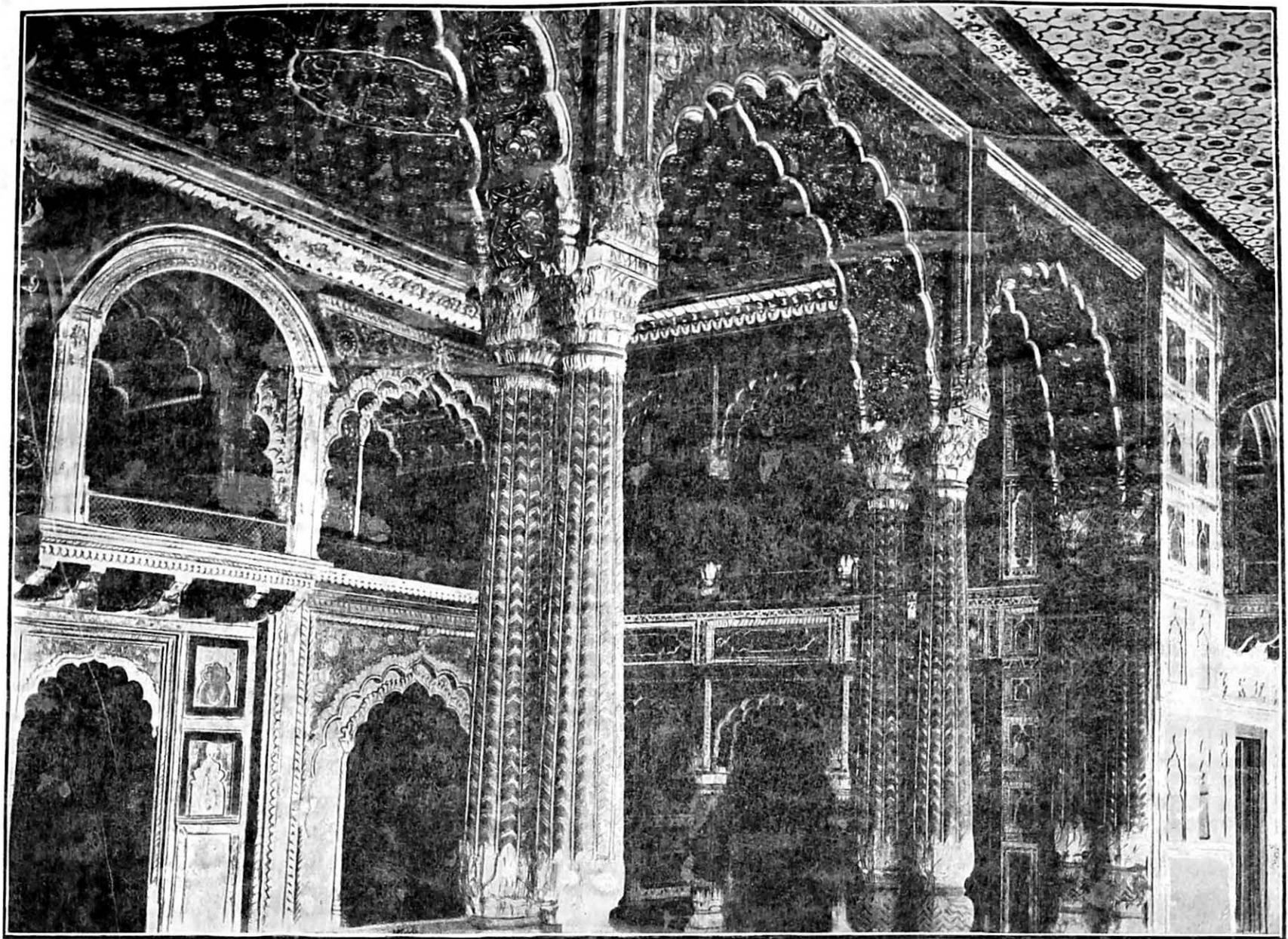
114. Government was dissatisfied with the slow progress that education had made during the previous three decades and on Sir M. Visvesvaraya assuming office as Dewan, embarked upon a programme of rapid expansion. The number of institutions increased by more than a thousand per annum from 1913 to 1918-19, the number in the latter year being 11,487 against 5,134 in 1913-14. The expenditure naturally was nearly doubled during the same period from 21 lakhs to 39 lakhs. The number of pupils on the rolls was also nearly double—3·40 lakhs against 1·88. But as the Government was too impatient to wait for private effort, it shouldered the

entire burden of this expansion, so that the number of private institutions actually declined from 2,133 in 1913-14 to 987 in 1919. The number of public institutions on the other hand, went up in the same period from 3,000 to 10,500. Then, after Sir M. Visvesvaraya laid down his office, began what is called a policy of consolidation, resulting in a reduction of the number of schools and scholars but not in expenditure,—until to-day, there are only 8,162 institutions (public and private) against 11,487 in 1919 and the number of pupils is practically the same—3·69 lakhs against 3·40 lakhs,—while the expenditure has mounted up from 38·51 lakhs to 71·61 lakhs. Part of this increase in expenditure is no doubt accounted for by the establishment of the University and its ever-increasing demands—the expenditure on University education alone having risen from 3·84 lakhs in 1916 to nearly 16 lakhs in 1939-40—but there are other reasons for this heavy expenditure not yielding the results expected (Table 58).

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



PANEL OF TEMPLE AT SOMANATHAPUR



DARIA DOWLAT, SERINGAPATAM

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

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

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

and 51 for 2,679 Muslim girls in the Bangalore District against 50 for 5,586 Kannada girls.

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

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

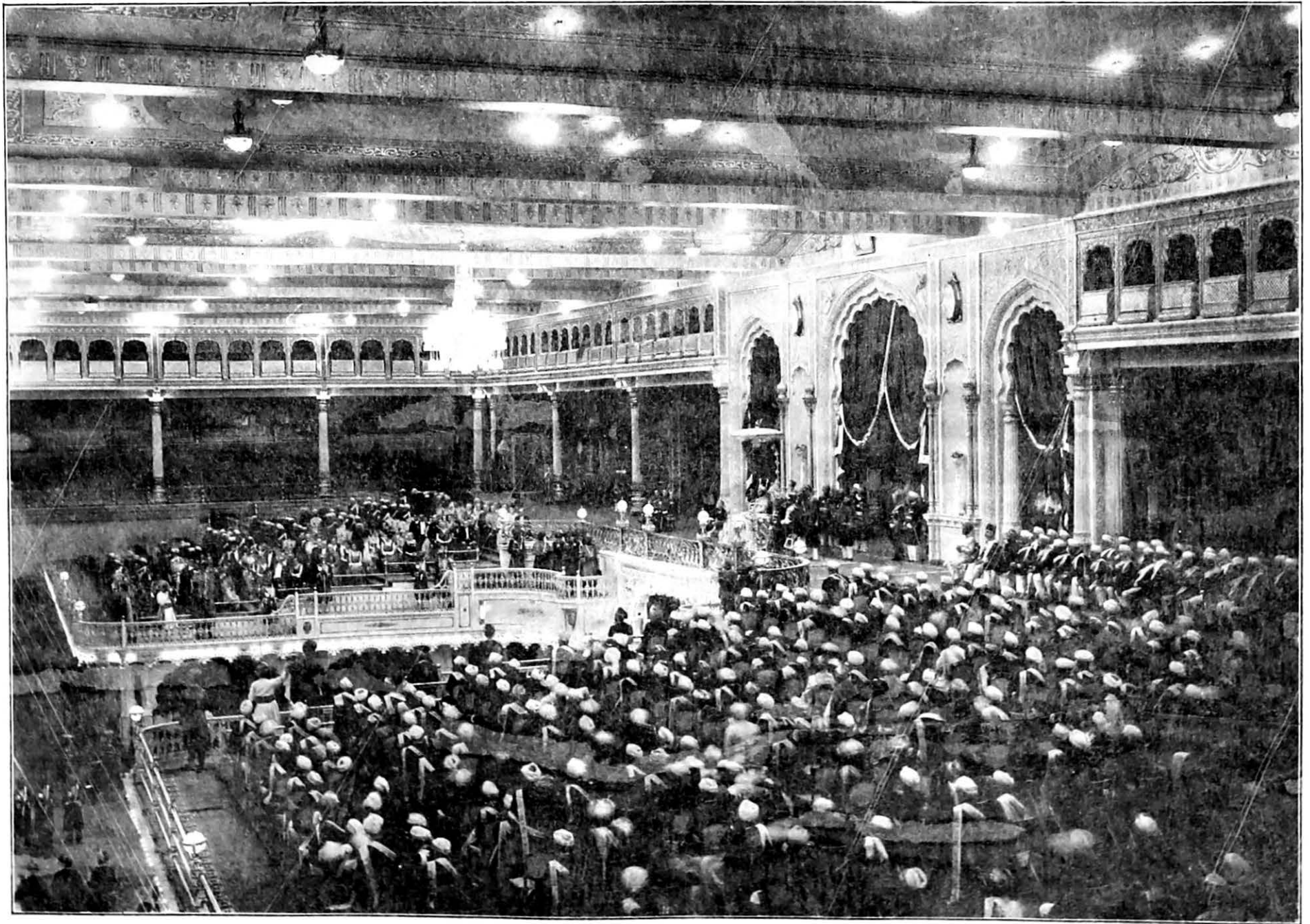
in existing schools. It cannot be met from the present resources of Government. The Director of Public Instruction has recommended the levy of fees both in private and Government middle schools and the time is, perhaps, not distant when this will have to be done. States like Baroda, Cochin and Travancore,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

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

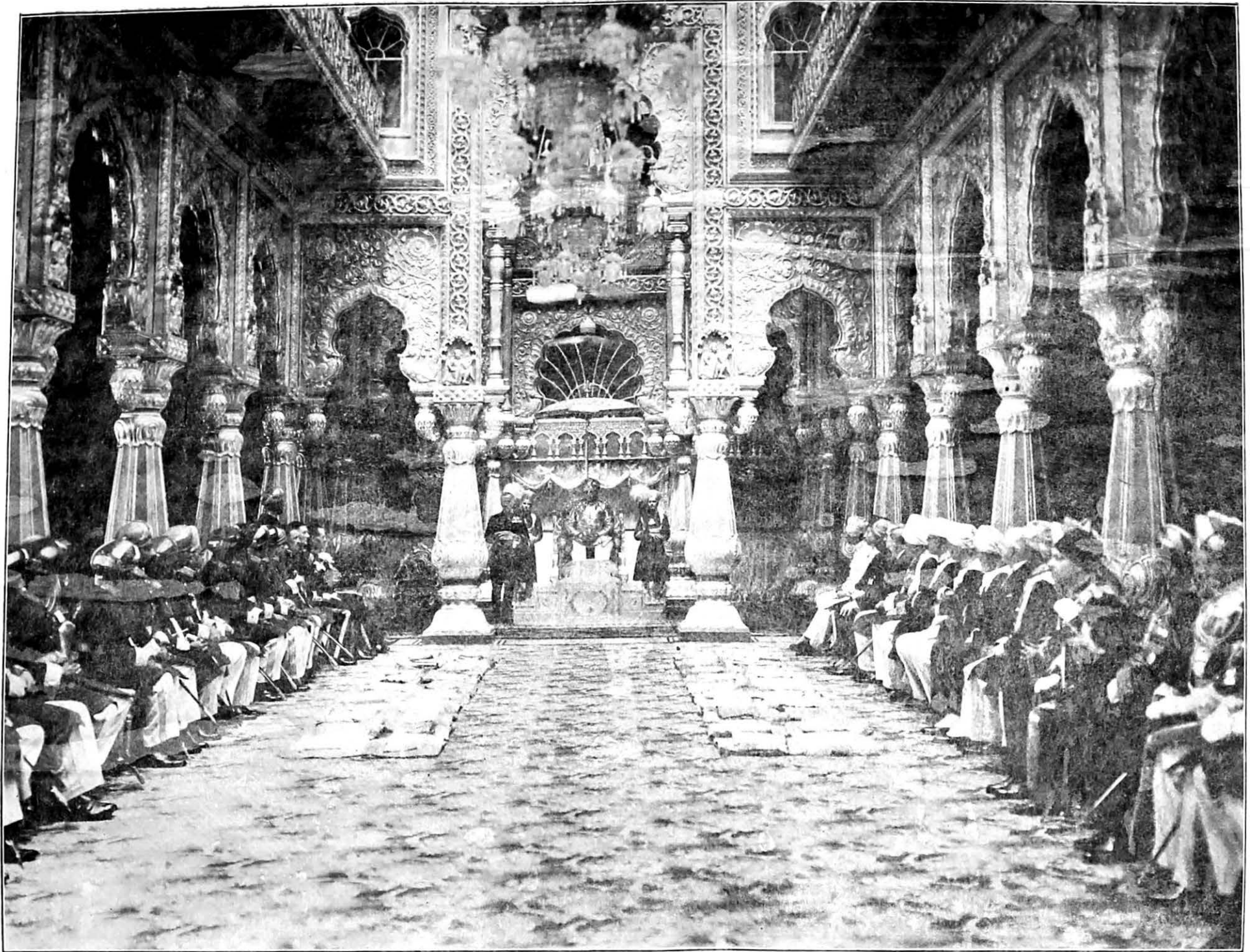
121. This progress in women's education has had social repercussions. Women in general are taking a greater part in political, social and literary activities. They are now conscious of their rights and are no longer content to accept as a matter of course a status inferior to that of man. They are fighting for social justice as between man and woman and an increasingly large number of women are now employed as teachers, midwives, nurses and doctors. It is not so long ago that the first two women graduates of Mysore were hailed as something phenomenal. But now the Mysore University alone has produced 233 women graduates since its inception and the number of such graduates at the last Convocation was 37. In the political field where there were only three women members in the Representative Assembly, there are now nine at the rate of one representative for each district, besides three other women representing special communities. There are two women in the Legislative Council. There are women on the Board of Education, District Boards, Municipal Councils and other Public Bodies. Some have entered the legal profession and are Honorary Magistrates. They are also to be found on several committees. Women are organizing themselves by starting Women's Associations all over the State. Several have distinguished themselves in the

literary field. They have recently acquired enhanced legal rights to property; and are now demanding a place on the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja. It would not be a matter for surprise, if following the modern practice of basing political claims on the strength of numbers, equal representation in all the services and on all public bodies is claimed on the ground that the female population is nearly equal to the male population. Furthermore, they demand that no venue of service or employment should be denied to them merely on the ground of sex and that they should have a special voice in all matters affecting women and children. But this movement is so far confined only to the towns and to the women who have received higher education,—and these mostly belong to the Brahmin, Muslim and Christian classes. It has also not grown militant yet, as the leaders of the movement are married women and mothers, and as marriage still continues to be the best career open to women.

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



PUBLIC DURBAR HALL, MYSORE PALACE



PRIVATE DURBAR HALL, MYSORE PALACE

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

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

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

Culture

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

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

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

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

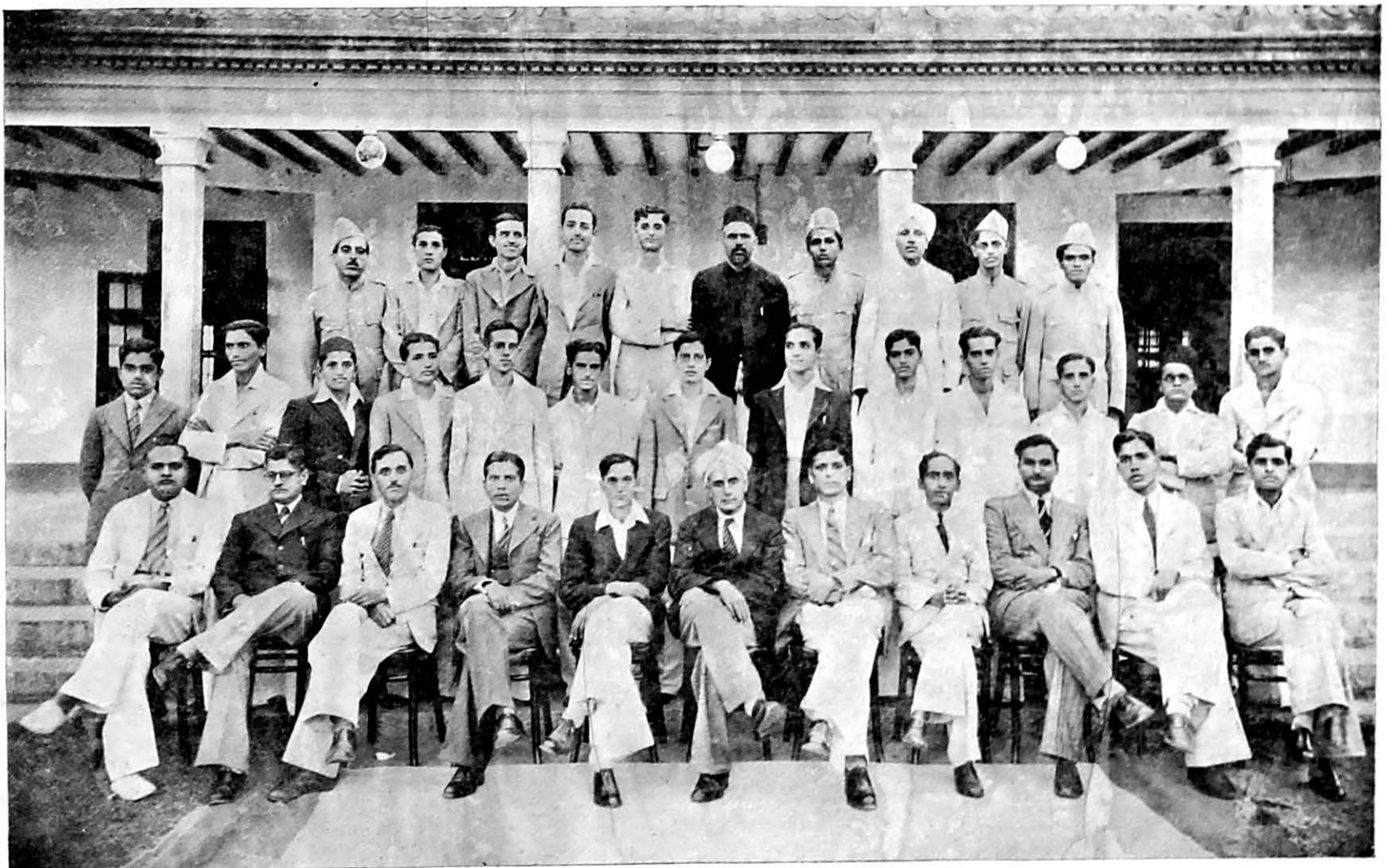
128. The Parishat was established in 1915 and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1940, when an account was given of its activities during the 25 years. "The annual conferences in different parts of Karnataka have unified the *Kannadigas* and inspired in them a love of the language. Several branches of the Parishat have been formed in every nook and corner of the country. The celebrations in these branches have given a new impetus to Kannada literature, and culture, and to science. Even women and children are being attracted towards the work of the Parishat by the establishment of Women's and Children's sections of the Parishat and by instruction in recitation and acting. Two journals—a weekly and a quarterly—are being published in a press of its own. The Library and Reading Room attached to it are serving a useful purpose and the book exhibitions are demonstrating to the public the new developments in Kannada literature. An Association of authors and a Dramatic Association are working under the auspices of the Parishat. It is also paying attention to the development of the Kannada vocabulary to suit modern requirements, education in the vernacular,

the development of style, and is laying emphasis on the necessity for works in prose and for the study of modern sciences and history. The study of political, economic and social problems are other fields of its activities. It has also devoted itself to the improvement of literacy and the dissemination of Kannada literature and culture. The vernacular has now been accepted as the medium of instruction in the subjects of history, geography, mathematics and the sciences, and lectures in the vernacular have been delivered on the most abstruse aspects of modern science. The output of Kannada books is about 3,500 of which roughly speaking, 1,000 deal with fiction, 700 with poetry and drama, 400 with religion, 500 with educational subjects such as science and history, and 250 with biography." The greatest service rendered by the Parishat is the impetus it has given to the movement for the unification of the Karnataka or the Kannada country which is now split up politically under several administrations. The Kannada people are made to feel that they are the children of a common mother, that they have a common heritage of Kannada language and literature and it is their duty to preserve this heritage untarnished and to develop it to the best of their ability. The University of Mysore was the first University to be founded by an Indian Ruler for the benefit of Indian people. His Highness the Maharaja said in his speech delivered at the first Convocation of the University in 1918, "I feel that I should acknowledge on this public occasion a debt of gratitude from myself and my people to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan of my State. It was chiefly his patriotism, his enthusiasm and his unflinching advocacy which converted what was once little more than a dream of the future into a living creation, and his name will always be remembered, above all others, as the man to whom our University owes its being." Among the aims and aspirations of the University set forth by His Highness are—(1) the special encouragement to Kannada Literature, and to the other vernaculars of Southern India, provided for in the University Scheme, and (2) the diffusion of knowledge by lectures and publications among those sections of the people who cannot participate in the regular University courses.

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



MATRICULATION CLASS, CENTRAL COLLEGE (1869)



BANGALORE INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE GROUP (1941)



ORCHESTRA, MAHARANI'S COLLEGE, MYSORE (1901)



ORCHESTRA, MAHARANI'S COLLEGE, BANGALORE (1941)

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

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

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

132. We can, however, show a better record in the field of painting, sculpture and architecture. The destruction of the old palace by fire in 1897 gave an opportunity to the Maharaja to build the new palace; and he utilised it to make the new palace a store-house of architecture, sculpture, and painting. He brought together workmen from all parts of India to build the palace, which stands as an outstanding example of Indo-Saracenic Art. Mysore sculptors and painters

like Venkatappa, Keshavaiva and others were given patronage. The best sculptors of India wrought the beautiful images on the pillars and elsewhere. And the famous Ravivarma was one of the artists commissioned to decorate the walls of the palace.

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

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

ECONOMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL

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

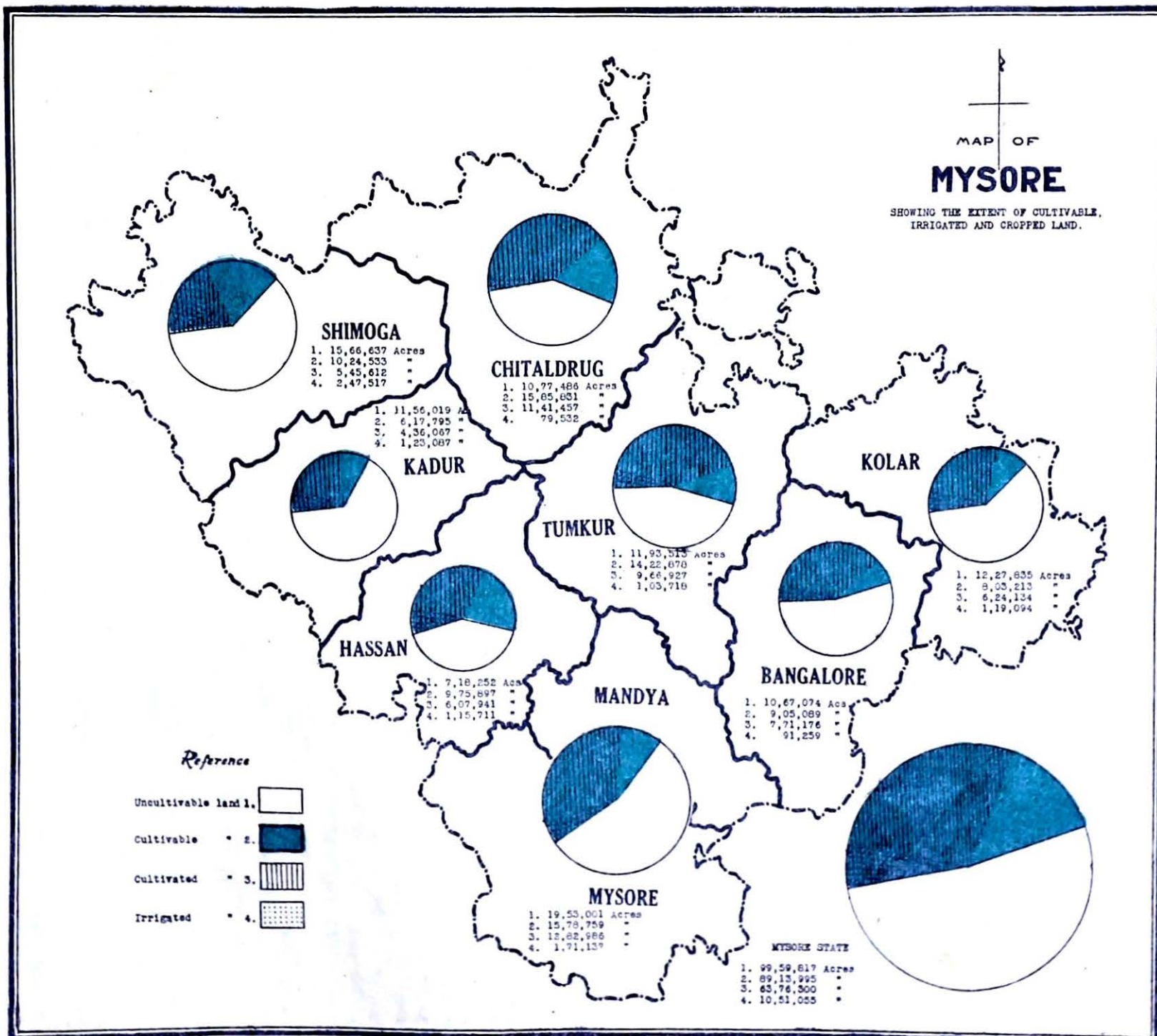
136. The problem that confronts India, as already stated, is the too rapid growth of population outstripping the development of resources. We, in Mysore, are still far from the congested conditions in Bengal or in the Indo-Gangetic valley or in the strip of the West Coast comprised in Cochin and Travancore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

resources. We seem to be far away from the optimum population and certainly from the equilibrium of population. But these are lines of investigation that should be followed up by specialists.

Occupational Distribution

137. The "Production of raw materials" still supports 76.7 per cent of the population—75.9 per cent depending on "exploitation of animals and vegetation", and the rest on the "exploitation of minerals." The "preparation and supply of material substances" supports another 13.4 per cent, of which, "industry" supports 7.6 per cent, "trade" 4.9 per cent and "transport" .9 per cent. Miscellaneous occupations support 5.2 per cent, of which, "insufficiently described occupations" form 3.7 per cent, persons engaged in "domestic service" and "unproductive occupations," and "persons living on their income" constituting the rest. "Public Administration" and "Liberal Arts" support only 4.7 per cent, of which 2.1 per cent are engaged in "Professions and Liberal Arts," 1.9 per cent in "Public Administration" and the balance of .7 per cent in the "Public Force." The country is still thus preponderatingly agricultural. "Pasture and Agriculture" forms the means of livelihood—principal or subsidiary—of the largest number of persons. Considering the means of livelihood by Orders, next to "Pasture and Agriculture," "trade of other sorts" or petty trade provides the means of livelihood to 2.1 per cent of the population, "textiles" to 1.8 per cent, "industries of dress and the toilet" to 1.4 per cent and "miscellaneous and undefined industries" to 1 per cent. Considered by Groups, the "cultivating owners" form the biggest group (61.1 per cent) followed by "agricultural labourers," (4.2 per cent), "market gardeners" (2.9 per cent), "tenant cultivators" (2.8 per cent), "labourers and workmen" (3 per cent), "general store-keepers and shop-keepers" (1.9 per cent), "cotton spinners and weavers" (1.1 per cent) and "servants of Indian States" (1.1 per cent). Less than one per cent, or less than 50,000 persons depend for their livelihood on the other Groups (Table 61 and Diagram 3).

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



Map Showing the Extent of Cultivable, Irrigated and Cropped Land

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

Agriculture

139. Technical progress in farming methods has been so rapid that the world's requirements can now be met by a smaller number of farmers. The countries faced with poorer prospects of farming are therefore concentrating more and more upon fostering industries in the towns. But in Mysore, in spite of the Agricultural Department having demonstrated the advantages of better seeds, better implements, better manures and better methods of cultivation, these have not been applied so intensively by the people as to effectively increase production. In the Malnad districts, the yield of paddy per acre is still as low as $5\frac{1}{2}$ pallas in Narasimharajapura and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pallas in Nagar, the maximum being reached in Sringeri ($11\frac{1}{2}$ pallas) and Kumsi

($14\frac{1}{2}$ pallas). The highest yield is in Holenarasipur Taluk ($19\frac{1}{2}$ pallas) and the poorest in Heggaddevankote (2 pallas). Chitaldrug is the poorest District for paddy, the minimum and maximum being $2\frac{1}{2}$ pallas and 10 pallas. In the other districts, the minimum and maximum are 4 pallas and 19 pallas, respectively. Sugarcane yields per acre are low in Tumkur (8.93 tons), Holenarasipur (8.80 tons) and Channagiri (8.03 tons). The average yield in the other districts is 25 tons, the maximum yields being 51 tons in Gundlupet, $46\frac{1}{2}$ tons in Kunigal, 46 tons in Mandya, 45 tons in Tirthahalli and $37\frac{1}{2}$ tons in Gudibanda. The yield of dry ragi varies from 3 to 5 pallas per acre, Sannahalli from 6 to 8 maunds and Doddahatti from 15 to 20 Maunds. As regards the other crops, the present standard yields are the same as in 1918, viz., 2 pallas of horsegram per acre, the only exceptions being Channarayapatna and Manjarabad where it is as high as 5 and 4 pallas, respectively; and 3 pallas of jola per acre—the yield going up to 5 pallas in the Kadur District. (A palla is equal to 100 seers and a maund is equal to 24 lbs.)

140. There has, of course, been no change since 1881 in the area of the State, which remains at 29,458 square miles or nearly 189 lakhs acres. More than half of this (99 lakhs acres) is unculturable. Out of the other half, the area under occupancy and the cropped area went on increasing with the growth of population, though not proportionately, up to 1931, but both have decreased since then. The occupied area which was 45.44 lakhs acres in 1881 reached the maximum, 83.57 lakhs in 1931-32 and was reduced to 78.19 in 1938-39—the latest year for which figures are available—and the cropped area, which was 43.54 lakhs acres in 1881 reached the maximum, 66.46 lakhs in 1930-31 and was only 63.06 lakhs in 1938-39. An increasingly large area of occupied land is not being cropped, the uncropped area which was less than 2 lakhs in 1881 increasing to 20 lakhs in 1923-24. Even in 1938-39, it was more than 15 lakhs. The State cannot afford to have a large extent of culturable occupied land lying fallow (Table 63—Map 14).

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

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

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

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

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

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

146. There were 2,567 major tanks and 20,857 minor tanks in 1941 irrigating 5.89 lakhs acres. Table 66 contains a list of only those tanks and reservoirs

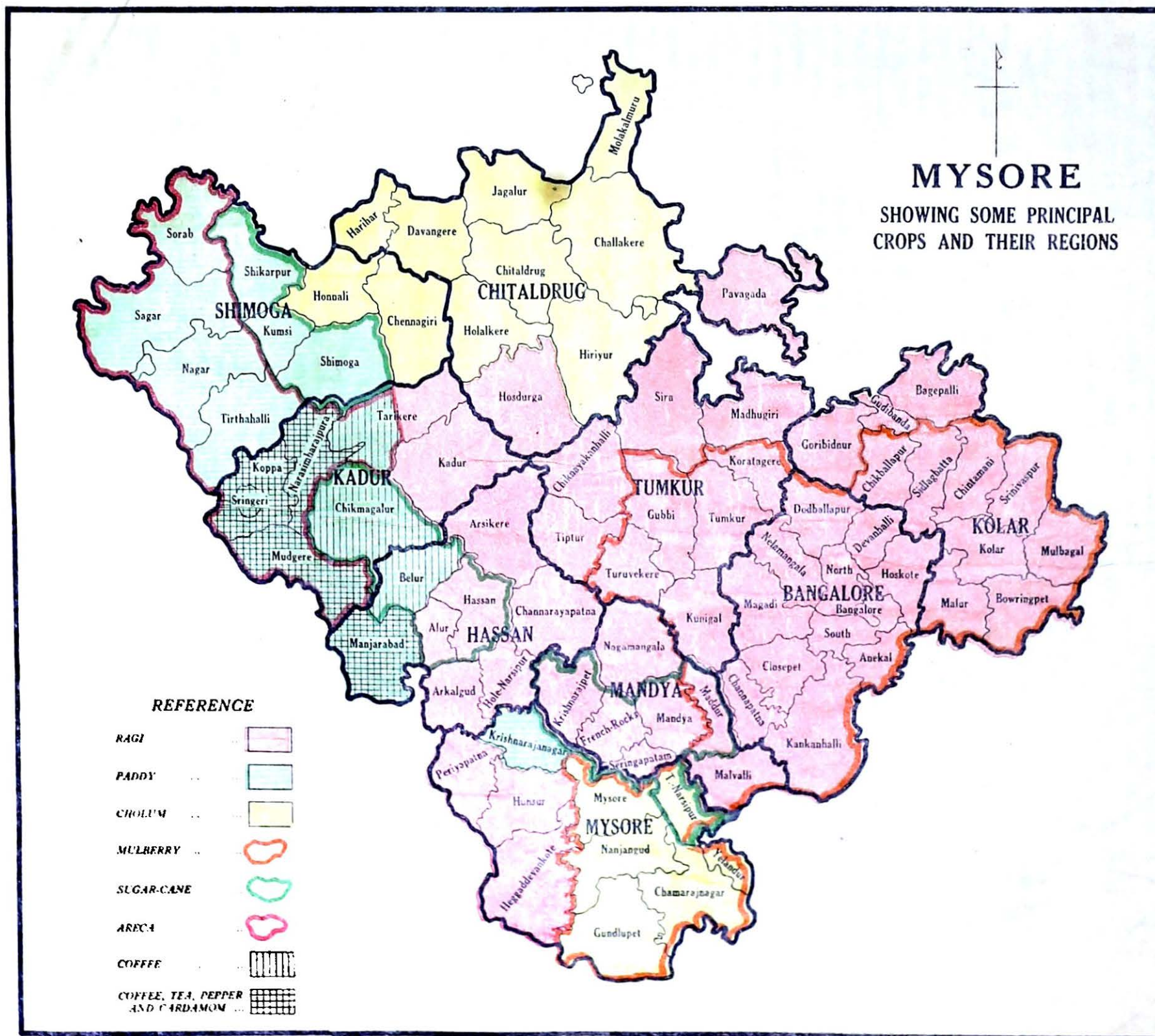
which cost about or more than one lakh of rupees each, and irrigate 1,000 or more acres each, constructed in recent years. A sum of more than 192 lakhs has been spent only on 41 such large reservoirs irrigating nearly 70,000 acres. There are about 50 river-fed channels in the State, 1,605 miles in length,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

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

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

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

Map 15
(Paras 141 and 151)



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

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

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

152. The main crops of the Malnad are rice and areca. They are, as a matter of fact, the only crops

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

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

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

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

155. The decrease in the population has resulted in the cropped area in the Malnad diminishing; and as the area under non-food crops has increased, the reduction under food crops is much more than the general decline. The area under rice has fallen from 1.85 lakhs to 1.72 lakhs acres, all the Taluks contributing to this decrease—some in a larger degree and some in a lesser. It is only Manjarabad that has increased its non-food crops while retaining the area under food crops. Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri have suffered a severe set back both under food and non-food crops. All the other Taluks are alike in showing an improvement under non-food crops

and a worsening under food crops (Table 69). It is the same story in the case of the Semi-malnad Taluks—a decline in the total cropped area and an improvement in the area under non-food crops, showing that the food crops have had to make way for the non-food crops. The area under rice and ragi have gone down in all the Taluks—except rice in Chikmagalur and Shimoga. The rise in the acreage under jola has partly made up for the fall under ragi. But on the whole, the food position has worsened (Table 70).

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

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

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

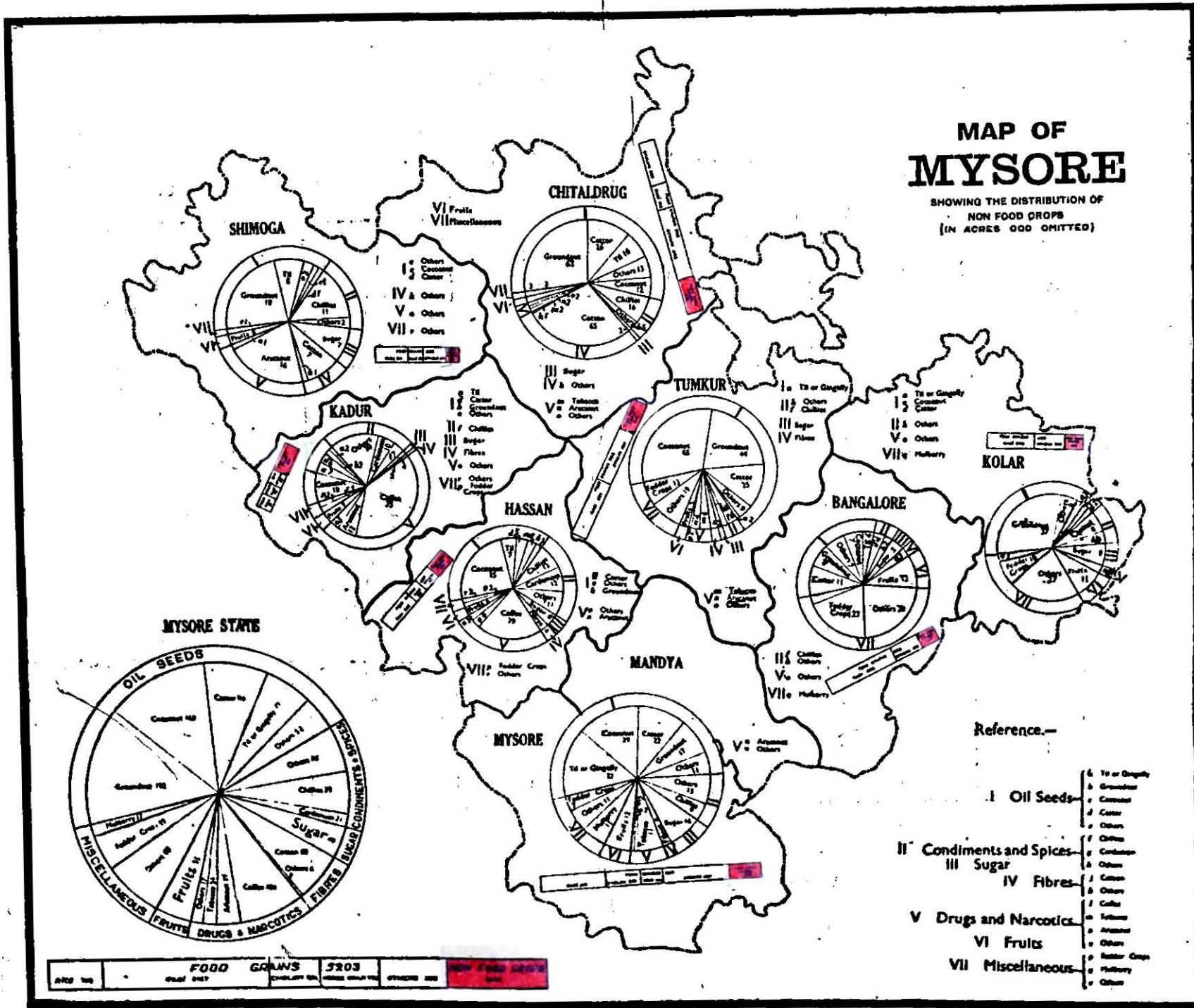
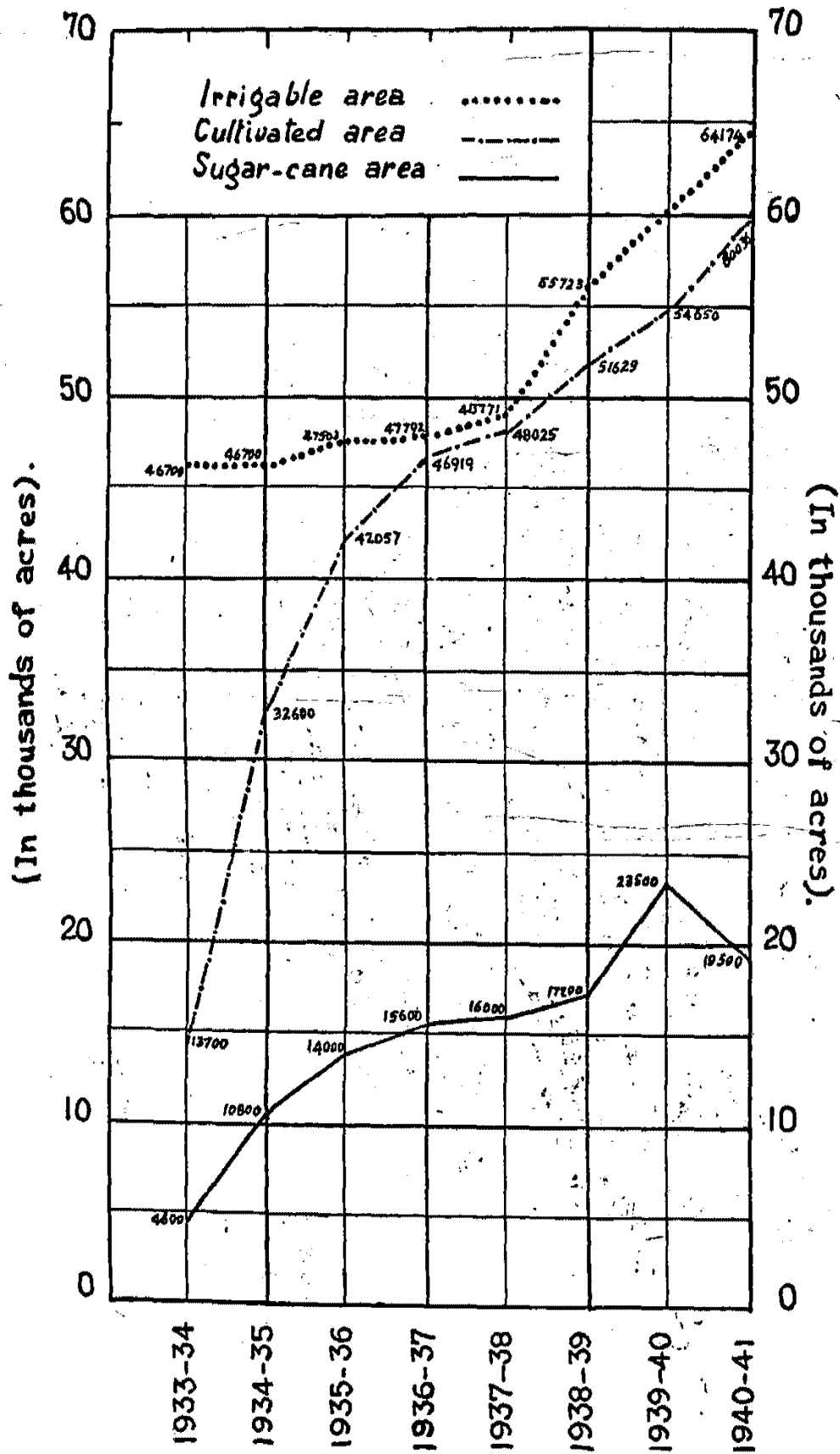


Diagram 5

(Para 160)



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

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

159. The Kolar and Bangalore Districts present the refreshing spectacle of a welcome increase in the area cropped, amidst the general scene of a diminishing area, in spite of the increase in agricultural population. That is because the pressure of population is heaviest in the Bangalore District and parts of the Kolar District. The population of the Bangalore District rose from 5.24 lakhs in 1881 to 10.44 lakhs in 1941. 7.71 lakhs acres out of a cultivable extent of 9.05 were cropped in 1938-39. The area under food crops increased from

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

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

one District where the acreage under paddy has gone up. It was 1.25 lakhs acres in 1910-11 and 1.47 lakhs acres in 1939-40. The area under non-food crops, too, went up from .15 to .44 lakh acres in the same period. The land per capita is nearly 1.5 acres. What spells even greater prosperity is that between 1911 and 1941, the area irrigated, mostly by channels increased by 40,000 acres. The area under sugarcane alone is now 28,000 acres and has put a great deal of money into the raiyats' pockets. Of this area, nearly 20,000 acres are under the Irwin Canal, out of a total cultivated extent of 60,005 acres in this region (Diagram 5). This has also given rise to a large migration into the Mandya District for cultivating more land, and especially into Mandya Town which contains a Sugar Factory and has recently been converted into a District Headquarter. Mysore (including Mandya) is also fortunate in having two important rural industries subsidiary to agriculture, namely, hand-spinning in the Tagadur and Badanval centres, and sericulture in T.-Narsipur, Yelandur, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Malvalli and Maddur Taluks. The District also contains Mysore City, the Capital of His Highness the Maharaja, the Headquarters of the Mysore State Railway and the University Centre. Mysore is next only to Bangalore City in industrial and commercial importance. These factors have not only contributed to the ability of the land to support a larger population but has tended also to attract immigrants.

Trade

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

169. The trade and banking of Mysore is getting progressively into the hands of outsiders. Trade in food-stuffs is getting into the hands of Cutchis, Kathewaris and Labbes; the trade in Textiles into the hands of Gujarathis and Marwaris and other merchants from Madras and Bombay; and Banking and money-lending into the hands of Marwaris, Multanis, Pathans and Banks incorporated outside Mysore. Marwaris and Labbes are prominent in the hardware line; the distribution of Cinema films is almost completely in the hands of Gujarathis; and the tanning industry is the monopoly of the Labbes. The biggest hotels and restaurants are run by Brahmins from Udipi or U. P. The "trade of other sorts" and the keeping of retail shops seem to be the only fields in which the Mysorean is still preponderating. The Mysore merchant is himself to blame for this state of affairs. He is rightly twitted by the out-sider for his lack of enterprise. He has not adapted himself to the changing conditions in the field of commerce and is still pursuing the old traditional methods. He does not get credit so cheap as the out-sider

and even if he does, he does not, in many cases, keep up the credit. His standards of life are also much higher. What is needed is a knowledge of up-to-date business practices and the formation of character. The general level of integrity and efficiency of the working population in the State has to be raised and as Sir M. Visvesvaraya says, "people should be made to realise that to achieve success, no new law of life has been discovered but the law of hard work."

Industry

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

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

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

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

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

174. In the memorable words of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, "We, in Mysore, form, as it were, a nation within a nation. While co-operating both with the Indian Government and the Indian public in measures which lead to the prosperity of India as a whole, we, in our own local sphere, are doing our best to promote our economic resources". In the absence of a co-ordinated policy for India as a whole, Mysore has had to evolve an individual policy of her own. This has proceeded in two directions: (1) encouragement and help to private effort and (2) direct Government enterprise in fields beyond the capacity of private effort. Government have themselves pioneered an industry whenever they thought that such a course was in the larger interests of the State and

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

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

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

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

177. The next question to be considered is how far our industries have provided employment to local people as distinguished from immigrants. Out of 84,724 persons employed, 49,375 are Mysoreans and 35,349 non-Mysoreans, the number of non-Mysoreans being everywhere less than the Mysoreans except in Kolar Gold Fields where it is far in excess—20,761 against 7,059 (Table 78). Considered according to industries the gold-mining industry, the tanning industry, the wood industry in Shimoga, and the textile industry in Chitaldrug employ an excess of non-Mysoreans. The proportion of outsiders in the textile industry in Bangalore City is also heavy, though it has not yet exceeded the Mysorean; and the building industry in Bangalore City is progressively attracting non-Mysoreans. There is a natural tendency, where the direction and management of an industry or factory has got into the hands of outsiders, to prefer outsiders to local people, especially in more remunerative jobs. Geography also plays a part. Davangere attracts more people from the closeby Dharwar District than Tumkur; and Kadur and Shimoga Districts attract more from South Canara than from the Maidan Districts of the State. There can be no doubt that as Davangere develops industrially, it will attract more outsiders into the State. So long as the Government invests the general tax-payers' money in industrial concerns or encourages the growth of industries with concessions granted by the State, there seems to be a case for insisting that Mysore labour and Mysore brains should have preference in industrial employment. Classified according to communities, a large portion of

the non-Mysorean industrial population comes from the Depressed and Christain classes. Classified according to industries, the largest number employed in all industries, except mining, hides and skins, and narcotics are Other Hindus, who also form the biggest community in the State. In the first two, the Depressed Classes predominate; and in "Narcotics"—which means practically manufacture of *beedies*—the Muslims predominate. Mother-tongue is another indication of the foreign element in the labour population. The largest proportion (33,310) speaks Tamil—nearly two-thirds of which is in the Kolar Gold Fields,—24,090 speak Kannada, 11,405 Telugu, 8,603 Hindustani and the rest other languages. Next to Kolar Gold Fields, the largest Tamil-speaking labour population is found in Bangalore City, Bangalore District and Civil and Military Station. The largest Telugu-speaking labour population is in Kolar Gold Fields City and Bangalore City; and the largest Hindustani-speaking labour population, in Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields City, Bangalore District and Mysore City. Next to Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore City has the most heterogenous labour population which is fast becoming non-Mysorean (Table 78).

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

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

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

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

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

industries. *Beedi* manufacture, oil-pressing and working in leather form another class by themselves and engage about an equal number of families each.

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

183. Mysore, in spite of the imposing list of its industries and its rapid industrialisation, is not producing more than a small fraction of its vital necessities even in the fields that it has entered, and there are still several fresh fields to enter. Statistics about industrial production were not collected in this Census, as under the Census Act, producers could not be compelled to disclose the information. But the very fact of the large excess of imports over exports, even of the articles manufactured in the State, shows that we are not producing enough. Most of the exports from the State still consist of raw materials and not manufactured goods. 69·5 per cent of the working population still depends for its livelihood on the exploitation of animals and vegetation. It is only 9·8 per cent of the working population that is engaged in industries, and another 9 per cent in mining. Persons earning their livelihood by industry, trade and transport were fewer in 1941 than in 1931, whereas, the persons dependent on agriculture were more (Table 81). To quote Sir M. Visvesvaraya again, "Large-scale industries are happily making satisfactory progress, but there is need for the introduction of a sound organisation and business system, such as one sees in Japan or Germany, to spread a knowledge of minor and cottage industries, the use of machinery and machine tools of the modern type, and popularise modern business habits and practices, among our rural and labouring populations."

Transport

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

running through swamps, the passage of which would detain the baggage of a regiment an entire day; other places bore the appearance of water courses with beds of river sand, the soil having been washed away far below the level of the surrounding country. Bridges were almost totally absent. It was no uncommon thing for a regiment, or even the postal runners, to be detained for several days at a channel not 16 miles from Bangalore. There was not in 1831 a single pass through the Western Ghats practicable even for cattle with loads. Everything of value was carried by coolies. The approach to the head of the pass was marked by lame cattle, bleeding and bruised, with horns broken off in scrambling about the stones on the pass." There are now six Ghat roads, viz., Kallur, Agumbe, Manjarabad, Bisle, Bund and Hyderghar. Considerable progress has been made during the last sixty years in the construction of railways, roads and bridges as will be apparent from Tables 79, 80 and 81. The length of railways in the State is now 815 miles as against only 55 in 1881 (Table 82). As compared to 3,795 in 1875-76, there are now 6,343 miles of road even excluding village approach roads and other inter-village roads maintained by the villagers (Table 83). Special mention should be made of the large addition to the mileage by the District Boards of Tumkur and Chitaldrug and by the Irrigation Department in the Irwin Canal area of the Mandya District. Important bridges constructed during the last decade alone were 11, costing in all Rs. 25 lakhs (Table 84). The improvement of communications is however not an unmixed blessing in a country which is not industrially and commercially developed. It merely makes exploitation by more advanced countries more easy; and that is what has happened in Mysore, as will have been apparent from the discussions under Industries and Trade. Improvement in communications and the large import of mechanically driven transport vehicles already referred to have also hit the agriculturists hard, as transport by bullock carts which was an important source of income has largely given place to mechanical transport. The number of carts in 1940-41 was only 2.61 lakhs against 2.73 in 1930-31, though the population has rapidly increased. It may also be observed incidentally that Mysore has not got a sufficient number of even bullock carts to transport its population, while America can boast of a motor car for every five of its population.

Public Administration and Liberal Arts

185. Next to Agriculture, Industries, Trade and Transport, and barring insufficiently described occupations, "Public Administration and Liberal Arts" engage the largest number of persons, viz., 5.2 per cent of the workers. Persons actually engaged in 1941 in "Public Administration" were 58,839 and in the "Public Force" 23,081. Those employed both in the

Army and in the Regular Police Force are increasing from decade to decade. So also the number engaged in "Public Administration." As Government have recognised the principle of communal representation in the Services, there is a growing demand by each community for more adequate representation; but certain communities like the Muslim, the Mahratta and the Rajaput and, very recently, the Tamilian preponderate in the Army. It is not because the local population is not martial. It was the Parivaras of the Mysore District, the Billoru of the Malnad and the Nayaks of the Chitaldrug District that helped the old Mysore Rajas, the Bednur Chieftains and the Pallegars of Chitaldrug to extend their Kingdoms. Very good martial material would be utilised if the Parivaras, Billoru and Nayaks are again recruited to the army. This can happen only if units of the army are again stationed at District Headquarters and men are recruited from the local population.

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

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

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

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

189. On the other hand, many Hindu Castes who form a very large proportion of the population are not adequately represented in the Services. Such, for example, are the Vakkaliga, the Depressed Classes, the Other Caste Hindus, and the Lingayat, who, though they form 20·12, 19·17, 18·73 and 11·40 per cent, respectively, of the population, occupy only 6·07, 3·16, 9·36 and 9·28 per cent of the posts,—and this, in spite of these Castes, except the Depressed Class, contributing a larger percentage of the literates also than the Muslim. That is so, because, they have not taken to English literacy so much as the Muslim community. There seems to be a feeling that we have given special treatment to the Depressed Classes long enough and that they should be left to shift for themselves in the future; and cries are occasionally heard for cutting down their privileges in the matter of free boarding and lodging, exemption from fees, grant of scholarships and so on. But, considering that even these inducements have not had the effect of appreciably increasing their literacy, there appears to be a case more for granting greater facilities than for curtailing them. Other note-worthy Castes are the Gangakula, Viswakarma, Uppara, Kunchatiga, Agasa and Thigala who, though they number more than a lakh of persons each, are very inadequately represented in the Services. The Kshatriya, Mudali and Vaisya are, on the other hand, examples of Hindu Castes, small in number, whose percentage of both general and English literacy is much higher than their percentage in the general population and who are therefore coming to be represented more and more in the Services. Communities and Castes that desire greater representation, should therefore pay greater attention to English literacy. As His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore said,—“The doors of education and the Public Services lie open to all alike; and those of you who prove their fitness will not lack recognition from me or from my Government. . . . It has always been my earnest desire to see all classes of my subjects represented in just proportion in public service. The preponderance of the Brahmins in the Government Service is due to inevitable causes and I feel convinced that time and the spread of education and enlightenment will gradually remove the inequality of which you rightly complain. At the same time I must tell you that it is

far from my desire that any community should in any way be penalised on account of its caste, simply because it has worked hard and utilised fully the opportunities for advancement which are open to all my subjects. For, I believe I have in the Brahmin community as loyal subjects as any among my people. Nor can I for a moment forget the eminent services rendered in the past and that are still being rendered to my House and State by the representatives of that gifted community. My ambition is to pursue a righteous policy, as between various castes and communities in the State, neither unduly favouring nor suppressing any community, but trying to uplift them all for the permanent good of the State. My Government is using its utmost endeavours to encourage backward classes in the State and you may rest assured that this policy of affording special facilities and encouragement to all communities who are lagging behind in the race of progress will be steadily pursued in future even more than it has been in the past. . . . I am anxious that these questions should not create a cleavage among my people. While, as I have already told you, I sympathise with the objects which you have generally in view and while my Government will do its utmost to further your advancement, it is my desire that in carrying on your propaganda, you should be careful not to do anything that would in any manner mar the unity and harmonious relations which have hitherto existed to a great extent among the different classes of my subjects and which, I consider, are an essential condition of all real progress. I appeal to the Brahmin community also to behave likewise in a conciliatory and tolerant spirit towards the other classes; and my Brahmin Officers, I feel sure, will co-operate with my Government in advancing the interests of the other classes also in the State and show practical sympathy with them in their natural aspirations.”

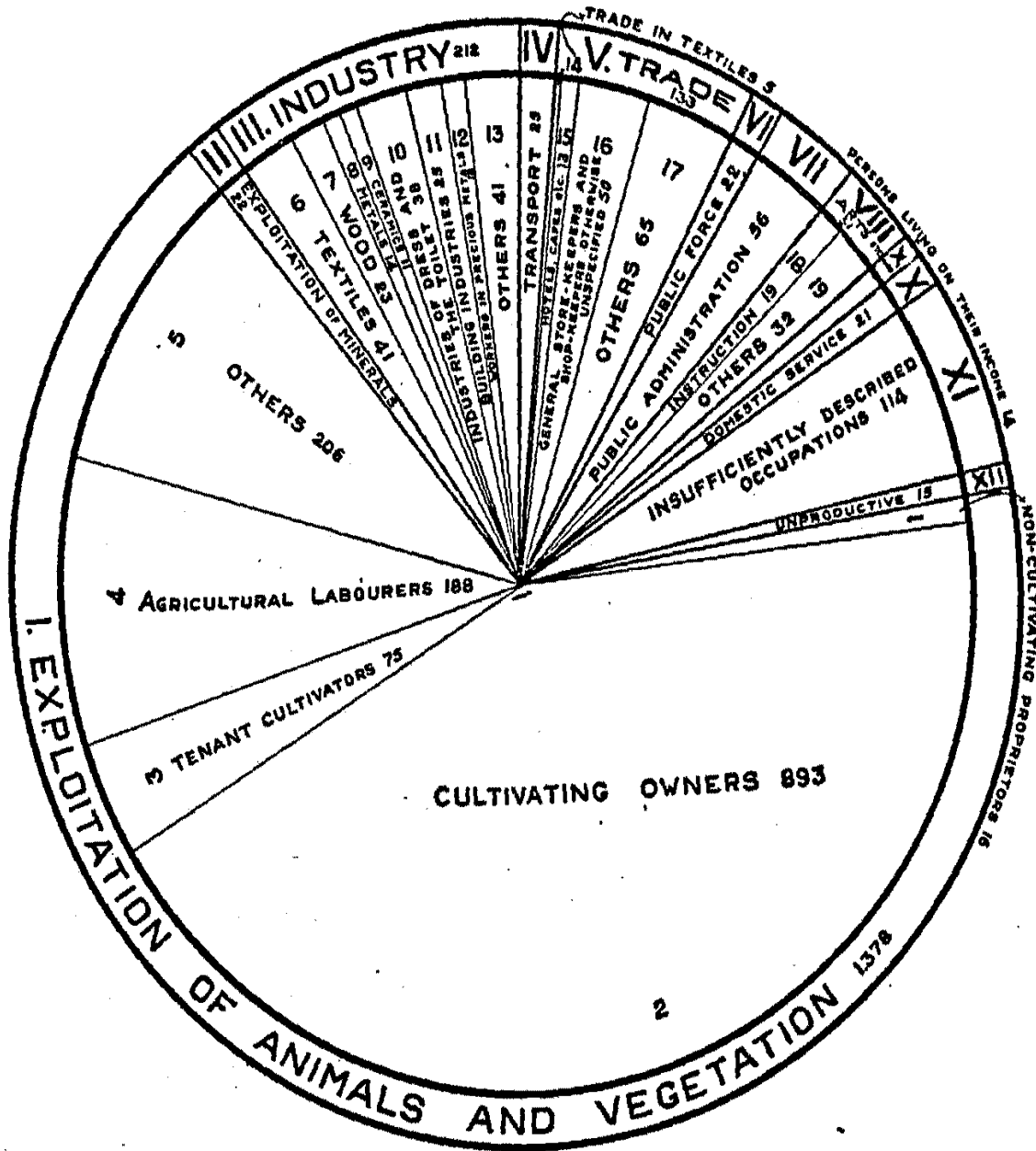
190. There would have been no need to refer to communal representation in the Services, if so much importance had not been attached to Government appointments. Government service still absorbs most of the educated persons, in the absence of a proper development of the industries and commerce of the country;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

Subsidiary Occupations

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

Diagram 3

(Para 137)



Distribution of Occupations in the State
(000 omitted)

MADRAS GOVERNMENT, 1961

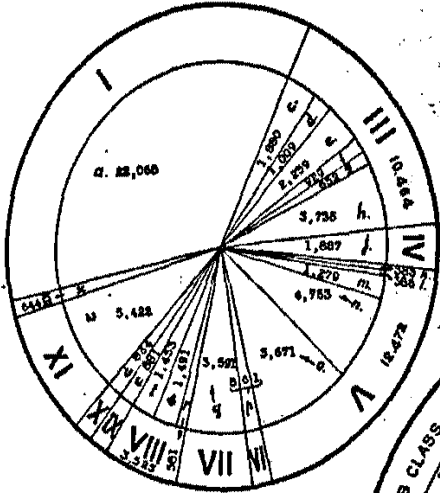
Diagram 4

(Para 193)

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS BY OCCUPATION IN EACH CLASS OF TOWNS

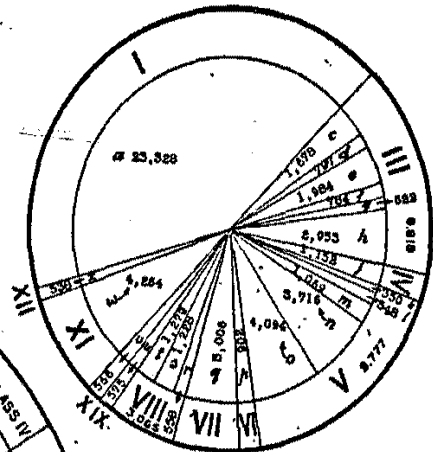
CLASS V

Towns with a population between 5,000 and 10,000



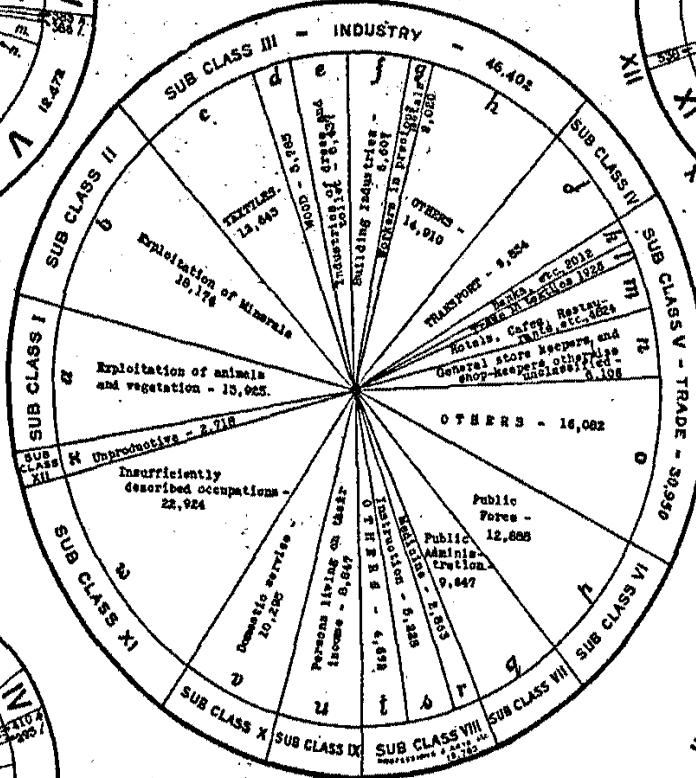
CLASS VI

Towns with a population below 5,000



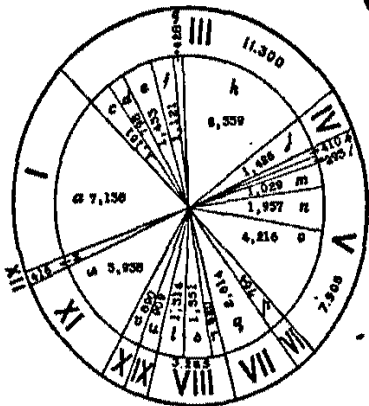
CLASS I

Towns (Cities) with a population of 1,00,000 and over



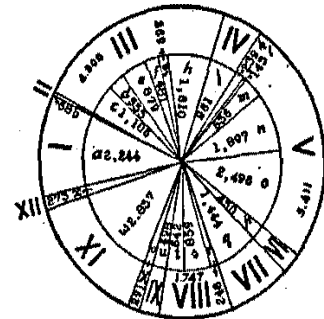
CLASS IV

Towns with a population between 10,000 and 20,000



CLASS III

Towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000



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

Female Workers

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

Occupational Distribution in Towns

193. The occupational distribution of the urban population in each class of towns presents many differences. In Class I towns, that is to say, in the Cities with a population of one lakh and over, industries and trade engage the largest number, and even insufficiently described occupations and exploitation of minerals engage more persons than exploitation of animals and vegetation. Domestic

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

General Prosperity

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

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

195. There are several Insurance Companies operating in the State, but information is not available, except in respect of the Mysore State Life Insurance, as to the actual number of policies in force, the amount of monthly premium recoverable, and the amount assured. In the case of the Mysore State Life Insurance, there were 29,988 policies of the Official Branch in force in 1940 as against 24,447 in 1924. The monthly premium income was Rs. 86,856 against Rs. 62,234 and the amount assured was Rs. 303.83 lakhs against Rs. 180.39 lakhs. In respect of the Public Branch, the number of policies was 42,282 against 2,789; the monthly premium income was Rs. 20.75 lakhs against about Rs. 3 lakhs; and the sum assured was nearly Rs. 418 lakhs against Rs. 33 lakhs (Table 87).

196. The number of Savings Bank Accounts with the Government increased from 22,268 in 1920-21 to 60,699 in 1930-31 and to 64,015 in 1939-40. The amount deposited in 1920-21 was Rs. 40.67 lakhs, in 1930-31 it was Rs. 59.80 lakhs and in 1939-40 it was Rs. 86.36 lakhs. The closing balance at the end of each year was respectively, Rs. 77.1, Rs. 117.03 and Rs. 160.73 lakhs. The amount in deposit in the Bank of Mysore was Rs. 128.73 lakhs in 1925; Rs. 230.45 lakhs in 1930; Rs. 202.40 in 1935; and Rs. 298.33 in 1940. All these figures indicate that the number of wealthy individuals and the amount of wealth in their hands are both increasing (Table 88).

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

houses is perhaps an indication that the prosperity is not evenly distributed (Table 89).

Housing Conditions

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

Unemployment

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

or of necessity. Some, though without employment, may have independent means of livelihood, and may not care to seek employment. The unemployed were therefore defined as those who are in search of employment but without success. Those who have no employment in particular, but who are not in search of employment,—such as women engaged in household duties,—were thus eliminated from the class of unemployed persons. The Census does not also take into account those who are insufficiently employed. The number of the unemployed, according to this definition, was only 5,015, of whom, 4,862 were males and 153 females (Table 90); 2,647 were in search of employment for less than one year and 2,368 for more than one year. An attempt was also made to find out how many of these were educated; 3,962 of these were literates, consisting of 3,855 males and 107 females; 1,374 had passed the Middle School Examinations, 1,197 were Matriculates or had obtained the Secondary School Leaving Certificates and 143 had passed the Intermediate Examinations in Arts or Science. The largest number of the educated unemployed are thus drawn from those who

have passed the Middle School or the High School stage and who have been unable to continue their studies further; 260 of the unemployed hold University Degrees or Diplomas, 6 of them even holding Foreign Degrees or Diplomas. Here again, it is the mere Graduate in Arts or Science that is a drug on the market. At the same time, there were 31 Graduates in Engineering, 19 in Medicine and 10 in Commerce without employment (Table 91).

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

CONCLUSION

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

202. Apart from certain natural disadvantages—like the encroachment of the jungle and the prevalence of disease,—history has played its part in eclipsing the importance of the Malnad which was once the cradle of Kannada culture. It is rich in natural resources which await development. Electricity and the Railway are only just making their appearance. The Forest Industries and Tile Factories,—to mention only a few examples,—are yet to be started. The depopulation of the Malnad has to be arrested if agriculture is not to suffer further. The indigenous population has to be protected from the ravages of Malaria and other diseases; and their woefully low standards of life—in food, clothing and shelter—have to be improved. The large landed proprietors have to realise their kinship with the labourers, as their fore-fathers did, and spend much more of their time and money in the Malnad than in the City. Some arrangement should be made to create an agency, with adequate powers, whose sole business will be to improve the Malnad. That the measures already undertaken are

inadequate is proved by the fact that though the need for improvement was recognised more than three decades ago, the main object, namely, checking the decline of population has not yet been achieved. The Shimoga District excepting Channagiri and Honnali Taluks, the Kadur District except for Kadur and parts of Tarikere, and the Taluks of Belur, Alur and Manjara-bad in the Hassan District, constitute a distinct area with distinct problems of its own, and it would be worth while having a separate officer, with headquarters in the Malnad, with independent finances for certain purposes, and charged with the duty of improving the Malnad within a definite period. In addition to earmarking the entire revenues of the Malnad from certain sources and a certain percentage from other sources, it would be a distinct advantage even to give a subsidy from the revenues of the Maidan, to develop the Malnad, as it is a treasure-house of natural resources. The time may not be far distant when the pressure of population on the land in the Maidan and the tide of immigration into our industrial areas, will force us to fall back upon the Malnad for supplies both of food and other raw materials, as it is the one area which is still not sufficiently developed. Two lines of action will therefore be called for,—(1) to protect it from exploitation by the people of the West Coast, and (2) to conserve and develop its resources for the benefit of the country.

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

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

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

205. The foreign element in the population consists on the one hand of the people engaged in Trade and Banking from Sindh, Rajaputana, Cutch, the Western India Agency and Central India, from Bombay and from the Madras Presidency, and the non-Indian element engaged in our big Industrial Concerns and Coffee Plantations and in the Public Service and the Public Force. These are small in number, but wield great influence. At the other end come the labourers engaged in the Industries and in Coffee Plantations. In one sense, a large part of the population of the State may be considered foreign, as their ancestors too came as immigrants in the distant, if not in the near, past. But, they have ceased to be foreigners, as they have

identified themselves with the people and the interests of the State. So can any foreigner become a Mysorean, if he will only give up the idea of earning here and spending elsewhere, and if he will only consider his interest as identical with those of Mysore. There would then be no question of exploitation either. Most of the labourers are drawn from the Depressed Classes and Indian Christians, and these cannot always be said to be of the best quality. Most of them are illiterate; the tie with their home is cut and there is no other tie to replace it in their new environment. There cannot also be the same sense of loyalty to Mysore, or to the Mysore Throne, in a foreign cosmopolitan crowd drawn from all parts of the country unlike the peasant attached to the land, though, the late Maharaja on his part, made no distinction among his subjects. "The Swetambar section of the Marwari community have been settling down in Mysore in increasing numbers and Mysore affords them an ample scope for their commercial pursuits," he said, in reply to the address presented by the Jain Swetambar Community which consists almost entirely of Marwari immigrants "I am the custodian of the welfare and happiness of all my subjects, to whatever community they may belong, and you will receive as much consideration at my hands as I am expected to bestow on others."

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

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

207. For, the appalling illiteracy of the rural masses has far-reaching consequences not only in the social and cultural fields but in the economic field as well. To mention only one example, I have not touched upon the Co-operative movement in the State, as it has not so far greatly affected the prosperity of the country as a whole—the movement being confined mostly to the

cities and towns where there is an educated population to appreciate the benefits of co-operation. Not only the Credit Societies but even the Consumer Societies are doing well only in Mysore and Bangalore Cities and in some large towns; but, the lack of education of the villager and his inability therefore both to understand the principles of co-operation and work the societies, stand in the way of the movement making any headway in the villages. The villager is still therefore the prey of the middleman and the money-lender instead of being able to organise both Marketing and Consumers' Societies. A beginning has been made by starting societies like those for the sale of areca in Shimoga, coconut and copra in Arsikere, figs in Seringapatam, cardamom in Saklespur and so on. But, the field of co-operation is limitless and many of the economic and social ills can be overcome if only the people could be properly educated.

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

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

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

me light and strength to achieve this, the supreme object of my life and rule."

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



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TABLES

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

(PARAS 2 AND 33)

State or Province	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Density	Revenue of the latest financial year (In lakhs)	State or Province	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Density	Revenue of the latest financial year (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Madras	142277	49,842,000	347	...	Patiala	5942	1,986,000	326	144.20
Bombay	123679	20,858,000	169	...	Mewar	18170	1,926,609	146	66.92
Hyderabad	82698	16,194,318	196	914.72	Rewa	18000	1,820,446	140	51.80
Mysore	29458	7,329,140	249	417.93	Indore	9934	1,513,966	152	126.46
Travancore	7662	6,070,018	792	280.73	Cochin	1493	1,422,876	953	120.23
Kashmir	84471	4,021,616	47	257.92	Bikaner	23181	1,292,898	56	184.00
Gwalior	26367	4,000,169	152	266.27	Kolhapur	3227	1,092,046	338	72.60
Jaipur	15610	3,040,876	195	169.00	Bhopal	6921	786,322	118	60.00
Baroda	8176	2,855,010	349	252.29	Kalat	63995	253,805	5	15.23
Jodhpur (Marwar)	36120	2,555,904	71	169.50	Coorg	1693	169,000	106	...

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

(PARAS 33 AND 49)

District or City	1881	1891	Variation per cent 1881-1891	1901	Variation per cent 1891-1901	1911	Variation per cent 1901-1911	1921	Variation per cent 1911-1921	1931	Variation per cent 1921-1931	1941	Variation per cent 1931-1941	Variation per cent 1881-1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bangalore	523,750	624,327	+19.2	722,457	+15.7	762,078	+5.5	791,243	+3.8	911,418	+15.2	1,040,299	+14.1	+98.6
Kolar	481,191	567,003	+17.8	652,726	+15.1	696,410	+6.7	704,657	+1.2	763,934	+8.4	836,954	+9.5	+73.9
Tumkur	447,058	572,978	+28.1	670,877	+17.0	736,346	+9.7	778,122	+5.1	861,406	+11.4	953,877	+10.7	+113.3
Mysore	972,366	1,105,984	+13.7	1,224,321	+10.7	1,268,209	+3.6	1,316,504	+3.8	1,400,622	+6.4	909,002	+11.1	+59.8
Mandya	...	...	...	Included in Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653,598	+9.1	+59.8
Chitaldrug	318,534	424,899	+33.4	511,062	+20.3	564,243	+10.4	574,179	+1.8	656,569	+14.3	725,104	+10.4	+197.6
Hassan	423,844	511,975	+19.5	562,919	+11.1	580,200	+2.0	553,950	-0.6	596,937	+7.2	627,716	+5.2	+46.6
Kadur	231,377	328,918	+12.9	359,270	+9.2	333,457	-5.8	333,533	+0.0	347,715	+4.3	353,230	+3.0	+23.0
Shimoga	507,424	528,996	+4.2	531,736	+0.5	516,716	-2.8	492,560	-4.7	519,967	+5.6	551,149	+6.0	+6.6
TOTAL DISTRICTS	3,970,039	4,665,079	+17.5	5,241,368	+12.4	5,461,659	+4.2	5,569,763	+2.0	6,068,587	+8.8	6,637,981	+9.6	+67.2
Bangalore City	62,317	60,985	+23.8	69,447	-13.5	83,651	+27.7	118,556	+33.7	172,367	+45.4	248,334	+44.1	+298.5
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	93,540	100,081	+7.9	89,699	-10.5	100,834	+12.6	118,940	+18.0	124,113	+4.3	168,426	+36.1	+79.4
Kolar Gold Fields City	...	24,111	...	70,874	+193.9	81,743	+15.2	87,682	+7.2	85,103	-2.9	133,509	+57.3	+455.2
Mysore City	60,292	74,042	+22.8	68,111	-8.9	71,806	+5.5	83,951	+17.7	107,142	+27.6	160,540	+49.6	+149.7
TOTAL CITIES	216,149	278,225	+28.9	298,031	+7.0	344,534	+15.6	409,129	+18.7	498,715	+21.7	691,159	+38.6	+219.8
MYSORE STATE	4,186,188	4,943,604	+18.1	5,539,399	+12.1	5,806,193	+4.8	5,978,892	+3.0	6,567,302	+9.7	7,329,140	+11.3	+75.1

* From 1891-1941

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

(PARA 34)

Province, State or Agency		Population					
		1941*			1931		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	
INDIA	...	388,800	200,928	187,872	338,119	174,305	163,813
PROVINCES	...	285,827	153,045	142,782	256,765	132,381	124,374
1 Madras	...	49,842	24,557	24,785	44,205	21,877	22,328
2 Bombay	...	20,858	10,827	10,031	17,992	9,323	8,669
8 Bengal	...	60,814	31,755	28,569	60,116	26,043	24,073
4 U. P.	...	55,021	28,860	26,161	48,409	25,445	22,964
Agra	...	40,906	21,517	19,389	35,614	18,805	16,809
Oudh	...	14,114	7,343	6,771	12,795	6,640	6,155
5 The Punjab	...	28,419	15,384	13,035	23,581	12,881	10,700
6 Bihar	...	36,340	18,224	18,116	32,371	16,245	16,126
Bihar	...	28,824	14,412	14,412	25,729	12,898	12,831
Chota Nagpur	...	7,516	3,812	3,704	6,642	3,347	3,295
7 C. P. and Berar	...	16,822	8,436	8,386	15,322	7,671	7,652
C. P.	...	13,220	6,600	6,620	11,881	5,912	5,970
Berar	...	3,602	1,836	1,765	3,442	1,760	1,682
8 Assam	...	10,205	5,338	4,822	8,622	4,533	4,085
9 N. W. F. P.	...	3,038	1,651	1,387	2,425	1,316	1,109
10 Orissa	...	8,729	4,218	4,510	8,026	3,946	4,180
11 Sind	...	4,537	2,496	2,042	3,887	2,181	1,706
19 Ajmer-Merwara	...	584	307	277	507	268	239
18 Andamans	...	34	22	12	29	19	10
Andaman	...	21	15	6	19	14	5
Nicobar	...	13	7	6	10	5	5
14 Baluchistan	...	502	295	207	464	270	194
15 Coorg	...	169	92	76	163	90	73
16 Delhi	...	917	535	382	686	369	267
STATES AND AGENCIES	...	92,973	47,883	45,090	81,367	39,790	37,355
17 Assam	...	725	368	367	626	307	319
18 Baluchistan	...	856	492	364	405	218	187
19 Baroda	...	2,856	1,473	1,382	2,448	1,260	1,188
20 Bengal	...	2,142	1,105	1,037	1,863	959	904
21 Central India	...	7,503	3,860	3,652	6,648	3,413	3,235
22 Chattisgarh	...	4,054	2,015	2,038	3,548	1,760	1,789
23 Cochin	...	1,423	697	726	1,206	690	615
24 Deccan (and Kolhapur)	...	2,786	1,407	1,379	2,453	1,244	1,214
25 Gujarat	...	1,457	757	700	1,255	666	609
26 Gwalior	...	3,992	2,116	1,876	3,523	1,867	1,656
27 Hyderabad	...	16,184	8,252	7,932	14,406	7,370	7,066
28 Kashmir including Feudatories	...	4,021	2,131	1,890	3,646	1,938	1,708
Kashmir	...	3,945	2,090	1,854	3,532	1,904	1,678
Frontier <i>Ilaka</i> s in Gilgit	...	76	40	36	64	34	30
29 Madras†	...	499	244	255	453	218	235
30 Mysore	...	7,829	3,763	3,566	6,557	3,354	3,203
31 N. W. F. P.‡	...	2,378	1,257	1,121	2,259	1,212	1,047
32 Orissa	...	3,025	1,491	1,534	2,683	1,314	1,369
33 The Punjab	...	5,469	2,970	2,489	4,497	2,465	2,032
34 Punjab Hill	...	1,094	570	523	990	514	476
35 Rajputana	...	13,676	7,170	6,500	11,571	6,064	5,507
36 Sikkim	...	122	63	58	110	66	54
37 Travancore	...	6,070	3,045	3,025	5,096	2,565	2,531
38 U. P. (Rampur and Benares)	...	928	480	447	856	445	411
39 Western India	...	4,901	2,477	2,424	4,222	...	...

* Except in the case of Mysore, the 1941 figures are all provisional

† Pudukota, Banganpalli and Sandur

‡ Agencies and Tribal areas

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

(PARA 36)

Taluka	Population				Urban				Rural			
	1681	1931	1941	Variation since 1881	1881	1931	1941	Variation since 1881	1681	1931	1941	Variation since 1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MALNAD	303,739	301,094	302,294	- 1,445	11,852	20,525	26,211	+14,359	291,887	280,569	277,083	- 14,804
Manjarabad	50,842	50,750	50,114	- 228	1,432	2,925	3,620	+ 2,188	48,910	47,825	47,494	- 1,416
Koppa	31,656	33,410	33,924	+ 2,268	327	871	1,473	+ 651	30,829	32,539	32,446	+ 1,617
Narasimharajapura (Sub)	17,988	17,769	17,016	- 972	1,702	2,292	2,548	+ 846	16,286	15,527	14,469	- 1,818
Sringeri (Sub)	8,713	9,043	9,064	+ 351	1,994	2,579	2,493	+ 499	6,719	6,464	6,571	- 148
Mudigere	35,004	45,856	43,264	+ 7,680	950	1,607	1,961	+ 1,011	34,654	44,249	41,323	+ 6,669
Nagar	43,665	34,943	32,719	- 10,946	571	1,077	1,372	+ 801	43,094	33,871	31,347	- 11,747
Sagar	59,210	54,412	61,172	+ 1,962	2,284	5,696	7,618	+ 5,229	56,926	48,716	53,659	- 8,267
Tirthahalli	56,561	54,916	55,001	- 1,660	2,092	3,538	5,226	+ 3,134	54,469	51,378	49,775	- 4,694
SEMI-MALNAD	394,426	391,137	402,368	+ 7,942	36,186	58,345	62,598	+46,412	359,240	332,292	319,770	- 21,618
Belur	64,949	67,943	66,951	+ 2,002	2,917	3,278	3,703	+ 786	62,032	64,645	63,248	+ 1,216
Alur (Sub)	25,698	24,236	21,745	- 4,153	1,633	1,993	2,133	+ 460	24,215	22,239	19,612	- 4,603
Chikmagalur	78,301	80,092	83,006	+ 4,804	7,569	12,225	15,383	+ 7,814	70,832	67,867	67,622	- 3,010
Sorab	66,514	58,949	55,322	- 11,292	1,585	1,661	2,425	+ 840	66,929	57,286	62,797	- 18,132
Shikarapur	63,510	55,110	53,557	- 9,953	6,332	7,727	9,106	+ 2,774	57,128	47,383	44,451	- 12,677
Shimoga	77,953	86,342	104,900	+ 26,247	14,374	29,796	47,297	+32,923	63,579	66,544	66,903	- 6,676
Kumsi (Sub)	17,401	18,466	17,663	+ 967	1,676	2,160	2,551	+ 875	15,725	16,326	15,157	- 568
MAIDAN	528,506	772,408	832,495	+303,989	46,744	75,834	83,607	+41,863	481,762	696,574	743,838	+262,126
Hassan	69,179	103,942	118,890	+ 44,711	5,950	10,544	14,636	+ 8,646	63,229	93,393	99,294	+ 36,065
Arkalgud	66,157	74,239	75,166	+ 9,029	5,609	7,545	8,072	+ 2,463	60,548	66,744	67,114	+ 6,566
Arsikere	50,656	107,341	118,031	+ 67,425	4,796	12,197	11,946	+ 7,150	45,860	95,844	106,185	+ 60,325
Holenarsipur	37,783	55,489	71,206	+ 33,423	4,647	8,233	9,303	+ 4,656	33,136	58,251	61,903	+ 28,767
Channarayana	63,380	101,463	110,545	+ 47,165	2,933	5,844	6,843	+ 2,910	59,457	96,624	103,702	+ 44,245
Kadur	54,764	91,211	100,231	+ 45,467	6,002	8,391	11,163	+ 5,161	48,762	82,820	89,063	+ 40,306
Tarikere	64,451	70,344	71,766	+ 7,315	7,572	11,466	12,537	+ 4,965	56,879	60,879	60,229	+ 3,350
Channagiri	66,160	86,375	92,245	+ 26,085	2,141	3,739	5,057	+ 1,916	63,019	82,536	87,168	+ 24,149
Honnali	55,973	70,449	79,345	+ 23,369	5,104	7,330	9,100	+ 3,996	50,872	63,119	70,245	+ 19,373

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

(PARA 42)

	No	Population		Variation	Variation Per cent
		1931	1941		
(A) IRWIN CANAL AREA					
MANDYA					
(a) Villages showing increase	83	52,983	70,589	+ 17,606	
(b) Do do decrease	17	7,975	6,950	- 1,025	
Total	100	60,958	77,539	+ 16,581	+27.2
SERINGAPATAM					
(a) Villages showing increase	14	6,506	7,183	+ 677	
(b) Do do decrease	6	2,813	2,512	- 301	
Total	20	9,319	9,695	+ 376	+ 4.0
FRENCH-ROCKS					
(a) Villages showing increase	13	10,620	12,550	+ 1,930	
(b) Do do decrease	18	11,312	9,490	- 1,822	
Total	31	21,932	22,040	+ 108	+ 0.5
MADDUR					
(a) Villages showing increase	56	36,383	43,282	+ 6,900	
(b) Do do decrease	10	5,823	5,214	- 609	
Total	66	42,206	48,496	+ 6,291	+14.9
T. NARSIPUR					
(a) Villages showing increase	22	24,525	27,769	+ 3,244	
(b) Do do decrease	6	2,470	2,194	- 276	
Total	28	26,995	29,963	+ 2,968	+10.9
(B) OTHER CHANNEL AREAS					
MALVALLI					
(a) Villages showing increase	9	9,740	11,151	+ 1,411	
(b) Do do decrease	1	1,023	936	- 93	
Total	10	10,763	12,087	+ 1,316	+12.2
KRISHNARAJPET					
(a) Villages showing increase	22	9,041	10,293	+ 1,252	
(b) Do do decrease	29	12,631	10,435	- 2,196	
Total	51	21,672	20,728	- 944	- 4.3
SERINGAPATAM					
(a) Villages showing increase	27	27,207	31,663	+ 4,456	
(b) Do do decrease	6	1,332	1,268	- 64	
Total	33	28,539	32,931	+ 4,392	+15.3
KRISHNARAJANAGAR					
(a) Villages showing increase	42	40,166	46,306	+ 6,139	
(b) Do do decrease	13	6,815	6,202	- 613	
Total	55	46,981	52,507	+ 5,526	+11.7
T. NARSIPUR					
(a) Villages showing increase	23	24,801	27,345	+ 2,544	
(b) Do do decrease	5	1,304	1,046	- 258	
Total	28	26,105	28,391	+ 2,286	+ 8.7

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

(PARA 42)

Name of work	No. of villages affected by the work	Population		Variation	Increase Per cent
		1931	1941		
SHIMOGA DISTRICT					
SULEKERE TANK					
(a) Villages showing increase	13	7,985	10,134	+ 2,149	
(b) Do do decrease	4	841	619	- 222	
Total	17	8,826	10,753	+ 1,927	+ 21.8
ANJANAPUR RESERVOIR					
(a) Villages showing increase	16	8,812	10,093	+ 1,281	
(b) Do do decrease	4	676	426	- 250	
Total	20	9,488	10,519	+ 1,031	+ 10.9
BHADRA RIGHT BANK CHANNEL					
(a) Villages showing increase	21*	10,782	14,858	+ 4,076	
(b) Do do decrease	16	4,225	3,854	- 371	
Total	37	15,007	18,207	+ 3,200	+ 21.3
* Kavali Katte and Bhadra Agricultural Colony are included in the group as villages					
TUMKUR DISTRICT					
BORANAKANIVE TANK					
(a) Villages showing increase	8	2,895	3,520	+ 625	
(b) Do do decrease	6	695	406	- 289	
Total	14	3,490	3,926	+ 436	+ 12.5
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					
MARIKANIVE RESERVOIR					
(a) Villages showing increase	28	13,948	16,467	+ 2,519	
(b) Do do decrease	9	5,234	4,927	- 307	
Total	37	19,182	21,394	+ 2,212	+ 11.5

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

(PARA 42)

Sl. No.	Village	Population		Sl. No.	Village	Population	
		1931	1941			1931	1941
TUMKUR DISTRICT				FRENCH ROCKS TALUK—concl'd.			
CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK				45	Chaluveeraninakoppal	898	827
1	Boranakanive	93	66	46	Seethapura	911	916
2	Muttugadaballi	42	21	47	Harayu	890	781
3	Ambarapura	36	7	KRISHNARAJPET TALUK			
4	Agrahara	119	109	48	Bandahole	761	655
5	Yerehalli	151	116	49	Lakshampura	929	954
6	Marahole	154	88	50	Hariharapura	418	214
MYSORE DISTRICT				51	Akkihobbalu	1,304	830
MYSORE TALUK				52	Alambadi	406	147
1	Lakshampura	823	810	53	Kattekyathanahalli	829	208
2	Ramanahalli	411	191	54	Guduganahalli	820	208
T. NARSIPUR TALUK				55	Gaddobour	954	207
3	Kuduru	486	443	56	Jainahalli	869	421
4	Kuntanahalli	561	560	57	Dudukanahalli	416	394
5	Kanchanahalli	172	82	58	Natanahalli	898	894
6	Konagahalli	421	406	59	Nandipura	108	100
7	Tamadipura	263	238	60	Basavanahalli	924	188
8	Bevinahalli	557	465	61	Machaholalu	983	917
9	Tiramakudlu	217	160	62	Mudlapura	906	185
10	Muttatti (Jodi)	445	805	63	Vaddaragudi	208	206
11	Ramanathapurada Hundi (S)	148	104	64	Veeredevanahosur	62	43
12	Vijayapura	153	150	65	Sakshibeedu	785	747
13	Kayyamballi	346	327	66	Singanahalli	212	100
KRISHNARAJANAGAR TALUK				67	Somanathapura	897	896
14	Kanaganahalli	871	891	68	Guduhohalli	421	304
15	Chamalapura	54	52	69	Gondihalli	867	861
16	Tippur	2,071	1,968	70	Chinnahalli	208	217
17	Narsipur	621	602	71	Danadahalli	195	119
18	Mudlakoppal	153	141	72	Madapura	818	802
19	Mahaganahalli	4	...	73	Doddayachanahalli	427	290
20	Lalanadevanahalli	392	328	74	Maduvinkodi	1,612	1,171
21	Satigrama	718	593	75	Mellahalli	108	128
22	Kuppebanta	27	7	76	Yegachaguppe	818	806
23	Sreeramapura	410	409	MALVALLI TALUK			
24	Kaggaliborekaval	415	340	77	Chikahagilu	1,023	990
25	Chikkavaddaragudi	810	473	MADDUR TALUK			
26	Manchanahalli	971	963	78	Chamanahalli	1,918	1,564
MANDYA DISTRICT				79	Mobbalagere	4	...
MANDYA TALUK				80	Archakanahalli	209	268
1	Kommerahalli	731	647	81	Karakahalli	871	892
2	Bellandigere	423	367	82	Gopannahalli	271	206
3	Honaganahalli Mata	365	339	83	Gudigere	323	320
4	Hosuru	596	457	84	Madarahalli	622	614
5	Marasinganahalli	202	183	85	Yeladahalli	606	603
6	Hemmige	450	431	86	Settihalli	808	718
7	Kebbahalli	237	186	87	Sabbanahalli	680	578
8	Kiraganduru	603	499	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT			
9	Gummanayakanahalli	296	242	HIRIYUR TALUK			
10	Dudda	685	667	1	Kuzikere	1,010	1,008
11	Dyavarayapatna	64	...	2	Katarakenahalli	194	167
12	Modachakanahalli	460	446	3	Nandihalli	349	247
13	Malligere (T)	462	200	4	Bobbur	1,814	1,223
14	Do (H)	808	787	5	Hemadalu	968	929
15	Samboonahalli	163	127	6	Toreobanahalli	87	88
16	Sampahalli	407	378	7	Huvinahole	783	777
17	Hullinahalli	1,023	974	8	Vaddanahalli	138	127
SERINGAPATAM TALUK				9	Samudradahalli	409	385
18	Achappanakoppal	287	261	SHIMOGA DISTRICT			
19	Kadathanalu	458	451	SHIMOGA TALUK			
20	Nelamane	1,008	880	1	Kodihalli	206	143
21	Makanakoppal	116	71	2	Bommanahalli	16	6
22	Muttammana Settihalli	847	769	3	Basavapura	146	140
23	Aladahalli	97	80	4	Majjiganahalli	81	64
24	Kemmannapura	15	6	5	Aredotlu	186	137
25	Agrahara	56	50	6	Arebilachi	917	746
26	Gendehosahalli	686	655	7	Thimmalapura	223	216
27	Chinnayakanahalli	17	5	8	Tatehalli	698	663
28	Madrarahalli	191	189	9	Kurubara Vittalapura	296	268
29	Maralagala	367	364	10	Kadalikotte	72	17
FRENCH ROCKS TALUK				11	Kalpanahalli	99	91
30	Kurubarabettahalli	669	548	12	Gowdarahalli	123	43
31	Kennalu	1,328	1,187	13	Tippalapura	292	125
32	Chikabyadarahalli	319	302	14	Devaranarasipura	200	162
33	Chikamarale	872	446	15	Nagatibelagala	438	374
34	Damadahalli	503	415	16	Hosahalli	219	169
35	Talashasana	520	495	OHANNAGIRI TALUK			
36	Doddabyadarahalli	757	712	17	Arehalli	308	212
37	Banagatta	289	123	18	Kanivebilachi	421	367
38	Bevinakuppe	829	482	19	Kallenahalli	41	34
39	Mandibettahalli	262	224	20	Sulekere	71	6
40	Madakepatna	81	57	SHIKARPUR TALUK			
41	Syadanahalli	369	330	21	Arasinagere	514	416
42	Haralahalli	433	456	22	Gabburu	78	...
43	Hirimarali	1,666	1,561	23	Madarahalli	86	10
44	Anavalu	146	129	24	Haragithalu	8	...

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

(PARA 43)

	No.	1941	1931	1921
(a) Villages showing increase of population from 1931 to 1941	22	5,329	4,404	4,773
(b) Villages showing decrease of population from 1931 to 1941	35	4,274	5,812	5,432
Total	57	9,603	10,216	10,254

Population of Bhadravati

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

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

(PARA 44)

Area	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bangalore District	23,418	21.6	22,462	20.3	22,347	19.9	24,223	21.3	24,975	21.6
(including B. City)	15,274	14.1	14,412	13.1	15,254	13.6	18,119	15.9	18,294	15.8
Kolar District	16,924	19.9	17,862	20.8	18,491	21.4	16,421	18.9	18,326	20.9
(including K. G. F.)	14,562	17.2	13,549	15.8	12,196	14.1	11,742	13.5	12,505	14.3
Tumkur District	16,555	19.2	16,563	19.1	16,793	18.9	15,486	17.4	18,451	20.5
Deaths	10,842	12.6	10,163	11.6	13,208	14.9	16,683	18.0	11,217	12.5
Mysore District	24,693	16.3	24,061	15.8	25,453	16.6	27,940	18.1	27,931	17.9
(including M. City)	23,648	15.6	20,240	13.8	22,293	14.5	23,590	18.5	22,136	14.2
Mandya District	Deaths									
Chitaldrug District	13,462	20.5	13,000	19.5	12,102	17.9	9,076	13.3	15,887	22.9
Deaths	7,910	12.0	9,663	14.5	13,021	26.6	15,022	21.9	10,223	14.8
Hassan District	8,098	13.6	6,801	11.4	8,491	14.2	9,426	15.7	11,806	19.6
Deaths	7,841	13.1	6,463	10.8	8,194	13.6	9,239	15.4	8,805	14.6
Kadur District	5,659	16.3	6,002	14.3	5,321	15.2	5,014	14.3	5,852	16.5
Deaths	5,264	15.1	5,383	15.4	6,175	17.6	4,777	13.5	4,636	13.2
Shimoga District	10,964	21.1	9,787	18.7	8,977	17.1	9,716	18.4	13,081	24.6
Deaths	7,924	15.2	6,812	15.9	10,668	20.3	10,039	18.9	9,103	17.1
Mysore State	119,762	18.6	115,627	17.3	117,920	13.0	117,302	17.7	136,359	20.5
(including Cities)	94,265	14.7	88,175	13.6	106,009	16.2	113,591	17.2	96,974	14.5
Bangalore City	5,767	33.4	6,018	33.5	5,567	30.1	6,477	34.0	7,123	36.4
Deaths	4,290	24.9	4,704	26.2	4,860	26.4	5,689	29.8	6,003	30.6
Mysore City	2,803	26.1	2,769	25.1	2,556	25.4	3,056	26.6	3,599	30.6
Deaths	3,240	30.2	2,624	23.8	2,412	21.4	2,645	23.0	2,832	24.2
K. G. F. City	3,267	38.4	3,769	44.5	3,907	46.2	4,186	49.7	4,240	50.5
Deaths	2,300	27.2	2,595	30.6	2,431	29.4	2,595	30.3	2,705	32.2
Civil and Military Station...	5,243	...	5,266	...	5,192	...	5,480	...	5,329	...
Deaths	4,039	...	4,944	...	4,122	...	4,591	...	4,366	...
	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bangalore District	24,039	20.5	27,504	23.1	29,671	24.6	28,073	21.3	27,154	21.3
(including B. City)	15,149	12.9	16,110	13.5	17,298	14.3	16,357	13.7	18,032	14.5
Kolar District	21,050	23.9	21,416	24.2	21,185	23.3	20,171	22.5	20,331	23.1
(including K. G. F.)	12,951	14.8	15,623	17.6	14,394	16.2	13,730	15.3	11,433	12.7
Tumkur District	19,195	21.1	20,530	22.4	20,112	21.7	14,953	16.0	15,917	16.9
Deaths	11,430	12.6	10,577	11.5	10,918	11.8	12,255	13.1	11,055	11.7
Mysore District	27,335	17.4	31,246	19.8	32,180	20.2	21,642	22.0	20,305	20.6
(including M. City)	20,121	12.8	23,917	15.1	23,037	14.5	14,041	14.3	14,247	14.5
Mandya District	Deaths									
Chitaldrug District	16,054	22.9	17,350	24.5	17,273	24.1	9,524	15.4	8,003	12.9
Deaths	9,593	13.6	8,803	12.4	8,923	12.4	7,203	11.6	7,139	11.5
Hassan District	11,404	13.9	11,604	19.2	10,666	17.5	16,362	22.5	15,419	21.0
Deaths	9,277	15.4	9,963	16.5	10,741	17.7	9,216	12.7	8,038	11.0
Kadur District	5,852	16.5	5,492	15.4	5,790	16.2	9,354	15.4	9,587	15.7
Deaths	5,593	15.6	5,409	15.2	6,125	17.1	5,859	16.3	6,131	17.0
Shimoga District	11,640	21.8	11,595	21.6	13,593	25.3	5,562	15.5	5,982	16.6
Deaths	12,279	22.9	11,711	21.3	10,737	20.0	13,887	25.6	12,367	22.7
Mysore State	136,569	20.3	146,737	21.6	150,410	22.0	138,120	20.0	136,020	19.6
(including Cities)	96,278	14.3	103,118	15.1	102,113	14.9	98,759	14.3	96,263	13.9
Bangalore City	6,369	34.6	7,557	36.6	7,379	37.2	7,970	36.6	7,732	34.7
Deaths	5,327	26.5	5,202	25.2	5,641	26.6	5,781	28.6	6,433	29.1
Mysore City	3,760	31.4	4,300	35.3	5,380	43.3	6,229	49.2	4,896	38.0
Deaths	2,553	21.4	3,337	27.4	3,310	26.6	3,286	26.0	3,263	25.3
K. G. F. City	4,512	55.1	4,392	53.6	4,600	55.3	4,170	50.3	4,324	53.3
Deaths	2,692	32.2	2,620	31.4	2,436	29.3	2,410	29.1	2,212	26.3
Civil and Military Station...	5,168	...	5,436	...	5,165	...	5,206	...	5,551	...
Deaths	4,514	...	3,780	...	4,016	...	4,073	...	4,173	...

TABLE 10—Mortality and morbidity rates

(PARAS 45 AND 48)

	1939		1940		Specific death rates :	1939		1940	
	Malnad	Maidan	Malnad	Maidan		Malnad	Maidan	Malnad	Maidan
Morbidity rate ...	1,452	813	1,561	688	Malaria ...	977	489	1,007	441
Birth rate ...	19.7	20.0	19.6	18.0	Typhoid ...	134	74	150	70
Death rate ...	20.0	13.6	21.0	11.7	Other fevers ...	201	189	181	156
Still-birth rate ...	8.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	107	97	154	93
Infant mortality rate ...	132.5	105.9	152.5	97.8	Respiratory diseases ...	80	70	83	49
Maternal mortality ...	33.7	10.6	31.5	10.8	Consumption ...	39	73	39	57

TABLE 11—Deaths from malaria

(PARAS 46 AND 48)

District	Percentage of deaths from malaria to total deaths			Specific death rate from malaria per 100,000 of population		
	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938
	Bangalore	350	328	207
Kolar ...	...	...	...	396	479	455
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	486	598	409
Mysore ...	...	...	...	494	497	478
Mandya ...	...	...	...	452	506	478
Chitaldrug ...	...	...	...	469	508	445
Hassan ...	...	...	...	816	792	793
Kadur ...	...	...	...	773	763	844
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	795	717	717
Mysore State (excluding Cities) ...	40.3	39.7	35.5	522	535	503
Mysore State (including Cities) ...	35.5	35.2	31.7	492	504	474

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

(PARA 47)

State or Province	Total number of hospitals and dispensaries	Average area served by each hospital or dispensary (in square miles)	Average population served by each hospital or dispensary	Expenditure on medical relief during 1936 (Per capita)
				Rs. as. ps.
Madras ...	1,134	128	41,217	0 2 7
Bombay ...	429	180	41,940	0 4 9
Bengal ...	1,449	510	34,555	0 2 1
United Provinces ...	597	178	81,087	0 1 0
Bihar ...	523	131	61,310	0 1 3
Hyderabad ...	148	...	...	...
Mysore ...	311	94	20,553	0 4 6

TABLE 13—Expenditure in the State on medical relief

(PARA 47)

Year	Number of Institutions	Total cost of Institutions	Year	Number of Institutions	Total cost of Institutions	Year	Number of Institutions	Total cost of Institutions
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
1881 ...	28	91,463	1901 ...	180	8,98,269	1921 ...	196	10,09,587
1882 ...	81	95,464	1902 ...	131	8,87,832	1922 ...	195	10,03,050
1883 ...	93	95,078	1903 ...	131	4,02,075	1923 ...	200	10,41,304
1884 ...	88	97,477	1904 ...	132	4,78,305	1924 ...	195	10,45,545
1885 ...	44	82,149	1905 ...	133	4,88,460	1925 ...	202	10,04,372
1886 ...	60	95,333	1906 ...	134	4,87,293	1926 ...	212	11,13,910
1887 ...	71	1,07,563	1907 ...	135	4,62,816	1927 ...	225	12,89,621
1888 ...	88	1,28,722	1908 ...	134	4,77,015	1928 ...	241	12,97,902
1889 ...	93	1,37,504	1909 ...	133	4,91,235	1929 ...	261	18,37,427
1890 ...	98	1,51,164	1910 ...	134	4,78,758	1930 ...	271	14,23,534
1891 ...	95	2,45,914	1911 ...	134	4,78,087	1931 ...	274	14,72,522
1892-93 (18 months) ...	99	8,10,521	1912 ...	137	5,01,495	1932 ...	278	16,99,168
1893-94 ...	105	2,51,407	1913 ...	140	5,29,732	1933 ...	280	14,81,752
1894-95 ...	111	2,44,612	1914 ...	150	4,45,437	1934 ...	290	15,09,558
1895-96 ...	113	2,97,961	1915 ...	161	4,52,365	1935 ...	281	17,29,019
1896-97 ...	120	8,15,599	1916 ...	166	4,92,613	1936 ...	293	17,79,062
1897-98 ...	123	4,34,454	1917 ...	174	5,07,735	1937 ...	291	18,37,180
1898-99 ...	125	4,18,875	1918 ...	178	6,37,152	1938 ...	311	19,53,074
1899-1900 ...	130	2,59,368	1919 ...	185	7,06,021	1939 ...	340	19,42,217
1900 ...	130	2,68,056	1920 ...	189	8,93,312	1940 ...	349	22,85,546

TABLE 14—Specific death rates from some important diseases

(PARA 48)

Causes of death	Deaths per 100,000 of population					
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Epidemic diseases ...	56	51	101	150	122	199
Malaria ...	492	504	474	471	446	869
Typhoid ...	77	81	83	75	72	61
Other fevers ...	157	191	189	167	173	215
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	121	98	101	96	97	87
Respiratory diseases ...	72	72	70	71	69	62
Consumption ...	62	69	71	75	73	68

TABLE 15—Specific death rates

(PARA 48)

Disease	Deaths per 100,000 of population					
	1940	Rural	Urban	City	Malnad	Maidan
Malaria	1940	559	178	40	1,067	441
	1939	577	148	37	977	439
	1938	542	130	38	1,026	397
	1937	533	173	48	1,105	882
Typhoid	1940	82	64	29	150	70
	1939	88	59	25	194	74
	1938	88	63	39	123	77
	1937	80	69	38	113	70
Fever	1940	151	230	124	181	156
	1939	185	269	154	201	189
	1938	178	274	226	198	189
	1937	170	192	96	185	165
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1940	102	88	412	154	93
	1939	81	77	360	107	97
	1938	86	88	339	108	101
	1937	82	88	309	105	95
Respiratory diseases	1940	49	93	358	83	49
	1939	49	106	334	80	70
	1938	56	97	231	66	68
	1937	50	72	359	71	71
Consumption	1940	55	53	104	39	57
	1939	62	60	133	39	73
	1938	67	65	137	50	76
	1937	68	62	194	44	80

TABLE 16—Maternal mortality rates

(PARA 48)

District or City	Maternal mortality					
	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Bangalore	8.6	8.1	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.3
Kolar	8.5	11.8	12.4	12.1	9.2	4.9
Tumkur	14.0	18.9	19.1	15.1	13.7	16.4
Mysore	6.8	6.5	9.7	11.6	12.6	19.1
Mandya	9.5	8.3	10.6	12.6	10.6	14.3
Chitaldrug	10.2	9.4	19.1	22.0	25.8	21.0
Hassan	15.4	20.4	39.2	31.2	27.3	27.9
Kadur	32.1	32.7	29.6	32.3	33.3	31.3
Shimoga	32.9	29.4				
MYSORE STATE (excluding Cities)	13.5	14.4	15.6	15.6	16.6	16.6
Bangalore City	11.5	8.4	8.0	4.4	7.7	9.8
Mysore City	17.2	7.1	7.5	20.5	9.5	22.9
Kolar Gold Fields City	6.8	4.6	1.3	2.0	0.0	8.0
MYSORE STATE (including Cities)	13.5	13.4	14.5	14.7	15.3	15.9

TABLE 17—Rural and Urban population in 1881 and 1941

(PARA 51)

Year	Population					
	Total	Urban	Per cent	Rural	Per cent	
1941	7,329,140	1,346,206	18.4	5,982,934	81.6	
1881	4,186,188	573,636	13.7	3,612,552	87.3	
Difference	3,142,952	772,570	...	2,370,382	...	
Increase per cent	75.1	134.4	...	65.6	...	

TABLE 18—Rural and Urban populations by Districts 1941

(PARA 51)

District	Population					
	Total	Urban	Per cent	Rural	Per cent	
Bangalore (including Cities)	1,447,059	497,997	34.4	949,062	65.6	
Kolar (including K. G. F.)	970,813	218,544	22.5	752,269	77.5	
Tumkur	953,877	62,142	6.5	891,735	93.5	
Mysore (including City)	1,059,542	237,765	22.4	821,777	77.6	
Mandya	635,588	50,838	8.0	584,750	92.0	
Chitaldrug	735,104	81,559	11.2	643,545	88.8	
Hassan	637,718	60,216	9.6	577,502	90.4	
Kadur	358,290	47,641	13.3	310,649	86.7	
Shimoga	551,149	69,704	12.6	481,445	87.4	
Total State	7,329,140	1,346,206	18.4	5,982,934	81.6	

TABLE 19—Growth of Cities since 1881

(PARA 52)

City	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	Increase per cent
Bangalore City	62,817	80,285	69,447	88,651	116,556	172,857	246,384	298.6
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	93,540	100,081	69,599	100,834	118,940	184,118	158,426	60.4
Total	155,857	180,366	139,046	189,485	237,496	356,975	404,810	196.4
Mysore City	60,292	74,048	68,111	71,806	88,951	107,142	150,540	149.7
Kolar Gold Fields City	...	24,111	70,874	83,743	67,692	85,108	138,869	...
Grand Total	216,149	278,525	238,031	344,534	409,129	549,225	794,119	219.8

TABLE 20—Urban and Rural Distribution by communities

(PARAS 55, 88 & 109)

Communities	Mysore State	Urban	Per cent	Rural	Per cent	Bangalore City	C. and M. Station	Mysore City	K. G. F. City	Total Cities	Percentage of population in cities to State population	Number per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
POPULATION	7,329,140	1,346,206	18.4	5,982,934	81.6	248,334	158,426	150,840	133,859	691,159	9.4	10,000
Hindus	6,686,630	1,025,089	15.2	5,661,541	84.8	207,022	87,302	118,314	97,457	510,095	7.6	7,615
Brahmins	295,466	164,638	55.7	130,828	44.3	47,947	4,041	80,118	2,811	85,017	28.7	...
Depressed Classes	1,406,067	198,426	13.8	1,207,641	86.2	21,533	82,610	14,962	57,963	127,018	8.9	...
Others	4,986,097	667,025	13.4	4,319,072	86.6	137,492	50,161	78,234	37,163	298,060	5.0	...
Muslims	485,230	223,153	46.0	262,077	54.0	30,037	34,480	25,889	10,410	100,846	20.7	1,658
Christians	112,853	86,792	76.9	26,061	23.1	9,465	34,911	5,521	24,512	74,409	65.9	645
Indian Christians	96,680	73,017	74.1	23,663	25.9	8,720	25,410	5,015	21,871	61,016	61.9	...
Anglo-Indians	8,929	8,562	96.0	367	4.0	41	5,601	832	1,935	8,249	91.9	...
Europeans and Allied Races	5,256	5,187	97.4	69	1.3	259	3,968	159	688	5,074	96.0	...
Others	68	76	110.3	12	17.6	5	82	15	18	70	77.0	...
Jains	32,858	9,081	27.6	23,777	72.4	1,694	829	749	628	3,840	11.6	67
Buddhists	1,409	1,378	97.8	31	2.2	33	382	15	845	1,325	94.7	...
Parsees	401	397	99.0	4	1.0	23	311	32	7	373	93.0	...
Jews	64	60	93.7	4	6.3	13	41	4	...	58	90.6	...
Others	9,695	256	2.6	9,439	97.4	17	170	16	...	203	2.0	...

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

(PARA 56)

Sl. No.	Names of Towns	Water Supply	Drainage	Other Improve-ments	Total	Sl. No.	Names of Towns	Water Supply	Drainage	Other Improve-ments	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BANGALORE DISTRICT						MANDYA DISTRICT—contd.					
		62,319	27,924	24,190	1,14,433	5	Belakavadi Minor Municipality	...	200	500	700
1	Yelahanka Minor Municipality...	...	...	500	500	6	Malvalli Town	...	...	1,000	1,000
2	Hoskote do	12,020	...	2,000	14,020	7	Maddur Minor Municipality	...	5,685	500	6,085
3	Vadigenhalli do	...	...	2,689	2,689	8	French-Rocks do	...	...	1,950	1,950
4	Devanahalli do	...	...	3,350	3,350	9	Melkote do	21,487	...	650	22,187
5	Dodballapur Town	7,722	9,850	5,775	23,347	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					
6	Nelamangala Minor Municipality	...	...	3,300	3,300	1	Chitaldrug Town	1,12,500	1,000	10,225	1,23,725
7	Tyamagondlu do	...	500	...	500	2	Challakere Minor Municipality	...	...	1,210	1,210
8	Magadi Town	...	3,200	...	3,200	3	Molakalmuru do	800	1,900	...	3,700
9	Channapatna Town	86,217	10,074	900	47,191	4	Jagalur do	1,000	7,200	2,500	10,700
10	Closepet Town	6,950	1,800	5,676	13,836	5	Davangere Town	82,663	27,900	700	61,263
11	Kankanhalli Town	...	500	...	500	6	Harihar do	...	...	500	500
12	Sarjapura Minor Municipality...	...	750	...	750	7	Holalkere Minor Municipality	1,000	...	...	1,000
13	Anekal Town	...	1,250	...	1,250	8	Hosadurga do	4,950	...	500	5,450
						9	Hiriyur do	9,580	9,975	7,000	26,505
KOLAR DISTRICT						HASSAN DISTRICT					
		28,118	...	43,421	71,539	1	Hassan Town	1,57,560	41,589	27,319	2,26,468
1	Kolar Town	16,000	...	12,784	28,784	2	Harnahalli Minor Municipality	71,955	16,750	8,939	96,444
2	Mulbagal Town	...	...	2,500	2,500	3	Alur do	...	...	500	500
3	Srinivasapur Minor Municipality	...	...	1,000	1,000	4	Arsikere Town	27,863	11,225	...	93,568
4	Chintamani Town	...	...	2,000	2,000	5	Banavar Minor Municipality	...	2,014	...	2,014
5	Sidlaghatta do	...	...	1,000	1,000	6	Belur do	16,445	...	7,600	24,045
6	Bagepalli Minor Municipality	...	...	1,100	1,100	7	Bakalespur Town	10,863	2,000	4,000	16,863
7	Gudibanda do	...	...	500	500	8	Arkalgud Minor Municipality	9,084	...	...	9,084
8	Gorimdnur do	...	...	7,867	7,867	9	Konanur do	11,000	4,000	1,700	16,700
9	Chikballapur Town	...	...	10,280	10,280	10	Holenarasipur Town	11,450	...	...	11,450
10	Malur Minor Municipality	8,118	...	4,890	19,008	11	Channarayapatna Minor Muni- cipality	...	5,800	...	5,800
11	Bowringpet Town	4,000	...	...	4,000	12	Sraanabelgola do	...	800	4,280	4,580
TUMKUR DISTRICT						KADUR DISTRICT					
		35,452	11,630	13,091	60,173	1	Chikmagalur Town	68,655	45,229	88,045	2,01,929
1	Tumkur Town	...	...	5,587	5,587	2	Kadur Minor Municipality	47,805	9,000	31,444	88,249
2	Madhugiri Town	4,150	4,200	4,500	12,850	3	Birur do	7,000	1,500	5,688	4,188
3	Koratgere Minor Municipality	700	1,700	500	2,900	4	Tarikere Town	1,250	600	2,317	4,167
4	Sira Town	...	1,500	500	2,000	5	Ajjampur Minor Municipality	4,000	18,879	16,608	38,987
5	Pavagada Minor Municipality	...	3,880	500	4,880	6	Koppa do	500	...	2,200	2,700
6	Chiknayakanhalli Town	...	...	500	500	7	Narasimharajapura do	5,300	8,450	9,150	17,800
7	Gubbi do	933	...	...	933	8	Mudigere do	...	1,200	14,183	15,383
8	Tiptur do	23,159	...	1,004	29,173	9	Sringeri do	2,900	9,100	6,455	18,455
9	Turuvekere Minor Municipality	...	850	...	850	SHIMOGA DISTRICT					
10	Kunigal Town	1,500	...	...	1,500			1,000	10,000	1,29,889	1,40,889
MYSORE DISTRICT						1	Shimoga Town	...	2,000	88,895	90,895
		49,022	44,407	42,890	1,35,319	2	Bhadravati Minor Municipality	...	6,000	10,842	16,842
1	Krishnarajanasagar Minor Muni- cipality	20,629	...	5,250	25,879	3	Kumsi do	...	...	3,296	3,296
2	Saligrama Minor Municipality	...	...	1,000	1,000	4	Channagiri do	...	...	1,188	1,188
3	Hunsur Town	4,467	2,250	500	7,217	5	Honnali do	...	...	250	250
4	Periyapatna Minor Municipality	1,000	...	17,750	18,750	6	Nyamati do	...	...	2,767	2,767
5	Saragur do	...	...	1,250	1,250	7	Shikaripur Town	...	...	10,925	10,925
6	Heggaddevankote do	1,250	...	500	1,750	8	Shirkoppa Minor Muni- cipality	...	...	8,300	8,300
7	Channarayanasagar Town	...	16,757	...	16,757	9	Sorab do	500	...	5,926	6,426
8	Nanjangud do	17,176	23,000	10,740	50,916	10	Hosangar do	500	1,500	8,000	5,000
9	T. Narasipur Minor Municipality	...	...	1,250	1,250	11	Tirthahalli do	...	500	...	500
10	Bannur do	...	1,500	8,000	4,500	TOTAL STATE					
11	Talakad do	...	...	250	250			5,95,585	2,45,249	4,13,652	12,54,486
12	Mugur do	3,000	950	800	3,650						
13	Yelandur do	500	550	100	1,150						
14	Agara-Mamballi do	...	...	1,000	1,000						
MANDYA DISTRICT											
		32,016	16,495	22,172	70,683						
1	Mandya Town	9,098	9,010	8,900	22,008						
2	Seringapatam Town	431	...	10,722	11,153						
3	Nagamangala Minor Muni- cipality	...	1,700	2,150	3,850						
4	Krishnarajpet do	1,000	...	800	1,800						

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

		(PARA 59)						
Town		1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1	Kolar	11,172	12,148	12,210	8,198	13,368	16,161	19,006
2	Tumkur	9,909	11,066	11,888	6,039	14,246	18,196	21,893
3	Mandya	3,770	4,100	4,496	4,265	4,887	5,358	11,371
4	Chitaldrug	4,271	4,946	5,792	6,986	8,520	10,733	14,639
5	Hasan	5,950	6,654	6,241	7,461	8,098	10,544	14,593
6	Chikmagalur	7,569	8,000	9,518	8,637	10,207	12,226	18,383
7	Shimoga	12,040	11,840	6,240	18,118	16,050	20,661	27,712
8	Davangere	6,352	8,051	10,402	10,074	16,971	23,155	31,769
9	Bhadravati	2,334	2,270	2,678	1,810	3,789	9,137	19,885
10	Channarayana	8,865	9,160	10,425	7,624	11,846	13,858	16,485
11	Chikballapur	9,193	10,523	5,521	7,661	10,431	11,608	14,989
12	Dodballapur	7,032	7,141	7,094	7,272	7,668	8,863	11,866
13	Nanjangud	5,701	7,293	6,991	7,246	7,463	8,216	10,726

* 1 to 7 are District Headquarter Towns

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

		(PARAS 60 & 61)							
Town		1941	1931	1881	Town		1941	1931	1881
TALUK HEADQUARTER TOWNS					HASSAN DISTRICT				
BANGALORE DISTRICT	...	42,559	37,523	28,418	Holenarasipur	...	21,445	19,757	9,160
Closetpet	...	8,882	6,571	4,832	Arsikere	...	7,061	6,611	928
Magadi	...	7,134	6,835	8,080	Arkalgud	...	5,091	4,908	8,076
Anekal	...	7,048	6,307	5,995	KADUR DISTRICT				
Devanhalli	...	6,931	6,152	5,774	Tarikere	...	8,858	8,211	6,266
Kankanhalli	...	6,838	7,203	4,860	SHIMOGA DISTRICT				
Hoskote	...	6,228	4,960	4,377	Sagar	...	22,581	17,845	11,945
KOLAR DISTRICT					Saigal	...	7,518	6,003	2,244
Chintamani	...	41,202	38,528	20,933	Shikarpur	...	5,735	4,572	4,423
Bowringpet	...	9,292	4,925	5,119	Tirthahalli	...	5,220	3,538	2,092
Sidlaghatta	...	7,515	6,668	1,302	Channagiri	...	5,057	3,789	3,141
Mulbagal	...	7,283	6,368	5,804	OTHER TOWNS				
Malur	...	6,785	6,181	4,441	MYSORE DISTRICT				
Goribidnur	...	5,185	4,770	2,875	Bannur	...	11,244	9,896	8,948
TUMKUR DISTRICT					Ramasamudra	...	6,648	4,906	4,446
Tiptur	...	28,285	23,058	12,770	KADUR DISTRICT				
Sira	...	7,518	5,160	3,169	Birur	...	6,679	5,109	3,786
Gubbi	...	6,797	6,891	3,164	RURAL AREAS				
Kunigal	...	6,129	5,663	3,733	SHIMOGA DISTRICT				
MYSORE DISTRICT					Jog	...	6,183	...	...
Channarayana	...	5,846	5,841	3,564	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				
Hunsur	...	24,079	22,074	13,727	Turuvarur	...	11,765	11,711	6,678
Gundlupet	...	9,923	9,533	4,123	Doddasiddavvanahalli...	...	6,662	6,589	3,612
MANDYA DISTRICT					CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				
Malvalli	...	7,919	6,777	6,653	Harihara	...	8,422	6,864	4,679
Seringapatam	...	6,237	5,759	2,951	Harihara	...	8,422	6,864	4,679
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				
Harihara	...	16,733	14,648	16,812	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				

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

		(PARA 61)							
		(i) TALUK HEADQUARTER TOWNS							
Town		1941	1931	1881	Town		1941	1931	1881
BANGALORE DISTRICT					CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				
Nelamangala	...	4,119	3,820	3,742	Challakere	...	22,376	20,287	11,507
KOLAR DISTRICT					Holalkere	...	4,267	3,816	1,618
Srinivasapur	...	4,119	3,820	3,742	Hosalkere	...	4,146	3,243	1,665
Gudibanda	...	9,488	8,343	5,433	Hosadurga	...	3,242	3,612	1,645
Bagepalli	...	4,412	3,812	2,408	Motakalauru	...	3,746	3,831	1,711
TUMKUR DISTRICT					Hiriyur	...	3,417	2,748	2,270
Pavagada	...	2,914	2,803	1,788	Jagalur	...	2,888	3,707	2,510
Chiknayakanhalli	...	2,162	2,228	1,242	HASSAN DISTRICT				
Koratagere	...	13,964	20,332	11,694	Channarayana	...	13,500	11,672	8,640
Turuvekere	...	3,594	2,760	1,591	Belur	...	4,134	3,473	2,008
Madhugiri	...	8,319	6,612	3,558	Bakalapur	...	3,703	3,278	2,917
MYSORE DISTRICT					Alur	...	3,620	2,925	1,482
Krishnarajapuram	...	2,979	2,969	2,016	KADUR DISTRICT				
Periyapatna	...	2,678	2,186	1,688	Kadur	...	13,005	11,111	7,689
Yelandur	...	1,450	6,865	2,846	Narasimbarajapuram	...	4,484	3,922	2,316
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					Bringeri	...	2,699	2,232	1,702
Heggaddevankote	...	17,396	14,074	11,722	Mudigere	...	2,198	2,579	1,904
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					Koppa	...	1,961	1,607	950
French-Rocks	...	4,741	3,849	2,015	SHIMOGA DISTRICT				
Nagamangala	...	8,957	8,216	8,811	Honnali	...	11,050	8,868	6,183
Madur	...	8,637	8,453	3,278	Kumali	...	4,646	3,908	2,351
Krishnarajapuram	...	3,587	2,806	1,419	Sorab	...	2,603	2,160	1,676
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					Hosanagar	...	2,425	1,651	1,585
Harihara	...	1,474	1,250	1,204	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT					Hosanagar	...	1,372	1,077	671

(ii) OTHER TOWNS

Town	1941	1931	1881	Town	1941	1931	1881
BANGALORE DISTRICT ...	16,208	13,931	11,658	CHITALDRUG DISTRICT ...	4,474	5,293	3,024
Vadigenhalli ...	4,607	3,820	3,422	Mayakonda ...	2,702	2,391	1,308
Yelabanka ...	4,207	3,815	2,303	Nayakaiahatti ...	1,772	2,902	1,716
Tyasaḡondlu ...	4,154	3,923	3,299	HASSAN DISTRICT ...	10,585	10,594	7,217
arjapura ...	3,240	2,973	2,629	Konanur ...	2,931	2,637	2,034
MYSORE DISTRICT ...	23,781	20,818	18,022	Sraḡanabelgola ...	2,709	2,371	1,315
Saligrama ...	4,923	4,168	3,291	Banavar ...	2,462	3,127	2,141
Talakad ...	4,736	4,521	3,379	Hannahalli ...	2,433	2,459	1,727
Mngur ...	4,023	3,941	2,881	KADUR DISTRICT ...	3,716	3,255	2,306
Agara-Mamballi ...	3,964	3,450	4,529	Ajjampur ...	3,716	3,255	2,306
Mirle ...	3,102	2,674	2,110	SHIMOGA DISTRICT ...	7,776	6,217	4,707
Saraḡur ...	3,033	2,069	1,832	Nyamati ...	4,456	3,362	2,753
MANDYA DISTRICT ...	7,037	6,734	4,839	Shiralkoppa ...	3,321	2,855	1,954
Balakḡvadi ...	4,250	4,001	2,537				
Melkote ...	2,787	2,733	2,302				

TABLE 25—Density by Districts—Rural and Urban

(PARAS 64 & 65)

District	Area in Sq. miles		Population		Density		Rainfall	Area in acres			
	Including Cities	Excluding Cities	Including Urban areas	Excluding Urban areas	Including Urban areas	Excluding Urban areas		Uncultivable	Cultivable	Cultivated	Irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bangalore	3137.9	3111.2	1,447,059	949,062	461	302	30.95	1,067,074	905,089	771,176	91,259
Kolar	3192.4	3162.4	970,813	752,269	304	236	23.21	1,227,635	803,213	624,134	119,094
Tumkur	4082.1	4082.1	953,877	891,735	234	218	26.15	1,193,513	1,422,378	966,927	103,718
Mysore	3700.3	3687.5	1,059,542	821,777	286	222	29.04	1,953,001	1,573,759	1,232,986	171,137
Mandya	1935.2	1935.2	635,588	584,955	328	302	28.31				
Chitaldrug	4161.6	4161.6	725,104	643,540	174	155	21.95	1,077,486	1,533,331	1,141,457	79,532
Hassan	2715.4	2715.4	627,713	567,502	231	209	33.73	713,252	975,897	607,941	115,711
Malnad	455.8	455.8	50,114	45,404	110	102	37.40	136,235	149,165	65,625	32,706
Semi-Malnad	497.6	497.6	83,636	79,379	173	161	37.95	41,706	129,237	77,486	24,130
Maidan	1762.0	1762.0	438,903	441,129	277	250	29.30	540,261	637,495	464,760	58,875
Kadur	2771.0	2771.0	358,290	310,649	129	112	73.45	1,166,019	617,795	436,067	123,037
Malnad	1124.4	1124.4	103,233	94,767	92	84	105.90	607,149	152,130	109,161	62,727
Semi-Malnad	638.1	638.1	83,005	63,906	130	100	36.17	232,642	139,121	87,256	34,930
Maidan	1008.5	1008.5	171,997	151,976	171	151	27.17	306,228	326,484	239,650	25,440
Shimoga	4048.6	4048.6	551,149	461,415	138	114	56.93	1,556,637	1,024,533	545,612	247,517
Malnad	1753.6	1753.6	143,832	134,781	85	77	98.31	909,274	295,096	112,732	106,655
Semi-Malnad	1490.9	1490.9	230,637	169,231	155	114	41.63	464,733	419,152	201,646	127,345
Maidan	799.1	799.1	171,590	157,433	214	187	25.63	191,880	310,235	231,184	13,537
MYSORE STATE	29,744.5	23,375.0	7,329,140	5,332,934	246	201	35.33	9,959,817	8,913,995	6,376,300	1,051,055
Malnad Taluks	3333.8	3333.8	902,294	276,042	91	83	47.90	1,653,403	596,441	287,633	202,039
Percentage	11.2	11.2	402,368	3.8							
Semi-Malnad Taluks	2626.6	2626.6	4.1	313,013	153	119	33.30	749,131	633,520	366,333	186,395
Percentage	8.8	8.8	5.5	4.3							
Maidan Taluka	23,779.1	23,709.6	6,624,478	5,399,876	279	228	27.73	7,557,273	7,684,034	5,722,274	662,572
Percentage	80.0	79.7	90.4	73.6							
								75.9	86.2	89.7	63.0

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

(PARA 66)

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

District or City	Taluku with density of																
	Under 100		100—150		150—200		200—300		300—450		450—600		600—700		750 and over		
	Area	Popu- lation	Area	Popu- lation	Area	Popu- lation	Area	Popu- lation	Area	Popu- lation	Area	Popu- lation	Area	Popu- lation	Area	Popu- lation	
MYSORE STATE (Percentage) ...	2,677.7 9.0	209 2.9	5,414.4 18.2	687 9.4	5,980.84 20.1	1,042 14.2	8,437.03 28.4	2,099 28.6	6,331.6 21.3	2,193 29.9	833.5 2.8	407 5.6	...	...	69.45 0.2	691 9.4	
Bangalore City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.20	249
C. and M. Station ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.50	158
Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	928.9	228	1,575.3	520	607.0	292	...	...	...	...	...
							Dodballapur	307.3	92	Hoskote	232.2	94	Bangalore N	...	...	...	...
							Kankanhalli	621.6	186	Devanballi	229.8	74	" S	397.1	89	...	...
										Nelamangala	255.7	88	Channarayana	209.9	108	...	...
										Magadi	361.2	118	...	...	...	...	...
										Closepet	248.8	74	...	...	...	...	...
										Anekal	192.6	77	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Fields City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	134
Kolar District	...	...	...	...	365.0	62	1,163.6	384	1,163.6	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Bagepalli		Mulbagal	327.2	81	Kolar	283.6	104	...	...	...	...	...
							Srinivasaapur	324.9	74	Chintamani	271.1	89	...	...	...	...	...
							Sidlaghatta	326.1	65	Goribidnur	348.3	114	...	...	...	...	...
							Gudibanda	33.6	19	Malur	265.8	82	...	...	...	...	...
							Chikballapur	250.0	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Bowringpet	321.9	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur District	...	...	519.9	77	1,124.2	135	1,522.8	466	615.2	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chiknayakanhalli		Sira	599.0	105	Madhugiri	426.2	111	Tumkur	379.5	146	...	...	...	...
					Pavagada	524.8	80	Koratagere	259.0	65	Tiptur	225.7	81	...	...	...	...
							Gubbi	455.2	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Taruvekere	270.0	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Kunigal	333.4	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.75	151
Mysore District	749.6	64	...	...	957.6	164	569.6	140	1,197.2	427	226.5	115	...	...	...	...
	Heggaddevankote				Hunsur	408.7	75	Mysore	310.9	83	Krishnarajnagar	230.1	101	T.Narasipur	...	...	...
					Gundlupet	512.9	89	Periyapatna	251.7	52	Chamarajnagar	475.9	147	...	...	...	...
											Nanjangud	380.5	143	...	...	...	...
											Yelandur	101.7	36	...	...	...	...
Mandya District	...	...	...	...	...	...	754.2	190	1,181.0	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Nagamangala	401.0	89	Mandya	276.0	107	...	...	...	...	...
							Krishnarajpet	353.2	101	Seriugapatam	149.0	58	...	...	...	...	...
										Malvalli	318.0	114	...	...	...	...	...
										Maddur	340.0	102	...	...	...	...	...
										French-Rocks	208.0	64	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug District	...	...	2,227.5	306	796.7	142	1,037.4	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Challakere	796.2	103	Jagalur	372.7	61	Chitaldrug	530.6	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Molkalmuru	294.1	48	Holalkere	424.0	81	Davangere	369.8	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hosadurga	551.6	74				Haribar	187.0	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hiriyur	635.6	81							...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan District	...	...	455.8	50	368.84	67	1,271.79	326	599.0	185	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manjarabad	...	Belur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Alur	108.24	22	Hassan	366.6	114	...	...	...	...	...
							Arsikere	465.94	118	Holenarasipur	232.5	71	...	...	...	...	...
							Arkalgud	262.01	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Channarayana	415.00	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur District	649.7	51	1,089.6	126	1,008.5	173	43.2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Koppa	34	Chikmagalur	638.1	83	Kadur	536.0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narasimharajapura	17	Mudigere	431.5	43	Tarikere	473.5	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga District	1,273.4	94	1,021.6	123	1,346.0	220	322.6	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sagar	747.6	61	Kumsi	167.1	13	Shimoga	523.1	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagar	530.8	33	Sorab	444.3	55	Chanuagiri	466.5	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tirtahalli	280.2	55	Shikarapur	351.4	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

(PARA 68)

Birthplace	Total number	Number found in					
		Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bangalore City	Kolar Gold Fields City	Mysore City	Other parts of the State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
United Kingdom	1931	2,903	2,191	153	341	45	173
	1941	1,910	1,341	83	339	25	121
Continental Europe	1931	259	189	31	48	10	31
	1941	347	198	69	28	25	27
Asiatic countries beyond India	1931	468	214	76	83	83	112
	1941	1,639	871	208	333	75	152
Africa	1931	167	132	13	10	...	12
	1941	318	188	31	72	1	26
America	1931	63	31	10	4	2	16
	1941	111	53	14	9	4	26
Australia	1931	30	15	3	9	...	3
	1941	48	34	2	5	3	4

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

(PARAS 69 AND 70)

Province, State or Agency	1921	1931	1941
1	2	3	4
Madras	267,278	294,024	341,985
Bombay	27,348	30,606	31,163
Hyderabad	3,335	4,224	4,423
Coorg	2,373	2,703	3,599
Rajaputana Agency	2,971	2,343	1,777
The Punjab	940	1,193	3,073
Madras States including Cochin and Travancore	751	1,058	2,534
Central Provinces and Berar	823	693	617
Bengal	425	617	794
French and Portuguese settlements	637	585	777
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	585	550	945
Bombay States	1,240	451	311
Burma	322	332	357
Western India Agency	...	210	763
Ceylon	163	200	402
Ajmer-Merwara	20	133	339

TABLE 29—Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities
(PARA 71)

State, District or City	Born in the District				Born in other Districts of the State				Born outside the State			
	1931		1941		1931		1941		1931		1941	
	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage
MYSORE STATE	6,212,710	94.7	6,929,420	94.5	...	...	...	...	344,592	5.3	399,720	5.5
Civil and Military Station	92,626	69.1	106,950	68.8	6,828	5.1	6,644	4.3	34,044	26.8	49,632	30.9
Bangalore City	108,632	63.0	155,744	62.7	26,488	15.4	41,520	16.7	87,237	21.6	51,070	20.6
Bangalore	652,627	93.9	979,892	94.1	36,216	4.0	39,079	3.8	19,314	2.1	21,324	2.1
Kolar Gold Fields City	43,424	51.0	71,211	53.2	3,886	4.6	4,890	8.6	37,794	44.4	57,918	43.2
Kolar	712,363	93.3	777,237	92.9	16,909	2.2	22,972	2.7	84,068	4.5	96,745	4.4
Tumkur	618,615	94.5	899,410	94.3	29,996	3.5	34,252	3.6	17,794	2.0	20,315	2.1
Mysore City	88,988	83.1	116,966	77.7	10,638	9.9	20,852	18.8	7,516	7.0	12,722	8.5
Mysore	1,378,668	97.8	889,306	97.8	16,147	1.2	9,100	1.2	14,174	1.0	10,497	1.0
Mandya	...	...	597,057	93.9	...	...	31,522	6.0	...	...	7,009	1.1
Chitaldrug	607,856	92.6	673,827	92.9	17,145	2.6	19,049	2.8	81,570	4.8	92,168	4.5
Hassan	550,743	92.3	581,270	92.6	26,993	4.5	23,373	4.6	19,201	3.2	18,975	2.9
Kadur	230,611	80.7	291,469	81.8	20,680	5.9	22,259	6.2	46,424	13.4	44,579	12.3
Shimoga	453,418	87.2	476,218	85.4	22,231	4.3	30,062	5.5	44,838	8.5	44,340	8.1
TOTAL CITIES	333,670	66.9	452,871	65.5	47,634	9.6	74,048	10.7	117,211	23.5	164,343	23.8
TOTAL DISTRICTS	5,644,836	93.2	6,165,775	92.9	186,810	3.1	236,729	3.6	227,381	3.7	235,478	3.5

TABLE 30—Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas
(PARA 72)

	Born in the District			Born in other Districts of the State			Born outside the State			
	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941	
	MALNAD	...	239,042	227,035	229,497	6,689	9,213	9,254	57,593	64,846	63,543
Manjarabad	...	44,732	89,780	89,583	1,145	2,117	1,600	5,165	6,903	8,391
Koppa	...	22,392	20,161	20,840	1,065	1,108	930	12,368	12,126	12,094
Narasimharajapura (Sub)	...	12,796	11,996	12,317	1,142	1,842	1,201	3,174	3,921	3,496
Bringeri (Sub)	...	7,509	7,064	7,149	218	331	309	1,610	1,648	1,600
Mudigere	...	81,036	28,535	28,304	1,223	1,768	1,339	11,370	15,398	10,611
Nagara	...	32,198	29,309	23,155	451	407	346	5,536	5,232	4,218
Nagar	...	44,564	47,879	49,218	397	545	2,278	6,019	5,993	9,076
Tirthahalli	...	43,771	42,181	43,981	1,059	1,100	1,191	11,760	11,635	9,879
SEMI-MALNAD	...	346,660	336,307	342,015	12,246	19,641	26,823	26,394	35,189	33,530
Belur	...	65,651	59,849	60,163	1,973	2,398	2,376	8,928	6,081	4,412
Alur (Sub)	...	26,900	23,842	21,210	207	151	267	133	242	278
Chikmagalur	...	65,998	64,511	66,258	3,996	5,839	5,184	7,335	10,242	10,644
Sorab	...	53,231	52,302	50,083	215	253	266	5,406	5,794	4,873
Shikarpur	...	50,538	48,439	49,465	448	685	552	4,537	6,036	4,540
Shimoga	...	65,663	70,365	79,045	4,948	9,881	16,762	8,758	0,096	8,338
Kumsi (Sub)	...	15,629	16,999	16,791	459	989	440	696	1,026	451
MAIDAN	...	683,344	721,430	777,435	30,668	41,050	44,637	8,423	9,928	10,423
Hassan	...	99,708	100,768	109,470	1,727	2,574	3,436	468	610	944
Arkalgud	...	76,961	71,225	71,792	1,936	2,540	2,794	534	544	610
Arsikere	...	84,474	96,688	107,666	6,506	8,732	8,467	2,410	2,521	1,923
Holenarasipur	...	61,685	63,186	69,090	2,135	2,733	2,854	312	270	202
Channarayapatna	...	90,208	95,315	103,296	4,922	5,703	6,579	540	450	670
Kadur	...	77,469	85,514	92,798	3,600	4,874	6,343	942	823	1,020
Tarikere	...	59,465	62,650	63,793	4,142	5,423	5,913	1,614	2,271	2,060
Channagiri	...	71,303	78,441	84,498	4,572	7,043	6,829	677	846	918
Honnali	...	62,178	67,503	76,032	1,026	1,373	1,412	926	1,573	1,901

TABLE 32—Taluks in which females preponderate

(PARA 76)

Name of Taluk	Year	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
Turuvekere*	1931	43,941	21,708	22,143
	1941	72,644	36,243	36,401
Kunigal*	1931	95,922	47,769	48,153
	1941	106,633	52,801	53,832
Krishnarajanagar	1931	98,572	46,483	47,089
	1941	100,608	50,842	49,766
Hunsur	1931	57,892	28,324	29,468
	1941	65,765	33,401	32,364
Heggaddevankote	1931	58,481	28,890	29,591
	1941	64,364	32,192	32,172
Gundlupet	1931	76,859	37,962	38,897
	1941	82,640	41,160	41,090
Chamrajnagar	1931	122,687	61,196	61,491
	1941	137,246	70,062	67,184
French-Rocks*	1931	61,199	30,508	30,691
	1941	60,167	29,372	30,795
Nagamangala*	1931	84,456	41,024	43,432
	1941	88,613	42,963	45,650
Krishnarajpet*	1931	115,917	57,549	58,368
	1941	101,395	50,180	51,215
Hassan	1931	98,898	46,296	47,102
	1941	99,394	49,727	49,667
Holensaripur	1931	58,251	28,820	29,431
	1941	61,908	31,184	30,724
Channarayana*	1931	101,468	49,108	52,360
	1941	110,645	53,995	56,650

* Taluks showing female preponderance in 1941

TABLE 33—Number of females per 1,000 males

(PARA 76)

	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
MYSORE STATE	948	955	962	979	980	991
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	912	932	932	948	966	974
Bangalore City	890	880	865	947	931	964
Bangalore	960	965	972	986	996	1,019
Kolar Gold Fields City	901	889	846	799	699	507
Kolar	957	962	971	986	986	993
Tumkur	951	952	958	977	986	996
Mysore City	906	887	917	975	984	1,018
Mysore	978					
Mandya	951	995	1,002	1,019	1,022	1,036
Chitaldrug	939	950	947	966	966	974
Hassan	977	985	998	1,019	1,010	1,019
Kadur	892	886	910	911	907	898
Shimoga	899	899	915	923	918	914

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

(PARA 77)

City	Population (000 omitted)			Females per 1,000 Males
	Persons	Males	Females	
Bombay	1,498	941	647	681
Calcutta	2,109	1,462	647	442
Howrah	879	247	132	696
Lahore	672	421	251	596
Rawalpindi	181	115	66	577
Delhi Province	917	535	382	714
Bangalore City	248	131	117	890
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	158	88	76	912
Mysore City	151	79	72	906
Kolar Gold Fields City	184	70	63	901

TABLE 35—Civil condition and ratio of children, adults and old persons, in the population of 1931 and 1941
(PARA 79)

Sex	Population									
	1941					1931				
	Unmarried	Married		Widowed		Unmarried	Married		Widowed	
	Actual	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
Persons	8,614,996	2,942,905	40.1	771,839	10.5	8,161,713	2,657,614	40.5	737,975	11.8
Males	2,112,555	1,459,289	88.8	191,474	5.1	1,866,180	1,318,017	89.3	169,766	5.1
Females	1,502,441	1,463,016	41.6	580,365	16.3	1,295,533	1,339,597	41.8	568,209	17.7

Sex	15 to 50													
	1941			1931			1941			1931				
	Unmarried	Married		Widowed		Unmarried	Married		Widowed		Unmarried + Widowed	Percentage	Unmarried + Widowed	Percentage
	Actual	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
Persons	816,104	2,584,927	67.4	437,502	11.4	627,494	2,244,842	68.6	400,338	12.2	1,252,606	32.6	1,027,832	81.4
Males	692,920	1,184,010	59.9	99,326	5.0	546,095	1,070,724	68.2	78,325	4.6	792,146	40.1	624,420	36.8
Females	122,284	1,350,917	74.6	338,176	18.7	81,899	1,173,618	74.4	822,013	20.4	460,460	25.4	403,412	25.6

Sex	0 to 15				50 and over			
	1941		1931		1941		1931	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
Persons	2,854,918	88.9	2,627,099	40.1	686,659	9.4	658,029	10.0
Males	1,415,272	87.6	1,317,107	39.3	371,890	9.9	341,712	10.2
Females	1,439,646	40.4	1,309,992	40.9	314,799	8.8	316,317	9.9

TABLE 36—Expectation of Life, Mysore State, 1941

(PARA 79)

Age group	Expectation of life		
	Persons	Males	Females
0	26.2	35.8	37.1
1-5	44.5	44.8	44.6
5-10	50.8	51.5	50.1
10-15	48.1	48.9	47.8
15-20	44.4	45.2	43.6
20-30	40.8	41.8	40.8
30-40	33.7	33.7	33.8
40-50	26.7	26.5	26.9
50-60	19.6	19.6	19.7
60-100	12.7	12.7	12.7

Age and Civil Condition—concl'd.

Age group	Community	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore						Mysore State					
		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-10	Other Hindus	6,259	6,569	...	5	...	...	642,078	670,438	...	1,529	...	9
	Depressed Classes	4,571	4,608	...	1	...	...	189,929	199,252	...	434	...	2
	Brahmins	596	596	...	1	...	...	41,630	43,729	...	37	...	...
	Muslims	4,782	4,585	...	1	...	...	72,911	73,038	...	80	...	...
	Christians	4,116	4,309	...	...	...	...	16,087	15,527	...	3	...	...
	Jains	121	101	...	...	...	...	4,065	4,126	...	3	...	...
	Others	92	169	...	...	...	...	1,648	1,630	...	...	...	...
All Communities	20,537	20,872	...	8	...	...	987,343	1,016,685	...	2,025	...	11	
10-20	Other Hindus	5,828	3,201	302	2,059	18	59	547,211	310,180	17,997	208,131	1,358	6,342
	Depressed Classes	3,407	2,239	111	1,129	6	26	151,765	84,056	5,894	58,961	464	2,125
	Brahmins	582	273	24	197	1	1	32,206	16,698	1,000	14,051	62	410
	Muslims	3,970	2,711	167	1,078	7	27	55,916	33,324	1,600	18,013	145	381
	Christians	3,380	3,460	62	622	5	17	11,804	9,681	171	2,782	23	77
	Jains	96	27	14	46	1	...	3,759	1,971	132	1,204	11	33
	Others	88	52	9	18	1	...	1,185	766	52	424	2	21
All Communities	17,796	11,993	689	5,149	34	130	803,874	456,424	26,846	239,606	2,065	9,099	
20-30	Other Hindus	3,081	231	2,977	3,949	66	240	200,401	10,922	242,872	404,849	18,743	46,151
	Depressed Classes	1,317	303	1,381	2,765	51	218	51,932	4,961	71,272	118,963	4,187	11,077
	Brahmins	296	10	280	346	4	18	11,315	308	14,733	21,774	500	2,220
	Muslims	2,186	239	1,704	2,492	41	143	21,373	1,259	23,889	37,956	1,008	2,172
	Christians	2,083	940	1,188	2,077	37	129	6,884	2,107	4,747	6,098	179	516
	Jains	27	...	77	66	2	8	1,700	44	1,622	2,510	104	278
	Others	62	23	60	51	1	...	377	65	616	996	20	64
All Communities	9,067	1,751	7,717	11,736	222	746	293,366	19,637	359,750	684,964	19,793	63,367	
30-40	Other Hindus	304	26	3,378	2,346	106	546	23,627	2,480	314,349	240,310	23,771	66,565
	Depressed Classes	169	61	2,025	1,723	92	387	5,723	1,594	91,220	71,690	6,626	20,704
	Brahmins	27	5	346	226	9	29	979	34	17,776	13,119	773	3,793
	Muslims	305	48	2,121	1,494	55	321	2,132	133	30,739	22,277	1,361	4,472
	Christians	350	323	1,721	1,613	65	310	950	695	6,932	5,845	238	1,118
	Jains	7	...	42	42	1	5	262	7	2,060	1,445	185	675
	Others	24	7	52	46	1	8	66	13	883	677	61	86
All Communities	1,217	470	9,717	7,492	329	1,601	33,784	4,856	464,010	354,773	32,971	117,307	
40-50	Other Hindus	73	14	2,177	1,074	198	746	6,403	1,894	225,845	108,240	32,701	109,256
	Depressed Classes	32	15	1,525	827	108	648	1,495	820	66,449	31,924	8,269	25,788
	Brahmins	6	...	217	97	14	60	316	15	18,040	6,049	1,052	5,206
	Muslims	68	25	1,590	696	86	528	444	84	21,512	10,028	1,545	6,064
	Christians	62	190	1,256	917	32	529	190	325	4,657	2,543	336	1,704
	Jains	5	...	42	14	5	7	95	3	1,520	657	244	694
	Others	6	14	46	26	1	2	16	7	606	268	59	125
All Communities	272	249	6,853	3,651	434	2,559	9,049	2,648	334,069	160,263	44,549	148,436	
50 and over	Other Hindus	72	15	1,917	466	368	1,489	3,602	1,128	185,590	48,896	66,424	175,877
	Depressed Classes	11	15	1,136	293	245	975	790	526	50,975	12,741	16,396	39,165
	Brahmins	5	...	164	55	40	116	321	22	12,672	3,934	4,717	11,161
	Muslims	38	10	1,532	272	239	906	246	61	19,349	4,411	8,047	11,849
	Christians	130	321	1,603	781	398	1,381	227	449	4,316	1,564	655	3,236
	Jains	...	...	25	3	10	18	51	2	1,251	245	577	1,240
	Others	7	2	42	17	4	9	12	8	412	124	80	166
All Communities	263	363	6,419	1,892	1,304	4,894	5,189	2,191	274,605	71,385	92,066	241,223	
All ages	Other Hindus	15,612	10,056	10,751	9,901	711	3,120	1,428,412	1,005,487	986,058	1,009,205	188,060	423,240
	Depressed Classes	9,507	7,241	6,278	6,733	502	2,249	401,579	291,139	246,250	292,502	84,776	39,791
	Brahmins	1,512	884	1,081	922	69	224	86,766	69,609	69,220	59,688	7,410	22,799
	Muslims	11,360	7,519	7,114	6,038	428	1,926	152,941	108,823	97,129	92,766	8,626	35,516
	Christians	10,626	9,548	6,780	6,010	587	2,365	84,926	28,664	20,448	26,024	1,780	6,646
	Jains	256	128	222	171	19	83	9,392	6,163	6,686	6,163	1,121	2,874
	Others	279	227	219	168	8	13	3,269	2,490	2,560	2,504	221	490
All Communities	49,152	35,698	31,395	29,928	2,323	9,930	2,112,555	1,502,441	1,459,289	1,483,016	191,474	580,365	

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

(PARAS 90 AND 91)

	Total	Indian Christians	Anglo-Indians	Europeans and Allied Races	Others
STATE	112,853	98,580	8,929	5,256	88
URBAN	86,792	73,017	8,562	5,137	76
C. and M. Station, Bangalore	84,911	25,410	5,501	3,968	54
K. G. F. City	24,512	21,871	1,935	688	18
Bangalore City	9,465	8,720	481	260	5
Mysore City	5,631	5,015	332	150	15
Total Cities	74,409	61,016	8,240	5,074	70
Other Urban	12,383	12,001	313	63	6
RURAL	26,061	25,563	367	119	12

TABLE 43—Christian Population in Towns and Cities

(PARA 90)

City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population
STATE	86,792	Channapatna	120	Holalkere	22	T. Narasipur	0
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	84,911	Chitaldrug	111	Maddur	20	Nagamangala	6
Kolar Gold Fields City	24,512	Sakalespur	111	Narasimharajapura	20	Mayakonda	6
Bangalore City	9,465	Hosangar	110	Sidlaghatta	19	Tyanganodlu	5
Mysore City	5,521	Koppa	100	Sorab	19	Bannur	5
Bhadravati	1,573	Hunsur	98	Magadi	18	Turuvekera	4
Shimoga	1,464	Seringapatam	93	Chiknayakanhalli	17	Nyamati	4
Tumkur	923	Yelahanka	70	Banavar	17	Madbugiri	3
Chikmagalur	831	Dodballapur	69	Arkalgud	16	Nagamangala	2
Hassan	811	Tiptur	67	Sringeri	16	Bagepalli	2
Kolar	791	Kadur	60	Honnali	16	Melkote	2
Mandya	613	Nanjangud	58	Koratagere	15	Jagalur	2
Sagar	567	Holenarsipur	58	Yelandur	15	Ajjampur	2
Chikballapur	498	Chintamani	55	Krishnarajpet	15	Gudibanda	1
Tirthahalli	416	Hiriyur	52	Sarasur	13	Pavagada	1
Arsikere	404	Gundlupet	49	Agara-Mamballi	13	Ramasamudra	1
Davangere	266	Malvalli	45	Roskote	12	Mugur	1
Bowringpet	216	Harihar	44	Mulbagal	12	Belkavadi	1
French-Rocks	176	Birur	42	Sira	12	Konnur	1
Mudigere	153	Malur	40	Molakalmuru	12	Channarayapattana	1
Closepet	141	Kunigal	38	Alur	12	Sarjapur	...
Gubbi	138	Srinivasapur	34	Devanhalli	11	Mirle	...
Anekal	134	Talkad	30	Krishnarajanagar	9	Challakere	...
Tarikere	133	Vadigenhalli	28	Periyapatna	9	Nayakanahatti	...
		Goribidnur	26	Hosadurga	9	Harnahalli	...
		Chamarajnagar	26	Kankanhalli	7	Sravanabelgola	...
		Shikarpur	25	Shikaloppa	7	Channagiri	...
		Belur	24	Saligrama	6		
		Kumsi	24	Heggaddevankote	6		

TABLE 44—Muslim Population in Towns and Cities

(PARA 90)

City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population
STATE	223,153	Srinivasapur	1,606	Gudibanda	850	Nyamati	434
Civil and Military Station	84,490	Channagiri	1,573	Krishnarajpet	831	Krishnarajpet	434
Bangalore City	80,067	Hunsur	1,434	Kankanhalli	807	Challakere	409
Mysore City	25,839	Nagamangala	1,475	Malur	805	Sorab	408
Kolar Gold Fields City	10,410	Arsikere	1,364	Malur	805	Pavagada	358
Channapatna	6,717	Tarikere	1,370	Narasimharajapura	787	Konnur	343
Davangere	5,981	Sagar	1,357	Sakalespur	761	Chiknayakanhalli	329
Kolar	5,959	Shikaloppa	1,258	Malvalli	771	Koratagere	319
Shimoga	5,768	Gundlupet	1,251	Birur	763	Belakavadi	315
Tumkur	3,676	Holenarsipur	1,250	Belur	761	Agara Mamballi	311
Closepet	3,388	Shikarpur	1,229	French-Rocks	751	Saligrama	278
Chitaldrug	3,238	Mandya	1,165	Gubbi	724	Koppa	276
Chikmagalur	3,128	Bannur	1,151	Sarjapur	695	T. Narasipur	274
Sira	2,872	Molakalmuru	1,140	Arkalgud	689	Turuvekera	273
Chikballapur	2,669	Honnali	1,088	Tirthahalli	636	Sravanabelgola	252
Bhadravati	2,456	Holalkere	1,060	Bagepalli	619	Yelandur	208
Mulbagal	2,399	Magadi	1,050	Alur	588	Sringeri	215
Bowringpet	2,261	Hoskote	1,039	Jagalur	580	Talkad	178
Harihar	2,261	Anekal	1,023	Devanhalli	574	Ramasamudra	173
Chintamani	2,146	Nanjangud	1,015	Banavar	543	Mayakonda	155
Hassan	2,079	Tyanganodlu	1,006	Yelahanka	534	Ajjampur	141
Dodballapur	2,026	Hiriyur	953	Periyapatna	523	Madbugiri	136
Chamarajnagar	1,958	Maddur	936	Harnahalli	508	Heggaddevankote	135
Sidlaghatta	1,908	Mudigere	918	Nelamangala	497	Hosangar	135
Kunigal	1,707	Seringapatam	912	Kumsi	490	Mugur	82
Tiptur	1,610	Goribidnur	856	Vadigenhalli	471	Sarjapur	78
		Channarayapattana	856	Nayakanahatti	470	Mirle	45
				Hosadurga	452	Melkote	40
				Kadur	439		

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

(PARA 90)

Taluk	Popula- tion	Taluk	Popula- tion	Taluk	Popula- tion	Taluk	Popula- tion
Bangalore (South)	4,022	Arsikere	378	Dodballapur	148	Sringeri (Sub)	37
Shimoga	3,041	Seringapatam	354	Gubbi	146	Holalkere	34
Mudigere	2,576	Malvalli	354	Alur	130	Sidlaghatta	34
Bangalore (North)	2,456	Hunsur	347	Chitaldrug	126	Periyapatna (Sub)	31
Hassan	2,258	Bowringpet	346	Krishnarajpet	123	Madhugiri	30
Chikmagalur	1,948	Davangere	341	Heggaddevankote	122	Arkalgud	27
Chamarajanagar	1,525	Hoskote	328	Maddur	120	Challakere	18
Manjarabad	1,444	Goribidnur	327	Srinivasapur	115	Chiknayakanhalli	18
Koppa	1,400	Nanjangud	317	Sorab	99	Kortagere	17
Tumkur	1,385	Channarayapatna	250	T. Narsipur	98	Turuvekere	16
Kankanhalli	1,207	Mulbagal	270	Kunigal	98	Nelamangala	14
Sagar	986	Closepet	267	Sira	82	Molakalmuru	14
Kolar	923	Kadur	266	Gundlupet	73	Bagepalli	11
Tirthahalli	833	Channapatna	208	Holenarsipur	62	Hosadurga	10
Chikballapur	754	French-Rocks	208	Malur	61	Nagamangala	10
Mandya	610	Tiptur	197	Shikarpur	55	Jagalur	9
Belur	603	Krishnarajanagar	184	Hiriyur	53	Channagiri	6
Tarikere	496	Chintamani	183	Yelandur	51	Pavagada	2
Hosanagar	493	Devanhalli	171	Harihar	45	Gudibanda (Sub)	1
Narasimharajapura	481	Mysore	165	Honnali	41		
Anekal	394	Magadi	160	Kumsi	41	Total	37,564

TABLE 46—Muslim Population by Taluks (including Towns)

(PARA 90)

Taluk	Popula- tion	Taluk	Popula- tion	Taluk	Popula- tion	Taluk	Popula- tion
Shimoga	14,668	Shikarpur	5,938	Bagepalli	3,924	Hosadurga	2,552
Kolar	12,363	Gubbi	5,646	Sidlaghatta	3,867	Krishnarajpet	2,495
Tumkur	12,346	T. Narsipur	5,370	Kadur	3,797	Devanhalli	2,459
Davangere	9,993	Arsikere	5,332	Hassan	3,757	Arkalgud	2,461
Mulbagal	9,510	Bangalore (South)	5,322	Jagalur	3,741	Kortagere	2,425
Magadi	9,483	Malvalli	5,093	Nanjangud	3,681	Pavagada	2,428
Channagiri	9,287	Nelamangala	5,010	Chiknayakanhalli	3,483	Seringapatam	2,341
Channapatna	8,844	Harihar (Sub)	4,953	Sagar	3,348	Gundlupet	2,082
Hoskote	8,306	Honnali	4,944	Manjarabad	3,084	Heggaddevankote	1,924
Kunigal	8,799	Hiriyur	4,931	Maddur	3,047	Narasimharajapura (Sub)	1,779
Chitaldrug	8,788	Anekal	4,830	Molakalmuru	3,013	Mandya	1,757
Chintamani	7,923	Chamarajanaga	4,809	Kumsi (Sub)	2,863	French-Rocks	1,705
Bangalore (North)	7,737	Chikballapur	4,412	Nagamangala	2,822	Koppa	1,634
Kankanhalli	7,545	Madhugiri	4,233	Periyapatna (Sub)	2,786	Gudibanda (Sub)	1,400
Srinivasapur	7,409	Dodballapur	4,264	Sorab	2,777	Mysore	1,379
Bowringpet	7,318	Tarikere	4,201	Mudigere	2,767	Hosanagar	1,139
Chikmagalur	7,150	Challakere	3,935	Tirthahalli	2,706	Yelandur	1,020
Malur	6,833	Krishnarajanagar	3,938	Holenarsipur	2,699	Alur	952
Closepet	6,767	Belur	3,949	Turuvekere	2,677	Sringeri (Sub)	415
Goribidnur	6,720	Hunsur	3,935	Holalkere	2,630		
Sira	6,523	Tiptur	3,933	Channarayapatna	2,560	Total	384,394

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

(PARA 91)

District	Indian Christians			Anglo- Indians	Europeans	Others	Other Christians		
	Total	Urban	Rural				Total	Urban	Rural
Bangalore	9,375	608	8,767	268	50	1	339	9	330
Kolar	3,025	1,604	1,421	55	16	4	75	71	4
Tumkur	1,841	1,188	653	38	3	...	41	29	12
Mysore	2,913	812	2,601	24	14	11	49	33	16
Mandya	1,774	925	849	71	11	1	83	47	36
Chitaldrug	650	499	151	17	...	1	18	15	3
Hassan	5,187	1,394	3,793	69	23	...	92	61	31
Kadur	7,204	1,350	5,854	21	59	...	80	7	73
Shimoga	5,595	4,121	1,474	97	6	...	103	100	3
Total	37,564	12,001	25,563	680	182	18	880	372	508

TABLE 48—Distribution of Castes by Rank

(PARA 93)

STATE, CITY OR DISTRICT	Rank									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
C. & M. Station, Bangalore	Muslims	Adikarnataka	Indian Christians	Mudali	Banajiga	Vakkaliga	Brahmin	Vaisya	Others	Mahratta
	84,480	80,968	25,410	11,971	8,882	5,886	4,641	2,822	2,555	2,459
Bangalore City	Brahmin	Muslims	Vakkaliga	Banajiga	Adikarnataka	Mudali	Devanga	Indian Christians	Lingayat	Thigala
	47,947	30,067	22,870	18,625	18,330	10,722	10,658	8,720	8,347	8,815
Bangalore	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Muslims	Lingayat	Kuruba	Thigala	Vodda	Banajiga	Brahmin	Beda
	826,662	182,461	71,097	52,499	48,421	44,595	84,905	26,977	24,441	28,804
Kolar Gold Fields City	Adikarnataka	Indian Christians	Muslims	Vakkaliga	Banajiga	Mudali	Vodda	Kuruba	Brahmin	Yadava
	54,596	21,871	10,410	8,062	7,122	6,472	3,052	2,480	2,311	1,768
Kolar	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Beda	Muslims	Banajiga	Kuruba	Vodda	Brahmin	Yadava	Agasa
	198,467	148,104	72,850	71,531	50,037	43,969	39,485	29,757	20,028	15,983
Tumkur	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Lingayat	Kunchatiga	Beda	Yadava	Kuruba	Muslims	Thigala	Brahmin
	157,787	129,491	114,809	70,248	70,019	58,849	55,349	52,548	27,816	24,308
Mysore City	Brahmin	Muslims	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Kuruba	Lingayat	Gangakula	Indian Christians	Mahratta	Mudali
	30,118	25,889	14,943	14,408	6,482	6,263	5,894	5,015	4,700	4,233
Mysore	Lingayat	Adikarnataka	Kuruba	Vakkaliga	Gangakula	Uppara	Muslims	Viswakarma	Brahmin	Agasa
	179,993	169,706	105,204	103,559	102,494	54,856	30,960	29,637	22,062	15,541
Mandya	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Kuruba	Lingayat	Gangakula	Muslims	Viswakarma	Brahmin	Agasa	Kumbara
	317,772	80,697	42,468	37,935	25,036	19,260	18,439	16,122	9,915	8,791
Chitaldrug	Lingayat	Beda	Adikarnataka	Yadava	Kuruba	Muslims	Vodda	Kunchatiga	Vakkaliga	Banajiga
	153,991	118,064	86,259	54,824	47,648	44,586	35,314	24,656	20,076	17,673
Hassan	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Lingayat	Kuruba	Muslims	Brahmin	Viswakarma	Agasa	Devanga	Uppara
	207,587	96,780	69,146	49,002	24,844	24,090	16,439	11,360	10,478	9,340
Kadur	Lingayat	Adikarnataka	Vakkaliga	Kuruba	Muslims	Brahmin	Uppara	Banajiga	Idiga	Devanga
	67,774	61,839	42,069	32,041	21,793	21,465	12,879	8,902	8,791	8,557
Shimoga	Lingayat	Muslims	Idiga	Adikarnataka	Vakkaliga	Brahmin	Kuruba	Beda	Banajiga	Vodda
	109,868	47,665	47,060	45,768	39,096	36,738	26,160	25,835	24,236	21,792
MYSORE STATE	Vakkaliga	Adikarnataka	Lingayat	Muslims	Kuruba	Beda	Brahmin	Gangakula	Yadava	Vodda
	1,463,776	1,119,402	835,557	485,230	466,051	329,551	295,466	193,258	183,120	181,991
Rank—concl.	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII			
	Banajiga	Viswakarma	Uppara	Kunchatiga	Agasa	Thigala	Indian Christians			
	175,396	156,317	130,010	122,151	120,412	101,706	98,580			

TABLE 49—Composition of Population by Mother tongue

(PARA 97)

State, City or District	Year	Population speaking as mother tongue																					
		Kannada		Telugu		Tamil		Hindi		Hindustani		Marathi		Banajari		Tulu		Konkani		Malayalam		Other Languages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
MYSORE STATE	1931	4,578,801	69.8	1,080,928	15.7	313,685	4.8	6,915	0.1	382,876	5.9	91,322	1.4	67,415	0.9	45,168	0.7	16,295	0.2	8,513	0.1	25,386	0.4
	1941	5,075,244	69.2	1,115,366	15.2	391,321	5.3	11,107	0.2	486,648	6.4	99,144	1.4	61,515	0.8	45,183	0.6	18,956	0.3	16,344	0.2	28,307	0.4
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1931	7,963	5.9	21,773	16.2	68,696	48.8	776	0.6	26,087	20.9	4,210	3.1	2	...	6	...	273	0.2	894	0.7	11,434	8.6
	1941	10,808	6.8	23,862	15.1	68,700	43.3	1,240	0.8	33,589	21.2	4,714	2.9	...	...	46	...	695	0.3	2,154	1.3	12,692	8.3
Bangalore City	1931	56,071	32.6	89,659	23.0	88,966	22.6	713	0.4	19,821	11.5	12,911	7.5	10	...	124	...	679	0.4	567	0.3	2,886	1.7
	1941	87,091	35.1	62,401	21.1	55,634	22.4	1,613	0.7	28,943	11.7	16,550	6.7	7	...	215	...	1,320	0.5	1,328	0.5	3,227	1.3
Bangalore	1931	590,379	65.0	177,751	19.6	60,160	6.6	558	0.1	60,796	6.7	12,196	1.4	4,834	0.5	17	...	84	...	145	...	1,096	0.1
	1941	686,120	65.9	195,530	18.8	68,110	6.6	1,209	0.1	71,603	6.9	12,406	1.2	4,663	0.4	124	...	133	...	310	...	1,191	0.1
Kolar Gold Fields City	1931	6,858	7.5	16,984	19.9	50,865	59.2	98	0.1	6,201	7.3	782	0.9	...	...	6	...	37	...	1,761	2.1	2,616	3.0
	1941	7,954	5.9	26,214	19.6	32,263	21.5	463	0.4	9,309	7.0	1,101	0.8	...	...	12	...	64	...	3,430	2.5	3,044	2.3
Kolar	1931	192,074	25.1	466,849	61.0	86,234	4.7	466	0.1	58,775	7.7	8,085	1.1	1,358	0.2	32	...	39	...	63	...	462	0.1
	1941	211,046	25.2	503,081	60.1	39,740	4.3	909	0.1	71,245	8.5	8,665	1.0	1,629	0.2	52	...	84	...	144	...	419	0.1
Tumkur	1931	686,464	79.7	111,204	12.9	5,402	0.6	683	0.1	43,487	5.1	8,909	0.9	5,151	0.6	81	...	32	...	84	...	608	0.1
	1941	763,866	80.1	116,972	12.3	5,146	0.5	903	0.1	51,920	5.5	8,368	0.9	5,942	0.6	103	...	84	...	89	...	484	...
Mysore City	1931	56,691	53.0	9,988	9.8	13,676	12.8	659	0.6	18,376	17.2	6,081	5.7	28	...	245	0.2	128	0.1	175	0.1	1,095	1.0
	1941	79,112	52.6	14,249	9.4	19,181	12.7	1,572	1.0	25,917	17.1	7,421	5.2	...	...	579	0.4	407	0.3	845	0.6	1,258	0.8
Mysore	1931	1,313,391	93.6	22,748	1.6	14,490	1.4	790	0.1	38,158	2.7	7,568	0.6	496	...	107	...	201	...	464	...	691	...
	1941	846,561	93.1	15,010	1.7	11,264	1.3	488	0.1	28,546	3.1	5,516	0.6	247	...	180	...	137	...	721	0.7	332	...
Mandya	1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Mysore District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1941	695,389	93.7	10,004	1.6	7,724	1.2	231	...	18,929	3.0	2,548	0.4	114	...	101	...	68	...	316	0.1	164	...
Chitaldrug	1931	476,705	72.6	119,741	18.2	4,710	0.7	676	0.1	32,976	5.2	7,228	1.1	12,606	1.9	73	...	399	...	48	...	1,512	0.2
	1941	542,844	74.9	112,573	15.5	5,168	0.7	458	0.1	40,286	5.6	7,587	1.1	14,537	2.0	111	...	343	...	252	...	945	0.1
Hassan	1931	528,469	88.5	14,721	2.5	12,257	2.0	485	0.1	19,548	3.3	3,973	0.7	4,473	0.6	9,648	1.6	1,043	0.2	1,393	0.2	927	0.3
	1941	557,669	83.8	13,128	2.0	11,661	1.9	386	0.1	22,949	3.7	3,812	0.6	4,846	0.8	9,693	1.5	1,161	0.2	1,371	0.2	1,022	0.2
Kadur	1931	261,402	75.2	10,763	3.1	6,946	2.0	403	0.1	17,439	5.0	4,529	1.3	7,490	2.1	29,233	8.5	6,559	1.9	1,830	0.5	1,121	0.3
	1941	269,237	75.1	10,600	3.0	6,760	1.9	577	0.2	13,375	5.3	4,753	1.3	3,033	2.2	28,654	8.0	6,770	1.9	2,924	0.8	1,102	0.3
Shimoga	1931	402,839	77.5	19,295	3.7	6,793	1.3	708	0.1	39,212	7.6	15,505	3.0	20,962	4.0	5,646	1.1	6,822	1.3	1,187	0.2	1,048	0.2
	1941	418,547	76.0	21,222	4.0	9,970	1.8	1,048	0.2	44,632	8.0	15,753	2.8	21,497	4.0	5,318	1.0	7,770	1.4	2,460	...	2,427	0.4

TABLE 50—Distribution of Muslims by Mother tongue
(PARA 99)

State, City or District	Sex	Language												
		Hindustani	Malayalam	Tamil	Kannada	Telugu	Arabic	Hindi	Punjabi	Pashto	Tulu	Persian	Gujarati	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MYSORE STATE	Persons ...	460,473	8,823	5,725	5,395	2,456	1,108	1,200	804	337	308	243	173	187
	Males ...	211,467	5,756	3,364	2,803	1,257	600	661	780	303	248	147	136	184
	Females ...	219,006	1,067	2,061	2,592	1,189	806	539	24	84	60	96	37	53
Civil and Military Station	Persons ...	32,639	292	423	3	25	8	11	783	76	...	144	...	24
	Males ...	17,351	274	307	1	22	7	8	766	76	...	74	...	16
	Females ...	15,388	18	116	2	3	1	3	17	...	...	70	...	10
Bangalore City	Persons ...	29,233	290	232	9	11	...	94	3	39	1	27	60	18
	Males ...	15,591	268	155	4	5	...	49	2	35	1	19	44	15
	Females ...	13,692	32	77	5	6	...	45	1	4	...	9	16	2
Bangalore	Persons ...	70,219	83	478	82	40	8	150	...	24	...	...	...	13
	Males ...	35,862	79	303	53	21	...	84	...	16	...	...	...	6
	Females ...	33,357	4	175	24	19	8	66	...	6	...	...	...	7
Kolar Gold Fields City	Persons ...	8,362	1,327	192	...	11	5	8	3	...	2	...	1	1
	Males ...	4,332	1,218	189	...	5	5	3	3	...	...	...	1	1
	Females ...	3,930	109	53	...	6	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kolar	Persons ...	70,389	13	159	12	353	3	34	6	...	1	4	...	...
	Males ...	36,483	16	97	5	511	1	42	5	...	1	1	...	...
	Females ...	33,906	8	62	7	441	2	42	1	...	...	3	...	...
Tumkur	Persons ...	51,439	7	62	225	759	...	33	...	...	...	...	16	7
	Males ...	26,661	6	47	123	359	...	19	...	...	...	...	16	6
	Females ...	24,878	1	15	102	400	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mysore City	Persons ...	25,263	369	162	19	1	1	...	...	13	...	7	46	8
	Males ...	13,236	307	106	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	33	4
	Females ...	12,027	62	56	14	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	13	4
Mysore	Persons ...	33,330	214	2,015	153	5	126	51	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Males ...	14,736	195	1,167	92	3	66	30	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Females ...	13,604	19	848	66	2	60	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandya	Persons ...	18,757	65	377	24	3	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Males ...	9,871	59	228	13	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	8,886	6	149	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chitaldrug	Persons ...	39,736	59	95	3,922	569	...	194	1	...	...	3	4	8
	Males ...	20,836	55	54	2,013	236	...	117	1	...	...	3	4	1
	Females ...	18,890	4	41	1,909	333	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hassan	Persons ...	22,670	897	491	95	24	374	171	...	...	20	4	20	18
	Males ...	11,830	736	333	57	12	232	93	...	...	13	3	13	13
	Females ...	10,730	171	158	38	12	92	78	...	...	7	1	7	5
Kadur	Persons ...	18,635	1,824	661	36	10	300	51	4	...	211	15	9	37
	Males ...	9,925	1,524	466	29	6	249	28	3	...	150	7	9	32
	Females ...	8,710	300	195	7	4	51	23	1	...	61	8	...	5
Shimoga	Persons ...	44,141	1,377	373	310	45	231	322	2	125	13	39	16	55
	Males ...	23,134	1,039	233	404	24	130	169	...	153	13	34	15	29
	Females ...	20,953	338	140	406	21	91	153	2	72	...	5	1	16

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

(PARA 100)

City	Population			Literate			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	30,968	15,526	15,442	5,890	4,611	1,279	1,768	1,464	302
Kannada	2,168	1,110	1,058	181	146	35	19	14	5
Telugu	5,318	2,690	2,628	427	361	66	98	82	16
Tamil	23,428	11,709	11,719	5,268	4,093	1,175	1,643	1,363	280
Other Languages	54	17	37	14	11	3	6	5	1
Bangalore City	18,330	9,489	8,841	2,432	2,080	352	650	593	57
Kannada	5,596	2,914	2,682	1,084	930	154	394	361	33
Telugu	2,965	1,480	1,505	143	126	17	24	24	...
Tamil	9,746	5,092	4,654	1,205	1,024	181	232	208	24
Other Languages	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Fields City	54,566	28,022	26,574	7,607	6,624	983	856	795	61
Kannada	1,794	876	918	44	40	4	6	6	...
Telugu	4,524	2,314	2,210	228	210	18	14	13	1
Tamil	48,243	24,803	23,440	7,332	6,371	961	835	775	60
Other Languages	35	29	6	3	3	...	1	1	...
Mysore City	14,403	7,517	6,883	1,500	1,365	135	259	253	6
Kannada	11,128	5,841	5,287	1,333	1,225	107	233	223	5
Telugu	2,498	1,263	1,235	62	51	11	11	10	1
Tamil	763	405	353	104	87	17	15	15	...
Other Languages	14	8	6	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE 52—Variation in Mother tongue (comparative growth)

(PARAS 101, 105 AND 106)

Name of language	Number of speakers		Variation	Increase per cent	Per cent of total population		Where chiefly spoken
	1931	1941			1931	1941	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL LANGUAGES	6,567,302	7,329,140	771,838	11.8	...	...
Kannada	4,576,801	5,075,244	496,443	10.9	69.8	69.2	Throughout State
Telugu	1,030,926	1,115,366	84,440	9.1	15.7	15.2	Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts and in all the four Cities
Hindustani	392,876	466,648	83,772	21.8	5.9	6.4	Throughout the State, specially in all the four Cities and Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts
Hindi	6,915	11,107	4,192	60.6	0.1	0.2	Cities (except K. G. F.) and Bangalore and Shimoga Districts
Tamil	313,685	391,321	77,636	24.7	4.8	5.3	All Cities except Mysore City and Bangalore and Kolar Districts
Marathi	91,322	99,144	7,822	8.5	1.4	1.4	Shimoga, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts
Banajari	57,415	61,515	4,100	7.1	0.9	0.9	Shimoga, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts
Tulu	45,168	45,188	20	...	0.7	0.6	Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts
Konkani	16,295	18,956	2,661	16.3	0.3	0.3	Kadur and Shimoga Districts
Malayalam	8,513	16,344	7,831	91.9	0.1	0.2	K. G. F. City and Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts
English	13,825	14,326	501	3.6	0.2	0.2	C. and M. Station and K. G. F. City
Gujarati	3,480	4,657	1,227	35.7	0.1	0.1	Bangalore City and C. and M. Station and Bangalore and Shimoga Districts
Punjabi	275	1,190	915	332.7	...	...
Arabic	746	1,127	381	51.0	...	...
Coorgi	440	731	291	66.1	...	...
Pashto	71	345	274	385.9	...	...
Singhali	39	93	54	138.4	...	...
Chinese	16	78	62	387.5	...	...

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

(PARA 107)

Rank	Province or State	Persons		Males		Females			
		1941 (All ages)	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
I	Travancore	...	...	47.7	24.0	53.5	40.8	35.8	16.8
II	Cochin	...	...	35.4	28.0	44.7	46.0	25.5	22.0
III	Delhi	...	...	25.7	16.3	32.9	22.5	15.7	7.2
IV	Baroda	...	...	23.0	20.9	32.8	33.1	12.5	7.9
V	Coorg	...	...	20.5	17.6	27.0	24.6	12.8	8.7
VI	Bombay Br. T.	...	...	19.5	10.0	29.6	17.6	8.6	3.1
VII	Bengal Br. T.	...	...	16.1	9.0	24.7	18.0	6.6	3.3
VIII	Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	13.6	12.5	21.2	20.3	5.1	3.5
IX	Madras States	...	...	13.2	12.1	23.3	23.0	3.6	2.1
X	Madras Br. T.	...	...	13.0	10.0	20.5	19.8	5.6	3.0
XI	Mysore State	...	...	13.0	9.1	20.4	17.4	5.3	3.3

TABLE 54—Urban and Rural Literacy by Community and Sex

(PARAS 109 AND 120)

ALL COMMUNITIES

District or City	Sex	Total			Urban			Rural			Percentage of Urban to Total	
		Persons	Literate	Per cent	Persons	Literate	Per cent	Persons	Literate	Per cent	Population	Literate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bangalore	Males	530,705	82,697	15.6	46,649	16,548	35.4	434,016	66,149	13.7	...	...
	Females	509,694	16,826	3.1	44,548	6,190	13.9	465,046	9,636	2.1	...	...
	Total	1,040,399	99,523	9.5	91,197	22,738	24.9	949,062	75,785	8.0	8.8	43.1
Kolar	Males	427,566	68,448	16.0	43,111	17,900	41.3	384,455	50,548	13.2	...	...
	Females	409,863	16,238	3.7	41,574	7,471	18.0	367,814	7,767	2.1	...	...
	Total	836,954	84,686	9.8	84,685	25,371	29.8	752,969	58,315	7.8	10.1	30.9
Tumkur	Males	468,876	93,372	19.1	32,320	15,193	46.7	436,556	78,079	17.1	...	...
	Females	465,001	15,788	3.4	29,622	6,210	21.0	435,379	9,578	2.2	...	...
	Total	933,877	109,160	11.4	61,942	21,403	34.4	871,925	87,657	9.8	6.5	10.6
Mysore	Males	460,752	56,857	12.2	44,314	18,323	40.1	416,438	48,534	10.8	...	...
	Females	443,250	11,402	2.5	42,911	5,293	12.1	400,339	6,109	1.5	...	...
	Total	903,992	67,259	7.5	87,225	23,616	27.3	816,767	54,643	6.0	9.0	27.4
Mandya	Males	320,772	45,723	14.2	26,843	9,673	35.7	294,424	36,050	12.2	...	...
	Females	314,816	8,223	2.6	24,290	3,639	14.5	290,526	4,584	1.6	...	...
	Total	635,588	53,946	8.5	51,133	13,312	25.9	584,950	40,634	7.0	6.0	24.6
Chitaldrug	Males	373,924	76,263	20.4	42,583	18,988	44.2	331,341	57,275	17.2	...	...
	Females	351,180	12,144	3.5	39,976	6,239	15.6	311,204	5,905	1.9	...	...
	Total	725,104	88,407	12.2	82,559	25,227	30.7	642,545	63,180	9.8	11.9	27.3
Hassan	Males	317,513	64,533	20.3	31,070	13,016	41.9	286,443	51,517	18.0	...	...
	Females	310,205	12,262	4.0	29,146	5,667	19.5	281,059	6,595	2.3	...	...
	Total	627,718	76,800	12.2	60,216	18,683	31.1	567,502	58,112	10.2	9.0	24.4
Kadur	Males	169,856	44,113	25.8	25,044	10,987	43.9	144,812	33,126	22.9	...	...
	Females	168,934	9,329	5.5	22,597	4,900	21.7	146,337	4,429	3.0	...	...
	Total	338,790	53,442	15.8	47,641	15,887	33.3	310,649	37,555	11.8	13.3	28.8
Shimoga	Males	290,249	67,071	23.1	47,887	21,259	44.4	242,362	45,812	18.9	...	...
	Females	260,900	14,676	5.6	41,867	5,462	13.0	219,033	9,214	4.2	...	...
	Total	551,149	81,747	14.8	89,754	26,721	29.8	461,395	55,026	11.9	16.3	30.3
TOTAL DISTRICTS (excluding Cities)	Males	3,399,713	598,488	17.6	339,516	136,182	40.1	3,060,197	462,306	15.1	...	...
	Females	3,238,268	114,892	3.5	315,531	53,411	16.9	2,922,737	61,481	2.1	...	...
	Total	6,637,981	713,380	10.7	655,047	189,593	28.9	5,982,934	523,787	8.8	9.9	25.6
Bangalore City	Males	...	...	...	131,840	66,838	50.5	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	116,994	29,732	25.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	248,834	96,570	38.7	...	...	...	...	...
C. & M. Station, Bangalore	Males	...	...	...	82,870	40,970	49.2	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	75,556	19,772	26.2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	158,426	60,742	38.0	...	...	...	...	...
K. G. F. City	Males	...	...	...	70,428	23,487	33.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	63,431	6,605	10.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	133,859	30,092	22.4	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore City	Males	...	...	...	78,967	38,094	48.2	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	71,573	17,406	24.3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	150,540	55,500	36.9	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CITIES	Males	...	...	...	363,605	168,279	46.3	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	327,554	78,115	23.8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	691,159	246,394	35.5	...	...	...	...	...
MYSORE STATE	Males	3,768,318	766,767	20.4	708,121	304,481	42.8	3,060,197	462,306	15.1	...	...
	Females	3,565,822	188,307	5.3	643,065	126,826	19.7	2,922,757	61,481	2.1	...	...
	Total	7,334,140	955,074	13.0	1,351,186	431,307	31.5	5,982,934	523,787	8.8	16.4	45.2

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

(PARAS 108 AND 111)

Community	Year	Population			Total Literate						Literate in English					
					Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ALL COMMUNITIES	1941	7,329,140	3,768,918	3,565,822	955,074	13.0	766,767	20.4	188,807	5.3	172,494	2.4	142,843	3.8	29,641	0.8
	1931	6,557,302	3,358,968	3,203,939	594,528	9.1	505,219	15.1	89,907	2.8	92,046	1.4	78,494	2.3	13,552	0.4
Hindus (Total)	1941	6,686,630	3,424,126	3,262,504	782,881	11.7	649,091	19.0	138,790	4.1	129,680	1.9	118,698	3.8	15,982	0.5
	1931	6,015,880	3,066,382	2,949,543	487,827	8.1	427,476	13.9	60,351	2.0	65,149	1.1	60,323	2.0	4,821	0.2
Brahmins	1941	295,466	153,896	142,070	174,838	59.2	118,029	73.7	61,809	43.5	66,285	22.4	56,115	36.6	10,170	7.2
	1931	245,163	126,542	118,621	121,445	49.5	88,526	70.0	32,919	27.8	38,319	15.6	35,053	27.7	3,266	2.8
Depressed Classes	1941	1,405,067	722,605	682,462	40,472	2.9	36,154	5.0	4,318	0.6	5,293	0.4	4,605	0.7	498	0.1
	1931	1,239,856	632,807	607,049	17,165	1.4	15,845	2.5	1,320	0.2	2,168	0.2	2,068	0.3	98	0.02
Other Hindus	1941	4,986,097	2,548,126	2,437,972	567,571	11.4	499,908	19.6	67,663	2.8	58,102	1.2	52,778	2.1	5,324	0.2
	1931	4,530,661	2,306,983	2,223,878	349,217	7.7	323,105	14.1	26,112	1.2	24,664	0.5	23,207	1.0	1,457	0.1
Muslims	1941	485,230	259,166	227,064	114,099	23.5	80,865	31.3	33,234	14.6	14,453	3.0	12,695	4.9	1,918	0.8
	1931	398,628	213,381	185,247	67,332	16.9	51,376	24.3	15,456	3.8	6,711	1.7	6,174	2.9	537	0.3
Christians (Total)	1941	112,853	57,299	55,554	48,948	41.6	27,977	48.8	18,971	34.1	26,267	23.8	14,855	25.9	11,412	20.5
	1931	87,539	45,164	42,374	31,286	35.7	18,385	41.9	12,851	29.1	19,138	21.9	11,116	24.6	8,022	18.9
Indian Christians	1941	98,580	50,486	48,144	35,148	35.7	22,297	44.2	13,851	26.7	14,563	14.8	9,237	16.3	5,826	11.1
	1931	73,818	38,239	35,579	20,010	27.1	13,198	34.5	6,812	19.1	8,341	11.3	5,608	14.7	2,733	7.1
Anglo-Indians	1941	8,929	4,176	4,753	6,990	78.3	3,251	77.8	3,739	78.7	6,947	77.8	3,228	77.3	3,719	78.2
	1931	8,309	3,781	4,528	6,221	74.9	2,764	73.1	3,457	76.3	6,073	73.1	2,694	71.3	3,379	74.6
Europeans and Allied Races	1941	5,256	2,634	2,622	4,739	90.2	2,384	90.5	2,355	89.8	4,704	89.5	2,353	89.5	2,346	89.5
	1931	5,411	3,144	2,267	4,756	87.9	2,332	90.1	1,924	84.9	4,668	86.3	2,732	83.5	1,886	83.2
Other Christians	1941	88	53	35	71	80.7	45	84.9	26	74.3	53	60.2	32	60.4	21	60.0
	1931	Included in Europeans and Allied Races					
Sikhs	1941	269	187	82	171	63.6	151	60.7	20	24.4	87	32.3	94	44.9	3	3.7
	1931	100	68	37	46	46.0	43	63.3	3	3.1	10	10.0	9	14.3	1	2.7
Jains	1941	32,858	17,638	15,220	9,928	30.2	8,016	45.4	1,910	13.5	1,403	4.3	1,302	7.4	106	0.7
	1931	29,613	15,920	13,693	7,120	24.0	6,212	39.0	908	6.6	603	2.0	538	3.7	20	0.1
Parsees	1941	401	197	204	353	88.0	181	91.9	172	84.3	322	80.3	170	86.3	152	74.5
	1931	331	169	162	233	70.4	118	69.3	115	71.0	208	62.2	110	65.1	96	59.3
Buddhists	1941	1,409	756	653	626	44.4	446	59.0	180	27.6	210	14.9	170	22.5	40	6.1
	1931	1,239	640	599	363	30.9	304	47.5	79	13.2	173	14.0	148	22.3	25	5.0
Jews	1941	64	29	35	50	78.1	22	75.9	28	80.0	48	75.0	21	73.4	27	77.1
	1931	39	18	26	26	66.7	10	76.9	16	61.5	25	64.1	10	76.9	15	67.7
Tribal	1941	8,405	4,903	4,502	9	0.1	8	0.2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1931	23,828	12,280	11,598	236	1.0	225	1.3	11	0.1	9	...	...	...	...	...
Others	1941	21	17	4	11	52.4	10	58.8	1	25.0	9	42.9	8	47.1	1	25.0
	1931	106	51	55	37	34.9	20	39.2	17	30.9	22	20.8	12	23.5	10	18.2

TABLE 55 (A)—Population and Literacy by Caste
(PARA 109)

Community or Caste	Mysore State								
	Population			Total Literate			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL COMMUNITIES	7,329,140	3,763,318	3,665,822	955,074	766,767	188,307	172,494	142,843	29,651
HINDUS	6,686,630	3,424,126	3,262,504	782,881	649,091	133,790	129,660	113,038	16,622
1 Adikarnataka	1,119,402	575,154	544,248	34,548	30,528	4,020	4,932	4,459	473
2 Agasa	120,412	61,514	68,898	8,125	5,709	2,416	361	351	10
3 Arya	402	237	165	172	121	51	52	60	10
4 Banajara	74,354	39,475	35,879	1,127	1,072	55	46	44	2
5 Banajiga	176,395	90,311	85,085	32,960	26,913	6,047	6,467	6,571	896
6 Beda	329,551	168,818	160,739	15,283	14,123	1,160	871	820	51
7 Brahmin	295,466	158,396	143,070	174,838	113,029	61,809	66,285	56,115	10,170
8 Darzi	29,339	14,789	14,550	8,762	6,224	2,538	1,152	1,070	82
9 Devanga	70,854	35,779	35,075	14,177	12,845	1,332	1,403	1,268	115
10 Gangakula	193,258	95,245	95,013	8,993	8,164	829	884	857	27
11 Ganiga	51,003	25,950	25,058	6,253	5,597	656	547	516	31
12 Hallikar	10,722	5,457	5,265	1,002	884	118	74	69	5
13 Idiga	91,417	46,606	42,811	6,281	5,826	455	294	274	10
14 Jogi	17,871	9,092	8,779	460	430	30	16	16	...
15 Koracha	9,402	4,888	4,514	268	258	10	18	17	1
16 Korama	20,018	10,275	9,748	1,085	1,010	75	142	130	12
17 Kshatriya	34,398	17,666	16,732	9,119	7,045	2,074	2,223	1,873	350
18 Kumbara	54,935	28,249	28,086	3,878	3,449	429	172	171	1
19 Kunobatiga	122,151	63,138	60,018	13,262	12,190	1,072	1,071	1,009	62
20 Kuruba	468,051	235,777	230,274	24,010	22,464	1,546	1,716	1,649	67
21 Lingayat	835,557	425,557	410,000	158,718	138,779	19,939	10,923	10,091	832
22 Mahratta	68,961	35,724	33,237	12,743	10,493	2,250	2,462	2,267	195
23 Meda	7,379	3,752	3,627	445	407	38	33	32	1
24 Mudali	46,720	24,783	21,937	17,356	12,475	4,881	5,957	4,910	1,047
25 Nagartha	5,521	2,823	2,698	2,019	1,832	187	218	208	10
26 Nayinda	54,216	28,330	26,888	5,887	5,359	528	315	298	17
27 Neyki	57,097	29,445	27,652	10,209	9,082	1,127	990	910	80
28 Rajaput	10,876	5,905	4,971	3,284	2,655	629	652	702	50
19 Satani	24,484	12,354	12,180	6,070	5,267	803	603	592	11
30 Thigala	101,706	52,101	49,605	5,388	4,933	455	431	403	28
31 Uppara	130,010	66,549	63,461	5,311	5,005	306	259	253	6
32 Yakkaliga	1,463,776	743,482	720,294	123,271	113,927	9,344	9,101	8,573	528
33 Vaisya	55,811	29,447	28,364	24,374	19,207	5,167	5,189	4,891	298
34 Viswakarma	158,317	81,584	76,423	30,636	27,315	3,321	1,567	1,400	167
35 Vodda	181,891	93,813	89,078	3,434	3,282	152	159	156	3
36 Yadava	183,120	93,827	89,298	8,345	7,537	808	842	787	55
37 Others	13,786	6,534	6,252	4,508	3,625	883	1,325	1,110	215
MUSLIMS	485,230	258,166	227,064	114,099	60,865	53,234	14,463	12,535	1,928
CHRISTIANS	112,853	57,299	55,554	46,948	27,977	18,971	26,267	14,855	11,412
1 Indian Christians	98,580	50,436	49,144	35,148	22,297	12,851	14,563	9,237	5,326
2 Anglo-Indians	8,929	4,176	4,758	6,990	3,251	3,739	6,947	5,228	1,719
3 Europeans and Allied Races	5,256	2,684	2,622	4,789	2,384	2,405	4,704	2,359	2,345
4 Others Christians	88	53	85	71	45	26	53	52	1
JAINS	32,858	17,638	15,220	9,926	8,016	1,910	1,408	1,302	106
1 Digambara	11,780	6,162	5,618	4,481	3,806	1,175	749	687	62
2 Svetambara	3,151	2,145	1,006	1,757	1,555	202	217	203	14
3 Sada	17,927	9,331	8,596	3,688	3,155	533	442	412	30
SIKHS	269	187	82	171	151	20	87	84	3
PARSEES	401	197	204	353	181	172	322	170	152
BUDDHISTS	1,409	756	653	626	446	180	210	170	40
JEWS	64	29	35	50	22	28	48	21	...
TRIBES	9,405	4,903	4,502	9	8	1	...	...	...
OTHERS	21	17	4	11	10	1	9	8	1

TABLE 56—Progress of Literacy

(PARA 112)

Year	Population						Literate			Proportion of literates per 1000			Literate in English					
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	Number literate			Proportion per 1000		Totals	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Totals		
1901	5,539,399	2,797,024	2,742,375	280,347	259,073	21,269	93	8	51	27,439	23,156	4,283	8	2	5			
1911	5,806,163	2,934,321	2,871,572	364,998	328,816	36,182	112	13	68	40,641	34,469	6,172	12	2	7			
1921	5,978,892	3,047,117	2,931,775	443,173	386,150	57,023	127	19	74	62,762	54,363	8,379	18	3	10			
1931	6,557,302	3,353,963	3,203,339	594,526	505,219	89,307	151	28	91	92,046	78,494	13,552	23	4	14			
1941	7,329,140	3,769,318	3,566,822	955,074	766,767	188,307	204	53	130	172,494	142,843	29,641	33	8	24			
Increase per cent 1901 to 1941	32.3	34.5	30.0	253.3	196.0	785.4	...	...	...	523.6	516.9	592.1	...	...	...

TABLE 57—Expenditure on Education

(PARA 113)

Year	Year						Year	Year						Total
	Provincial funds	Local funds	Municipal funds	School fees	Other sources	Total		Provincial funds	Local funds	Municipal funds	School fees	Other sources	Total	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1881-82	1,28,977	1,40,417	4,633	11,131	26,649	3,11,807	1911-12	11,78,620	8,52,641	28,648	1,59,397	2,88,712	19,48,018	
1882-83	1,08,673	1,50,646	11,229	11,340	31,360	3,13,598	1912-13	12,02,371	8,62,184	30,496	1,81,725	2,24,027	20,01,309	
1883-84	1,23,460	1,44,118	9,999	39,871	40,498	3,57,946	1913-14	12,96,215	4,11,625	32,425	2,08,953	1,76,642	21,24,360	
1884-85	1,31,359	1,42,992	10,212	38,470	55,033	3,78,066	1914-15	13,44,243	4,44,464	31,015	2,38,319	2,49,254	22,07,289	
1885-86	1,52,906	1,41,178	9,194	16,577	50,300	3,70,655	1915-16	16,23,098	5,26,179	29,254	3,36,801	3,68,496	27,85,923	
1886-87	1,47,672	1,46,768	13,530	46,300	47,679	4,01,899	1916-17	19,94,530	5,83,587	27,049	3,68,905	3,28,440	32,97,561	
1887-88	1,55,585	1,53,228	14,869	26,166	47,714	4,07,562	1917-18	24,16,768	5,85,425	33,204	3,35,956	2,48,230	36,25,573	
1888-89	1,72,444	1,68,312	17,718	28,033	57,425	4,44,933	1918-19	24,99,835	5,96,460	7,110	3,38,759	2,60,226	38,51,390	
1889-90	2,49,062	1,33,290	6,998	57,985	74,985	5,22,320	1919-20	27,07,467	7,91,333	8,625	3,72,331	2,83,672	41,65,134	
1890-91	3,17,552	1,59,730	19,365	60,013	83,077	6,39,737	1920-21	32,12,798	10,97,453	10,134	2,14,052	2,75,448	46,03,830	
1891-92	4,84,762	2,09,499	25,022	82,584	1,01,164	9,03,031	1921-22	28,71,354	10,04,724	5,244	2,86,748	2,79,169	44,47,239	
1892-93	4,15,416	1,78,070	20,031	72,436	77,653	7,63,676	1922-23	37,04,635	45,116	5,073	3,19,431	2,90,034	43,64,234	
1893-94	4,10,628	1,69,457	16,912	61,534	83,488	7,87,019	1923-24	34,19,705	43,355	42,155	3,19,558	2,33,532	44,98,577	
1894-95	4,37,301	1,92,169	30,332	88,316	71,562	8,20,810	1924-25	35,06,752	6,46,486	45,399	3,31,941	2,27,892	47,57,968	
1895-96	4,49,022	1,96,214	30,915	92,570	81,479	8,50,200	1925-26	47,67,196	6,28,419	46,247	4,42,362	1,89,479	60,73,703	
1896-97	4,77,576	2,05,555	33,422	96,138	1,03,953	9,16,694	1926-27	49,26,938	4,61,113	49,555	4,08,266	2,47,895	60,93,277	
1897-98	5,63,017	2,11,694	33,264	98,312	80,553	9,37,430	1927-28	51,62,113	5,19,795	50,476	4,66,291	2,07,119	64,05,794	
1898-99	5,73,423	2,20,409	33,752	80,550	82,364	9,91,003	1928-29	54,10,236	5,18,291	56,600	4,50,891	2,60,070	66,96,148	
1899-1900	6,15,705	2,26,296	33,560	84,331	82,140	10,42,082	1929-30	56,37,533	6,25,491	68,027	2,82,246	1,95,995	68,10,292	
1900-01	6,25,283	2,57,649	33,101	90,776	88,361	10,93,170	1930-31	56,10,962	5,89,999	1,41,159	4,76,600	89,728	69,03,448	
1901-02	6,73,533	2,86,129	33,516	91,132	86,306	11,43,276	1931-32	53,12,771	5,79,554	69,632	6,68,927	2,70,916	69,01,850	
1902-03	6,91,391	2,54,925	33,372	92,300	1,11,326	10,83,314	1932-33	52,45,302	4,96,480	78,545	6,53,034	2,39,590	67,17,951	
1903-04	7,07,936	2,50,019	33,794	107,179	1,19,113	12,18,101	1933-34	55,13,745	5,40,416	72,461	6,97,919	1,99,999	69,24,539	
1904-05	7,02,718	2,55,890	30,793	129,682	1,55,421	12,84,484	1934-35	50,31,215	5,45,794	97,842	5,35,463	1,80,817	63,80,131	
1905-06	7,44,802	2,57,969	30,792	146,868	1,84,500	13,74,931	1935-36	51,10,571	5,25,815	98,129	5,27,268	1,60,632	64,22,465	
1906-07	8,12,876	2,63,832	27,207	152,338	1,82,408	14,44,311	1936-37	53,07,777	5,30,440	69,265	5,37,944	1,76,770	66,42,196	
1907-08	8,19,291	2,75,857	26,560	151,449	1,91,767	14,64,914	1937-38	52,38,469	5,57,479	67,124	5,92,763	2,27,267	67,59,101	
1908-09	8,94,052	3,57,423	27,163	142,951	1,95,731	16,17,320	1938-39	54,20,076	6,07,686	66,827	6,24,616	2,19,446	69,58,651	
1909-10	10,70,090	3,47,636	26,549	147,474	2,46,232	18,33,091	1939-40	54,97,300	6,19,638	94,377	7,34,101	2,16,169	71,61,065	
1910-11	11,23,169	3,47,824	28,031	145,376	2,34,714	18,79,133								

TABLE 60—Number of passes in the University Examinations, by communities
(PARA 115)

Examination	Number passed									Total
	Brahmins	Depressed Classes	Lingayats	Vakkaligas	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Intermediate	496	18	37	40	47	11	6	87	677	
B.A. (Old and New Rules)	68	2	12	7	14	4	3	22	132	
B.Sc.	106	...	9	6	5	5	...	24	155	
B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary	27	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	35	
Do Final	22	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	30
M.A. Qualifying Test	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	45
Do Final	23	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	29
M.Sc. Qualifying Test	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
M.A.	14	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	17
M.Sc. Degree	11	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	17
B.T. Degree	16	...	1	...	...	12	...	7	38
First Examination in Engineering	48	...	9	2	5	...	2	15	76	
Second Do do (New and Old)	55	...	3	4	2	3	...	18	85	
B.E. Degree	34	...	3	...	1	3	...	7	48	
Pre-Medical	12	...	2	1	2	...	...	6	25
First M.B.B.S.	10	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	17	
Second M.B.B.S. Examination Part I	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	15
Do do Part II	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12
Do do Part III	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	10
Final M.B.B.S. Examination	9	...	2	1	2	1	...	6	21	
First L.M.P.	13	2	1	3	...	2	...	16	37	
Second Do	13	1	5	2	2	...	1	6	30	
Third Do	14	1	2	1	3	4	1	7	33	
Final Do	23	2	2	1	3	2	...	11	49	
First Examination in Engineering (New and Old)	42	4	5	9	1	4	...	26	91	
Total	1,084	26	102	81	98	54	15	238	1,728	

TABLE 61—Occupational Distribution of the Population

(PARA 137 AND 191)

Class, Sub-class, Order or Group	Independent workers following the M/L as principal		Independent workers following the M/L as subsidiary		Partly dependents		Total engaged in gainful occupations						Females per 1,000 Males	Total dependents on the M/L	
	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Persons		Males		Females			Actual	Per-centage
							Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL CLASSES (Mysore State) ...	1,796,404	...	266,126	...	568,907	...	2,631,436	...	2,243,335	...	388,101	...	173	5,532,736	...
Class A ... PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS ...	1,279,843	70.2	120,654	45.3	450,157	79.1	1,850,654	70.4	1,586,401	70.7	264,253	68.1	167	4,243,094	76.7
Sub-Class I ... EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION ...	1,259,835	70.1	118,569	44.6	448,379	79.0	1,826,763	69.5	1,583,365	69.7	263,418	67.9	169	4,193,683	75.9
Order (1) ... PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE ...	1,358,994	70.1	117,577	44.2	448,055	78.7	1,624,626	69.3	1,561,598	69.6	263,028	67.8	169	4,191,539	75.7
Group 1 ... Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind ...	13,882	0.8	2,422	0.9	1,159	0.2	16,633	0.6	13,091	0.6	3,872	1.0	296	41,768	0.8
" 6 ... Cultivating owners ...	872,924	48.8	20,048	7.5	821,045	56.5	1,214,007	46.2	1,090,586	48.6	123,421	31.8	119	3,842,240	61.1
" 7 ... Tenant cultivators ...	64,544	3.6	10,801	8.8	13,060	2.3	88,406	3.4	76,098	3.4	12,307	3.2	162	156,846	2.8
" 8 ... Agricultural labourers ...	158,401	8.8	29,614	11.1	64,468	11.3	252,483	9.6	187,029	7.0	95,454	24.6	608	283,650	4.2
" 18 ... Market gardeners ...	58,535	3.3	3,507	3.2	17,506	3.1	84,548	3.2	78,398	3.5	6,150	1.6	78	160,755	2.9
Sub-order (d) ... Stock-raising ...	9,032	0.5	25,137	9.4	10,031	1.8	44,200	1.7	40,331	1.8	3,869	1.0	96	11,160	0.2
Sub-Class II ... EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS ...	20,008	1.1	2,085	0.8	1,778	0.3	23,871	0.9	23,036	1.0	836	0.2	36	48,411	0.9
Order (3) ... METALS ...	18,362	1.0	360	0.1	1,139	0.2	19,681	0.8	19,437	0.9	444	0.1	23	44,945	0.8
Group 32 ... Gold ...	18,064	1.0	350	0.1	1,128	0.2	19,562	0.7	19,128	0.9	434	0.1	23	47,710	0.8
Class B ... PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES ...	278,535	15.5	91,320	34.3	73,345	12.9	443,200	16.8	389,505	17.4	53,695	13.8	137	745,035	13.4
Sub-Class III ... INDUSTRY ...	158,872	8.8	53,275	20.0	47,008	8.3	258,655	9.8	230,428	10.3	28,227	7.3	122	424,083	7.6
Order (5) ... TEXTILES ...	31,326	1.8	9,163	3.4	13,293	2.3	54,282	2.1	45,140	2.0	9,142	2.4	203	85,879	1.6
Groups 46 & 47 ... Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	21,558	1.2	3,995	1.5	7,942	1.4	33,505	1.3	28,320	1.3	5,185	1.3	133	59,076	1.1
" 53, 54 & 55 ... Wool carding, spinning, weaving and woollen carpet weaving ...	3,914	0.2	3,470	1.3	2,368	0.4	9,752	0.4	8,069	0.4	1,683	0.4	209	11,204	0.2
" 56 ... Silk spinning and weaving ...	4,025	0.2	921	0.3	1,333	0.2	8,279	0.3	5,616	0.3	663	0.2	118	10,267	0.2
Order (6) ... HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM ...	6,442	0.4	3,538	1.3	1,450	0.3	11,430	0.4	10,817	0.5	613	0.2	57	19,558	0.4
" (7) ... WOOD ...	16,118	0.9	7,353	2.8	5,043	0.9	25,513	1.1	24,878	1.1	3,635	1.0	146	40,269	0.7
Group 63 ... Carpenters, turners and joiners ...	10,709	0.6	4,445	1.7	1,970	0.3	17,124	0.7	16,556	0.8	268	0.1	16	28,065	0.3
" 71 ... Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials ...	4,378	0.2	2,617	1.0	2,951	0.5	9,941	0.4	6,536	0.3	3,245	0.9	507	10,541	0.2
Order (8) ... METALS ...	11,245	0.6	2,879	1.1	2,209	0.4	16,333	0.6	16,063	0.7	270	0.1	18	30,639	0.5
" (9) ... CERAMICS ...	7,600	0.4	3,702	1.4	2,954	0.5	14,256	0.5	12,253	0.5	2,033	0.5	156	20,725	0.3
Group 79 ... Potters and makers of earthenware ...	5,830	0.3	3,479	1.3	2,638	0.5	11,997	0.5	10,146	0.5	1,851	0.5	182	17,397	0.3
" 80 & 81 ... Bricks and tile makers ...	1,170	0.1	197	0.1	259	...	1,626	0.1	1,460	0.1	166	...	114	1,266	...
" 82 ... Manufacture and refining of vegetable and hydrogenated oils ...	1,621	0.1	1,933	0.7	396	0.1	3,919	0.2	3,604	0.2	845	0.1	96	4,409	0.1

TABLE 61—contd.

Class, Sub-class, Order or Group	Independent workers following the M/L as principal		Independent workers following the M/L as subsidiary		Partly dependents		Number engaged in gainful occupations						Females per 1,000 Males	Total dependents	
	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Persons		Males		Females			Actual	Per-centage
							Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Order (11) ... FOOD INDUSTRIES ...	10,900	0.6	2,029	0.8	2,432	0.4	15,361	0.6	13,315	0.6	1,546	0.4	112	23,599	0.4
Group 95 ... Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, millers of cereals and pulses ...	1,314	0.1	156	0.1	232	...	1,702	0.1	1,307	0.1	395	0.1	602	3,173	0.1
" 99 & 100 ... Sugar manufacture and refining (and molasses) ...	1,481	0.1	312	0.1	178	...	1,971	0.1	1,928	0.1	43	...	22	2,214	...
" 103 ... Toddy drawers ...	1,971	0.1	586	0.2	262	...	2,819	0.1	2,789	0.1	31	...	11	3,596	0.1
" 105 ... Manufacturers of tobacco ...	3,992	0.2	773	0.3	1,398	0.2	3,163	0.2	5,243	0.2	920	0.2	176	8,221	0.1
Order (12) ... INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET ...	27,190	1.6	10,940	4.1	8,726	1.5	46,856	1.8	42,335	1.9	4,521	1.2	107	78,537	1.4
Group 108 ... Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners ...	10,308	0.6	1,611	0.6	3,438	0.6	15,405	0.6	14,432	0.6	973	0.3	67	29,580	0.6
" 111 ... Washing and cleaning ...	10,570	0.6	6,401	2.4	3,726	0.7	20,697	0.8	17,401	0.8	3,296	0.8	189	80,306	0.5
" 112 ... Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers ...	5,975	0.3	2,674	1.1	1,342	0.2	10,191	0.4	10,109	0.6	82	...	8	17,646	0.3
Order (14) ... BUILDING INDUSTRIES ...	18,096	1.0	6,481	2.4	4,638	0.8	29,315	1.1	26,744	1.2	3,071	0.8	115	47,986	0.9
Group 117 ... Excavators and well sinkers ...	2,792	0.2	1,202	0.5	1,342	0.2	5,336	0.2	4,134	0.2	1,302	0.3	315	6,839	0.1
" 118 ... Stone cutters and dressers ...	4,912	0.3	3,289	1.2	1,353	0.2	9,564	0.4	8,985	0.4	579	0.1	64	18,106	0.2
" 119 ... Bricklayers and masons ...	7,959	0.4	839	0.3	1,236	0.2	10,034	0.4	9,479	0.4	555	0.1	58	19,749	0.3
Order (17) ... MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES ...	20,865	1.2	4,678	1.7	4,837	0.8	30,380	1.2	27,310	1.2	2,470	0.6	8	53,914	1.0
Group 132 ... Workers in precious metals, makers of jewellery and ornaments, enamellers, guilders, etc. ...	13,310	0.7	4,240	1.6	3,252	0.6	20,302	0.8	20,310	0.9	492	0.1	24	40,486	0.7
" 136 ... Scavenging ...	6,442	0.3	234	0.1	1,129	0.2	6,805	0.3	4,366	0.2	1,939	0.5	393	12,152	0.2
Sub-Class IV ... TRANSPORT ...	20,723	1.2	4,668	1.8	3,332	0.6	23,723	1.1	23,437	1.1	2,291	0.6	86	53,921	0.9
Order (20) ... TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	11,693	0.7	3,960	1.5	2,613	0.4	18,266	0.7	16,144	0.7	2,122	0.5	131	27,033	0.5
Group 142 ... Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	4,410	0.2	2,045	0.8	1,599	0.3	8,054	0.3	6,038	0.3	1,956	0.5	320	6,936	0.1
Order (21) ... TRANSPORT BY RAIL ...	6,907	0.4	350	0.1	517	0.1	7,774	0.3	7,667	0.3	107	...	14	20,371	0.4
Group 149 ... Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	2,505	0.1	262	0.1	243	...	3,010	0.1	2,917	0.1	93	...	32	5,744	0.1
Sub-class V ... TRADE ...	99,435	5.5	33,377	12.5	23,005	4.6	155,317	5.9	132,640	5.9	23,177	6.0	174	267,021	4.9
Order (23) ... BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE ...	3,699	0.2	3,323	1.2	437	0.1	7,459	0.3	6,867	0.3	592	0.2	36	9,798	0.2
Group 153 ... Individual money lenders ...	1,552	0.1	3,159	1.2	230	...	4,941	0.2	4,371	0.2	570	0.1	130	3,674	0.1
Order (25) ... TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	3,959	0.2	763	0.3	737	0.1	6,459	0.2	5,314	0.2	245	0.1	47	14,025	0.2
" (31) ... HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS ...	11,955	0.7	906	0.3	1,547	0.3	14,408	0.5	12,703	0.6	1,705	0.4	134	19,633	0.4
" (32) ... OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS ...	20,902	1.2	5,700	2.1	5,576	0.9	32,173	1.2	24,532	1.1	7,596	1.9	309	50,346	0.9
Group 169 ... Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry ...	4,759	0.3	1,949	0.7	1,719	0.3	8,427	0.3	5,146	0.2	3,281	0.8	637	10,961	0.2

TABLE 61—*conold.*

Class, Sub-class, Order or Group	Independent workers following the M/L as principal		Independent workers following the M/L as subsidiary		Partly dependents		Number engaged in gainful occupations						Females per 1,000 males	Total dependents			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Persons		Males		Females		14	15	16	
								Actual	Per-centage	Actual	Per-centage	Actual					Per-centage
Group 171 ... Dealers in fodder for animals ...	916	0.1	154	0.1	509	0.1	1,579	0.1	960	...	619	0.1	644	1,819	...		
" 172 ... Dealers in fruits and vegetables ...	8,917	0.2	585	0.2	820	0.1	4,722	0.2	2,372	0.1	1,450	0.4	443	7,867	0.1		
Order (86) ... TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT ...	2,797	0.2	2,941	1.1	767	0.1	6,505	0.2	6,420	0.3	85	...	13	7,825	0.1		
" (87) ... TRADE IN FUEL ...	2,145	0.1	1,221	0.5	937	0.2	4,203	0.2	3,226	0.1	1,077	0.3	333	5,607	0.1		
" (88) ... TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	4,655	0.3	1,254	0.5	1,427	0.2	7,336	0.3	6,045	0.3	1,288	0.3	213	12,404	0.2		
Group 185 ... Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, etc., ...	8,245	0.2	1,053	0.4	1,126	0.2	5,425	0.2	4,190	0.2	1,235	0.3	294	8,061	0.1		
Order (89) ... TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	38,392	2.1	12,290	5.3	9,103	1.6	61,485	2.8	52,234	2.3	9,251	2.4	177	112,564	2.1		
Group (190) ... General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	36,794	2.0	12,522	5.1	8,725	1.6	59,047	2.2	50,247	2.2	8,800	2.3	175	106,259	1.9		
Class C ... PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	95,715	5.3	23,477	12.6	8,167	1.4	137,359	5.2	130,197	5.8	7,162	1.8	55	259,767	4.7		
Sub-class VI ... PUBLIC FORCE ...	20,144	1.1	2,180	0.8	757	0.1	23,081	0.9	22,767	1.1	294	0.1	12	38,903	0.7		
Order (40) ... ARMY ...	11,499	0.6	17	...	223	...	11,739	0.4	11,724	0.5	5	...	...	13,962	0.3
" (43) ... POLICE ...	8,636	0.5	2,163	0.8	533	0.1	11,332	0.4	11,043	0.5	289	0.1	20	24,906	0.4		
Group 197 ... Police ...	7,072	0.4	142	0.1	220	...	7,431	0.3	7,432	0.3	2	...	...	20,495	0.4
" 198 ... Village watchmen ...	1,664	0.1	2,021	0.8	813	0.1	8,656	0.1	3,611	0.2	267	0.1	79	4,413	0.1		
Sub-class VII } PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	34,296	1.9	21,363	8.0	3,160	0.5	58,839	2.2	57,068	2.5	1,771	0.4	31	107,141	1.9		
Group 200 ... Servants of Indian States ...	18,478	1.0	635	0.2	1,025	0.2	20,138	0.8	19,782	0.9	406	0.1	21	58,789	1.1		
" 202 ... Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	4,373	0.2	178	0.1	889	0.1	4,933	0.2	4,785	0.2	158	...	92	12,010	0.2		
" 203 ... Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	10,869	0.6	20,674	7.7	1,660	0.3	33,122	1.3	31,906	1.4	1,217	0.3	38	34,929	0.6		
Sub-class VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	41,275	2.3	9,904	3.7	4,260	0.7	55,439	2.1	50,362	2.3	5,077	1.3	101	112,723	2.1		
Order (45) ... RELIGION ...	9,013	0.5	5,606	2.1	1,332	0.2	15,851	0.6	15,123	0.8	728	0.2	43	25,236	0.5		
" (46) ... LAW ...	1,441	0.1	106	...	75	...	1,622	0.1	1,613	0.1	9	...	6	6,590	0.1		
" (47) ... MEDICINE ...	6,233	0.3	963	0.3	429	0.1	7,565	0.3	6,578	0.3	1,667	0.4	287	16,671	0.3		
" (48) ... INSTRUCTION ...	18,116	1.0	925	0.3	1,317	0.2	20,233	0.8	18,072	0.9	2,260	0.6	126	48,342	0.9		
" (49) ... LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES (Other than 44) ...	6,472	0.4	2,364	0.9	1,207	0.2	10,043	0.4	9,666	0.4	377	0.1	29	16,344	0.3		
Class D ... MISCELLANEOUS ...	142,311	8.0	20,674	7.8	37,238	6.6	200,223	7.6	187,222	8.1	62,991	16.2	459	224,240	5.2		
Sub-class IX } PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME ...	12,003	0.7	1,676	0.6	620	0.1	14,196	0.5	11,636	0.6	2,562	0.6	220	24,248	0.6		
Order (50) } DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	20,247	1.2	730	0.3	5,988	1.1	26,965	1.0	18,810	0.8	10,155	3.0	604	28,358	0.6		
Sub-class X } INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS ...	96,938	5.4	16,675	6.3	28,736	5.0	142,403	5.6	97,340	4.4	44,563	13.2	455	204,303	3.7		
Order (51) } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-class XI } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group 221 ... Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	53,194	4.6	15,527	5.8	27,635	4.9	125,745	4.8	81,602	3.6	44,144	13.2	541	164,764	3.0		
Sub-class XII... UNPRODUCTIVE ...	13,029	0.7	1,623	0.6	1,295	0.2	16,667	0.6	10,946	0.5	6,711	1.7	622	17,431	0.3		
(Order 54) ... BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS ...	11,197	0.6	1,519	0.6	1,629	0.3	14,335	0.5	10,029	0.5	4,336	1.3	432	14,626	0.2		

TABLE 62—Occupational distribution of the Population in 1941 compared with 1931
(PARA 138)

Means of livelihood		1931	1941	Difference 1931-41	Means of livelihood		1931	1941	Difference 1931-41
	ALL CLASSES (Mysore State) ...	2,593,121	2,681,436	+37,315	Order (21)	TRANSPORT BY RAIL ...	7,268	7,774	+ 512
Class A	PRODUCTS OF RAW MATERIALS	1,800,058	1,850,854	+49,596	Group 149	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters ...	2,049	8,010	+ 961
Sub-class I	EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	1,787,788	1,826,783	+37,985	Sub-class V	TRADE	159,486	155,817	- 3,669
Order (1)	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	1,785,712	1,824,626	+37,914	Order (23)	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE	10,408	7,459	- 2,949
Group 1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind ...	49,526	15,698	-33,828	Group 158	Individual money lenders ...	4,941	4,941	+ 4,941
" 6	Cultivating owners ...	1,174,878	1,214,007	+39,629	Order (25)	TRADE IN TEXTILES	9,781	5,459	- 4,322
" 7	Tenant cultivators ...	161,224	88,405	-72,819	" (81)	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	8,910	14,408	+ 5,498
" 8	Agricultural labourers ...	289,888	252,483	-37,405	" (82)	OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS	51,643	32,178	-19,464
" 18	Market gardeners ...	19,862	84,543	+64,681	Group 169	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry ...	12,301	8,427	- 3,874
Sub-order (d)	Stock-raising	46,488	44,200	- 2,288	" 171	Dealers in fodder for animals ...	1,700	1,579	- 121
Sub-class II	EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	12,260	23,871	+11,611	" 172	Dealers in fruits and vegetables ...	4,722	4,722	+ 4,722
Order (3)	METALS	11,576	19,881	+ 8,305	Order (36)	TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	2,511	6,505	+ 3,994
Group 32	Gold ...	11,032	19,562	+ 8,530	" (37)	TRADE IN FUEL	8,000	4,803	- 3,197
Class B	PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	458,102	443,200	-14,902	" (83)	TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES	5,845	7,336	+ 1,491
Sub-class III	INDUSTRY	259,862	258,555	- 1,307	Group 186	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, etc. ...	4,748	5,425	+ 677
Order (5)	TEXTILES	58,035	54,282	- 3,753	Order (39)	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	53,607	61,485	+ 7,878
Groups 46 & 47	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	84,687	83,505	- 1,182	Group 190	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	30,421	59,047	+28,626
" 53, 54 & 55	Wool carding, spinning, weaving and woollen carpet weaving ...	13,603	9,752	- 3,851	Class C	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	118,871	137,359	+ 18,488
" 56	Silk spinning and weaving ...	6,286	6,279	- 7	Sub-class VI	PUBLIC FORCE	31,202	23,081	+ 1,879
Order (6)	HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM ANIMAL KINGDOM	4,680	11,430	+ 6,750	Order (40)	ARMY	6,957	11,739	+ 4,782
" (7)	WOOD	28,260	23,513	- 4,747	" (43)	POLICE	14,244	11,932	- 2,312
Group 68	Carpenters, turners and joiners ...	14,939	17,224	+ 2,285	Group 197	Police ...	6,945	7,484	+ 489
" 71	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials ...	11,506	9,941	- 1,565	" 198	Village Watchmen ...	7,299	8,898	+ 1,599
Order (8)	METALS	11,914	16,333	+ 4,419	Sub-class VII	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	51,732	58,839	+ 7,107
" (9)	CERAMICS	16,128	14,282	- 1,846	Order (44)	Servants of Indian States ...	20,791	20,198	- 593
Group 79	Potters and makers of earthenware ...	15,708	11,997	- 3,711	" 202	Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	9,171	4,938	+ 2,767
" 80 & 81	Bricks and tile makers ...	411	1,626	+ 1,215	" 203	Village officials and servants other than Watchmen ...	28,477	33,123	+ 4,646
" 88	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and hydrogenated oils ...	4,883	8,949	+ 4,066	Sub-class VIII	PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	45,987	55,439	+ 9,452
Order (11)	FOOD INDUSTRIES	11,495	15,361	+ 3,866	Order (45)	RELIGION	14,844	15,851	+ 1,007
Group 95	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, millers of cereals and pulses ...	1,815	1,702	- 113	" (46)	LAW	1,242	1,632	+ 390
" 99 & 100	Sugar manufacture and refining (and molasses) ...	814	1,971	+ 1,157	" (47)	MEDICINE	5,754	7,665	+ 1,911
" 103	Toddy drawers ...	3,467	2,819	- 648	" (48)	INSTRUCTION	16,695	20,358	+ 3,663
" 105	Manufacturers of tobacco ...	3,242	6,168	+ 2,926	" (49)	LETTERS ARTS AND SCIENCES	7,402	10,043	+ 2,641
Order (12)	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	51,371	46,856	- 4,515		(Other than 44)			
Group 108	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darning ...	11,565	16,405	+ 4,840	Class D	MISCELLANEOUS	216,090	200,223	- 15,867
" 111	Washing and cleaning ...	22,727	20,697	- 2,030	Sub-class IX	PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	7,955	14,198	+ 6,243
" 112	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ...	10,734	10,191	- 543	Order (50)	DOMESTIC SERVICE	41,531	26,965	- 14,566
Order (14)	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	42,865	54,749	+ 11,884	Sub-class X	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	147,157	142,403	- 4,754
Group 117	Excavators and well sinkers ...	118	580	+ 462	Order (51)	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	184,652	125,746	- 58,906
" 118	Stone cutters and dressers ...	119	580	+ 461	Sub-class XI	UNPRODUCTIVE	19,447	16,657	- 2,790
" 119	Bricklayers and masons ...	117	580	+ 463	Order (52)	BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS	17,372	14,355	- 3,017
Order (17)	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	28,717	30,280	+ 1,563					
Group 132	Workers in precious metals, makers of jewellery and ornaments, enamellers, guilders, etc. ...	21,382	20,802	- 580					
" 136	Scavenging ...	5,344	6,805	+ 1,461					
Sub-class IV	TRANSPORT	38,654	23,728	- 14,926					
Order (20)	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	28,178	18,266	- 9,912					
Group 142	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	496	8,054	+ 7,558					

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

(PARA 140)

Year	Occupied	Cropped	Not Cropped	Year	Occupied	Cropped	Not Cropped
1881-82	4,544,000	4,854,006	189,994	1911-12	7,545,621	6,047,455	1,498,066
1882-83	4,899,840	4,515,299	384,541	1912-13	7,691,650	6,819,019	1,372,631
1883-84	4,954,240	4,659,071	295,169	1913-14	7,687,490	6,066,466	1,621,024
1884-85	5,130,240	4,474,057	656,183	1914-15	7,671,449	6,244,303	1,427,147
1885-86	5,765,760	4,882,140	883,620	1915-16	7,735,104	6,808,867	1,866,737
1886-87	5,576,320	Information not available		1916-17	7,773,634	6,522,870	1,250,964
1887-88	5,660,160			1917-18	7,802,121	6,450,148	1,342,973
1888-89	5,880,960			1918-19	7,839,810	5,909,418	1,930,392
1889-90	5,940,480			1919-20	7,861,120	6,198,407	1,662,713
1890-91	6,042,880	5,374,010	668,870	1920-21	7,858,720	5,962,038	1,906,681
1891-92	6,272,148	4,930,262	1,341,886	1921-22	7,844,021	6,064,010	1,789,411
1892-93	6,863,932	5,602,760	661,192	1922-23	7,910,306	6,123,998	1,786,307
1893-94	6,660,816	5,806,298	844,622	1923-24	7,963,883	5,909,243	2,044,645
1894-95	6,790,799	5,844,666	896,233	1924-25	8,009,794	6,268,131	1,741,663
1895-96	6,877,227	5,979,401	897,826	1925-26	8,010,823	6,335,898	1,625,225
1896-97	6,911,712	5,859,675	1,052,137	1926-27	8,025,146	6,464,508	1,560,578
1897-98	6,892,826	5,824,031	1,068,805	1927-28	8,073,495	6,493,448	1,580,049
1898-99	6,953,967	5,902,887	1,051,100	1928-29	8,144,667	6,687,700	1,556,967
1899-1900	6,972,071	5,714,099	1,257,972	1929-30	8,148,898	6,835,197	1,513,701
1900-01	7,048,491	5,882,829	1,166,162	1930-31	8,101,068	6,646,289	1,454,799
1901-02	7,179,548	6,025,801	1,153,747	1931-32	8,357,850	6,668,291	1,789,069
1902-03	7,289,774	6,122,505	1,117,269	1932-33	7,978,351	6,629,449	1,348,902
1903-04	7,316,186	6,201,538	1,114,648	1933-34	7,981,629	6,564,472	1,867,157
1904-05	7,268,568	5,928,695	1,336,873	1934-35	7,943,672	6,064,866	1,877,816
1905-06	7,267,498	5,779,850	1,477,648	1935-36	7,884,131	6,318,561	1,566,578
1906-07	7,271,169	6,080,466	1,240,683	1936-37	7,865,466	6,920,226	1,545,240
1907-08	7,392,939	6,011,671	1,321,268	1937-38	7,787,667	6,249,178	1,544,479
1908-09	7,379,703	5,762,602	1,617,101	1938-39	7,818,986	6,306,378	1,512,667
1909-10	7,444,176	6,092,162	1,352,024				
1910-11	7,500,638	6,188,133	1,312,506				

TABLE 64—Area under food crops

(PARA 141)

Year	Acres	Year	Acres	Year	Acres	Year	Acres
1881-82	38,45,378	1896-97	51,11,266	1910-11	54,24,506	1925-26	55,80,129
1882-83	39,42,061	1897-98	50,84,899	1911-12	52,20,401	1926-27	54,18,371
1883-84	40,62,948	1898-99	52,02,651	1912-13	53,95,978	1927-28	52,97,078
1884-85	39,47,279	1899-00	52,13,518	1913-14	52,01,102	1928-29	53,21,108
1885-86	42,91,672	1900-01	51,79,425	1914-15	53,00,231	1929-30	53,66,724
1886-87	41,42,596	1901-02	52,72,035	1915-16	54,40,282	1930-31	54,22,554
1887-88	44,33,171	1902-03	53,42,779	1916-17	55,82,957	1931-32	53,67,556
1888-89	42,24,749	1903-04	54,33,509	1917-18	55,28,373	1932-33	48,06,486
1889-90	44,87,814	1904-05	51,72,829	1918-19	50,87,401	1933-34	54,89,967
1890-91	44,96,186	1905-06	49,85,088	1919-20	54,61,008	1934-35	50,68,730
1891-92	43,70,041	1906-07	52,55,076	1920-21	51,58,552	1935-36	53,01,385
1892-93	46,88,351	1907-08	52,26,960	1921-22	52,16,888	1936-37	52,78,006
1893-94	51,53,594	1908-09	50,26,338	1922-23	52,87,459	1937-38	51,82,185
1894-95	52,67,343	1909-10	53,57,579	1923-24	49,49,596	1938-39	52,85,084
1895-96	52,36,033			1924-25	52,35,795		

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

(PARA 144)

Year	Cropped area			Food crops				
	Food crops	Non-food crops	Total	Rice	Bagi	Jola	Horsegram	Others
1910-11	54,24,506	7,63,607	61,88,113	7,92,279	22,89,376	6,19,006	7,71,934	9,51,912
1920-21	51,58,552	7,93,646	59,52,098	6,76,685	21,64,740	6,20,369	7,71,271	9,25,457
1930-31	54,29,654	12,16,635	66,46,289	7,42,761	22,78,682	7,03,078	7,60,028	9,45,106
1937-38	51,82,185	11,10,993	62,93,178	7,07,870	21,68,969	6,87,440	7,81,651	8,16,455

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

(PARA 146)

District	Taluk	Name of Tank	Year of completion	Cost (in lakhs)	Area irrigated (in acres)		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
BANGALORE	Hoskote Kankanhalli Closepet Channapatna	1 Hoskote Tank (Improved)	...	1.11	...		
		2 Maralwadi	1940	7.41	2,000		
		3 Alahalli Tank	1941	3.28	1,000		
		4 Byramangala Tank	(In progress)	9.04	4,000		
		5 Kanva Project	Do	15.78	5,000		
		Total	...	36.57	12,100 plus		
MYSORE	Nagamangala Malivalli Hunsur Chamarajnagar	6 Kotebetta	...	0.88	...		
		7 Sulekere (Improved)	...	1.69	...		
		8 Hyrige	1940	4.45	450		
		9 Kerehalli (Improved)	...	0.92	500		
		Total	...	8.99	950 plus		
MANDYA	...	10 Hiduva Tank	...	1.06	...		
TUMKUR	Chiknayakanhalli Koratagere Kunigal Pavagada	11 Borankanive Tank	1899	2.81	8,000		
		12 Bavanhalli Durgadakere	1928	1.56	460		
		13 Dalavai New Tank	1940	2.08	750		
		14 Mavathur Tank	1900	3.68	2,700		
		15 Thimbadi Tank	1939	3.71	940		
		16 Chandanhalli Ancient	1936	1.14	560		
		17 Nidassale	1936	3.23	1,000		
		18 Marconahalli	1941	29.07	10,000		
		19 Kyathaganahalli	...	0.97	...		
		20 Ronnamachanahalli	(In progress)	1.72	...		
		Total	...	49.90	24,410 plus		
KADUR	Kadur	21 Kuksandra	...	1.62	...		
SHIMOGA	Honnali Shikarpur	22 Sowlanga	1939	1.72	1,590		
		23 Anjanapur Reservoir	1941	17.86	10,000		
		Total	...	19.57	11,590		
CHITALDRUG	Chitaldrug Challakere Hiriyur	24 Katharal	1898	0.91	430		
		25 Kodihalli	1895	1.34	710		
		26 Rekalagere	...	1.89	...		
		27 Ranikere	1907	2.69	1,545		
		28 Kallahalli	1908	0.92	350		
		29 Parasurampur	(In progress)	3.03	974		
		30 Pokurthi	Do	1.82	506		
		31 Vanivilas Sagara	...	44.67	11,000		
				Total	...	58.92	15,515 plus
		KOLAR	Bowringpet Gudibanda Goribidnur Chikballapur Sidlaghatta Kolar	32 Ramasagara	...	3.49	1,047
33 Ramasamundra	...			2.57	510		
34 Markandeya	(In progress)			4.34	636		
35 Byrasagara	...			...	...
36 Vatahahosahalli	...			...	...
37 Thippaganahalli	(In progress)			3.98	600		
38 Srinivasa Sagara	...			1.71	...		
39 Venkatesha Sagara	...			0.63	...		
40 Ramasamundra	...			1.41	...		
41 Muduvadi	...			1.68	...		
		Total	...	19.01 plus	2,793 plus		
		Grand Total	...	191.58 plus 1.06	67,358 plus		
				192.64 plus			

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

(PARA 146)

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

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

TABLE 67—conold.

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

TABLE 68—Irrigated Area
(PARA 148)

	Details	1911	1921	1931	1941
Occupied	75,00,689	76,58,729	81,01,088	77,79,131
Cultivated	61,68,118	59,52,098	66,46,280	64,10,293
Irrigated	9,51,044	8,89,558	11,31,942	11,00,046
Tanks	5,62,261	5,18,832	5,77,864	5,67,503
Channels	1,17,981	1,19,224	1,65,807	2,53,440
Other sources	2,70,802	2,56,502	3,89,371	2,89,102

TABLE 69—Cropped area and the area under food crops in Malnad Taluks from 1920-21 to 1938-39
(PARA 155)

Taluk	Year	Cropped area			Food crops				
		Food crops	Non-food crops	Total	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
MALNAD	... 1920-21	194,573	92,973	287,546	184,934	4,286	...	5,358	
	1930-31	180,757	108,802	289,559	177,298	2,911	...	548	
	1938-39	176,241	104,162	280,403	172,409	2,434	...	1,398	
Manjarabad	... 1920-21	34,605	27,393	61,998	32,700	1,800	...	105	
	1930-31	34,482	32,444	66,926	32,987	1,495	...	...
	1938-39	34,332	33,973	68,305	32,463	1,405	...	464	
Koppa	}	1920-21	35,971	25,544	61,515	30,657	275	...	5,039
Narasimharajapura and		1930-31	30,049	22,450	52,499	29,831	197	...	21
Sringeri		1938-39	28,814	21,303	50,117	28,640	157	...	17
Mudigere	... 1920-21	28,224	26,783	55,007	26,916	1,308	...	...
	1930-31	23,552	29,459	53,011	22,846	699	...	7	
	1938-39	22,480	31,732	54,212	21,873	307	...	300	
Sagar	... 1920-21	33,070	2,989	36,059	32,634	386	...	50	
	1930-31	34,229	5,570	39,799	33,684	340	...	205	
	1938-39	32,417	6,181	38,598	31,809	307	...	301	
Nagar	... 1920-21	30,607	3,075	33,682	20,993	455	...	159	
	1930-31	27,939	11,326	39,265	27,460	164	...	315	
	1938-39	27,686	2,956	30,642	27,112	258	...	316	
Tirthahalli	... 1920-21	32,096	7,189	39,285	32,034	62	...	...
	1930-31	30,506	7,553	38,059	30,490	16	...	...
	1938-39	30,512	8,017	38,529	30,512	...	...	...

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

(PARA 155)

Taluk	Year	Cropped area			Food crops			
		Food crops	Non-food crops	Total	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SEMI-MALNAD	1920-21	618,321	122,065	740,386	192,444	271,735	9,552	144,590
	1930-31	626,611	116,216	742,827	204,907	247,999	32,833	140,872
	1938-39	583,266	144,416	727,682	187,527	237,550	26,323	131,866
Hunsur and Periyapatna	1920-21	122,655	13,225	135,880	8,542	89,843	1,496	22,774
	1930-31	81,951	16,456	98,407	9,146	65,362	4,375	3,068
	1938-39	121,575	14,907	136,482	6,838	70,004	3,259	41,474
Heggaddevankote	1920-21	54,285	7,164	61,449	4,510	33,200	3,526	13,049
	1930-31	66,597	373	66,970	4,188	35,440	3,068	23,901
	1938-39	43,045	9,443	52,488	4,276	31,868	4,200	2,701
Belur	1920-21	61,008	14,486	75,494	23,900	28,200	...	8,908
	1930-31	63,798	17,734	81,532	23,875	30,250	120	9,553
	1938-39	58,625	15,645	74,270	20,230	26,500	600	11,295
Arkalgnid	1920-21	76,209	15,826	92,035	8,598	32,964	835	33,812
	1930-31	70,050	12,954	83,004	8,906	33,596	407	27,141
	1938-39	64,754	12,586	77,340	6,950	34,950	224	22,630
Tarikere	1920-21	75,093	9,381	84,474	12,800	24,900	...	37,393
	1930-31	76,790	24,642	101,432	11,785	27,575	12,814	24,616
	1938-39	62,892	36,109	99,001	10,400	25,560	10,122	16,810
Chikmagalur	1920-21	47,253	43,145	90,398	22,850	16,225	292	7,886
	1930-31	63,814	31,010	94,824	26,618	17,102	2,053	18,041
	1938-39	48,956	40,626	89,582	25,900	12,436	1,093	9,527
Sorab	1920-21	52,513	3,283	55,796	43,568	5,867	264	2,814
	1930-31	58,072	2,295	60,367	47,744	4,081	704	5,543
	1938-39	51,878	2,977	54,855	43,064	3,973	580	4,261
Shikarapur	1920-21	51,454	5,851	57,305	38,614	10,051	381	2,408
	1930-31	54,433	4,004	58,437	35,218	9,716	2,738	6,761
	1938-39	50,292	5,618	55,910	32,043	7,769	2,228	2,252
Shimoga and Kumsi	1920-21	77,851	9,704	87,555	29,062	30,485	2,758	15,546
	1930-31	91,106	6,748	97,854	37,427	24,877	6,554	22,248
	1938-39	81,249	6,505	87,754	37,826	24,490	4,017	14,916

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

(PARA 156)

District	Year	Cropped Area			Food Crops			
		Food crops	Non-food crops	Total	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore	1910-11	581,227	87,684	668,911	53,342	411,030	1,398	115,457
	1920-21	576,702	108,954	685,656	42,897	437,254	2,159	94,392
	1930-31	667,749	114,553	782,302	48,738	474,844	...	144,167
	1939-40	669,632	125,731	795,363	50,861	475,249	628	142,894
Kolar	1910-11	506,959	41,121	548,080	76,408	301,772	1,665	127,114
	1920-21	376,542	80,201	456,743	24,293	260,936	2,799	88,514
	1930-31	503,552	161,831	665,383	55,216	303,729	1,380	143,227
	1939-40	507,576	131,377	638,953	61,426	313,442	6,989	126,619
Tumkur	1910-11	853,491	109,020	962,511	77,256	397,774	17,906	360,555
	1920-21	675,870	160,873	836,743	31,096	370,013	85,986	238,775
	1930-31	739,822	256,663	996,485	55,230	409,220	43,412	231,960
	1939-40	817,201	168,291	985,492	62,367	389,303	37,552	327,979
Mysore (including Mandya)	1910-11	1,343,338	14,651	1,357,989	125,479	532,880	231,377	453,602
	1920-21	1,140,232	182,534	1,322,766	133,468	509,521	235,054	262,189
	1930-31	1,343,339	19,669	1,363,008	136,915	491,027	236,083	479,314
	1939-40	1,202,344	43,888	1,246,232	147,493	425,500	224,296	405,055
Chitaldrug	1910-11	893,198	169,226	1,062,424	36,054	160,535	244,105	452,504
	1920-21	884,892	172,835	1,057,727	24,681	138,861	236,272	485,078
	1930-31	889,376	282,522	1,171,898	21,641	147,516	285,851	434,368
	1939-40	919,754	247,802	1,167,556	22,430	166,872	295,214	435,238
Hassan	1910-11	511,137	131,173	642,310	104,729	278,853	16,749	110,806
	1920-21	481,716	139,066	620,782	106,878	152,328	10,041	112,469
	1930-31	495,780	140,232	636,012	109,593	257,219	13,275	115,693
	1939-40	466,999	133,727	600,726	98,568	247,602	10,678	110,151
Kadur	1910-11	255,694	151,556	407,250	94,950	103,293	27,769	29,682
	1920-21	277,257	143,379	420,636	97,483	80,948	27,101	71,725
	1930-31	284,304	161,861	446,165	95,472	88,788	31,729	68,315
	1939-40	239,102	187,607	426,709	91,080	80,091	29,142	38,789
Shimoga	1910-11	479,462	49,176	528,638	224,361	103,239	78,036	73,826
	1920-21	490,252	60,793	551,045	215,889	114,879	70,957	83,527
	1930-31	505,732	79,304	585,036	219,956	106,339	91,348	88,089
	1939-40	466,643	82,619	549,262	209,004	107,074	80,591	69,974
Mysore State	1910-11	5,424,506	763,607	6,188,113	792,579	2,289,376	619,005	1,723,546
	1920-21	4,903,463	1,048,635	5,952,098	676,685	2,164,740	620,369	1,441,669
	1930-31	5,429,654	1,216,635	6,646,289	742,761	2,278,682	703,078	1,705,133
	1939-40	5,289,251	1,121,042	6,410,293	743,229	2,205,133	684,190	1,656,699

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

(PARA 161)

Year	(In lakhs of Rupees)			Year	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
	Exports	Imports	Balance of trade (+ indicates for — against)		Exports	Imports	Balance of trade (+ indicates for — against)
1901-02	680.89	419.10	+271.79	1920-21	1,124.06	1,344.76	-220.70
1902-03	662.75	879.93	+282.82	1921-22	1,282.82	1,457.87	-175.05
1903-04	670.00	407.07	+262.93	1922-23	1,291.52	1,405.67	-114.15
1904-05	696.70	453.25	+243.45	1923-24	1,863.87	1,238.58	+ 75.29
1905-06	875.75	453.18	+422.57	1924-25	1,264.80	1,255.33	+ 9.47
1906-07	681.49	491.24	+190.25	1925-26	1,268.73	1,178.78	+ 89.95
1907-08	683.82	487.05	+196.77	1926-27	1,279.48	1,247.82	+ 31.66
1908-09	689.13	513.29	+125.84	1927-28	1,423.61	1,384.70	+ 38.91
1909-10	760.47	478.71	+281.76	1928-29	1,509.76	1,456.84	+ 52.92
1910-11	579.60	450.10	+129.50	1929-30	1,420.89	1,452.03	- 31.14
1911-12	775.71	346.93	+428.78	1930-31	1,080.17	1,105.15	- 24.98
1912-13	847.86	391.48	+456.38	1931-32	1,159.91	1,125.00	+ 34.91
1913-14	930.11	750.97	+179.14	1932-33	1,097.94	1,167.18	- 69.24
1914-15	790.87	720.41	+ 70.46	1933-34	1,043.29	1,201.84	-158.55
1915-16	894.60	755.03	+139.57	1934-35	1,130.16	1,212.11	- 81.95
1916-17	1,020.57	910.67	+109.90	1935-36	1,227.57	1,264.77	- 37.20
1917-18	1,060.89	936.02	+ 74.87	1936-37	1,253.08	1,203.82	+ 54.26
1918-19	1,176.57	1,254.09	- 77.52	1937-38	1,198.98	1,263.82	- 64.84
1919-20	1,345.66	1,333.31	+ 7.35	1938-39	1,225.50	1,304.64	- 79.14

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

(PARA 165)

Year	Bulls and bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock (calves and Buffalo calves)	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Ponies	Donkeys	Ploughs	Carts
			Bulls	Cows								
1884-85	...	...	...	2,716,427	...	2,187,699	3,199	15,942	44,892	604,080	76,537	
1889-90	...	...	...	3,408,103	...	2,445,924	2,684	19,618	46,279	687,548	104,459	
1894-95	1,407,976	1,399,723	145,300	834,752	450,227	1,753,614	888,844	21,965	51,215	727,242	133,078	
1899-1900	1,489,614	1,379,780	88,021	459,967	1,823,285	2,345,794	1,364,152	23,990	53,451	735,307	180,238	
1904-05	1,468,088	1,337,776	85,136	449,931	1,233,553	1,893,346	1,239,308	22,248	51,834	741,216	165,020	
1910-11	1,631,871	1,581,341	69,510	474,780	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	829,071	237,937	
1915-16	1,688,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	1,237,294	3,081,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	...	878,882	253,403
1920-21	1,697,002	1,721,156	113,901	554,191	1,818,744	2,864,286	1,282,691	20,276	55,272	47,512	865,764	241,877
1925-26	1,542,580	1,495,741	81,780	460,118	935,447	2,492,269	1,743,122	15,361	41,452	58,542	841,784	262,474
1930-31	1,538,182	1,596,905	87,773	482,951	1,187,873	2,821,320	1,593,669	14,572	40,832	62,539	866,972	273,218
1935-36	1,388,211	1,570,852	69,248	508,162	865,989	2,535,359	1,402,925	12,488	43,523	...	845,351	267,404
1940-41	1,408,198	1,648,679	50,173	544,726	1,265,151	3,056,813	1,724,810	7,050	42,773	63,442	872,470	260,803

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

(PARA 170)

State, City or District	Total		Mines and quarries		Textiles		Hides and skins		Wood		Metals		Ceramics		Chemical products		Food	
	Number of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed
MYSORE STATE	2,992	84,724	16	27,190	459	20,164	134	2,391	119	1,282	225	5,703	63	2,174	144	2,687	587	4,617
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	201	2,868	4	28	6	28	18	24	17	125	17	115	4	81	10	80	29	472
Bangalore City	588	19,118	...	...	80	12,962	18	109	32	263	74	1,102	12	896	82	974	78	392
Bangalore	298	9,413	3	5	130	1,612	36	1,722	...	...	6	100	18	1,217	6	236	46	111
Kolar Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City	215	27,820	4	26,492	...	...	6	14	2	6	29	49	7	847	14	84	39	108
Kolar	273	1,913	1	61	35	284	9	217	12	83	11	25	8	56	24	124	82	945
Tumkur	180	1,118	...	...	6	21	12	42	7	43	9	13	6	54	6	14	44	205
Mysore City	893	5,037	...	...	36	683	24	181	19	242	48	112	8	34	18	474	37	327
Mysore	172	6,009	2	541	41	3,236	8	18	5	60	1	2	1	1	1	60	38	239
Mandya	136	3,037	1	12	6	43	2	3	...	...	2	10	...	...	7	378	47	1,711
Chitaldrug	219	1,735	...	...	106	1,201	3	21	3	19	2	14	1	5	9	92	26	74
Hassan	140	1,062	1	31	4	77	3	4	3	42	17	373	1	14	8	27	44	171
Kadur	71	519	...	...	2	10	1	26	7	63	2	30	1	8	1	1	30	133
Shimoga	151	6,080	...	...	6	8	4	5	12	316	18	3,768	1	11	10	203	59	309

State, City or District	Narcotics		Dress and toilet		Building		Construction, assembly and repair of means of transport		Production and transmission of physical energy		Electrical		Stationery		Miscellaneous and undefined		Transport-mechanically driven vehicles	
	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed	No. of Establishments	No. of persons employed
MYSORE STATE	144	3,941	335	1,058	19	272	261	5,905	34	1,475	8	645	12	954	283	3,107	150	1,179
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	6	1,444	35	143	2	5	86	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	241	...	...
Bangalore City	7	201	54	265	11	76	63	544	1	192	1	2	8	10	78	1,308	4	332
Bangalore	3	180	...	...	...	...	1	3,191	2	84	3	632	...	...	15	256	25	69
Kolar Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City	...	...	81	181	...	...	14	25	2	466	...	...	...	...	7	93	10	65
Kolar	19	276	15	62	1	6	7	21	1	6	1	2	...	...	31	127	12	130
Tumkur	24	410	6	50	...	...	20	48	1	10	...	...	2	30	19	57	25	116
Mysore City	19	639	103	245	1	3	33	1,504	2	53	...	...	...	...	50	540	...	...
Mysore	25	649	1	2	1	18	39	109	4	44	...	...	...	...	6	26	4	20
Mandya	5	24	21	75	1	4	11	17	3	466	2	4	...	...	11	230	12	40
Chitaldrug	20	72	6	14	1	4	7	63	5	66	...	...	...	...	12	42	18	48
Hassan	6	22	8	21	...	...	12	110	7	70	1	5	...	...	13	41	12	54
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	18	194
Shimoga	5	24	...	...	1	156	12	89	1	28	...	...	1	646	16	205	10	112

TABLE 75 - Rural and Cottage Industries (General)

(PARAS 170, 180 AND 181)

State, City or District	Year	Total		Weaving		Oil-presses		Pottery and tile making		Basket and thatti making		Gold-smithy		Black-smithy		Carpentry		Mat making		Leather industry	
		Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
MYSORE STATE	1941	41,413	210,867	18,590	99,337	1,222	6,330	4,491	22,037	1,262	6,017	5,985	29,434	3,031	15,036	3,487	16,922	1,990	9,010	1,355	6,744
(excluding C. & M. Station)	1931	48,002	268,567	21,964	128,781	3,343	19,240	7,210	37,758	2,940	14,742	3,454	18,376	3,787	20,754	2,930	15,743	1,077	5,472	1,297	7,701
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	1941	74	362	15	69	2	12	2	12	...	...	9	38	5	20	19	86	13	80	9	45
Bangalore City	1931	1,404	7,552	1,196	6,681	10	50	...	...	8	18	62	271	11	55	113	470	...	...	4	7
Bangalore	1931	1,530	9,188	1,223	7,464	10	62	4	14	57	271	110	618	17	120	67	422	...	...	42	217
Kolar Gold Fields City	1941	5,437	28,784	2,824	15,192	190	1,016	645	3,432	194	934	792	4,200	414	2,153	269	1,337	22	94	87	426
Kolar	1931	6,286	35,101	3,002	17,379	566	3,589	950	5,033	417	2,002	439	2,284	646	3,298	239	1,393	4	7	23	116
Tumkur	1941	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	...	...	3	8
Mysore City	1931	43	255	9	44	2	20	12	83	1	4	2	16	15	79	2	9	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1941	4,119	18,926	1,828	8,386	229	1,167	407	1,961	127	560	642	2,885	81	1,690	276	1,267	137	599	92	411
Mandya	1931	4,771	25,625	2,214	12,155	508	2,784	704	3,854	293	1,318	334	1,603	501	2,683	170	942	28	168	19	118
Chitaldrug	1941	6,409	34,135	3,579	19,855	304	1,694	475	2,364	136	646	975	4,689	470	2,584	296	1,427	74	349	100	527
Hassan	1931	7,585	42,051	4,321	24,240	665	3,898	816	4,323	321	1,723	400	1,960	588	3,280	301	1,730	87	391	86	506
Kadur	1941	367	2,086	120	656	2	11	29	142	2	11	86	526	14	77	110	642	2	9	2	12
Shimoga	1931	475	2,499	233	1,302	14	74	60	319	79	358	19	85	17	98	41	203	4	14	8	46
	1941	7,885	39,225	2,509	13,323	145	730	1,146	5,414	225	1,131	967	4,916	458	2,297	924	4,462	1,458	6,621	53	331
	1931	7,232	37,295	2,111	10,625	706	3,729	1,505	7,621	517	2,616	519	2,848	429	2,389	636	3,374	665	3,273	144	820
	1941	3,773	18,607	1,865	9,368	174	798	544	2,530	36	175	459	2,241	194	951	358	1,746	34	162	109	636
	1931	5,903	32,775	2,943	17,521	564	3,088	1,065	5,025	153	830	329	1,845	329	1,819	350	1,730	44	238	121	679
	1941	6,569	34,405	3,577	19,815	36	167	415	2,107	162	761	677	3,271	486	2,325	491	2,423	141	592	586	2,944
	1931	6,648	39,462	3,812	23,606	33	177	620	3,418	268	1,410	434	2,138	405	2,328	370	2,115	111	625	595	3,645
	1941	2,214	10,597	614	3,041	114	601	380	1,752	61	306	583	2,806	224	1,055	183	787	11	37	44	212
	1931	3,375	21,793	1,206	8,774	212	1,475	552	3,308	224	1,200	491	3,065	316	2,038	300	1,519	40	215	34	199
	1941	1,305	6,693	222	1,464	16	84	245	1,160	100	471	311	1,514	120	586	155	728	56	270	80	436
	1931	1,790	9,610	544	3,471	53	282	454	2,211	197	911	136	654	194	961	141	649	11	68	60	403
	1941	1,924	9,814	258	1,556	2	12	205	1,175	211	1,004	431	2,115	259	1,283	308	1,598	55	277	195	794
	1931	2,361	12,913	341	2,200	10	62	468	2,549	413	2,099	241	1,260	330	1,661	313	1,657	83	473	165	952

* Including spinning.

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

(PARA 172)

Name of centre	Value of Khadi produced	Value of Khadi sold	Number of spinners	Number of weavers	Number of villages included
Badanaval Spinning Circle (including its branches) ...	45,317	73,886	4,000	180	163
Hossur Khadi Centre ...	3,220	5,071	400	27	50
Kolar Wool Spinning Centre ...	8,743	10,950	252	91	22
<i>Total of Departmental Centres</i> ...	<i>57,280</i>	<i>89,907</i>	<i>4,652</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>235</i>
Aimangala Khadi Centre ...	11,663	18,720	1,000	160	120
Ajjampur Khadi Centre ...	1,012	1,165	300	17	30
Tagadur Khadi Centre ...	5,324	9,993	750	25	30
Total 1940-41 ...	75,279	1,19,785	6,602	500	415

TABLE 77—Mulberry Cultivation at the end of December 1941

PARA (172)

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

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

TABLE 78—Industrial employees by community, birthplace, mother tongue etc.
(PARAS 177 and 178)

State, City or District	No. of Establishments	Community																			
		Direction and management					Persons employed			Brahmins		Other Hindus		Depressed Classes		Muslims		Christians		Jains	
		Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	European and Anglo-Indian	Unspecified	Total	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
MYSORE STATE	2,992	2,422	481	65	444	84,724	49,375	35,349	3,819	947	24,843	13,397	9,298	13,356	6,544	2,955	4,498	4,368	136	47	
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	201	141	46	12	15	2,868	2,119	749	26	25	773	337	687	158	291	90	309	116	...	...
Bangalore City	538	459	101	10	32	19,118	12,822	6,296	743	227	8,727	4,693	1,415	854	1,157	213	722	285	23	2	
Bangalore	298	263	54	...	40	9,413	6,288	3,125	699	297	2,939	861	1,254	1,224	891	317	432	377	63	38	
Kolar Gold Fields City	215	97	100	38	25	27,820	7,059	20,761	62	93	1,350	5,187	3,329	10,646	370	1,612	1,968	3,072	3	4	
Kolar	273	242	26	...	32	1,913	1,539	374	45	8	561	99	219	154	663	91	46	20	2	...	
Tumkur	180	147	3	2	44	1,113	1,067	46	34	...	425	27	123	3	448	13	29	3	8	...	
Mysore City	398	254	24	1	150	5,037	4,453	584	442	40	2,463	289	353	27	923	186	243	31	4	...	
Mysore	172	162	8	1	22	5,009	4,721	288	358	30	2,368	130	1,282	76	538	25	144	18	8	...	
Mandya	136	138	30	1	2	3,037	2,649	388	465	55	1,554	164	130	21	323	53	154	91	9	2	
Chitaldrug	219	165	28	...	52	1,735	1,000	735	37	12	562	485	114	81	250	119	33	36	3	...	
Hassan	140	123	18	...	13	1,062	852	210	87	6	467	164	78	2	132	19	75	18	11	...	
Kadur	71	77	20	...	1	519	361	158	35	21	162	69	37	10	93	30	32	23	1	...	
Shimoga	151	154	23	...	16	6,080	4,445	1,635	786	133	2,592	892	277	100	465	187	321	278	1	1	

Community
—contd

Others

Mother tongue

Operatives classified according to their family incomes

State, City or District	Mysorean		Kannada	Literate	Tamil	Literate	Telugu	Literate	Hindustani	Literate	Malayalam	Literate	Others	Literate	Total Operatives	Operatives classified according to their family incomes			
	Mysorean	Non-Mysorean														Below Rs. 10	Rs. 10 to 19	Rs. 20 to 29	Rs. 30 and above
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
MYSORE STATE	237	279	24,090	8,879	33,310	13,619	11,405	4,351	8,603	3,922	2,203	1,175	5,113	3,345	78,335	8,840	26,473	24,176	18,846
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	33	23	139	63	1,527	683	516	181	531	198	...	...	155	115	2,569	304	1,004	600	661
Bangalore City	35	22	6,745	2,541	6,024	3,249	3,608	1,805	1,386	721	18	13	1,337	924	15,928	1,932	6,434	4,978	3,584
Bangalore	10	11	3,124	1,319	3,195	1,370	1,159	533	1,169	475	267	217	499	385	8,266	1,487	3,134	1,677	1,968
Kolar Gold Fields City	87	147	519	124	19,480	6,437	3,861	772	1,233	430	1,756	867	971	727	26,820	666	6,192	12,199	7,763
Kolar	3	2	293	153	340	64	473	140	753	270	...	...	54	23	1,912	593	825	269	125
Tumkur	...	...	545	169	32	12	45	14	458	123	...	...	33	9	1,089	345	500	160	84
Mysore City	25	11	2,233	1,091	780	604	451	312	1,098	772	8	5	467	286	4,823	527	1,881	1,161	1,254
Mysore	23	9	3,775	621	347	152	212	63	537	245	...	...	133	74	4,853	1,499	1,941	839	574
Mandya	14	2	1,906	834	380	285	151	104	372	188	...	...	228	143	2,489	289	1,036	576	588
Chitaldrug	1	2	845	342	132	80	205	97	295	95	...	...	268	182	1,653	498	732	262	161
Hassan	2	1	608	276	87	71	52	25	131	60	109	8	75	35	963	353	326	192	93
Kadur	1	5	242	144	68	40	25	13	102	67	...	...	82	53	444	61	173	113	97
Shimoga	3	44	3,116	1,202	918	572	647	292	548	273	45	35	806	489	5,626	287	2,295	1,150	1,894

TABLE 79—Rural and Cottage Industries (Special)

(PARA 181)

City or District	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	City or District	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families	City or District	Number of families engaged	Number of persons in the families		
TOTAL ...	2,998	15,355	<i>Nakki making</i> ...	170	1,198	<i>Dyeing—(contd.)</i>				
<i>Beedi manufacture</i> ...	1,235	6,427	Bangalore City ...	167	1,188	Mysore City ...	2	11		
Bangalore City ...	6	11	Bangalore ...	3	10	Mandya ...	10	46		
Bangalore ...	125	555	<i>Lacquerware Works and Toys</i> ...			164	1,199	Chitaldrug ...	2	13
Kolar ...	57	307	Bangalore ...	155	1,148	Hassan ...	1	8		
Tumkur ...	256	1,391	Tumkur ...	1	1	Kadur ...	2	7		
Mysore City ...	12	79	Mysore ...	1	3	Shimoga ...	1	6		
Mysore ...	55	282	Chitaldrug ...	2	8	<i>Sculpture</i> ...	56	261		
Mandya ...	80	431	Hassan ...	1	4	Bangalore ...	19	79		
Chitaldrug ...	155	915	Shimoga ...	4	35	Kolar ...	83	152		
Hassan ...	366	1,987	<i>Comb-making</i> ...			160	596	Kadur ...	3	20
Kadur ...	10	45	Bangalore ...	40	166	<i>Sandalwood and Ivory Works</i> ...			45	243
Shimoga ...	113	424	Kolar ...	36	125	Mysore City ...	1	5		
<i>Rope-making</i> ...	459	2,065	Tumkur ...	75	271	Shimoga ...	44	238		
Bangalore ...	104	453	Mysore ...	1	5	<i>Gunny-bag-manufacture</i> ...			33	170
Kolar ...	21	78	Chitaldrug ...	1	4	Tumkur ...	21	100		
Tumkur ...	65	327	Hassan ...	6	19	Chitaldrug ...	12	70		
Mysore ...	191	841	Shimoga ...	1	6	<i>Bangle making</i> ...			22	122
Chitaldrug ...	54	269	<i>Rattan work</i> ...			149	465	Kolar ...	3	21
Hassan ...	6	20	Kolar ...	1	2	Tumkur ...	1	4		
Kadur ...	7	25	Tumkur ...	2	12	Chitaldrug ...	1	5		
Shimoga ...	11	52	Hassan ...	43	196	Hassan ...	17	92		
<i>Working in metals</i> ...	344	1,687	Shimoga ...	108	255	<i>Cap-making</i> ...			19	104
Bangalore City ...	1	4	<i>Agarbathi manufacture</i> ...			72	415	Bangalore City ...	4	9
Bangalore ...	41	214	Bangalore City ...	18	61	Bangalore City ...	4	9		
Kolar ...	18	75	Bangalore ...	6	54	Kolar ...	5	22		
Tumkur ...	18	91	Kolar ...	37	235	Chitaldrug ...	7	62		
Mysore City ...	4	16	Tumkur ...	5	29	Shimoga ...	3	11		
Mysore ...	21	78	Mysore City ...	3	22	<i>Slate-pencil making</i> ...			13	45
Mandya ...	20	68	Mysore ...	3	14	Kolar ...	7	22		
Chitaldrug ...	5	24	<i>Dyeing</i> ...			58	368	Tumkur ...	1	5
Hassan ...	196	1,040	Bangalore City ...	6	58	Bangalore City ...	6	58		
Kadur ...	6	19	Bangalore ...	34	219	Mandya ...	5	18		
Shimoga ...	14	58								

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

(PARA 181)

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

TABLE 81—Persons engaged in gainful occupations*

(PARA 183)

Sub-class	Total number engaged in gainful occupations		Percentage to total workers		Sub-class	Total number engaged in gainful occupations		Percentage to total workers	
	1931	1941	1931	1941		1931	1941	1931	1941
I Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	1,737,798	1,825,783	68.9	69.5	VIII Professions and Liberal Arts ...	45,937	55,439	1.8	2.1
II Exploitation of minerals ...	12,260	23,871	0.5	0.9	IX Persons living on their income ...	7,955	14,198	0.3	0.5
III Industry ...	259,962	258,655	10.0	9.8	X Domestic service	41,531	26,965	1.6	1.0
IV Transport ...	38,654	28,728	1.5	1.1	XI Insufficiently described occupations ...	147,157	142,403	5.7	5.5
V Trade ...	159,486	155,817	6.1	5.9	XII Unproductive ...	19,447	16,657	0.8	0.6
VI Public Force ...	21,202	23,081	0.8	0.9					
VII Public Administration ...	51,732	58,839	2.0	2.2					

*Based on Census returns

TABLE 82—Development of Railways

(PARA 184)

Period	Section	Year in which opened	Miles	Period	Section	Year in which opened	Miles
BROAD GAUGE				NARROW GAUGE			
Before 1881	Bangalore-Kamasamudram ...	1864	55	1911-1921	Bowringpet-Kolar ...	1913	11
1891-1901	K. G. F. Railway ...	1894	10		Yelahanka-Chikballapur ...	1915	29
	Total ...		65		Kolar, Chintamani, Chikballapur	1916	53
METRE GAUGE					Yelahanka-Yeshwantapura ...	1917	7
1881-1891	Bangalore-Mysore ...	1881	86		Yeshwantapura-Bangalore City	1918	3
	Bangalore-Gubbi ...	1884	54		Total ...		103
	Gubbi-Harihar ...	1889	157	TRAMWAYS			
	Mysore-Nanjangud ...	1891	16	1911-1921	Tarikere-Lakkavalli ...	1915	12
1891-1901	Yeswanthapura-Dodballapur	1892	20		Lakkavalli-Narasimharajapura	1917	15
	Dodballapur-up to frontier ...	1893	31		Thadasa-Hebbe ...	1921	9
	Birur-Shimoga ...	1899	38		Total ...		36
1911-1921	Mysore-Arsikere ...	1917	103		Grand total ...		814.26
	Chickajalur-Chitaldrug ...	1921	21				
1921-1931	Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar ...	1926	22.29				
	Shimoga to Shimoga Town ...	1929	1.34				
	Shimoga Town to Ragihosahalli	1930	17.62				
1931-1941	Ragihosahalli to Arasalu ...	1931	7.66				
	Arasalu to Anandapura ...	1934	9.33				
	Anandapura to Sagar ...	1938	16.27				
	Sagar to Talaguppe ...	1940	9.75				
	Total ...		610.26				

TABLE 83—Development of Roads

(PARA 184)

Name of district	Length of roads (in miles)				
	1875-76	1925-26	1936-37	1940-41	
Bangalore	...	669	658	690	
Kolar	...	604	617	634	
Tumkur	...	700	739	888	
Mysore	...	1,037	1,055	677	
Mandya	...			472	
Chitaldrug	...	493	583	794	
Hassan	...	631	678	676	
Kadur	...	636	685	679	
Shimoga	...	710	830	838	
Total	...	3,795	5,480	5,845	6,343

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

(PARA 184)

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

TABLE 85—Communal Representation in the Services

(PARA 186)

Caste or Community	Population		Total Literate		Literate in English		Persons employed in Government Service	
	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brahmins ...	295,466	4'03	174,833	18'31	66,295	38'43	11,689	43'75
Beda ...	329,551	4'50	15,283	1'60	871	0'50	168	0'63
Yadava ...	183,120	2'50	8,345	0'87	842	0'50	124	0'46
Kshatriya ...	45,274	0'62	12,403	1'30	3,075	1'78	535	2'00
Kuruba ...	466,051	6'36	24,010	2'51	1,716	0'99	395	1'48
Lingayat ...	835,557	11'40	156,718	16'40	10,923	6'33	2,481	9'28
Mudali & Naidu ...	46,720	0'64	17,356	1'82	5,957	3'45	805	3'00
Vaisya ...	55,811	0'76	24,874	2'60	5,189	3'01	313	1'17
Telugu Banajiga ...	176,396	2'41	32,960	3'45	6,467	3'75	515	1'93
Vakkaliga ...	1,474,498	20'12	124,273	13'01	9,175	5'32	1,622	6'07
Other caste Hindus *	1,373,119	18'73	151,359	15'85	13,383	8'05	2,501	9'36
Depressed Classes ...	1,405,067	19'17	40,462	4'24	5,297	3'07	844	3'16
Jains ...	32,858	0'45	9,926	1'04	1,408	0'82	152	0'57
Muslims ...	485,230	6'62	114,099	11'95	14,453	8'38	3,041	11'40
Indian Christians ...	98,580	1'34	35,148	3'68	14,563	8'44	1,329	4'97
Anglo-Indians & Europeans & other Christians ...	14,273	0'19	11,800	1'24	11,704	6'79	192	0'72
Other communities...	11,569	0'16	1,220	0'13	676	0'39	14	0'05
Total	7,329,140	...	955,074	...	172,484	...	26,720	...

* Details are furnished in Table 85 (a)

TABLE 85 (a)

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

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

(PARA 194)

Year	Number of Assessees				Total demand including arrears	Proportion of persons assessed to the total population (per cent)	
	Individuals	Companies	Firms	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1920-21	...	8,568	75	...	8,638	10,92,952	1 in 1610
1921-22	...	4,318	59	...	4,377	17,85,469	1 in 1938
1922-23	...	4,627	71	1	4,699	18,82,846	1 in 1272
1923-24	...	4,819	69	8	4,891	20,61,161	0.032
1924-25	...	5,124	70	8	5,197	20,93,954	0.09
1925-26	...	5,201	81	8	5,285	21,25,389	0.09
1926-27	...	5,131	82	5	5,218	16,98,806	0.09
1927-28	...	5,366	72	4	5,443	12,60,294	0.096
1928-29	...	5,422	82	3	5,507	14,39,978	0.097
1929-30	...	5,508	82	3	5,593	18,19,914	0.098
1930-31	...	5,581	87	2	5,650	18,01,491	0.085
1931-32	...	5,206	78	4	5,283	14,07,045	0.081
1932-33	...	5,125	78	5	5,208	13,21,632	0.08
1933-34	...	4,944	78	7	5,029	20,16,590	0.075
1934-35	...	5,073	108	3	5,184	24,35,243	0.077
1935-36	...	5,143	86	8	5,237	23,96,374	0.078
1936-37	...	5,116	93	13	5,222	26,01,283	0.078
1937-38	...	5,087	102	13	5,202	29,47,693	0.077
1938-39	...	5,043	100	16	5,159	28,20,776	0.077
1939-40	...	5,049	109	22	5,180	30,76,531	0.077

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

(PARA 195)

Year ending June 30th	Total number of Policies from the beginning to the end of the year	Policies, etc., in force on the 30th June			
		Number	Monthly premium recoverable	Amount of bonus payable (with R. B. additions)	
OFFICIAL BRANCH					
1924	...	33,523	24,447	62,234	180,39,089
1925	...	36,329	25,946	66,740	204,77,925
1926	...	36,650	25,480	67,801	207,18,715
1927	...	38,284	25,927	69,815	212,57,608
1928	...	39,558	26,073	71,897	216,08,386
1929	...	40,880	26,251	73,267	224,72,242
1930	...	42,885	26,702	75,880	241,81,918
1931	...	43,941	27,119	77,682	247,00,218
1932	...	45,716	27,735	79,602	258,01,609
1933	...	47,524	28,484	81,710	268,51,787
1934	...	48,930	28,772	82,681	281,20,577
1935	...	50,671	29,459	84,173	284,12,795
1936	...	52,218	29,823	85,390	285,99,762
1937	...	53,543	29,947	85,432	287,29,882
1938	...	54,625	29,655	86,021	294,34,929
1939	...	55,777	29,432	85,908	304,40,283
1940	...	57,468	29,988	86,656	308,58,076
PUBLIC BRANCH					
1924	...	2,907	2,769	...	88,40,100
1925	...	4,230	4,070	...	47,91,000
1926	...	5,069	4,841	...	56,20,300
1927	...	5,868	5,497	...	62,56,900
1928	...	6,895	5,618	3,89,517	63,70,800
1929	...	8,481	6,944	4,15,787	80,27,828
1930	...	10,728	8,992	5,46,426	1,03,28,422
1931	...	13,206	11,123	6,61,653	1,24,81,571
1932	...	16,116	13,286	7,58,790	1,43,12,450
1933	...	19,515	15,394	8,45,626	1,58,60,164
1934	...	23,273	18,410	9,80,543	1,98,54,759
1935	...	28,216	22,461	11,78,355	2,29,39,935
1936	...	33,250	26,803	13,64,372	2,63,34,176
1937	...	39,029	30,994	15,72,740	3,03,26,681
1938	...	44,815	33,179	16,73,293	3,20,61,348
1939	...	50,347	37,458	18,66,271	3,78,11,062
1940	...	57,251	42,282	20,75,176	4,17,38,796

TABLE 88—Deposits

(PARA 196)

Year	In Government Savings Banks			In the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.		
	Number of Accounts	Total amount of Deposit during the year	Closing Balance at the end of the year	On the last day of each year	Amount in Deposit In thousands	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1920-21	...	22,263	40,06,752	77,09,810	1925	12,873
1921-22	...	23,023	30,39,300	78,74,708	1926	14,449
1922-23	...	41,863	36,46,469	87,93,965	1927	18,000
1923-24	...	43,031	45,16,069	102,57,830	1928	20,103
1924-25	...	43,812	49,88,666	115,63,702	1929	19,267
1925-26	...	44,900	57,62,095	141,86,043	1930	23,045
1926-27	...	50,116	64,21,322	156,68,335	1931	19,544
1927-28	...	54,826	71,93,799	174,19,347	1932	21,325
1928-29	...	57,421	72,84,996	176,60,337	1933	18,611
1929-30	...	59,183	82,46,000	186,24,689	1934	18,311
1930-31	...	60,699	59,79,893	170,03,981	1935	20,240
1931-32	...	62,363	61,16,935	174,63,962	1936	22,153
1932-33	...	64,038	84,06,431	192,09,454	1937	24,804
1933-34	...	65,923	113,11,550	192,06,777	1938	22,652
1934-35	...	67,408	76,13,210	162,26,639	1939	25,423
1935-36	...	68,664	79,41,460	170,60,721	1940	29,333
1936-37	...	60,189	71,97,466	148,64,736	...	...
1937-38	...	61,501	79,42,635	162,13,344	...	...
1938-39	...	63,365	81,38,606	163,76,327	...	...
1939-40	...	64,015	86,36,096	160,73,243	...	...

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

(PARA 197)

State, City or District		Nature of roof						Total	
		Terrace	Tile	Stone	Mud	Thatched	Others		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
State (excluding C. and M. Station)	...	1931	17,826	539,084	52,657	354,927	469,492	17,400	1,501,326
	...	1941	26,587	616,264	34,767	357,856	445,345	26,123	1,506,942
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	...	1931	...	...	figures not furnished		...	...	...
	...	1941	4,142	14,578	31	837	705	177	20,470
Bangalore City	...	1931	4,878	6,173	187	7,210	2,442	806	21,196
	...	1941	7,654	9,055	146	5,342	1,815	911	24,823
Bangalore	...	1931	878	67,560	10,455	58,994	50,762	437	189,086
	...	1941	2,323	81,614	5,591	60,493	62,957	2,241	205,224
Kolar Gold Fields City	...	1931	761	10,055	364	276	3,244	6,549	23,259
	...	1941	747	9,291	2	94	293	7,415	17,762
Kolar	...	1931	3,277	16,705	16,785	83,840	72,145	867	193,119
	...	1941	4,416	20,331	13,180	81,626	70,653	8,522	193,735
Tumkur	...	1931	2,046	33,453	11,038	139,634	43,019	108	229,358
	...	1941	2,899	33,310	6,107	142,589	40,133	548	230,036
Mysore City	...	1931	2,641	17,842	224	23	1,132	19	21,831
	...	1941	2,048	16,783	1	124	790	453	20,199
Mysore (including Mandya)	...	1931	2,190	224,141	5,453	13,755	75,633	415	321,593
	...	1941	3,977	219,123	1,334	15,455	69,750	1,056	310,695
Chitaldrug	...	1931	486	81,562	3,445	47,465	66,101	1,427	150,486
	...	1941	1,032	87,163	987	49,036	65,468	3,978	157,714
Hassan	...	1931	495	110,794	3,014	1,781	42,951	1,039	160,124
	...	1941	1,134	104,770	1,508	1,216	37,961	656	147,245
Kadur	...	1931	56	37,186	871	331	86,595	2,097	77,136
	...	1941	252	43,316	677	510	86,323	1,338	82,971
Shimoga	...	1931	118	33,603	761	1,617	75,403	2,586	114,083
	...	1941	650	36,508	234	1,429	69,192	3,465	111,468

TABLE 90—Unemployment by Locality
(PARAS 199 AND 200)

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

TABLE 91—Educated Unemployment
(PARAS 199 AND 200)

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

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