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PART IV—TALUK TABLES

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INTRODUCTION

1. Mysore is a large enough country to be considered by regional units instead of as a single unit. The two natural regions are the Malnad and the Maidan. Manjarabad, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Mudigere, Nagar, Sagar and Tirthahalli are the Malnad taluks. Belur, Alur, Chikmagalur, Sorab, Shikarpur, Shimoga and Kumsi are the Semi-malnad taluks. Tarikere, Arkalgud, Periyapatna, Hunsur and Heggaddevankote have been considered sometimes as semi-malnad and sometimes not. In the Malnad, the rain-fall is above 60"; there is a heavy ever-green forest; and the population is scanty and declining. In the Semi-malnad, the rain-fall is between 35" and 60"; there is a mixed belt of forest; and the population is not so scanty and is almost stationary. The third set of taluks mentioned is on the border line; and though the rain-fall is not above the average for the State, they partake of all the unhealthy conditions of the semi-malnad. The Maidan can be divided into three distinct regions—(i) Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts in the centre with a scanty rain-fall and scrub jungle; with a hardy population which still lives mostly in villages and which has more than doubled itself during the last 60 years; and with practically no industries (ii) the Bangalore and Kolar Districts nearest to the seat of Government; with the heaviest pressure of population on the land and the most intensive cultivation—Districts which were the first to have railways and electricity and which are consequently the most developed industrially and commercially; and (iii) the Mysore and Mandya Districts and the Maidan parts of the Hassan District which have been longest under the Mysore Maharajas and which still retain the old characteristics, with a population most predominantly Hindu, Kannada-speaking and Mysore-born and with a most extensive system of channel irrigation.

2. The lowest unit taken up for consideration in the Imperial and State Tables is the District or City. But the Districts are not homogeneous units and do not always correspond to natural divisions. In this Volume, certain information is furnished for the next lower unit, *viz.*, the Taluk. A taluk, too, is not always homogeneous; but we are nearer the mark when considering statistics by taluks instead of by Districts. This will be obvious from certain examples.

3. Taking the first Table "Population of Taluks and Cities since 1881", the increase in the population of the State as a whole is by 75.1 per cent. In five Districts—Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga—and even in the Civil and Military Station,

the increase is less than the average. It is the other Cities and the four other Districts that are responsible for the large increase. One is surprised that even a Maidan District like Kolar should show an increase less than the average. It is the outlying barren Taluks—Mulbagal, Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Bowringpet—that are largely responsible for this, together with Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta which for no apparent reason are slow in increasing their populations. The existence of malnad taluks in the other Districts is a good enough reason for the low increase. Chamarajnagar is the only taluk in the Mysore District, which shows an increase of more than the average for the State. Periyapatna and Hunsur have increased their populations by only 11.6 per cent and Heggaddevankote by only 0.9 per cent against the 75.1 per cent for the whole State; and this is understandable as they partake of the unhealthy conditions of the Semi-malnad. But it is difficult to explain the low increase of 25.4 per cent in the fertile tract like Yelandur, and 39.4 per cent in the Mysore Taluk near Mysore City which shows an increase of 149.7 per cent. In the Hassan District, again, it is only Arsikere and Hole-narsipur that show an increase above the average for the State. Alur and Manjarabad actually show decreases, and Belur a slight increase of 3.1 per cent. Arkalgud is practically a Semi-malnad Taluk and shows an increase of only 39.6 per cent. In the Kadur District, the only Taluk with an increase above the average is Kadur; Narasimharajapura shows a decrease, and all other taluks show only slight increases. The Shimoga District has the largest number of taluks with a decrease in population, *viz.*, Shikarpur, Sorab, Nagar and Tirthahalli. Kumsi and Sagar show only a slight increase of 1.6 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively. The taluks in the Mandya District fall into three groups, (i) Nagamangala by itself, (ii) Mandya, Maddur and Malvalli, and (iii) Seringapatam, French-Rocks and Krishnarajpet, amongst which there have been some interchange of villages. It is only the Maddur, Mandya and Malvalli group that shows an increase above the average.

4. To take a second example, Kannada is the first language not only in the State but in all the districts except Kolar. But Telugu takes the first place in the Kolar District (except in Kolar and Malur Taluks); in Pavagada Taluk of the Tumkur District; and in Bangalore South and Anekal Taluks of the Bangalore District. Tamil attains the first rank only in the two Cities—Kolar Gold Fields and Civil and Military Station. Kannada is the second most important language even in taluks where Telugu is the first, except in Gudibanda

and Bagepalli, where Hindustani takes the second place. In the Kolar Gold Fields and Civil and Military Station, Kannada occupies the fourth place,—Telugu and Hindustani ranking above Kannada and below Tamil.

5. Telugu is the language second in importance in the Chitaldrug District (except in Davangere and Harihar); in Madhugiri and Koratagere Taluks of the Tumkur District; in Mandya, Seringapatam and Mysore Taluks; and in Bangalore North, Hoskote, Devanhalli, Dodballapur and Nelamangala Taluks of the Bangalore District and in Kolar Gold Fields. Hindustani takes the second place in the Shimoga District (except in Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks), in the Hassan District (except in Arsikere and Manjarabad where Telugu and Tulu rank second respectively) in the Mandya District (except in Mandya and Seringapatam); in the Mysore District (except for Mysore Taluk); in Tarikere, Davangere and Harihar; in all the Taluks of the Tumkur District except Madhugiri and Koratagere; in Bagepalli and Gudibanda; and in the Civil and Military Station and Mysore Cities. Tulu is the second most important language in the Malnad Taluks of Kadur District; and in Tirthahalli and Manjarabad; and Tamil is the second important language only in Bangalore City. Generally speaking, the second and third places are competed for by Hindustani and Telugu in most of the taluks of the State; Hindustani attaining the second rank in some and Telugu in the others. Telugu is more prevalent in the taluks bordering on the Kolar and Anantapur Districts and it may be said, that there is an over-flow from these to the taluks nearby. Hindustani takes the second place in a belt running from north to south in the centre of the State. A group of Malnad taluks of the Kadur District together with Manjarabad of the Hassan District and Tirthahalli in the Shimoga District form the block where Tulu is the second most important language. Tamil, fourth in rank for the whole State, is the principal language in the Civil and Military Station and Kolar Gold Fields, and takes the second place in Bangalore City and the third in Mysore City. Marathi is diffused all over the State but generally does not attain more than the fourth rank. Banajari is mainly spoken in the Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts and attains the third rank in Kumsi, Channagiri, Honnali, Shikarpur, Kadur, Tarikere, Holalkere and Bagepalli. Nagar is the only Taluk where Konkani takes the second place, but considerable numbers speaking the language are also found in the adjoining Taluks of Tirthahalli and Koppa. Most of the Malayali speaking population is found in the Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga Districts and in the four Cities. Thus, except for Kannada, Hindustani and Marathi which are diffused all over the State, the other languages are most prevalent in some definite blocks, like Tulu in the Malnad taluks; Banajari in some taluks of the Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts; and Telugu in the Kolar District

and in taluks of the other Districts adjoining. A large population speaking Tamil is also found in taluks bordering on the Coimbatore and Salem Districts.

6. To take a third example, the first seven Castes in order numerically in the State are, (i) Vakkaliga (14.64 lakhs), (ii) Adikarnataka (11.19), (iii) Lingayat (8.36), (iv) Muslim (4.85), (v) Kuruba (4.66), (vi) Beda (3.30), and (vii) Brahmin (2.95). But this order changes in the several Districts and Cities. The Vakkaliga is the first in Bangalore (3.27), Kolar (1.98), Tumkur (1.58), Mandya (3.18) and Hassan (2.08) Districts. But the Lingayat takes the first place in the Kadur (.68), Shimoga (1.10), Chitaldrug (1.54) and Mysore (1.80) Districts; the Brahmin in Bangalore City (.48) and Mysore City (.30); the Christian in the Civil and Military Station (.35); and the Adikarnataka in Kolar Gold Fields (.55). The Adikarnataka takes the second place in all the Districts except in Chitaldrug where the Beda (1.18) ranks second and in the Shimoga District (.48), Civil and Military Station (.34), Bangalore City (.30) and Mysore City (.26) where the Muslim takes the second place. The Adikarnataka occupies the third place in the Civil and Military Station (.31) and in Chitaldrug District (.86). The Christian ranks second in the Kolar Gold Fields (.25). The Vakkaliga is third in importance in Kadur (.42) and Mysore (1.04) Districts and in Mysore (.15) and Bangalore (.22) Cities; the Lingayat in Hassan District (.89) and the Beda (.72) in the Kolar District. The Idiga comes into prominence in the Shimoga District (.47); the Kunchatiga (.70) in the Tumkur District and the Kuruba in the Mandya (.42), Mysore (1.05), Kadur (.32) and Hassan (.49) Districts. The Mudali assumes an importance in the Civil and Military Station (.12) and Kolar Gold Fields (.06) and the Banajiga in the Bangalore City (.18), Civil and Military Station (.09), Kolar Gold Fields (.07) and Kolar District (.50). The Yadavas form an important community in the Tumkur (.59) and Chitaldrug (.55) Districts; the Gangakulas in the Mysore (1.02) and Mandya (.25) Districts; the Uppara in the Mysore District (.55) and the Brahmins in the Shimoga (.37), Kadur (.21) and Hassan (.24) Districts. Considered by taluks, all the taluks in the Mandya District; all the taluks in the Bangalore District except Bangalore North; all the taluks in the Kolar District except Goribidnur; all the taluks in the Hassan District except Arsikere, Belur and Manjarabad; the Taluks of Tumkur, Kunigal and Turuvekere in the Tumkur District; Krishnarajanagar, Hunsur and Periyapatna in the Mysore District; Koppa and Narasimharajapura in the Kadur District; and Tirthahalli in the Shimoga District—form the Vakkaliga Block and account for 6.25 lakhs Vakkaligas out of 14.14 lakhs in the State. Kadur and Tarikere Taluks in the Kadur District; Shimoga, Kumsi, Channagiri, Honnali and Shikarpur in the Shimoga District; Chiknayakanhalli, Gubbi and Tiptur in the Tumkur District; Mysore, Gundlupet, Chamaraajagar

PREFACE

There are altogether 13 Tables in this Volume against 11 in the corresponding Volume of the last Census. Tables II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX of 1931 appear now in an amplified form as Tables I, II, IV, III, V (i), VII (i) and VI (i) and (iii), respectively. Table VIII is substantially the same as Table X of the previous Census, Statistics relating to vaccination which had appeared last time in Table XI are now obtainable in the Village Tables Volume, published separately as Part V of the Census Report. Tables corresponding to Tables I and IV of the last Census do not appear in this Volume, as they have their counterparts in Provincial Tables I and II in Part II of the Report. Table V (ii), VI (ii), VII (ii) and IX which deal exclusively with urban areas appear for the first time in this Volume. The first three will doubtless prove of considerable help in an understanding of the urban/rural aspect, particularly of caste, literacy and occupational distribution.

It was found that with the usual bilingual headings, this volume would run into well over 600 pages, in spite of the relatively smaller type used on this occasion. As this meant, however, no corresponding gain, I have yielded to considerations of economy and published this Volume only in English.

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and Nanjangud in the Mysore District; all the taluks in the Chitaldrug District except Challakere, Molakalmuru and Hiriyur; and Arsikere in the Hassan District—form the Lingayat Block and account for 3·98 lakhs Lingayats out of 8·36 lakhs in the State. In Bangalore North, Goribidnur, Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Madhugiri, Koratagere, Pavagada, Heggaddevankote, T.Narsipur, Yelandur, Belur and Manjarabad, the Adikarnatakas are the biggest caste. The Idiga takes the first place in Sorab (.12), Sagar (.18) and Nagar (.8); the Kunchatiga (.27) in Sira; the Beda in Challakere (.29) and Molkalmuru (.13); and the Yadava in Hiriyur (.14). The Muslim does not attain the first rank in any taluk or city; but is second in Shimoga District and in the cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Civil and Military Station, and

third in Bangalore District and Kolar Gold Fields.

7. Instances may be multiplied for showing the usefulness of a study by taluks. Special attention of the reader is invited to Tables V, VI and VII where details by taluks and towns have been given in respect of literacy by caste and sex, cottage industries, and means of livelihood. There is no doubt that this will meet a long-felt want, as both the Education Department and the people in general, have been anxious to know the populations by caste for each unit for dealing with the questions of scholarships, admission to Educational Institutions and employment in the Public Services. This will also, it is hoped, save Government the trouble of answering a number of interpellations seeking information on these points.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO

I—Variation in Population of Taluks and Cities since 1881

NOTE—1. The main changes that have occurred in the administrative divisions during the decade, up to the date of census, are :

- (i) the formation of the new District of Mandya out of the Mysore District ;
- (ii) bifurcation of Bangalore Taluk into Bangalore North and South Taluks ;
- (iii) formation of Maddur Taluk with 120 villages from Mandya Taluk and 40 from Malvalli Taluk ;
- (iv) the revival of French-Rocks Taluk with 113 villages from Seringapatam and 59 villages from Krishnarajapet taluks ; and
- (v) the elevation of Turuvekere Sub-Taluk to the status of a taluk with the addition of 76 villages from Gubbi Taluk and 17 villages from Tiptur Taluk.

Details in regard to these and other minor changes are furnished in explanatory notes in the Village Tables Volume, published separately as Volume V of the Census Report.

- 2. Population figures of the previous decades have not been adjusted on the basis of the present altered areas of taluks.