

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XXIII.

MYSORE.

PART I—REPORT.

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BANGALORE

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

MYSORE.

INTRODUCTION.

This Report deals with the sixth Census of the Mysore State taken, synchronously with British India, on Friday the 18th March 1921, the five previous censuses having been taken on the dates mentioned below:

14th November 1871.	26th February 1891.
17th February 1881.	1st March 1901.
10th March 1911.	

The present Census and its relation to previous censuses.

The 18th March 1921 was selected for taking the Census on the grounds that there was enough moonlight on that night for the enumerators to finish their rounds before midnight and that fewer fairs and festivals which would draw the people away from their homes occurred on that date.

2. The boundaries of the State remained unchanged since 1911. The areas of districts, taluks and other tracts given in Part II (Tables) are based on the figures contained in the "Season and Crop Report" issued by the Revenue Commissioner; and are, except where otherwise stated, the same as those given in Part II of the Census Report for 1911.

Area of the State.

3. The methods of enumeration and tabulation followed at the present Census were, with slight differences, similar to those of the Census of 1911; and a full descriptive account of the methods and the machinery adopted during the census operations will be found in a separate volume of Administrative Report (Part III of the Census Report). An epitome is however given below of the main features connected with the census operations.

Methods of enumeration and tabulation.

4. To the reader who desires to know the why and the wherefore of the successive stages of census operations, this paragraph is addressed. Let such a reader betake himself, in the spirit of research, to a small village of about ten or fifteen houses situated in any taluk of the State and far from railways and provincial and district fund roads. Let him then tackle the problem of censusing the inhabitants of the village, who because of their distance from the "madding crowd" will be more or less stationary. He will then discover gradually the necessity for constituting the village into a census block, for numbering the houses for facility of enumeration, for appointing the village Patel or Shanbhog as the enumerator and for having a preliminary census record. If he then takes up successively the problem of censusing (a) a village near a railway station, (b) a taluk headquarter town, (c) a district headquarter town, (d) a city, (e) forest and hilly tracts, (f) railways, (g) floating population on the census night, he will realise the cogency of the several rules and directions given in the Census Code in regard to these subjects, the main objects aimed at being to avoid the omission and duplication of any person and to cause the least inconvenience to his ordinary avocations during the census operations.

The why and the wherefore of census operations.

5. In March 1920, the Census Superintendent issued the first circular in regard to census work surveying briefly the general plan of work in the districts and cities up to the date of final enumeration on the 18th March 1921. This was followed by another in April promulgating instructions regarding the provisional formation of census divisions and the preparation of charge lists.

First steps in pre-census work.

The Mysore Census Regulation (II of 1920).

6. This Regulation which gave legislative sanction for all the operations connected with the Census received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 29th April 1920 and was published in the Gazette of 10th June. The Government subsequently published a notification in the Gazette on the 9th July directing that the Census should be regarded as of paramount importance while it lasted and regulating among others, the attitude of the officials in all Departments and of the general public towards census operations.

The Mysore Census Code.

7. As in 1901 and 1911, the bulk of the instructions for the taking of the Census was issued in the form of a code in four parts, the first part being distributed at the close of May 1920, the second and third parts being issued in September and the fourth part in October of the same year. Instructions on minor points not provided for in the code were communicated by means of circulars

Formation of census divisions.

8. Every taluk or sub-taluk and every district headquarter town (including Bangalore and Mysore Cities) was constituted into a single and separate census charge, important towns like Davangere and Chikballapur etc., being also constituted into separate charges at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion. The Kolar Gold Fields area was treated as a city area for census purposes and divided into eight census charges.

In rural areas a village was split up into one or more blocks; and a group of entire villages more or less in close geographical proximity formed a circle.

In the case of urban and city areas, each street (or natural group of houses) was divided into one or more blocks and each municipal division (technically known as ward or mohalla) into one or more circles. In forming blocks and circles, the principal rule for guidance was that as these were *artificial* census units and that as the census tables would be drawn up only for *natural* (or administrative) units like *village, town etc., a whole number of these artificial* units, say blocks, should form a single *natural* (or administrative) unit, say the village. This point was fully developed in the instructions for forming census divisions. The provisional formation of census divisions was completed in June 1920 and the final formation in November. A list of census charges as thus formed was published in Government Notification No. G. 13049 (1)/ Census 29-20-2, dated 8th January 1921.

House numbering.

9. House numbering was taken up in June 1920 and nearly completed throughout the State by the end of October. All dwelling houses whether occupied or unoccupied and all enclosed places likely to be inhabited on the 18th March 1921 were systematically numbered in every village, town and city, a dwelling house being defined as a house or portion thereof occupied by a single commensal family including its resident servants.

Appointment of census officers.

10. After the completion of house numbering and of the final formation of census divisions, the appointment of census officers naturally followed; that is a Charge Superintendent for each charge, a Supervisor for each circle, within the charge and an Enumerator for one or more blocks. There were thus 100 Charge Superintendents, 2,790 Supervisors and 35,140 Enumerators for the State.

Tours of the Census Superintendent and his Assistants. District conferences.

11. In order to stimulate census work and ascertain by actual inspection the working of the codal instructions, the Census Superintendent toured in July 1920 in portions of Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The touring was resumed in the months of December 1920, January, February and March 1921, informal conferences with the Deputy Commissioners of districts having been held in the interval (*i.e.* in July and October 1920) at Bangalore and Mysore. District conferences were held by the Census Superintendent generally at the district head quarter towns in the months of January and February 1921 to discuss the progress of census work, to remove doubts and difficulties and to draw up programmes of future work. With a similar object the two Assistants to the Census Superintendent were also

constantly on the move in all parts of the State until the date of final enumeration.

12. With a view to bring into prominence the successive stages in census operations and to ensure adequate attention to each stage in good time, a census calendar showing the chain of census operations in all the districts till the end of 1920 was issued in the last week of June 1920, forms of fortnightly progress reports from the Charge Superintendents to the Census Superintendent being also simultaneously distributed. As the programme thus laid down was somewhat dislocated by the press strike, outbreak of plague, etc., a revised calendar for December 1920 was issued early in that month; and the calendar from 1st January 1921 onwards until the close of the slip copying in the districts was circulated in the latter part of December 1920.

Census calendar and progress reports.

13. At this Census, a change was made by which the census of railways was incorporated with that of the districts and cities within which they were situated; and railway census officers thus worked directly under the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Presidents of city areas. Part III of the Mysore Census Code dealt specially with the census of railways within the jurisdiction of the Mysore Government.

Census of railways.

14. In January 1921, instructions were issued for regulating the census of certain special tracts in Mysore and Hassan Districts consisting mostly of inhabited forest and hilly regions.

Census of special tracts.

15. In the case of institutions like jails, lock-ups, hospitals, etc., special arrangements were made for both preliminary and final enumeration.

Arrangements for the census of jails, etc.

16. Preliminary enumeration (or the writing up of the general census schedules) commenced soon after the census divisions and agency were finally constituted and house numbering was checked with reference to block lists. The forms of census schedules were, with slight differences, the same as those prescribed for British India. The preliminary enumeration began in February 1921 and was completed by about the middle of March.

Preliminary Enumeration.

17. In the last week of February 1921, proclamations in English and Kannada were issued to all the inhabitants of villages and towns (including cities) requesting them as far as possible to remain in their houses on the night of the 18th March 1921, to keep their dogs muzzled and to help the census enumerator with a light on his arrival.

Proclamation to the public.

18. With a view to utilize the services of all available officials in the final enumeration and with the object of expediting the preparation of the provisional totals, all public offices, courts and schools, in the State were closed for three days on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1921.

Closing of public institutions.

19. For the final Census of the floating population like (a) the gathering at jattras, fairs and festivals, (b) carters, (c) touring officials, (d) passengers in railway trains, separate rules were issued in Parts II and III of the Mysore Census Code. There was no preliminary enumeration in such cases.

Special arrangements for the enumeration of the floating population. Final enumeration.

20. The final Census took place on the 18th March 1921 and consisted in the correction of the preliminary census record with reference to the actual facts on the night of the final Census.

21. Special arrangements having been made for the making up of provisional totals in districts and city areas, the same were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India on the 24th March 1921. After the application of a variety of tests during tabulation, the final totals for the population of the State (including

Provisional and final totals.

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) were ascertained to be 5,978,892 consisting of 3,047,117 males and 2,931,775 females; and differed from the provisional totals by +2,232.

Industrial Census.

22. A census of industrial establishments as at the Census of 1911 but on a more extended scale was taken on first April 1921. The results of this Census are contained in Table XXII of Part II and are also dealt with in Chapter XII of this Report.

Collection of statistical and general information or Economic statistics.

23. Apart from the industrial census and as a novel feature of the 1921 Census, statistical and general information on certain subjects bearing on the economic life of the people was collected by the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Presidents of city areas after the Industrial Census was over. This information is utilized in Chapter XII of the Report.

Organization of the Central Abstraction Office.

24. A single Central Abstraction Office for the State was organized in April 1921 and was located in two rented buildings on the Lal-Bagh Road. It was equipped with furniture either loaned from the Headquarter Offices in Bangalore or made to order. The chapters on Sorting and Compilation were issued in June 1921.

Slip Copying.

25. At this Census, a departure was made by which slip copying was done either by enumerators along with preliminary enumeration or by a special establishment in census charges after the completion of final enumeration. The chapter on Slip copying (forming Part V of the Census Code) was accordingly issued in February 1921. The slip copying in all the census charges was over by about the end of July 1921, only the schedules of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, being slip-copied in the Central Abstraction Office.

Abstraction and tabulation.

26. Sorting of the slips for the several census tables began in August 1921 and was completed by about the end of January 1922. Compilation proceeded more or less simultaneously with sorting and was over in March 1922.

Tabulation (or the preparation of tables in the forms laid down by the Government of India) progressed along with compilation and was finished by the end of March 1922 when the last Tables were sent to Press. Part II (of the Census Report) comprising the Imperial Tables was issued from the Press in the last week of June 1922, advance copies of the volume having been sent to the Census Commissioner for India in the first week of June.

Volumes of the Census Report.

27. Besides Part I (Report) and II (Imperial Tables) *three other parts will contain the results of the Census:—

- * Part III Administrative.
- .. IV Talukwar Tables.
- .. V Village Population Tables.

Cost of Census.

28. As the census operations are not yet over, the final figures showing the cost of census are not available; but the following comparative statement will suffice for practical purposes.

Census 1921			Census 1911		
Years	Expenditure	Remarks	Years	Expenditure	Remarks
1919-20 ..	11,885	} Actual (Includes printing charges. Budget.	1909-10 ..	5,000	} Actual (Does not include printing charges.
1920-21 ..	1,01,676		1910-11 ..	58,000	
1921-22 ..	1,34,181		1911-12 ..	71,000	
1922-23 ..	35,000		1912-13 ..	23,000	
			1913-14 ..	4,000	
Total ..	2,82,742		Total ..	1,61,000	

INTRODUCTION.

v

The increase of expenditure in the present Census is due to the enormous rise in the cost of paper, printing charges and other items.

29. Sannads (or certificates) have been distributed by the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Presidents of city areas to a large number of Enumerators and Supervisors who did good work during the Census, 113 Money-prizes being also awarded to 89 supervisors and 24 census clerks for meritorious work; while the services of such of the Charge Superintendents and Divisional Census Officers as did zealous work are recorded in Government Proceedings No. M. 3642—701 Census 15-21-2, dated 18th February 1922. Among the Deputy Commissioners, those of Tumkur and Hassan Districts (Messrs. Ananda Rao Sirsi and Venkoba Rao) distinguished themselves by taking special interest in the census operations within their districts. To all others who have in any way co-operated or helped to expedite the census work since the beginning in January 1920 the acknowledgments of the Census Superintendent are hereby rendered. The thanks of the Census Superintendent are also due to Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Principal of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, for giving access to certain recent literature regarding the population question discussed in Chapter XII of the Report; and to Messrs. M. Sadasiva Rao and K. R. Krishnaswamiengar for help in the revision of the proofs.

Acknowledgments

30. If any reader should be disposed to question, like Sir Robert Giffen who groaned about thirty years ago at the portentous bulk of the census reports of a certain country, the wisdom or propriety of issuing a census report in five volumes, the following explanatory statement may enable such a reader to form his own judgment in the matter. The Nautical Almanac is, as is well known, published annually by the British Admiralty for the use of the officers navigating the British Naval and Mercantile Marine. In the same way a decennial census report may be said to be intended for the use of the statesman, the legislator, the financier, the economist, the medical practitioner, the sociologist, the statistician, the actuary and other technical experts in order to enable them to accelerate the progress of the country within their respective spheres of influence during the next ten years. On this point the following passage from Burn's Vital Statistics will be found instructive.

Raison d'être of the Census Report and Tables.

“The study of vital statistics is the link connecting the statesman, the historian, the medical practitioner, the statistician and the actuary, but it appeals to each in a different way.”

APPENDIX I.

SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CENSUS OF 1921.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	
A.—Production of raw materials.	I Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	1 Pasture and agriculture (a) Ordinary cultivation	1 Income from rent of agricultural land (a) Non-cultivating land-holders. (b) Non-cultivating tenants.	
			2 Ordinary cultivators. (a) Cultivating land-holders. (b) Cultivating tenants.	
		(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	3 Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	
			4 Farm servants. 5 Field labourers.	
		(c) Forestry	6 Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations.	
			7 Fruit, flower, vegetable, betelvine, areca-nut, etc. growers.	
		(d) Raising of farm stock	8 Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. 9 Wood-cutters; firewood, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners.	
			10 Lac collectors.	
		(e) Raising of small animals.	11 Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	
			12 Sheep, goat and pig breeders. 13 Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.). 14 Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	
		2 Fishing and hunting	15 Birds, bees, etc. 16 Silk worms.	
			17 Fishing. 18 Hunting.	
		3 Mines	19 Coal mines. 20 Petroleum wells. 21 Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.).	
			22 Other minerals (jade, diamonds, lime-stone, etc.).	
	II Exploitation of minerals.	4 Quarries of hard rocks	23 Rock, sea and marsh salt.	
			24 Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	III Industry	6 Textiles	25 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.
				26 Cotton spinning.
27 Cotton sizing and weaving.				
28 Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.				
29 Rope, twine and string.				
30 Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).				
31 Wool carding and spinning.				
32 Weaving of woollen blankets.				
33 Weaving of woollen carpets.				
34 Silk spinners.				
35 Silk weavers.				
36 Hair, camel and horse hair.				
37 Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.				
38 Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.				